



सत्यमेव जयते

Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2022-23



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

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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 2022-23 is the 62nd 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.

4. Under the guidance of the Editorial Committee of Senior officers of the Directorate, the chapter writing officers alongwith the officer/staff of the Publication Branch of this Directorate are involved in the preparation of this publication.

Vijay Aher
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Mumbai

Dated : 8th March, 2023

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF MAHARASHTRA 2022-23

CONTENTS		
	Subject	Page No.
	Overview of the State	1
A.	Maharashtra at a Glance	3
B.	Maharashtra's comparison with India	6
1.	State Economy	9
2.	Population	19
3.	State Income	29
4.	Prices and Public Distribution System Prices Public Distribution System	45
5.	Public Finance	73
6.	Institutional Finance and Capital Market	87
7.	Agriculture and Allied Activities Agriculture Irrigation Horticulture Animal Husbandry Dairy Development Fisheries Forests and Social Forestry	99
8.	Industry and Co-operation Industry Co-operation	143
9.	Infrastructure Energy Transport and Communication	167
10.	Social Sector Education Public Health Women and Child Development Employment and Poverty Housing Water Supply and Sanitation Environment Conservation Social Justice Human development and sustainable development goals	195
	Glossary	279
C.	Selected Socio-economic indicators of States in India	286

ANNEXURES

	Subject	Page No.
Annx. 2.1	Population of Maharashtra and India as per censuses	26
Annx. 2.2	Rural and urban population in the State based on censuses	26
Annx. 2.3	Districtwise population indicators as per Census 2011	27
Annx. 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)	36
Annx. 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)	37
Annx. 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)	38
Annx. 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)	39
Annx. 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)	40
Annx. 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)	41
Annx. 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)	42
Annx. 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)	43
Annx. 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)	44
Annx. 4.1	Groupwise consumer price index for rural area in Maharashtra	57
Annx. 4.2	Groupwise consumer price index for urban area in Maharashtra	58
Annx. 4.3	Groupwise consumer price index for the state compiled by National Statistical Office, GoI for rural, urban and combined areas	59
Annx. 4.4	Consumer price index for agricultural labourers and consumer price index for rural labourers for Maharashtra and All-India	60
Annx. 4.5	All-India consumer price index for industrial workers	61
Annx. 4.6	Consumer price index for industrial workers for centres in Maharashtra	62
Annx. 4.7	Consumer price index for industrial workers for centres in Maharashtra	63
Annx. 4.8	Inflation based on various important price indices at All-India level	64
Annx. 4.9	All-India wholesale price index	65
Annx. 4.10	Districtwise number of ration card holders (As on 31 st December, 2021)	66
Annx. 4.11	Allotment by Government of India to the State	67
Annx. 4.12	Quantity of rice and wheat distributed to authorised ration/fair price shops	67

	Subject	Page No.
Annx. 4.13	Under NFSA, districtwise allotment, off-take & distribution of foodgrains to fair price shops for Antyodaya Anna Yojana households during 2021-22	68
Annx. 4.14	Under NFSA, districtwise allotment, off-take & distribution of foodgrains to fair price shops for Priority Households during 2021-22	69
Annx. 4.15	Under NFSA, districtwise allotment, off-take & distribution of foodgrains to fair price shops for Antyodaya Anna Yojana households during 2022-23 upto December	70
Annx. 4.16	Under NFSA, districtwise allotment, off-take & distribution of foodgrains to fair price shops for Priority Households during 2022-23 upto December	71
Annx. 4.17	Districtwise number of godowns and fair price shops	72
Annx. 5.1	Budget at a glance	82
Annx. 5.2	Details of receipts on revenue and capital account	83
Annx. 5.3	Details of development and non-development expenditure on revenue and capital account	84
Annx. 5.4	Borrowings & other liabilities during the year	85
Annx. 5.5	Final consumption expenditure and expenditure on capital formation of Government	86
Annx. 6.1	Deposits and credit of all scheduled commercial banks in the State	95
Annx. 6.2	Districtwise Annual Credit Plan (2022-23)	96
Annx. 6.3	Districtwise details of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana	97
Annx. 7.1	Total number, area and average size of operational holdings in the State according to Agricultural Censuses	134
Annx. 7.2	Land utilisation statistics of the State	135
Annx. 7.3	Area under principal crops, production and yield per hectare in the State	136
Annx. 7.4	Cropwise index numbers of agricultural production in the State	138
Annx. 7.5	Area under irrigation in the State	139
Annx. 7.6	Irrigation & non-irrigation water charges	140
Annx. 7.7	Livestock and poultry in the State	141
Annx. 8.1	Minerals production in the State	161
Annx. 8.2	Important characteristics of industries in the State (Based on Annual Survey of Industries)	162
Annx. 8.3	Index numbers of industrial production in India	164
Annx. 8.4	Details of Co-operative societies in the State	165
Annx. 9.1	Electricity supply & consumption in the State	190
Annx. 9.2	Road Length by type of roads in the State (Maintained by Public Works Department and Zilla Parishad)	191

	Subject	Page No.
Annx. 9.3	Classification of district-wise road length according to breadth (Maintained by Public Works Department and Zilla Parishad)	192
Annx. 9.4	Number of motor vehicles in the State	193
Annx. 10.1	Regionwise and Education levelwise institutions, enrolment and number of teachers	263
Annx. 10.2	Number of health science institutions, their intake capacity and students admitted in the first year of the course for the year 2022-23 (upto dated 31/12/2022)	264
Annx. 10.3	Number of technical institutions, their intake capacity and students admitted in the first year of the course for the year 2022-23 (upto dated 31/01/2023)	265
Annx. 10.4	Number of institutions for Arts, Science, Commerce, Non A.I.C.T.E courses, Law, Education, Fine Arts, their intake capacity and students admitted in first year of the course for the year 2022-23 (Provisional upto dated 31/12/2022)	266
Annx. 10.5	Number of institutions for Agriculture, Veterinary and Fishery Science courses, their intake capacity and students admitted in first year of the course for the year 2022-23 (upto dated 31/12/2022)	267
Annx. 10.6	Medical facilities available in the State (Public, Local Bodies and Trust Hospitals)	268
Annx. 10.7	Districtwise health infrastructure in the State (upto December,2022)	269
Annx. 10.8	Birth rates, death rates, infant mortality rates and total fertility rates based on sample registration scheme of the State	270
Annx. 10.9	Economic classification of workers as per Population census 2011	271
Annx. 10.10	Average daily employment in different industries in the State	272
Annx. 10.11	Working factories and factory employment in the State	273
Annx. 10.12	The details of notified vacancies, placement and persons on the live register in Skill Development, Employment and Entrepreneurship Guidance Centres	274
Annx. 10.13	Number of persons on the live register of skill development, employment and entrepreneurship guidance centres as on October, 2022	275
Annx. 10.14	Categorywise number of works completed and expenditure incurred thereon under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MGNREG) in the State	276
Annx. 10.15	The Details of industrial disputes in the State	277
Annx. 10.16	Districtwise Human development index 2011	278

OVERVIEW OF THE STATE

Maharashtra occupies the western & central part of India and has 720 km long coastline along the Arabian Sea and is also fortified naturally by Sahyadri and Satpuda mountain ranges. 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.

The State enjoys tropical monsoon climate. The hot scorching summer from March onwards is followed by monsoon in early June. The rich green cover of the monsoon season persists during the mild winter that follows through an unpleasant October transition.

The State ranks 2nd by population and 3rd in terms of geographical area. The State is well connected through railways, roadways, airways & waterways and is one of the highly urbanised states in India.

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 has focused on development of infrastructure & smart cities.

The State capital Mumbai is the financial capital of India. It is not only home for leading corporate houses and firms but also has Asia's oldest Stock Exchange, the Bombay Stock Exchange.

Maharashtra is not just a geographical expression but an entity built on collective efforts of people. Varied customs and traditions co-exist peacefully in Maharashtra. The State is well known throughout the country for its rich music and dances. *Povadas*, *Bharuds*, *Gondhals* and *Lavnis* are the major forms of folk music in the State and represent the best that the Maharashtrian society has contributed in the field of music. Maharashtra also has a very good theatre tradition. The State is also well known for its varied cuisine. Maharashtra celebrates all major religious festivals in a peaceful and harmonious manner. As such the State has played a significant role in the social, economical and political sphere of the nation.

The State houses various 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 crater 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 also 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.

* * * * *

Important

- 1) As per General Administration Department, Government of Maharashtra Gazette Non-General, Part-I, Central sub-division, Non-General No.25, dated 24th February, 2023 Notification No.Ganab-2715/Mantri 18/C.R.218/29. Government of Maharashtra has directed that the name of the city 'Aurangabad' shall be changed as 'Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar'
- 2) As per General Administration Department, Government of Maharashtra Gazette Non-General, Part-I, Central sub-division, Non-General No.24, dated 24th February, 2023 Notification No. Ganab-4721/CR-73/A/29. Government of Maharashtra has directed that the name of the city 'Osmanabad' shall be changed as 'Dharashiv'.
- 3) As per Revenue and Forest Department, Government of Maharashtra Gazette Non-General, Part-IV B, Non-General No.45, dated 26th February, 2023 Draft Notification No.TLC2023/CR-36/M-10 has published.

Schedule

Old Name	New Name
Aurangabad Division	Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar Division
Aurangabad District	Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar District
Aurangabad Sub-Division	Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar Sub-Division
Aurangabad Taluka	Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar Taluka
Aurangabad Village	Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar Village

- 4) As per Revenue and Forest Department, Government of Maharashtra Gazette Non-General, Part-IV B, Non-General No.46, dated 26th February, 2023 Draft Notification No.TLC 2023/CR-37/M-10 has published.

Schedule

Old Name	New Name
Osmanabad District	Dharashiv District
Osmanabad Sub-Division	Dharashiv Sub-Division
Osmanabad Taluka	Dharashiv Taluka
Osmanabad Village	Dharashiv Village

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)	2021-22 (8)
1. Geographical Structure -							
Area('000 sq. km)	306	308	308	308	308	308	308
Coastal line Length (km)	720	720	720	720	720	720	720
2. Administrative Setup -							
Revenue Divisions	4	4	6	6	6	6	6
Districts	26	26	28	31	35	35	36
Talukas	229	235	301	303	353	355 ^{@@}	355 ^{@@}
Inhabited villages	35,851	35,778	39,354	40,412	41,095	40,959	40,959
Un-inhabited villages	3,016	2,883	2,479	2,613	2,616	2,706	2,706
Towns [#]	266	289	307	336	378	534	534
3. Population as per Census- (in '000)	(1961)	(1971)	(1981)	(1991)	(2001)	(2011)	(2011)
Total	39,554	50,412	62,784	78,937	96,879	1,12,374	1,12,374
Males	20,429	26,116	32,415	40,826	50,401	58,243	58,243
Females	19,125	24,296	30,369	38,111	46,478	54,131	54,131
Rural	28,391	34,701	40,791	48,395	55,778	61,556	61,556
Urban	11,163	15,711	21,993	30,542	41,101	50,818	50,818
Scheduled Castes	2,227	3,025	4,480	8,758	9,882	13,276	13,276
Scheduled Tribes	2,397	2,954	5,772	7,318	8,577	10,510	10,510
Density of population (per sq. km)	129	164	204	257	315	365	365
Literacy rate (per cent)	35.1	45.8	55.8	64.9	76.9	82.3	82.3
Sex ratio (Females per thousand males)	936	930	937	934	922	929	929
Urban population (per cent)	28.2	31.2	35.0	38.7	42.4	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	26,90,525 ⁺⁺
Agriculture & allied activities sector (₹ crore)	585	1,078	3,756	12,326	32,711	1,22,932	3,56,655 ⁺⁺⁺
Industry Sector (₹ crore)	553	1,732	6,224	22,554	64,942	2,63,512	6,38,308 ⁺⁺⁺
Services Sector (₹ crore)	1,111	2,969	9,397	33,981	1,45,931	5,64,326	13,56,975 ⁺⁺⁺
Per capita State income (₹)	576	1,168	3,112	8,811	28,540	84,858	2,15,233 ⁺
5. Rainfall-Per cent to Normal						102.3	118.2
6. Agriculture -('000 ha)							
Net area sown	17,878	17,668	18,299	18,565	17,844	17,406	16,590
Gross cropped area	18,823	18,737	19,642	21,859	21,619	23,175	24,149
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 ^{##}	4,338 ^{###+}
Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	6.5	8.4	12.3	15.2	17.8	NA	NA
7. Area under principal crops- (‘000 ha)							
Rice	1,300	1,352	1,459	1,597	1,512	1,516	1,575
Wheat	907	812	1,063	867	754	1,307	1,132
Jowar	6,284	5,703	6,469	6,300	5,094	4,060	2,285
Bajra	1,635	2,039	1,534	1,940	1,800	1,035	667
All cereals	10,606	10,320	10,976	11,136	9,824	8,985	7,052
All pulses	2,349	2,566	2,715	3,257	3,557	4,038	4,821
All foodgrains	12,955	12,886	13,691	14,393	13,382	13,023	11,873

NA Not Available @@ Excluding three Talukas of Mumbai city & Mumbai suburban Districts # Including census towns

+ First revised estimates (Base year 2011-12)

† Nominal NSDP at market prices

†† Nominal NSVA at basic prices

@ Vide Water Resources Department, GoM G.R. dated 26th August 2016, instructions regarding procedure for collecting data are issued.

\$ 1961-62 \$\$ 1991-92 ## This includes actual irrigation by project, canals, lift and water released in rivers and nallahas

^ Command area created by Water Resources Dept. ! Tentative

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)	2021-22 (8)
Sugarcane area	155	204	319	536	687	1,041	NA
Sugarcane harvested area	155	167	258	442	595	965	1,489
Cotton	2,500	2,750	2,550	2,721	3,077	3,942	4,410
Groundnut	1,083	904	695	864	490	395	320
8. Production of principal crops- ('000 tonnes)							
Rice	1,369	1,662	2,315	2,344	1,930	2,691	3,435
Wheat	401	440	886	909	948	2,301	2,144
Jowar	4,224	1,557	4,409	5,929	3,988	3,452	2,150
Bajra	489	824	697	1,115	1,087	1,123	619
All cereals	6,755	4,737	8,647	10,740	8,497	12,317	12,062
All pulses	989	677	825	1,441	1,637	3,096	4,887
All foodgrains	7,744	5,414	9,472	12,181	10,134	15,413	16,949
Sugarcane	10,404	14,433	23,706	38,154	49,569	85,691	1,39,159
Cotton (lint) [#]	1,673	484	1,224	1,875	1,803	7,473	7,791
Groundnut	800	586	451	979	470	470	401
9. Index of agricultural production[@]	--	--	--	136.5	127.4	223.8	310.7
10. Agriculture Census -		(1970-71)	(1980-81)	(1990-91)	(2000-01)	(2010-11)	(2015-16)
Number of operational holdings ('000)	--	4,951	6,863	9,470	12,138	13,699	15,285
Area of operational holdings ('000 ha)	--	21,179	21,362	20,925	20,103	19,767	20,506
Average size of operational holdings (ha)	--	4.28	3.11	2.21	1.66	1.44	1.34
11. Livestock Census -	(1966)	(1978)	(1987)	(1997)	(2007)	(2012)	(2019)
Total livestock ('000)	25,449	29,642	34,255	39,638	35,955	32,489	33,080
Total poultry ⁺ ('000)	9,902	18,751	24,830	35,392	64,756 ^{@@}	77,795 ^{@@}	74,298 ^{@@}
Tractors	1,427	3,274	12,917	34,529	79,893	1,05,611	1,05,611
12. Forest Area (sq.km)	63,544	62,311	64,222	63,798	61,935	61,939	61,907 [*]
13. Industrial Investment -							(2022) ^{\$\$}
No. of projects approved	--	--	--	--	--	16,686	21,442
Proposed Investment (₹ crore)	--	--	--	--	--	8,10,864	17,48,648
14. Electricity – (Million Kwh)							
Total generation	3,268	7,925	17,864	36,430	61,209	83,017	1,31,682
Total consumption	2,720	7,650	14,034	29,971	47,289	87,396	1,38,779
Industrial consumption	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	34,416	53,373
Agricultural consumption	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	16,257	36,242
Domestic consumption	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	19,546	30,699

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

\$\$ Since August 1991 to November 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)	2021-22 (8)
15. Banking - (Scheduled Commercial)		(June, 1971)	(June, 1981)	(June, 1991)	(June, 2001)	(June, 2010)	(31 st March, 2022)
Banking offices	NA	1,471	3,627	5,591	6,294	8,037	13,220
Banking offices for rural population	NA	450	1,355	(March 1991) 2,749	(March 2001) 2,294	2,170	3,199
16. Education⁺ -							
Primary schools	34,594	44,535	51,045	57,744	65,960	75,695	1,05,848
Enrolment ('000)	4,178	6,539	8,392	10,424	11,857	10,626	15,421
Secondary schools (incl. higher secondary)	2,468	5,313	6,119	10,519	15,389	21,357	28,612
Enrolment ('000)	858	1,985	3,309	6,260	9,267	10,711	6,640
17. Health -		(1971)	(1981)	(1991)	(2001)	(2011)	(2021)
Hospitals [#]	NA	299	530	768	981	1,368	586
Dispensaries [#]	NA	1,372	1,776	1,896	1,629	3,012	1,024
Beds per lakh of population [#]	NA	88	114	144	105	103	59.05 (2020)
Birth rate [@]	34.7	32.2	28.5	26.2	20.7	16.7	15.0
Death rate [@]	13.8	12.3	9.6	8.2	7.5	6.3	5.5
Infant mortality rate [@]	86	105	79	60	45	25	16
18. Transport -							
Railway route length (km)	5,056	5,226	5,233	5,434	5,459	5,984	6,242
Total road length(km) [†]	39,241	65,364	1,41,131	1,72,965	2,16,968	2,41,712	3,23,873*
of which surfaced	24,852	35,853	66,616	1,32,048	1,78,999	2,21,182	2,63,049*
Motor vehicles ('000)	100	312	805	2,641	6,607	16,990	34,370*
19. Co-operation -							
Primary agricultural credit societies	21,400	20,420	18,577	19,565	20,551	21,451	21,097*
Membership (lakh)	22	38	54	79	101	150	155*
No. of co-op. societies	31,565	42,597	60,747	1,04,620	1,58,016	2,24,306	2,22,738*
Membership (lakh)	42	86	148	269	430	530	590*
Working capital of co-op. societies (₹ crore)	291	1,489	5,210	24,284	1,34,440	2,48,434	4,69,010*
20. Local Self-Govt. Institutions-							(2021-22) ^{\$}
Zilla Parishads	25	25	25	29	33	33	34
Gram Panchayats	21,636	22,300	24,281	25,827	27,735	27,913	27,832
Panchayat Samitees	295	296	296	298	321	351	351
Municipal Councils	219	221	220	228	228	222	244
Municipal Corporations	3	4	5	11	15	23	27
Nagar Panchayat	--	--	--	--	3	4	139
Cantonment Boards	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

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

\$ As per State Election Commission (As on 31.12.2021) # 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. COMPARISON OF MAHARASHTRA 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 (2019-20)				
2.1 Net area sown	('000 ha)	16,722	1,39,902	12.0
2.2 Gross cropped area	"-	23,570	2,11,359	11.2
2.3 Gross irrigated area	"-	NA	1,12,229	--
2.4 Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	Per cent	NA	53.1	--
2.5 Area under principal crops (average for years 2018-19 to 2020-21)				
(i) Rice	('000 ha)	1,526	44,529	3.4
(ii) Wheat	"-	1,006	30,600	3.3
(iii) Jowar	"-	2,000	4,432	45.1
(iv) Bajra	"-	657	7,433	8.8
(v) All cereals	"-	6,423	98,547	6.5
(vi) All foodgrains (cereals and pulses)	"-	10,665	1,27,189	8.4
(vii) Sugarcane Area	"-	NA	4,838	--
Sugarcane Harvested Area	"-	1,043	NA	--
(viii) Cotton	"-	4,418	13,126	33.7
(ix) Groundnut	"-	281	5,190	5.4

NA Not Available

B. COMPARISON OF MAHARASHTRA 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)	—	106	2,361	4.5
3.3 Diesel engines & Electric pumps for irrigation (2003)	—	1,174	15,684	7.5
4. Forests				
4.1 Total forest area (2021)	Sq.k.	61,992	7,75,288	8.0
5. Industry				
5.1 Industrial Investment ^{\$\$}				
(a) Projects approved	Number	21,442	1,19,055	18.0
(b) Proposed investment	₹ crore	17,48,648	1,45,61,290	12.0
6. Electricity (2021-22)				
6.1 Total generation	Million kwh.	1,31,682	14,84,366	8.9
6.2 Total consumption [#]	—	1,38,779	11,28,559	12.3
6.3 (a) Industrial consumption	—	53,373	3,73,552	14.3
(b) Percentage of industrial consumption to total consumption	Per cent	38.5	33.1	--
7. Banking (Scheduled commercial) (March, 2022)				
7.1 Banking offices	Number	13,220	1,51,320	8.7
7.2 Rural Banking Offices (March, 2022)	—	3,199	53,069	6.0
8. State / National Income (2021-22)				
8.1 Nominal Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) / Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [†]	₹ crore	31,08,022 ⁺	2,36,64,637 [*]	13.1
8.2 Nominal Income	₹ crore	26,90,525 ⁺	2,05,29,727 [*]	13.1
8.3 Per capita income at current prices	₹	2,15,233 ⁺	1,50,007 [*]	--

\$\$ From August, 1991 to November, 2022

+ First revised estimates

† GSDP / GDP are at market prices

Electrical energy sales to ultimate consumers through distribution licensees

* Provisional

1 State Economy



1. STATE ECONOMY

State Income

1.1 As per the advance estimates, during 2022-23 the State economy is expected to grow by 6.8 per cent and the Indian economy is expected to grow by 7.0 per cent. During 2022-23, the 'Agriculture & allied activities' sector is expected to grow by 10.2 per cent, 'Industry' sector is expected to grow by 6.1 per cent and 'Services' sector is expected to grow by 6.4 per cent for the State. As per the advance estimates, nominal (at current prices) Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for 2022-23 is expected to be ₹ 35,27,084 crore and real (at constant 2011-12 prices) GSDP is expected to be ₹ 21,65,558 crore.

1.2 As per the first revised estimates, nominal GSDP for 2021-22 is ₹ 31,08,022 crore as against ₹ 26,27,542 crore for 2020-21. Real GSDP is ₹ 20,27,971 crore for 2021-22 as against ₹ 18,58,370 crore for 2020-21. The *Per Capita* State Income for 2021-22 is ₹ 2,15,233 as against ₹ 1,83,704 for 2020-21.

- The average share of the State in All-India nominal GDP is highest (14.0 per cent)
- As per advance estimates *Per Capita* State Income for 2022-23 is expected at ₹ 2,42,247 as against ₹ 2,15,233 for 2021-22

Nominal GSDP and *Per Capita* State Income

(Base year 2011-12)

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺⁺⁺	2020-21 ⁺⁺	2021-22 ⁺	2022-23 [§]
Nominal GSDP (₹ Crore)	19,66,225	21,98,185	23,52,782	25,28,854	26,57,371	26,27,542	31,08,022	35,27,084
<i>Per Capita</i> State Income (₹)	1,46,815	1,63,726	1,72,663	1,82,865	1,89,889	1,83,704	2,15,233	2,42,247
+++ Third revised estimates	++ Second revised estimates		+ First revised estimates			§ Advance estimates		

Per Capita State Income of selected states during 2021-22

(Base year 2011-12)

Particulars	Karnataka	Telangana	Haryana	Tamil Nadu	Maharashtra	Andhra Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh
<i>Per Capita</i> State Income (₹)	2,78,786	2,75,443	2,74,635	2,41,131	2,15,233	2,07,771	1,24,685	68,810

Growth of World Output and Gross Domestic Product for 2022

Particulars	World	Developed Economies	Developing Economies	Least Developed Economies	United States of America	Japan	China	India
Gross product growth rate (per cent)	3.0	2.6	3.9	4.3	1.8	1.6	3.0	6.4

World Economic Situation and Prospects Report 2023 of United Nations

Prices

1.3 The average Consumer Price Index (CPI) for rural and urban areas in the State was 349.0 and 333.3 respectively during April to December, 2022.

1.4 During Covid-19 pandemic restrictions, difficulties were faced in the collection of prices of essential commodities and prices for non-food group items were unavailable for the month of April, 2021. Hence, CPI was compiled for May, 2021 to March, 2022 for 2021-22. The average CPI for rural and urban areas in the State was 350.8 and 334.9 respectively during May to December, 2022 and the y-o-y inflation based on average CPI during May to December, 2022 was 8.1 per cent for rural areas and 7.3 per cent for urban areas.

1.5 There are in all 256.55 lakh (62.60 lakh yellow, 171.67 lakh saffron and 22.21 lakh white) ration card holders in the State as on 31st December, 2022. During 2022-23 upto December, out of total eligible 154.31 lakh ration cards covered under National Food Security Act (NFSA), *Aadhaar* seeding of 99.9 per cent ration cards has been completed. Out of total eligible 8.66 lakh ration cards

➤ During 2022-23, ration kits, worth ₹ 100 per kit, comprising of four commodities viz. one kg suji, one kg chana dal, one kg sugar and one litre palm oil have been distributed to *Antodaya Anna Yojana* & Priority Household card holders under NFSA, 2013 and Above Poverty Line (Saffron) farmers ration card holders of drought prone 14 districts on the occasion of Diwali.

covered under Above Poverty Line (APL) farmers from drought prone 14 districts, *Aadhaar* seeding of 99.9 per cent ration cards has been completed.

1.6 ePoint of Sale (ePoS) devices have been installed in 52,532 Fair Price Shops (FPSs) across the State for distribution of foodgrains. During December, 2022 about 1.62 crore families availed ration with *Aadhaar* based biometric authentication.

1.7 At the end of November, 2022 in all 1,543 *Shivbhojan* centres are

functioning in the State. Since inception upto November, 2022, in all 12.22 crore *Shivbhojan thalis* have been distributed to the poor and needy in the State.

1.8 Since inception of 'One Nation, One Ration Card' scheme, upto December, 2022, in all 0.39 lakh ration card holders from Maharashtra have lifted foodgrains from other states and 2.13 lakh ration card holders from other states have lifted their foodgrains from Maharashtra.

Public finance

➤ The percentage of fiscal deficit to GSDP is 2.5 per cent and debt stock to GSDP is 18.4 per cent as per 2022-23 (BE)

➤ Total funds proposed for annual scheme 2022-23 are ₹ 1,50,000 crore of which ₹ 18,175 crore are for the district schemes

1.9 The revenue receipts of the State are expected to be ₹ 4,03,427 crore for 2022-23 (BE) as against ₹ 3,62,133 crore during 2021-22 (RE). The tax and non-tax revenue (including central grants) for 2022-23 (BE) are ₹ 3,08,113 crore and ₹ 95,314 crore respectively. Actual revenue receipts during April to November, 2022 were ₹ 2,51,924 crore (62.4 per cent of BE).

1.10 The revenue expenditure of the State is expected to be ₹ 4,27,780 crore as per 2022-23 (BE) as against ₹ 3,92,857 crore during 2021-22 (RE).

1.11 As per 2022-23 (BE), the share of capital receipts in total receipts is expected to be 26.5 per cent and the share of capital expenditure in total expenditure is expected to be 22.0 per cent.

1.12 Share of development revenue expenditure in total revenue expenditure is 67.8 per cent as per 2021-22 (RE).

Institutional finance

- As on 31st March, 2022, the State has highest share in aggregate deposits (21.0 per cent) and gross credit (26.0 per cent) of scheduled commercial banks at All-India level
- As on 30th September, 2022 number of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per lakh population was 23 in the State
- Under *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana*, upto 18th January, 2023 in all 3.25 crore bank accounts were opened in the State of which 56.0 per cent were from rural/semi-urban areas

1.13 As on 31st March, 2022 aggregate bank deposits and gross credit of scheduled commercial banks in the State were ₹ 35.01 lakh crore and ₹ 31.83 lakh crore respectively. Credit-Deposit Ratio of the State was 90.9 per cent as on 31st March, 2022.

1.14 Annual Credit Plan size for Priority sector of the State for 2022-23 is ₹ 5.22 lakh crore in which the share of 'Agriculture & allied activities' sector is 24.1 per cent and that of 'Micro, Small, Medium enterprises and *Khadi* & Village Industries' sector is 54.5 per cent.

Agriculture & allied activities

1.15 The State received 119.8 per cent of the normal rainfall during monsoon 2022. In the State, 204 talukas received excess rainfall, 145 received normal rainfall and six received deficient rainfall.

1.16 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 is declared as 'The International Year of Millets' by United Nations at the behest of GoI; 'Maharashtra Millet Mission' is being implemented in the State
- Turmeric Research and Processing Policy 2022-2027 for the State has been declared in September, 2022. Under this policy, Hon. *Balasaheb Thackeray Haridra* (Turmeric) Research and Training Centre is established at Basmath in Hingoli district

1.17 During *kharif* season of 2022-23, sowing was completed on 157.97 lakh ha area. The production of cereals, oilseeds, cotton and sugarcane is expected to increase by 10 per cent, 19 per cent, five per cent and four per cent respectively while production of pulses is expected to decrease by 37 per cent over the previous year.

1.18 During *rabi* season of 2022-23, sowing was completed on 57.74 lakh ha. The production of pulses is expected to

increase by 34 per cent while production of cereals & oilseeds is expected to decrease by 13 per cent each over the previous year.

1.19 The area under horticulture crops is 23.92 lakh ha and production is expected to be 327.84 lakh MT during 2021-22.

Rainfall and Crop production in the State								
Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Rainfall (percentage to normal)	70.2	59.4	94.9	84.3	73.6	112.6	113.4	118.2
Crop	Production ('000 MT) ^S							
Cereals	9,259	7,210	12,646	10,944	7,947	9,218	12,201	12,062
Pulses	2,019	1,545	4,584	3,684	2,683	3,849	4,444	4,887
Total Foodgrains	11,278	8,755	17,230	14,628	10,630	13,067	16,646	16,949
Oilseeds	2,850	2,436	5,113	4,208	4,885	5,178	6,719	5,954
Sugarcane	84,699	73,680	54,237	83,138	89,771	69,313	1,11,642	1,39,159
Cotton (Lint) [@]	7,000	7,500	10,755	6,094	6,593	6,639	10,110	7,791
Fruits	11,090	9,750	10,630	11,729	10,778	12,624	12,230	12,707
Vegetables	8,783	9,452	10,520	12,307	11,472	13,043	15,106	17,421

^S Includes *Kharif*, *Rabi* and Summer

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

1.20 The State ranks second in India in organic farm production (20 per cent share) after Madhya Pradesh. During 2021-22, export of organic farm produce from the State was 0.85 lakh MT.

1.21 Irrigation potential created upto June, 2021 by major, medium and minor irrigation (State sector) projects was 55.24 lakh ha and actual irrigated area was 43.38 lakh ha (78.5 per cent) during 2021-22.

1.22 As on 15th October, 2021 live storage in the major, medium & minor irrigation (State sector) reservoirs taken together was 34,438 million cubic metres, which was 79.0 per cent of the total storage capacity.

- *Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyan 2.0* is implemented in the State from January, 2023
- Since inception of *Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Shetkari Karjamukti Yojana*, 2019 upto 31st December, 2022, benefit of ₹ 20,425 crore has been given to 32.03 lakh beneficiary farmers
- *Protsahanpar Labha Yojana* under *Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Shetkari Karjamukti Yojana*, 2019 scheme is being implemented in the State from July, 2022 to encourage the farmers repaying crop loan regularly. Under this scheme, benefit of maximum ₹ 50,000 is being given on crop loan principal amount to those farmers who have taken crop loans in any two years from 2017-18 to 2019-20 and repaid full loan amount in prescribed period. During 2022-23 upto December, benefit of ₹ 2,982 crore is given to 8.13 lakh beneficiary farmers

1.23 Area covered under micro irrigation under *Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana-Per Drop More Crop* upto 2021-22 is about 8.86 lakh ha. During 2021-22 subsidy of ₹ 532.88 crore has been credited to bank accounts of 2,12,964 eligible farmers under this scheme.

1.24 Under Chief Minister Sustainable Agriculture Irrigation Scheme, apart from the admissible subsidy under '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. In all 1,74,222 farmers received subsidy amount of ₹ 250.90 crore under this scheme during 2021-22 & 2022-23 upto October.

➤ Assistance of ₹ 7,133.19 crore has been sanctioned from August, 2022 to February, 2023 for crop and other losses for the areas affected due to heavy rainfall/ flood/ unseasonal/ continuous rain and Snail attack (*Shankhi Gogalgay*) during June to October, 2022

1.25 During 2022-23 upto September, crop loans of ₹ 38,083 crore and agricultural term loans of ₹ 33,905 crore were disbursed through Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and District Central Co-operative Banks.

1.26 Under *Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi* (PM-KISAN) scheme upto 2nd February, 2023 in all ₹ 21,991.86 crore has been deposited in bank accounts of 110.31 lakh small and marginal farmer beneficiaries in the State.

1.27 Under Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh Interest Rebate Scheme, during 2021-22 interest subsidy of ₹ 119.48 crore was given to 9.08 lakh beneficiary farmers and during 2022-23 upto December, interest subsidy of ₹ 88.44 crore was given to 6.52 lakh beneficiary farmers.

1.28 During November, 2021 to May, 2022 about 2.71 lakh ha area was affected in the State due to unseasonal rain, hailstorm & windstorm and compensation of ₹ 130.88 crore was sanctioned for about 1.33 lakh ha affected area.

1.29 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.

1.30 The State has experienced outbreak of Lumpy skin disease in bovines from 2020-21 and has taken timely measures to arrest the outbreak. During 2020-21 about 20.14 lakh bovines, during 2021-22 about 12.73 lakh bovines and during 2022-23 upto December, about 138.9 lakh bovines were vaccinated. Since the first outbreak of the disease in the State, upto December, 2022 about 28,437 bovines have died. Compensation of ₹ 41.88 crore has been given to 16,539 livestock owners.

1.31 During 2021-22, the average daily collection of milk by the Government and co-operative dairies was 0.39 lakh litre and 40.25 lakh litre respectively. The corresponding figures during 2020-21 were 0.50 lakh litre and 40.43 lakh litre respectively.

1.32 During 2021-22, marine and inland fish production was 4.33 lakh MT and 1.57 lakh MT respectively. During 2020-21, it was 3.99 lakh MT and 1.25 lakh MT respectively.

1.33 The forest area of the State at the end of March, 2022 was 20.1 per cent of the geographical area.

Industry and Co-operation

- During June, 2020 to December, 2022 the State has attracted investment proposals of ₹ 2.74 lakh crore with 4.27 lakh expected employment under 'Magnetic Maharashtra 2.0'
- GoM has announced 'Revised Maharashtra Electric Vehicle Policy, 2021' in July, 2021. Under the revised policy ₹ 29,033 lakh incentives have been sanctioned for 64,337 electric vehicles, of which ₹ 11,827 lakh have been distributed for 16,824 electric vehicles upto January, 2023
- In collaboration with industry and educational institutes, 18 startup incubators have been set up in the State. There were 16,014 Startups with total employment 1.68 lakh in the State at the end of December, 2022

1.34 Since adoption of liberalisation policy in August, 1991 upto November, 2022, in all 21,442 industrial projects with an investment of ₹ 17,48,648 crore were approved in the State.

1.35 The FDI inflows in the State during April, 2000 to September, 2022 was ₹ 10,88,502 crore, which was 28.5 per cent of total FDI inflows at All-India level.

1.36 In the State, number of MSMEs registered on *Udyam* portal upto November, 2022 were 20.43 lakh (19.80 lakh micro, 0.57 lakh small and 0.06 lakh medium) with 108.67 lakh total employment.

1.37 Aurangabad Industrial City (AURIC), a well planned and greenfield smart industrial city based on the concept of 'walk to work', is being developed across an area of 4,000 ha in the State as a part of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC). Upto November, 2022 in all 191 plots of total area of about 303 ha have been allotted

in AURIC to the investors. Total investment in AURIC is more than ₹ 6,000 crore and employment generated is about 10,500.

1.38 As per the 'India Tourism Statistics - 2022' report, the State had 435.7 lakh domestic tourists visits and 1.9 lakh foreign tourists visits during 2021 as against 392.3 lakh domestic tourists visits and 12.6 lakh foreign tourists visits during 2020.

1.39 As on 31st March, 2022, there were about 2.23 lakh co-operative societies, with about 5.90 crore members. Of these, 9.5 per cent were primary agricultural credit societies, 13.9 per cent were non-agricultural credit societies, 54.0 per cent were housing societies, 11.6 per cent were agro processing societies, 5.2 per cent were labour contract societies and 5.8 per cent were engaged in other activities.

Infrastructure

1.40 During 2021-22, total electricity generated for the State was 1,71,263 Million Units (MU) (including electricity received from central sector) and total consumption of electricity was 1,38,779 MU.

- As on 31st March, 2022 the State has highest share in installed capacity (10.9 per cent) of electricity generation at All-India level
- *Per capita* ultimate consumption of electricity for the State is 1,110.2 units as against 824.6 units for All-India

1.41 During 2022-23 upto October, average peak demand for electricity was 22,339 MW and supply of electricity was 22,441 MW. During 2021-22, the average peak demand for electricity was 21,221 MW and supply was 21,750 MW.

1.42 During 2021-22, transmission losses of MAHATRANSCO were 3.19 per cent. The distribution losses and 'Aggregate Technical & Commercial' (AT & C) losses of MAHADISCOM were 14.74 per cent and 15.49 per cent respectively.

- Under Mumbai Metro Rail Project
 - Commissioned
 - Metro line 2A: Dahisar to D. N. Nagar
 - Metro Line 7: Andheri (E) to Dahisar (E)
 - In progress
 - Metro Line 3: Colaba to Bandra to Seepz
 - Metro Line 4: Wadala to Ghatkopar to Thane to Kasarwadavli
 - Metro Line 4A: Kasarwadavli to Gaimukh
 - Metro Line 5: Thane to Bhiwandi to Kalyan
 - Metro Line 6: Swami Samarth Nagar to Vikhroli
 - Metro Line 9: Dahisar (E) to Mira Bhayandar to Andheri
 - Metro Line 10: Gaimukh to Shivaji Chowk (Mira Road)
 - Metro Line 11: Wadala to CSMT
 - Metro Line 12: Kalyan to Taloja
- Under Pune Metro Rail Project, Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation to Phugewadi of Corridor I and Vanaz to Garware College of Corridor II has been commissioned
- Under Nagpur Metro Rail Project, Khapri to Automotive Square of North-South corridor and Lokmanya Nagar to Prajapati Nagar of East-West corridor have been commissioned
- Navi Mumbai Metro Rail Project is in progress

1.43 The potential capacity of renewable energy in the State is 1,61,435 MW and as on 31st December, 2022, the installed capacity was 11,400 MW.

- Development work of Navi Mumbai International Airport is in progress (estimated cost ₹ 14,179 crore)

1.44 At the end of March, 2022, the total road length maintained by PWD and ZP was about 3.24 lakh km.

1.45 *Hindu Hruday Samrat Balasaheb Thackeray Maharashtra Samruddhi Mahamarg*

is an eight lane expressway (701 km long and 120 metre wide) connecting Mumbai and Nagpur. Upto January, 2023 about 90 per cent of work was completed.

- Nagpur to Shirdi road (about 520 km long) of *Hindu Hruday Samrat Balasaheb Thackeray Maharashtra Samruddhi Mahamarg* has been completed and opened to traffic from December, 2022.
- Mumbai Trans Harbour Link project with estimated cost of ₹ 17,843 crore is in progress
- Mumbai Coastal Road Project (South) with estimated cost of ₹ 12,721 crore is in progress and about 70 per cent work was completed at the end of January, 2023

1.46 The total number of vehicles on road in the State as on 1st January, 2023 was 433 lakh (134 vehicles per km road length) as against 409 lakh (128 vehicles per km road length) on 1st January, 2022.

1.47 Number of Battery Electric Vehicles (BEVs) registered in the State upto December, 2022 is 1,92,997.

1.48 During 2022-23 upto September, Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) has on an average per day effectively operated 12,904 buses by covering 43.81 lakh km and carrying 36.03 lakh passengers.

1.49 During 2021-22, total cargo traffic handled by major and non-major ports in the State was 1,883.59 lakh MT as against 1,579.11 lakh MT during the previous year.

1.50 During 2021-22, the passenger traffic from domestic and international airports in the State was 245.65 lakh and 32.12 lakh respectively, whereas the corresponding figures for 2020-21 were 133.96 lakh and 12.23 lakh respectively.

1.51 During 2021-22, domestic and international cargo handled by airports in the State was 2.51 lakh MT and 5.57 lakh MT respectively. The corresponding figures for 2020-21 were 1.87 lakh MT and 4.41 lakh MT respectively.

1.52 The internet subscriber base in the State at the end of September, 2022 was 10.06 crore. Cell phone connections at the end of September, 2022 were 12.56 crore.

Social sector

1.53 As on 30th September, 2021, number of primary schools (class I to VIII) were 1,05,848 with

- 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

total enrolment of 154.2 lakh and number of secondary & higher secondary schools (class IX to XII) were 28,612 with total enrolment of 66.4 lakh.

1.54 As per All-India Survey of Higher Education 2020-21, there were 71 universities, 4,532 colleges and 2,153 stand-alone institutions in the State with 49.94 lakh enrolment therein.

1.55 Under Integrated *Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana* and *Ayushman Bharat-Pradhanmantri Jan Arogya Yojana*, about 6.25 lakh surgeries & therapies were conducted and expenditure of ₹ 1,387.19 crore was incurred during 2022-23 upto December.

1.56 Since the beginning of Covid-19 vaccination drive upto December, 2022, in all 916.51 lakh persons were vaccinated with the first dose, 765.65 lakh persons were vaccinated with the second dose and 94.93 lakh persons were vaccinated with the Precaution Dose in the State.

- As on 30th September 2021, Gender Parity Index is
- 1.05 for Primary,
 - 0.98 for Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary each

1.57 During 2021-22, in all 91.6 per cent children (age 0-5 years) were normal, 7.1 per cent were moderately underweight and 1.2 per cent were severely underweight. During 2020-21, the corresponding figures were 90.0 per cent, 8.5 per cent and 1.4 per cent respectively.

1.58 In the tribal areas, during 2021-22 in all 81.6 per cent children (age 0-5 years) were normal, 14.9 per cent were moderately underweight and 3.5 per cent were severely underweight. During 2020-21, the corresponding figures were 80.2 per cent, 16.0 per cent and 3.8 per cent respectively.

1.59 Mission *Amrit Sarovar* has been launched by GoI on 24th April, 2022 as a part of celebration of *Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav*. This mission aims at developing & rejuvenating minimum 75 water bodies in each district of the country. Under this mission, total number of water bodies identified in the State are 3,123 and upto 22nd February, 2023 work of 929 water bodies is completed.

1.60 Under *Jal Jeevan* Mission as on 21st February, 2023, in all 1.46 crore households, 85,317 schools and 91,267 *Anganwadi* centres were provided 1.07 crore, 79,274 and 86,238 tap connections respectively in the State.

1.61 The State has achieved 100 per cent sanitation coverage in 27,668 *grampanchayats* & 351 *panchayat samitis* in 34 districts under *Swachh Bharat* Mission (Rural) and the State 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+. Under *Swachh Maharashtra* Mission (Urban), 107 cities have been declared as ODF, 86 cities as ODF+, 199 cities as ODF++ and four cities as Water+ upto November, 2022.

1.62 On an average every day 24,023 MT waste is generated in the urban areas of the State of which 99.9 per cent is collected door-to-door. About 99.6 per cent of the collected waste is segregated in wet & dry form and about 87.2 per cent waste is processed.

* * * * *

2 Population



2. POPULATION

2.1 Office of Registrar General of India conducts Population Census decennially. Population Census is the only source providing comprehensive data on population characteristics. Census 2011 is the fifteenth in an unbroken series since 1872 and is seventh after independence. Census data is useful to government for policy formulation for socio-economic development and planning & implementation of various government schemes.

2.2 Projected population of the State as on 1st March, 2021 is 12.44 crore as per population projections released by National Commission on Population, GoI. Proportion of projected urban population for the State and All-India is 48.0 per cent and 34.4 per cent respectively. Projected population of selected states is given in Table 2.1.

Census 2011

2.3 As per the Population 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. Population as per Census 2011 for selected states is given in Table 2.2.

Table 2.1 Projected population of selected states

(Crore)	
State	Projected for 2021
Andhra Pradesh	5.28
Gujarat	6.98
Karnataka	6.68
Kerala	3.55
Madhya Pradesh	8.45
Maharashtra	12.44
Rajasthan	7.93
Tamil Nadu	7.64
Telangana	3.77
Uttar Pradesh	23.09
All-India	136.30

Source : National Commission on Population, GoI

Table 2.2 Population as per Census 2011 for selected states

States	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 : Office of Registrar General of India (ORGI)

2.3.1 The State had a population density of 365 as against 382 for All-India. Some demographic indicators for selected states are given in Table 2.3.

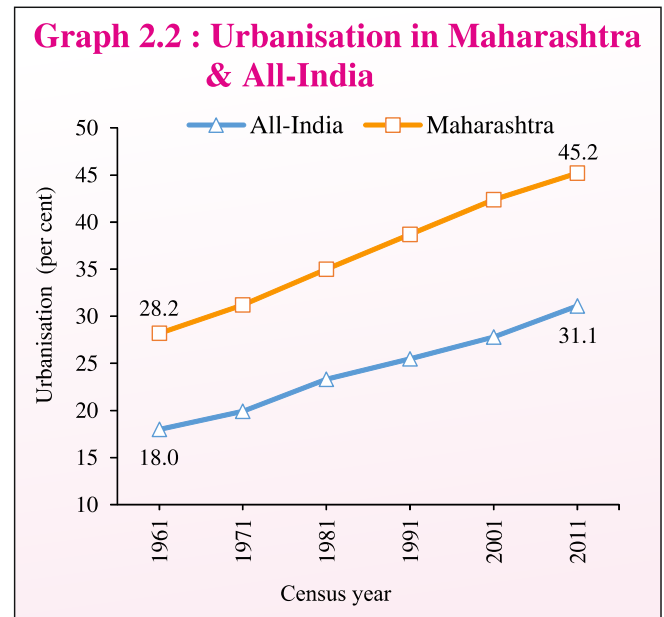
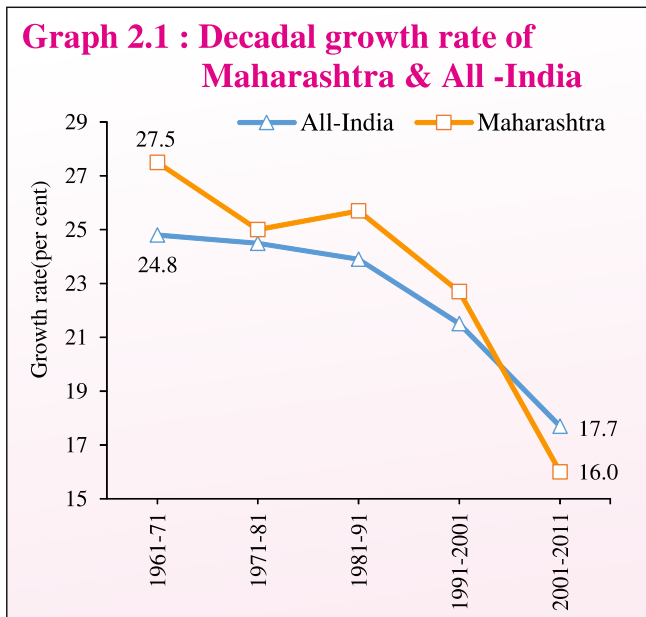


Table 2.3 Some demographic indicators for selected states

State	Decennial growth rate (Per cent)		Population density (Population per sq km)		Percentage of slum population to urban population	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Andhra Pradesh	14.6 [@]	9.2	277 [@]	304	24.9 [@]	38.3
Gujarat	22.7	19.3	258	308	9.9	6.5
Karnataka	17.5	15.6	276	319	7.8	13.9
Kerala	9.4	4.9	819	860	0.8	1.3
Madhya Pradesh	24.3	20.4	196	236	15.1	28.3
Maharashtra	22.7	16.0	315	365	27.3	23.3
Rajasthan	28.4	21.3	165	200	9.8	12.1
Tamil Nadu	11.7	15.6	480	555	10.4	16.6
Telangana	-	13.6	-	312	-	33.7
Uttar Pradesh	25.9	20.2	690	829	12.7	14.0
All-India	21.5	17.7	325	382	15.0	17.4

Source : ORGI

[@] including Telangana

2.3.2 As per Census 2011, slum population in the State was 1.18 crore and it was 6.55 crore at All-India level. Slum population for selected states is given in Table 2.4.

2.3.3 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.

Table 2.4 Slum Population for selected states

State	Total Slum Population (Lakh)	
	2001	2011
Andhra Pradesh [@]	51.87	101.87
Gujarat	18.67	16.80
Karnataka	14.03	32.91
Kerala	0.65	2.02
Madhya Pradesh	24.17	56.89
Maharashtra	112.03	118.48
Rajasthan	12.94	20.68
Tamil Nadu	28.67	57.98
Uttar Pradesh	43.95	62.40
All-India	425.78	654.95

Source : ORGI

[@] including Telangana

Sex ratio and child sex ratio

2.4 As per Census 2011, the sex ratio and child sex ratio for the State was 929 and 894 respectively. Sex ratio was highest (1,084) in Kerala and lowest (868) in Delhi. Child sex ratio was highest (972) in Arunachal Pradesh and lowest (834) in Haryana. Sex ratio and child sex ratio for selected states are given in Table 2.5.

Literacy Rate

2.5 As per Census 2011, the literacy rates of male and female for the State were 88.4 per cent and 75.9 per cent respectively. Gender gap in literacy rate in the State has reduced from 19.0 percentage points as per Census 2001 to 12.5 percentage points as per Census 2011. Literacy rates for the selected states are given in Table 2.6.

Table 2.5 Sex ratio and child sex ratio for selected states

State	Census 2011	
	Sex ratio	Child sex ratio
Andhra Pradesh	997	944
Gujarat	919	890
Karnataka	973	948
Kerala	1,084	964
Madhya Pradesh	931	918
Maharashtra	929	894
Rajasthan	928	888
Tamil Nadu	996	943
Telangana	988	932
Uttar Pradesh	912	902
All-India	943	918

Source : ORGI

Table 2.6 Literacy rates for selected states (age group 7 years & above)

(per cent)

State	Census 2001			Census 2011		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	70.3 [@]	50.4 [@]	60.5 [@]	74.8	60.0	67.4
Gujarat	79.7	57.8	69.1	85.8	69.7	78.0
Karnataka	76.1	56.9	66.7	82.5	68.1	75.4
Kerala	94.3	87.7	90.9	96.1	92.1	94.0
Madhya Pradesh	76.1	50.3	63.7	78.7	59.2	69.3
Maharashtra	86.0	67.0	76.9	88.4	75.9	82.3
Rajasthan	75.7	43.9	60.4	79.2	52.1	66.1
Tamil Nadu	82.5	64.4	73.5	86.8	73.4	80.1
Telangana	-	-	-	75.0	58.0	66.5
Uttar Pradesh	68.8	42.2	56.3	77.3	57.2	67.7
All-India	75.3	53.7	64.8	80.9	64.6	73.0

Source : ORGI

[@]including Telangana

2.5.1 As per Census 2011, adult literacy rate (age group 15 years & above) for the State was 80.3 per cent. Adult literacy rate for male and female were 87.4 per cent and 72.6 per cent respectively.

Education Level

2.6 As per Census 2011, among literates, the percentage of population completing secondary/matric education in rural areas for the State and All-India level were 15.4 and 12.7 respectively. The percentage of population completing secondary/matric education in urban areas for the State and All-India level were 17.9 and 16.0 respectively. The percentage of

completing graduation & above in rural areas for the State and All-India level were 4.8 and 4.6 respectively. The percentage of completing graduation & above in urban areas for the State and All-India level were 16.6 and 16.4 respectively. Percentage of population according to education level (age group 7 years & above) for selected states are given in Table 2.7.

Table 2.7 Percentage of population according to education level (age group 7 years & above) for selected states

(per cent)

State	Secondary/Matric			Graduate & above		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh [@]	17.1	16.8	17.0	12.9	8.7	11.0
Gujarat	16.1	13.3	14.9	8.1	7.3	7.7
Karnataka	12.4	12.7	12.5	11.1	8.6	9.9
Kerala	13.9	13.5	13.7	8.3	9.7	9.0
Madhya Pradesh	11.2	9.2	10.4	8.1	6.6	7.5
Maharashtra	17.5	15.6	16.6	11.4	9.6	10.6
Rajasthan	13.4	9.9	12.0	8.8	6.7	8.0
Tamil Nadu	16.2	15.3	15.8	11.1	9.8	10.5
Uttar Pradesh	14.3	11.7	13.2	9.3	7.7	8.7
All-India	14.7	12.8	13.9	9.7	8.0	8.9

Source : ORGI

[@] including Telangana

Worker Population Ratio

2.7 As per Census 2011, the Worker Population Ratio (WPR) for the State was 44.0 per cent. WPR in rural areas was 49.8 per cent and in urban areas was 36.9 per cent. WPR by type of industry for selected states is given in Table 2.8. Age specific WPR for selected states is given in Table 2.9.

Table 2.8 WPR by type of industry for selected states

(per cent)

State	Type of Industry								
	Agriculture and allied activities	Mining and Quarrying	Manu- facturing	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	Constru- ction	Trade, Repairs, Transportation & Storage, Communica- tion	Financial Services and Real Estate	Public Admini- stration and Defence	Others
Andhra Pradesh [@]	28.2	0.3	4.0	0.2	2.4	4.9	0.5	1.3	4.7
Gujarat	22.0	0.1	6.3	0.4	1.9	5.0	0.5	0.7	4.1
Karnataka	24.5	0.2	5.4	0.2	2.5	6.4	0.8	1.2	4.5
Kerala	9.6	0.2	4.7	0.2	5.4	7.8	1.0	1.4	4.6
Madhya Pradesh	30.9	0.2	2.7	0.1	1.9	3.2	0.3	1.0	3.1
Maharashtra	23.5	0.1	5.0	0.1	2.1	5.6	0.8	2.1	4.6
Rajasthan	28.4	0.3	3.1	0.2	3.1	3.9	0.4	1.1	3.2
Tamil Nadu	20.5	0.2	7.2	0.2	3.3	6.7	0.7	1.6	5.2
Uttar Pradesh	20.0	0.0	3.1	0.1	1.5	2.8	0.3	0.8	4.4
All-India	22.7	0.2	4.0	0.2	2.2	4.5	0.5	1.4	4.2

Source : ORGI

[@]including Telangana

Table 2.9 Age Specific WPR for selected states

State	(per cent)			
	2001		2011	
	Age group		Age group	
	15 to 29 years	15 to 59 years	15 to 29 years	15 to 59 years
Andhra Pradesh [@]	57.4	67.9	50.0	64.9
Gujarat	54.8	64.3	49.2	59.3
Karnataka	55.3	66.2	51.4	63.9
Kerala	31.8	47.0	30.7	49.4
Madhya Pradesh	58.6	69.6	52.9	66.1
Maharashtra	51.2	64.6	47.5	61.8
Rajasthan	60.9	70.0	55.1	67.6
Tamil Nadu	49.2	62.7	44.8	61.6
Uttar Pradesh	42.1	54.1	37.3	50.1
All-India	49.3	61.1	45.0	58.5

Source : ORGI

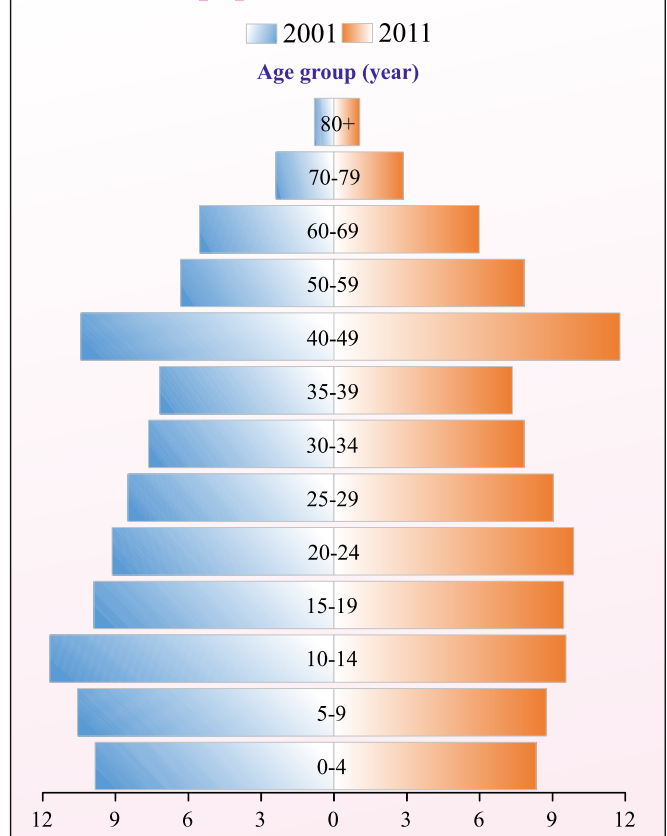
@including Telangana

Female headed household

2.8 As per census 2011, the total number of households in the State was 2.44 crore. The proportion of female headed households for selected states is given in Table 2.10

Household Amenities

2.9 As per Census 2011, there were 2.38 crore households (excluding institutional households) in the State. Percentage of households by availability of drinking water and sanitation facility for selected states is given in Table 2.11. Percentage of households by source of lighting for selected states is given in Table 2.12. Percentage of households by source of fuel for cooking for selected states is given in Table 2.13. Percentage of households availing banking services for selected states is given in Table 2.14.

Graph 2.3 : Age groupwise percentage of population in the State**Table 2.10 Proportion of female headed households for selected states**

State	(per cent)	
	Census	
	2001	2011
Andhra Pradesh [@]	11.3	14.9
Gujarat	8.0	10.1
Karnataka	13.9	17.0
Kerala	22.5	25.2
Madhya Pradesh	7.5	10.0
Maharashtra	10.1	12.8
Rajasthan	6.9	9.3
Tamil Nadu	13.9	16.0
Uttar Pradesh	7.9	12.0
All-India	10.3	13.1

Source: ORGI

@including Telangana

Table 2.11 Percentage of households by availability of drinking water and sanitation facility for selected states

(per cent)

State	Households having							
	Availability of drinking water		Latrine facility			Type of drainage		
	Within premises	Outside premises	Within premises	Outside premises		Closed drainage	Open drainage	No drainage
				Public latrine	Open			
Andhra Pradesh [@]	43.2	56.8	49.6	2.5	48.0	21.6	35.4	43.1
Gujarat	64.0	36.0	57.3	2.2	40.4	37.3	9.4	53.3
Karnataka	44.5	55.5	51.2	3.8	45.0	26.1	34.6	39.3
Kerala	77.7	22.3	95.2	1.0	3.8	25.2	21.2	53.6
Madhya Pradesh	23.9	76.1	28.8	1.2	70.0	9.8	30.1	60.1
Maharashtra	59.4	40.6	53.1	12.9	34.0	33.2	34.2	32.5
Rajasthan	35.0	65.0	35.0	0.7	64.3	10.7	30.8	58.5
Tamil Nadu	34.9	65.1	48.3	6.0	45.7	25.4	24.9	49.7
Uttar Pradesh	51.9	48.1	35.6	1.3	63.0	12.9	56.1	31.1
All-India	46.6	53.4	46.9	3.2	49.8	18.1	33.0	48.9

Source : ORGI

@including Telangana

Table 2.12 Percentage of households by source of lighting for selected states

(per cent)

State	Source of lighting			No lighting
	Electricity	Kerosene	Other ^{\$}	
Andhra Pradesh [@]	92.2	6.9	0.6	0.4
Gujarat	90.4	8.1	0.6	1.0
Karnataka	90.6	8.6	0.4	0.4
Kerala	94.4	5.2	0.3	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	67.1	32.1	0.6	0.2
Maharashtra	83.9	14.5	0.7	0.9
Rajasthan	67.0	30.9	1.2	0.8
Tamil Nadu	93.4	5.9	0.3	0.4
Uttar Pradesh	36.8	61.9	1.0	0.2
All-India	67.3	31.4	0.8	0.5

Source : ORGI

\$ solar energy, other oil and any other

@including Telangana

Table 2.13 Percentage of households by source of fuel for cooking for selected states

(per cent)

State	Source of fuel				No cooking
	LPG	Firewood	Kerosene	Other ^{\$}	
Andhra Pradesh [@]	35.8	56.8	3.8	3.2	0.3
Gujarat	38.3	44.0	7.6	9.7	0.4
Karnataka	32.5	57.5	5.4	4.3	0.3
Kerala	35.8	61.9	0.4	1.6	0.3
Madhya Pradesh	18.2	66.4	1.3	14.0	0.2
Maharashtra	43.4	42.6	6.5	6.8	0.8
Rajasthan	22.8	61.8	0.9	14.2	0.2
Tamil Nadu	47.9	43.5	6.9	1.3	0.4
Uttar Pradesh	18.9	47.7	0.7	32.4	0.2
All-India	28.5	49.0	2.9	19.2	0.3

Source : ORGI

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

@including Telangana

Table 2.14 Percentage of households availing banking services in selected states

(per cent)

State	2001	2011
Andhra Pradesh [@]	31.0	53.1
Gujarat	37.8	57.9
Karnataka	40.0	61.1
Kerala	51.1	74.2
Madhya Pradesh	27.9	46.6
Maharashtra	48.1	68.9
Rajasthan	28.9	68.0
Tamil Nadu	22.8	52.5
Uttar Pradesh	44.1	72.0
All-India	35.5	58.7

Source : ORGI

[@] including Telangana

* * * * *

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

Source : ORGI

@ 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.

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

Source - ORGI

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

ANNEXURE 2.3

DISTRICTWISE POPULATION INDICATORS AS PER CENSUS 2011

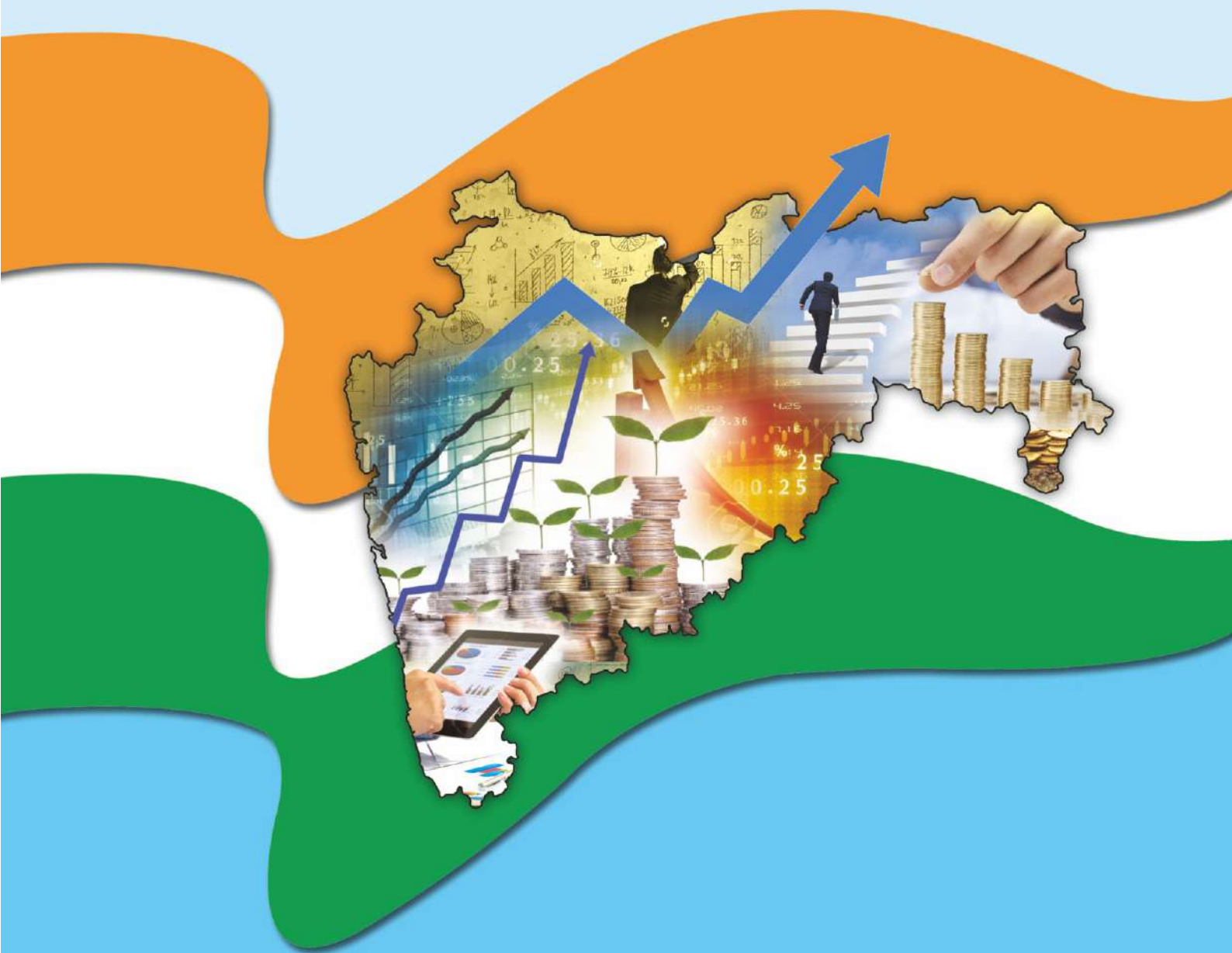
Sr. No.	District	Population ('000)			Decennial growth rate (per cent) (2001-2011)	Literacy rate (per cent)			Sex ratio	Child sex ratio (age group 0-6 years)
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Mumbai City	1,685	1,401	3,085	(-) 7.6	91.5	86.5	89.2	832	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	Aurangabad	1,924	1,777	3,701	27.8	87.4	70.1	79.0	923	858
18	Jalna	1,011	948	1,959	21.5	81.5	61.0	71.5	937	870
19	Parbhani	943	893	1,836	20.2	82.6	63.6	73.3	947	884
20	Hingoli	606	571	1,177	19.3	86.9	69.0	78.2	942	882
21	Beed	1,349	1,236	2,585	19.6	85.6	67.8	77.0	916	807
22	Nanded	1,730	1,631	3,361	16.9	84.3	66.2	75.5	943	910
23	Osmanabad	862	796	1,658	11.5	85.8	70.5	78.4	924	867
24	Latur	1,273	1,181	2,454	18.0	84.4	69.6	77.3	928	889
	Aurangabad 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

Source : ORGI

Undivided Thane district

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

3 State Income



3. STATE INCOME

3.1 Gross Domestic Product gives information about the size of the economy. The growth rate of Gross Domestic Product is used to assess the performance of the economy. The sectoral composition of Gross Value Added gives an idea about the relative position of different sectors in the economy for specific period of time.

3.2 As per the methodology for the current series (base year 2011-12), at national level, sectorwise estimates are presented as Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices. For state & district, sectorwise estimates are presented as Gross State/District Value Added (GSVA/GDVA) at basic prices and Gross State/District Domestic Product (GSDP/GDDP) at market prices. The estimates at current prices are termed as nominal and estimates at constant prices are termed as real.

State Economy

GSDP Forecast (2022-23)

3.3 As per the advance estimates of 2022-23, the real GSDP is expected to grow at 6.8 per cent over 2021-22 and is estimated to be ₹ 21,65,558 crore. The nominal GSDP is estimated to be ₹ 35,27,084 crore.

3.3.1 The annual growth rates of real GSVA, real GSDP and *Per Capita* real GSDP for 2022-23 as per advance estimates are given in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Annual growth rates of real GSVA, real GSDP and *Per Capita* real GSDP for 2022-23 as per advance estimates

(per cent)

Sector	Growth Rate
i) Agriculture & allied activities (Agriculture [#] , Forestry & Fishing)	10.2
ii) Mining & Quarrying	4.4
iii) Manufacturing	6.9
iv) Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	7.0
v) Construction	4.4
vi) Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	4.6
vii) Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	6.3
viii) Public Administration, Defence & Other Services	8.8
GSVA	6.8
GSDP	6.8
<i>Per Capita</i> GSDP	6.0

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM

[#] includes Crops and Livestock

3.3.2 The real GSVA of 'Agriculture & allied activities' sector is expected to grow at 10.2 per cent. 'Industry' sector is expected to grow at 6.1 per cent and 'Services' sector is expected to grow at 6.4 per cent.

GSDP (2021-22)

3.4 As per the first revised estimates, real GSDP of 2021-22 is estimated to be ₹ 20,27,971 crore with expected growth of 9.1 per cent over 2020-21. The nominal GSDP of 2021-22 is estimated at ₹ 31,08,022 crore.

3.4.1 Annual growth rates of sectorwise real GSVA and real GSDP are given in Table 3.2. Details of GSDP are given in Annexure 3.1 and Annexure 3.2.

Table 3.2 Annual growth rates of sectorwise real GSVA and real GSDP

(per cent)

Particulars	Growth rate									
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺⁺⁺	2020-21 ⁺⁺	2021-22 ⁺
GSDP	6.1	6.9	6.3	7.2	9.2	4.5	3.6	2.4	(-7.3)	9.1
GSVA	6.0	6.8	6.2	6.7	8.9	4.3	3.4	2.9	(-5.8)	8.5
Agriculture & allied activities sector	(-0.4)	12.3	(-10.7)	(-3.7)	21.0	(-0.7)	(-2.1)	8.0	13.0	11.4
i) Crops	(-1.8)	18.6	(-16.7)	(-7.5)	25.0	(-5.1)	(-7.6)	7.6	17.2	15.8
ii) Livestock	3.8	1.1	4.0	4.8	11.5	8.5	7.8	4.4	10.5	4.1
iii) Forestry & Logging	0.8	(-3.3)	2.8	3.4	18.0	9.3	8.6	16.4	3.3	4.3
iv) Fishing & Aquaculture	0.9	2.0	7.0	(-4.2)	21.2	(-11.5)	(-10.6)	7.8	(-6.4)	13.2
Industry sector	5.1	3.1	8.0	8.8	5.9	3.5	1.4	(-5.3)	(-4.2)	3.8
i) Mining & Quarrying	4.2	(-25.4)	23.6	10.8	3.1	7.1	3.8	(-3.0)	0.8	0.9
ii) Manufacturing	8.2	10.0	5.1	10.8	6.8	2.6	0.5	(-7.5)	(-5.7)	4.2
iii) Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	5.1	(-4.4)	14.7	4.8	3.1	10.7	1.1	(-2.1)	(-3.6)	12.5
iv) Construction	(-3.8)	3.8	7.9	1.9	5.4	2.0	3.8	0.4	(-2.5)	1.3
Services sector	8.3	8.1	9.1	7.4	8.7	5.8	5.7	6.8	(-10.0)	10.6
i) Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	9.6	1.3	6.1	5.5	9.5	7.1	10.6	5.2	(-26.1)	18.9
ii) Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	8.3	12.2	10.8	8.1	8.0	4.5	3.7	5.5	(-0.6)	6.9
iii) Public Administration, Defence & Other Services	6.3	7.3	8.6	8.2	10.0	7.8	4.4	13.2	(-12.9)	12.0

+++ Third revised 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

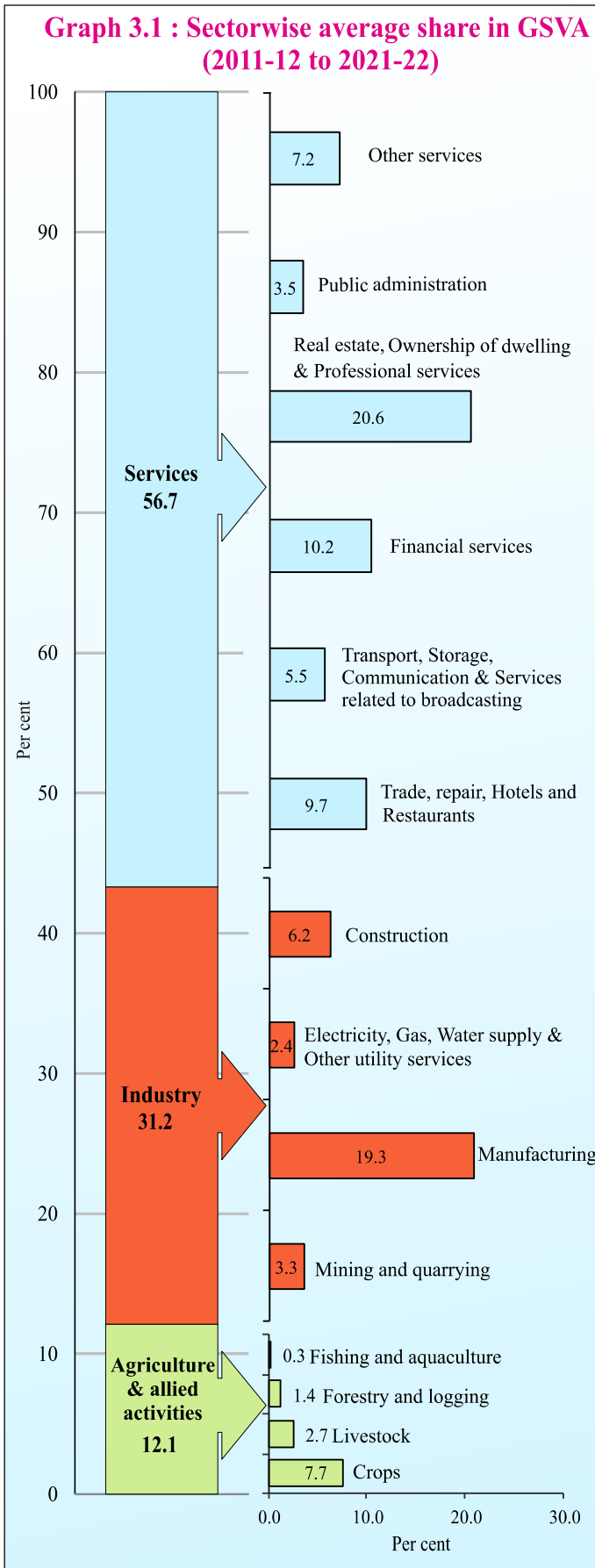
3.4.2 The real GSVA of 'Agriculture & allied activities' sector is expected to grow by 11.4 per cent in 2021-22. The real GSVA of 'Crops' sector is expected to grow by 15.8 per cent over the previous year. The production of foodgrains is expected to increase by 1.8 per cent over the previous year. Production of sugarcane is also expected to be higher by 24.6 per cent over the previous year. In addition to this, production of vegetables is expected to be higher by 15.3 per cent as compared to the previous year. The real GSVA of 'Livestock' is expected to grow by 4.1 per cent over the previous year. The real GSVA of 'Forestry & Logging' sector is expected to grow by 4.3 per cent over the previous year. The real GSVA of 'Fishing & Aquaculture' sector is expected to grow by 13.2 per cent.

3.4.3 During 2021-22, real GSVA of 'Industry' sector is expected to grow by 3.8 per cent over the previous year. The real GSVA of 'Manufacturing' sector is expected to grow by 4.2 per cent while real GSVA of 'Construction' sector is expected to grow by 1.3 per cent.

3.4.4 Real GSVA of 'Services' sector is expected to grow by 10.6 per cent over the previous year. The real GSVA of 'Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants' sector is expected to grow by 25.2 per cent and that of 'Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting'

is expected to grow at 10.6 per cent. The real GSVA of ‘Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services’ and ‘Public Administration & Defence’ sectors are expected to grow at 6.9 per cent and 12.0 per cent respectively.

Graph 3.1 : Sectorwise average share in GSVA (2011-12 to 2021-22)



Sectoral average share in the current series

3.5 The average share of the State to All-India nominal GDP (base year 2011-12) during 2011-12 to 2021-22 is 14.0 per cent which is highest in the country. In the nominal GSVA of the State, average share of ‘Services’ sector (56.7 per cent) is highest, followed by ‘Industry’ sector (31.2 per cent) and ‘Agriculture & allied activities’ sector (12.1 per cent) during the same period.

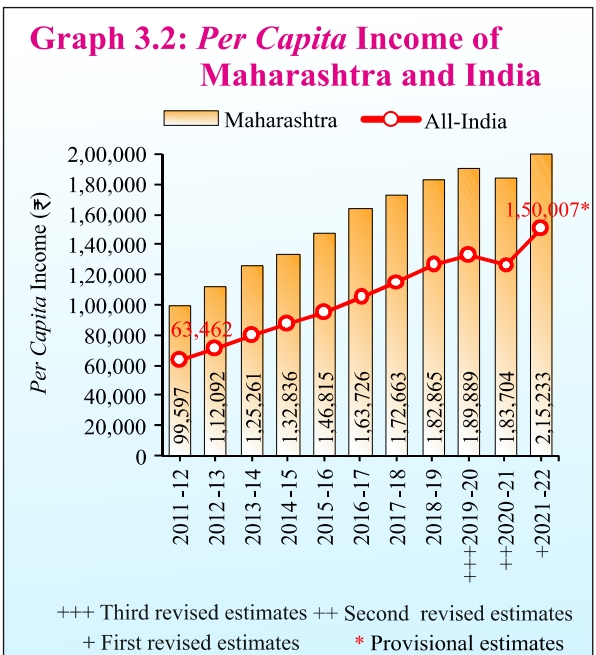
State Income (2021-22)

3.6 As per the first revised estimates, nominal State Income i.e. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices is estimated at ₹ 26,90,525 crore in 2021-22 whereas nominal State Income is estimated at ₹ 22,77,208 crore in 2020-21 as per the second revised estimates.

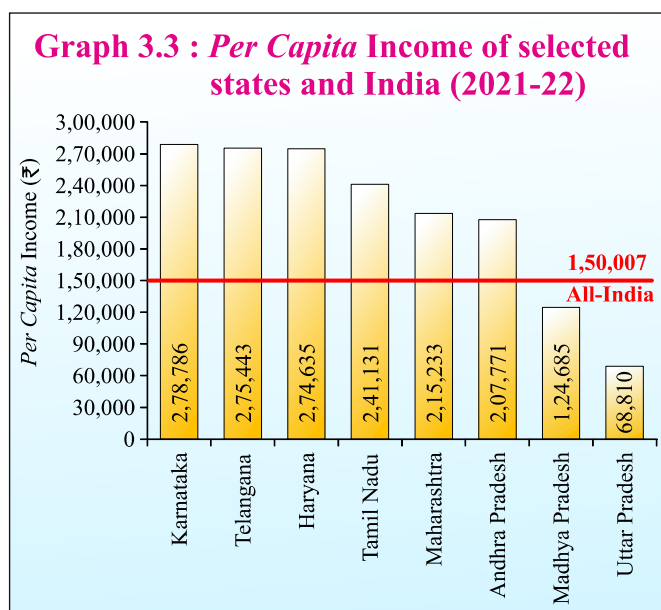
3.6.1 As per the first revised estimates, the real State Income i.e. NSDP (at constant 2011-12 prices) in 2021-22 is estimated at ₹ 17,31,189 crore, showing an increase of 9.1 per cent over the previous year. Details of NSDP are given in Annexure 3.3 and Annexure 3.4.

3.6.2 The *Per Capita* State Income is estimated at ₹ 2,15,233 during 2021-22 whereas it was ₹ 1,83,704 during 2020-21.

Graph 3.2: Per Capita Income of Maharashtra and India



+++ Third revised estimates ++ Second revised estimates + First revised estimates * Provisional estimates



District Income (2011-12 to 2021-22)

3.7 Revision in the base year (from 2004-05 to 2011-12) resulted in changes in the methodology and nomenclature. Estimates of Gross District Value Added (GDVA) are to be compiled using the 'Income Originating Approach' and have inherent limitations. For the commodity producing 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 GDDP and estimates of *Per Capita* District Income (*Per Capita* nominal Net District Domestic Product) are given in Annexure 3.9.

Indian Economy

GDP (2022-23)

3.8 As per the first advance estimates for 2022-23 released by National Statistical Office (NSO), GoI, the nominal GDP is expected to be ₹ 2,73,07,751 crore, whereas the real GDP is expected to be ₹ 1,57,60,363 crore. The real GDP for 2022-23 is expected to grow by 7.0 per cent. The real GVA of 'Agriculture & allied activities', 'Industry' and 'Services' sector is expected to grow by 3.5 per cent, 4.1 per cent and 9.1 per cent respectively. Annual growth rates of real GVA, real GDP and *Per Capita* real GDP for 2022-23 as per the first advance estimates are given in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 Annual growth rates of real GVA, real GDP and *Per Capita* real GDP for 2022-23 as per the first advance estimates

Sector	Growth Rate [§]
i) Agriculture & allied activities (Agriculture [#] , Forestry & Fishing)	3.5
ii) Mining & Quarrying	2.4
iii) Manufacturing	1.6
iv) Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	9.0
v) Construction	9.1
vi) Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	13.7
vii) Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	6.4
viii) Public Administration, Defence & Other Services	7.9
GVA	6.7
GDP	7.0
<i>Per Capita</i> GDP	5.8

§ Percentage change over Provisional Estimates of previous year

includes Crops and Livestock

Source : Press note of NSO, GoI dated 6th January, 2023

GDP (2021-22)

3.9 As per the provisional estimates, nominal GDP for 2021-22 is expected to be ₹ 2,36,64,637 crore whereas real GDP is expected to be ₹ 1,47,35,515 crore. The real GDP for 2021-22 is expected to grow by 8.7 per cent. Real GVA of 'Agriculture & allied activities', 'Industry' and 'Services' sector is expected to grow by 3.0 per cent, 10.3 per cent and 8.4 per cent respectively. Annual growth rates of sectorwise real GVA and real GDP are given in Table 3.4. Details of GDP are given in Annexure 3.5 and Annexure 3.6.

Table 3.4 Annual growth rates of sectorwise real GVA and real GDP

(per cent)

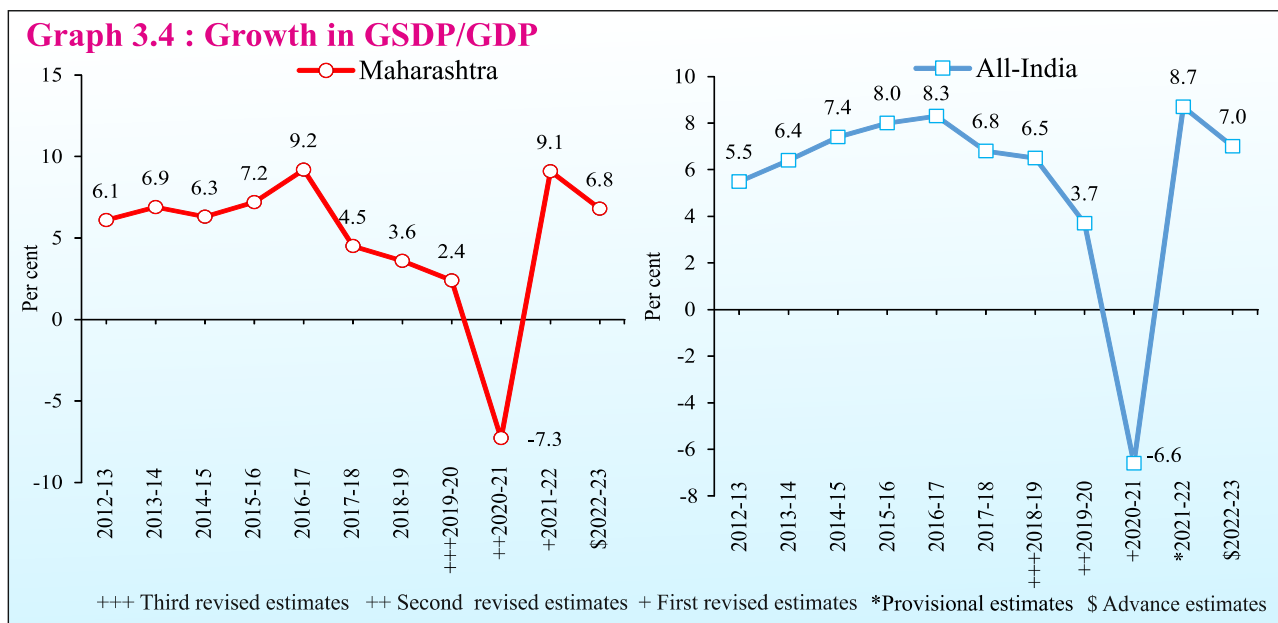
Particulars	Growth rate									
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 ⁺⁺⁺	2019-20 ⁺⁺	2020-21 ⁺	2021-22 [*]
GDP	5.5	6.4	7.4	8.0	8.3	6.8	6.5	3.7	(-6.6)	8.7
GVA	5.4	6.1	7.2	8.0	8.0	6.2	5.8	3.8	(-4.8)	8.1
Agriculture & allied activities sector	1.5	5.6	(-0.2)	0.6	6.8	6.6	2.1	5.5	3.3	3.0
i) Crops	0.2	5.4	(-3.7)	(-2.9)	5.3	5.4	(-2.4)	5.5	1.9	NA
ii) Livestock	5.2	5.6	7.4	7.5	10.0	7.9	8.7	7.5	6.1	NA
iii) Forestry & Logging	0.2	5.9	1.9	1.7	5.5	5.4	7.6	0.3	0.7	NA
iv) Fishing & Aquaculture	4.9	7.2	7.5	9.7	10.4	15.2	8.5	4.4	6.0	NA
Industry sector	3.3	3.8	7.0	9.6	7.7	5.9	5.3	(-1.4)	(-3.3)	10.3
i) Mining & Quarrying	0.6	0.2	9.7	10.1	9.8	(-5.6)	(-0.8)	(-1.5)	(-8.6)	11.5
ii) Manufacturing	5.5	5.0	7.9	13.1	7.9	7.5	5.4	(-2.9)	(-0.6)	9.9
iii) Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	2.7	4.2	7.2	4.7	10.0	10.6	7.9	2.2	(-3.6)	7.5
iv) Construction	0.3	2.7	4.3	3.6	5.9	5.2	6.5	1.2	(-7.3)	11.5
Services sector	8.3	7.7	9.8	9.4	8.5	6.3	7.2	6.3	(-7.8)	8.4
i) Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	9.8	6.5	9.4	10.2	7.7	10.3	7.2	5.9	(-20.2)	11.1
ii) Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	9.7	11.2	11.0	10.7	8.6	1.8	7.0	6.7	2.2	4.2
iii) Public Administration, Defence & Other Services	4.3	3.8	8.3	6.1	9.3	8.3	7.5	6.3	(-5.5)	12.6

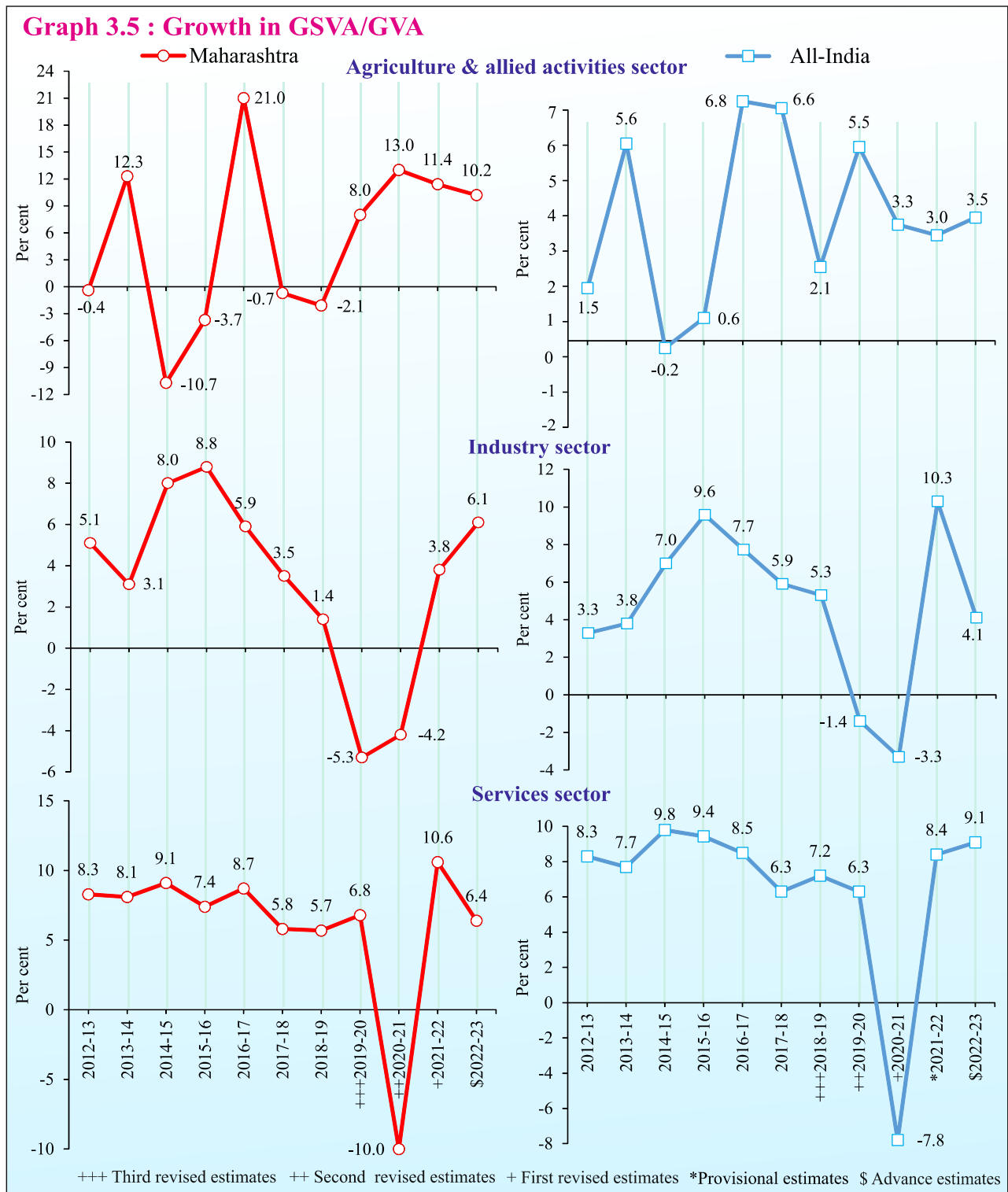
+++ Third revised estimates ++ Second revised estimates + First revised estimates * Provisional estimates NA Not available

Source : NSO, GoI

Sectoral average share in the current series

3.10 In the current (base year 2011-12) series from 2011-12 to 2021-22, the average share of 'Agriculture & allied activities', 'Industry' and 'Services' sector in nominal GVA is 18.4 per cent, 29.6 per cent and 52.0 per cent respectively.





National Income (2021-22)

3.11 Nominal Gross National Income (GNI) for 2021-22 is estimated at ₹ 2,32,96,345 crore with an increase of 19.3 per cent over the previous year. Nominal Net National Income (NNI) for 2021-22 is estimated at ₹ 2,05,29,727 crore with an increase of 19.4 per cent over the previous year. Real GNI for 2021-22 is estimated at ₹ 1,45,00,812 crore with an increase of 8.5 per cent over the previous year. Real NNI for 2021-22 is estimated at ₹ 1,25,19,976 crore with an increase of 8.5 per cent over the previous year. Details of NDP are given in Annexure 3.7 and Annexure 3.8.

3.11.1 The *Per Capita* National Income in 2021-22 is estimated at ₹ 1,50,007 as against ₹ 1,26,855 in 2020-21.

World Economy

3.12 According to the ‘World Economic Situation and Prospects 2023’ report of United Nations, world gross product is expected to grow by 1.9 per cent in 2023 as against 3.0 per cent in 2022. Growth of world output and gross domestic product is given in Table 3.5.

Graph 3.6 : Growth of world output

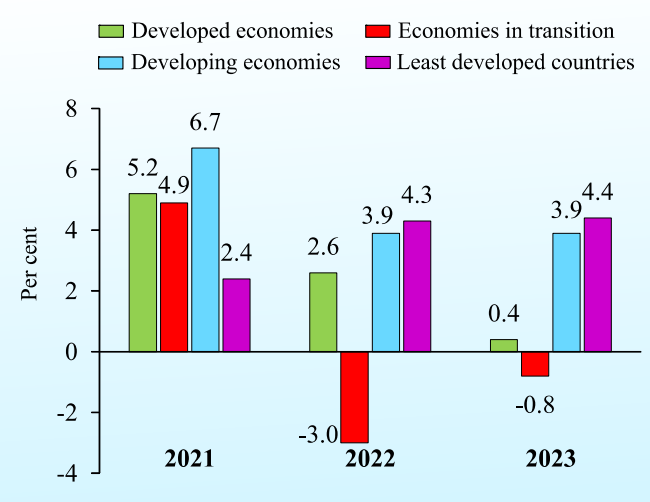


Table 3.5 Growth of world output and gross domestic product

Particulars	Annual percentage change		
	2021	2022 [^]	2023 ^{^^}
World	5.8	3.0	1.9
Developed Economies	5.2	2.6	0.4
United States of America	5.7	1.8	0.4
Japan	1.7	1.6	1.5
European Union	5.3	3.3	0.2
Economies in transition	4.9	(-3.0)	(-)0.8
Developing Economies	6.7	3.9	3.9
South Asia	7.2	5.6	4.8
India	8.9	6.4	5.8
East Asia	7.0	3.2	4.4
China	8.1	3.0	4.8
Least developed countries	2.4	4.3	4.4

Source : ‘World Economic Situation and Prospects 2023’ report of United Nations

[^] Estimated

^{^^} Forecast

* * * * *

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	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺⁺⁺	2020-21 ⁺⁺	2021-22 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	1,01,930	1,14,803	1,53,824	1,41,231	1,30,911	1,63,960	1,83,313	2,37,624
2	Livestock	28,557	44,120	51,383	57,744	60,251	65,458	76,856	82,866
3	Forestry and Logging	16,601	17,201	24,279	28,264	33,448	40,052	41,673	48,633
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,939	4,729	6,274	6,278	5,429	5,964	6,300	6,974
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities (Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	1,50,027	1,80,853	2,35,760	2,33,518	2,30,040	2,75,433	3,08,142	3,76,097
		(13.1)	(10.5)	(12.4)	(11.3)	(10.4)	(11.7)	(13.2)	(13.6)
6	Mining and Quarrying	56,493	59,615	60,247	61,763	65,344	62,454	58,657	61,517
7	Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 5+6)	2,06,520	2,40,468	2,96,007	2,95,281	2,95,383	3,37,887	3,66,798	4,37,614
8	Manufacturing	2,46,032	3,72,917	3,77,069	4,03,724	4,00,686	3,52,135	3,59,652	4,47,341
9	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Other Utility Services	26,805	41,360	39,637	53,203	56,090	54,974	54,865	73,213
10	Construction	80,552	1,00,410	1,08,982	1,18,099	1,34,679	1,37,369	1,35,020	1,76,831
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total - 8+9+10)	3,53,389	5,14,687	5,25,688	5,75,026	5,91,455	5,44,478	5,49,537	6,97,385
12	Industry (Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	4,09,882	5,74,302	5,85,935	6,36,789	6,56,799	6,06,932	6,08,194	7,58,902
		(35.8)	(33.4)	(30.7)	(30.8)	(29.6)	(25.8)	(26.1)	(27.4)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	1,05,609	1,56,193	1,83,275	2,06,083	2,40,107	2,58,727	1,99,718	2,63,053
14	Railways	5,987	9,157	11,512	13,456	13,516	13,478	13,633	14,831
15	Transport by means other than Railways	41,696	61,490	65,422	71,527	74,882	74,988	58,753	64,876
16	Storage	925	1,308	1,364	1,514	4,250	4,412	4,416	5,459
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	15,892	29,041	28,932	28,387	30,004	33,488	36,345	43,688
18	Financial Services	1,17,836	1,78,239	1,87,782	1,97,721	2,27,095	2,47,688	2,57,443	2,80,974
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services	1,90,870	3,51,611	4,04,041	4,45,313	4,88,636	5,38,594	5,62,767	6,38,543
20	Public administration & Defence	39,070	56,789	63,585	70,473	76,655	93,688	96,528	1,11,578
21	Other Services	66,625	1,21,504	1,40,878	1,59,651	1,74,784	2,03,707	1,79,899	2,11,434
22	Tertiary / Services Sector (Sub-Total - 13 to 21)	5,84,509	9,65,333	10,86,790	11,94,125	13,29,929	14,68,770	14,09,502	16,34,436
		(51.1)	(56.1)	(56.9)	(57.8)	(60.0)	(62.5)	(60.6)	(59.0)
23	Gross State Value Added (GSVA) (5+12+22)	11,44,418	17,20,488	19,08,485	20,64,432	22,16,768	23,51,135	23,25,838	27,69,435
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
24	Taxes on Product	1,62,085	2,76,680	3,17,675	3,15,200	3,41,642	3,38,687	3,46,175	3,86,282
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	30,943	27,975	26,851	29,556	32,451	44,471	47,695
26	Gross State Domestic Product (23+24-25)	12,80,369	19,66,225	21,98,185	23,52,782	25,28,854	26,57,371	26,27,542	31,08,022
27	Per capita GSDP (₹)	1,13,192	1,66,351	1,84,113	1,95,195	2,07,833	2,16,365	2,11,965	2,48,632

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM.

+++ Third Revised Estimates

++ Second Revised Estimates

+ First Revised Estimates

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to GSVA.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

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	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺⁺⁺	2020-21 ⁺⁺	2021-22 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	1,01,930	91,426	1,14,314	1,08,507	1,00,247	1,07,829	1,26,347	1,46,282
2	Livestock	28,557	32,642	36,388	39,478	42,567	44,460	49,124	51,144
3	Forestry and Logging	16,601	17,185	20,272	22,165	24,067	28,012	28,945	30,184
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,939	3,103	3,762	3,330	2,978	3,209	3,004	3,401
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	1,50,027	1,44,356	1,74,735	1,73,481	1,69,859	1,83,510	2,07,420	2,31,011
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(100.0)	(96.2)	(116.5)	(115.6)	(113.2)	(122.3)	(138.3)	(154.0)
6	Mining and Quarrying	56,493	60,203	62,053	66,446	68,950	66,907	67,450	68,059
7	Primary Sector	2,06,520	2,04,559	2,36,788	2,39,927	2,38,809	2,50,417	2,74,870	2,99,070
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)								
8	Manufacturing	2,46,032	3,40,882	3,64,164	3,73,602	3,75,383	3,47,277	3,27,426	3,41,155
9	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Other Utility Services	26,805	32,362	33,372	36,931	37,319	36,519	35,196	39,601
10	Construction	80,552	88,473	93,261	95,132	98,731	99,157	96,646	97,947
11	Secondary Sector	3,53,389	4,61,718	4,90,797	5,05,664	5,11,432	4,82,954	4,59,268	4,78,704
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)								
12	Industry	4,09,882	5,21,921	5,52,850	5,72,110	5,80,382	5,49,861	5,26,717	5,46,763
	(Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	(100.0)	(127.3)	(134.9)	(139.6)	(141.6)	(134.2)	(128.5)	(133.4)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	1,05,609	1,19,406	1,34,099	1,45,047	1,64,107	1,69,372	1,21,828	1,52,556
14	Railways	5,987	7,790	8,857	10,144	9,989	8,188	6,692	7,752
15	Transport by means other than Railways	41,696	58,581	63,677	69,149	74,106	82,346	57,443	62,293
16	Storage	925	1,061	1,063	1,126	3,007	3,020	2,797	3,273
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	15,892	24,591	23,801	22,487	22,902	25,448	24,464	27,725
18	Financial Services	1,17,836	1,65,110	1,74,211	1,78,979	1,82,821	1,89,178	1,95,110	2,06,455
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services.	1,90,870	2,84,000	3,10,624	3,27,673	3,42,419	3,64,948	3,55,841	3,82,442
20	Public administration & Defence	39,070	43,918	47,187	50,258	52,976	61,989	59,860	65,768
21	Other Services	66,625	97,750	1,08,714	1,17,751	1,22,442	1,36,517	1,13,044	1,27,915
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	5,84,509	8,02,208	8,72,234	9,22,614	9,74,769	10,41,006	9,37,079	10,36,179
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	(100.0)	(137.2)	(149.2)	(157.8)	(166.8)	(178.1)	(160.3)	(177.3)
23	Gross State Value Added (GSVA)	11,44,418	14,68,485	15,99,819	16,68,205	17,25,011	17,74,377	16,71,216	18,13,952
	(5+12+22)	(100.0)	(128.3)	(139.8)	(145.8)	(150.7)	(155.0)	(146.0)	(158.5)
24	Taxes on Product	1,62,085	2,12,210	2,30,678	2,42,198	2,55,370	2,54,776	2,19,108	2,45,259
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	26,411	23,451	21,697	23,000	24,491	31,954	31,240
26	Gross State Domestic Product (23+24-25)	12,80,369	16,54,284	18,07,046	18,88,706	19,57,381	20,04,663	18,58,370	20,27,971
27	Per capita GSDP (₹)	1,13,192	1,39,960	1,51,353	1,56,694	1,60,867	1,63,221	1,49,916	1,62,231

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM.

+++ Third Revised Estimates

++ Second Revised Estimates

+ First Revised Estimates

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

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

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	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺⁺⁺	2020-21 ⁺⁺	2021-22 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	96,153	1,05,620	1,43,896	1,30,610	1,19,498	1,51,558	1,69,683	2,19,956
2	Livestock	28,153	43,593	50,813	57,124	59,592	64,783	76,099	82,050
3	Forestry and Logging	16,435	17,039	24,054	27,996	33,144	39,699	41,292	48,188
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,591	4,305	5,757	5,820	5,044	5,539	5,836	6,460
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	1,43,331	1,70,557	2,24,520	2,21,550	2,17,278	2,61,579	2,92,910	3,56,655
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(14.5)	(11.5)	(13.5)	(12.4)	(11.4)	(12.9)	(14.8)	(15.2)
6	Mining and Quarrying	49,674	56,197	57,719	59,513	62,788	59,604	55,431	58,135
7	Primary Sector	1,93,005	2,26,755	2,82,239	2,81,063	2,80,065	3,21,183	3,48,341	4,14,789
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)								
8	Manufacturing	2,06,804	3,23,111	3,29,946	3,52,541	3,42,499	2,92,289	2,96,739	3,69,089
9	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Other Utility Services	18,021	27,841	26,413	36,945	38,136	38,168	36,887	49,223
10	Construction	76,841	94,446	1,02,317	1,10,598	1,25,771	1,27,012	1,23,590	1,61,862
11	Secondary Sector	3,01,666	4,45,398	4,58,676	5,00,083	5,06,406	4,57,469	4,57,216	5,80,173
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+ 10)								
12	Industry	3,51,340	5,01,595	5,16,394	5,59,596	5,69,193	5,17,073	5,12,647	6,38,308
	(Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	(35.5)	(33.7)	(31.0)	(31.2)	(29.8)	(25.5)	(26.0)	(27.1)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	98,061	1,43,462	1,68,866	1,88,046	2,20,081	2,36,619	1,75,889	2,31,646
14	Railways	5,125	7,607	9,771	11,455	11,185	10,937	10,831	11,783
15	Transport by means other than Railways	35,801	53,301	56,559	60,685	63,228	61,005	44,395	49,023
16	Storage	792	1,099	1,146	1,273	3,876	3,999	3,966	4,902
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	12,883	22,473	21,710	19,683	19,412	21,759	23,481	28,225
18	Financial Services	1,15,976	1,74,574	1,83,740	1,93,424	2,21,938	2,42,046	2,51,216	2,74,178
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services.	1,41,087	2,61,486	3,04,943	3,37,094	3,67,243	4,10,242	4,22,812	4,79,743
20	Public administration & Defence	27,844	43,040	48,964	55,377	60,840	75,094	76,769	88,739
21	Other Services	58,403	1,10,378	1,28,460	1,44,662	1,58,690	1,85,604	1,60,587	1,88,737
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	4,95,972	8,17,418	9,24,159	10,11,699	11,26,492	12,47,306	11,69,947	13,56,975
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	(50.1)	(54.9)	(55.5)	(56.4)	(58.9)	(61.6)	(59.2)	(57.7)
23	Net State Value Added (NSVA)	9,90,644	14,89,571	16,65,074	17,92,845	19,12,963	20,25,958	19,75,504	23,51,938
	(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	2,76,680	3,17,675	3,15,200	3,41,642	3,38,687	3,46,175	3,86,282
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	30,943	27,975	26,851	29,556	32,451	44,471	47,695
26	Net State Domestic Product (23+24-25)	11,26,595	17,35,308	19,54,774	20,81,195	22,25,049	23,32,194	22,77,208	26,90,525
27	Per capita NSDP (₹)	99,597	1,46,815	1,63,726	1,72,663	1,82,865	1,89,889	1,83,704	2,15,233

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM.

+++ Third Revised Estimates

++ Second Revised Estimates

+ First Revised Estimates

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to NSVA.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

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	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺⁺⁺	2020-21 ⁺⁺	2021-22 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	96,153	84,262	1,06,841	1,00,696	92,086	99,269	1,17,312	1,35,821
2	Livestock	28,153	32,170	35,888	38,967	42,056	43,940	48,555	50,552
3	Forestry and Logging	16,435	17,042	20,078	21,946	23,832	27,743	28,662	29,889
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,591	2,733	3,301	2,921	2,643	2,851	2,621	2,967
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	1,43,331	1,36,207	1,66,107	1,64,531	1,60,618	1,73,803	1,97,151	2,19,229
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(100.0)	(95.0)	(115.9)	(114.8)	(112.1)	(121.3)	(137.5)	(153.0)
6	Mining and Quarrying	49,674	57,343	59,971	64,640	66,964	64,761	65,095	65,684
7	Primary Sector	1,93,005	1,93,550	2,26,079	2,29,171	2,27,582	2,38,563	2,62,246	2,84,913
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)								
8	Manufacturing	2,06,804	2,96,268	3,21,906	3,28,746	3,26,125	2,97,464	2,75,830	2,87,396
9	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Other Utility Services	18,021	20,253	21,524	22,714	22,115	22,373	20,413	22,968
10	Construction	76,841	82,912	86,902	88,010	90,511	89,613	86,182	87,342
11	Secondary Sector	3,01,666	3,99,432	4,30,331	4,39,470	4,38,751	4,09,450	3,82,425	3,97,706
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)								
12	Industry	3,51,340	4,56,775	4,90,303	5,04,111	5,05,715	4,74,210	4,47,520	4,63,390
	(Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	(100.0)	(130.0)	(139.6)	(143.5)	(143.9)	(135.0)	(127.4)	(131.9)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	98,061	1,08,018	1,21,335	1,29,744	1,47,888	1,51,673	1,03,199	1,29,210
14	Railways	5,125	6,441	7,363	8,481	8,134	6,209	4,564	5,287
15	Transport by means other than Railways	35,801	51,022	55,617	59,519	63,965	70,703	46,139	50,034
16	Storage	792	875	870	924	2,709	2,694	2,450	2,867
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	12,883	19,026	17,636	15,130	14,211	15,999	14,152	16,039
18	Financial Services	1,15,976	1,61,928	1,70,674	1,75,316	1,78,590	1,84,631	1,90,148	2,01,206
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services.	1,41,087	2,07,087	2,27,262	2,40,799	2,49,825	2,67,881	2,52,239	2,71,095
20	Public administration & Defence	27,844	31,399	33,905	36,939	39,524	46,443	43,686	47,998
21	Other Services	58,403	87,938	97,821	1,05,068	1,09,449	1,22,087	97,932	1,10,815
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	4,95,972	6,73,732	7,32,483	7,71,922	8,14,295	8,68,320	7,54,510	8,34,551
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	(100.0)	(135.8)	(147.7)	(155.6)	(164.2)	(175.1)	(152.1)	(168.3)
23	Net State Value Added (NSVA)	9,90,644	12,66,715	13,88,894	14,40,564	14,80,629	15,16,333	13,99,180	15,17,170
	(5+12+22)	(100.0)	(127.9)	(140.2)	(145.4)	(149.5)	(153.1)	(141.2)	(153.1)
24	Taxes on Product	1,62,085	2,12,210	2,30,678	2,42,198	2,55,370	2,54,776	2,19,108	2,45,259
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	26,411	23,451	21,697	23,000	24,491	31,954	31,240
26	Net State Domestic Product (23+24-25)	11,26,595	14,52,513	15,96,121	16,61,065	17,12,999	17,46,618	15,86,334	17,31,189
27	Per capita NSDP (₹)	99,597	1,22,889	1,33,686	1,37,808	1,40,782	1,42,211	1,27,970	1,38,490

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM.

+++ Third Revised Estimates

++ Second Revised Estimates

+ First Revised Estimates

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

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

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	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 ⁺⁺⁺	2019-20 ⁺⁺	2020-21 ⁺	2021-22 [†]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	9,82,151	13,27,992	14,86,044	16,33,264	16,80,777	18,91,966	19,97,147	} 39,80,067 [†]
2	Livestock	3,27,334	5,82,410	6,72,611	7,85,683	8,82,009	9,77,730	11,14,249	
3	Forestry and Logging	1,24,436	1,84,411	2,05,364	2,17,603	2,55,053	2,60,603	2,65,479	
4	Fishing and aquaculture	68,027	1,32,720	1,54,643	1,93,275	2,12,087	2,28,065	2,32,620	
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities (Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	15,01,947	22,27,533	25,18,662	28,29,826	30,29,925	33,58,364	36,09,494	39,80,067
		(18.5)	(17.7)	(18.0)	(18.3)	(17.6)	(18.3)	(20.0)	(18.6)
6	Mining & quarrying	2,61,035	2,94,011	3,26,808	3,36,109	3,77,661	3,58,517	3,24,980	5,13,076
7	Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 5+6)	17,62,983	25,21,544	28,45,470	31,65,935	34,07,586	37,16,881	39,34,474	44,93,143
8	Manufacturing	14,09,986	21,46,189	23,33,721	25,66,623	28,12,560	27,04,809	27,09,435	33,07,315
9	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	1,86,668	3,34,965	3,55,709	4,25,718	4,49,459	5,01,618	5,07,352	5,86,679
10	Construction	7,77,335	9,91,084	10,80,870	12,00,414	13,52,118	13,72,759	13,15,608	17,19,098
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total - 8+9+10)	23,73,988	34,72,237	37,70,300	41,92,755	46,14,137	45,79,186	45,32,396	56,13,092
12	Industry (Sub-Total - 6+11)	26,35,023	37,66,248	40,97,108	45,28,864	49,91,798	49,37,703	48,57,375	61,26,168
		(32.5)	(30.0)	(29.3)	(29.2)	(29.1)	(26.9)	(26.9)	(28.7)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,83,582	14,33,969	16,09,001	18,81,395	21,36,707	23,25,812	18,18,981	} 35,28,896 [†]
14	Railways	61,150	1,00,451	1,06,786	1,16,584	1,23,596	1,35,477	1,36,807	
15	Transport by means other than Railways	3,37,347	5,15,790	5,68,118	6,17,201	6,65,683	7,04,597	5,69,075	
16	Storage	5,108	7,021	7,442	16,194	18,597	19,513	19,628	
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1,25,930	2,37,282	2,47,809	2,47,549	2,58,179	2,93,094	3,21,902	} 45,43,303 [†]
18	Financial services	4,80,226	7,26,286	7,50,201	8,46,194	9,41,778	10,27,359	10,88,222	
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	10,50,651	18,99,852	21,61,236	22,81,018	25,87,720	28,51,979	29,57,538	} 31,70,966 [†]
20	Public administration & Defence	4,91,155	7,31,578	8,27,438	9,45,082	10,45,488	11,47,741	12,38,383	
21	Other Services	5,34,827	9,28,489	10,71,399	11,95,759	13,75,658	15,53,471	14,40,404	
22	Tertiary / Services Sector (Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	39,69,975	65,80,718	73,49,430	81,46,975	91,53,405	1,00,59,042	95,90,940	1,12,43,165
		(49.0)	(52.3)	(52.6)	(52.5)	(53.3)	(54.8)	(53.1)	(52.7)
23	Gross Value Added (GVA) (5+12+22)	81,06,946	1,25,74,499	1,39,65,200	1,55,05,665	1,71,75,128	1,83,55,109	1,80,57,810	2,13,49,399
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
24	Taxes on products	8,90,060	15,18,496	17,46,288	18,98,896	20,43,568	20,76,662	22,55,495	} 23,15,238 [†]
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	3,21,120	3,19,819	3,14,518	3,19,028	3,56,916	5,12,391	
26	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (23+24-25)	87,36,329	1,37,71,874	1,53,91,669	1,70,90,042	1,88,99,668	2,00,74,856	1,98,00,914	2,36,64,637
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,59,779)	(-1,76,400)	(-1,84,813)	(-2,02,324)	(-1,93,114)	(-2,66,687)	NA
28	Gross National Income (GNI) (26+27)	86,59,505	1,36,12,095	1,52,15,268	1,69,05,230	1,86,97,344	1,98,81,742	1,95,34,226	2,32,96,345
29	Per Capita Gross National Income (₹)	70,980	1,06,096	1,17,131	1,28,655	1,40,899	1,48,261	1,44,120	1,70,222

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

† Breakup not available

+++ Third Revised Estimates ++ Second revised estimates

+ First Revised Estimates

* Provisional estimates

NA- Not Available

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to GVA

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

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	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 ⁺⁺⁺	2019-20 ⁺⁺	2020-21 ⁺	2021-22 [*]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	9,82,151	9,69,344	10,20,258	10,75,111	10,49,211	11,06,545	11,27,575	} 21,09,697 [†]
2	Livestock	3,27,334	4,19,637	4,61,572	4,97,830	5,40,970	5,81,450	6,17,117	
3	Forestry and Logging	1,24,436	1,36,960	1,44,547	1,52,351	1,63,949	1,64,416	1,65,624	
4	Fishing and aquaculture	68,027	90,205	99,627	1,14,730	1,24,468	1,29,893	1,37,716	
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities (Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	15,01,947 <i>(100.0)</i>	16,16,146 <i>(107.6)</i>	17,26,004 <i>(114.9)</i>	18,40,023 <i>(122.5)</i>	18,78,598 <i>(125.1)</i>	19,82,303 <i>(132.0)</i>	20,48,032 <i>(136.4)</i>	21,09,697 <i>(140.5)</i>
6	Mining & quarrying	2,61,035	3,17,974	3,49,248	3,29,612	3,26,815	3,21,766	2,94,024	3,27,984
7	Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 5+6)	17,62,983	19,34,120	20,75,252	21,69,635	22,05,413	23,04,069	23,42,056	24,37,681
8	Manufacturing	14,09,986	19,03,850	20,54,764	22,09,428	23,28,992	22,61,294	22,47,740	24,70,822
9	Electricity, Gas ,Water supply & Other Utility Services	1,86,668	2,24,158	2,46,496	2,72,650	2,94,147	3,00,675	2,89,771	3,11,598
10	Construction	7,77,335	8,65,335	9,16,445	9,64,306	10,26,789	10,38,680	9,62,835	10,73,595
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total – 8+9+10)	23,73,988	29,93,343	32,17,705	34,46,383	36,49,928	36,00,649	35,00,347	38,56,015
12	Industry (Sub-Total - 6+11)	26,35,023 <i>(100.0)</i>	33,11,316 <i>(125.7)</i>	35,66,953 <i>(135.4)</i>	37,75,996 <i>(143.3)</i>	39,76,743 <i>(150.9)</i>	39,22,415 <i>(148.9)</i>	37,94,371 <i>(144.0)</i>	41,83,999 <i>(158.8)</i>
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,83,582	12,61,426	13,89,322	15,68,175	17,07,781	18,28,425	14,18,045	} 23,85,605 [†]
14	Railways	61,150	85,452	82,161	87,886	91,350	82,303	67,154	
15	Transport by means other than Railways	3,37,347	4,38,458	4,64,899	5,01,039	5,28,628	5,45,769	4,24,993	
16	Storage	5,108	6,245	6,100	12,976	13,784	13,916	14,329	
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1,25,930	2,01,243	2,03,896	1,98,344	1,97,215	2,19,313	2,23,158	} 30,87,360 [†]
18	Financial services	4,80,226	6,72,788	6,95,983	7,28,670	7,58,170	7,84,672	8,24,734	
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	10,50,651	16,21,999	17,96,983	18,08,521	19,56,051	21,12,722	21,37,176	
20	Public administration & Defence	4,91,155	5,65,106	6,14,238	6,76,507	7,22,773	7,59,976	7,77,126	} 18,38,814 [†]
21	Other Services	5,34,827	7,11,691	7,81,744	8,36,035	9,02,705	9,67,662	8,55,955	
22	Tertiary / Services Sector (Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	39,69,975 <i>(100.0)</i>	55,64,408 <i>(140.2)</i>	60,35,327 <i>(152.0)</i>	64,18,152 <i>(161.7)</i>	68,78,456 <i>(173.3)</i>	73,14,758 <i>(184.3)</i>	67,42,671 <i>(169.8)</i>	73,11,779 <i>(184.2)</i>
23	Gross Value Added (GVA) (5+12+22)	81,06,946 <i>(100.0)</i>	1,04,91,870 <i>(129.4)</i>	1,13,28,285 <i>(139.7)</i>	1,20,34,171 <i>(148.4)</i>	1,27,33,798 <i>(157.1)</i>	1,32,19,476 <i>(163.1)</i>	1,25,85,074 <i>(155.2)</i>	1,36,05,474 <i>(167.8)</i>
24	Taxes on products	8,90,060	11,45,558	12,39,334	13,54,508	14,95,644	15,53,534	13,30,491	} 11,30,041 [†]
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	2,67,935	2,59,425	2,44,097	2,36,527	2,57,052	3,57,092	
26	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (23+24-25)	87,36,329	1,13,69,493	1,23,08,193	1,31,44,582	1,39,92,914	1,45,15,958	1,35,58,473	1,47,35,515
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,34,922)	(-1,44,575)	(-1,45,888)	(-1,52,440)	(-1,41,704)	(-1,90,195)	NA
28	Gross National Income (GNI) (26+27)	86,59,505	1,12,34,571	1,21,63,619	1,29,98,695	1,38,40,474	1,43,74,253	1,33,68,279	1,45,00,812
29	Per Capita Gross National Income (₹)	70,980	87,565	93,638	98,925	1,04,299	1,07,191	98,629	1,05,955

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

† Breakup not available

+++ Third Revised Estimates ++ Second revised estimates

+ First Revised Estimates

* Provisional estimates

NA- Not Available

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

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

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	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 ⁺⁺⁺	2019-20 ⁺⁺	2020-21 ⁺	2021-22 [*]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	9,00,975	11,91,903	13,38,083	14,74,044	15,08,369	17,04,185	17,90,911	NA
2	Livestock	3,22,185	5,74,765	6,64,443	7,76,644	8,71,931	9,67,148	11,02,768	NA
3	Forestry and Logging	1,23,070	1,82,678	2,03,476	2,15,521	2,52,711	2,58,093	2,62,749	NA
4	Fishing and aquaculture	60,039	1,20,794	1,42,038	1,79,696	1,97,056	2,11,265	2,14,024	NA
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	14,06,268	20,70,140	23,48,040	26,45,905	28,30,067	31,40,691	33,70,453	NA
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	<i>(19.6)</i>	<i>(18.6)</i>	<i>(19.0)</i>	<i>(19.3)</i>	<i>(18.6)</i>	<i>(19.4)</i>	<i>(21.4)</i>	NA
6	Mining & quarrying	2,29,186	2,44,585	2,75,183	2,81,018	3,18,507	2,95,977	2,58,562	NA
7	Primary Sector	16,35,454	23,14,725	26,23,224	29,26,923	31,48,574	34,36,668	36,29,014	NA
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)								
8	Manufacturing	11,46,928	18,02,694	19,68,540	21,74,611	23,85,941	22,48,246	22,29,455	NA
9	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	1,23,811	2,25,552	2,36,476	2,96,301	3,05,599	3,48,006	3,42,046	NA
10	Construction	7,38,178	9,31,992	10,14,415	11,24,218	12,62,214	12,69,122	12,01,025	NA
11	Secondary Sector	20,08,917	29,60,238	32,19,431	35,95,131	39,53,754	38,65,374	37,72,526	NA
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)								
12	Industry	22,38,103	32,04,823	34,94,614	38,76,149	42,72,261	41,61,351	40,31,087	NA
	(Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	<i>(31.1)</i>	<i>(28.8)</i>	<i>(28.2)</i>	<i>(28.2)</i>	<i>(28.1)</i>	<i>(25.7)</i>	<i>(25.6)</i>	NA
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,38,114	13,52,232	15,14,613	17,68,275	20,03,703	21,78,547	16,59,580	NA
14	Railways	48,531	76,040	79,261	85,158	87,422	95,623	94,276	NA
15	Transport by means other than Railways	2,88,063	4,48,353	4,90,555	5,25,910	5,57,553	5,78,324	4,37,597	NA
16	Storage	4,352	5,905	6,243	14,785	16,955	17,660	17,582	NA
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1,02,776	1,82,334	1,86,308	1,73,231	1,67,052	1,90,550	2,08,043	NA
18	Financial services	4,73,399	7,11,622	7,33,707	8,28,182	9,20,433	10,04,113	10,62,104	NA
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	8,97,897	15,93,181	18,16,045	18,97,837	21,53,968	23,83,136	24,38,628	NA
20	Public administration & Defence	4,05,592	6,23,316	7,13,596	8,22,681	9,13,055	10,06,946	10,86,257	NA
21	Other Services	4,86,677	8,56,854	9,90,884	11,02,739	12,68,369	14,33,023	13,12,134	NA
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	35,45,400	58,49,839	65,31,213	72,18,799	80,88,511	88,87,922	83,16,201	NA
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	<i>(49.3)</i>	<i>(52.6)</i>	<i>(52.8)</i>	<i>(52.5)</i>	<i>(53.2)</i>	<i>(54.9)</i>	<i>(52.9)</i>	NA
23	Net Value Added (NVA)	71,89,771	1,11,24,802	1,23,73,868	1,37,40,853	1,51,90,838	1,61,89,964	1,57,17,741	NA
	(5+12+22)	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(100.0)</i>	NA
24	Taxes on products	8,90,060	15,18,496	17,46,288	18,98,896	20,43,568	20,76,662	22,55,495	} 23,15,238 [†]
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	3,21,120	3,19,819	3,14,518	3,19,028	3,56,916	5,12,391	
26	Net Domestic Product (NDP) (23+24-25)	78,19,154	1,23,22,177	1,38,00,336	1,53,25,231	1,69,15,378	1,79,09,710	1,74,60,845	2,08,98,019
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,59,779)	(-1,76,400)	(-1,84,813)	(-2,02,324)	(-1,93,114)	(-2,66,687)	NA
28	Net National Income (NNI) (26+27)	77,42,330	1,21,62,398	1,36,23,936	1,51,40,418	1,67,13,054	1,77,16,597	1,71,94,158	2,05,29,727
29	Per Capita Net National Income (₹)	63,462	94,797	1,04,880	1,15,224	1,25,946	1,32,115	1,26,855	1,50,007

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

† Breakup not available

+++ Third Revised Estimates ++ Second revised estimates + First Revised Estimates * Provisional estimates NA- Not Available

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to NVA

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

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	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 ⁺⁺⁺	2019-20 ⁺⁺	2020-21 ⁺	2021-22 [*]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	9,00,975	8,63,339	9,09,002	9,58,190	9,26,203	9,77,279	9,91,297	NA
2	Livestock	3,22,185	4,12,787	4,54,411	4,90,378	5,33,168	5,73,292	6,08,493	NA
3	Forestry and Logging	1,23,070	1,35,429	1,42,919	1,50,651	1,62,145	1,62,500	1,63,597	NA
4	Fishing and aquaculture	60,039	79,783	88,405	1,02,619	1,11,386	1,15,734	1,22,376	NA
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	14,06,268	14,91,337	15,94,736	17,01,840	17,32,902	18,28,804	18,85,763	NA
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(106.0)</i>	<i>(113.4)</i>	<i>(121.0)</i>	<i>(123.2)</i>	<i>(130.0)</i>	<i>(134.1)</i>	NA
6	Mining & quarrying	2,29,186	2,76,579	3,06,743	2,85,401	2,80,854	2,74,673	2,45,543	NA
7	Primary Sector	16,35,454	17,67,916	19,01,479	19,87,241	20,13,756	21,03,477	21,31,306	NA
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)								
8	Manufacturing	11,46,928	15,95,406	17,27,321	18,65,797	19,67,832	18,81,215	18,54,008	NA
9	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	1,23,811	1,25,998	1,39,662	1,59,467	1,72,330	1,71,375	1,53,842	NA
10	Construction	7,38,178	8,09,853	8,53,049	8,92,015	9,43,660	9,43,167	8,57,936	NA
11	Secondary Sector	20,08,917	25,31,257	27,20,032	29,17,280	30,83,823	29,95,757	28,65,786	NA
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)								
12	Industry	22,38,103	28,07,836	30,26,775	32,02,681	33,64,676	32,70,430	31,11,329	NA
	(Sub-Total - 6+11)	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(125.5)</i>	<i>(135.2)</i>	<i>(143.1)</i>	<i>(150.3)</i>	<i>(146.1)</i>	<i>(139.0)</i>	NA
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,38,114	11,88,026	13,05,709	14,72,163	16,00,030	17,10,543	12,93,439	NA
14	Railways	48,531	64,166	58,538	61,780	62,552	51,268	34,851	NA
15	Transport by means other than Railways	2,88,063	3,76,072	3,94,405	4,20,016	4,34,510	4,40,668	3,21,467	NA
16	Storage	4,352	5,242	5,041	11,790	12,478	12,454	12,755	NA
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1,02,776	1,54,216	1,51,385	1,35,488	1,22,433	1,36,699	1,31,887	NA
18	Financial services	4,73,399	6,59,910	6,81,553	7,13,306	7,40,667	7,65,935	8,03,926	NA
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	8,97,897	13,59,743	15,06,813	14,99,438	16,22,976	17,56,255	17,49,326	NA
20	Public administration & Defence	4,05,592	4,66,379	5,10,820	5,68,503	6,10,127	6,42,267	6,52,602	NA
21	Other Services	4,86,677	6,48,053	7,10,984	7,57,244	8,15,992	8,71,552	7,55,453	NA
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	35,45,400	49,21,807	53,25,247	56,39,728	60,21,764	63,87,621	57,55,706	NA
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(138.8)</i>	<i>(150.2)</i>	<i>(159.1)</i>	<i>(169.8)</i>	<i>(180.2)</i>	<i>(162.3)</i>	NA
23	Net Value Added (NVA)	71,89,771	92,20,980	99,46,758	1,05,44,250	1,11,19,343	1,14,86,855	1,07,52,799	NA
	(5+12+22)	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(128.3)</i>	<i>(138.3)</i>	<i>(146.7)</i>	<i>(154.7)</i>	<i>(159.8)</i>	<i>(149.6)</i>	NA
24	Taxes on products	8,90,060	11,45,558	12,39,334	13,54,508	14,95,644	15,53,534	13,30,491	} 11,30,041 [†]
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	2,67,935	2,59,425	2,44,097	2,36,527	2,57,052	3,57,092	
26	Net Domestic Product (NDP) (23+24-25)	78,19,154	1,00,98,603	1,09,26,667	1,16,54,661	1,23,78,459	1,27,83,337	1,17,26,198	1,27,54,679
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,34,922)	(-1,44,575)	(-1,45,888)	(-1,52,440)	(-1,41,704)	(-1,90,195)	NA
28	Net National Income (NNI) (26+27)	77,42,330	99,63,681	1,07,82,092	1,15,08,774	1,22,26,019	1,26,41,633	1,15,36,004	1,25,19,976
29	Per Capita Net National Income (₹)	63,462	77,659	83,003	87,586	92,133	94,270	85,110	91,481

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

† Breakup not available

+++ Third Revised Estimates ++ Second revised estimates + First Revised Estimates * Provisional estimates NA- Not Available

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

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

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 (₹)			
		2018-19	2019-20 ⁺⁺⁺	2020-21 ⁺⁺	2021-22 ⁺	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺⁺⁺	2020-21 ⁺⁺	2021-22 ⁺	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺⁺⁺	2020-21 ⁺⁺	2021-22 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Mumbai [#]	5,03,582	5,21,713	5,06,284	5,96,783	3,91,720	3,99,136	3,61,022	3,92,588	3,11,025	3,15,783	2,96,679	3,44,394
2	Thane ^S	3,72,118	3,86,212	3,74,745	4,40,369	2,88,449	2,94,066	2,66,364	2,89,132	2,64,171	2,69,464	2,53,879	2,94,362
3	Raigad	67,750	70,359	69,202	81,160	52,412	53,376	48,853	53,008	2,10,377	2,15,918	2,07,787	2,41,444
4	Ratnagiri	32,174	32,761	33,515	39,611	23,881	23,885	22,677	24,855	1,67,788	1,69,463	1,71,196	2,01,084
5	Sindhudurg	18,782	19,307	19,567	23,205	13,291	13,606	12,790	14,072	1,90,531	1,94,965	1,95,410	2,30,418
	KOKAN DIV.	9,94,405	10,30,352	10,03,313	11,81,128	7,69,752	7,84,069	7,11,706	7,73,655	2,72,903	2,77,882	2,62,867	3,05,369
6	Nashik	1,21,875	1,31,273	1,32,480	1,53,198	97,369	98,165	93,368	1,01,424	1,62,949	1,73,880	1,72,359	1,97,045
7	Dhule	31,187	33,896	33,183	38,304	23,785	24,494	22,860	24,369	1,26,184	1,36,261	1,30,947	1,49,682
8	Nandurbar	16,457	17,843	18,482	21,252	12,865	13,409	13,055	14,058	84,113	90,705	92,832	1,05,813
9	Jalgaon	61,687	64,362	66,400	75,016	47,510	48,123	46,684	49,307	1,20,510	1,24,482	1,26,560	1,41,296
10	Ahmednagar	82,666	85,783	90,112	1,07,479	62,916	62,703	61,901	68,274	1,53,715	1,58,173	1,64,303	1,94,663
	NASHIK DIV.	3,13,872	3,33,157	3,40,658	3,95,248	2,44,444	2,46,894	2,37,869	2,57,432	1,40,082	1,47,401	1,48,467	1,70,593
11	Pune	2,93,485	3,11,645	2,99,699	3,54,299	2,28,102	2,34,898	2,13,158	2,32,369	2,48,807	2,60,748	2,44,132	2,85,409
12	Satara	56,172	58,811	57,571	68,343	43,027	44,136	40,444	44,587	1,57,370	1,63,355	1,56,884	1,84,991
13	Sangli	56,295	60,740	57,490	67,844	42,283	43,730	40,456	43,207	1,67,660	1,79,650	1,66,525	1,95,062
14	Solapur	82,885	90,252	90,138	1,06,408	65,321	67,744	65,239	71,332	1,58,983	1,71,965	1,68,709	1,97,420
15	Kolhapur	88,176	91,991	86,645	1,02,515	68,089	69,656	61,745	67,055	1,88,017	1,94,065	1,77,926	2,08,884
	PUNE DIV.	5,77,014	6,13,439	5,91,542	6,99,409	4,46,822	4,60,164	4,21,042	4,58,549	2,01,299	2,11,797	1,99,453	2,33,676
16	Aurangabad	68,499	72,616	72,624	85,318	53,145	54,660	51,490	55,308	1,50,853	1,58,143	1,55,112	1,80,373
17	Jalna	24,350	27,990	29,563	35,037	18,724	20,811	20,806	21,839	1,04,326	1,19,662	1,25,259	1,47,433
18	Parbhani	24,011	25,430	26,166	31,150	18,732	19,114	18,553	20,128	1,08,046	1,13,440	1,15,085	1,35,948
19	Hingoli	12,257	13,847	13,977	23,361	9,504	10,108	9,753	14,516	87,631	98,789	98,513	1,66,787
20	Beed	29,839	33,502	36,608	41,801	22,976	24,730	25,897	26,258	96,259	1,07,566	1,16,411	1,31,752
21	Nanded	45,857	48,687	48,925	59,305	35,205	36,301	34,057	37,594	1,13,144	1,19,130	1,17,841	1,41,973
22	Osmanabad	20,675	23,302	25,373	30,791	16,018	16,957	17,339	19,087	1,05,107	1,18,098	1,27,423	1,53,866
23	Latur	35,911	38,562	39,295	47,052	27,704	29,043	27,793	30,006	1,22,443	1,30,583	1,31,021	1,55,869
	AURANGABAD DIV.	2,61,397	2,83,936	2,92,531	3,53,815	2,02,007	2,11,724	2,05,688	2,24,736	1,15,893	1,25,019	1,27,005	1,52,681
24	Buldhana	27,084	28,892	31,368	39,378	20,359	21,361	21,333	24,865	87,470	92,592	99,751	1,24,781
25	Akola	29,148	30,000	29,408	36,252	22,408	22,812	20,925	23,136	1,31,458	1,33,680	1,28,401	1,57,443
26	Washim	11,946	12,309	13,355	17,060	9,238	10,282	9,496	13,131	83,969	85,811	92,297	1,17,692
27	Amravati	43,712	44,359	45,484	53,285	34,252	33,985	32,607	34,785	1,24,818	1,25,198	1,26,422	1,46,708
28	Yavatmal	34,451	34,053	35,750	44,097	26,175	26,352	25,130	29,959	1,04,121	1,01,760	1,05,678	1,29,806
	AMRAVATI DIV.	1,46,341	1,49,613	1,55,364	1,90,071	1,12,433	1,14,792	1,09,491	1,25,876	1,07,991	1,09,253	1,11,998	1,36,285
29	Wardha	23,023	24,284	23,833	29,692	17,705	18,267	16,792	18,651	1,46,768	1,53,499	1,47,911	1,83,426
30	Nagpur	1,27,104	1,32,514	1,29,966	1,53,027	98,513	1,01,053	92,449	1,00,359	2,16,402	2,22,119	2,12,173	2,46,750
31	Bhandara	17,379	17,901	18,085	20,928	13,195	13,349	12,596	13,535	1,21,555	1,24,060	1,23,473	1,41,677
32	Gondia	18,124	19,094	19,330	22,488	13,951	14,404	13,607	14,791	1,14,197	1,19,318	1,19,006	1,37,362
33	Chandrapur	38,963	41,044	40,854	48,096	29,962	30,924	28,695	31,151	1,45,891	1,52,182	1,48,700	1,73,513
34	Gadchiroli	11,234	12,036	12,064	14,119	8,596	9,023	8,434	9,235	88,716	94,525	93,479	1,08,817
	NAGPUR DIV.	2,35,826	2,46,874	2,44,134	2,88,351	1,81,922	1,87,019	1,72,574	1,87,722	1,63,516	1,69,188	1,63,811	1,91,692

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM.

Includes Mumbai city & Mumbai Suburban

\$ Includes Palghar

+++ Third Revised 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

4. PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

4.1 The changes in prices affect a wide range of economic activities and also the purchasing power of people. Price Index number is one of the important economic tools that helps in monitoring and analysing the change in price levels of commodities. Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI) are the two important indices which help in monitoring inflation at retail and wholesale level respectively. The government intervenes to control the adverse price changes of essential commodities. Public distribution system (PDS) is a means of making available selected essential commodities at subsidised rates to weaker sections of the society.

Consumer Price Index

4.2 Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes over time in general level of retail prices of selected goods and services that households acquire for the purpose of consumption. GoM compiles monthly CPI for rural and urban areas since 1962. Consumer Price Index for rural, urban and combined areas are compiled by the National Statistical Office, GoI on monthly basis since January, 2011. In addition to this, Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW), Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) & Consumer Price Index for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL) are compiled by the Labour Bureau, GoI on monthly basis.

Consumer Price Index compiled by the State

4.3 Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM compiles CPI (Base year 2003=100) for rural and urban areas of the State on monthly basis. Retail prices of 106 items from 68 rural centres and 127 items from 74 urban centres are collected on a regular basis for compilation of CPI.

4.3.1 The average CPI for rural and urban areas during April, 2022 to December, 2022 was 349.0 and 333.3 respectively. The average CPI for rural and urban areas during May, 2022 to December, 2022 was 350.8 and 334.9 respectively as against 324.5 and 312.1 during the same period of previous year. The average CPI for 'food' group during April, 2022 to December, 2022 was 357.0 and 355.2 for rural and urban areas respectively, as against 337.9 and 336.2 during the same period of previous year. The average CPI for 'fuel, power & light' group during April, 2022 to December, 2022 was 653.8 and 643.8 for rural and urban areas respectively, as against 589.4 and 578.4 during the same period of previous year.

4.3.2 During Covid-19 pandemic restrictions, difficulties were faced in the collection of prices of essential commodities and prices for non-food group items were unavailable for the month of April, 2021. Hence, the CPI could not be compiled for the month of April, 2021 for 'clothing, bedding & footwear', 'miscellaneous (except medical service, transport and communication for urban)' and 'general' groups.

4.3.3 The Y-o-Y inflation based on average CPI during May, 2022 to December, 2022 was 8.1 per cent in rural areas and 7.3 per cent in urban areas. For 'food' group, the y-o-y inflation based on average CPI during April, 2021 to March, 2022 was 3.3 per cent in rural areas and 2.2 per cent in urban areas. During April, 2022 to December, 2022 the y-o-y inflation based on average CPI of 'food' group for rural areas was 5.6 per cent and for urban areas it was 5.7 per cent. The y-o-y inflation of 'food' group was 7.8 per cent in April, 2022 and 3.9 per cent in December, 2022 for rural areas. For urban areas it was 8.1 per cent in April, 2022 and 3.1 per cent in December, 2022. Sub-groupwise y-o-y inflation based on average CPI for 'food' group is given in Table 4.1. During April, 2022 to December, 2022 the y-o-y inflation based on average CPI

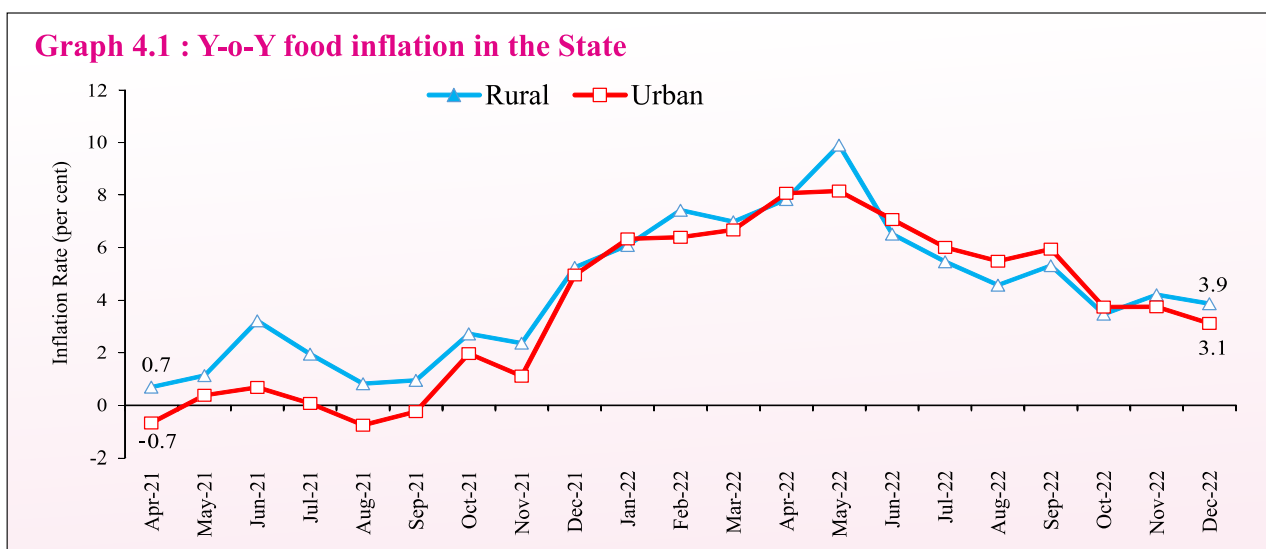
of 'fuel, power & light' group for rural areas was 10.9 per cent and for urban areas it was 11.3 per cent. The y-o-y inflation of 'fuel, power & light' group was 5.8 per cent in April, 2022 and 11.7 per cent in December, 2022 in rural areas. For urban areas it was 6.1 per cent in April, 2022 and 11.8 per cent in December, 2022. Groupwise CPI for rural areas are given in Annexure 4.1 and for urban areas are given in Annexure 4.2.

Table 4.1 Sub-groupwise y-o-y inflation based on average CPI for ' food' group

(per cent)

Sub-groups	Rural		Urban	
	April to December,2021	April to December, 2022	April to December,2021	April to December, 2022
Cereals & products	(-)4.1	6.2	(-)7.1	4.5
Pulses & products	6.7	1.7	5.5	2.0
Milk & milk products	3.7	6.6	3.5	6.2
Edible oil	22.5	9.3	23.1	8.4
Eggs, meat & fish	7.0	2.9	4.6	3.3
Vegetables & fruits	(-)1.0	5.9	(-)4.9	7.7
Condiments & spices	(-)1.0	5.4	(-)2.0	3.0
Other food	2.6	4.9	3.0	6.0
Food group	2.1	5.6	0.8	5.7

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM



Consumer Price Indices compiled by other agencies

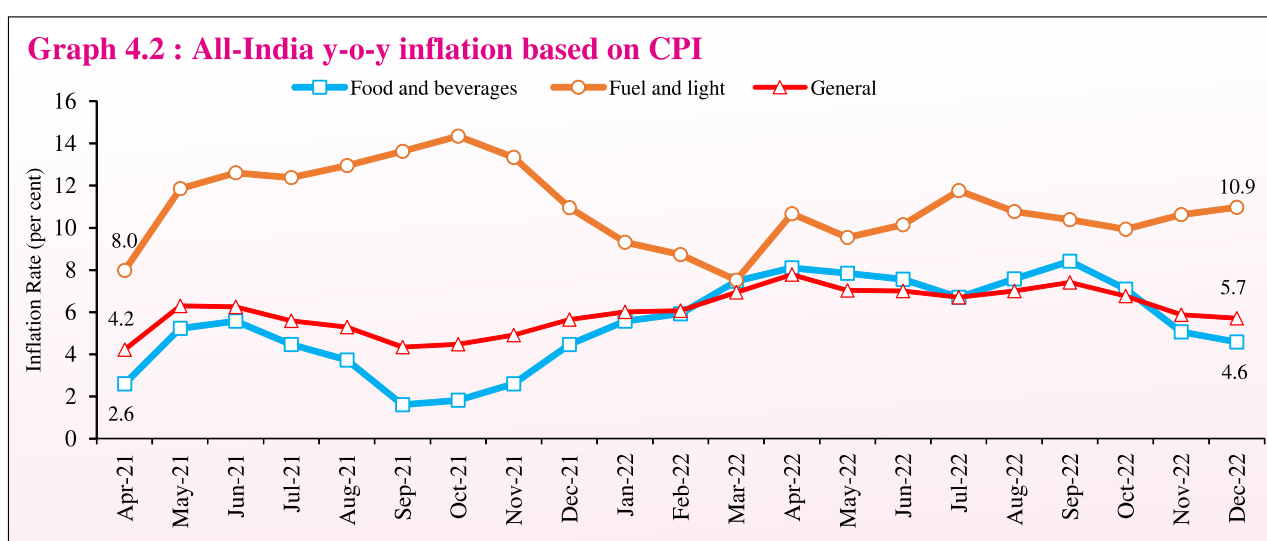
4.4 National Statistical Office (NSO), GoI compiles monthly CPI (Base year 2012=100) for rural, urban and combined areas at All-India level. Prices are collected from 1,181 rural and 1,114 urban centres, of which, 66 rural and 86 urban centres are from the State. The average All-India CPI during April, 2022 to December, 2022 was 175.1, 172.8 and 174.0 for rural, urban and combined areas respectively, as against 163.6, 162.2 and 162.9 during the same period of previous year. During April, 2022 to December, 2022 the y-o-y inflation based on average CPI for rural, urban and combined areas were 7.0 per cent, 6.6 per cent and 6.8 per cent respectively. The y-o-y inflation based on CPI-Combined in April, 2022 was 7.8 per cent and in December, 2022 it was 5.7 per cent. CPI-Combined based y-o-y food inflation was 8.3 per cent in April, 2022 and 4.2 per cent in December, 2022. 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

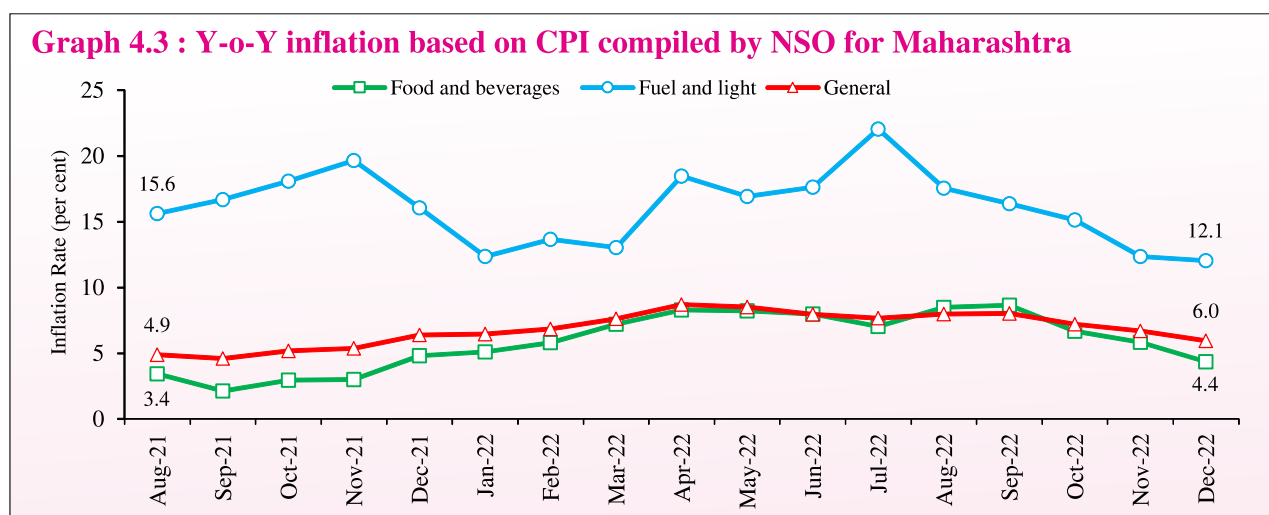
Group	(per cent)		
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 [@]
Food & beverages	7.3	4.2	7.0
Pan, tobacco & intoxicants	9.9	4.5	2.0
Clothing & footwear	3.4	7.2	9.7
Housing	3.3	3.7	4.1
Fuel & light	2.7	11.3	10.5
Miscellaneous	6.6	6.7	6.3
Inflation	6.2	5.5	6.8
Food Inflation	7.7	3.8	7.0

Source: NSO, GoI

@ April-December, 2022

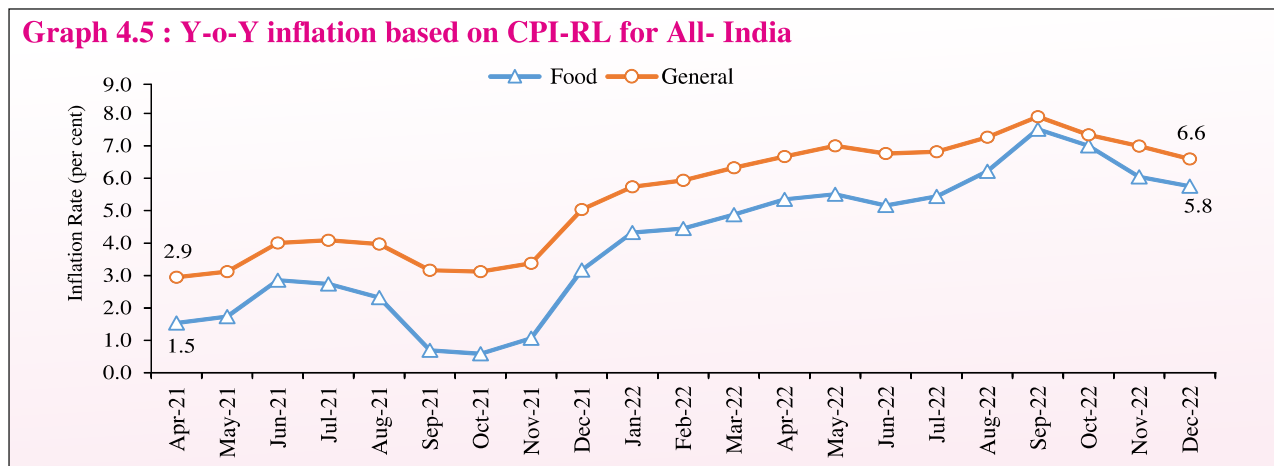
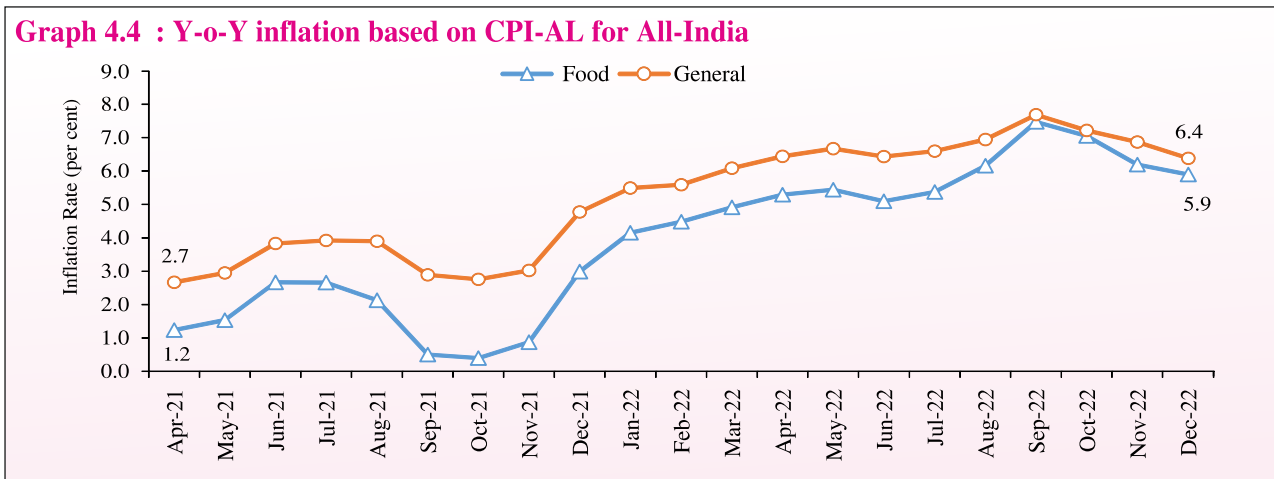


4.4.1 Average rural, urban and combined CPI for the State during April, 2022 to December, 2022 was 177.1, 168.7 and 171.5 respectively. During April, 2022 to December, 2022 the y-o-y inflation based on average CPI for rural, urban and combined areas was 7.6 per cent, 7.7 per cent and 7.6 per cent respectively. Groupwise CPI for the State compiled by NSO, GoI for rural, urban and combined areas are given in Annexure 4.3.



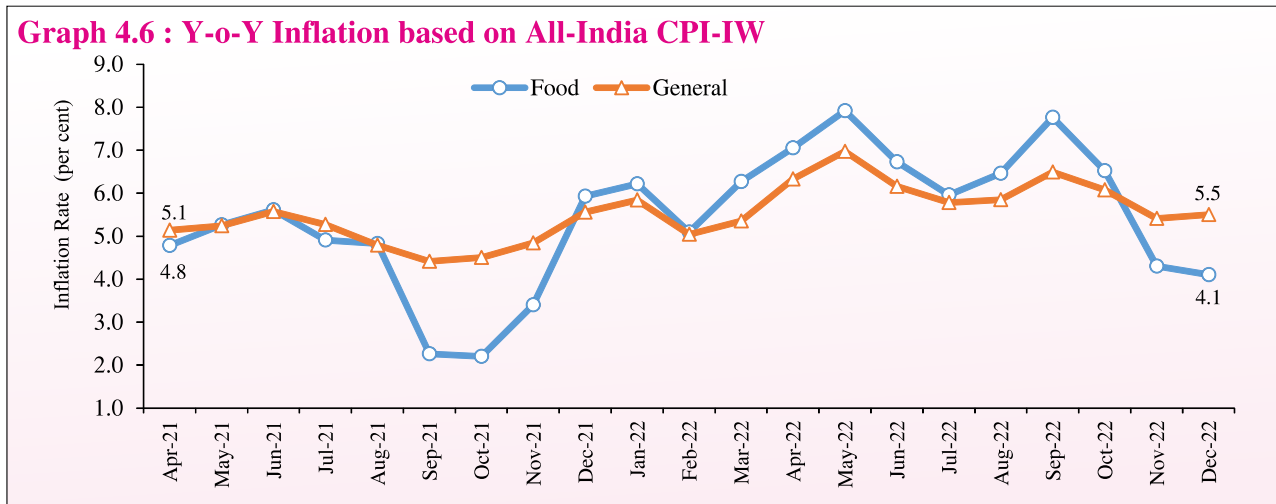
4.5 Consumer Price Indices for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) and Rural Labourers (CPI-RL) (Base year 1986-87=100), which serve as a guiding factor for fixation and revision of minimum wages of labourers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 engaged in agricultural occupations, are compiled by the Labour Bureau, GoI. Prices are collected from 600 centres across 20 states, of which 54 centres are from Maharashtra. At All-India level, the average CPI-AL and average CPI-RL during April, 2022 to December, 2022 were 1140.6 and 1152.2 respectively, showing y-o-y inflation of 6.8 per cent and 7.0 per cent respectively.

4.5.1 During April, 2022 to December, 2022 the average CPI-AL and average CPI-RL for the State were 1270.9 and 1270.4 showing y-o-y inflation of 6.3 per cent and 7.1 per cent respectively. CPI-AL and CPI-RL for Maharashtra and All-India are given in Annexure 4.4.



4.6 CPI-IW is used for fixation & revision of minimum wages in the scheduled employments and also for determination of Dearness Allowance (DA) for government employees & industrial workers. CPI-IW (Base year 2016=100) is based on retail prices of selected commodities and services in industrially important 88 selected centres in India, of which six centres are from the State. The average CPI-IW for All-India during April, 2022 to December, 2022 was 130.5 and showing y-o-y inflation of 6.1 per cent. The y-o-y inflation based on CPI- IW was 6.3 per cent in April, 2022 and 5.5 per cent in December, 2022. The average CPI for Mumbai, Solapur, Nagpur, Pune, Nashik and Thane centres during April, 2022 to December, 2022 were 123.7, 136.0, 129.6, 123.0, 123.9 and 124.5 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 The Office of the Commissioner of Labour, GoM compiles monthly CPI-IW (Base year 2001=100) separately for five centres in the State. The average CPI for Akola, Kolhapur, Jalgaon, Nanded and Aurangabad centres during April, 2022 to December, 2022 were 433.2, 413.5, 425.0, 486.4 and 430.6 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.

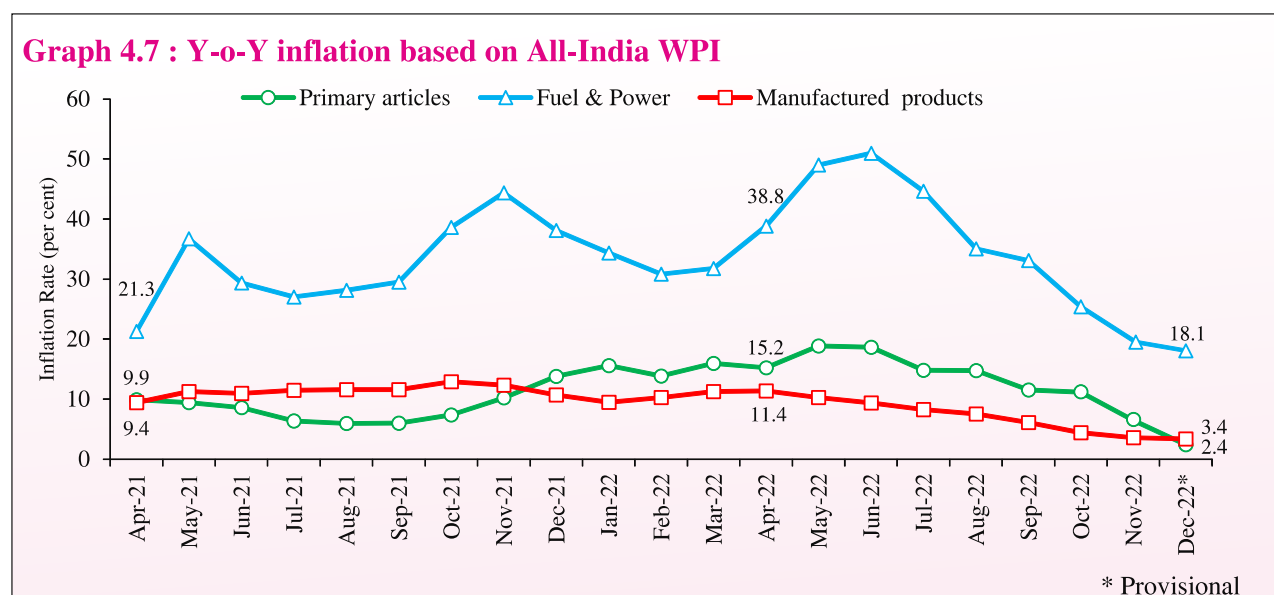


All-India Wholesale Price Index

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

4.7.1 WPI for 'all commodities' was 152.3 in April, 2022 and 150.4 (provisional) in December, 2022. For 'primary articles' group, it was 174.5 in April, 2022 and 172.4 (provisional) in December, 2022. For 'fuel & power' group, it was 151.2 in April, 2022 and 158.0 (provisional) in December, 2022. For 'manufactured products' group, it was 144.7 in April, 2022 and 141.1 (provisional) in December, 2022. The 'food' index was 173.3 in April, 2022 and 170.3 (provisional) in December, 2022. All-India WPI are given in Annexure 4.9.

4.7.2 The Y-o-Y inflation based on average WPI during April, 2022 to December 2022 was 11.6 per cent. The y-o-y inflation based on WPI was 15.4 per cent in April, 2022 and 5.0 per cent (provisional) in December, 2022. For 'primary articles' group, it was 15.2 per cent in April, 2022 and 2.4 per cent (provisional) in December, 2022. For 'fuel & power' group, it was 38.8 per cent in April, 2022 and 18.1 per cent (provisional) in December, 2022. For 'manufactured products' group, it was 11.4 per cent in April, 2022 and 3.4 per cent (provisional) in December, 2022. The y-o-y inflation based on WPI 'food' index was 9.1 per cent in April, 2022 and 0.7 per cent (provisional) in December, 2022.



Global inflation

4.8 According to the United Nation's 'World Economic Situation and Prospects 2023' report, global inflation is expected to decline in 2023. The world economy faced a steep rise in the inflation rate in 2022, with rising inflation observed in both developed and developing economies. Average Consumer Price inflation as per United Nation's 'World Economic Situation and Prospects 2023' report is given in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Average Consumer Price inflation

(per cent)

Particulars	Annual percentage change (inflation)		
	2021	2022 [^]	2023 ^{^^}
World	5.2	9.0	6.5
Developed Economies	3.3	7.5	5.2
United States of America	4.7	8.1	4.8
Japan	(-)0.2	2.0	1.2
European Union	2.7	8.6	6.6
Economies in transition	7.2	14.5	8.0
Developing Economies	6.6	10.8	8.5
South Asia	8.6	15.6	12.4
India	4.9	7.1	5.5
East Asia	1.4	3.0	2.9
China	1.0	2.2	2.5
Least developed countries	39.7	26.4	16.6

Source : 'World Economic Situation and Prospects 2023' report of United Nation

[^] Estimated

^{^^} Forecast

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

4.9 Food security exists when all people, at all times, have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs. The National Food Security Act, 2013 is one of the tools for achieving the SDG-2 'End hunger, achieve food security & improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture'. Government provides essential commodities such as wheat, rice, etc. at affordable rates through Public Distribution System (PDS) to eligible families.

4.10 As on 31st December, 2022, there were 51,513 functional Fair Price Shops (FPS) in the State, of which 5,427 were in tribal areas and 28 were mobile. Number of FPS by type of ownership is given in Table 4.4.

4.11 By the end of December, 2022, in all 51,513 inspections of FPS were carried out for ensuring quality of foodgrains and to keep check on malpractices. Licenses of 150 FPS were terminated, 143 were suspended and fine of ₹ 119.86 lakh was collected during these inspections. 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 January to December, 2022 is 83 at the municipal corporation level, 238 at the municipal council level, 29,311 at the village level, 324 at the taluka level, 33 at the district level.

4.12 To prevent the open market sale of foodgrains distributed under PDS and to provide foodgrains to the needy families, GoM introduced Tricolour ration card scheme from 1st May, 1999. The categorisation of ration cards as yellow, saffron & white is basically done on the basis of annual family income criterion. Number of ration card holders by type of ration card are given in Table 4.5 and districtwise number of ration card holders is given in Annexure 4.10.

Table 4.5 Number of Ration card holders by type of ration card

(Lakh)

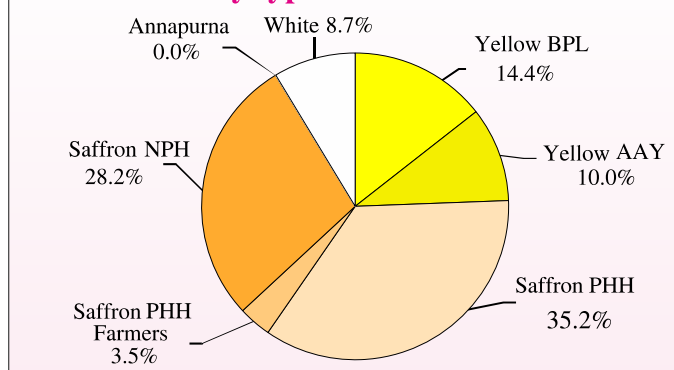
Year	Yellow		Saffron			Annapurna	White	Total
	BPL	AAV	PHH	PHH Farmers	NPH			
2020-21 ⁺	39.55	24.63	86.37	9.50	70.92	0.09	22.18	253.25
2021-22 ⁺	38.56	24.65	89.02	9.40	72.21	0.09	22.42	256.35
2022-23 ⁺	37.00	25.60	90.36	8.87	72.44	0.06	22.21	256.55

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

+ upto December

4.12.1 *Annapurna* Scheme is being implemented in the State since 1st April, 2001. Under the scheme, 10 kg of foodgrains per month are provided free of cost to destitute people of age 65 years & above who do not get benefit under *Indira Gandhi* National Old Age Pension Scheme or *Shravanbal Seva* State Pension Scheme. Number of beneficiaries under *Annapurna* Scheme upto December, 2022 were 6,347.

Graph 4.8 : Number of Ration card holders by type of ration cards



Beneficiaries under National Food Security Act, 2013

4.13 The National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 has been enacted to provide food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity. NFSA, 2013 is being implemented in the State since 1st February, 2014 and about 62.3 per cent population is entitled to receive foodgrains at subsidised 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.

4.13.1 AAY household beneficiaries are entitled to receive 35 kg of foodgrains per ration card per month and PHH beneficiaries are 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 4.6. Allotment by GoI to the State and quantity of rice and wheat distributed to authorised ration/fair price shops during 2022-23 upto December is given in Annexure 4.11 and Annexure 4.12 respectively.

Table 4.6 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	2020-21	5.05	4.77	4.75	5.44	5.12	5.04
	2021-22	4.77	4.42	4.53	5.51	4.91	5.06
	2022-23 ⁺	4.70	3.49	3.02	3.19	2.77	2.27
PHH	2020-21	15.06	13.74	13.61	20.26	18.45	18.32
	2021-22	14.77	13.38	13.56	19.96	17.71	18.00
	2022-23 ⁺	15.87	12.57	10.86	10.79	9.44	7.93

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

+ upto December

4.13.2 Under NFSA districtwise allotment, off-take & distribution of foodgrains to FPS for AAY households and PHH during 2021-22 is 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 2022-23 upto December is given in Annexure 4.15 and Annexure 4.16 respectively. Number of persons covered and ration cards under NFSA in selected states are given in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7 Number of persons covered and ration cards under NFSA in selected states

(Lakh)

State	Number of persons covered			Ration cards (As on 8 th February, 2023)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	AAY	PHH	Total
Andhra Pradesh	200.20	68.03	268.23	9.08	80.17	89.25
Gujarat	258.78	124.06	382.84	8.14	67.29	75.42
Karnataka	285.55	116.38	401.93	10.91	104.36	115.27
Kerala	91.87	62.93	154.80	5.88	35.07	40.95
Madhya Pradesh	420.83	125.59	546.42	14.68	107.68	122.37
Maharashtra	469.72	230.45	700.17	24.40	130.59	154.99
Rajasthan	356.09	90.53	446.62	6.08	99.26	105.34
Telangana	143.08	48.62	191.70	5.65	48.27	53.92
Uttar Pradesh	1,234.10	286.52	1,520.60	40.92	319.94	360.86
All-India	6,249.33	1,885.69	8,135.01	233.06	1,732.67	1,965.73

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

Note : Totals may not add up due to rounding

4.14 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 farmers of 14 drought prone districts (all the districts of Aurangabad & Amravati divisions and Wardha in Nagpur division) who are not covered under NFSA. About 41 lakh beneficiaries are receiving benefit of this extended scheme. Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to FPS for APL saffron card holder farmers are given in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8 Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to FPS for APL saffron card holder farmers

(Lakh MT)

Year	Rice			Wheat		
	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS
2020-21	0.99	0.83	0.82	1.72	1.43	1.42
2021-22	0.88	0.77	0.77	1.52	1.32	1.32
2022-23 ⁺	0.66	0.38	0.26	1.14	0.28	0.18

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

+ upto December

Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana

4.15 *Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana* (PMGKAY) was introduced to maintain food security for vulnerable section of the society during Covid-19 pandemic. Beneficiaries under NFSA have been provided additional five kg foodgrains per person per month free of cost. PMGKAY has been extended upto December, 2022. Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains under PMGKAY is given in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9 Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains under PMGKAY

(Lakh MT)

Phase	Period	Rice			Wheat		
		Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM*	Distribution to FPS	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM*	Distribution to FPS
VI	April to September, 2022	14.67	12.10	12.27	6.34	5.81	5.58
VII	October to December, 2022	7.88	5.19	3.96	2.63	2.05	1.55

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

* provisional

Distribution of coarse grains

4.16 Coarse grains (Jowar, Maize, Bajra, etc.) procured under Minimum Support Price scheme is distributed to the NFSA beneficiaries in the State. Allotment, off-take and distribution of coarse grains to FPS is given in Table 4.10.

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

('000 MT)

Year	Jowar			Maize			Bajra		
	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
2020-21	36.20	36.20	36.00	94.80	94.80	94.50	5.01	5.01	5.01
2021-22	20.00	20.00	19.90	19.30	19.30	19.10	0.50	0.50	0.50

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

Fortification of Rice & its distribution under PDS

4.17 To initiate the process towards nutritional security and to control anaemia & micro-nutrient deficiency, GoI decided to implement centrally sponsored scheme viz. 'Fortification of Rice & its distribution under PDS'. During 2022-23, GoM decided to implement this scheme in four aspirational (Nandurbar, Washim, Gadchiroli, Osmanabad) and 13 high burden (Buldhana, Parbhani, Nashik, Nandurbar, Jalna, Thane, Yavatmal, Washim, Nanded, Akola, Aurangabad, Osmanabad, Hingoli) districts of the State in April, 2022 to March, 2023. Under the public distribution system 1.06 lakh MT of fortified rice has been distributed to the beneficiaries by the end of December, 2022.

Distribution of foodgrains to establishments holding ration card

4.18 GoI also sanctions allocation of foodgrains for establishments under the Welfare Institutions and Hostels Scheme. Upto December, 2022 the number of establishments registered on *Aadhaar* enabled Public Distribution System (AePDS) are 3,184 and number of beneficiaries are 3.50 lakh. Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to establishments holding ration card are given in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11 Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to establishments holding ration card

(000 MT)

Year	Rice			Wheat		
	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution
2020-21	24.14	5.60	0.68	23.70	5.43	0.67
2021-22	9.80	2.08	2.23	9.81	1.51	1.92
2022-23 ⁺	17.22	4.40	4.11	0.00	0.00	2.12

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

+ upto September

Decentralised procurement

4.19 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 and procurement process of paddy producing farmers is done online. During 2022-23, at the end of December 791.02 thousand MT foodgrains worth ₹ 1,613.77 crore has been purchased from 2.20 lakh farmers in the State. Procurement of paddy and coarse grains is given in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12 Procurement of paddy and coarse grains

(000 MT)

Year	Paddy	Coarse grains		
		Jawar	Maize	Bajra
2020-21	1,899.04	36.23	94.82	5.00
2021-22	1,832.12	20.02	19.34	0.62
2022-23 ⁺	791.02	-	0.05	-

+ upto December

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

Distribution of Sugar

4.20 In the State sugar is being supplied only to AAY card holders. The sale price of sugar is ₹ 20 per kg and regular quantum of sugar supplied is one kg per family per month. Allotment, off-take and distribution of sugar to FPS is given in Table 4.13.

Table 4.13 Allotment, off-take and distribution of sugar to FPS

(Lakh MT)

Year	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS
2020-21	0.41	0.40	0.36
2021-22	0.25	0.25	0.25
2022-23 ⁺	0.14	0.14	0.13

+ upto September

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

Distribution of Kerosene

4.21 As per Maharashtra Scheduled Commodities Retail Dealers Licensing Order, 1979 a license is required for stock and trade of kerosene. There are 61,741 kerosene license holders in the State, of which 669 are wholesalers, 1,537 semi wholesalers and 59,535 are retailers. Under PDS, kerosene is provided to the card holders excluding those having domestic gas connection. In the State 25 districts have become kerosene free. Allotment, off-take and distribution of kerosene to FPS is given in Table 4.14.

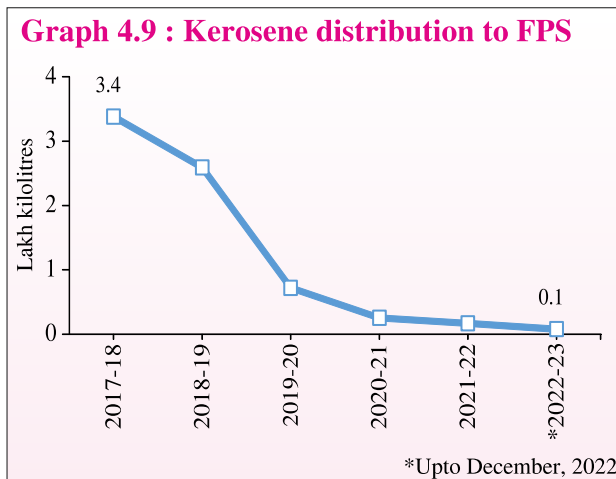


Table 4.14 Allotment, off-take and distribution of kerosene to FPS

(Lakh kilolitres)

Year	Allotment	Off-take	Distribution to FPS
2020-21	0.46	0.25	0.25
2021-22	0.27	0.17	0.17
2022-23 ⁺	0.16	0.08	0.08

+ upto December

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

Godowns

4.22 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 December, 2022 GoM has 1,157 godowns having storage capacity of 7.98 lakh MT. Of these, 290 godowns having capacity of 1.29 lakh MT are not fit for storage, 20 godowns of capacity of 0.11 lakh MT are given on rent and 46 godowns of capacity of 0.40 lakh MT are taken on rent. Districtwise number of godowns and fair price shops is given in Annexure 4.17.

4.22.1 GoM has undertaken a programme to construct new godowns with financial assistance from NABARD. Upto December, 2022 administrative approval is given for construction of 295 godowns with storage capacity 4.30 lakh MT, of which construction of 231 godowns is completed and that of 64 godowns is in progress.

Shivbhojan Yojana

4.23 To provide meals to poor and needy people in the State at affordable rate, GoM started *Shivbhojan Yojana*. At the end of November, 2022 in all 1,543 *Shivbhojan* centres are functioning and 151 *Shivbhojan* centres have been cancelled in the State. Since inception upto November, 2022 in all 12.22 crore *Shivbhojan thalis* have been distributed. During 2021-22 expenditure of ₹ 208.20 crore and during 2022-23 upto November expenditure of ₹ 79.96 crore was incurred.

ITeS in PDS

4.24 During 2022-23 upto December out of total eligible 154.31 lakh ration cards covered under NFSA, *Aadhaar* seeding of 154.23 lakh ration cards has been completed. *Aadhaar* seeding of 8,65,232 ration cards out of total eligible 8,65,922 ration cards covered under APL farmers from drought prone 14 districts scheme has been completed upto December, 2022. For distribution of foodgrains ePoint of Sale (ePoS) devices have been installed in 52,532 FPS across the State. Number of FPS with operational ePoS in selected states is given in Table 4.15.

4.24.1 During May, 2018, the State has launched AePDS across all FPS and introduced inter-state & pan-state portability. During December, 2022 about 1.62 crore families availed ration with *Aadhaar* based biometric authentication.

4.24.2 'One Nation, One Ration Card' scheme is being implemented from 1st January, 2020. Since inception upto December, 2022 in all 0.39 lakh ration card holders from Maharashtra have lifted foodgrains from other states and 2.13 lakh ration card holders from other states have lifted their foodgrains from Maharashtra.

State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission

4.25 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 4.16 lakh complaints of consumers were received upto 14th November, 2022 of which 3.15 lakh were resolved.

Distribution of Ration Kits for Diwali

4.26 On the occasion of Diwali, ration kits comprising of four commodities which includes one kg suji, one kg chanadal, one kg sugar and one litre palm 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. The ration kits are distributed at the rate of ₹ 100 per kit. Number of Diwali Ration Kits registered for distribution and number of kits distributed are shown in Table 4.16.

Table 4.16 Number of Diwali Ration kits registered for distribution and number of kits distributed

Year	Ration kits registered for distribution				Ration kits distributed			
	Antyodaya Ann Yojana Cards	Priority Households	APL (Saffron) farmer cards	Total	Antyodaya Ann Yojana Cards	Priority Households	APL (Saffron) farmer cards	Total
2022-23 ⁺	24.45	128.07	8.97	161.49	23.83	123.97	8.72	156.51

(Lakh)

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

+ upto December

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 4.1

GROUPWISE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR RURAL AREA 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 (Per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Weight	52.85	2.15	10.67	8.53	25.80	100.00	--
2012-13	222	243	383	125	172	218	10.5
2013-14	242	264	434	131	192	241	10.2
2014-15	249	293	467	133	200	251	4.1
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	504	654	158	257	349	8.1 ^{\$}
April 2022	347	499	601	156	243	334	--
May 2022	358	500	599	156	245	340	15.2
June 2022	358	501	666	157	257	351	8.1
July 2022	357	504	668	158	258	351	7.6
August 2022	353	505	671	158	259	349	7.3
September 2022	356	507	672	159	261	352	7.7
October 2022	363	505	672	160	262	356	6.5
November 2022	366	505	668	160	262	357	6.7
December 2022	354	507	667	161	263	351	6.4

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

[@] Average for 9 months[#] Average for June to March⁺ Average for June to March^{*} Average for May to March^{\$} Average for May to December

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

ANNEXURE 4.2

GROUPWISE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN AREA 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	--
2012-13	224	233	349	132	160	208	10.1
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	502	644	165	242	333	7.3 ^{\$}
April 2022	346	494	593	161	239	322	--
May 2022	351	495	597	161	239	325	11.4
June 2022	356	496	654	162	241	334	8.2
July 2022	357	500	658	164	242	336	7.5
August 2022	353	502	659	165	243	334	7.1
September 2022	356	503	660	166	244	336	7.3
October 2022	362	508	660	168	244	339	6.0
November 2022	362	509	657	169	245	339	5.9
December 2022	352	509	656	169	245	335	5.5

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

[@] Average for 9 months[#] Average for June to March⁺ Average for June to March^{*} Average for May to March^{\$} Average for May to December

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

ANNEXURE 4.3

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

(Base Year 2012=100)

Group	Weights	Year						
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 [#]	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rural								
Food & Beverages	54.28	136.5	140.6	139.3	145.0 [@]	157.0	162.6	173.5
Pan, Tobacco & Intoxicants	2.72	140.5	155.0	158.6	158.5 [@]	168.2	173.3	180.6
Clothing & Footwear	7.56	135.0	145.9	148.7	149.0 [@]	152.3	165.9	182.5
Housing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fuel & light	7.86	129.4	141.1	147.5	148.1 [@]	157.7	181.0	206.6
Miscellaneous	27.58	126.9	136.7	144.4	149.3 [@]	156.9	166.5	173.9
General Index	100.00	133.3	140.4	142.6	147.3	156.3 ⁺	165.6	177.1
Inflation	--	5.8	5.3	1.6	3.3	5.5 ⁺	6.6 ^{**}	7.6
Urban								
Food & Beverages	34.38	133.4	135.4	137.8	148.5 [@]	161.0	166.0	177.3
Pan, Tobacco & Intoxicants	0.97	152.6	162.9	169.2	174.3 [@]	185.9	190.5	196.1
Clothing & Footwear	5.14	126.7	131.9	138.4	141.9 [@]	148.1	154.4	168.0
Housing	24.74	119.6	127.0	134.6	139.9 [@]	147.0	152.1	160.3
Fuel & light	5.21	118.5	122.2	127.3	131.7 [@]	144.1	162.6	188.1
Miscellaneous	29.56	117.6	121.5	127.4	131.4 [@]	144.3	152.1	161.5
General Index	100.00	124.4	128.6	133.7	140.5	150.6 ⁺	157.9	168.7
Inflation	--	3.6	3.4	4.0	5.1	6.6 ⁺	5.5 ^{**}	7.7
Combined								
Food & Beverages	--	134.8	137.7	138.5	147.0 [@]	159.2	164.5	175.6
Pan, Tobacco & Intoxicants	--	145.5	158.3	163.0	165.1 [@]	175.6	180.4	187.0
Clothing & Footwear	--	130.2	137.9	142.8	144.9 [@]	149.9	159.3	174.2
Housing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fuel & light	--	123.2	130.3	136.0	138.8 [@]	150.0	170.6	196.1
Miscellaneous	--	120.6	126.3	132.8	137.1 [@]	148.3	156.7	165.5
General Index	--	127.3	132.5	136.7	142.8	152.5 ⁺	160.5	171.5
Inflation	--	4.4	4.1	3.1	4.4	6.2 ⁺	5.9 ^{**}	7.6

Source: National Statistical Office, GoI

[@] Average for 11 months[#] Average for August to March⁺ Average for June to March^{*} Average for April to December^{**} Average for June to March

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)
2012-13	770	744	658	672	763	737	660	673
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 [@]	1293	1271	1070	1141	1272	1270	1077	1152
April 2022	1244	1233	1035	1108	1224	1231	1043	1119
May 2022	1259	1246	1046	1119	1238	1244	1054	1131
June 2022	1270	1254	1052	1125	1249	1253	1060	1137
July 2022	1277	1259	1058	1131	1257	1260	1066	1143
August 2022	1299	1273	1069	1140	1277	1273	1077	1152
September 2022	1310	1283	1079	1149	1288	1283	1087	1161
October 2022	1321	1291	1093	1159	1300	1291	1100	1170
November 2022	1336	1302	1098	1167	1313	1301	1105	1178
December 2022	1322	1297	1096	1167	1298	1298	1102	1179

Source - Labour Bureau, Simla, GoI.

@ Average for 9 months

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
2012-13	230	223	214	238	170	182	215
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 [#]	130.9	146.4	174.9	120.3	129.0	127.3	130.5
April 2022	127.5	144.4	164.9	118.9	125.6	125.8	127.7
May 2022	129.5	144.7	169.7	118.9	126.5	126.4	129.0
June 2022	130.0	144.4	172.8	118.9	127.0	125.9	129.2
July 2022	129.7	144.4	178.2	121.0	127.2	126.1	129.9
August 2022	130.2	145.7	177.4	121.0	128.2	126.6	130.2
September 2022	131.9	147.3	177.8	121.0	129.7	127.5	131.3
October 2022	133.9	148.5	177.8	121.0	131.9	128.4	132.5
November 2022	133.3	148.7	177.8	121.0	132.3	129.1	132.5
December 2022	132.0	149.2	177.8	121.0	132.8	130.0	132.3

Source - Labour Bureau, Simla, GoI.

[@] Average for September to March[#] Average for April to December

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		
2012-13	232	218	228	220	244	246	247	221	233	228		
2013-14	260	242	260	246	280	268	280	242	258	244		
2014-15	284	262	283	265	294	281	299	257	280	261		
2015-16	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 [#]	129.8	123.7	132.0	136.0	124.1	129.6	125.9	123.0	129.6	123.9	126.1	124.5
April 2022	125.5	120.7	130.9	133.2	123.2	128.2	124.9	122.4	128.2	122.6	124.5	123.1
May 2022	128.3	122.1	130.7	133.3	123.0	128.2	126.7	123.2	128.4	122.9	125.4	123.6
June 2022	130.6	123.4	128.3	132.6	124.3	128.9	127.0	123.3	130.0	123.8	126.2	124.3
July 2022	129.6	123.7	128.4	134.1	124.5	130.0	126.3	123.2	130.0	124.0	126.2	124.8
August 2022	128.8	123.4	133.6	138.0	124.6	129.9	125.8	123.0	128.7	123.6	125.9	124.7
September 2022	130.6	124.7	133.8	138.1	124.1	129.8	125.2	122.8	128.7	123.6	125.7	124.7
October 2022	133.8	126.1	136.9	139.4	123.7	129.6	129.4	124.2	128.8	123.6	127.8	125.5
November 2022	131.8	125.3	131.7	137.2	122.7	129.2	123.9	122.3	134.5	126.4	127.5	125.3
December 2022	128.9	124.3	133.4	137.9	127.0	132.2	124.1	122.4	128.8	124.5	126.0	124.9

Source - Labour Bureau, Simla, GoI.

[@] Average for September to March[#] Average for April to December

ANNEXURE 4.7

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS FOR
CENTRES IN MAHARASHTRA

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

Year/Month (1)	AKOLA		KOLHAPUR		JALGAON		NANDED		AURANGABAD	
	Food group (2)	General index (3)	Food group (4)	General index (5)	Food group (6)	General index (7)	Food group (8)	General index (9)	Food group (10)	General index (11)
Weight	45.88	100.00	48.22	100.00	47.76	100.00	49.05	100.00	40.89	100.00
2012-13	210	216	236	226	241	230	232	251	239	234
2013-14	231	238	258	245	262	251	261	275	266	258
2014-15	220	243	262	255	266	261	270	289	276	273
2015-16	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 [@]	348	433	380	414	378	425	414	486	385	431
April 2022	332	422	369	403	368	414	410	478	380	422
May 2022	336	426	377	408	372	418	413	481	382	425
June 2022	339	430	377	410	376	422	413	482	379	427
July 2022	345	433	372	412	375	425	406	484	382	430
August 2022	350	434	377	414	379	427	410	486	381	431
September 2022	356	437	383	417	383	429	416	489	386	433
October 2022	358	438	385	419	385	430	418	491	389	435
November 2022	358	439	387	420	379	430	420	493	393	436
December 2022 [*]	359	440	390	422	381	431	424	495	391	437

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

* Provisional

@ Average for 9 months

ANNEXURE 4.8

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

Year/Month (1)	Inflation (Per cent)		
	All - India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (2) (Base year 2001=100)	All - India Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (3) (Base year 1986 -87=100)	All - India Consumer Price Index for Rural Labourers (4) (Base year 1986 -87=100)
2012-13	10.4	10.0	10.2
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
April 2022	6.3	6.4	6.7
May 2022	7.0	6.7	7.0
June 2022	6.2	6.4	6.8
July 2022	5.8	6.6	6.8
August 2022	5.9	6.9	7.3
September 2022	6.5	7.7	7.9
October 2022	6.1	7.2	7.3
November 2022	5.4	6.9	7.0
December 2022	5.5	6.4	6.6

Source - Labour Bureau, Simla, GoI.

@ Average for 9 months

Average for September to March

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

ANNEXURE 4.9

ALL-INDIA WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

(Base year – 2011-12 = 100)

Year / Month	Primary Articles	Fuel & Power	Manufactured Products	All commodities	Inflation (Per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Weight	22.62	13.15	64.23	100.00	--
2013-14	122.4	114.7	108.5	112.5	5.2
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 [@]	177.5	160.5	142.9	153.1	11.6
April 2022	174.5	151.2	144.7	152.3	15.4
May 2022	178.5	163.6	145.0	155.0	16.6
June 2022	181.5	167.1	143.9	155.4	16.2
July 2022	177.1	166.6	143.2	154.0	14.1
August 2022	178.3	159.2	143.2	153.2	12.5
September 2022	175.9	158.4	142.2	151.9	10.6
October 2022	181.2	158.0	141.9	152.9	8.7
November 2022	178.4	162.8	141.3	152.5	6.1
December 2022 [*]	172.4	158.0	141.1	150.4	5.0

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

[@] Average for 9 months^{*} Provisional

ANNEXURE 4.10

DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF RATION CARD HOLDERS (As on 31st December, 2022)

District	Yellow		Saffron			Annapurna	White	Total ration cards
	BPL	AAY	PHH	PHH Farmers	NPH			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Mumbai	24,539	20,189	18,65,904	0	14,28,301	0	9,30,875	42,69,808
Thane	58,330	48,323	50,113	0	42,713	0	3,748	2,03,227
Palghar	1,00,467	99,428	2,00,550	0	2,83,114	0	41,526	7,25,085
Raigad	99,444	84,557	2,59,353	0	2,16,713	0	1,13,560	7,73,627
Ratnagiri	55,151	40,641	1,93,589	0	1,05,980	0	43,048	4,38,409
Sindhudurg	45,900	22,075	1,05,542	0	39,238	0	21,718	2,34,473
Nashik	3,06,302	1,81,655	3,11,774	0	5,16,779	0	89,736	14,06,246
Dhule	1,42,813	76,972	73,958	0	1,35,511	0	17,811	4,47,065
Nandurbar	1,08,320	1,08,349	41,429	0	96,739	61	9,007	3,63,905
Jalgaon	2,14,542	1,37,115	2,63,812	0	3,76,150	0	76,107	10,67,726
Ahmednagar	2,54,452	87,857	3,48,586	0	3,13,285	0	58,811	10,62,991
Pune	1,41,965	56,366	7,98,147	0	6,30,860	0	1,81,154	18,08,492
Satara	1,23,197	29,621	2,87,267	0	2,34,569	0	57,738	7,32,392
Sangli	65,350	31,277	3,14,642	0	2,57,110	442	79,544	7,48,365
Solapur	1,73,813	62,957	2,61,930	0	3,62,521	8	74,971	9,36,200
Kolhapur	1,46,963	52,927	3,82,872	0	3,19,081	0	97,002	9,98,845
Aurangabad	1,65,563	68,877	2,30,609	83,466	2,54,112	311	12,557	8,15,495
Jalna	1,12,528	43,931	1,47,718	36,368	40,991	1,088	2,862	3,85,486
Parbhani	70,923	45,166	1,41,667	69,134	91,044	1,527	3,394	4,22,855
Hingoli	55,408	32,854	96,234	30,482	37,651	485	3,016	2,56,130
Beed	52,667	11,251	53,808	44,742	25,155	0	3,259	1,90,882
Nanded	1,39,617	81,574	3,01,793	1,15,153	94,198	1,276	13,460	7,47,071
Osmanabad	1,06,548	38,946	99,650	69,193	50,217	0	11,969	3,76,523
Latur	86,016	42,345	2,45,891	66,425	60,205	0	23,723	5,24,605
Buldhana	64,759	1,54,104	1,84,643	87,168	95,718	0	22,133	6,08,525
Akola	65,083	45,701	1,59,452	49,916	1,17,035	0	23,385	4,60,572
Washim	66,862	46,987	1,20,699	19,806	22,181	0	14,936	2,91,471
Amravati	1,72,592	1,22,526	1,25,862	1,25,841	1,39,388	0	26,833	7,13,042
Yavatmal	1,47,367	1,30,148	1,40,513	70,936	1,92,224	1,149	24,920	7,07,257
Wardha	43,923	47,102	1,75,320	18,851	21,617	0	10,751	3,17,564
Nagpur	1,21,174	1,22,922	5,62,565	0	4,07,618	0	75,062	12,89,341
Bhandara	76,083	65,345	86,068	0	45,166	0	15,622	2,88,284
Gondia	64,970	78,769	56,505	0	80,893	0	6,793	2,87,930
Chandrapur	0	1,37,489	2,56,120	0	77,801	0	23,034	4,94,444
Gadchiroli	27,084	1,03,989	90,938	0	32,471	0	6,499	2,60,981
Maharashtra State	37,00,715	25,60,335	90,35,523	8,87,481	72,44,349	6,347	22,20,564	2,56,55,314

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

ANNEXURE 4.11
ALLOTMENT BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO THE STATE

(Lakh MT)

Year (1)	Rice (2)	Wheat (3)
2001-02 (Total)	9.23	17.13
Of which, TPDS	6.55	12.16
2016-17 (Total)	21.56	27.98
Of which, NFSA, 2013	20.21	25.85
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) ⁺	21.22	15.12
Of which, NFSA,2013	20.57	13.98

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

⁺ upto DecemberNote - 1. Figures of *Antyodaya Anna Yojana* are included in Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) & NFSA, 2013

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

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
2016-17 (Total)	2.02	18.10	20.12	3.01	23.05	26.06
Of which, NFSA, 2013	2.02	16.92	18.94	3.01	21.18	24.19
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) ⁺	2.08	18.49	20.57	1.66	12.32	13.98
Of which, NFSA,2013	1.71	14.36	16.07	1.36	10.85	12.21

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

⁺ upto DecemberNote - 1. Figures of *Antyodaya Anna Yojana* are included in Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) & NFSA, 2013

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

ANNEXURE 4.13

**UNDER NFSA, DISTRICTWISE ALLOTMENT, OFF-TAKE & DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS TO
FAIR PRICE SHOPS FOR *ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJANA* HOUSEHOLDS DURING 2021-22**

(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	3,937	4,267	8,204	3,212	3,401	6,613	3,205	3,397	6,602
Thane	14,302	5,833	20,135	13,268	5,331	18,599	13,115	5,293	18,408
Palghar	27,446	11,200	38,645	27,163	11,189	38,352	27,742	11,203	38,945
Raigad	24,617	10,040	34,656	23,234	9,346	32,580	23,423	9,304	32,727
Ratnagiri	11,745	4,791	16,536	10,081	4,177	14,258	10,790	4,462	15,252
Sindhudurg	6,758	2,749	9,507	6,009	2,378	8,387	5,979	2,377	8,356
Nashik	20,754	52,899	73,653	18,683	47,992	66,675	19,423	48,280	67,703
Dhule	10,698	20,917	31,616	9,666	18,930	28,595	9,941	19,023	28,964
Nandurbar	14,780	28,892	43,672	14,149	26,829	40,978	14,342	27,559	41,900
Jalgaon	15,670	39,947	55,617	13,201	31,032	44,233	14,235	35,288	49,522
Ahmednagar	10,412	26,547	36,959	9,135	19,881	29,016	9,734	24,104	33,838
Pune Rural	5,763	14,691	20,453	5,548	14,079	19,627	5,571	13,990	19,560
Pune city	981	2,482	3,463	906	2,251	3,157	902	2,251	3,153
Satara	3,335	8,511	11,846	3,123	8,113	11,236	3,182	7,706	10,888
Sangli	3,718	9,475	13,193	3,497	8,909	12,406	3,512	8,899	12,411
Solapur Rural	6,565	16,737	23,301	5,884	13,902	19,786	5,806	14,464	20,270
Solapur City	811	2,067	2,878	683	1,739	2,422	684	1,739	2,422
Kolhapur	6,257	15,946	22,203	6,010	15,302	21,312	6,066	15,360	21,426
Aurangabad	8,345	19,125	27,470	7,538	16,687	24,225	7,538	16,687	24,225
Jalna	6,192	12,097	18,289	5,688	10,415	16,103	5,057	9,675	14,732
Parbhani	6,261	12,227	18,488	5,999	11,068	17,066	5,705	10,916	16,622
Hingoli	4,195	8,428	12,623	3,714	7,557	11,271	3,529	6,996	10,524
Beed	5,651	11,040	16,692	5,127	10,066	15,194	5,140	9,937	15,077
Nanded	11,355	22,201	33,556	9,063	17,480	26,543	10,109	18,945	29,054
Osmanabad	5,483	10,721	16,204	5,184	10,061	15,245	5,294	9,989	15,283
Latur	5,914	11,567	17,481	5,492	10,726	16,218	5,492	10,726	16,218
Amravati	29,312	22,409	51,721	24,075	18,937	43,012	27,746	21,291	49,037
Akola	10,480	8,008	18,488	9,020	7,557	16,578	9,673	7,008	16,682
Washim	11,494	8,791	20,285	9,462	7,081	16,543	10,375	8,098	18,473
Buldhana	10,434	16,400	26,834	10,620	14,730	25,350	9,925	15,453	25,377
Yavatmal	29,022	24,928	53,949	27,869	22,614	50,484	27,037	23,260	50,298
Nagpur Rural	18,303	14,001	32,304	17,600	13,432	31,032	18,462	13,886	32,348
Nagpur City	10,538	8,065	18,603	10,253	7,803	18,056	10,185	7,803	17,988
Wardha	11,361	8,687	20,049	10,858	8,064	18,923	11,144	8,452	19,596
Bhandara	19,206	7,832	27,038	19,339	7,832	27,172	19,053	7,708	26,761
Gondia	23,014	9,389	32,402	23,014	8,973	31,987	23,263	9,212	32,475
Chandrapur	32,448	24,819	57,267	28,599	24,039	52,638	32,211	23,976	56,187
Gadchiroli	29,582	12,064	41,646	29,581	11,533	41,114	28,371	11,532	39,903
Maharashtra State	4,77,136	5,50,788	10,27,924	4,41,549	4,91,435	9,32,984	4,52,962	5,06,246	9,59,207

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 2021-22**

(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	2,00,258	3,05,939	5,06,197	1,66,977	2,50,529	4,17,506	1,66,977	2,50,529	4,17,506
Thane	17,970	12,219	30,189	16,802	11,294	28,096	16,687	11,128	27,815
Palghar	51,271	34,861	86,131	50,033	34,062	84,096	50,031	33,839	83,869
Raigad	52,174	35,478	87,652	47,753	32,782	80,535	49,615	32,948	82,563
Ratnagiri	36,103	24,537	60,640	31,386	18,101	49,487	32,800	21,641	54,440
Sindhudurg	20,936	14,216	35,152	18,648	12,356	31,004	18,466	12,287	30,753
Nashik	68,736	1,05,136	1,73,871	60,171	94,293	1,54,464	62,611	95,605	1,58,216
Dhule	39,812	27,066	66,878	35,568	24,444	60,012	37,449	24,969	62,418
Nandurbar	25,554	17,377	42,931	23,694	15,758	39,452	23,720	15,759	39,479
Jalgaon	51,128	78,217	1,29,345	45,441	66,951	1,12,392	44,140	67,157	1,11,296
Ahmednagar	61,982	94,820	1,56,802	55,318	74,660	1,29,978	56,892	85,767	1,42,660
Pune Rural	58,427	89,402	1,47,829	57,160	87,047	1,44,207	56,835	85,898	1,42,734
Pune city	30,047	45,969	76,016	29,075	43,796	72,871	28,979	43,796	72,775
Satara	39,535	60,475	1,00,010	37,879	57,697	95,576	36,994	54,889	91,883
Sangli	40,593	62,103	1,02,696	38,832	60,088	98,920	38,827	59,786	98,613
Solapur Rural	40,530	61,988	1,02,518	36,857	58,206	95,063	36,694	57,045	93,739
Solapur City	11,754	17,977	29,732	11,000	16,914	27,914	11,000	16,914	27,914
Kolhapur	53,631	82,055	1,35,687	51,729	79,223	1,30,953	52,085	80,079	1,32,164
Aurangabad	46,507	71,133	1,17,640	39,842	61,611	1,01,453	41,349	61,611	1,02,960
Jalna	30,925	47,316	78,241	28,521	39,534	68,055	24,567	37,812	62,379
Parbhani	23,815	36,435	60,250	21,485	33,470	54,955	21,206	32,582	53,788
Hingoli	16,838	25,749	42,587	14,994	22,682	37,676	14,713	21,390	36,103
Beed	34,849	53,315	88,164	32,266	48,493	80,759	33,454	48,868	82,322
Nanded	44,877	68,640	1,13,517	35,976	53,770	89,747	38,426	57,249	95,675
Osmanabad	22,896	35,026	57,922	21,143	32,021	53,164	20,725	31,119	51,844
Latur	35,919	54,947	90,865	32,790	50,005	82,795	32,787	50,005	82,792
Amravati	32,040	49,024	81,064	24,421	38,084	62,505	30,473	46,726	77,198
Akola	25,536	39,062	64,598	24,330	33,610	57,940	23,147	35,227	58,375
Washim	17,808	27,246	45,054	15,403	22,138	37,541	16,304	25,297	41,601
Buldhana	35,530	54,354	89,883	30,645	48,311	78,956	33,368	49,579	82,946
Yavatmal	33,468	51,198	84,666	31,229	48,085	79,314	31,116	47,495	78,611
Nagpur Rural	31,730	48,542	80,273	31,731	46,036	77,767	32,057	47,716	79,773
Nagpur City	33,246	50,868	84,114	31,735	48,012	79,748	31,716	48,012	79,728
Wardha	20,998	32,124	53,122	19,422	30,559	49,981	20,941	31,526	52,467
Bhandara	25,875	17,589	43,463	25,454	16,520	41,974	25,806	16,357	42,164
Gondia	23,256	15,817	39,073	23,256	15,326	38,582	23,718	15,715	39,433
Chandrapur	24,547	37,572	62,120	22,966	34,330	57,295	24,157	35,718	59,875
Gadchiroli	15,605	10,618	26,223	15,605	9,869	25,474	15,605	10,001	25,606
Maharashtra State	14,76,704	19,96,414	34,73,118	13,37,540	17,70,664	31,08,205	13,56,438	18,00,040	31,56,478

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 2022-23 UPTO
DECEMBER**

District (1)	Allocation by State Government			Lifting from FCI			Distribution to FPS from godowns		
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Mumbai	3,199	2,710	5,909	2,677	2,053	4,730	2,677	2,053	4,730
Thane	10,350	5,400	15,750	8,886	4,704	13,590	9,143	4,810	13,953
Palghar	20,248	10,271	30,519	16,331	9,806	26,137	16,399	9,427	25,826
Raigad	17,545	9,158	26,703	13,806	8,326	22,132	14,390	7,758	22,147
Ratnagiri	8,255	4,309	12,564	5,906	3,055	8,961	2,581	1,134	3,714
Sindhudurg	4,593	2,389	6,981	4,000	2,113	6,113	4,072	2,003	6,075
Nashik	30,355	25,888	56,243	25,480	22,116	47,596	22,866	19,538	42,405
Dhule	13,098	10,887	23,985	9,962	8,698	18,660	9,701	7,334	17,035
Nandurbar	22,879	10,787	33,666	20,282	9,956	30,238	20,941	9,842	30,782
Jalgaon	19,202	23,383	42,585	12,853	20,212	33,065	11,871	14,442	26,313
Ahmednagar	15,293	13,041	28,334	5,840	9,699	15,539	1,932	2,480	4,411
Pune Rural	8,457	7,390	15,847	7,981	6,896	14,877	7,195	6,255	13,450
Pune city	1,388	1,214	2,602	1,221	1,080	2,301	1,222	1,080	2,302
Satara	4,806	4,205	9,011	4,493	3,921	8,414	3,281	3,344	6,625
Sangli	5,367	4,686	10,053	4,379	4,306	8,685	4,140	3,932	8,072
Solapur Rural	9,383	8,212	17,595	6,952	7,196	14,148	4,270	3,718	7,988
Solapur City	1,065	922	1,987	767	795	1,562	767	795	1,562
Kolhapur	9,088	7,949	17,037	8,781	7,432	16,214	6,250	7,306	13,555
Aurangabad	11,254	9,599	20,853	10,348	9,139	19,487	10,021	8,592	18,613
Jalna	7,564	6,440	14,004	6,037	3,847	9,884	4,194	2,840	7,034
Parbhani	7,634	6,507	14,141	6,176	5,400	11,576	6,041	5,106	11,147
Hingoli	5,152	4,397	9,549	4,237	3,781	8,017	3,461	2,772	6,233
Beed	6,816	5,811	12,627	5,230	4,476	9,706	4,078	3,118	7,196
Nanded	13,872	11,832	25,703	9,711	11,234	20,945	4,973	3,577	8,550
Osmanabad	6,732	5,742	12,474	5,930	5,389	11,318	4,832	4,361	9,193
Latur	7,276	6,206	13,482	6,800	5,818	12,618	6,126	5,040	11,166
Amravati	21,361	18,214	39,575	15,044	17,324	32,367	17,694	14,086	31,781
Akola	7,607	6,487	14,093	7,050	6,205	13,255	5,859	5,285	11,143
Washim	7,362	8,190	15,552	7,338	7,984	15,322	6,831	7,182	14,013
Buldhana	9,579	10,671	20,250	7,746	9,493	17,239	7,902	8,884	16,786
Yavatmal	22,542	19,227	41,769	18,168	15,612	33,780	17,862	15,126	32,988
Nagpur Rural	16,369	8,534	24,903	15,233	7,454	22,687	14,674	7,680	22,354
Nagpur City	9,504	4,950	14,454	8,089	4,790	12,879	7,378	4,815	12,193
Wardha	10,152	5,294	15,446	10,152	4,866	15,018	8,155	4,268	12,423
Bhandara	16,116	4,861	20,977	10,317	4,670	14,987	5,903	3,015	8,918
Gondia	19,577	5,902	25,479	14,299	5,897	20,196	9,353	3,754	13,107
Chandrapur	34,032	10,265	44,297	16,476	6,791	23,267	11,148	6,173	17,321
Gadchiroli	24,771	7,465	32,235	4,406	4,808	9,214	1,335	4,461	5,796
Maharashtra State	4,69,840	3,19,393	7,89,233	3,49,382	2,77,339	6,26,721	3,01,517	2,27,382	5,28,899

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 2022-23 UPTO DECEMBER**

(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	2,04,355	1,63,402	3,67,757	1,68,331	1,33,790	3,02,120	1,68,331	1,33,790	3,02,120
Thane	17,834	5,773	23,608	15,046	4,878	19,924	16,167	5,273	21,440
Palghar	50,841	16,448	67,289	40,841	15,668	56,509	39,683	14,474	54,156
Raigad	51,987	16,819	68,806	38,048	14,611	52,659	37,821	12,702	50,523
Ratnagiri	34,704	11,231	45,935	24,636	9,441	34,077	9,511	2,672	12,183
Sindhudurg	19,626	6,349	25,975	16,467	8,382	24,849	17,080	5,419	22,499
Nashik	74,516	59,620	1,34,137	64,157	49,550	1,13,707	57,749	46,830	1,04,579
Dhule	31,053	20,697	51,749	27,945	15,704	43,649	21,080	15,180	36,260
Nandurbar	20,013	13,345	33,358	17,925	12,951	30,877	18,017	11,986	30,002
Jalgaon	55,480	44,385	99,865	44,281	37,957	82,238	33,687	27,135	60,822
Ahmednagar	67,591	54,071	1,21,662	32,608	43,760	76,368	7,314	9,995	17,309
Pune Rural	63,957	51,162	1,15,119	60,307	47,523	1,07,830	50,468	45,718	96,186
Pune city	32,867	26,284	59,151	29,856	24,518	54,374	30,395	24,518	54,913
Satara	42,790	34,231	77,021	34,701	31,592	66,293	28,022	27,304	55,326
Sangli	44,324	35,460	79,784	34,629	32,495	67,124	31,380	31,782	63,162
Solapur Rural	43,641	34,911	78,552	31,782	26,356	58,138	14,843	18,696	33,539
Solapur City	12,722	10,180	22,902	9,157	9,140	18,297	8,192	10,104	18,296
Kolhapur	58,725	46,980	1,05,705	52,883	43,028	95,911	41,725	41,991	83,716
Aurangabad	49,823	39,859	89,683	43,691	36,408	80,099	41,097	34,732	75,830
Jalna	33,716	26,971	60,687	23,792	24,475	48,267	19,586	14,128	33,714
Parbhani	27,909	18,603	46,511	19,695	15,046	34,741	21,362	15,800	37,163
Hingoli	18,299	14,640	32,939	14,404	12,682	27,086	11,554	9,091	20,644
Beed	37,657	30,122	67,779	26,492	27,033	53,525	21,439	16,012	37,451
Nanded	48,397	38,709	87,107	29,451	34,507	63,959	15,739	10,677	26,416
Osmanabad	24,925	19,940	44,865	18,669	18,851	37,519	18,345	15,445	33,791
Latur	38,991	31,191	70,182	32,457	29,126	61,583	33,069	25,146	58,215
Amravati	45,087	18,316	63,403	33,855	15,590	49,445	36,368	14,260	50,628
Akola	27,615	22,099	49,714	24,155	20,520	44,675	19,659	17,506	37,166
Washim	19,290	15,430	34,721	18,178	17,915	36,093	16,735	13,443	30,179
Buldhana	41,542	27,692	69,233	36,082	21,998	58,080	34,509	23,705	58,214
Yavatmal	36,724	29,379	66,104	30,584	24,283	54,867	27,997	21,094	49,091
Nagpur Rural	44,288	17,992	62,280	42,036	15,792	57,829	39,590	16,410	56,000
Nagpur City	36,734	29,389	66,122	32,429	27,742	60,171	33,483	27,760	61,244
Wardha	29,584	12,014	41,598	25,902	11,125	37,026	22,337	10,300	32,637
Bhandara	25,500	8,250	33,750	17,865	7,945	25,810	10,078	5,174	15,252
Gondia	23,614	7,643	31,257	16,475	7,643	24,118	10,446	5,139	15,585
Chandrapur	34,375	13,964	48,338	14,300	9,506	23,807	11,296	8,386	19,682
Gadchiroli	15,572	5,038	20,609	13,349	4,064	17,413	10,274	3,443	13,717
Maharashtra State	15,86,667	10,78,588	26,65,255	12,57,461	9,43,595	22,01,056	10,86,428	7,93,222	18,79,650

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

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding

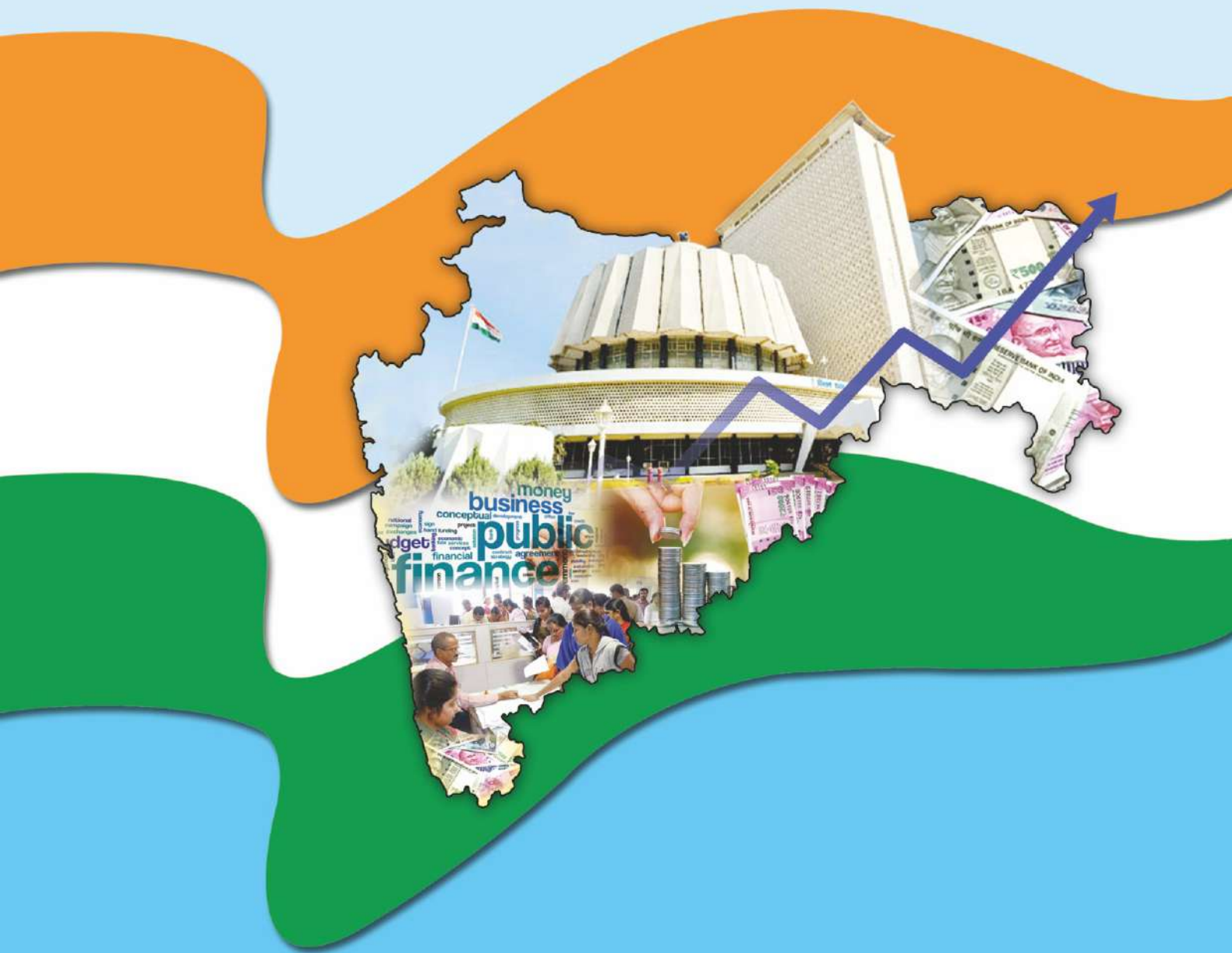
ANNEXURE 4.17

DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF GODOWNS AND FAIR PRICE SHOPS

District (1)	Available godowns (upto December, 2022)		Number of fair price shops (upto December, 2022) (4)
	Number (2)	Capacity (MT) (3)	
Mumbai	7	5,481	3,084
Thane	15	7,500	607
Palghar	22	11,900	1,086
Raigad	38	21,690	1,437
Ratnagiri	24	14,990	946
Sindhudurg	17	9,660	450
Nashik	32	41,330	2,609
Dhule	24	20,900	986
Nandurbar	25	17,320	1,064
Jalgaon	34	29,690	1,964
Ahmednagar	38	39,060	1,884
Pune	20	24,250	2,522
Satara	34	23,350	1,693
Sangli	29	19,430	1,399
Solapur	47	42,340	1,870
Kolhapur	23	20,550	1,646
Aurangabad	17	20,626	1,802
Jalna	10	16,400	1,280
Parbhani	14	11,280	1,182
Hingoli	10	10,340	797
Beed	35	34,060	1,972
Nanded	40	22,240	2,000
Osmanabad	24	19,500	1,078
Latur	24	22,860	1,351
Buldhana	32	17,570	1,536
Akola	25	16,720	1,061
Washim	16	12,720	776
Amravati	36	18,940	1,914
Yavatmal	35	20,980	2,041
Wardha	14	7,650	884
Nagpur	39	32,777	1,974
Bhandara	17	10,130	889
Gondia	13	12,210	998
Chandrapur	31	21,420	1,534
Gadchiroli	32	20,500	1,197
Maharashtra State	893	6,98,364	51,513

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

5 Public Finance



5. PUBLIC FINANCE

5.1 Budget is the yearly estimate of revenue and expenditure through which Government desires prudent and systematic allocation of available financial resources for achieving balanced development. Timely appropriations in the budgetary provisions are also necessary depending upon prevailing circumstances and necessities. Study of various fiscal indicators facilitates assessment of government policies.

Budget 2022-23

5.2 In the budget for the fiscal year 2022-23, total receipts of ₹ 4,95,575 crore and total expenditure of ₹ 4,95,405 crore has been anticipated. Important fiscal indicators are given in Table 5.1 while budget at a glance is given in Annexure 5.1.

Revenue Receipts

5.3 Revenue receipts, which include tax revenue, non-tax revenue and grants-in-aid from GoI, are expected to increase by 11.4 per cent in 2022-23 (BE) against the revised estimates of previous year. Revenue for the State through its own resources is expected to be ₹ 2,83,654 crore (70.3 per cent of total revenue receipts). Componentwise revenue receipts are given in Table 5.2 and details of receipts on revenue and capital account are given in Annexure 5.2.

Table 5.1 Important fiscal indicators

Particulars	(₹ Crore)		
	2020-21	2021-22 (RE)	2022-23 (BE)
1. Revenue Receipts	2,69,468	3,62,133	4,03,427
<i>As per cent of total receipts</i>	(80.3)	(79.8)	(81.4)
2. Revenue Expenditure	3,10,610	3,92,857	4,27,780
<i>As per cent of total expenditure</i>	(90.7)	(86.6)	(86.3)
3. Revenue Deficit (2-1)	41,142	30,725	24,353
<i>As per cent of GSDP</i>	(1.6)	(1.0)	(0.7)
4. Capital Receipts [#]	66,168	91,430	92,147
<i>As per cent of total receipts</i>	(19.7)	(20.2)	(18.6)
5. Capital Expenditure [#]	32,029	60,690	67,624
<i>As per cent of total expenditure</i>	(9.3)	(13.4)	(13.7)
6. Total Receipts [#] (1+4)	3,35,636	4,53,562	4,95,575
7. Total Expenditure [#] (2+5)	3,42,638	4,53,547	4,95,405
8. Budgetary Deficit (7-6)	7,003	(-) 16	(-) 170
9. Fiscal Deficit	71,558	89,082	89,598
<i>As per cent of GSDP</i>	(2.7)	(2.9)	(2.5)
10. Primary Deficit	34,588	47,795	42,835
<i>As per cent of GSDP</i>	(1.3)	(1.5)	(1.2)
11. Interest Payment	36,970	41,287	46,763
<i>As per cent of revenue receipts</i>	(13.7)	(11.4)	(11.6)

RE Revised Estimates BE Budget Estimates # Net of loan repayment

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

Source: Finance Department, GoM

Table 5.2 Componentwise Revenue receipts

Year	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		
2018-19	1,87,538	41,953	2,29,491	4,191	11,652	15,843	33,662	2,78,996
2019-20	1,88,971	36,197	2,25,168	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	2,69,468
2021-22 (RE)	2,27,237	48,261	2,75,498	1,457	15,850	17,307	69,327	3,62,133
2022-23 (BE)	2,56,526	51,588	3,08,114	2,843	24,285	27,128	68,186	4,03,427

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

Source : Finance Department, GoM

5.3.1 Tax revenue has the highest share (76.4 per cent) in revenue receipts in 2022-23 (BE). In tax revenue, Own Tax Revenue (OTR) is the major contributor (83.3 per cent) and is expected to increase by 12.9 per cent over the previous year. Share of State Goods & Services Tax (SGST) in OTR is 46.7 per cent followed by 'Tax on sales, trade, etc.' with 19.6 per cent in 2022-23 (BE). Revenue from SGST is expected to increase by 11.2 per cent over the previous year.

Componentwise OTR is given in Table 5.3. Revenue from SGST of selected states is given in Table 5.4.

Table 5.3 Componentwise OTR

Component	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22		2022-23	
				(RE)	(BE)	(RE)	(BE)
State Goods & Service Tax	82,352	82,602	69,949	1,07,807	1,19,900	1,19,900	1,19,900
Tax on Sales, Trade, etc.	35,725	37,786	33,160	45,000	50,200	50,200	50,200
Stamps & Registration Fees	28,545	28,707	25,428	29,500	32,000	32,000	32,000
State Excise Duties	15,321	15,428	15,089	18,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
Taxes & Duties on Electricity	10,085	9,619	8,354	10,404	11,444	11,444	11,444
Taxes on Vehicles	8,613	8,467	6,655	9,150	10,500	10,500	10,500
Land Revenue	2,088	2,155	2,063	2,200	4,000	4,000	4,000
Other Taxes on Income & Expenditure	2,583	2,502	2,474	2,500	3,050	3,050	3,050
Tax on Goods & Passengers	837	773	13	1,600	1,760	1,760	1,760
Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services	1,389	932	1,095	1,076	1,671	1,671	1,671
Tax on Agricultural Income	Meg.	0	2	0	0	0	0
Total	1,87,538	1,88,971	1,64,280	2,27,237	2,56,526	2,56,526	2,56,526

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

Meg. Meagre

Source: Finance Department, GoM

5.3.2 As per the budgetary estimates 2022-23, share in central taxes which includes Central Goods & Services Tax (CGST), Corporation Tax, etc. is expected to increase by 6.9 per cent over the previous year. In central taxes devolved by GoI to the State, the expected share of CGST is 32.8 per cent and Corporation Tax is 31.2 per cent in 2022-23 (BE). OTR, revenue receipts and revenue expenditure of selected states in 2021-22 (RE) are given in Table 5.5.

5.3.3 Non-tax revenue, another component of revenue receipts is expected to increase by 56.7 per cent over the previous year as per the budgetary estimates 2022-23.

Table 5.4 Revenue from SGST of selected states

State	SGST		
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
		(RE)	(BE)
Andhra Pradesh	18,871	23,225	29,025
Gujarat	29,459	49,565	57,692
Karnataka	37,711	45,947	53,220
Kerala	20,028	24,351	36,818
Madhya Pradesh	17,258	21,600	25,000
Maharashtra	69,949	1,07,807	1,19,900
Rajasthan	20,755	32,145	39,500
Tamil Nadu	37,942	43,023	49,565
Telangana	22,190	31,000	36,203
Uttar Pradesh	42,860	64,775	88,264

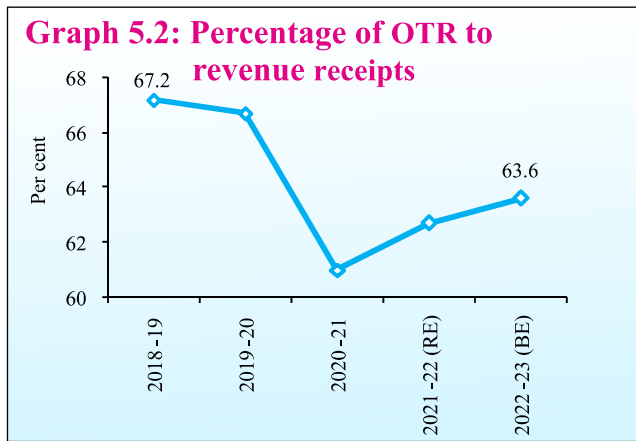
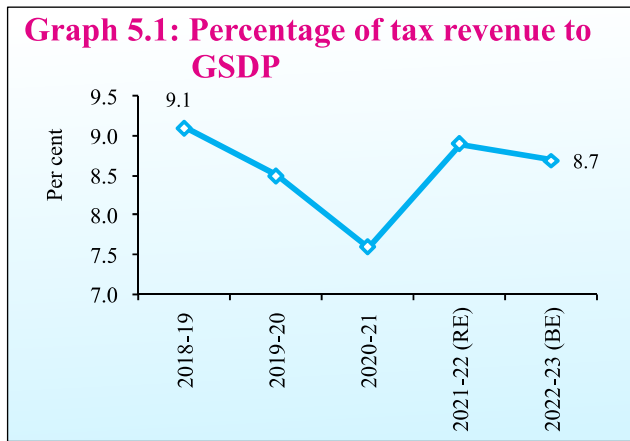
Source: Reserve Bank of India

Table 5.5 OTR, Revenue receipts and Revenue expenditure of selected states 2021-22 (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	73,632	6.1	1,54,273	12.8	1,73,818	14.5
Gujarat	1,05,300	5.5	1,63,020	8.5	1,62,306	8.4
Karnataka	1,11,498	5.4	1,89,579	9.3	1,95,814	9.6
Kerala	58,868	6.5	1,17,888	13.1	1,49,803	16.6
Madhya Pradesh	64,297	5.5	1,71,697	14.7	1,77,398	15.2
Maharashtra[#]	2,27,237	7.3	3,62,133	11.7	3,92,857	12.6
Rajasthan	82,803	6.9	1,89,431	15.8	2,25,121	18.8
Tamil Nadu	1,21,858	5.9	2,03,878	9.9	2,59,151	12.5
Telangana	92,910	8.1	1,56,127	13.6	1,51,732	13.2
Uttar Pradesh	1,60,350	8.6	3,78,731	20.3	3,56,624	19.1

Source : Reserve Bank of India

[#] As per first revised estimates of GSDP



5.3.4 Grant-in-aid from GoI is one more component of revenue receipts and comprises of grants under (i) centrally sponsored schemes, (ii) finance commission recommendations, (iii) as per constitutional provisions and (iv) other grants. 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 ₹ 1,18,010 crore was due from GoI, of which, around ₹ 1,04,795 crore is received and as on 31st December, 2022 ₹ 13,215 crore is due for the State and is receivable after completion of audit for 2021-22 and 2022-23. Transfer of financial resources from GoI to selected states are given in Table 5.6.

Table 5.6 Transfer of financial resources from GoI to selected states

(₹ Crore)

State	Share in central taxes		Grants-in-aid from GoI		Loans and advances		Total	
	2020-21	2021-22 (RE)	2020-21	2021-22 (RE)	2020-21	2021-22 (RE)	2020-21	2021-22 (RE)
Andhra Pradesh	24,461 (4.1)	31,557 (4.3)	31,872 (5.0)	43,632 (5.2)	4,563 (2.9)	3,976 (2.4)	60,896 (4.4)	79,165 (4.5)
Bihar	59,861 (10.1)	74,789 (10.1)	31,764 (4.9)	53,766 (6.4)	6,503 (4.2)	10,547 (6.3)	98,128 (7.0)	1,39,102 (8.0)
Gujarat	20,219 (3.4)	27,749 (3.7)	27,178 (4.2)	16,912 (2.0)	11,349 (7.3)	14,995 (9.0)	58,746 (4.2)	59,656 (3.4)
Karnataka	21,694 (3.6)	27,145 (3.7)	30,076 (4.7)	41,936 (5.0)	14,114 (9.1)	2,232 (1.3)	65,884 (4.7)	71,313 (4.1)
Kerala	11,560 (1.9)	17,332 (2.3)	31,068 (4.8)	31,650 (3.8)	7,019 (4.5)	11,217 (6.8)	49,647 (3.6)	60,199 (3.5)
Madhya Pradesh	46,914 (7.9)	58,378 (7.9)	35,102 (5.5)	36,896 (4.4)	10,929 (7.0)	15,636 (9.4)	92,945 (6.7)	1,10,910 (6.4)
Maharashtra	36,504 (6.1)	48,261 (6.5)	52,733 (8.2)	69,327 (8.3)	14,996 (9.7)	16,627 (10.0)	1,04,233 (7.5)	1,34,215 (7.7)
Rajasthan	35,576 (6.0)	44,791 (6.1)	24,796 (3.9)	43,290 (5.2)	7,136 (4.6)	9,542 (5.7)	67,508 (4.8)	97,623 (5.6)
Tamil Nadu	24,925 (4.2)	33,580 (4.5)	32,577 (5.1)	36,609 (4.4)	10,870 (7.0)	13,175 (7.9)	68,372 (4.9)	83,364 (4.8)
Telangana	12,692 (2.1)	13,990 (1.9)	15,471 (2.4)	28,669 (3.4)	2,665 (1.7)	200 (0.1)	30,828 (2.2)	42,859 (2.5)
Uttar Pradesh	1,06,687 (17.9)	1,14,894 (15.5)	57,746 (9.0)	87,963 (10.6)	8,181 (5.3)	11,723 (7.1)	1,72,614 (12.4)	2,14,580 (12.3)
All India	5,95,227	7,40,118	6,43,841	8,33,748	1,55,183	1,66,131	13,94,251	17,39,997

Note : Figures in bracket show percentage to All India Total

Source : Reserve Bank of India

5.3.5 Upto November, actual revenue receipts and tax revenue were 62.4 per cent and 67.5 per cent of respective budgetary estimates for 2022-23. Revenue from SGST by the end of November, 2022 was 66.2 per cent while non-tax revenue (excluding central grants) was 32.3 per cent of budgetary estimates. Revenue receipts (Actual) upto November are given in Table 5.7.

Grant-in-aid as per recommendations of 15th Finance Commission

5.4 As per the recommendations of 15th Finance Commission (FC), the State is expected to receive ₹ 70,375 crore grants during the five year award period starting from 2021-22. Inter-se share of selected states in central taxes as per the 15th FC recommendations is given in Table 5.8.

5.4.1 According to the recommendations of 15th FC, 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.

5.4.2 For availing the grants for local bodies during the award period, as per the 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.

5.4.3 As per the 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.

5.4.4 Grants-in-aid received and expenditure incurred under 15th FC recommendations is given in Table 5.9.

Table 5.7 Revenue receipts (Actual)

Item	Revenue Receipts	
	2021-22	2022-23
(Upto November) (₹ Crore)		
A) Tax Revenue (1 + 2)	1,49,269	2,07,932
1) Own Tax Revenue (1 to 11)	1,23,825	1,73,117
1. Tax on Sales, Trade, etc.	28,994	37,322
2. SGST	57,868	79,406
3. Stamps & registration fees	17,097	25,757
4. State excise duty	9,741	12,912
5. Taxes & duties on electricity	1,589	6,266
6. Land revenue	943	1,285
7. Taxes on vehicles	5,348	7,633
8. Other taxes on income & expenditure	1,575	1,755
9. Taxes on goods & passengers	6	19
10. Other taxes & duties on commodities & services	664	762
11. Tax on Agricultural Income	0	0
2) Share in central taxes	25,444	34,815
B) Non-Tax Revenue (1 + 2)	31,685	43,992
1. Non-tax revenue (excluding central grants)	9,369	8,758
2. Grants-in-aid from GoI	22,316	35,234
Total (A+B)	1,80,954	2,51,924

Source : Office of Accountant General, Maharashtra

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

State	(per cent)	
	2020-21	2021-22 to 2025-26
Andhra Pradesh	4.111	4.047
Bihar	10.061	10.058
Gujarat	3.398	3.478
Karnataka	3.646	3.647
Kerala	1.943	1.925
Madhya Pradesh	7.886	7.850
Maharashtra	6.135	6.317
Rajasthan	5.979	6.026
Tamil Nadu	4.189	4.079
Telangana	2.133	2.102
Uttar Pradesh	17.931	17.939

Source : 15th FC, GoI, report for the year 2020-21 and 15th FC, GoI, report for 2021-26

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

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	2021-22		2022-23 ⁺	
	Received	Expenditure	Received	Expenditure
1. Panchayat Raj Institutions	4,107.82	4,107.82	1,820.38	0.00
i. Basic grants (untied)	1,722.80	1,722.80	726.41	0.00
ii. Tied grants	2,385.02	2,385.02	1,093.97	0.00
2. Urban local bodies	2,162.34	1,363.34	321.00	0.00
i. Million Plus Cities	1,240.34	441.34	321.00	0.00
<i>of which,</i>				
a. Ambient air quality	400.00	400.00	321.00	0.00
b. Incentive grant for Ambient air quality	41.34 ^s	41.34 ^s	0.00	0.00
c. Solid waste management & sanitation	799.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ii. Non Million Plus Cities	922.00	922.00	0.00	0.00
<i>of which,</i>				
a. Basic grants (untied)	368.80	368.80	0.00	0.00
b. Tied grants	553.20	553.20	0.00	0.00
3. Health Grant For Local Bodies (Rural & Urban)	781.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. State Disaster Risk Management Fund (Central share)	3,222.00	2,577.60	1,353.20	1,314.98
i. State Disaster Response Fund	2,577.60	2,577.60	1,353.20	1,314.98
ii. State Disaster Mitigation Fund	644.40	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Finance Department, GoM

\$ Grant received in 2022-23

+ As on 2nd January

Revenue Expenditure

5.5 Share of revenue expenditure in total expenditure is expected to be 78.0 per cent in 2022-23 (BE). Share of Development revenue expenditure in revenue expenditure is expected to be 66.3 per cent in 2022-23 (BE). In development revenue expenditure, expected share of social services is highest (64.5 per cent). Revenue expenditure is given in Table 5.10.

Table 5.10 Revenue expenditure

Year	Revenue expenditure (₹ Crore)			Per capita (₹) [#]	
	Development	Non-development	Total	Development expenditure	Revenue expenditure
2018-19	1,82,257	84,765	2,67,022	14,979	21,945
2019-20	2,00,255	1,00,050	3,00,305	16,305	24,451
2020-21	2,06,756	1,03,854	3,10,610	16,679	25,057
2021-22 (RE)	2,66,501	1,26,356	3,92,857	21,319	31,427
2022-23 (BE)	2,83,533	1,44,247	4,27,780	22,506	33,956

Source : Finance Department, GoM

Based on mid-year projected population

5.5.1 In 2022-23 upto November, actual revenue expenditure was 50.8 per cent while development revenue expenditure was 47.6 per cent of budgetary estimates. Of the total actual development revenue expenditure, expenditure on social services was 65.0 per cent. Revenue expenditure (Actual) upto November is given in Table 5.11.

5.5.2 In 2022-23 (BE), committed expenditure on account of salary and pension is 44.1 per cent of total revenue

Table 5.11 Revenue expenditure (Actual)

(Upto November) (₹ Crore)

Item	Actual expenditure	
	2021-22	2022-23
1. Development expenditure		
a. Social services	76,895	87,762
b. Economic services	22,425	29,698
c. Grants-in-aid and Contributions to local bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions	15,891	17,640
Total (a+b+c)	1,15,211	1,35,100
2. Non-development expenditure		
a. General services	50,707	59,127
b. Interest payment and debt services	23,768	23,004
Total (a+b)	74,475	82,131
3. Total revenue expenditure (1+2)	1,89,686	2,17,231

Source : Office of Accountant General, Maharashtra

expenditure. Componentwise revenue expenditure is given in Table 5.12 and details of development and Non-development expenditure on revenue and capital account are given in Annexure 5.3. Some of the subsidies as per 2021-22 (RE) are given in Table 5.13.

Table 5.12 Componentwise revenue expenditure

(₹ Crore)							
Year	Salary & wages	Pension	Interest	Subsidy	Grants-in-aid (non-salary)	Other	Revenue expenditure
2018-19	80,206 (30.0)	26,545 (9.9)	34,021 (12.7)	27,398 (10.3)	69,861 (26.2)	28,991 (10.9)	2,67,022 (100.0)
2019-20	1,00,806 (33.6)	36,080 (12.0)	33,561 (11.2)	28,387 (9.5)	69,829 (23.2)	31,642 (10.5)	3,00,305 (100.0)
2020-21	99,611 (32.1)	41,194 (13.3)	36,970 (11.9)	40,862 (13.1)	68,929 (22.2)	23,044 (7.4)	3,10,610 (100.0)
2021-22 (RE)	1,12,062 (28.5)	48,777 (12.4)	41,287 (10.5)	33,784 (8.6)	1,08,944 (27.7)	48,003 (12.3)	3,92,857 (100.0)
2022-23 (BE)	1,31,986 (30.9)	56,300 (13.2)	46,763 (10.9)	28,111 (6.6)	1,21,024 (28.3)	43,596 (10.1)	4,27,780 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets show percentage to total revenue expenditure

Source : Finance Department, GoM

Table 5.13 Some of the subsidies as per 2021-22 (RE)

(₹ Crore)	
Particulars	Amount
Concession In Energy Tariff to Agriculture Pump Consumers (General) (Scheme)	5,790
Incentives under package scheme of incentives (Committed)	5,300
Transport Commissioner-Establishment. (Committed)	2,600
Premium subsidy under <i>Pradhan Mantri</i> Crop Insurance Scheme (Committed)	2,000
Subsidy for covering deficit under National Food Security Scheme (Committed)	1,405
Concession In Energy Tariff to Power loom Consumers (General) (Scheme)	1,350
Concession In Energy Tariff to Industrial Consumers (General) (Scheme)	1,350
Concession In Energy Tariff to Textile Consumers (General) (Scheme)	1,200

Source: Finance Department, GoM

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

Capital Receipts and Capital Expenditure

5.7 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. Share of capital receipts in total receipts is expected to be 26.5 per cent during 2022-23 (BE). Details of receipts on revenue and capital account are given in Annexure 5.2.

5.8 Share of capital expenditure in total expenditure is expected to be 22.0 per cent in 2022-23 (BE). Capital expenditure is categorised into development capital expenditure and non-development capital expenditure. Development capital expenditure includes expenditure on capital account and loans & advances given by the State. Expected share of expenditure on capital account in total capital expenditure is 54.0 per cent. Out of the total capital expenditure, ₹ 51,700 crore (42.9 per cent) is expected to be incurred on repayment of internal debt of the State government. Capital receipts and capital expenditure are given in Table 5.14. Details of receipts on revenue and capital account are given in Annexure 5.2. Details of development and Non-development expenditure on revenue and capital account are given in Annexure 5.3.

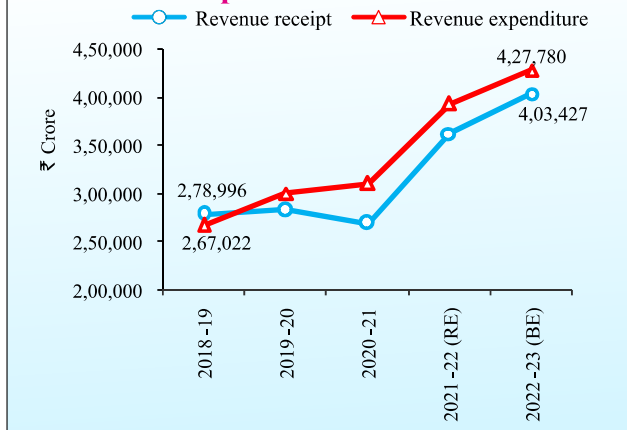
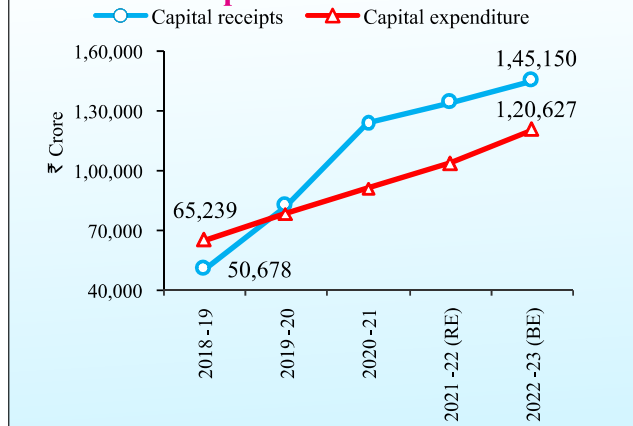
Table 5.14 Capital receipts and capital expenditure

(₹ Crore)

Year	Capital receipts		Capital expenditure		
	Total	Of which internal debt	Total	Of which	
				Capital account	Repayment of public debt ^s
2018-19	50,678	25,686	65,239	35,049	28,645
2019-20	82,719	56,217	78,361	36,416	39,976
2020-21	1,23,754	1,03,520	91,115	29,687	59,087
2021-22 (RE)	1,34,521	87,718	1,03,781	57,761	43,091
2022-23 (BE)	1,45,150	1,22,468	1,20,627	65,210	53,003

Source : Finance Department, GoM

\$ Includes appropriation to contingency fund

Graph 5.3 : Revenue receipt & revenue expenditure**Graph 5.4 : Capital receipt & capital expenditure**

Deficit Trends

5.9 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 2022-23. Indicative fiscal deficit and debt path for the State as per 15th FC recommendations is given in Table 5.15. Fiscal deficit as per cent of GSDP for selected states is given in Table 5.16.

Debt Position

5.10 Debt stock refers to the accumulated outstanding loans and other liabilities of the State. In 2022-23 (BE), debt stock of the State is expected to be ₹ 6,49,699 crore and its percentage with the GSDP 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 2022-23'. Debt stock and interest payments are given in Table 5.17.

Table 5.15 Indicative fiscal deficit and debt path for the State as per 15th FC recommendations

(per cent)

Year	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, GoI**Table 5.16 Fiscal deficit as per cent of GSDP for selected states**

State	2020-21	2021-22 (RE)	2022-23 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	5.4	3.2	3.6
Gujarat	2.5	1.5	1.7
Karnataka	3.9	2.4	2.7
Kerala	5.1	5.1	3.9
Madhya Pradesh	5.1	3.7	4.0
Maharashtra[#]	2.7	2.9	2.5
Rajasthan	5.9	5.2	4.4
Tamil Nadu	5.2	4.4	4.1
Telangana	5.1	3.9	4.0
Uttar Pradesh	3.3	4.0	3.7
All India	4.1	3.7	3.4

As per revised estimates of GSDP

Source : Reserve Bank of India

5.10.1 As per 2022-23 (BE), open market borrowings and securities from National Small Savings Fund, contribute to about 80.2 per cent of the debt stock. Internal debt of the State is expected to reach ₹ 5,24,646 crore (80.8 per cent of debt stock) as per 2022-23 (BE), of which open market borrowings are anticipated to be ₹ 4,57,316 crore.

Table 5.17 Debt stock and interest payments

Year	Debt Stock		Interest Payments (₹ Crore)
	Amount (₹ Crore)	Per cent to GSDP	
2018-19	4,07,152	16.1	34,021
2019-20	4,51,117	17.0	33,561
2020-21	5,19,086	19.8	36,970
2021-22 (RE)	5,72,379	18.4	41,287
2022-23 (BE)	6,49,699	18.4	46,763

Source: Finance Department, GoM

Annual scheme 2022-23

5.11 Total funds proposed for annual scheme 2022-23 are ₹ 1,50,000 crore against ₹ 1,30,000 crore for 2021-22. Share of district schemes in annual scheme 2022-23 is ₹ 18,175 crore as against ₹ 15,622 crore in 2021-22. The Social & Community Services sector has highest share (38.8 per cent) followed by Transport sector (16.8 per cent) in anticipated expenditure for year 2021-22. Sectorwise annual scheme expenditure is given in Table 5.18.

Table 5.18 Sectorwise annual scheme expenditure

Sector	(₹ Crore)					
	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Expenditure incurred	Per cent share	Anticipated Expenditure	Per cent share	Proposed funds	Per cent share
Agriculture & Allied Activities	13,481	17.8	11,114	7.7	11,479	7.7
Rural Development	3,295	4.4	6,136	4.2	6,638	4.4
Special Area Development	115	0.2	375	0.3	325	0.2
Irrigation and Flood Control	5,552	7.3	14,896	10.3	15,672	10.4
Energy	9,430	12.5	18,153	12.6	11,486	7.7
Industry & Minerals	312	0.4	887	0.6	1,744	1.2
Transport	12,386	16.4	24,266	16.8	28,295	18.9
Communication	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Science, Technology & Environment	46	0.1	194	0.1	387	0.2
General Economic Services	560	0.7	1,914	1.3	2,595	1.7
Social & Community Services	24,962	33.0	56,039	38.8	57,446	38.3
General Services	2,741	3.6	6,194	4.3	10,388	6.9
Other Programmes	2,686	3.6	4,333	3.0	3,545	2.4
Total	75,566	100.0	1,44,502	100.0	1,50,000	100.0

Source: Planning Department, GoM

Guarantees given by the State

5.12 Outstanding guarantees of the State at the end of 2020-21 were ₹ 41,579 crore (15.4 per cent of total revenue receipts). The highest outstanding guarantee was of Urban Development Department (45.7 per cent) followed by Public Works Department (31.3 per cent). Guarantees given by GoM during 2020-21 are given in Table 5.19.

Table 5.19 Guarantees given by GoM during 2020-21

(₹ Crore)

Name of the department	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)
Social Justice & Special Assistance	408.13	0.00	13.20	20.55	0.00	400.78
Other Backward Bahujan Welfare	114.33	0.00	1.04	90.71	0.00	24.66
Urban development	19,016.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19,016.00
Industry, Energy & Labour (Energy)	2,800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,800.00
Public works	13,379.65	0.00	347.32	726.97	0.00	13,000.00
Tribal development	50.18	0.00	0.34	38.51	0.00	12.01
Co-operation, Marketing & Textile	4,847.25	3,016.30	450.68	2,539.05	0.00	5,775.18
Water supply & sanitation	479.78	0.00	0.00	9.98	0.00	469.80
Minority development	30.92	0.00	0.00	2.24	0.00	28.68
Water resources	52.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.83
Total	41,179.07	3,016.30	812.58	3,428.01	0.00	41,579.94

Source: Finance Department, GoM

5th State Finance Commission

5.13 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. State FC has made recommendations regarding evaluation of economy of the local bodies, economic and administrative measures, 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
- Government should frame suitable guidelines for the District Village Maintenance Fund in the form of rules, like every year villages having more than 5,000 population should earmark at least two per cent of their income and villages with less than 5,000 population should earmark five per cent of their income for maintenance
- In supersession of all existing guidelines, Rural Development Department should issue comprehensive guidelines on Land Revenue Cess
- Prevailing minimum and maximum tax rates, fixed under the Maharashtra Village Panchayat Taxes and Fee Rules, 1960, needs to be revised
- Current rate of rebate fixed for the ULBs for collecting Education and Employment Guarantee Cess on behalf of State Government needs to be increased.

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 5.1

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(₹ Crore)

Item	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 [#]	2022-23 ^{##}
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Revenue Receipts (a + b)	2,04,693	2,43,654	2,78,996	2,83,190	2,69,468	3,62,133	4,03,427
a) Tax Revenue	1,70,331	2,05,151	2,29,491	2,25,168	2,00,759	2,75,498	3,08,113
b) Non-Tax Revenue	34,362	38,503	49,506	58,022	68,709	86,634	95,314
2. Revenue Expenditure	2,13,229	2,41,571	2,67,022	3,00,305	3,10,610	3,92,857	4,27,780
<i>of which</i>							
a) Interest Payments	28,532	33,018	34,021	33,561	36,970	41,287	46,763
b) Administrative Services	18,544	18,922	20,760	26,831	25,705	32,924	41,681
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. services	16,999	18,716	20,841	27,970	32,550	38,323	45,842
3. Revenue Deficit (2 - 1)	8,536	(-) 2,082	(-) 11,975	17,116	41,142	30,725	24,353
4. Capital Receipts	52,300	42,458	50,678	82,719	1,23,754	1,34,521	1,45,150
4.1) Net Capital receipts	40,413	25,082	25,562	58,094	66,168	91,430	92,147
<i>of which</i>							
a) Recovery of loans	1,746	1,778	1,604	1,615	1,612	2,332	2,379
b) Other capital receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) Borrowings & Other Liabilities	38,667	23,304	23,957	56,479	64,555	89,098	89,768
5. Capital Expenditure	43,693	45,198	65,239	78,361	91,115	1,03,781	1,20,627
6. Total Receipts (1 + 4)	2,56,993	2,86,111	3,29,674	3,65,909	3,93,222	4,96,654	5,48,578
7. Total Expenditure (2 + 5)	2,56,922	2,86,769	3,32,260	3,78,667	4,01,725	4,96,638	5,48,408
8. Appropriation to contingency fund	0	0	3,528	15,350	1,500	0	0
9. Budgetary Deficit (7 - 6 - 8)	(-) 71	657	(-) 942	(-) 2,593	7,003	(-) 16	(-) 170
10. Fiscal Deficit (9 + 4 C)	38,596	23,961	23,015	53,886	71,558	89,082	89,598
11. Primary Deficit (10-2 (a))	10,064	(-) 9,057	(-) 11,006	20,325	34,588	47,795	42,835
12. Debt Stock	3,64,819	4,02,402	4,07,152	4,51,117	5,19,086	5,72,379	6,49,699

As per cent of GSDP (base year 2011-12)

1. Revenue Receipts	9.3	10.4	11.0	10.7	10.3	11.7	11.4
a) Tax Revenue	7.7	8.7	9.1	8.5	7.6	8.9	8.7
b) Non – Tax Revenue	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.7
2. Revenue Expenditure	9.7	10.3	10.6	11.3	11.8	12.6	12.1
<i>of which,</i>							
a) Interest Payments	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
b) Administrative Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. services	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
3. Revenue Deficit	0.4	(-) 0.1	(-) 0.5	0.6	1.6	1.0	0.7
4. Capital Receipts	2.4	1.8	2.0	3.1	4.7	4.3	4.1
4.1) Net Capital receipts	1.8	1.1	1.0	2.2	2.5	2.9	2.6
<i>of which,</i>							
a) Recovery of loans	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
b) Other capital receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
c) Borrowings & Other Liabilities	1.8	1.0	0.9	2.1	2.5	2.9	2.5
5. Capital Expenditure	2.0	1.9	2.6	2.9	3.5	3.3	3.4
6. Total Receipts	11.7	12.2	13.0	13.8	15.0	16.0	15.6
7. Total Expenditure	11.7	12.2	13.1	14.2	15.3	16.0	15.5
8. Appropriation to contingency fund	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
9. Budgetary Deficit	0.0	0.0	0.0	(-) 0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
10. Fiscal Deficit	1.8	1.0	0.9	2.0	2.7	2.9	2.5
11. Primary Deficit	0.5	(-) 0.4	(-) 0.4	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.2
12. Debt Stock	16.6	17.1	16.1	17.0	19.8	18.4	18.4

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

Revised Estimates

Budget Estimates

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

ANNEXURE 5.2

DETAILS OF RECEIPTS ON REVENUE AND CAPITAL ACCOUNT

(₹ Crore)

Item	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 [#]	2022-23 ^{##}
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(A) Total Revenue Receipts (1+2+3+4)	2,04,693	2,43,654	2,78,996	2,83,190	2,69,468	3,62,133	4,03,427
(1) State's Own Tax Revenue (1 to 11)	1,36,616	1,67,948	1,87,538	1,88,971	1,64,280	2,27,237	2,56,526
(1) State GST	--	50,063	82,352	82,602	69,949	1,07,807	1,19,900
(2) Tax on Sales, Trade etc.	81,174	54,894	35,725	37,786	33,160	45,000	50,200
(3) Stamps and Registration Fees	21,012	26,442	28,545	28,707	25,428	29,500	32,000
(4) State Excise Duties	12,288	13,450	15,321	15,428	15,089	18,000	22,000
(5) Taxes and Duties on Electricity	6,670	7,345	10,085	9,619	8,354	10,404	11,444
(6) Taxes on Vehicles	6,741	8,665	8,613	8,467	6,655	9,150	10,500
(7) Land Revenue	1,799	2,310	2,088	2,155	2,063	2,200	4,000
(8) Other Taxes on Income & Expenditure	2,312	2,205	2,583	2,502	2,474	2,500	3,050
(9) Tax on Goods and Passengers	1,877	984	837	773	13	1,600	1,760
(10) Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services	2,743	1,590	1,389	932	1,095	1,076	1,671
(11) Taxes on Agricultural Income	0	Meg.	Meg.	0	2	0	0
(2) Non-Tax Revenue (1+2)	12,709	16,680	15,844	14,297	15,975	17,307	27,128
(1) Interest Receipts	3,259	4,163	4,191	3,271	2,286	1,457	2,843
(2) Other non-tax revenue	9,450	12,517	11,652	11,026	13,689	15,850	24,285
(3) Share in Central Taxes (1 to 8)	33,715	37,203	41,953	36,197	36,479	48,261	51,588
(1) Corporation Tax	10,790	11,388	14,622	12,350	10,980	14,605	16,108
(2) Central GST	--	522	10,378	10,278	10,894	15,322	16,939
(3) Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	7,499	9,616	10,768	9,677	11,252	14,066	15,557
(4) Customs	4,642	3,753	2,980	2,296	1,970	2,325	2,237
(5) Union Excise Duties	5,300	3,923	1,981	1,596	1,231	677	697
(6) Service Tax	5,459	4,247	390	0	152	26	52
(7) Taxes on Wealth	25	Meg.	5	1	0	1,241	(-) 1
(8) Integrated GST	--	3,754	828	0	0	0	0
(4) Grants - in - aid from Central Government	21,653	21,823	33,662	43,725	52,733	69,327	68,186
(B) Total Capital Receipts (1+2+3+4)	52,300	42,458	50,678	82,719	1,23,754	1,34,521	1,45,150
(1) Receipts from Public Debts (a+b)	48,336	49,670	26,025	57,153	1,18,516	1,04,345	1,27,938
(a) Internal Debt of the State Govt.	47,710	49,502	25,686	56,217	1,03,520	87,718	1,22,468
(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	627	168	339	937	14,996	16,627	5,470
(2) Loans & Advances given by the State Government (Recoveries)	1,746	1,778	1,604	1,615	1,612	2,332	2,379
(3) Other Capital Receipts (net) ‡	0	0	0	(-) 9,000	9,000	0	0
(4) Public Account (net) (a+b+c+d)	2,218	(-) 8,990	23,049	32,951	(-) 5,374	27,844	14,833
(a) Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc. (net)	1,124	547	492	1,767	740	2,065	2,027
(b) Reserve Funds (net) (1+2)	102	(-) 194	(-) 1,356	3,619	601	(-) 794	(-) 577
(1) Interest Bearing	302	45	(-) 282	3,782	658	(-) 544	(-) 147
(2) Non-interest Bearing	(-) 200	(-) 239	(-) 1,074	(-) 163	(-) 57	(-) 251	(-) 430
(c) Civil Deposits (net) (1+2)	6,840	3,930	4,323	5,204	6,006	(-) 7,934	2,323
(1) Interest Bearing	3,240	4,717	3,631	5,887	5,674	(-) 9,483	524
(2) Non-interest Bearing	3,600	(-) 787	692	(-) 683	332	1,549	1,799
(d) Others	(-) 5,849	(-) 13,272	19,590	22,362	(-) 12,721	34,507	11,060
Total Receipts (A + B)	2,56,993	2,86,111	3,29,674	3,65,909	3,93,222	4,96,654	5,48,578

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

Revised Estimates

Budget 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	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 [#]	2022-23 ^{##}
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(A) Revenue Expenditure (1+2)	2,13,229	2,41,571	2,67,022	3,00,305	3,10,610	3,92,857	4,27,780
(1) Development Expenditure (a+b+c)	1,41,619	1,63,036	1,82,257	2,00,255	2,06,756	2,66,501	2,83,533
(a) Social Services (1 to 8)	90,282	93,054	1,09,391	1,22,947	1,22,023	1,67,593	1,82,824
(1) Education, Sports, Art & Culture	45,358	48,476	50,922	62,357	62,209	71,332	79,913
(2) Health & Family Welfare	10,121	11,605	11,969	13,576	16,102	22,734	19,921
(3) Water Supply & Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	14,868	12,214	14,378	12,205	12,899	27,783	42,070
(4) Information & Broadcasting	94	72	142	130	86	236	353
(5) Welfare of SC, ST & OBC	9,187	12,439	14,234	13,655	10,739	20,192	21,518
(6) Labour and Labour Welfare	845	834	883	914	1,076	1,782	2,272
(7) Social Welfare and Nutrition	9,707	7,291	16,724	19,997	18,861	23,310	16,463
(8) Others	102	123	140	114	52	225	314
(b) Economic Services (1 to 9)	43,843	54,189	52,759	56,043	64,336	72,879	72,522
(1) Agriculture and Allied activities	13,245	26,130	20,020	20,666	31,888	21,431	21,840
(2) Rural Development	7,018	6,589	6,997	8,240	9,847	17,356	17,029
(3) Special Area Programme	(-) 1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(4) Irrigation and Flood control	2,544	2,159	1,898	2,170	2,043	2,475	2,747
(5) Energy	9,611	8,946	11,135	11,221	9,865	12,322	9,115
(6) Industry and Minerals.	3,102	2,439	3,580	3,673	2,697	5,964	4,421
(7) Transport and Communication	6,106	5,461	6,338	7,185	5,160	9,359	11,499
(8) Science, Technology & Environment	237	225	297	186	215	545	982
(9) General Economic Services	1,980	2,241	2,494	2,702	2,621	3,425	4,888
(c) Grants-in-Aid & contributions to Local Bodies & P.R. Institutions	7,495	15,793	20,107	21,264	20,396	26,029	28,187
(2) Non-Development Expenditure (a+b)	71,609	78,535	84,765	1,00,050	1,03,854	1,26,356	1,44,247
(a) General Services (1 to 5)	40,478	42,416	46,943	62,490	65,884	80,069	95,984
(1) Organs of State	1,865	1,994	2,272	4,322	3,360	3,688	4,247
(2) Fiscal Services	3,070	2,784	3,070	3,367	4,270	5,133	4,214
(3) Administrative Services	18,544	18,922	20,760	26,831	25,705	32,924	41,681
(4) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	16,999	18,716	20,841	27,970	32,550	38,323	45,842
(5) Transfers to Reserve Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Interest Payments & Debt Services	31,132	36,118	37,821	37,561	37,970	46,287	48,263
(B) Capital Expenditure (1+2)	43,693	45,198	65,239	78,361	91,115	1,03,781	1,20,627
(1) Development Expenditure (a+b)	31,806	27,821	36,594	38,385	32,029	60,690	67,624
(a) Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account	25,529	26,842	35,049	36,416	29,687	57,761	65,210
(b) Loans and Advances given by the State Government	6,277	979	1,545	1,970	2,342	2,928	2,414
(2) Non-Development Expenditure (a+b+c)	11,887	17,376	28,645	39,976	59,087	43,091	53,003
(a) Internal Debt of the State Government	10,917	16,428	24,190	23,607	56,616	41,876	51,700
(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	970	949	926	1,019	971	1,215	1,303
(c) Appropriation to Contingency Fund	0	0	3,528	15,350	1,500	0	0
Total Expenditure (A + B)	2,56,922	2,86,769	3,32,260	3,78,667	4,01,725	4,96,638	5,48,408

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

Revised Estimates

Budget Estimates

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

ANNEXURE 5.4

BORROWINGS & OTHER LIABILITIES DURING THE YEAR

(₹ Crore)

Item (1)	2016-17 (2)	2017-18 (3)	2018-19 (4)	2019-20 (5)	2020-21 (6)	2021-22 [#] (7)	2022-23 ^{##} (8)
I Debt Receipts (1+2+3) (bearing interest)	41,116	37,602	4,749	43,963	68,001	53,292	77,339
1) Internal Debt of the State Government (net)	36,792	33,074	1,496	32,610	46,904	45,842	70,768
2) Loans & Advances from Central Government (net)	(-) 343	(-) 781	(-) 587	(-) 82	14,025	15,411	4,168
3) Interest bearing obligations (a + b + c)	4,666	5,309	3,841	11,435	7,072	(-) 7,961	2,404
a) Provident Fund (net)	1,124	547	492	1,766	740	2,065	2,027
b) Reserve Fund (net)	302	45	(-) 282	3,782	658	(-) 544	(-) 147
c) Civil Deposits (net)	3,240	4,717	3,631	5,887	5,674	(-) 9,483	524
II Debt Receipts (1+2) (Not bearing interest)	(-) 2,448	(-) 14,298	19,208	12,516	(-) 3,446	35,806	12,429
1) Net receipts on Public Account [@]	(-) 2,448	(-) 14,298	19,208	21,516	(-) 12,446	35,806	12,429
2) Other capital receipts (net) [§]	0	0	0	(-) 9,000	9,000	0	0
Total Borrowings & other Liabilities (I + II)	38,667	23,304	23,957	56,479	64,555	89,098	89,768

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

Revised Estimates

Budget 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)

Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 [#]	2022-23 ^{##}
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A. Consumption Expenditure							
1. Compensation to Employees (1.1+1.2)	40,441	45,656	47,095	63,153	65,934	78,431	94,423
1.1 Wages & Salaries	24,751	26,733	28,175	37,421	35,912	42,955	51,840
1.2 Pension	15,690	18,923	18,920	25,732	30,022	35,476	42,583
2. Net Purchases of Commodities & Services (2.1+2.2-2.3)	15,382	14,353	13,590	18,417	13,506	25,364	17,923
2.1 Purchases	12,387	10,664	12,384	15,777	17,052	26,743	23,551
2.2 Maintenances	5,112	5,896	6,306	7,264	3,515	6,230	6,313
2.3 Sales	2,117	2,207	5,099	4,625	7,061	7,610	11,942
Total Consumption Expenditure	55,824	60,009	60,685	81,570	79,440	1,03,795	1,12,346
B. Expenditure on Capital Formation							
1. Buildings	1,918	2,043	3,210	2,629	2,797	7,824	8,871
2. Roads & Bridges	4,979	6,113	9,512	11,566	9,392	19,238	18,540
3. Other Capital Outlay [@]	7,975	10,233	10,219	7,194	12,312	17,479	20,578
4. Transport Equipments	256	151	96	112	100	182	243
5. Machinery & Equipment	1,105	998	1,171	1,319	1,003	2,504	2,595
6. Cultivated Assets [§]	0	4	4	5	6	9	6
7. Expenditure on New Capital Formation (1 to 6)	16,234	19,542	24,213	22,825	25,609	47,236	50,835
8. Change in Stock	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Gross Capital Formation (7+8)	16,237	19,542	24,213	22,825	25,609	47,236	50,835

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

Revised Estimates

Budget Estimates

[@] Year 2019-20 onwards includes expenditure on Research & Development[§] Includes Animal Stock

Source - Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM.

6

Institutional Finance and Capital Market



6. INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE AND CAPITAL MARKET

6.1 Economic development largely depends upon well-knit financial system which comprises of financial institutions, financial markets and financial services. Financial system helps in the formation of capital by mobilising funds and utilising them effectively for productive purposes promising a better rate of return. Financial institutions viz. Banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies, Mutual Funds, Insurance Companies, etc. are major sources of mobilising financial resources and providing financial services in medium as well as long term investment.

Banking institutions

6.2 The Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), major contributors in banking institutions, are categorised into Public Sector Banks (State Bank of India and other nationalised banks), Regional Rural Banks (RRB), Private Banks, Foreign Banks, etc. according to their nature of operations. As on 31st March, 2022 in all 13,220 banking offices of SCBs were functioning in the State of which 24 per cent were in rural areas and 24 per cent were in semi-urban areas. As on 30th September, 2022 number of banking offices per lakh population was 10.66 in the State as against 11.08 at the All-India level.

6.3 As on 31st March, 2022, the State has highest share in aggregate deposits (21.0 per cent) and gross credit (26.0 per cent) in India. As on 31st March, 2022, the aggregate deposits increased by 14.6 per cent over the previous year. Per capita aggregate deposits and per capita gross credit of SCBs in the State were ₹ 2,83,313 and ₹ 2,80,979 respectively as on 30th September, 2022, whereas the corresponding figures at All-India level were ₹ 1,26,712 and ₹ 94,747 respectively. 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	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
Banking offices (no.)	3,186	3,199	3,146	3,142	6,828	6,879	13,160	13,220
Deposits (₹ '000 Crore)	99.06	103.68	196.55	208.40	2,757.84	3,188.90	3,053.45	3,500.98
Credit (₹ '000 Crore)	62.29	66.56	111.41	125.39	2,722.04	2,990.96	2,895.74	3,182.91
CD ratio (per cent)	62.9	64.2	56.7	60.2	98.7	93.8	94.8	90.9

Source : Reserve Bank of India

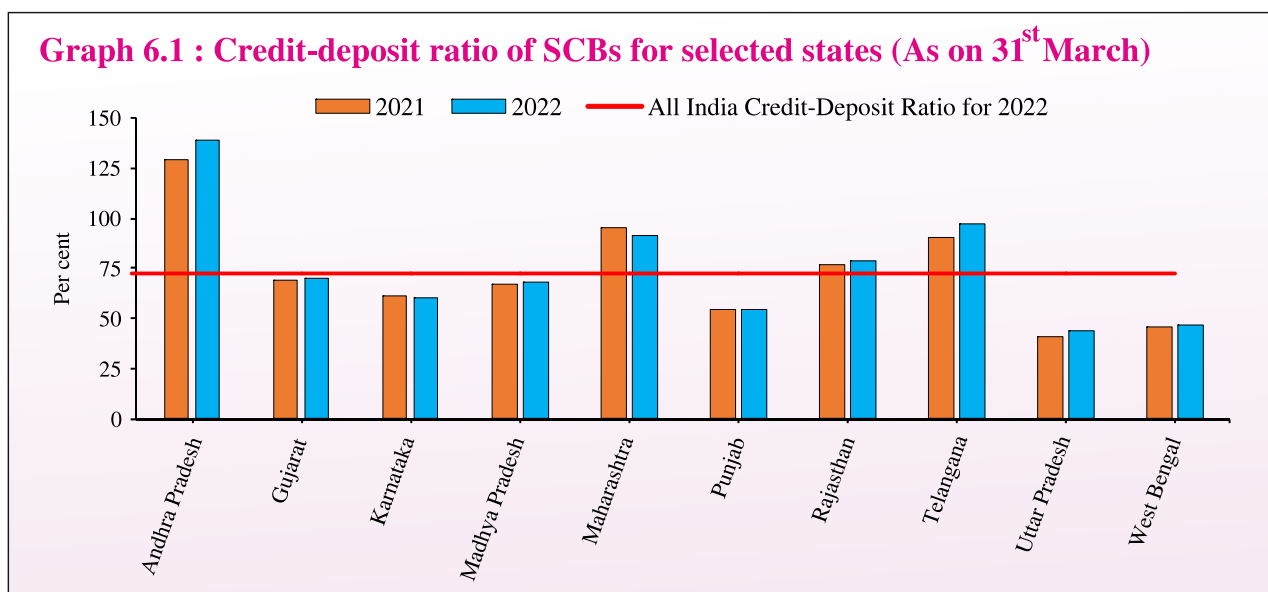
6.4 As on 30th September, 2022 number of Automated Teller Machines (ATM) per lakh population was 23.23 in the State as against 18.44 at All-India level. Of the total 29,269 ATM in the State, 63.9 per cent were in urban areas.

6.5 The Credit-Deposit (CD) ratio of the State was 90.9 per cent as against 71.9 per cent at All-India level as on 31st March, 2022. The share of Public Sector Banks in the aggregate deposits & gross credit of SCBs in the State was 50.4 per cent & 43.9 per cent respectively and that of Private Banks was 37.8 per cent & 48.7 per cent 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)	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
Public Sector Banks	7,760	7,564	1,545.99	1,764.92	1,372.27	1,398.21	88.8	79.2
Foreign Banks	117	119	334.85	374.31	180.66	204.82	54.0	54.7
RRBs	739	742	18.16	19.78	10.12	11.72	55.7	59.3
Private Banks	3,926	4,070	1,140.45	1,324.12	1,320.42	1,551.95	115.8	117.2
Small Finance Banks	618	671	13.99	16.89	12.27	16.21	87.7	96.0
All	13,160	13,220^s	3,053.44	3,500.98^s	2,895.74	3,182.91	94.8	90.9

Source : Reserve Bank of India

^s including Payment banks**Graph 6.1 : Credit-deposit ratio of SCBs for selected states (As on 31st March)**

6.6 In the State, the share of current, savings and term deposits in total deposits were 15.0 per cent, 22.4 per cent and 62.6 per cent respectively as on 31st March, 2022. 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(As on 31st March)

Type of account	Deposits (₹ '000 Crore)								Per cent change in total deposits over previous year
	2021				2022				
	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Total	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Total	
Current	5.13	18.71	435.13	458.97	5.73	21.80	497.24	524.77	14.3
Savings	51.97	92.45	541.27	685.69	55.85	99.11	629.06	784.01	14.3
Term deposits	41.96	85.39	1,781.45	1,908.78	42.10	87.50	2,062.60	2,192.19	14.8
All	99.06	196.55	2,757.84	3,053.45	103.68	208.40	3,188.90	3,500.97	14.7

Source : Reserve Bank of India

6.7 As on 31st March, 2022, the share of Public Sector Banks in the total outstanding credit was 51.8 per cent followed by Private Banks 39.9 per cent. The share of personal loans, in outstanding credit of SCBs was 22.6 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

(As on 31st March)

Bank group	Outstanding credit (₹ '000 Crore)		Per cent change over previous year
	2021	2022	
Public Sector Banks	1,378.15	1,408.41	2.2
Foreign banks	168.00	195.29	16.2
RRBs	10.12	11.83	16.9
Private banks	936.13	1,085.60	16.0
Small Finance Banks	12.40	16.28	31.3
All	2,504.80	2,717.41	8.5

Source : Reserve Bank of India

Table 6.5 Occupation groupwise outstanding credit of SCBs in the State

(As on 31st March)

Occupation / Category of Loan	Outstanding credit (₹ '000 Crore)		Per cent change over previous year
	2021	2022	
Agriculture & Allied activities	102.90	111.55	8.4
Mining & Quarrying	30.29	31.62	4.4
Manufacturing	454.30	451.02	(-)0.7
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	121.57	124.61	2.5
Construction	196.91	205.15	4.2
Transport	63.44	63.84	0.6
Professional & other services	183.91	198.80	8.1
Trade	252.56	227.48	(-)9.9
Finance	506.23	580.15	14.6
Personal loans	525.37	614.17	16.9
Others	67.32	109.02	61.9
All	2,504.80	2,717.41	8.5

Source : Reserve Bank of India

6.8 The Reserve Bank of India has given directives to SCBs for providing 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. As on 31st March, 2022 outstanding advances in 'Agriculture & allied activities' sector was 46.9 per cent followed by 'Micro, small & medium enterprises' (37.9 per cent). Priority sectorwise outstanding advances of SCBs in the State is given in Table 6.6.

Table 6.6 Priority sectorwise outstanding advances of SCBs in the State

(As on 31st March)

Priority sector	Accounts ('000)		Outstanding advances (₹ '000 Crore)	
	2021	2022*	2021	2022*
Agriculture & Allied activities	7,542	8,057	548.74	587.76
Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	3,994	2,680	471.58	475.03
Education	173	168	5.61	5.50
Housing	1,026	1,085	157.12	158.70
Export	3	2	16.73	17.53
Other	1,561	1,785	3.61	8.54
All	14,299	13,777	1,203.39	1,253.06

Source : Reserve Bank of India

*Provisional

Annual credit plan

6.9 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 convener bank of State Level Bankers' Committee. Bank of Maharashtra is designated as the convener bank for the State. The plan size for priority sector of the State for 2022-23 is ₹ 5.22 lakh crore. The share of 'Agriculture & allied activities' in credit plan is 24.1 per cent and that of 'Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises, Khadi & Village Industries' sector is 54.5 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	2021-22			2022-23 ⁺		
	Target	Achievement	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Target	Achievement	Beneficiaries (Lakh)
Agriculture & Allied activities	118.92	109.68	74.13	126.06	107.08	69.96
Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises, Khadi & Village Industries	249.13	237.08	11.30	284.55	267.04	9.26
Other	93.02	76.61	18.62	111.46	42.94	13.81
All	461.07	423.37	104.05	522.07	417.06	93.03

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee, Maharashtra State

+ upto December

Micro finance

6.10 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 the largest community based micro finance initiative of National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD). Savings, loans disbursed and loans outstanding of SHGs under 'SHG bank linkage programme' in the State is given in Table 6.8.

Table 6.8 Savings, loans disbursed and loans outstanding of SHGs under SHG bank linkage programme in the State

(As on 31st March, 2022)

Type of Bank	Particulars	Total SHGs		Exclusive women SHGs	
		No.	Amount (₹ Crore)	No.	Amount (₹ Crore)
Co-operative	Savings	4,04,139	430.11	3,67,754	373.63
	Loans disbursed	40,175	278.73	32,585	275.58
	Loans outstanding	28,567	269.50	27,865	264.74
Regional Rural	Savings	1,30,534	231.80	1,13,878	190.17
	Loans disbursed	21,744	377.33	21,744	377.33
	Loans outstanding	41,019	444.97	41,019	444.97
Public commercial	Savings	5,67,445	1,027.97	4,23,421	647.41
	Loans disbursed	66,914	884.76	52,794	696.29
	Loans outstanding	1,42,472	1,435.08	1,13,027	1,125.81
Private commercial	Savings	2,31,727	1,052.89	2,26,767	1,044.67
	Loans disbursed	76,396	1,882.64	76,341	1,881.41
	Loans outstanding	1,25,355	1,901.61	1,23,916	1,895.48

Source : NABARD

Financial inclusion

6.11 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) is an ambitious programme of financial inclusion. Under PMJDY, upto 18th January, 2023 in all 3.25 crore accounts were opened in the State, of which 1.82 crore accounts (56.0 per cent) were from rural / semi-urban areas & the total balance in all these accounts was ₹ 11,248.34 crore. Under the scheme, about 2.22 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 Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana 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	2020	2021	2022*
Number of banking outlets in villages (no.)	41,754	64,967	1,07,718
Basic Saving Bank Deposit Accounts (BSBDA)			
Number ('000)	41,516	44,659	45,104
Amount (₹ Crore)	11,015.20	13,808.90	14,587.50
Overdraft amount availed (₹ Crore)	26.60	53.10	51.60
Kisan Credit Card			
Number ('000)	3,725	3,738	3,916
Outstanding amount (₹ Crore)	40,874.10	43,521.30	48,668.10

Source : Reserve Bank of India

*Provisional

6.12 The main objective of Pradhan Mantri MUDRA scheme is to develop the micro enterprise sector by extending financial support in the form of refinance. Under the scheme, hassle free loan upto ₹ 10 lakh is given to all non-farm micro & small enterprises engaged in income generating activities. Loans under the scheme are categorised as 'Shishu' (upto ₹ 50,000), 'Kishor' (₹ 50,000 - ₹ 5 lakh) and 'Tarun' (₹ 5 lakh - ₹ 10 lakh) according to the development stage / credit needs of the beneficiary units. The progress under Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana is given in Table 6.10.

Table 6.10 Progress under Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana

(₹ Crore)

Category	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
Shishu			
No. of accounts	26,36,001	31,69,298	14,53,021
Sanctioned loans	6,846.43	8,906.18	4,202.52
Disbursed loans	6,803.58	8,885.01	4,182.92
Kishor			
No. of accounts	6,27,169	6,86,955	3,81,885
Sanctioned loans	8,711.15	8,472.00	4,701.32
Disbursed loans	8,440.01	8,312.79	4,523.02
Tarun			
No. of accounts	1,02,055	82,851	48,634
Sanctioned loans	7,476.10	6,351.55	4,002.22
Disbursed loans	7,205.55	6,154.56	3,778.24
Total			
No. of accounts	33,65,225	39,39,104	18,83,540
Sanctioned loans	23,033.68	23,729.73	12,906.06
Disbursed loans	22,449.14	23,352.35	12,484.18

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee, Maharashtra state

+ upto September

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund

6.13 The Government of India set up Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for financing ongoing rural infrastructure projects. The RIDF is maintained by NABARD. The main objective of RIDF is to provide loans to state governments and state 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 market yards, rural health units, primary schools, *anganwadis* and power. At present, 39 activities are covered under broad categories of agriculture & allied activities, social and rural connectivity sector. Projects sanctioned and loans disbursed under RIDF in the State are given in Table 6.11.

Table 6.11 Projects sanctioned and loans disbursed under RIDF in the State

Tranche	Year	Status	Loan Sanctioned (₹ Crore)	Loan disbursed (₹ Crore)
I - XX	1995-2015	Completed	10,630.67	9,888.33
XXI - XXVI	2016-2021	Ongoing	8,457.60	5,836.10
XXVII	2021-2022	Ongoing	1,513.30	457.54

Source : NABARD

Joint stock companies

6.14 Joint stock companies promote various ancillary industries, trade and ancillaries to trade and also offer employment at a large scale. During 2021-22, the newly registered joint stock companies in the State were 31,107 and their authorised share capital was ₹ 1,18,090.96 crore. During the same period 27 joint stock companies were liquidated and their paid-up capital was ₹ 286.93 crore. As on 31st March, 2022, of the total number of joint stock companies in India, 19.6 per cent were functioning in the State whereas the State's share in the paid up capital of the joint stock companies in India was 23.8 per cent. Number of joint stock companies and their paid-up capital is given in Table 6.12.

Table 6.12 Number of joint stock companies and their paid-up capital

(As on 31st December)

Item	Maharashtra				All-India			
	Companies (no.)		Paid-up capital (₹ '000 Crore)		Companies (no.)		Paid-up capital (₹ '000 Crore)	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
Private	2,63,629	2,77,707	410.87	469.60	13,74,628	14,35,041	1,820.53	1,893.87
Public	15,594	16,385	730.54	817.97	69,944	71,300	2,998.66	3,296.47
All	2,79,223	2,94,092	1,141.41	1,287.57	14,44,572	15,06,341	4,819.19	5,190.34

Source : Ministry of Corporate Affairs, GoI

Capital market

6.15 Capital market is a mechanism through which the savings are channelised into effective long-term investments. 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 the National Stock Exchange Ltd. is among the best in terms of sophistication and advancement of technology.

6.15.1 **Primary market:** During 2021-22, an amount of ₹ 36,642 crore was raised through 56 issues (41 public, 15 rights) as against ₹ 86,406 crore in the previous year raised through 39 issues (28 public, nine rights & two debt). During 2022-23 upto November, an amount of ₹ 28,383 crore was raised through 44 issues (28 public, 16 rights).

6.15.2 **Secondary market:** The market capitalisation of equity shares of NSE and BSE available for trading on Indian bourses during 2021-22 was ₹ 262.19 lakh crore and ₹ 264.06 lakh crore respectively. The corresponding figures for 2022-23 upto November were ₹ 286.43 lakh crore and ₹ 288.51 lakh crore respectively. Turnover of NSE and BSE are given in Table 6.13.

Table 6.13 Turnover of NSE and BSE

(₹ '000 Crore)			
Stock exchange	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
NSE	15,398	16,566	9,090
BSE	1,045	1,338	725

Source : SEBI

+ upto November

Commodity exchange

6.16 Multi Commodity Exchange of India Ltd. (MCX) and National Commodity and Derivatives Exchange Ltd. (NCDEX) are the main commodity exchanges functioning in the State to facilitate retail investors. Turnover of MCX and NCDEX are given in Table 6.14.

Table 6.14 Turnover of MCX and NCDEX

Commodity exchange	Commodities included (no.)			Turnover (₹ '000 Crore)		
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
MCX	20	26	18	8,265	8,782	9,107
NCDEX	26	25	24	319	457	134

Source : SEBI

+ upto November

Mutual funds

6.17 Mutual fund is a mediator that brings together a group of people and invests their money in stocks, bonds and other securities. During 2021-22, net amount mobilised by mutual funds in the State was ₹ 13,772 crore as against ₹ 2,46,730 crore in India. During 2022-23 upto November, the corresponding figures are ₹ (-) 140.60 crore and ₹ 70,050.30 crore respectively. The amount mobilised through mutual funds is given in Table 6.15.

Table 6.15 Amount mobilised through mutual funds

(₹ '000 Crore)		
Year	New fund offers	Existing mutual funds
2020-21	42.04	8,597.13
2021-22	107.90	9,209.61
2022-23 ⁺	26.48	6,043.56

Source: Association of Mutual Funds in India

+ upto October

Insurance

6.18.1 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 & casualty 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 2021-22 was 64.2 per cent as against 62.2 per cent in the previous year. Details of new individual life insurance policies underwritten are given in Table 6.16.

Table 6.16 Details of new individual life insurance policies underwritten

Particulars	Number ('000)			Premium received (₹ Crore)			
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	
Maharashtra	Private	1,259	1,206	1,133	25,087	27,081	30,829
	LIC	2,380	1,961	2,242	38,513	44,600	55,306
	All	3,639	3,167	3,375	63,600	71,681	86,135
All-India	Private	6,958	7,159	7,399	80,851	94,048	1,15,421
	LIC	21,925	21,007	21,755	1,78,152	1,84,296	1,98,786
	All	28,883	28,166	29,154	2,59,003	2,78,344	3,14,207

Source: Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority

Note : Totals may not add up due to rounding

6.18.2 As on 31st March 2022, there were 31 non-life insurance companies functioning at all-India level. In the State, non-life insurance industry has registered a growth of 15.9 per cent over the previous year. Among non-life insurance, health insurance (45.0 per cent) reported highest premium collection, followed by motor insurance (18.0 per cent). Sectorwise gross direct premium income of non-life insurance is given in Table 6.17.

Table 6.17 Sectorwise gross direct premium income of non-life insurance companies

Year	Insurance							Total
	Fire	Motor		Personal accident	Health	Crop	Miscellaneous [#]	
		Own damage	Third party					
Maharashtra								
2019-20	3,742	3,931	6,189	1,406	14,781	5,151	5,311	40,511
2020-21	4,667	3,530	5,395	1,361	18,354	6,632	4,864	44,803
2021-22	5,045	3,781	5,576	2,195	23,301	5,561	6,500	51,959
All-India								
2019-20	15,728	26,524	42,427	5,205	50,758	32,273	15,856	1,88,771
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

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

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

Source - Reserve Bank of India

† 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.

ANNEXURE 6.2

DISTRICTWISE ANNUAL CREDIT PLAN (2022-23)

(₹ 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	20,240	88	1,25,335	37,936	1,83,512	15,87,767	17,71,279
2	Mumbai Suburban	8,493	7	66,972	32,130	1,07,595	3,55,664	4,63,259
3	Thane	1,167	267	15,499	3,600	20,266	40,727	60,993
4	Palghar	784	359	1,398	1,149	3,331	3,524	6,855
5	Raigad	770	350	2,114	1,742	4,626	2,586	7,212
6	Ratnagiri	1,470	801	650	1,350	3,470	280	3,750
7	Sindhudurg	802	402	824	280	1,906	95	2,001
8	Nashik	6,597	4,016	6,523	4,325	17,445	8,757	26,202
9	Dhule	1,390	891	500	500	2,390	361	2,751
10	Nandurbar	1,269	754	223	320	1,811	92	1,903
11	Jalgaon	4,450	2,449	2,800	500	7,750	1,200	8,950
12	Ahmednagar	9,049	6,890	2,251	2,044	13,344	1,866	15,210
13	Pune	8,965	4,000	28,513	7,215	44,693	73,023	1,17,716
14	Satara	4,600	2,800	1,350	2,800	8,750	1,200	9,950
15	Sangli	4,796	2,850	1,479	590	6,865	2,255	9,120
16	Solapur	5,280	3,779	2,100	700	8,080	100	8,180
17	Kolhapur	4,880	3,000	4,300	1,600	10,780	7,200	17,980
18	Aurangabad	3,080	2,100	3,175	2,550	8,805	6,533	15,338
19	Jalna	2,100	1,700	750	300	3,150	250	3,400
20	Parbhani	3,055	1,829	1,409	362	4,826	209	5,035
21	Hingoli	1,462	1,212	438	315	2,215	340	2,555
22	Beed	2,891	2,200	1,529	657	5,077	1,000	6,077
23	Nanded	2,786	2,145	1,568	890	5,244	2,200	7,444
24	Osmanabad	2,456	1,900	308	369	3,133	512	3,645
25	Latur	3,414	2,211	2,329	598	6,341	710	7,051
26	Buldhana	2,700	2,000	600	795	4,095	293	4,388
27	Akola	1,800	1,400	1,000	850	3,650	636	4,286
28	Washim	1,566	1,406	130	210	1,906	100	2,006
29	Amravati	2,350	1,850	1,250	1,200	4,800	707	5,507
30	Yavatmal	2,582	2,132	600	720	3,902	455	4,358
31	Wardha	1,450	1,170	550	345	2,345	525	2,870
32	Nagpur	3,306	2,056	3,800	1,145	8,251	8,485	16,736
33	Bhandara	997	802	415	450	1,862	285	2,147
34	Gondia	851	521	715	250	1,816	320	2,136
35	Chandrapur	1,690	1,290	800	575	3,065	325	3,390
36	Gadchiroli	523	373	350	100	973	350	1,323
	Maharashtra State	1,26,061	64,000	2,84,547	1,11,462	5,22,070	21,10,932	26,33,003

Source - SLBC, Bank of Maharashtra

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

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

ANNEXURE 6.3

DISTRICTWISE DETAILS OF *PRADHAN MANTRI JAN DHAN YOJANA*

(As on 30th Sept., 2022)

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	6,89,349	5,43,516	1,12,721	279
2	Mumbai Suburban	7,06,685	5,78,113	69,034	287
3	Thane / Palghar	21,38,837	14,66,909	2,88,222	748
4	Raigad	5,17,623	3,53,707	77,547	240
5	Ratnagiri	3,96,749	2,10,249	38,907	240
6	Sindhudurg	2,17,446	1,29,257	18,658	141
7	Nashik	20,91,893	12,57,042	2,20,470	786
8	Dhule	7,21,760	5,09,434	94,222	158
9	Nandurbar	6,73,817	4,93,409	79,375	127
10	Jalgaon	13,52,952	9,69,835	1,15,499	366
11	Ahmednagar	14,85,758	10,51,263	1,37,748	539
12	Pune	17,06,337	10,99,000	2,65,752	856
13	Satara	7,98,341	4,94,102	1,20,407	249
14	Sangli	7,82,944	5,59,982	1,57,872	217
15	Solapur	15,60,277	11,36,761	1,96,360	523
16	Kolhapur	12,31,783	8,85,928	1,70,520	398
17	Aurangabad	13,56,782	8,43,768	1,81,401	389
18	Jalna	8,09,467	4,72,293	87,863	183
19	Parbhani	7,73,683	5,09,495	1,09,124	214
20	Hingoli	5,92,143	3,84,142	81,565	144
21	Beed	11,93,891	8,13,237	1,30,575	480
22	Nanded	14,11,291	9,93,101	1,74,573	374
23	Osmanabad	6,94,113	458,684	90,136	329
24	Latur	8,93,175	6,27,009	1,23,423	285
25	Buldhana	8,58,914	6,47,425	67,192	168
26	Akola	5,37,967	3,61,242	47,695	125
27	Washim	3,86,808	2,71,313	31,396	72
28	Amravati	8,09,929	5,40,330	87,706	229
29	Yavatmal	10,79,230	7,67,053	99,451	201
30	Wardha	3,46,125	2,45,765	33,303	144
31	Nagpur	12,07,919	9,19,394	86,015	512
32	Bhandara	4,45,837	3,40,298	23,957	200
33	Gondia	6,00,081	4,00,810	41,134	223
34	Chandrapur	6,50,338	4,51,323	56,681	241
35	Gadchiroli	3,02,835	2,18,717	20,412	127
Maharashtra State		3,20,23,079	2,20,03,906	37,36,916	10,794

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

7
Agriculture and
Allied Activities



7. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

7.1 Agriculture and allied activities, one of the prime sectors of the economy, accounts for on an average 12.1 per cent share in the Gross State Value Added. More than half of the rural population in the State is dependent on agriculture and allied activities sector for their livelihood. Government has been implementing various schemes & programmes to support this sector and taking various measures to tackle impact of natural calamities on this sector.

AGRICULTURE

7.2 One-third area of the State falls under rain-shadow region, where rains are scanty and erratic. The net sown area is about 54 per cent of the total geographical area of the State. It is important to devise crop diversification methods and cropping patterns that optimise the use of available resources. Government is encouraging farmers for sustainable use of resources, promoting crop diversification and providing information on market, weather, credit facilities & e-commerce.

7.3 Millets being climate and drought-resilient crops, can easily grow in adverse climatic conditions with lesser inputs. GoI is rigorously promoting use of millets on various platforms to increase the consumption which would result in higher demands for millets. The year 2023 is declared as the 'International Year of Millets' by United Nations at the behest of GoI with the aim to create awareness and increase production & consumption of millets.

Monsoon 2022

7.4 Monsoon rains arrived on 10th June, 2022 in the State. As compared to the normal rainfall, the rainfall received in the State was 71.4 per cent in June, 146.0 per cent in July, 91.0 per cent in August, 141.6 per cent in September and 199.2 per cent in October. Total rainfall in the State during monsoon 2022 was 119.8 per cent of the normal. Out of 355 talukas (excluding those in Mumbai City & Mumbai Suburban districts) in the State, 204 talukas received excess rainfall, 145 talukas received normal and six talukas received deficient rainfall. Classification of talukas according to rainfall received is given in Table 7.1. Region wise actual rainfall received is given in Table 7.2.

Table 7.1 Classification of talukas according to rainfall received

Rainfall class (percentage to normal)	No. of talukas [#]									
	June		July		August		September		October	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
120 & above	231	42	177	279	35	99	298	250	150	301
100 – 120	58	44	64	43	22	52	13	51	46	27
80 – 100	32	70	57	25	48	61	13	37	54	13
60 – 80	17	75	39	6	107	52	19	14	44	7
40 – 60	12	76	15	2	91	56	9	3	31	4
20 – 40	5	44	3	0	46	32	3	0	23	3
0 – 20	0	4	0	0	6	3	0	0	7	0

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

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

Table 7.2 Regionwise actual rainfall received

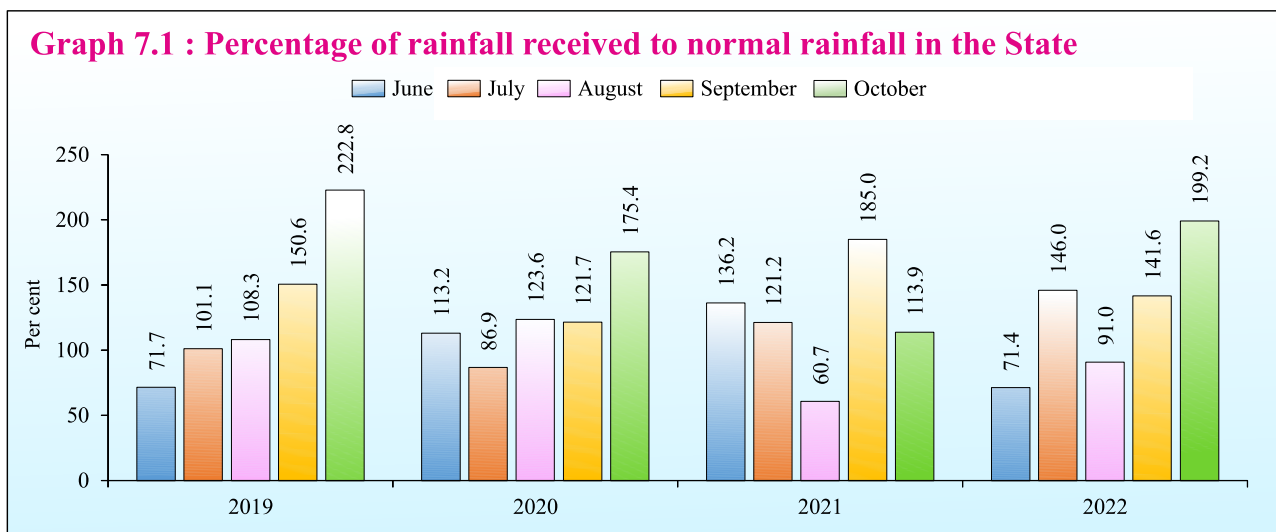
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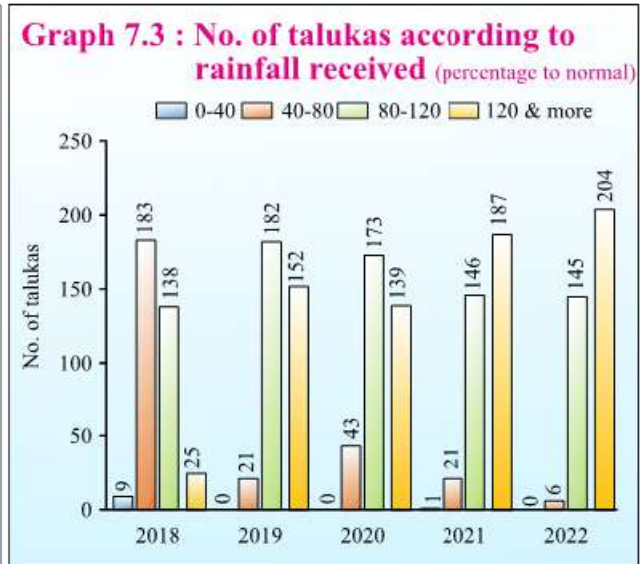
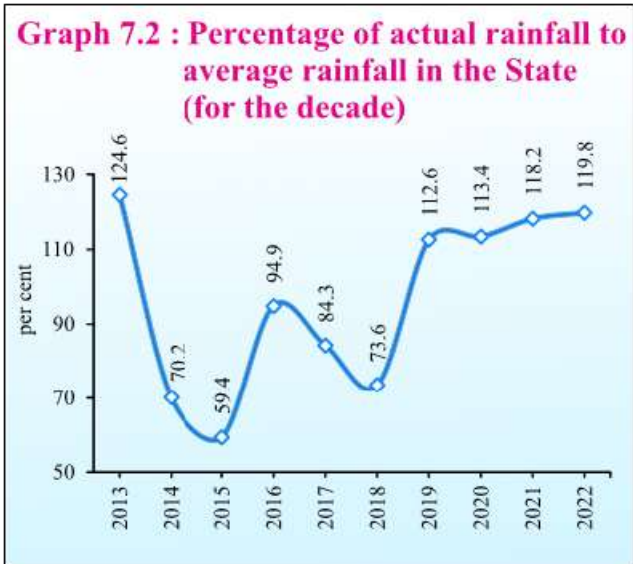
Rainfall during			Region						
			Konkan [#]	Nashik	Pune	Aurangabad	Amravati	Nagpur	Maharashtra
June		Normal	662.5	139.7	198.6	134.0	147.6	187.1	207.6
	2021	Actual	952.4	126.6	234.6	200.9	212.7	237.7	282.7 (136.2)
	2022	Actual	451.0	110.9	84.9	137.1	106.8	125.3	148.2 (71.4)
July		Normal	1,063.8	218.5	327.2	186.2	239.6	362.3	330.9
	2021	Actual	1,428.1	146.0	374.5	265.0	247.5	359.2	401.0 (121.2)
	2022	Actual	1,218.0	282.1	345.3	352.9	393.9	680.8	483.2 (146.0)
August		Normal	766.3	197.4	247.5	193.3	231.7	347.8	286.0
	2021	Actual	385.0	136.3	86.1	174.2	163.6	192.8	173.6 (60.7)
	2022	Actual	737.7	158.3	239.0	90.1	179.0	419.4	260.4 (91.0)
September		Normal	375.5	151.5	171.7	166.0	130.9	175.3	179.7
	2021	Actual	760.1	268.8	152.9	380.4	289.7	321.6	332.5 (185.0)
	2022	Actual	515.2	234.9	215.2	191.8	200.7	301.8	254.5 (141.6)
October		Normal	108.6	53.1	96.5	71.3	57.5	53.4	71.1
	2021	Actual	102.1	74.9	89.2	91.9	87.6	34.0	81.0 (113.9)
	2022	Actual	194.1	113.5	206.5	142.7	105.7	84.6	141.6 (199.2)
June to October		Normal	2,976.7	760.2	1,041.5	750.8	807.3	1,125.9	1,075.3
	2021	Actual	3,627.7	752.6	937.3	1,112.4	1,001.1	1,145.3	1,270.8 (118.2)
	2022	Actual	3,116.0	899.7	1,090.9	914.6	986.1	1,611.9	1,287.9 (119.8)

Excluding Mumbai City & Mumbai Suburban districts

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

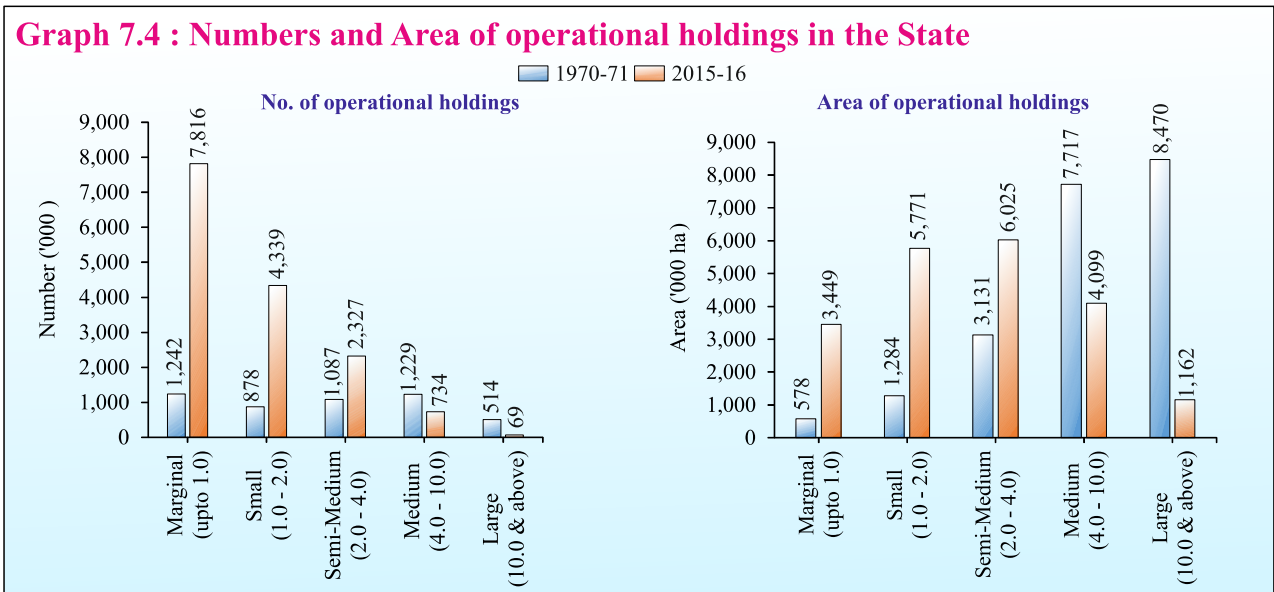
Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM





Operational holdings

7.5 First Agriculture Census was conducted in 1970-71 and tenth Agriculture Census was conducted in 2015-16. The eleventh Agriculture Census (2021-22) was launched on 28th July, 2022. The number of operational holdings were 0.50 crore in 1970-71 which increased to 1.53 crore in 2015-16. Area of operational holdings decreased from 2.12 crore ha in 1970-71 to 2.05 crore ha in 2015-16. The average size of holding decreased from 4.28 ha in 1970-71 to 1.34 ha in 2015-16.



7.5.1 The average size of land holding in 1995-96 for Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) was 1.47 ha and 2.15 ha which reduced to 1.24 ha and 1.76 ha respectively in 2015-16. The share of female operational holders was 12.9 per cent with 1.58 ha of average size of land holdings in 1995-96 whereas it was 15.5 per cent with 1.22 ha of average size of land holding in 2015-16. Total number, area and average size of operational holdings in the State according to Agriculture Censuses are given in Annexure 7.1. Number and area of operational holdings in the State are given in Table 7.3 and the number and area of operational holdings in selected states are 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)	
	2010-11	2015-16	2010-11	2015-16
Marginal (upto 1.0)	6,709	7,816	3,186	3,449
Small (1.0 - 2.0)	4,052	4,339	5,739	5,771
Semi-Medium (2.0 - 4.0)	2,159	2,327	5,765	6,025
Medium (4.0 - 10.0)	711	734	3,993	4,099
Large (10.0 & above)	68	69	1,084	1,162
All size class	13,699	15,285	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
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

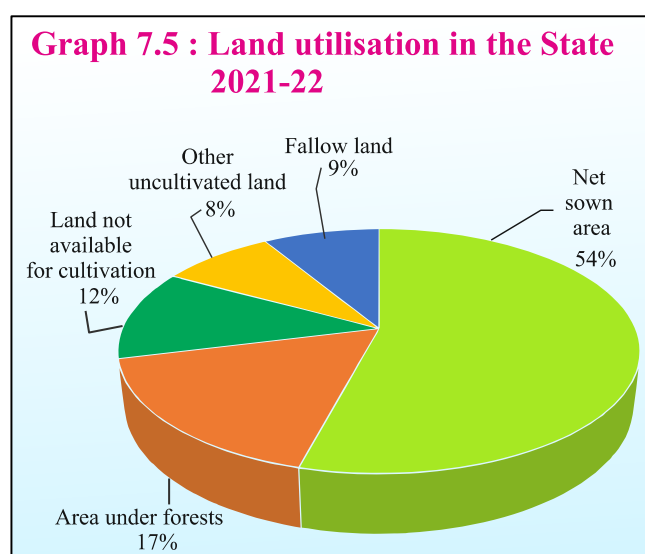
Source : Agriculture Census, GoI

Compensation for natural calamities

7.6 During November, 2021 to May, 2022 about 2.71 lakh ha area was affected in the State due to unseasonal rain, hailstorm & windstorm and compensation of ₹ 130.88 crore was sanctioned for about 1.33 lakh ha affected area. For crop and other losses for the affected areas due to heavy rainfall/flood/continuous rains & Snail attack (*Shankhi Gogalgay*) during June to October, 2022, assistance of ₹ 7,133.19 crore has been sanctioned from August, 2022 to February, 2023.

Land utilisation

7.7 As per the land utilisation statistics for 2021-22, the gross cropped area was 241.49 lakh ha while net sown area was 165.90 lakh ha (about 53.9 per cent) of the total 307.58 lakh ha geographical area of the State. Land Utilisation Statistics of the State is given in Annexure 7.2.



Agricultural Production

7.8.1 **Kharif crops:** During *kharif* season of 2022-23, sowing was completed on 157.97 lakh ha, as against 163.79 lakh ha during previous year in the State. Area under oilseeds is expected to increase while area under cereals, pulses, sugarcane and cotton is expected to decrease as compared to the previous year. Area and production of principal *kharif* crops is given in Table 7.5.

Table 7.5 Area and production of principal *kharif* crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2021-22	2022-23 (tentative)	Per cent change [#]	2021-22	2022-23 (tentative)	Per cent change [#]
Rice	1,473	1,555	6	3,133	3,481	11
Jowar	339	143	(-58)	262	140	(-47)
Bajra	645	408	(-37)	600	447	(-25)
Ragi	81	69	(-16)	103	96	(-7)
Maize	811	881	9	2,186	2,719	24
Other Cereals	44	41	(-7)	17	21	19
Total Cereals	3,393	3,095	(-9)	6,301	6,904	10
Tur	1,419	1,176	(-17)	1,650	849	(-49)
Moong	415	270	(-35)	205	171	(-17)
Udid	380	358	(-6)	184	226	23
Other Pulses	79	81	3	68	75	10
Total Pulses	2,292	1,884	(-18)	2,106	1,320	(-37)
Total Foodgrains	5,686	4,980	(-12)	8,407	8,224	(-2)
Soyabean	4,526	4,910	8	5,447	6,585	21
Groundnut	232	161	(-31)	269	189	(-30)
Sesamum	17	6	(-66)	3	2	(-46)
Nigerseed	6	5	(-8)	1	1	49
Sunflower	11	16	51	5	7	49
Other Oilseeds	3	3	5	1	1	20
Total Oilseeds	4,794	5,101	6	5,725	6,785	19
Cotton (Lint) [@]	4,410	4,229	(-4)	7,791	8,192	5
Sugarcane ^{**}	1,489	1,488	(-0)	1,39,159	1,44,518	4
All crops	16,379	15,797	(-4)	-	-	-

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

Note: i) Figures for 2021-22 are based on final estimates & for 2022-23 are based on second advance estimates

ii) Figures may not add up due to rounding

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

7.8.2 **Rabi crops:** During *rabi* season of 2022-23, sowing was completed on 57.74 lakh ha as against 60.10 lakh ha during previous year in the State. Area under pulses and oilseeds is expected to increase whereas area under cereals is expected to decrease as compared to previous year. Area and production of principal *rabi* crops is given in Table 7.6.

Table 7.6 Area and production of principal rabi crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2021-22	2022-23 (tentative)	Per cent change [#]	2021-22	2022-23 (tentative)	Per cent change [#]
Jowar	1,935	1,289	(-33)	1,878	1,406	(-25)
Wheat	1,132	1,071	(-5)	2,144	2,184	2
Maize	367	366	0	1,285	1,014	(-21)
Other cereals	11	9	(-17)	4	4	(-13)
Total cereals	3,445	2,736	(-21)	5,312	4,608	(-13)
Gram	2,372	2,830	19	2,715	3,639	34
Other pulses	129	143	11	58	86	48
Total pulses	2,501	2,973	19	2,773	3,725	34
Total foodgrains	5,946	5,709	(-4)	8,086	8,333	3
Sesamum	2	1	(-35)	1	1	(-66)
Safflower	28	29	7	21	18	(-13)
Sunflower	4	7	77	4	4	(-1)
Linseed	6	6	(-11)	3	2	(-18)
Rapeseed & mustard	23	21	(-9)	9	8	(-10)
Total oilseeds	64	65	2	38	33	(-13)
Total	6,010	5,774	(-4)	-	-	-

Calculated on the basis of actual figures

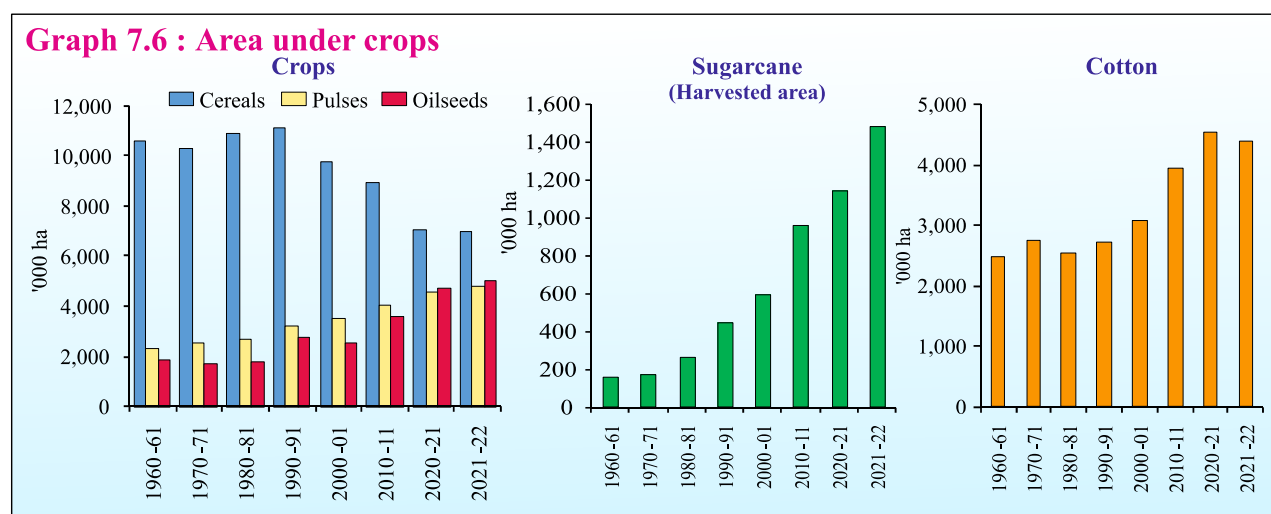
Note : i) Figures for 2021-22 are based on final estimates and for 2022-23 are based on second advance estimates

ii) Figures may not add up due to rounding

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

7.8.3 Summer crops: During summer 2021-22, the sown area of summer crops was 4.17 lakh ha. Sowing target of 4.21 lakh ha has been set for 2022-23.

7.8.4 The State has recorded substantial progress in crop production over last six decades. Area under principal crops, production and yield is given in Annexure 7.3. Triennial average yield for selected commodities for selected states is given in Table 7.7.



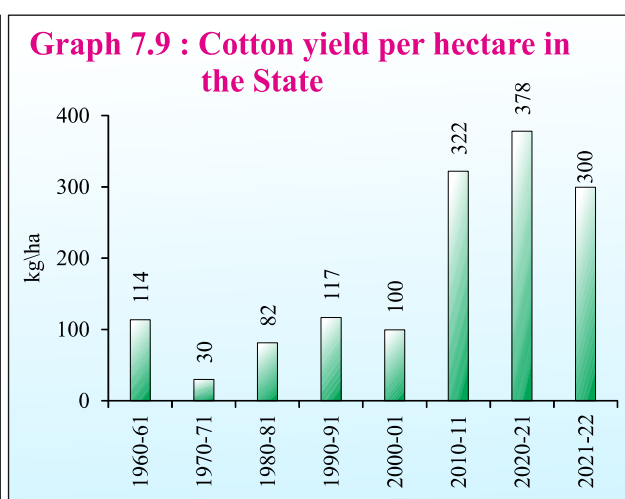
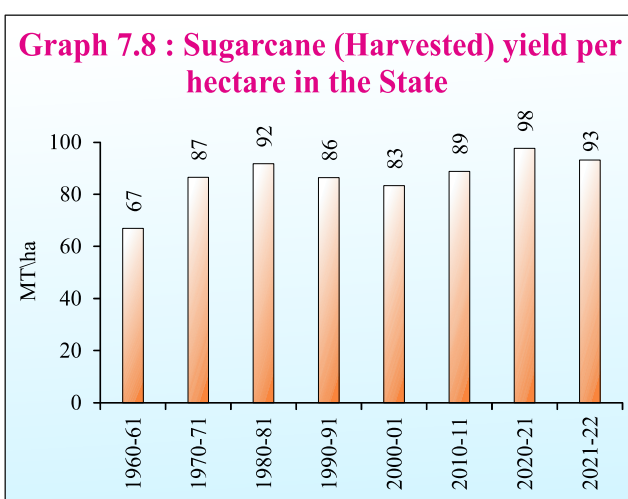
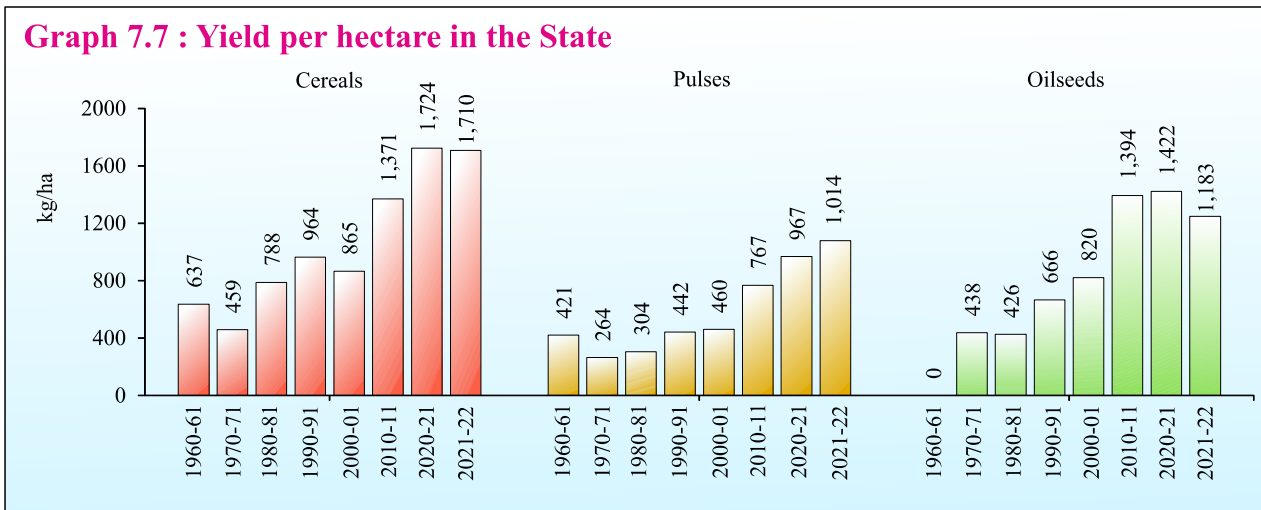


Table 7.7 Triennial average yield for selected commodities for selected states

State	Triennial average yield (2018-19 to 2020-21)				
	Cereals (kg/ha)	Pulses (kg/ha)	Oilseeds (kg/ha)	Cotton (kg/ha)	Sugarcane (MT/ha)
Andhra Pradesh	3,765	790	879	502	78
Gujarat	2,479	1,165	1,874	498	74
Karnataka	2,291	627	961	432	92
Haryana	4,003	965	1,945	495	82
Madhya Pradesh	2,734	956	961	487	55
Maharashtra	1,455	839	1,221	298	84
Punjab	4,614	927	1,506	764	82
Rajasthan	2,025	679	1,456	615	79
Tamil Nadu	3,623	657	2,427	377	105
Telangana	3,614	973	1,811	440	79
Uttar Pradesh	3,087	1,041	1,018	NA	81
All India	2,783	822	1,247	428	81

NA Not available

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

7.8.5 The cropwise index numbers of agricultural production (Base : Triennial 1979-82) in the State is given in Annexure 7.4.

7.9 **Horticulture:** Area under horticulture crops was 23.46 lakh ha in 2022-23 as against 23.92 lakh ha in 2021-22. As per the first advance estimates, total area under fruit crops in the State during 2022-23 is 8.32 lakh ha, of which area under mango is highest (1.64 lakh ha) followed by pomegranate (1.56 lakh ha), grapes (1.19 lakh ha), mandarin orange (1.20 lakh ha), banana (0.91 lakh ha) and mosambi (0.65 lakh ha). As per the first advance estimates, total area under vegetables in the State during 2022-23 is 11.62 lakh ha, of which onion is highest (9.18 lakh ha) followed by tomato (0.60 lakh ha) and green chilly (0.33 lakh ha). Area and production of horticulture crops is given in Table 7.8.

Table 7.8 Area and production of horticulture crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2021-22	2022-23*	Per cent change	2021-22	2022-23*	Per cent change
Fruits	830.64	831.78	0.1	12,706.97	12,606.54	(-)0.8
Vegetables	1,192.71	1,162.03	(-)2.6	17,421.05	18,927.55	8.7
Plantation crops	224.80	225.30	0.2	475.52	477.81	0.5
Spices	130.62	115.64	(-)11.5	2,063.07	1,749.00	(-)15.2
Flowers [@]	11.93	10.26	(-)14.0	115.10	147.08	27.8
Aromatic & Medicinal Plants	1.20	0.84	(-)30.0	2.41	1.87	(-)22.4
Total Horticulture Crops	2,391.90	2,345.85	(-)1.9	32,784.12	33,909.86	3.4

@ includes cut and loose flowers

* Provisional

Note : Figures for 2021-22 are as per final estimates and for 2022-23 are based on first advance estimates.

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

7.10 **Organic Farming:** The demand for organic products is increasing from both domestic and international markets. Various schemes are being implemented in the State for promoting organic farming. The State ranks second in India in terms of organic farm production (20 per cent share) after Madhya Pradesh. Area and production under organic farming is given in Table 7.9. Export of organic products and value is given in Table 7.10.

Table 7.9 Area and production under organic farming

Year	Area ('000 ha)		Production ('000 MT)	
	Maharashtra	All India	Maharashtra	All India
2019-20	293.14	366.98	905	2,746
2020-21	371.80	433.92	776	3,497
2021-22	1,133.67	9,119.87	691	3,410

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Table 7.10 Export of organic products

Year	Quantity ('000 MT)		Value (₹ Crore)	
	Maharashtra	All India	Maharashtra	All India
2019-20	73.18	639.00	471.44	4,685.91
2020-21	126.27	888.18	913.74	7,078.50
2021-22	85.53	460.32	696.71	5,249.32

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Improved seeds

7.11 Maharashtra State Seed Corporation and National Seed Corporation are public sector organisations in production and distribution of quality seeds. GoI has fixed seed replacement targets of 33 per cent for self pollinated crops (paddy, wheat, tur, moong, udid, etc), 50 per cent for cross pollinated crops (maize, jowar, bajra, sunflower, etc.) and 100 per cent for hybrid crops. The quantity of improved seeds distributed for *kharif* & *rabi* seasons is shown in Table 7.11.

Table 7.11 Quantity of improved seeds distributed for *kharif* & *rabi* seasons

		('000 quintal)			
Distribution Agency	Season	2020	2021	2022	Per cent change in 2022 over 2021
Public	<i>Kharif</i>	310	222	115	(-)48.2
	<i>Rabi</i>	311	247	336 [#]	36.0
	Total	621	469	451	(-) 3.8
Private	<i>Kharif</i>	1,394	1,517	1,670	10.1
	<i>Rabi</i>	790	832	794 [#]	(-)4.6
	Total	2,184	2,349	2,464	4.9
Total	<i>Kharif</i>	1,704	1,739	1,785	2.7
	<i>Rabi</i>	1,101	1,079	1,130 [#]	4.7
	Total	2,805	2,818	2,915	3.4

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Expected availability of seeds

Fertilisers and pesticides

7.12 Use of chemical fertilisers is given in Table 7.12 and use of pesticides is given in Table 7.13. Regionwise use of nitrogenous (N), phosphatic (P) and potassic(K) chemical fertilisers is given in Table 7.14.

Table 7.12 Use of chemical fertilisers

Year	Chemical fertiliser consumption (Lakh MT)			Per hectare consumption (kg)
	<i>Kharif</i>	<i>Rabi</i>	Total	
	2020-21	46.94	26.72	
2021-22	43.52	27.15	70.67	119.3
2022-23	37.67	37.00 [#]	74.67 [#]	149.5 [#]

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM # anticipated

Table 7.13 Use of pesticides

Year	Pesticides (MT)					
	Chemical			Bio		
	<i>Kharif</i>	<i>Rabi</i>	Total	<i>Kharif</i>	<i>Rabi</i>	Total
2020-21	9,525	4,105	13,630	654	280	934
2021-22	9,207	3,968	13,175	654	280	934
2022-23 [#]	10,819	4,637	15,456	1,748	749	2,497

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM # anticipated

Table 7.14 Regionwise use of Nitrogenous, Phosphatic and Potassic chemical fertilisers

Region	Chemical fertilisers ('00 MT)							
	2021-22				2022-23 [#]			
	Nitrogenous (N)	Phosphatic (P)	Potassic (K)	Total	Nitrogenous (N)	Phosphatic (P)	Potassic (K)	Total
Konkan	325	60	55	440	410	97	85	592
Nashik	3,948	2,395	1,630	7,973	4,963	3,087	2,312	10,363
Pune	3,938	2,109	1,385	7,433	4,740	2,796	2,078	9,614
Aurangabad	4,107	2,984	1,386	8,477	5,091	3,932	1,850	10,873
Amravati	1,778	1,468	564	3,809	2,462	1,966	833	5,261
Nagpur	1,844	1,106	274	3,224	2,495	1,476	452	4,423
Maharashtra	15,940	10,122	5,294	31,356	20,161	13,354	7,610	41,126

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

anticipated

Irrigation

7.13 The irrigated area in command area under the jurisdiction of Water Resources Department, GoM is 43.38 lakh ha in 2021-22. Number of irrigation projects and irrigation potential created & utilised are given in Table 7.15. Number of minor irrigation projects (local sector) and irrigation potential created & utilised are given in Table 7.16.

Table 7.15 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, 2022*	406	3,291 ^{§@}	3,697
Irrigation potential (lakh ha)			
(i) Irrigation potential created upto 30 th June, 2021	41.18	14.06	55.24
(ii) Area under irrigation by canal & river during 2021-22*	21.62	7.90	29.52
(iii) Area under irrigation by wells in command area during 2021-22*	11.57	2.29	13.86
(iv) Total area under irrigation during 2021-22 (ii+iii)*	33.19	10.19	43.38

§ Includes lift irrigation schemes implemented through Irrigation Development Corporation of Maharashtra
 @83 minor projects have been transferred to Soil & Water Conservation Department.

* Provisional

Source : Chief Auditor, Water and Irrigation, Aurangabad under Water Resources Department

Table 7.16 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, 2022						
Completed	13,434	2,901	2,982	24,252	67,858	1,11,427
Ongoing	1,748	106	541	950	4,549	7,894
Irrigation potential (Lakh ha)						
(i) Created upto June, 2021	3.69	0.43	2.69	6.93	5.71	19.45
(ii) Created upto June, 2022	3.81	0.43	2.84	7.01	5.89	19.98
(iii) Utilised in 2021-22	1.33	0.15	0.99	3.51	2.95	8.93

§ 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

7.13.1 Reservoir storage: The total live storage as on 15th October, 2021 in the major, medium and minor irrigation (State sector) reservoirs taken together was 34,438 million cubic meters, which was nearly 79.0 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 7.17.

Table 7.17 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
2017-18	43,752	27,607	63.1	50.37	39.42	78.3
2018-19	43,572	23,004	52.8	51.23	35.97	70.2
2019-20	43,837	30,110	68.7	53.04	40.97	77.2
2020-21	43,934	34,236	77.9	54.15	41.59	76.8
2021-22*	43,591	34,438	79.0	55.24	43.38	78.5

MCM : Million Cubic Meters

*Provisional

Source : Chief Auditor, Water and Irrigation, Aurangabad.

7.13.2 Water Users Associations: Upto 15th August, 2022 in all 11,544 Water Users Associations (WUAs) with Cultivable Command Area (CCA) of 53.18 lakh ha are formed under Water Resources Department for management of irrigation systems by farmers. Out of these WUAs, 2,826 WUAs covering 11.74 lakh ha CCA are registered under Maharashtra Management of Irrigation System by Farmers Act, 2005 and 565 WUAs covering 1.8 lakh ha area are constituted

under Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960. The data on irrigation and non-irrigation water charges is given in Annexure 7.6.

Electrification of agricultural pumps

7.14.1 In the State, in all 45.86 lakh agricultural pumps have been energised upto March, 2022 and 91,914 agricultural pumps were energised during 2022-23 upto December.

7.14.2 **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Mahabhiyan:** GoI is implementing *Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Mahabhiyan* (PM-Kusum) scheme. The scheme is being implemented during 2019-20 to 2025-26 and two lakh solar standalone agricultural pumps have been approved for the State. Under this scheme, farmers can install standalone solar agricultural pumps with off-grid pump capacity of 3 HP, 5 HP and 7.5 HP. The scheme has 30 per cent central financial assistance, 60 per cent financial assistance from the State and the remaining 10 per cent has to be deposited by general category beneficiary. The scheme has 30 per cent central financial assistance, 65 per cent financial assistance from the State and the remaining five per cent has to be deposited by the SC/ST category beneficiary. In all 36,381 solar agricultural pumps are installed upto December, 2022.

7.14.3 **Mukhyamantri Saur Krishi Pump Yojana:** GoM has launched this scheme in 2018-19 with the main objectives of day time power availability for agricultural pumps and replacement of diesel pumps to reduce pollution. GoM has targeted deployment of one lakh off-grid solar power agricultural pumps in three consecutive years. The scheme is implemented for farmers from remote & tribal non-electrified area or for area which is not electrified by MAHADISCOM. Farmers who do not have electric agricultural pump and own agriculture land with assured source of water are eligible under the scheme. Share contribution of beneficiaries from general category is 10 per cent and from SC/ST category is five per cent. Since inception of the scheme in all one lakh solar agricultural pumps have been commissioned by MAHADISCOM upto June, 2022.

Agricultural finance

7.15 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 Bank (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 2022-23 is of ₹ 5.22 lakh crore. Share of Agricultural and allied activities sector in Annual Credit Plan is 24.1 per cent. Loans disbursed by Scheduled commercial banks, RRBs and MSCB & DCCBs are given in Table 7.18.

Table 7.18 Loans disbursed by Scheduled Commercial banks, RRBs and MSCB & DCCBs

(₹ Crore)

Type of loan	Scheduled Commercial Banks		RRBs		MSCB & DCCBs		Total	
	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
Crop loan	24,788	15,830	3,189	4,005	18,308	18,248	46,285	38,083
Agriculture term loan	56,003	33,125	320	228	1,042	552	57,365	33,905
Total	80,791	48,955	3,509	4,233	19,350	18,800	1,03,650	71,988

+ upto September

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee, Maharashtra State

7.16.1 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 2020-21, loans of ₹ 17,757 crore were disbursed to 31.71 lakh member farmers while during 2021-22, loans of ₹ 18,417 crore were disbursed to 29.79 lakh member farmers through PACS. The crop loan disbursement target for 2022-23 has

been set to ₹ 21,580 crore, of which PACS have disbursed crop loans of ₹ 16,609 crore to 25.61 lakh member farmers during *kharif* season by the end of September and ₹ 1,159 crore to 1.64 lakh member farmers during *rabi* season upto December.

7.16.2 Kisan Credit Card Scheme: Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank has newly issued 29.89 lakh *Kisan* Credit Cards (KCC) in the State during 2021-22. The amount of loans sanctioned to the new KCC holders during 2021-22 was ₹ 18,756 crore. KCC linked agriculture loans disbursed to farmers by MSCB are given in Table 7.19.

Table 7.19 Agriculture loans to farmers by MSCB linked to KCC

Year	Short term loans		Long term loans	
	No of farmers ('000)	Amount (₹ Crore)	No of farmers ('000)	Amount (₹ Crore)
2020-21	3,165	17,372	18	277
2021-22	2,965	18,449	24	308
2022-23 ⁺	2,568	16,365	5	25

Source: Maharashtra State Co-op. Bank Ltd.

+ upto November

Crop Insurance & Financial Assistance

7.17.1 Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana: This scheme is being implemented from *kharif* season 2016 in the State to provide insurance coverage and financial support to farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crops as a result of natural calamities, pests & diseases. Under the scheme, farmers have to pay insurance premium maximum upto five per cent of amount assured, depending on the type of crop. During 2021-22, in all 96.38 lakh farmers participated in the scheme wherein area insured was 57.10 lakh ha with sum assured of ₹ 21,862.28 crore and gross premium sanctioned was ₹ 5,179.61 crore. During 2021-22, compensation claims of ₹ 3,484.32 crore were sanctioned for 64.45 lakh beneficiary farmers. During 2022-23, in *Kharif* 2022 season 96.61 lakh farmers participated in the scheme, wherein area insured was 57.64 lakh ha with sum insured of ₹ 27,836.69 crore and gross premium sanctioned was ₹ 4,414.63 crore. Interim compensation claims of ₹ 2,228.38 crore are proposed for 63.40 lakh beneficiary farmers.

7.17.2 Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme for Fruit Crops: Weather Based Fruit Crop Insurance scheme is being implemented for grapes, mango, pomegranate, banana, orange, sweet orange, guava, sapota, lemon, cashew nut, custard apple and strawberry in the State. During 2021-22, in all 2.85 lakh farmers participated in the scheme, wherein area insured was 2.10 lakh ha with sum assured of ₹ 2,624.99 crore and gross premium paid is ₹ 736.62 crore. During 2021-22, insurance claims of ₹ 935.62 crore (progressive) were settled for 2.31 lakh beneficiary farmers.

7.17.3 Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Krishi Swavalamban Yojana: Under the scheme financial assistance is provided in the form of 100 per cent subsidy to SC & Neo-Buddhist farmers holding land 0.20 ha to six ha and having annual income upto ₹ 1.50 lakh, with an objective to provide sustainable irrigation facility such as new well (for new well minimum 0.40 ha land is essential), old well repairing, plastification of farm pond, inwell boring, pumpset, electric connection charges, micro irrigation set, etc. During 2021-22, expenditure of ₹ 230.40 crore was incurred for 14,151 beneficiaries selected under the scheme. During 2022-23 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 46.50 crore was incurred for 14,151 beneficiaries.

7.17.4 Birsa Munda Krishi Kranti Yojana: Under the scheme financial assistance is provided in the form of 100 per cent subsidy to ST farmers holding land 0.20 ha to six ha and having annual income upto ₹ 1.50 lakh, with an objective to provide sustainable irrigation facility such as new well (for new well minimum 0.40 ha land is essential), old well repairing, plastification of farm pond, inwell boring, pumpset, electric connection charges, HDPE/PVC pipe, micro irrigation set, kitchen garden, etc. During 2021-22, expenditure of ₹ 89.72 crore was incurred for 6,442 beneficiaries selected under the scheme. During 2022-23 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 38.76 crore was incurred for 4,350 beneficiaries.

7.17.5 Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Shetkari Karjamukti Yojana 2019: The State has experienced drought like situation and unseasonal rains during 2015-16 to 2018-19. Due to these natural calamities, farmers' short term & medium term crop loans became overdue and farmers were deprived of borrowing fresh loans. To relieve the farmers from this vicious circle, GoM announced this scheme during 2019-20 with the objective to waive off loans borrowed during 1st April, 2015 to 31st March, 2019 from one or more institutions and have become overdue as on 30th September, 2019. Under the scheme, overdue loans upto ₹ two lakh, including principal & interest are waived off without any limit of size of land holding. The scheme is applicable only to individual farmer borrowers of Scheduled Commercial banks, RRBs, DCCBs and PACS. Since inception of the scheme upto 31st December, 2022, benefit of ₹ 20,425 crore was given to 32.03 lakh beneficiary farmers.

7.17.5.1 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, benefit of maximum ₹ 50,000 is being given on crop loan principal amount to those farmers who have taken crop loans in any two years from 2017-18 to 2019-20 and repaid full loan amount in prescribed period. During 2022-23 upto December, benefit of ₹ 2,982 crore was given to 8.13 lakh beneficiary farmers.

7.17.6 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 ₹ 3.00 lakh is given to the farmers repaying full loan amount every year upto 30th June. Under the scheme during 2020-21, interest subsidy of ₹ 16.05 crore was given to 4.26 lakh beneficiary farmers whereas during 2021-22, interest subsidy of ₹ 119.48 crore was given to 9.08 lakh beneficiary farmers. During 2022-23 upto December, interest subsidy of ₹ 88.44 crore was given to 6.52 lakh beneficiary farmers.

7.17.7 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi: GoI is implementing the *Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)* scheme since 2018-19, to augment the income of small & marginal farmers. Under this scheme, eligible farmers' families (husband, wife and children below 18 years of age) get ₹ 6,000 in three equal installments of ₹ 2,000 each and the amount is credited directly into their *Aadhaar* linked bank accounts. Under the scheme, upto 2nd February, 2023 total amount of ₹ 21,991.86 crore has been deposited in the bank accounts of 110.31 lakh beneficiary farmers in the State.

7.17.8 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maandhan Yojana: *Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maandhan Yojana (PMKMY)*, a voluntary and contribution based pension scheme, has been initiated in the State to provide old age protection and social security to all small & marginal farmers. Under the scheme, a fixed pension of ₹ 3,000 per month is to be given to all eligible small and marginal farmers. Farmers in the age group 18 to 40 years, as on 1st August, 2019, are eligible to enroll in the scheme. Farmers have to contribute an amount between ₹ 55 to ₹ 200 per month in the pension fund till they reach age of 60 years. Pension is to be paid to the farmers from a pension fund managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India. GoI contributes an equal amount in the pension fund. Upto 2nd February, 2023 in all 79,222 beneficiary farmers in the State have been enrolled under PMKMY.

Agricultural marketing

7.18 Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) are established under Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development & Regulation) Act, 1963 and provides infrastructure for sale of agricultural produce so that farmers get adequate price of their agricultural produce and are protected

Table 7.20 Quantity & value of arrivals in all APMCs of the State

Year	Quantity (Lakh MT)	Value (₹Crore)
2020-21	180.30	53,049
2021-22	197.50	56,422
2022-23 ⁺	110.37	40,973

+ upto 15th February

Source : Maharashtra State Agriculture Marketing Board.

from exploitation by traders and middlemen by offering low prices. In all 306 APMCs and 621 sub-yards are functioning in the State. Number of direct marketing licenses issued upto December, 2022 was 1,535. Apart from these, 81 private market licenses have been issued. The quantity and value of arrivals in all APMCs of the State are given in Table 7.20.

7.19 Minimum Support Price Scheme:

GoI declares Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for selected crops before their sowing seasons in order to give guaranteed price & assured market to the farmers and protect them from the price fluctuations, which is a preventive measure to make agricultural activity economically viable. Under the scheme, procurement in the State is undertaken by Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation, Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation, National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation and Maharashtra State Co-operative Cotton Growers Federation. The MSP declared for selected crops by GoI are given in Table 7.21.

Table 7.21 MSP declared for selected crops by GoI

Crop	MSP (₹/quintal)		
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Paddy (FAQ)	1,868	1,940	2,040
Paddy (Grade A)	1,888	1,960	2,060
Jowar (Hybrid)	2,620	2,738	2,970
Jowar (Maldandi)	2,640	2,758	2,990
Wheat	1,975	2,015	2,125
Maize	1,850	1,870	1,962
Bajra	2,150	2,250	2,350
Gram	5,100	5,230	5,335
Tur	6,000	6,300	6,600
Moong	7,196	7,275	7,555
Udid	6,000	6,300	6,600
Sunflower	5,885	6,015	6,400
Soyabean	3,880	3,950	4,300
Groundnut-in-shell	5,275	5,550	5,850
Cotton (Medium Staple)	5,515	5,726	6,080
Cotton (Long Staple)	5,825	6,025	6,380
Safflower	5,327	5,441	5,450
Ragi	3,295	3,377	3,578

FAQ : Fair Average Quality

Source : Directorate of Marketing, GoM

Information & Communication technology

7.20.1 Electronic National Agriculture Market (e-NAM): e-NAM, a pan-India electronic trading portal launched in 2016, helps to directly connect APMC mandis which can be accessed online. This provides a single window service for all APMC related information & services including information on commodity arrivals & prices, buy & sell trade offers, provision to respond to trade offers. An online market facility reduces transaction costs and information asymmetry. In all 118 APMCs in the State have been included under e-NAM. Online gate entry, e-auction have been started in 118 APMCs and e-payment has been started in 77 APMCs. As on 15th February, 2023, in all 495 lakh MT of grains amounting to ₹ 11,642 crore have been e-auctioned and e-payment of ₹ 293 crore has been done. Quality assaying laboratories have been established in 118 APMCs to assess and certify the quality of agriculture produce.

7.20.2 State e-Governance Programme: MahaAgritech, e-Thibak, e-Parwana, e-soil 3.00, Cropsap, Mahakrishi Mobile application and web portal etc. systems are developed under this programme to spread agriculture technology at village level, transfer the latest technology related to agriculture and convey the information of agricultural schemes to farmers.

7.20.3 MahaAgritech project: MahaAgriTech project initiated by GoM is a unique project envisaging synergistic use of multiple technologies towards improving agriculture situation in the State. The main objective of the project is to maximise the use of modern technology, especially with the help of satellite imaging and drone technology, to accurately calculate crop-wise area, conduct crop health surveys, estimate post-harvest yields and integrate information from various computer systems for giving accurate advice and guidance to farmers through an integrated computer and mobile application system. For this project, separate web portal and mobile application has been developed.

7.20.4 MahaDBT Portal: MahaDBT portal is used for transferring subsidies & benefits of about 29 central and state schemes related to agriculture directly into bank accounts of eligible farmers.

An integrated computerised system under the title ‘*Shetkari yojana*’ is developed for the convenience of farmers to provide benefits of all the schemes through single application. On this portal, more than 29 lakh farmers are registered upto January 2023 and ₹ 2,341 crore have been distributed to farmers.

7.20.5 mKisan portal: mKisan portal is mobile based service which enables farmers and all other stakeholders to obtain advisories and information on agricultural meteorological advisory, hurricane, crop & pest infestation, crop insurance, market price, etc. being sent by experts and government organisations at different levels through mKisan portal free of cost. The number of farmers registered on this portal are 66.49 lakh. In all 547 advices and about 3.46 crore messages have been sent to farmers through this portal from 1st April to 11th November, 2022.

Agricultural development schemes for overall improvement

7.21 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 and promoting agri-business entrepreneurship. This Scheme is being implemented from the year 2022-23 as RVKY-Cafeteria. It includes two streams viz. Annual Action Plan (AAP) and Detailed Project Report (DPR). Under AAP based stream, (i) Per Drop More Crop (Micro irrigation), (ii) Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation, (iii) Rainfed Area Development, (iv) Soil Helath 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 to states, 20 per cent for special sub-schemes of national priority under RKVY-Cafeteria and 10 per cent for innovation & agri-entrepreneurship development projects. Expenditure incurred upto December, 2022 was ₹ 533.60 crore for 2020-21 and 2021-22.

7.22 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana - Per Drop More Crop: ‘*Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana* (PMKSY) - Per Drop More Crop’ micro irrigation scheme is being implemented from 2015-16 with the objective of getting maximum crop production from every drop of water by increasing water use efficiency. From 2022-23, Per Drop More Crop component is implemented under RKVY. Under this scheme, the criteria 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. Area covered under micro irrigation upto 2021-22 is about 8.86 lakh ha. During 2021-22, subsidy of ₹ 532.88 crore was distributed to 2,12,964 eligible farmers. During 2022-23 upto October, 4,48,351 applications are received, of which 3,50,674 farmers are selected through lottery and subsidy distribution to 83,611 farmers who have installed micro irrigation sets is under process. Sprinkler & drip irrigation sets and subsidy distributed are given in Table 7.22.

Table 7.22 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)	
2019-20	77,279	46,538	1,21,979	1,05,190	505.44
2020-21	47,889	35,322	39,655	33,960	163.37
2021-22	1,01,899	66,277	1,11,980	85,534	532.88
2022-23 (Target)	90,482	65,943	1,52,866	1,22,754	666.66 [#]

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

anticipated

7.23 Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation: This sub-mission is being implemented in the State since 2017-18 with an objective to tackle challenges posed due to declining size of land holding, decreasing number of bullocks, non-availability of labourers, increasing labour wages,

short period of *kharif* season, varied cropping pattern, etc. The components of this sub-mission are subsidy to farmers for purchase of improved agricultural implements and establishment of agricultural implements banks. Beneficiaries and subsidy given under Agricultural Mechanisation sub-mission are given in Table 7.23.

Table 7.23 Beneficiaries and subsidy given under Agricultural Mechanisation sub-mission

Year	Agricultural Implements		Agricultural Implements Banks		Total subsidy (₹ Crore)
	Number	Subsidy (₹ Crore)	Number	Subsidy (₹ Crore)	
2020-21	4,021	23.88	70	3.82	27.71
2021-22	14,642	91.42	272	12.78	104.20
2022-23 ⁺	25,555	146.10	249	12.34	158.44

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

+ upto January

7.24 Rainfed Area Development Programme: Rainfed agriculture is risk prone activity mainly due to its dependence on climate. 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 2021-22, expenditure incurred was ₹ 10.55 crore for 7,345 beneficiaries. During 2022-23, upto December expenditure of ₹ 7.23 crore was incurred for 4,013 beneficiaries.

7.25 Soil Health Management and Distribution of Soil Health Cards: The sub-mission Soil Health Management (SHM) and Distribution of Soil Health Cards (SHCs) is implemented to promote integrated nutrient management for maintaining soil health and improving soil fertility. For providing the service of testing of soil and water samples, GoM has set 32 Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs) in the State. Apart from these, private STLs are also engaged for this purpose. There are five fertiliser sample testing laboratories at Amravati, Aurangabad, Nashik, Pune and Kolhapur. SHCs are being distributed to farmers in phases to create awareness about soil health status and suggest measures to improve soil health. Under this sub-mission, 1.31 crore SHCs in 2015-17, 1.31 crore in 2017-19 and 0.02 crore in 2019-20 have been distributed to farmers. During 2020-21, training and demonstrations were conducted in 3,510 villages. During 2022-23 upto December, 1.86 lakh SHCs have been distributed.

7.26 Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana: The objectives of *Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana* (PKVY) are (i) enhancing soil fertility and producing healthy food through organic practices without use of chemicals, (ii) empowering farmers through cluster approach in farm practice management, (iii) quality assurance and (iv) direct marketing of agriculture produce through innovative means. Benefits of the scheme are given to each cluster having 20 ha of land, for three consecutive years. During 2020-21 to 2022-23, in all 370 groups of 8,420 beneficiary farmers with total area of 17,106 ha were formed. Expenditure incurred during 2020-21 and 2021-22 was ₹ 12.89 crore and ₹ 5.09 crore respectively. During 2022-23 upto December, ₹ 2.17 crore expenditure was incurred.

7.27 Punyashlok Ahilyadevi 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. For the project in year 2020-21 and 2021-22, in all 388 beneficiaries have been given assistance of ₹ 8.32 crore upto December, 2022.

7.28 Support to State Extension Programmes 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 2021-22, expenditure incurred was ₹ 56.03 crore. During 2022-23 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 40.34 crore has been incurred.

7.29 National Food Security Mission (NFSM): Main objectives of NFSM are to increase production of rice, wheat, pulses, coarse cereals and nutri-cereals through area expansion & productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner, restoring soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level and enhancing farm level economy to restore confidence amongst the farmers. The component wise expenditure incurred under NFSM is given in Table 7.24.

Table 7.24 Component wise expenditure incurred under NFSM

(₹ Crore)

Component	Expenditure incurred		
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
Rice	4.16	6.68	1.39
Wheat	1.54	1.87	0.40
Pulses	76.62	104.94	30.93
TRFA Pulses	10.42	6.91	2.74
Coarse Cereals (Maize)	3.37	4.27	1.19
Nutri Cereals	24.45	47.08	29.94
Commercial Crops (Sugarcane & Cotton)	4.38	5.18	1.58
Oilseeds & Oilpalm	31.24	27.84	25.84
All components	156.18	204.77	94.01

TRFA- Targetting Rice Fallow Areas

+ upto December

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

7.30 Krishi Unnati Yojana - Seeds and Planting Material: This scheme has two components viz. Seed Village Programme and Seed Processing Plant & Storage Godown.

a. Seed Village Programme: The programme is being implemented since 2014-15 through Maharashtra State Seeds Corporation. Under this programme, certified seeds are supplied to farmers for one acre area per farmer, at affordable prices for increasing the production. Under the scheme, 50 per cent assistance is provided for cereal and 60 per cent assistance is provided for pulses & oilseeds. During 2021-22, expenditure incurred was ₹ 18.46 crore. During 2022-23 upto January, expenditure of ₹ 7.91 crore was incurred.

b. Seed Processing Plant and Storage Godown: This scheme is implemented in the State from 2019-20. During 2019-20 to 2022-23, in all 34 projects are completed and five projects are in progress.

7.31 Crop Pest Surveillance and Advisory Project (CROPSAP): CROPSAP is online, realtime Crop Pest Management Advisory Project which is being implemented in collaboration with Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institute and agriculture universities in the State. The objectives of the project are (i) surveillance of pest & diseases of major crops and provide advisories for management of pest & diseases, (ii) to create awareness among the farmers regarding pest & diseases management, (iii) to provide bio/chemical pesticides on subsidy basis to the farmers in critical situation. The project covers Paddy, Soyabean, Cotton, Tur, Gram, Maize, Sorghum and Sugarcane. During 2021-22, special emphasis was given on the management of Yellow Mosaic on Soyabean, Pink Bollworm on Cotton, Pod Borer Complex on Tur, Gram Pod Borer, Fall Army Worm on Maize & Sugarcane and White Grub on Sugarcane crop. During 2021-22, expenditure of ₹ 12.46 crore was incurred. During 2022-23 upto December, expenditure incurred was ₹ 6.00 crore and 175.45 lakh plant protection advisory SMS were sent to farmers for management of pest & diseases.

7.32 National Horticulture Mission: National Horticulture Mission (NHM) has been launched by GoI in 2005-06 with the main objective of increasing the area and productivity under horticulture and also to promote post-harvest management. From 2015-16, the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) is implemented in 34 districts. Since inception upto December, 2022, total expenditure incurred is ₹ 2,186.18 crore. Physical and financial progress under NHM-MIDH during 2021-22 & 2022-2 is given in Table 7.25.

Table 7.25 Physical and financial progress under NHM -MIDH

Component	2021-22		2022-23 ⁺	
	Physical	Financial (₹ lakh)	Physical	Financial (₹ lakh)
1. Production of Planting Material	1	38.26	2	22.87
2. Area Expansion (ha)	37.29	26.32	440.37	108.37
3. Rejuvenation (ha)	249.83	41.96	227.29	42.02
4. Community Tank (no.)	405	521.10	1,030	1,318.39
5. Protected Cultivation (ha/no.)	1,022.47	280.77	1,640.38	1,060.52
6. INM/IPM [§] (no.)	27	12.73	0	0.00
7. Pollination support through beekeeping (no.)	4	0.42	12	0.94
8. Horticulture Mechanisation (no.)	1,640	1,198.02	5,081	4,325.78
9. Human Resource Development (no.)	5,798	237.73	4,437	205.32
10. Integrated Post Harvest Management	787	1,460.28	460	737.48
11. Establishment of Marketing Infrastructure (no.)	2	0.30	0	0.00
12. Mission Management	-	541.16	-	381.53
All components		4,359.05		8,203.22

§ Integrated Nutrient Management/Integrated Pest Management

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

+ upto December

7.33 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. 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. Beneficiaries under the scheme are selected by *Gramsabha*. It is mandatory for a beneficiary to hire a MGNREGA job card holder as a labourer for this work. The subsidy amount is deposited directly in bank account of the farmer on the basis of percentage survival of plants. During 2021-22, the State has achieved plantation on 43,789 ha. During 2022-23 upto October, horticulture plantation is achieved on 27,918 ha area.

7.34 Bhausaheb Fundkar Falbaug Lagwad Yojana: GoM is implementing this 100 per cent subsidy scheme from *kharif* season of 2018-19 in the State for farmers not registered under MGNREGA. The objectives of the scheme are to enhance income of farmers, create employment for young farmers, change cropping pattern, create a sustainable source of income and increase production of raw materials required for agro-processing industries. This scheme covers plantation of 16 perennial horticulture crops. Since inception of the scheme upto March, 2022 in all 25,698 beneficiaries have undertaken fruit plantation on 23,527 ha area and expenditure of ₹ 124.87 crore was incurred.

7.35 Plantation of horticulture and vegetable crops in kitchen garden of tribal families: The 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 which have been facing the problem of malnutrition. The scheme aims at providing balanced diet rich in vitamin A & C and other essential minerals like iron & other nutrients, by promoting plantation of fruit trees and vegetables in the kitchen gardens of tribal families. During 2021-22, expenditure of ₹ 17.99 lakh was incurred for 7,412 beneficiary families. During 2022-23, upto December expenditure incurred was ₹ 16.27 lakh for 4,172 beneficiary families.

7.36 **Exports of fruits, vegetables and flowers:** Grapes, mango, pomegranate and bananas are the major fruits exported from the State. The quantity and value of export of fruits, vegetables & flowers are given in Table 7.26.

Table 7.26 Quantity & value of exports of fruits, vegetables & flowers

Commodity	Export from	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23 ⁺	
		Quantity (MT)	Value (₹Crore)	Quantity (MT)	Value (₹Crore)	Quantity (MT)	Value (₹Crore)
Mango	Maharashtra	19,184	241	20,874	283	15,835	269
	India	21,034	272	27,873	327	19,459	314
Grapes	Maharashtra	1,79,126	2,034	1,65,245	1,890	31,416	357
	India	2,46,107	2,298	2,63,076	2,302	67,428	514
Banana	Maharashtra	1,63,696	556	2,73,381	923	1,40,402	551
	India	2,32,518	740	3,76,572	1,179	2,04,607	724
Orange	Maharashtra	1,46,565	424	1,07,826	382	18,488	40
	India	1,62,540	454	1,19,548	406	21,950	54
Pomegranate	Maharashtra	17,724	224	16,381	236	7,613	121
	India	67,977	517	99,043	689	31,772	250
Onion	Maharashtra	7,96,898	1,515	5,78,473	1,400	8,05,555	1,590
	India	15,75,923	2,822	15,36,905	3,431	15,17,988	2,720
Other vegetables (excluding Onion)	Maharashtra	1,12,363	655	1,09,242	607	69,659	431
	India	6,82,086	2,143	7,70,233	2,161	5,70,440	1,562
Rose Flowers	Maharashtra	187.5	11.5	210.6	12.3	47.0	2.6
	India	853.9	27.4	1,199.0	36.8	622.4	18.3
Rose Plants	Maharashtra	15.7	0.9	21.2	1.3	99.5	1.2
	India	17.0	1.0	22.8	1.4	103.7	1.4
Raisins	Maharashtra	22,631	195	17,741	159	18,828	178
	India	24,406	216	19,521	181	19,912	192
Mango Pulp	Maharashtra	16,892	127	15,065	128	5,074	68
	India	98,370	714	1,23,477	925	85,191	916
Other processed Fruits & Vegetables ^s	Maharashtra	79,490	793	1,02,397	1,065	87,046	1,001
	India	3,06,991	3,173	3,74,260	3,626	2,58,493	3,038

\$ excluding Mango pulp + upto November

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

7.36.1 **Cold Storage:** Subsidy is given to private sector for cold storage. There are 172 private cold storages in the State having fruits storage capacity of about 3.76 lakh MT upto December, 2022.

7.37 **Watershed development programme:** Watershed development programme aims to increase agriculture productivity while conserving natural resources. Since majority of area in the State is rainfed, various schemes are being implemented to increase the productivity of dry land farming, prevention of deterioration of soil, conservation of moisture in soil and water conservation. Completed and ongoing micro watersheds are given in Table 7.27.

7.38 **Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyan 2.0 :** *Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyan 2.0* is being implemented in the State from January, 2023. To carry out 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 are eligible as per the village selection criteria, to carry out watershed development works in the villages where *Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyan* first phase and other watershed development programmes were implemented and where water is required and there is a gap left to block, efforts for water availability and efficient use in villages through water literacy and sustainable development of watershed area through available ground water are included in this *abhiyan*.

Table 7.27 Completed and ongoing micro watersheds

Scheme	Number of micro watersheds		Expenditure incurred upto June, 2022 (₹ 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	11,027	7,934	3,084.70
7. Rural Infrastructure Development Programme- NABARD assistance	364	364	86.87
8. Integrated Watershed Management Programme	14,935	14,935	3,116.00
9. Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyan	22,586	22,581	9,731.32
10. Other Schemes (DPAP, Hariyali, Jawahar, Ashwasit, etc.)	5,680	5,680	-

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

7.39 Chief Minister Sustainable Agriculture Irrigation Scheme: 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. In all, 1,74,222 farmers received subsidy of ₹ 250.90 crore under this scheme during 2021-22 & 2022-23 upto October, 2022.

7.40 Atal Bhujal Yojana : This scheme is being implemented through financial assistance from GoI and World Bank for five years. Under this scheme for micro irrigation, top up subsidy of 25 per cent and 30 per cent is being given to small & marginal farmers and other farmers respectively in 1,440 villages of 1,339 *gram panchayats* from 42 *talukas* of 13 districts. During 2022-23 upto October, in all 11,509 farmers are selected through lottery on MahaDBT portal and ₹ 13.11 crore subsidy is distributed to 10,351 farmers.

7.41 Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh Jaivik Sheti Mission: For promotion of organic farming, this mission is being implemented in the State through cluster approach (20 to 30 farmers in a cluster of 50 acre land) from 2019-20. Benefits of the scheme are given for three consecutive years to each cluster. In the first phase, six distressed districts in the Vidarbha region viz. Buldana, Akola, Washim, Amravati, Yavatmal and Wardha, are included in the programme. Since inception upto October, 2022 expenditure of ₹ 8.30 crore is incurred for 355 groups of 7,855 farmers covering 13,106 ha area.

7.42 Hon. Balasaheb Thackeray Agribusiness and Rural Transformation (SMART) Project: GoM has launched this project with the financial support of World Bank from 2020-21. The main objective of the project is to support development of inclusive and competitive agriculture value chains, focusing on small holder farmers and agri-entrepreneurs in the State. The total project cost is ₹ 2,100 crore. Under SMART project, full projects/sub-projects of 423 Community Based Organisations (CBOs) from 32 districts have been sanctioned. These CBOs include Farmer Producer Companies, Cluster Level Federations promoted by Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission, Community Managed Resource Centres promoted by MAVIM. Value Chain

Development School has been conducted for 348 CBOs of 13 districts. SMART Cotton sub-project is being implemented in 465 villages of 12 districts covering 58,289 farmers. Under this component the trash & contamination free cotton is being produced and traded through online marketing platform under SMART Cotton brand. Under this scheme, expenditure incurred on different components of the project during 2020-21 and 2021-22 was ₹ 7.16 crore and ₹ 17.76 crore respectively. During 2022-23 upto January, expenditure of ₹ 97.03 crore was incurred.

7.43 Nanaji Deshmukh Krishi Sanjeevani Prakalp (Project on Climate Resilient Agriculture -PoCRA): This project is being implemented by GoM with the assistance of World Bank to enhance climate-resilience and profitability of small holder farming systems in selected districts of the State. The project is being implemented in 5,220 villages in the State. This project includes benefit to individual farmers, financial assistance to farmer producer companies/ farmer group/self help group, soil and water conservation works, farm schools, capacity building, agro-climatic advisory services, etc. The project is for six years upto 2024. Through this project, financial assistance of ₹ 2,625.68 crore has been provided to four lakh farmers, expenditure of ₹ 38.89 crore was incurred for completion of soil & water conservation works and 2,682 agri-business projects are benefitted with ₹ 277.86 crore.

7.44 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 vibrant and 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) upto 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. During 2021-22, in all 127 FPOs have been set up.

7.45 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). In all, 3,393 projects are sanctioned and subsidy of ₹ 57.29 crore is released to 1,702 projects upto January, 2023.

7.46 Chief Minister Agro and Food processing scheme: This scheme is being implemented in the State since 2017-18 for five consecutive years. The main objectives of the scheme are to encourage modern technology based projects for quality enhancement of agriculture produce, to encourage exports, to create skilled manpower for agro & food processing and employment generation through small & medium agro and food processing units in rural areas. Under the scheme, since inception upto 2021-22, subsidy of ₹ 79.14 crore was given to 243 projects.

7.47 Establishment of Gram Krishi Vikas Samiti : The State has mandated the establishment of *Gram Krishi Vikas Samiti* in each village with objectives of overall development in agriculture,

maximum use of natural resources, setting priorities of works to be undertaken through various schemes & projects. Upto December, 2022 in all 18,538 *Gram Krishi Vikas Samiti* have been established.

7.48 ***Vikel te Pikel' Abhiyan***: GoM has initiated this *Abhiyan* in October, 2020 to assess demands of farmers and consumers and protect farmers from market uncertainties. Main objectives of the *abhiyan* are changing cropping pattern according to demand, enhancing quality of agricultural products and making agriculture activity economically viable. This *abhiyan* is being implemented through convergence of various schemes. There are 14,643 selling points operating under *Sant Shiromani Savata Mali Rayat Bajar Abhiyan* for direct sale of fresh produce, vegetables and fruits. Contracts have been made with 3,970 buyers to sell the produce through selecting sellers/buyers. Innovative and marketable *kharif* crops (red rice, black rice, geranium, dragon fruit, exotic vegetables, turmeric, millet fortified, maize baby corn/sweet corn, mulberry, panpimpri etc.) on about 56,772 ha area have been encouraged.

7.49 ***Jilha Krishi Mahotsav***: The scheme has been initiated with an objective to help farmers to get exposure to new technologies developed in agriculture from production to processing, experience sharing of progressive farmers, entrepreneurs & scientists and create opportunity to develop direct marketing linkages thereby developing supply chain. The scheme is being implemented in 34 districts with a grant of ₹ 20 lakh per district. Agro-exhibition, Seminar/workshops, *Dhanya Mahotsav*- Direct Marketing, Buyer Seller meet, Felicitation of farmers etc. are major components of the scheme. During 2022-23, *Jilha Krishi Mahotsav* were arranged in 26 districts and ₹ 3.58 crore expenditure was incurred upto 15th February, 2023.

7.50 **Turmeric Research and Processing Policy - Hon. Balasaheb Thackeray Haridra (Turmeric) Research and Training Centre**: India is the largest producer and consumer of turmeric. The State shares about 25 per cent area under turmeric in the country. To help farmers overcome the difficulties faced during production, processing, marketing and export, Turmeric Research and Processing Policy 2022-2027 for the State has been formulated in September, 2022. To implement this policy, Hon. Balasaheb Thackeray Haridra (Turmeric) Research and Training Centre is being established at Basmath in Hingoli district. GoM has sanctioned ₹ 100 crore for establishing this centre.

7.51 **International Year of Millets 2023**: Due to limited demand, area and production of millets crops is continuously declining. Around 20 years ago, area under these crops was 72.30 lakh ha and the production was 53.16 lakh MT. During 2021-22, the area under these crops was 23.07 lakh ha and the production was 22.69 lakh MT. 'Maharashtra Millet Mission' is being implemented in the State to increase the production of millets. Processing of millets is being encouraged to increase its consumption. Innovative concepts like 'Millet of the month', '*Shet tithe poushtik trundhanya*' are also being implemented in the State to popularise millets.

ALLIED ACTIVITIES

7.52 Animal husbandry, dairy, fishery and forestry are allied activities to agriculture. These activities not only supplement family income but also generate employment opportunities in the rural areas, particularly among landless labourers, small & marginal farmers and women. It also provides nutritious food at low cost.

Animal husbandry

Livestock Census

7.53 As per Livestock Census 2019, the State ranks seventh at national level with total livestock of about 3.31 crore and ranks fifth at national level with total poultry birds 7.43 crore. Livestock and poultry birds in selected states as per Livestock Census 2019 are given in Table 7.28 and time series data is given in Annexure 7.7.

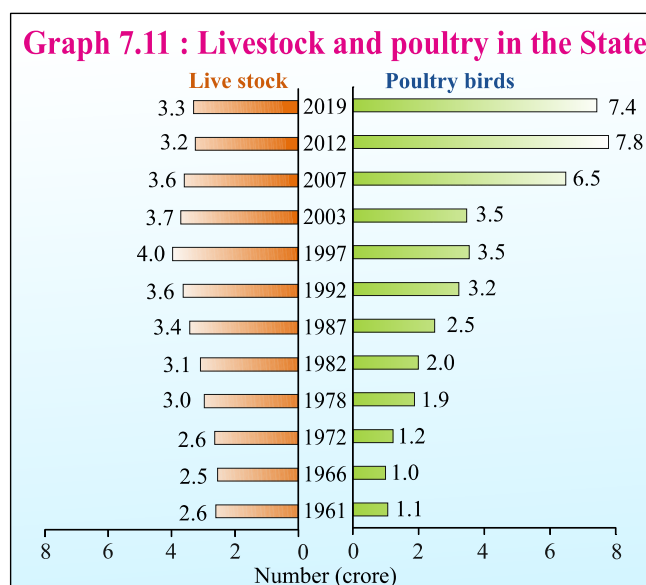
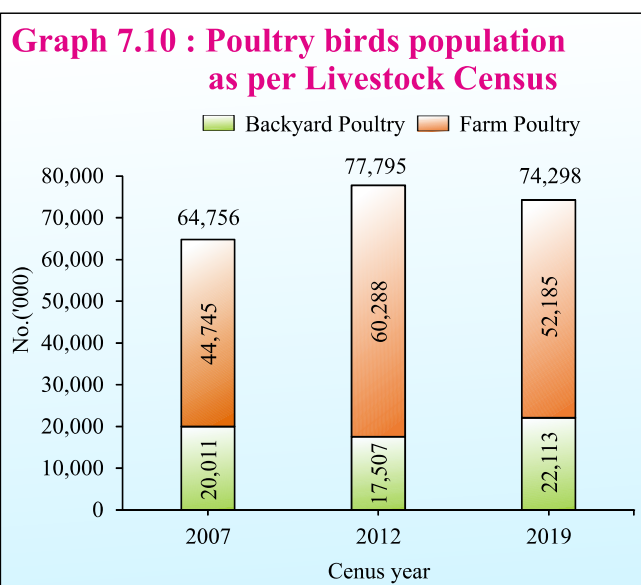
Table 7.28 Livestock and poultry birds in selected states as per Livestock Census 2019

(‘000)

State	Livestock				Total	Total poultry birds [#]
	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep and Goats	Other [@]		
Andhra Pradesh	4,601	6,219	23,149	99	34,068	1,07,863
Gujarat	9,634	10,543	6,655	61	26,893	21,773
Karnataka	8,469	2,985	17,220	339	29,013	59,494
Madhya Pradesh	18,751	10,307	11,389	190	40,637	16,660
Maharashtra	13,993	5,604	13,285	198	33,080	74,298
Rajasthan	13,938	13,693	28,744	426	56,801	14,623
Tamil Nadu	9,519	519	14,389	74	24,501	1,20,781
Telangana	4,232	4,226	23,998	185	32,641	79,999
Uttar Pradesh	19,020	33,017	15,465	511	68,013	12,516
All-India	1,93,463	1,09,852	2,23,146	10,300	5,36,761	8,51,810

@ includes pigs, horses & ponies, mules, camels and donkeys # includes birds in poultry farm

Source : Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, GoI



Veterinary health care infrastructure of the State Government

7.54 The State has provided facilities for animal health care upto village level through a network of the veterinary institutions. Veterinary health care infrastructure of the State Government is given in Table 7.29.

Table 7.29 Veterinary health care infrastructure of the State Government

(As on 31st March, 2022)

Veterinary region	Polyclinics [#]	Mini polyclinics	Veterinary dispensaries		Mobile veterinary clinics	Total [#]	District artificial insemination centres
			Grade I	Grade II			
Mumbai	6	20	138	359	12	535	5
Nashik	5	25	366	491	6	893	5
Pune	6	26	458	559	7	1,056	5
Aurangabad	4	20	161	288	2	475	4
Latur	5	20	164	291	3	483	4
Amravati	6	28	191	394	17	636	5
Nagpur	7	30	263	459	18	777	6
State	39	169	1,741	2,841	65	4,855	34

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

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

7.55 Veterinary medical facilities are provided for various diseases and vaccination programmes are implemented through veterinary institutions of the State. Cases treated and vaccinated are given in Table 7.30.

Table 7.30 Cases treated and vaccinated

(‘000)

Particulars	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
General treatment	15,479	14,252	8,110
Castration	761	689	304
Major operation	43	47	25
Minor operation	426	375	151
Vaccination (including poultry)	48,490	32,122	35,239

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

+ upto November

Artificial Insemination

7.56 Frozen semen laboratories are located at Pune, Nagpur & Aurangabad where semen straws are prepared and distributed to veterinary institutions through artificial insemination centres of 34 districts. Information about Artificial Insemination (AI) is given in Table 7.31.

Table 7.31 Information about Artificial Insemination

(‘000)

Particulars	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
I) Cow (AI)	1,507	2,027	736
Exotic	158	201	71
Cross breed	900	1,360	434
Indigenous	449	466	231
No. of calves born (Cow)	558	692	271
Cross breed	413	525	193
Indigenous	145	168	78
II) Buffalo (AI)	594	885	270
No. of calves born (Buffalo)	229	308	101

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

+ upto November

Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme

7.57 Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme (NAIP) is being implemented in 33 districts (except Kolhapur) of the State with an objective of genetic upgradation of cows & buffaloes using High Genetic Merit (HGM) bull semen. NAIP Phase I, II and III have been implemented during 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22 respectively. NAIP Phase IV is being implemented in the State since August, 2022. Upto November, 2022 in all 31.15 lakh artificial inseminations have been performed under NAIP and expenditure of ₹ 9.50 crore is incurred.

Rashtriya Gokul Mission

7.58 *Rashtriya Gokul* Mission is being implemented in the State since 2014-15 with the following objectives

- Development and conservation of indigenous breeds of bovines
- Enhancing milk production & productivity of bovine population by increasing disease free HGM female population and control on spread of diseases
- Bringing all breedable bovine females under organised breeding policy through AI or natural service using germ plasm of HGM
- Arranging quality AI services at farmers' doorstep

7.58.1 Since inception upto November, 2022 GoI has released funds of ₹ 68.97 crore. Progress of *Rashtriya Gokul* mission is given in Table 7.32.

Table 7.32 Progress of *Rashtriya Gokul* Mission

Activity	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
Strengthening of two bull mother farms and procurement of 600 high genetic <i>Gaolao</i> cows & <i>Pandharpuri</i> buffaloes at each mother farm	8.30
Establishment / Strengthening of Embryo Transfer (ET) and In-vitro Fertilization (IVF) Laboratories	11.09
Purchase of sex sorted semen of genetic merit bulls	0.81
<i>Pashusanjivani</i> (purchase of tags for identifying animals, tag applicators, tabs and computerisation, printing of health cards, etc.)	3.82
Other (Purchase of bulls, Establishment of Breeders Association, training, managerial expenses, purchase of biodegradable hand gloves, purchase of AI equipments, etc.)	7.42

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

National Livestock Mission

7.59 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 2022-23, upto November about 2,375 online applications are received.

Livestock insurance scheme

7.60 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. For this scheme GoI sanctioned ₹ 2.12 crore for 2021-22 and ₹ 5.03 crore for 2022-23.

National Animal Disease Control Programme

7.61 National Animal Disease Control Programme is being implemented in the State since 2019-20 to achieve effective control on Foot & Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis by 2024-25 and complete eradication by 2029-30.

7.61.1 During first round of vaccination from 1st September, 2020 to 30th November, 2020, in all 1.47 crore animals were vaccinated against FMD. In the second round of vaccination from 15th September, 2021 to 31st January, 2022 in all 1.69 crore animals were vaccinated. The third round of vaccination is being implemented in the State since 8th December, 2022. In all 19.22 lakh animals were vaccinated upto the end of December, 2022.

7.61.2 Brucellosis control vaccination has begun in the State from 1st July, 2022. Bovine calves of the age group four to eight months are given one lifetime preventive dose of vaccine. Upto October, 2022 about 2.73 lakh bovine calves were vaccinated.

Lumpy Skin Disease

7.62 The State has experienced outbreak of Lumpy skin disease (LSD) from 2020-21 and has taken timely corrective measures. The Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Animals Act, 2009 is invoked in the State to arrest the outbreak of LSD. Task forces have been formed for minimising financial loss by managing communicable diseases in a scientific manner at district, division and state level.

7.62.1 During 2020-21, in all 2.68 lakh bovines from 25 districts were infected. GoI provided funds of ₹ 30.85 lakh and 20.14 lakh animals were vaccinated. During 2021-22, in all 36,304 animals from 10 districts were infected and 12.73 lakh animals were vaccinated. During 2022-23 upto December, four lakh animals from 35 districts were infected and 138.9 lakh animals were vaccinated.

7.62.2 Since first outbreak of LSD in the State in 2020-21 upto December, 2022 about 28,437 animals have died. A compensation of ₹ 41.88 crore was given to 16,539 livestock owners.

Special project to increase milk production in Vidarbha & Marathwada region

7.63 GoM has started a special project in collaboration with National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) and Mother Dairy Fruit & Vegetable Pvt. Ltd. to increase milk production in 11 districts of Vidarbha & Marathwada regions viz. Akola, Amravati, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Jalna, Latur, Nagpur, Nanded, Osmanabad, Wardha & Yavatmal. This project includes fodder development programme, supply of quality cattle feed, supply of cattle feed supplements (mineral mixture) and veterinary services such as AI service at doorstep, vaccination, eradication of ticks & flies, infertility & treatment camps, etc. During 2021-22, in all 11.36 lakh AI were performed, 5.58 lakh animals were treated for infertility, 51.46 lakh animals were treated for various diseases and 118.44 lakh vaccinations were carried out. Since inception of the project upto October, 2022 expenditure of ₹ 45.72 crore was incurred. NDDB has collected 619 lakh litre of milk (2,45,132 litre daily) through 1,885 milk collection centres consisting of 27,117 villagers.

Chief Minister Animal Health Scheme

7.64 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. At the end of November, 2022 in all 73 mobile veterinary clinics are functioning and a call centre to facilitate services of the mobile veterinary clinics is established. During May, 2021 to March, 2022, a total of 45,276 farmers/ livestock owners received online information while services were given to 5,010 animals. During April, 2022 to November, 2022, a total

of 37,801 farmers/ livestock owners received online information and services were given to 6,148 animals.

Fodder Development

7.65 Fodder cultivation and fodder production is implemented under district plan scheme in the State. During 2021-22, about 658.76 lakh saplings and 1,266.8 MT seeds were distributed and 30.60 thousand hectare of area was brought under fodder cultivation. Expenditure incurred was ₹ 13.17 crore and 25.84 lakh MT fodder production was expected.

Raje Yashwantrao Holkar Mahamesh Yojana

7.66 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 2021-22, sheep units were distributed to 1,303 beneficiaries, infrastructure for sheep rearing was provided to 139 beneficiaries, improved rams were distributed to 236 beneficiaries and balanced feed was provided to 1,600 sheep.

7.67 Various schemes are implemented in the State to uplift rural poor through livestock rearing, creating entrepreneurship and generating employment in rural areas. Progress of selected State level schemes is given in Table 7.33.

Table 7.33 Progress of selected State level schemes

Scheme	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
	Beneficiaries (no.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Lakh)	Beneficiaries (no.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Lakh)	Beneficiaries (no.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Lakh)
Distribution of 6/4/2 Milch animal group	2,124	960	1,922	897	6,133	2,807
Distribution of Stall-fed group of 10 females & 1 male goat	1,848	829	1,656	730	5,602	2,774
Poultry farming (avocation) by rearing 1,000 broiler birds	674	879	492	591	1,217	1,529

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

Poultry development

7.68 The State has established four central hatcheries in Aurangabad, 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 2021-22 were 3.60 lakh as against 3.39 lakh during 2020-21.

Swayam Prakalp

7.69 The project is 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. Capacity building of beneficiaries is carried under Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission. During 2021-22, in all 100 mother units were established and 15.40 lakh four weeks old birds were distributed to 40,963 beneficiaries for self-employment generation.

Control of Bird Flu and other diseases

7.70 The State has taken corrective measures to arrest the outbreak of Avian Influenza (Bird Flu) during 2021 and managed to restrict the disease. The losses aroused due to culling of the birds were also compensated.

7.70.1 As per Avian Influenza Action Plan, 2021 all poultry birds, eggs, poultry feed and droppings from poultry farms within radius of one km from infected poultry farms have been destroyed scientifically. During 2021-22, in all 10.66 lakh poultry birds were culled, 60.76 lakh eggs & 322 MT poultry feed from the infected area was destroyed and compensation of ₹ 13.01 crore was given to poultry farmers.

Major livestock products

7.71 During 2020-21, the State was the first largest meat producer with 12.6 per cent share. The State ranks sixth in milk production and per capita availability of milk in the State is 305 gram per day as against 427 gram per day at the national level. The State ranks fifth in eggs production and per capita availability of eggs in the State is 52 eggs per annum as against 98 eggs per annum at the national level. Livestock and poultry products in the State are given in Table 7.34 and livestock and poultry products in selected states during 2020-21 are given in Table 7.35.

Table 7.34 Livestock and poultry products in the State

Year	Meat ('000 MT)	Milk ('000 MT)	Egg (Crore)	Wool ('000 kg)
2018-19	1,021 (12.6)	11,655 (6.2)	596 (5.7)	1,457 (3.6)
2019-20	1,140 (13.3)	12,024 (6.1)	637 (5.6)	1,412 (3.8)
2020-21	1,109 (12.6)	13,703 (6.5)	640 (5.3)	1,550 (4.2)

Note: Figures in bracket indicate percentage share to All-India

Source : Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2021, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, GoI

Table 7.35 Livestock and poultry products in selected states during 2020-21

State	Meat ('000 MT)	Milk ('000 MT)	Egg (Crore)	Wool ('000 kg)
Andhra Pradesh	954	14,714	2,496	0
Gujarat	33	15,853	193	2,004
Karnataka	364	10,936	762	1,052
Madhya Pradesh	116	17,999	265	431
Maharashtra	1,109	13,703	640	1,550
Rajasthan	213	30,723	280	15,676
Tamil Nadu	669	9,790	2,012	2
Telangana	920	5,765	1,585	3,366
Uttar Pradesh	1,038	31,359	363	886
All-India	8,798	2,09,960	12,205	36,931

Source : Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2021, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, GoI

Dairy Development

7.72 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 are given in Table 7.36 and regionwise milk production is given in Table 7.37.

Table 7.36 Milk production and per capita availability of milk

Year	Milk production (Lakh MT)		Per capita availability (gram per day)	
	State	All-India	State	All-India
2018-19	116.55	1,877.49	264	390
2019-20	120.24	1,984.40	269	406
2020-21	137.03	2099.60	305	427

Source: Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics -2021, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, GoI

Graph 7.12 : Average daily collection of milk by co-operative and government dairies

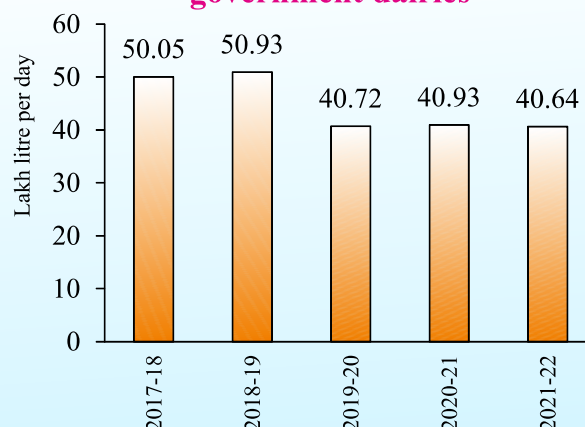


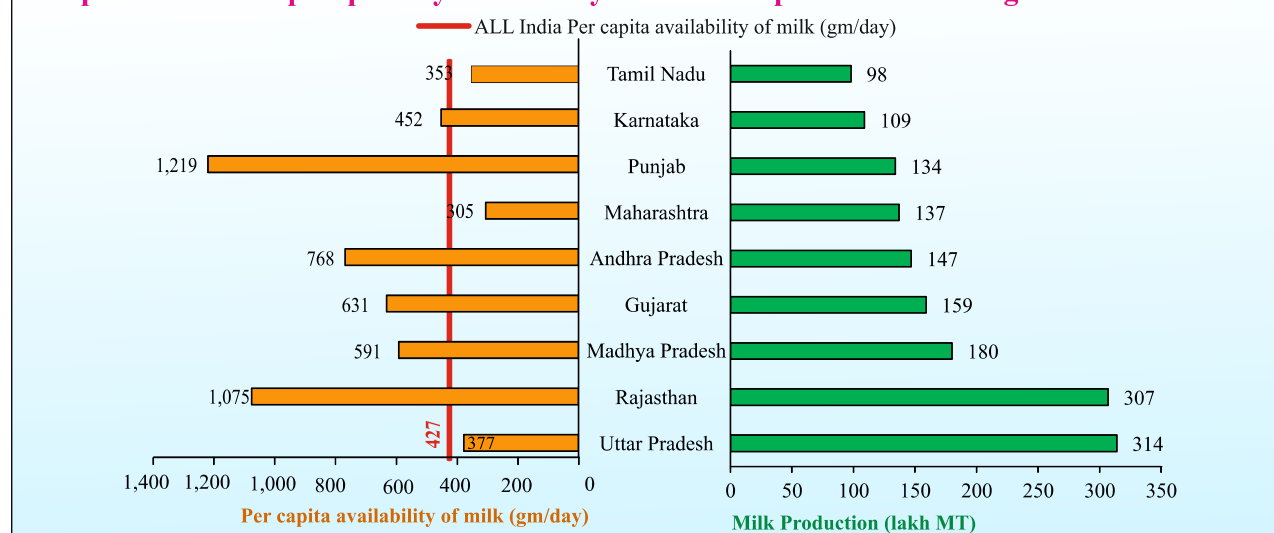
Table 7.37 Regionwise milk production

Region	(Lakh MT)		
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Konkan	5.52	5.70	4.64
Nashik	33.34	34.40	36.68
Pune	49.58	51.14	62.41
Aurangabad	17.04	17.58	20.86
Amravati	6.10	6.29	6.51
Nagpur	4.97	5.13	5.93
State	116.55	120.24	137.03

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

7.73 At the end of March, 2022, there were 103 milk processing plant with capacity of 135.72 lakh litre per day and 122 chilling centres with capacity 36.57 lakh litre under co-operative sector. The average daily collection of milk by government & co-operative dairies was 0.39 lakh litre & 40.25 lakh litre during 2021-22 and 0.06 lakh litre & 37.92 lakh litre respectively during 2022-23 upto November. There were 215 cold storages with capacity of 11,276 MT, of which 196 cold storages with capacity of 10,881 MT were with private sector during 2022-23.

Graph 7.13 : Per capita per day availability of milk and production during 2020-21



Fisheries

7.74 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 2021-22, there were 15,224 marine fishing boats in operation, of which 13,172 were mechanised.

7.74.1 The area suitable for inland and brackish water fishing in the State is 3.49 lakh ha and 0.17 lakh ha respectively. There are 32 fish seed production centers in the State with 180.25 crore spawn production capacity per year to cater inland fishing. Fish production and exports are given in Table 7.38.

7.75 Under RKVY, development of 25 fishing jetties worth ₹ 177 crore have been undertaken since 2011-12, of which works of 15 jetties have been completed and works of seven jetties are in progress.

Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana

7.76 GoI launched *Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana* (PMMSY) on 20th 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.

7.76.1 During 2020-21 under PMMSY, the State Level Approval and Monitoring committee approved a total amount of ₹ 63.75 crore for 376 beneficiaries, of which GoI, GoM and beneficiaries' share was ₹ 20.09 crore, ₹ 13.39 crore and ₹ 30.27 crore respectively. During 2021-22, the State Level Approval and Monitoring committee approved ₹ 216.54 crore for 1,142 beneficiaries of which GoI, GoM and beneficiaries' share was ₹ 71.85 crore, ₹ 47.90 crore and ₹ 96.79 crore respectively.

7.76.2 Major activities sanctioned under *Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana* are given in Table 7.39.

Table 7.38 Fish production and exports

Item	Unit	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
Fish production	Lakh MT			
Marine		3.99	4.33	0.45
Inland		1.25	1.57	0.31
Total		5.24	5.89	0.76
Gross value	₹ Crore			
Marine		6,006	6,655	1,088
Inland		1,659	1,915	NA
Total		7,665	8,570	1,088
Export of fish				
Quantity	Lakh MT	1.11	1.86	NA
Value	₹ Crore	3,681	5,878	NA

NA Not available

+ upto June

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Fisheries, GoM

Table 7.39 Major activities sanctioned under *Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana*

(2021-22)

Activity	No of beneficiaries	Cost (₹ Crore)
Installation of Cages in Reservoirs under cage fish farming	83	41.52
Establishment of Small/Medium/large Recirculating Aquaculture System (RAS)	235	41.18
Establishment of Cold storage / Ice manufacturing plant (storage of minimum 10/20/30/50 ton capacity)	37	37.06
Fish Feed Mills with production capacity 2/8/20 ton/day	46	22.10
Construction of New Growout Ponds	111	6.88
Open Sea cage culture (100-120 m ³)	9	4.50
Inputs for Freshwater Aquaculture including Composite Fish Culture, Scampi, Pangasius, Tilapia, etc.	111	3.93
Construction of Biofloc ponds for Freshwater areas including inputs of ₹ four lakh/ha	24	3.76
Establishment of New Freshwater Finfish Hatcheries	12	3.00
Other activities	474	52.61

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Fisheries, GoM

7.77 Cage culture fish farming is being implemented under PMMSY to increase fish production in the State. During 2022-23, in all 6,454 cages are sanctioned for inland fishing in 97 water reservoirs in the State. Since inception upto November, 2022 in all 5,664 cages are erected and 11,328 MT of fish production is expected.

7.78 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 viz. Whale, Shark, Dolphin, Sea Turtle, etc., protected under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 which get entangled in the fishing nets. Upon successful release of these animals back to the sea and submission of evidence, financial compensation (maximum upto ₹ 25,000 per case) is given to the fishermen. During 2021-22, in all 101 protected animals were released by the fishermen and a total compensation of ₹ 13.77 lakh was given to them. During 2022-23 upto December, total compensation of ₹ 4.80 lakh was given to 38 fishermen.

Sericulture

7.79 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 7.40.

Table 7.40 Mulberry plantation and silk production

Item	Unit	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
Area under plantation				
Total	ha	15,897	14,905	13,835
Old	ha	11,117	11,094	10,378
New	ha	4,780	3,811	3,457
Beneficiaries (farmers)	no.	15,073	14,296	13,030
Supply of disease free layings	Lakh	45.82	51.40	38.40
Cocoon production	MT	2,754.23	3,356.56	2,630.40
Production of raw silk	MT	423.71	516.39	404.70
Employment generated (mandays)	Lakh	46.60	56.81	44.50

Source : Directorate of Sericulture, GoM

+ upto December

7.79.1 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 2021-22 production of raw Tasar silk was 7.33 MT where as during 2022-23 upto December, it was 8.74 MT.

Forest

7.80 The forest area of the State at the end of March, 2022 was 61,907.08 sq km which was about 20.1 per cent of geographical area of the State. Of the total forest area in the State 55,827.96 sq km is under the jurisdiction of Forest department, about 3,461.91 sq km area is under the jurisdiction of Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra (FDCM) and 1,434.31 sq km of area is under the jurisdiction of Revenue department. In addition to these 1,182.90 sq km of private forest is brought under possession of Forest department.

7.80.1 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 7.41 and forest cover of selected states is given in Table 7.42.

Table 7.41 Forest circlewise distribution of forest area

(as on 31st March, 2022)

Forest circle	Forest area (sq km)				Percentage to total forest area
	Reserved	Protected	Unclassed	Total	
Gadchiroli	11,229.87	1,403.05	264.30	12,897.22	20.8
Nagpur	4,454.17	2,156.26	1,142.58	7,753.01	12.5
Dhule	6,148.11	57.06	222.91	6,428.08	10.4
Thane	4,443.05	1,161.37	241.88	5,846.30	9.4
Nashik	4,994.05	238.43	54.10	5,286.58	8.5
Amravati	5,054.52	14.08	14.23	5,082.83	8.2
Chandrapur	3,835.68	877.66	123.47	4,836.81	7.8
Kolhapur	3,381.73	364.37	777.05	4,523.15	7.3
Yavatmal	3,368.70	6.30	95.86	3,470.86	5.6
Aurangabad	2,917.28	74.47	173.67	3,165.42	5.1
Pune	2,468.78	0.03	148.01	2,616.82	4.2
State	52,295.94	6,353.08	3,258.06	61,907.08	100.0

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

Table 7.42 Forest cover of selected states

(sq km)

State	Geographical area	Total forest cover	Percentage 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

7.81 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 7.43.

Table 7.43 Forest cover, Tree cover and Carbon stock

(sq km)

Year	Forest cover					Scrub forest	Tree cover	Carbon stock (MT)
	RFA	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

7.82 There are six national parks, 50 sanctuaries and 23 conservation reserves in the State to preserve and conserve wildlife. Tiger census is carried out quadrennially by National Tiger Conservation Authority. According to Status of Tigers in India, 2018 report estimated number of tigers in the State were 312 as against 190 in 2014. Area of wildlife projects and expenditure incurred are given in Table 7.44.

Table 7.44 Area of wildlife projects and expenditure incurred

Project	Area (sq km)		Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)		
	Core	Buffer	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Tiger Project					
<i>Melghat</i>	1,500.49	1,268.04	23.67	19.84	21.37
<i>Tadoba-Andhari</i>	625.82	1,101.77	15.40	10.78	34.41
<i>Pench</i>	257.26	483.96	14.80	10.83	8.90
<i>Sahyadri</i>	511.87	565.45	8.17	1.05	2.96
<i>Navegaon-Nagzira</i>	653.67	1,241.27	12.94	4.02	11.76
<i>Bor</i>	138.12	678.14	5.70	3.72	3.36
Development of National Parks/Sanctuaries	-	-	8.55	4.47	-
Elephant Project, Kolhapur	Area not specified		0.43	0.27	-

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

Forest Produce

7.83 Forest provides major produce like timber & firewood and minor produce like bamboo,

Table 7.45 Production and value of forest produce

(₹ Crore)

Forest produce	Unit of production	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23 [@]	
		Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value
(A) Major forest produce**							
Timber	LCM	1.00	309.47	1.83	545.46	1.54	538.40
Firewood	LCM	1.50	37.10	2.07	65.92	2.07	55.31
Total (A)	LCM	2.50	346.57	3.90	611.38	3.61	593.71
(B) Minor forest produce							
Bamboo**	LMT	12.11	16.96	9.47	20.87	9.51	13.46
Tendu leaves	LSB	1.76	36.50	2.42*	54.95*	2.25	72.50
Grass	MT	253.00	0.10	1031*	0.15*	NA	NA
Gum	Quintal	3,285.50	0.15	2,461.5*	0.15*	NA	NA
Others (Lac, Hirda, Shikekai, etc.)	-	NA	5.81	NA	1.37*	NA	NA
Total (B)			59.52		77.49		85.96
Total (A + B)			406.09		688.87		679.67

* Provisional

@ expected

NA Not available

** including data of FDCM

LCM Lakh Cubic Metre

LMT Lakh Metric Tonne

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

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

tendu leaves, gum, grass, etc. Production and value of forest produce is given in Table 7.45.

Tree Plantation

7.84 Tree plantation programme is mainly implemented in the State through Forest Department, FDCM and Directorate of Social Forestry. An amount of ₹ 349.42 crore was spent on plantation activity during 2021-22. Area under tree plantation and expenditure incurred is given in Table 7.46.

Table 7.46 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)	Plants supplied (crore)
2018-19	51,724	200.88	4,633	22.79	12,620	Nil	210.56	15.89
2019-20	1,02,987	388.35	8,987	89.72	21,032	17,858	521.94	35.14
2020-21	7,234	46.70	2,361	17.57	3,302	1,224	51.92	35.14
2021-22	10,698	98.76	11,835	12.65	7,413	7,238	238.01	NA

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

@ includes plantation along road side

Social Forestry

7.85 Various social forestry schemes are being implemented in the State. Under social forestry, seedlings are planted on community land & along roads/railways/canals, etc. Seedlings are also provided to various institutions, *gram panchayats* & individuals for plantations. Major social forestry schemes is given in Table 7.47.

Table 7.47 Major social forestry schemes

Schemes	Unit	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
Seedlings planted on community land	Lakh	18.49	80.28	82.12
	seedlings			
a) Block Plantation	ha	951.00	6,279.17	5,416.96
b) Road / railway/ canal side Plantation	km	1,385.00	4,780.33	6,034.75
Seedlings supplied to <i>Gram panchayat</i> institutions and individuals	Lakh	5.74	27.05	39.40
	seedlings			
MGNREGA Scheme				
a) Farm bund plantation unit	Lakh	0.86	1.50	1.09
	seedlings			
b) Agroforestry Plantation	Lakh	11.49	10.01	2.63
	seedlings			
<i>Kanya Van samruddhi Yojana</i>	Lakh	0.20	1.22	0.38
	seedlings			

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

+ upto November

Sant Tukaram Vangram Yojana

7.86 *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 12,081 Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC) are formed in 15,500 villages. About 27.04 lakh ha of forest area is under the management of JFMCs.

Mangroves conservation

7.87 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 Forest Protection Act, 1927.

7.87.1 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 over 145 villages from Palghar, Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts. During 2022-23, the State has allocated funds of ₹ 15.80 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 2021-22, a profit of ₹ 57.28 lakh was earned by beneficiaries for 20 ha of mangrove plantation whereas, during 2022-23 upto October, profit of ₹ 95 lakh was earned by beneficiaries on 77.44 ha of mangrove plantation.

* * * * *

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

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Note - Figures for the years 2010-11 to 2019-20 are provisional.

ANNEXURE 7.3

AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, PRODUCTION AND YIELD PER HECTARE
IN THE STATEArea : '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	2019-20	1,553	2,897	1,866	1,057	1,793	1,697	2,371	1,865	786
8	2020-21	1,561	3,291	2,109	1,126	2,071	1,839	2,320	2,186	942
9	2021-22	1,575	3,435	2,181	1,132	2,144	1,894	2,285	2,150	941

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	2019-20	673	512	761	1,322	2,150	1,626	6,976	9,218	1,321
8	2020-21	687	906	1,317	1,385	3,747	2,706	7,079	12,201	1,724
9	2021-22	667	619	928	1,393	3,714	2,667	7,052	12,062	1,710

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	2019-20	1,319	1,197	907	2,043	2,240	1,096	387	151	390
8	2020-21	1,340	1,450	1,082	2,231	2,397	1,074	401	207	517
9	2021-22	1,419	1,650	1,163	2,372	2,715	1,145	440	211	481

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	2019-20	341	151	444	226	110	487	4,316	3,849	892
8	2020-21	356	227	636	266	163	613	4,595	4,444	967
9	2021-22	380	184	484	210	127	605	4,821	4,887	1,014

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 7.3 (Concl.)

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

Foodgrains											
Sr. No.	Year	Total Foodgrains			Groundnut			Soyabean			
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	
(1)	(2)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	
1	1960-61	12,955	7,744	598	1,083	800	739	0	0	0	
2	1970-71	12,886	5,414	420	904	586	649	0	0	0	
3	1980-81	13,691	9,472	692	695	451	648	0	0	0	
4	1990-91	14,393	12,181	846	864	979	1,132	201	190	947	
5	2000-01	13,382	10,133	757	490	470	958	1,142	1,266	1,109	
6	2010-11	13,023	15,413	1,183	395	470	1,290	2,729	4,316	1,581	
7	2019-20	11,292	13,067	1,157	291	309	1,063	4,124	4,826	1,170	
8	2020-21	11,674	16,646	1,426	309	407	1,318	4,290	6,264	1,460	
9	2021-22	11,873	16,949	1,427	320	401	1,255	4,595	5,500	1,197	

Sr. No.	Year	Safflower			Other Oilseeds			All Oilseeds		
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)
1	1960-61	331	0	0	454	0	0	1,868	0	0
2	1970-71	406	102	252	408	65	159	1,718	753	438
3	1980-81	480	174	363	605	103	170	1,780	728	426
4	1990-91	634	258	408	1,127	455	404	2,826	1,882	666
5	2000-01	296	122	412	631	241	382	2,559	2,099	820
6	2010-11	173	94	544	331	176	532	3,628	5,056	1,394
7	2019-20	22	15	691	90	28	312	4,526	5,178	1,144
8	2020-21	21	12	569	105	36	343	4,725	6,719	1,422
9	2021-22	28	21	749	91	32	351	5,033	5,954	1,183

Cash crops											
Sr. No.	Year	Sugarcane			Cotton (lint)			Tobacco			
		Harvested Area	Production	Yield (in MT)	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	
(1)	(2)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(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	2019-20	822	69,313	84	4,491	6,639	251	0.5	0.8	1,815	
8	2020-21	1,143	1,11,642	98	4,545	10,110	378	0.6	1.2	2,015	
9	2021-22	1,489	1,39,159	93	4,410	7,791	300	0.5	0.8	1,505	

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

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

(2) Sugarcane Productivity in MT/ha

ANNEXURE 7.4

CROPWISE INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN THE STATE

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

Groups/Crops (1)	Weight (2)	1982-83 (3)	1990-91 (4)	2000-01 (5)	2010-11 (6)	2018-19 (7)	2019-20 (8)	2020-21 (9)	2021-22 (10)
1. Foodgrains -									
(a) Cereals -									
(i) Rice	9.49	87.4	106.1	87.4	122.1	148.3	131.2	149.0	155.6
(ii) Wheat	5.92	80.6	93.9	97.9	237.7	129.0	185.3	214.0	221.5
(iii) Jowar	22.16	95.5	121.1	81.4	70.5	24.4	38.1	44.6	43.7
(iv) Bajra	3.08	64.2	154.3	150.5	155.5	46.0	70.9	125.4	85.6
(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	1,479.5	1,642.5	3,006.7	3,004.2
(vii) Ragi	0.85	92.0	98.4	60.8	55.5	44.2	41.3	44.4	48.5
(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	51.9	160.2	100.7	54.9
Total - Cereals	42.22	88.5	115.7	91.9	134.2	84.9	100.1	130.2	129.2
(b) Pulses -									
(i) Gram	1.47	78.4	215.8	213.3	790.7	849.6	1,362.3	1,458.0	1651.2
(ii) Tur	5.45	96.1	105.2	166.0	245.3	209.7	300.8	364.5	414.6
(iii) Other pulses	3.52	112.5	160.0	150.0	196.5	108.1	98.8	143.1	125.2
Total - Pulses	10.44	99.2	139.2	167.3	305.6	265.6	382.2	444.0	491.1
Total - Foodgrains	52.66	90.6	120.4	106.8	168.2	120.7	156.0	192.4	200.9
2. Non-Foodgrains									
(a) Oil Seeds -									
(i) Groundnut	7.23	71.4	158.9	76.2	74.3	38.7	50.2	66.1	65.1
(ii) Sesamum	0.57	94.2	223.7	88.9	58.9	19.3	15.3	19.2	17.1
(iii) Rape, mustard and linseed	0.78	73.4	86.5	30.8	5.1	8.0	8.7	11.1	20.0
(iv) Castor seed	0.01	25.0	166.7	358.3	333.3	303.9	270.7	359.0	73.0
(v) Sunflower	0.57	76.8	609.8	352.3	267.3	14.5	24.4	24.5	22.7
Total - Oil seeds	9.16	73.3	184.8	90.6	79.8	33.7	43.1	56.2	55.7
(b) Fibres -									
(i) Cotton	9.89	110.4	128.6	123.6	512.3	452.0	455.2	693.1	534.1
(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	450.2	453.3	690.4	532.0
(c) Miscellaneous -									
(i) Sugarcane	25.97	114.3	158.2	186.9	297.2	338.4	261.3	421.0	524.6
(ii) Tobacco	0.14	68.3	117.3	138.1	32.7	11.9	12.3	17.7	11.8
(iii) Potato	0.22	84.2	120.9	121.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	685.2
(iv) Chilly	1.92	107.1	102.2	82.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	478.6
Total- Miscellaneous	28.25	113.3	153.9	179.0	273.4	311.2	240.3	387.0	520.2
Total - Non - Foodgrains	47.34	104.9	154.5	150.2	285.6	286.7	246.8	386.6	432.8
All Crops	100.00	97.4	136.5	127.4	223.8	199.3	199.0	284.3	310.7

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

N.A. Not Available

Note - Index numbers for 2018-19 to 2021-22 are provisional.

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

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

NA Not Available

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

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

(3) Figures for the years 2003-04 to 2021-22 are provisional.

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

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

Source – Chief Auditor, Water and Irrigation, Aurangabad under Water Resources Department * 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 [@]

Source - Livestock Census

Note - Details 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.

8 Industry and Co-operation



8. INDUSTRY AND CO-OPERATION

INDUSTRY

8.1 Availability of excellent infrastructure with investment friendly policies, conducive business environment and skilled manpower in the State has attracted industries in various sectors such as Automobiles & its Components, Electronic Systems Design & Manufacturing, Gems & Jewellery, Information Technology (IT) & Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES), Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals, Engineering, Textile, etc. Industrial parks, IT parks, logistic parks, mega textile hubs, smart industrial cities, plug-and-play infrastructure, connectivity to industrial clusters, incubation centres for startups, etc. have been developed in the State. The GoM has taken comprehensive measures like reducing the number of approvals for business, single window investor facilitation centre, etc.

Industrial Policy, 2019

8.2 Industrial Policy, 2019 is being implemented in the State since 1st April, 2019. The objectives of this policy are to retain State's leading position in attracting industrial investment by providing conducive business environment, to ensure high levels of employment generation primarily through Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) promotion and to promote an inclusive, regionally balanced & environmentally sustainable growth. Some of the identified thrust sectors are:

- Electric vehicle (manufacturing, infrastructure and servicing)
- Industry 4.0 (artificial intelligence, 3D printing, internet of things & robotics, nano technology)
- Integrated data centre parks
- Textiles machinery manufacturing
- Agro & food processing units
- IT & ITES
- Electronic system design & manufacturing (ESDM) and semi-conductor fabrication

Maharashtra Electric Vehicle Promotion Policy, 2018

8.2.1 Under 'Maharashtra Electric Vehicle Promotion Policy, 2018' declared in February, 2018, proposals from five electric vehicle manufacturing units and one battery manufacturing unit with proposed investment of ₹ 8,420 crore and 9,500 expected employment therein are in process.

8.2.2 GoM has announced 'Revised Maharashtra Electric Vehicle Policy, 2021' in July, 2021. The policy 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 atleast one Gigafactory for manufacturing of advanced chemistry cell batteries by 2023.

8.2.3 Under the revised policy ₹ 29,033 lakh incentives have been sanctioned for 64,337 electric vehicles, of which ₹ 11,827 lakh have been distributed for 16,824 electric vehicles upto January, 2023.

Industrial Investment in the State

8.3 Since adoption of liberalisation policy (August, 1991), in all 21,442 projects with an investment of ₹ 17,48,648 crore were approved upto November, 2022 in the State. Information regarding approved industrial projects including IEM/LOI/100 per cent EOU proposals in selected states is given in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1 Approved industrial projects[@] in selected states

State	2020		2021		2022 ⁺	
	Projects (no.)	Investment (₹ Crore)	Projects (no.)	Investment (₹ Crore)	Projects (no.)	Investment (₹ Crore)
Andhra Pradesh	59	9,727	47	9,373	49	15,581
Gujarat	220	46,141	214	92,566	168	98,159
Karnataka	120	1,62,492	114	61,726	97	68,931
Maharashtra	296	44,188	273	2,77,335	211	35,870
Tamil Nadu	76	6,807	115	29,636	61	8,575
Uttar Pradesh	91	11,384	114	17,278	65	10,156
All-India	1,432	4,14,620	1,489	7,71,428	1,065	4,08,201

[@] Includes IEM/LOI/100 per cent EOU proposals

⁺ upto November

Source: 1) Department for promotion of Industry & Internal Trade, GoI 2) Directorate of Industries, GoM

Magnetic Maharashtra 2.0

8.4 Magnetic Maharashtra 2.0 event was organised in June, 2020 in the State with an aim to attract investments and generate employment. From June, 2020 to December, 2022, the State signed 124 MoUs worth ₹ 2,74,202 crore of investments and expected employment of about 4.27 lakh. The share of investments from Renewable Energy, Information Technology and Steel Manufacturing sectors is about 70 per cent in total proposed investment.

8.4.1 In World Economic Forum's 53rd annual meet in Davos, Switzerland, the State signed 19 MoUs in Hi-tech & infrastructure, Energy, IT/ Fintech/ Data centres, Steel manufacturing and Agro & food processing sectors which have potential to bring in investments worth ₹ 1.37 lakh crore and creating employment opportunities more than one lakh.

Mega Projects

8.5 Mega Project Policy has been implemented in the State since 2005. Upto September, 2022 approval has been given to 738 mega projects in the State with proposed investment of ₹ 6,11,271 crore and expected employment of 6.72 lakh. Eligibility certificates have been issued to 256 projects with an investment of ₹ 1,35,972 crore & expected employment of about 1.76 lakh.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

8.6 The manufacturing and services categories of enterprises have been classified into Micro, Small and Medium enterprises (MSMEs) based on annual turnover along with investments in plant & machinery for manufacturing sector and equipments for service sector. To strengthen and promote the MSMEs various schemes are being implemented in the State. GoI launched *Udyam* Registration Portal on 1st July, 2020 to facilitate MSMEs with permanent registration number for ease of doing business. Upto November, 2022, total number of MSMEs in the State registered on *Udyam* registration portal were 20.43 lakh and employment therein was 108.67 lakh. Regionwise *Udyam* registration of MSMEs is given in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2 Regionwise Udyam registration of MSMEs

(Upto November, 2022)

Region	Micro enterprises		Small enterprises		Medium enterprises	
	Number	Employment (Lakh)	Number	Employment (Lakh)	Number	Employment (Lakh)
Kokan (Excl. Mumbai)	3,05,991	14.94	17,485	5.45	2,530	5.21
Mumbai [#]	3,98,573	17.68	10,007	2.76	931	1.33
Nashik	2,38,415	8.77	5,491	0.97	457	0.39
Pune	5,44,919	23.34	13,717	3.74	1,500	2.28
Aurangabad	2,36,844	8.94	4,073	0.62	406	0.26
Amravati	1,04,183	3.95	2,101	0.22	173	0.05
Nagpur	1,50,952	6.49	4,232	0.87	459	0.37
All	19,79,877	84.13	57,106	14.63	6,456	9.91

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

including City and Suburban

Foreign Direct Investment

8.7 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 8.3.

Table 8.3 FDI inflows in selected states

(₹ Crore)

State	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺	Cumulative Inflows
			(April, 2000 - September, 2022)
Gujarat	20,169	26,866	3,69,990 (9.7)
Karnataka	1,63,795	41,678	5,51,044 (14.4)
Maharashtra	1,14,964	62,425	10,88,502[#] (28.5)
Tamil Nadu	22,396	12,272	2,42,396 (6.3)
Telangana	11,964	7,578	NA
All-India	4,37,188	2,10,156	38,22,359

Including Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu upto September, 2019

NA: Not available

+ upto September

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

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

Exports from Maharashtra

8.8 The main products exported from the State are gems & jewellery, petrochemicals, engineering items, metal & metal products, drugs & pharmaceuticals, textiles & readymade garments, agro-based products and plastic & plastic items. As per Industrial Policy, 2019, GoM has set up Maharashtra Export Promotion Council to facilitate export promotion. GoI has initiated 'One District One Product' scheme and GoM has set up District Export Promotion Councils to make every district an emerging export hub. Exports from Maharashtra and All-India are given in Table 8.4.

Table 8.4 Exports from Maharashtra and All-India

(₹ Crore)

Year	Maharashtra	All-India
2020-21	4,31,532	21,59,043
2021-22	5,45,084	31,47,021
2022-23 ⁺	2,47,141	15,34,443

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM + upto August

IT Parks

8.9 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.

8.9.1 Participation of private sector has been invited for creating world class infrastructure for IT industry. Since inception of IT and ITES policy upto end of October, 2022, in all 577 private IT parks are approved which are located in Pune (203), Mumbai city & Mumbai suburban (186), Thane (172), Nagpur (5), Nashik (5), Aurangabad (4), Wardha (1) and Raigad (1) districts.

Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor

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

8.10.1 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 November, 2022, about 839 ha area of Shendra and 1,006 ha area of Bidkin is developed. In all 191 plots of about 303 ha have been allotted to the investors. Total investment in AURIC is about ₹ 6,000 crore and employment generated is about 10,500. 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.

Industrial Cluster Development Programme

8.11 Industrial Cluster Development Programme for holistic development of the micro and small enterprises is being implemented in the State. Improvement of technology, skills & quality, capacity building, market access, access to capital, creation/ upgradation of infrastructure facilities, setting-up of common facility centres (CFCs), etc. are being addressed under the programme. Financial support in terms of grants-in-aid upto 70 to 90 per cent is being given by GoI.

8.11.1 **Micro, Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme:** GoI has approved 38 industrial cluster projects in the State and has released total grants of ₹ 191.13 crore. Of these, 18 cluster projects are operational upto December, 2022 and CFCs therein are available to the units in these clusters.

8.11.2 **Maharashtra State Industrial Cluster Development Programme:** Under the programme, development of 209 cluster projects has been initiated by GoM. Of these, 98 cluster projects have been approved for establishment of CFCs. Upto December, 2022 in all 48 CFCs are operational and expenditure of ₹ 210.21 crore was incurred.

Business Reforms Action Plan

8.12 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.

Maharashtra Industry, Trade and Investment Facilitation Cell

8.13 GoM has launched online one stop shop Maharashtra Industry, Trade and Investment Facilitation Cell (MAITRI) to promote investments in the State and facilitate business partnerships. MAITRI functions as a clearing house for all investment related information by providing services for existing and prospective investors to get comprehensive information about the investment process. The State has initiated *Maha-Parvana*, single permission system through MAITRI for all proposals of foreign direct investment and new industrial units having investment of ₹ 50 crore or more. MAITRI has integrated 119 services rendered through 15 departments. Upto January, 2023, in all 2.78 lakh applications have been received, of which 2.69 lakh applications were addressed. Upto January, 2023, MAITRI resolved 3,905 grievances out of 3,945 grievances.

Package Scheme of Incentives

8.14 To encourage balanced regional growth and dispersal of industries to the industrially less developed areas, GoM is implementing a Package Scheme of Incentives (PSI) for new or expansion units located in such regions. Since its inception in 1964, the scheme was amended from time to time. Under PSI-2019, eligible units in the 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 8.5.

Table 8.5 Disbursement under Package Scheme of Incentives

Particulars	Disbursement (₹ Crore)		
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
Industrial promotion subsidy			
Mega Projects	1,014	3,674	1,001
Large Scale Industries	638	808	110
MSMEs	477	537	431
Other incentives			
Large Scale Industries	21	67	55
MSMEs	94	152	153
Electric Vehicle	6	62	50
Total	2,250	5,300	1,800

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

+ upto October

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation

8.15 Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) is the premier industrial infrastructure development agency of GoM. MIDC has built industrial areas, Special Economic Zones (SEZs), Silver Zones and specialised parks for IT, Bio Technology, Wine (grape processing) & Gems. As on 31st December, 2022 MIDC has built 290 industrial areas of which 143 are large industrial areas, 108 are mini-industrial areas and 39 are growth centres.

Table 8.6 Information of industrial units in MIDC area

(As on 31st December, 2022)

Region	Units (no.)	Investment (₹ Crore)	Employment (Lakh)	Developed plots (no.)
Kokan (Excl. Mumbai)	14,266	84,702	4.84	13,878
Mumbai [#]	1,012	20,685	1.39	9,131
Nashik	8,988	13,569	1.21	9,887
Pune	15,687	1,67,801	9.55	28,612
Aurangabad	10,215	31,525	1.01	20,139
Amravati	2,836	11,229	0.59	8,998
Nagpur	4,020	50,034	1.30	9,605
Total	57,024	3,79,545	19.89	1,00,250

Source: MIDC, GoM

[#] including City and Suburban

8.15.1 MIDC offers ready-to-move-in factory environment under plug & play infrastructure equipped with advanced utilities and affordable pricing structure with sectoral tailoring. MIDC is allocating over 40,000 acre of land for this, which is spread across Mumbai-Thane-Raigad (15,000 acre), Pune-Chakan-Talegaon-Satara (8,000 acre), Nashik-Malegaon-Ahmednagar (5,000 acre), Aurangabad (AURIC, DMIC)-Jalna (8,000 acre) and Nagpur-Amravati (4,000 acre). 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 8.6.

Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation

8.16 Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (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 8.7.

Table 8.7 Turnover of MSSIDC

(₹ Crore)			
Item	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
Marketing assistance	21.03	4.22	2.48
Others	7.90	0.86	0.64
Total	28.93	5.08	3.12

Source: MSSIDC

+ upto December

Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board

8.17 The main functions of Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board (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 ₹ 63.87 crore has been disbursed in the form of subsidy to KVI units in 2021-22 and ₹ 39.48 crore has been disbursed in 2022-23 upto December. Performance of KVI units in the State is given in Table 8.8.

Table 8.8 Performance of KVI units

Year	Units assisted (Lakh)	Value of production (₹ Crore)	Employment (Lakh)
2020-21	1.77	1,825	3.7
2021-22	1.82	1,827	3.8
2022-23 ⁺	1.84	1,950	3.9

Source: MSKVIB

+ upto December

Maharashtra State Innovation Society

8.18 Maharashtra State Innovative Start Up Policy, 2018 aims to accelerate economic growth and generate employment opportunities by encouraging entrepreneurs to design novel solutions in emerging sectors viz. bio-technology, artificial intelligence, internet of things, clean energy, etc. as well as revamping the traditional sectors. Establishing a network of business incubators, cultivating entrepreneurial mind-sets among students, connecting relevant stakeholders, simplify the regulatory environment and make strategic investment is the holistic approach of the policy. Maharashtra State Innovation Society (MSInS) is the nodal agency for implementation of the policy. Out of total 85,688 startups in India, the State has 16,014 startups upto December, 2022. Some of the initiatives of MSInS are:

- i) 'Maharashtra Startup Week' is being organised every year since June, 2018 in which, every year 24 startups with innovative solutions get a work order of ₹ 15 lakh each. Since inception upto December, 2022 more than 5,500 startups participated, of these, 120 startups are awarded work orders for pilot projects within the State.

- ii) The State has allocated more than ₹ 500 crore as venture funding for startups and MSMEs (Maharashtra Defence and Aerospace Venture Fund (₹ 330 crore), Maharashtra Social Venture Fund (₹ 120 crore) and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Fund for SC/ST Entrepreneurs (₹ 80 crore)).
- iii) In collaboration with industries and educational institutions in the State, the MSInS has established incubators in institutions with expertise in various sectors to create a conducive environment for the development of startups and create successful entrepreneurs. Each incubator is eligible to get ₹ five crore in five years subject to periodic performance. By November, 2022 MSInS has set up 18 incubators and disbursed ₹ 10 crore.
- iv) Maharashtra Startup *Yatra* was organised on 15th August, 2022 across the State to create awareness about entrepreneurship and innovation. In all, 2,630 innovators participated in the *Yatra* and shortlisted 20 winners were given cash prizes and are eligible for pre-incubation support.
- v) MSInS has established women entrepreneurship cell to support women led startups. Through this cell training about hard and soft entrepreneurial skills was given virtually to 120 women entrepreneurs upto December, 2022.

Table 8.9 Number of startups and employment therein for selected states

(no.)

- vi) Upto December, 2022, reimbursement of ₹ 49.15 lakh was given to 41 startups for charges paid for domestic as well as international patent applications.
- vii) Upto December, 2022, reimbursement of ₹ 20.97 lakh was given to 31 startups as a part of quality testing cost.

State	As on 31 st December, 2022	
	Startups	Employment
Andhra Pradesh	1,341	12,557
Gujarat	6,180	64,423
Karnataka	10,139	1,13,546
Maharashtra	16,014	1,67,571
Tamil Nadu	5,004	48,898
Uttar Pradesh	7,957	78,950

Source: MSInS

8.18.1 Number of startups and employment therein for selected states is given in Table 8.9

Mining

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

8.19.1 As on 31st March, 2022, in all 172 major mineral mines were functional in the State with employment of 47,541 therein. The total value of minerals extracted during 2021-22 was ₹ 11,620 crore. The total value of minerals extracted during 2022-23 upto September was ₹ 4,416 crore. The production of coal was highest among all the minerals followed by limestone. During 2021-22, about 565.21 lakh MT coal worth ₹ 9,896 crore was extracted (about 85 per cent of total value of minerals extracted). The minerals production in the State is given in Annexure 8.1.

Textile

8.20 The State produces ample quantity of cotton & silk and fairly good quantity of wool. In addition to that, it also produces large quantity of non-conventional yarn from bamboo, banana, *ghaypat*, *ambadi* and coir. State Textile Policy, 2018-23 focuses on revival of the textile industry and aims at reducing the gap in the production & processing. It is expected to attract investments of ₹ 36,000 crore and employment generation of 10 lakh.

8.20.1 **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.

8.20.2 **Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme** : Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) was introduced by GoI in 1999 to facilitate the textile industry with new and appropriate technology for making the textile industry globally competitive. Under Textile Policy, 2018-23 of the State, 3,026 textile projects have been linked with TUFS for interest subsidy on long term loans. Of these projects, during 2021-22 interest & capital subsidy of ₹ 79.73 crore was given to 272 projects and during 2022-23 upto October, ₹ 52.58 crore was given to 80 projects.

8.20.3 **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 928 units functioning in these textile parks with total employment of 40,171.

Tourism

8.21 Tourism is one of the fastest growing sectors in the State, generating substantial foreign exchange and also creating significant employment prospects. The State is one of the most popular tourist destinations in India, offering a diverse range of experiences from beaches, wildlife sanctuaries, hill stations, natural caves, waterfalls, forts, colourful festivals, ancient pilgrimage shrines, museums and historical monuments. The State has always attracted tourists from different states and countries. According to 'India Tourism Statistics, 2022' report, the State ranked fifth in domestic tourist visits and second in foreign tourist visits during 2021. Statewise number of tourist visits to the most popular states for tourism is given in Table 8.10.

Table 8.10 Statewise number of tourist visits

(Lakh)

State	Domestic			Foreign		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Andhra Pradesh	2,370.5	708.3	932.8	2.8	0.7	0.3
Gujarat	588.6	194.6	245.3	6.0	2.1	0.1
Karnataka	2,279.3	774.5	813.3	6.1	1.7	0.7
Kerala	183.8	49.9	75.4	11.8	3.4	0.6
Maharashtra	1,492.9	392.3	435.7	55.3	12.6	1.9
Rajasthan	522.2	151.2	219.8	16.1	4.5	0.3
Tamil Nadu	4,948.7	1,406.5	1,153.4	68.7	12.3	0.6
Uttar Pradesh	5,358.6	861.2	1,097.1	47.5	8.9	0.4
All India	23,219.8	6,102.2	6,776.3	314.1	71.7	10.5

source: India Tourism Statistics, 2022 report

8.21.1 Maharashtra Tourism Policy, 2016 aims to make the State a leading tourist destination by 2025 and attract investments to the tune of ₹ 30,000 crore along with creation of one million additional jobs in this industry. Upto December, 2021 there were 1,473 Bed & Breakfast entrepreneurs and 141 *Mahabhraman* entrepreneurs in the State. During 2020-21, in all 10 proposals with expected investments of ₹ 284.53 crore have been received, of which four proposals with expected investment of ₹ 162.35 crore have been sanctioned.

8.21.2 The State has announced Agro-tourism Policy in September, 2020. Rural development through agro-tourism, ensuring market to agricultural produce, encouraging agriculture-related businesses, exhibiting folk art & traditions, providing employment to rural women & youth and providing information & experience of farm related activities to the urbanites are the objectives of the policy. Individual farmers, agriculture co-operative societies, agriculture research centres, agriculture colleges & universities and companies/partnership firms set up by farmers are eligible for setting up agro-tourism centres. These enterprises are eligible for loans and other tax benefits. Upto December, 2022, in all 777 applications have been received to start a new business in agro tourism, of which 472 applications are sanctioned.

8.21.3 Beach Shack Policy announced in August, 2020, allows setting up of temporary eco-friendly and Coastal Regulation Zone compliant beach shacks, deck beds, umbrellas and common beach facility centres along the Kokan coast. Popular beaches viz. Kelwe & Bordi in Palghar, Diveagar & Varsoli in Raigad, Aare Ware & Guhagar in Ratnagiri and Kunkeshwar & Tarkarli in Sindhudurg have been selected for this project.

8.21.4 Hospitality is the major service industry in tourism sector. The State has awarded 'industry status' to this sector and a single-window clearance for licensing in order to promote ease of doing business for hospitality sector has been introduced. GoM has reduced the number of permissions/ approvals/ licenses from 70 to 10. Upto December, 2022, in all 507 applications have been received to start a new business in hospitality sector.

8.21.5 GoM approved Caravan Tourism Policy in March, 2021 to develop tourism in offbeat destinations like remote villages having a meagre number of hotels & resorts facilities, reserved sites where any permanent construction is prohibited and some of the peculiar places of sea shores, historical forts, mountain ranges, hill stations, rivers, rich forests, historical heritages, caves and dams. The policy aims to provide safe travel, incentives to tour operators and boost employment opportunities by creating a well-managed system for providing all required facilities to the tourists with the help of caravan and campervan. Upto November, 2022, in all 16 applications received, of which six applications are sanctioned.

8.21.6 The State approved new Adventure Tourism Policy in August, 2021 which covers more than 25 adventure activities like trekking, paragliding, water rappelling, river rafting, biking, rock climbing, scuba diving, etc. Upto November, 2022, in all 1,056 applications received, of which 383 applications are sanctioned.

Annual Survey of Industries

8.22 Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is the major source of industrial statistics. It provides estimates of various aggregates like input, fixed & working capital, employment, output, value added, etc. pertaining to registered manufacturing sector. 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. As per ASI 2019-20 results, selected characteristics of industries based on ASI are given in Table 8.11.

Table 8.11 Selected characteristics of industries based on ASI

(₹ Crore)

Characteristics	2018-19			2019-20		
	Maharashtra	All-India	Per cent to All-India	Maharashtra	All-India	Per cent to All-India
Industries (no.)	25,972	2,42,395	10.7	25,610	2,46,504	10.4
Employment (lakh)	20.35	162.80	12.5	20.38	166.24	12.3
Fixed capital	4,23,831	34,66,070	12.2	4,33,204	36,41,352	11.6
Working capital	1,35,788	8,08,665	16.8	1,35,168	8,83,301	15.3
Total output	13,30,560	92,81,799	14.3	12,39,769	89,83,301	13.8
Total input	10,98,176	77,43,780	14.2	10,23,908	74,97,556	13.7
Gross value added	2,32,383	15,38,019	15.1	2,15,860	14,85,745	14.5
Net value added	1,96,218	12,76,466	15.4	1,77,936	12,12,648	14.7
Profit	80,252	5,56,523	14.4	60,662	4,69,473	12.9

Source: National Statistical Office, GoI

8.22.3 Major industries in terms of total value of output during 2019-20 were food products & beverages (15.4 per cent), chemicals & chemical products (13.0 per cent), basic metals (11.4 per cent), motor vehicles, trailers & semi trailers (10.0 per cent), coke & refined petroleum products (8.9 per cent) and machinery & equipment, repair & installation of machinery & equipment (8.4 per cent). These industry groups accounted for 67.1 per cent value of output of all industries and 66.6 per cent of fixed capital during 2019-20. Selected indicators based on ASI are given in Table 8.12. Selected characteristics of industries in the State (based on ASI) are given in Annexure 8.2.

Table 8.12 Selected indicators based on ASI

(₹ Lakh)

Indicator	2018-19		2019-20	
	Maharashtra	All-India	Maharashtra	All-India
a) Per factory				
Investment in fixed capital	1,632	1,430	1,652	1,477
Value of goods & services produced	5,123	3,829	4,841	3,644
Net value added	755	527	695	492
Workers (no.)	57	53	57	53
b) Per worker				
Net value added	13.3	10.0	12.2	9.3
Annual wages	2.1	1.7	2.2	1.8

Source: National Statistical Office, GoI

Index of Industrial Production

8.23 All-India Index of Industrial Production (IIP) measures changes in level of production and therefore, is free from influences of price changes. This indicator tracks manufacturing activity in various sectors of the economy and hence it is of paramount importance to the Government for framing policies and to various organisations as well. All-India IIP is compiled by National

Statistical Office, GoI on monthly basis. Groupwise and use-based categorywise All-India IIP is given in Table 8.13. Series of IIP at All-India is given in Annexure 8.3.

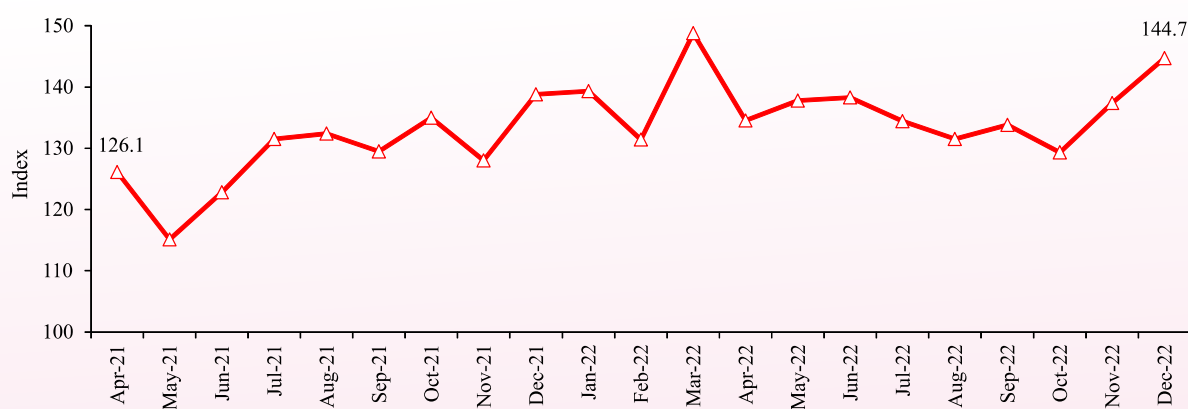
Table 8.13 Groupwise and use-based categorywise All-India IIP

(Base Year 2011-12=100)

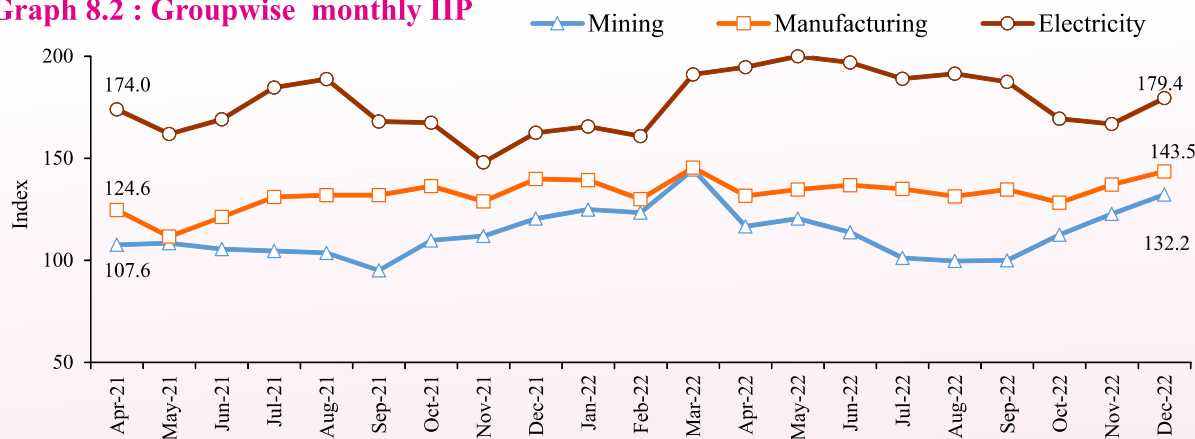
Item	Weight	Average IIP (April to December)		
		2021-22	2022-23	Per cent change
General Index	100.00	128.8	135.7	5.4
Groupwise				
Mining	14.37	107.4	113.2	5.4
Manufacturing	77.63	128.6	134.8	4.8
Electricity	7.99	169.3	186.0	9.9
Use-based Category				
Primary goods	34.05	125.9	135.7	7.8
Capital goods	8.22	84.9	96.9	14.1
Intermediate goods	17.22	141.4	147.7	4.5
Infrastructure/ construction goods	12.34	144.2	155.2	7.6
Consumer durables	12.84	111.7	115.5	3.4
Consumer non-durables	15.33	146.5	144.7	(-).1.2

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

Graph 8.1 : Monthly IIP (General)



Graph 8.2 : Groupwise monthly IIP



CO-OPERATION

8.24 The co-operative movement is a platform to organise people, raise capital and carry out economic & social activities collectively, which adds to their income & generates employment. Initially the movement started in the field of agricultural credit, subsequently, it spread in other sectors such as agro-processing, credit & banking, marketing, dairy, storage, textiles, housing, etc.

8.25 As on 31st March, 2022 there were about 2.23 lakh co-operative societies in the State. Of which, about 54 per cent were co-operative housing societies. Information about co-operative societies is given in Table 8.14 and details of co-operative societies in the State are given in Annexure 8.4.

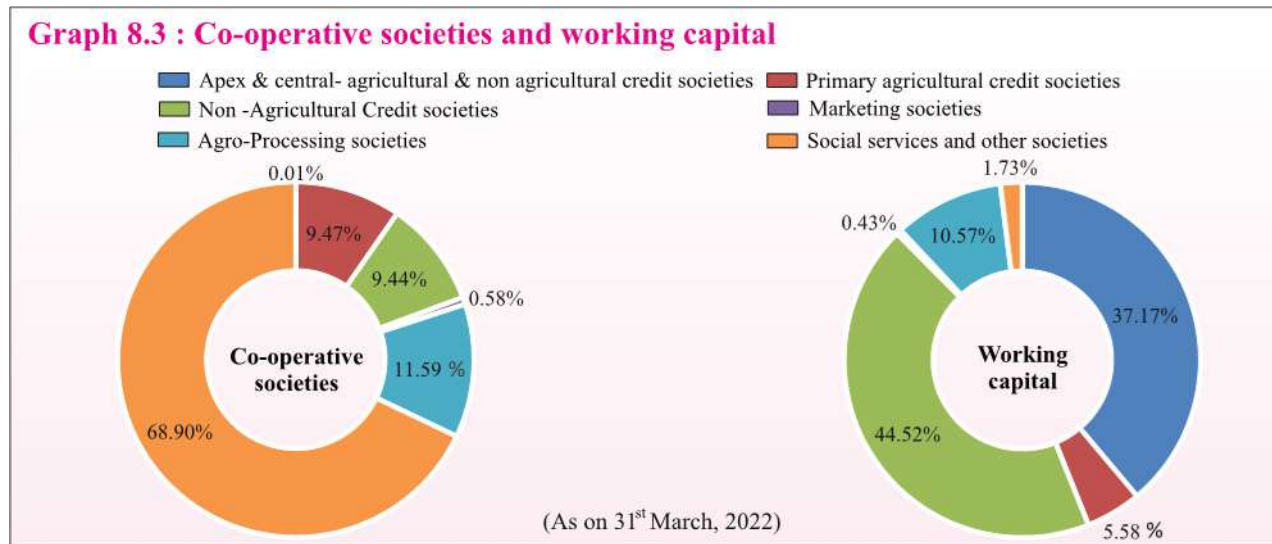
Table 8.14 Information about co-operative societies

Particulars	2020	2021	2022*	(As on 31 st March)
				Per cent change in 2022 over 2021
Societies (no.)	2,12,951	2,17,410	2,22,738	2.5
Members (lakh)	575	581	590	1.6
Paid-up share capital (₹ Crore)	26,564	26,541	24,862	(-6.3)
<i>Of which, GoM</i>	3,929	3,648	3,531	(-3.2)
Working capital (₹ Crore)	4,24,402	4,49,966	4,69,010	4.2
Deposits (₹ Crore)	2,27,505	2,31,768	2,37,993	2.7
Loans advanced (₹ Crore)	1,65,741	1,60,129	1,59,453	(-0.4)
Societies in profit (no.)	56,657	56,992	57,985	1.7
Societies in loss (no.)	37,018	38,449	38,549	0.3
Loans outstanding (₹ Crore)	1,70,378	1,87,651	1,93,319	3.0

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

* Provisional

Graph 8.3 : Co-operative societies and working capital



Apex and District Central Co-operative Banks

8.26 Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd. is the apex co-operative bank in the State. At district level 31 District Central Co-operative Banks are working. Information of Apex and District Central Co-operative Banks is given in Table 8.15.

Table 8.15 Information of Apex and District Central Co-operative Banks(As on 31st March)

Particulars	2020	2021	2022*	Per cent change in 2022 over 2021
Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd.				
Members (no.)	2,000	2,000	2,000	0.0
Working capital (₹ Crore)	33,454	34,704	36,367	4.8
Deposits (₹ Crore)	20,849	20,308	21,067	3.7
Loans advanced (₹ Crore)	25,485	21,219	20,592	(-)3.0
Loans outstanding (₹ Crore)	20,817	23,295	25,960	11.4
Loans overdue (₹ Crore)	1,569	1,673	1,756	5.0
District Central Co-operative Banks (31)				
Members (lakh)	2.01	2.00	2.00	0.0
Working capital (₹ Crore)	1,10,083	1,32,783	1,37,892	3.8
Deposits (₹ Crore)	91,541	98,877	1,03,090	4.3
Loans advanced (₹ Crore)	39,863	41,988	41,954	(-)0.1
Loans outstanding (₹ Crore)	57,549	63,818	61,358	(-)3.9
Loans overdue (₹ Crore)	15,111	18,649	14,884	(-)20.2

Source : Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd.

* Provisional

Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies

8.27 Short term agricultural credit, mainly for seasonal agricultural operations, is provided by Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS). As on 31st March, 2022 there were 21,097 PACS in the State which include 20 farmer service societies and 856 *adivasi* co-operative societies having about 0.66 lakh and 7.39 lakh members respectively. Information of PACS is given in Table 8.16.

Table 8.16 Information of PACS(As on 31st March)

Particulars	2020	2021	2022*	Per cent change in 2022 over 2021
Societies (no.)	20,744	20,897	21,097	1.0
Members (lakh)	153	153	155	1.3
Working capital (₹ Crore)	23,886	24,145	26,159	8.3
Own funds (₹ Crore)	4,985	4,944	5,265	6.5
Share capital (₹ Crore)	3,485	3,428	3,726	8.7
<i>Of which, GoM</i>	8.80	9.70	10.60	9.3
Loanee members (lakh)	30.83	30.72	30.50	(-)0.7
<i>Of which, 1) Marginal farmers (upto one ha)</i>	8.95	9.01	8.59	(-)4.7
<i>2) Small farmers (one to two ha)</i>	7.80	7.83	7.57	(-)3.3
Loans disbursed (₹ Crore)	13,816	12,941	13,072	1.0
<i>Of which, disbursed to Small & Marginal farmers</i>	6,068	5,739	5,549	(-)3.3
Loans outstanding (₹ Crore)	14,512	18,019	19,753	9.6
Loans recovered (₹ Crore)	11,179	9,413	9,079	(-)3.5
Loans overdue (₹ Crore)	5,824	6,089	5,986	(-)1.7
Societies in profit (no.)	10,070	9,944	10,722	7.8
Societies in loss (no.)	10,383	10,442	9,645	(-)7.6

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

* Provisional

Agro-processing Co-operative Societies

8.28 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 registered under The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960 are constituents of agro-processing co-operative societies. As on 31st March, 2022 there were 25,816 agro-processing co-operatives having about 66 lakh members.

8.29.1 As on 31st March, 2022 there were 175 registered co-operative sugar factories in the State. Information of co-operative sugar factories is given in Table 8.17.

Table 8.17 Information of co-operative sugar factories

Particulars	2020	2021	2022*	(As on 31 st March)
				Per cent change in 2022 over 2021
Registered co-operative factories (no.)	175	175	175	0.0
Factories in production (no.)	79	95	101	6.3
Members ('00)	27,093	26,582	27,058	1.8
Share capital of GoM(₹ Crore)	1,304.88	1,310.85	1,315.21	0.3
Average TCD [#] capacity (lakh MT)	5.65	7.95	8.01	0.8
Sugarcane crushed (lakh MT)	532.95	969.60	1,322.32	36.4
Sugar produced (lakh MT)	59.82	101.46	137.35	35.4
Average extraction (per cent)	11.22	11.16	11.25	0.8
Average sugarcane price (₹ /MT)				
a) FRP	2,566	2,588	2,514	(-2.9)
b) Actual paid by factories	2,160	2,359	2,617	10.9
Molasses (lakh MT)	13.47	22.59	27.82	23.2
No. of factories having				
a) Distillery plants	68	68	78	14.7
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.)	30	26	28	7.7
Factories in loss(no.)	65	67	37	(-44.8)

TCD Tonnes Crushed per Day

FRP Fair & Remunerative Price

* Provisional

Source : Office of the Sugar Commissioner, GoM

8.29.2 As on 31st March, 2022 there were 13,746 co-operative dairy societies and 81 co-operative dairy unions in the State. Information of co-operative dairy societies and dairy unions is given in Table 8.18.

Table 8.18 Information of co-operative dairy societies and dairy unions

Particulars	(As on 31 st March)					
	Co-operative dairy societies			Co-operative dairy unions		
	2021	2022*	Per cent change	2021	2022*	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	13,235	13,746	3.9	79	81	2.5
Members (lakh)	12.47	12.98	4.1	1.39	1.47	5.8
Share capital (₹ Crore)	13.28	14.04	5.7	82.37	83.27	1.1
Working capital (₹ Crore)	28.15	28.42	1.0	90.18	90.63	0.5
Milk procured (₹ Crore)	316.67	326.79	3.2	984.27	985.34	0.1
Milk & milk products sold (₹ Crore)	471.36	492.57	4.5	1,245.30	1,249.86	0.4
Societies in profit (no.)	7,911	8,204	3.7	62	66	6.5
Societies in loss(no.)	5,324	5,542	4.1	17	15	(-11.8)

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Dairy Development Department, GoM

* Provisional

8.29.3 As on 31st March, 2022 there were 76 co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies in the State. Information of co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies is given in Table 8.19.

8.29.4 As on 31st March, 2022 there were 208 co-operative spinning mills in the State, of which 71 were working. Information of co-operative spinning mills is given in Table 8.20.

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

(As on 31st March)

Particulars	2021	2022*	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	76	76	0.0
<i>Of which</i> , in production	70	70	0.0
Members ('00)	1,005	973	(-)3.2
Share capital (₹ Crore)	7.83	7.86	0.4
<i>Of which</i> , GoM	2.05	2.09	2.0
Working capital (₹ Crore)	73.83	76.85	4.1
Raw cotton ginned (MT)	27.0	23.29	(-)13.7
Societies in profit (no.)	18	11	(-)38.9
Societies in loss (no.)	52	59	13.5

* Provisional

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

Table 8.20 Information of co-operative spinning mills

(As on 31st March)

Particulars	2021*	2022*	Per cent change
Number of mills	210	208	(-)0.1
<i>Of which</i> , in production	71	71	0.0
Members ('00)	4,923	4,823	(-)2.0
Share capital (₹ Crore)	1,886.13	1,938.13	2.8
<i>Of which</i> , GoM	1,676.56	1,653.39	(-)1.4
Working capital (₹ Crore)	5,142.78	6,099.49	18.6
No. of spindles (lakh)	15.95	15.78	(-)1.1
Value of Yarn produced	2,125.45	2,764.80	30.1
Mills in profit (no.)	8	12	50.0
Mills in loss (no.)	39	59	51.3

* Provisional

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Textiles, GoM

8.29.5 As on 31st March, 2022 there were 650 co-operative handloom and 1,694 powerloom co-operative societies in the State. Information of co-operative handloom & co-operative powerloom societies is given in Table 8.21.

Table 8.21 Information of co-operative handloom & co-operative powerloom societies

(As on 31st March)

Particulars	Handloom			Powerloom		
	2021*	2022*	Per cent change	2021*	2022*	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	644	650	0.9	1,682	1,694	0.7
Members ('00)	596.60	602.00	0.9	814.63	820.49	0.7
Share capital (₹ Crore)	8.05	7.82	(-)2.9	176.14	175.83	(-)0.2
<i>Of which</i> , State Govt.	1.69	1.64	(-)3.0	56.74	52.97	(-)6.6
Working capital (₹ Crore)	9.04	9.33	3.2	1,058.17	1,038.36	(-)1.9
No. of looms ('000)	3.68	2.90	(-)21.2	14.19	14.26	0.5
Production value (₹ Crore)	30.25	44.34	46.6	69.24	78.51	13.4
Societies in profit (no.)	216	128	(-)40.7	134	115	(-)14.2
Societies in loss (no.)	428	517	20.8	1,475	1,473	(-)0.1

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Textiles, GoM

* Provisional

Fisheries co-operative societies

8.30 As on 31st March, 2022 there were 3,218 primary fisheries co-operative societies, 37 fisheries co-operative unions and one federation working in the State. Information of fisheries co-operative societies is given in Table 8.22.

Table 8.22 Information of fisheries co-operative societies

(As on 31 st March)			
Particulars	2021	2022*	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	3,205	3,218	0.4
Members (lakh)	3.25	3.27	0.6
Share capital (₹ Crore)	69.80	69.85	0.1
<i>Of which, GoM</i>	55.67	55.67	0.0
Working capital (₹ Crore)	251.90	252.05	0.1
Fish & fish products sold (₹ Crore)	708.11	712.19	0.6
Societies in profit(no.)	1,985	2,010	1.3
Societies in loss (no.)	1,220	1,208	(-)1.0

Source :Office of the Commissioner of Fisheries, GoM

* Provisional

Co-operative marketing societies

8.31 Co-operative marketing societies have a three-tier organisational structure. The Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. is the apex body. The District Co-operative Marketing Societies and the Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies are functioning at district and village level respectively. Information of co-operative marketing societies is given in Table 8.23.

Table 8.23 Information of co-operative marketing societies

(As on 31 st March)			
Particulars	2021	2022*	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	1,370	1,291	(-)5.8
Members (lakh)	10.41	10.51	1.0
Share capital (₹ Crore)	96.00	97.00	1.0
<i>Of which, GoM</i>	24.1	24.71	2.5
Working capital (₹ Crore)	1,897	2,029	7.0
Sales (₹ Crore)			
(a) Agriculture produce	3,649	3,497	(-)4.2
(b) Fertilisers	744	738	(-)0.8
(c) Seeds	118	137	16.1
(d) Consumer goods	443	455	2.7
Societies in profit (no.)	625	626	0.2
Societies in loss (no.)	613	644	5.1

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

* Provisional

Non-Agricultural co-operative credit societies

8.32 As on 31st March, 2022 there were 21,030 non-agricultural co-operative credit societies, of which 13,955 were urban co-operative credit societies, 6,620 were salary earners co-operative credit societies and 455 urban co-operative banks. About 24 per cent non-agricultural co-operative credit societies were in loss and 15 per cent urban co-operative banks in the State were under liquidation. Information of non-agricultural co-operative credit societies is given in Table 8.24.

Table 8.24 Information of non-agricultural co-operative credit societies(As on 31st March)

Particulars	2021	2022*	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	21,006	21,030	0.1
Members (lakh)	280.85	283.91	1.1
Deposits (₹ Crore)	1,09,984	1,10,893	0.8
Own funds (₹ Crore)	27,562	29,033	5.3
Share capital (₹ Crore)	12,310	13,422	9.0
<i>Of which, GoM</i>	1.0	0.9	(-)10.0
Working capital (₹ Crore)	2,02,664	2,08,784	3.0
Loans advanced (₹ Crore)	80,726	80,778	0.1
Loans outstanding (₹ Crore)	75,788	78,682	3.8
Loans recovered (₹ Crore)	56,501	54,308	(-)3.9
Loans overdue (₹ Crore)	11,448	12,272	7.2
Societies in profit (no.)	14,994	14,940	(-)0.4
Societies in loss (no.)	5,006	5,022	0.3

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

*Provisional

Co-operative Consumer Societies

8.33 Maharashtra State Co-operative Consumer Federation is the apex body which controls the functions of the wholesale consumer stores working at district level. These wholesale consumer stores distribute goods to primary consumer stores. As on 31st March, 2022 there were 129 wholesale co-operative consumer stores and 1,560 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 8.25.

Table 8.25 Information of co-operative consumer federation, wholesale & primary co-operative consumer stores(As on 31st March)

Particulars	Co-operative Consumer federation		Wholesale Co-operative consumer store		Primary Co-operative consumer store	
	2021	2022*	2021	2022*	2021	2022*
Number	1	1	129	129	1,610	1,560
Members ('00)	6.85	6.85	3,458	3,579	12,965	13,428
Share capital (₹ Crore)	0.51	0.51	21.54	22.15	89.87	95.85
<i>Of which, GoM</i>	-	-	3.59	3.71	4.38	4.64
Consumer stores in profit (no.)	1	1	76	71	954	928
Consumer stores in loss(no.)	-	-	53	58	630	625

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

8.34 As on 31st March, 2022 there were 1,20,540 co-operative housing societies having about 36 lakh members in the State of which conveyance of 11,507 societies was done by developer/owner and deemed conveyance of 16,619 societies was done.

8.35 There were 10,915 labour contract co-operative societies having about 5.53 lakh members and 257 forest labour co-operative societies with 0.64 lakh members as on 31st March, 2022.

Maharashtra State Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.

8.36 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 8.26.

Table 8.26 Information of Maharashtra State Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.

(As on 31st March)

Particulars	2021	2022*	Per cent change
Members (no.)	10,249	10,240	(-)0.1
Working capital (₹ Crore)	90.85	91.29	0.5
Gross loans distributed (₹ Crore)	644.00	644.00	0.0
Loans outstanding (₹ Crore)	45.55	44.14	(-)3.1
Loans recovered (₹ Crore)	5.43	4.35	(-)19.9
Loans overdue (₹ Crore)	18.64	17.09	(-)8.3

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

* Provisional

Licensed money lenders

8.37 Apart from agriculture and non-agricultural credit societies, the State permitted licensed money lenders to provide loans to individuals. Licenses are issued by the Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar Co-operative Societies. Information of licensed money lenders is given in Table 8.27.

Table 8.27 Information of licensed money lenders

(As on 31st March)

Particulars	2021	2022	Per cent change
Money lenders (no.)	12,001	11,618	(-)3.2
Loanee (no.)	7,88,706	7,14,632	(-)9.4
Loans disbursed (₹ Crore)	1,755.25	1,520.35	(-)13.4

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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Salt	Quantity	384	472	540	229	148	180	70	94
2	Coal	Quantity	856	2,085	5,770	16,848	28,754	36,932	47,434	56,521
		Value	186	745	6,681	47,244	2,10,192	5,08,249	9,22,580	9,89,618
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
		Value	51	69	657	384	31	7,154	17,167	20,512
5	Limestone	Quantity	55	363	715	5,135	6,066	10,431	13,582	15,089
		Value	2	33	163	1,968	5,266	15,647	55,549	47,657
6	Manganese ore	Quantity	179	218	232	276	363	589	1,042	1,128
		Value	206	148	553	1,615	6,280	54,109	1,53,461	97,289
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
		Value	2	21	137	443	1,705	4,585	3,367	6,880
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
		Value	--	--	--	--	24	12,457	94	59
12	Laterite	Quantity	--	--	--	85	83	49	--	--
		Value	--	--	--	76	107	58	--	--
13	Kyanite	Quantity	--	5	22	15	0.20	3	1	3
		Value	--	11	53	85	1	24	36	27
14	Others\$\$	Quantity	--	4	544	912	306	4,034	508	142
		Value	--	0.36	27	196	49	5,258	1,126	49

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

(2) Assistant Salt Commissioner, GoI, Mumbai (Only for Salt)

\$ Figures are for calendar year.

\$\$ Others include minerals like Sand Stowing and Silimanite.

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.	Fixed capital	Working capital	Wages to workers	Total output	Material consumed	Total input	Net value added
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(1) Cotton ginning, cleaning etc. (01)	2018-19	595	1,473	3,012	99	20,849	17,124	19,701	1,021
	2019-20	596	959	1,807	57	10,333	7,752	9,590	629
(2) Salt production (08)	2018-19	13	1	Neg.	2	5	Neg.	1	3
	2019-20	11	2	0	2	5	0	2	3
(3) Food products and beverages (10,11)	2018-19	2,791	47,530	6,571	3,083	1,85,567	1,27,634	1,58,138	24,041
	2019-20	2,728	47,191	24,526	3,276	1,91,305	1,35,454	1,67,638	20,205
(4) Tobacco products (12)	2018-19	80	1,194	833	175	4,160	1,338	1,514	2,528
	2019-20	75	1,124	826	279	4,337	1,382	1,626	2,603
(5) Textiles (13)	2018-19	1,745	15,339	(-) 732	2,562	40,380	23,245	32,511	6,270
	2019-20	1,759	18,831	2,118	2,245	34,615	19,480	27,668	5,117
(6) Wearing apparel (14)	2018-19	1,006	1,735	2,473	488	7,773	3,326	5,910	1,701
	2019-20	933	2,207	871	505	7,506	3,069	5,751	1,543
(7) Leather and related products (15)	2018-19	109	202	289	70	1,095	555	822	249
	2019-20	107	207	296	58	1,265	528	981	260
(8) Wood and products of wood & cork (except furniture) (16)	2018-19	229	504	338	55	1,607	1,062	1,341	235
	2019-20	199	813	542	51	2,210	1,439	1,859	296
(9) Paper and paper products (17)	2018-19	812	8,548	3,902	426	18,050	11,518	14,549	2,865
	2019-20	773	8,331	1,158	528	16,822	10,417	13,517	2,648
(10) Printing and reproduction of recorded media (18)	2018-19	789	11,123	645	439	10,785	4,691	7,370	3,031
	2019-20	776	3,481	2,249	375	12,841	6,158	9,673	2,775
(11) Coke, refined petroleum products (19)	2018-19	105	17,725	3,647	650	1,19,968	1,04,376	1,12,319	6,437
	2019-20	147	24,508	3,878	718	1,10,426	95,293	1,05,947	3,066
(12) Chemicals & chemical products, pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products (20,21)	2018-19	2,534	53,273	29,215	3,626	1,79,761	95,037	1,38,875	36,177
	2019-20	2,615	55,593	31,724	3,604	1,61,770	82,436	1,20,174	36,683
(13) Rubber and plastic products (22)	2018-19	1,694	18,810	18,663	1,691	54,493	32,918	44,501	8,001
	2019-20	1,673	21,393	1,405	1,787	51,453	27,800	38,999	10,627
(14) Other non-metallic mineral products (23)	2018-19	896	25,870	2,018	638	27,484	10,215	19,530	6,780
	2019-20	836	13,203	24,180	555	17,448	7,853	12,612	3,811
(15) Basic metals (24)	2018-19	1,311	54,654	8,310	2,266	1,57,036	93,442	1,38,558	14,869
	2019-20	1,238	71,997	4,953	2,379	1,40,984	89,931	1,26,140	10,711
(16) Fabricated metal product, except machinery and equipment (25)	2018-19	3,197	17,268	8,841	2,235	53,810	32,723	42,283	9,689
	2019-20	3,116	18,395	703	2,205	54,661	30,701	43,132	9,745

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 8.2 (Concl.)

Activity (at two digit level NIC 2008)	Year	No. of Ind.	Fixed capital	Working capital	Wages to workers	Total output	Material consumed	Total input	Net value Added
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(17) Computer, Electronic and Optical products (26)	2018-19	472	4,829	3,327	602	28,874	18,100	24,030	4,129
	2019-20	424	4,622	4,573	680	28,435	18,728	24,937	2,742
(18) Electrical equipments (27)	2018-19	1,229	13,111	3,670	1,508	50,351	33,185	41,169	7,657
	2019-20	1,214	12,496	6,947	1,402	41,075	26,063	32,501	7,171
(19) Machinery & equipments n.e.c, Repair & installation of machinery and equipment (28,33)	2018-19	2,297	28,105	20,100	3,581	1,09,333	62,622	83,222	23,192
	2019-20	2,187	33,983	16,926	3,792	1,03,785	57,113	80,330	18,906
(20) Motor vehicles, trailers and semi trailers (29)	2018-19	1,340	41,093	11,350	4,279	1,38,474	98,447	1,15,869	16,697
	2019-20	1,441	48,664	7,456	4,713	1,23,669	81,107	1,02,081	15,501
(21) Other transport equipments (30)	2018-19	306	8,881	2,475	1,171	50,603	34,382	39,492	9,990
	2019-20	271	9,783	843	1,050	47,048	31,246	35,497	10,419
(22) Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing (31,32)	2018-19	1,188	4,875	6,361	1,016	38,196	28,116	32,726	4,947
	2019-20	1,218	5,494	285	1,302	49,213	36,197	42,552	6,014
(23) Others (Waste collection, treatment and disposal activity, material recovery, publishing activity, other industries (38,58, others)	2018-19	1,234	47,688	480	1,003	31,906	8,720	23,747	5,707
	2019-20	1,273	19,931	(-) 3,099	687	28,561	8,858	20,701	6,460
Total	2018-19	25,972	4,23,831	1,35,788	31,666	13,30,560	8,42,775	10,98,176	1,96,218
	2019-20	25,610	4,23,204	1,35,168	32,248	12,39,769	7,79,005	10,23,908	1,77,936

Source - Annual Survey of Industries, National Statistical Office, GoI.

Neg.- Negligible

ANNEXURE 8.3

INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA

(Base year 2011-12 = 100)

Sr. No.	Item	Weight	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2021-22 ⁺⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I	General Index	100.00	125.3	130.1	129.0	118.1	128.8	135.7
II	Mining	14.37	104.9	107.9	109.6	101.0	107.4	113.2
III	Manufacturing	77.63	126.6	131.5	129.6	117.2	128.6	134.8
	Industry groups							
1	Food products	5.30	108.1	121.3	123.7	120.4	121.7	125.7
2	Beverages	1.04	105.4	109.2	106.4	78.9	83.8	103.3
3	Tobacco products	0.80	95.1	94.2	95.4	81.8	85.7	87.9
4	Textiles	3.29	117.1	118.7	115.7	91.1	117.7	107.7
5	Wearing apparel	1.32	137.5	154.2	154.6	108.4	128.4	128.2
6	Leather and related products	0.50	123.9	125.0	122.7	100.6	100.4	94.6
	Wood and products of wood & cork, except furniture ; manufacture of articles of straw & plating material	0.19	92.4	105.1	113.8	91.5	102.9	106.4
7								
8	Paper and paper products	0.87	108.9	104.1	90.8	69.6	81.7	82.9
9	Printing & reproduction of recorded media	0.68	99.7	97.6	90.7	65.3	70.6	91.0
10	Coke and refined petroleum products	11.77	123.5	126.7	126.7	111.2	118.2	125.7
11	Chemicals and chemical products	7.87	116.1	119.0	118.5	116.0	121.2	129.9
12	Pharmaceuticals, medicinal, chemical and botanical products	4.98	212.1	215.5	215.2	218.7	227.6	213.7
13	Rubber and plastic products	2.42	110.6	108.0	100.0	96.3	103.6	104.5
14	Other non-metallic mineral products	4.09	113.9	123.6	121.3	105.7	121.5	132.1
15	Basic metals	12.80	138.0	143.3	159.1	149.8	173.3	185.8
16	Fabricated metal products ,except machinery and equipment	2.65	107.9	106.2	90.6	78.2	84.7	84.8
17	Computer, electronic and optical products	1.57	148.5	168.7	151.0	132.0	138.6	140.1
18	Electrical equipment	3.00	107.4	110.1	105.2	92.3	107.2	97.4
19	Machinery and equipment n. e. c	4.77	120.5	123.4	107.7	92.5	100.0	110.3
20	Motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers	4.86	114.5	122.7	100.2	81.1	91.5	113.3
21	Other transport equipment	1.78	133.9	145.7	136.6	112.0	111.8	127.6
22	Furniture	0.13	196.6	212.6	197.3	142.2	164.8	212.4
23	Other Manufacturing	0.94	106.2	92.8	81.2	62.9	90.0	90.9
IV	Electricity	7.99	149.2	156.9	158.4	157.6	169.3	186.0

Source – National Statistical Office, GoI

++ Average of April 2022 to December 2022

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)	2019-20 (7)	2020-21 (8)	2021-22* (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 ⁵	18,577	19,565	20,551	21,451	20,744	20,897	21,097
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	2,964	5,474	11,291	22,014	23,434	20,863	21,006	21,030
(4) Marketing societies	410	423	931	1,115	1,719	1,345	1,370	1,291
(5) Agro-processing enterprises [@]	6,810	14,327	28,954	39,070	48,848	26,661	26,491	25,816
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies [@]	11,964	21,915	43,845	75,232	1,28,760	1,43,305	1,47,613	1,53,471
Total	42,597	60,747	1,04,620	1,58,016	2,24,306	2,12,951	2,17,410	2,22,738
II. Number of members ('000)								
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies ⁵⁵	70	1,014	1,485	1,371	247	213	212	212
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	3,794	5,416	7,942	10,125	15,001	15,310	15,314	15,462
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	2,438	3,759	9,302	18,467	21,618	28,166	28,085	28,391
(4) Marketing societies	282	471	745	840	1,337	1,026	1,041	1,051
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	959	2,124	3,974	6,339	8,010	6,043	6,508	6,632
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	1,038	1,999	3,455	5,880	6,809	6,730	6,989	7,285
Total	8,581	14,783	26,903	43,022	53,022	57,487	58,150	59,033
III. Working capital (₹ crore)								
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	613	1,831	8,806	39,267	89,719	1,43,624	1,67,578	1,74,350
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	343	527	1,851	6,988	18,987	23,886	24,145	26,159
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	168	1,209	7,508	66,887	1,04,814	2,04,009	2,02,664	2,08,784
(4) Marketing societies	39	188	340	1,518	1,300	1,662	1,897	2,029
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	219	1,029	4,588	13,288	28,717	43,368	45,693	49,588
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	107	426	1,191	6,492	4,897	7,853	7,989	8,100
Total	1,489	5,210	24,284	1,34,440	2,48,434	4,24,402	4,49,966	4,69,010
IV. Gross loan (₹ crore)								
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	751	1,528	9,085	28,709	40,436	65,992	63,851	63,190
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	133	250	800	3,734	8,060	13,816	12,941	13,072
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	204	1,129	5,178	39,268	49,907	83,219	80,726	80,778
(4) Marketing societies	3	3	8	18	11	4	5	5
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	3	12	17	103	2,052	2,493	2,385	2,178
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	4	12	60	235	215	216	221	231
Total	1,098	2,934	15,148	72,067	1,00,681	1,65,741	1,60,129	1,59,453

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 8.4 (Concl'd.)

Item	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22*
(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	78,413	87,158	87,362
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	284	384	1,310	5,308	12,024	14,512	18,019	19,753
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	105	731	4,594	35,908	47,863	72,540	75,788	78,682
(4) Marketing societies	2	4	9	182	5,032	26	30	33
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	6	30	69	236	3,724	4,406	6,158	6,974
(6) Social services & other Co-op. societies	8	25	191	2,899	834	481	498	515
Total	883	2,311	12,062	67,653	1,11,862	1,70,378	1,87,651	1,93,319
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	837	847	872
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	3	10	--	38	76	NA	NA	NA
(4) Marketing societies	214	979	2,602	3,205	1,368	4,481	4,954	4,827
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	194	1,031	3,467	7,496	46,112	20,553	34,160	36,809
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	69	187	330	1,588	4,076	6,662	7,679	7,840
Total	531	2,353	6,638	13,339	52,225	32,534	47,639	50,348

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

NA Not Applicable

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

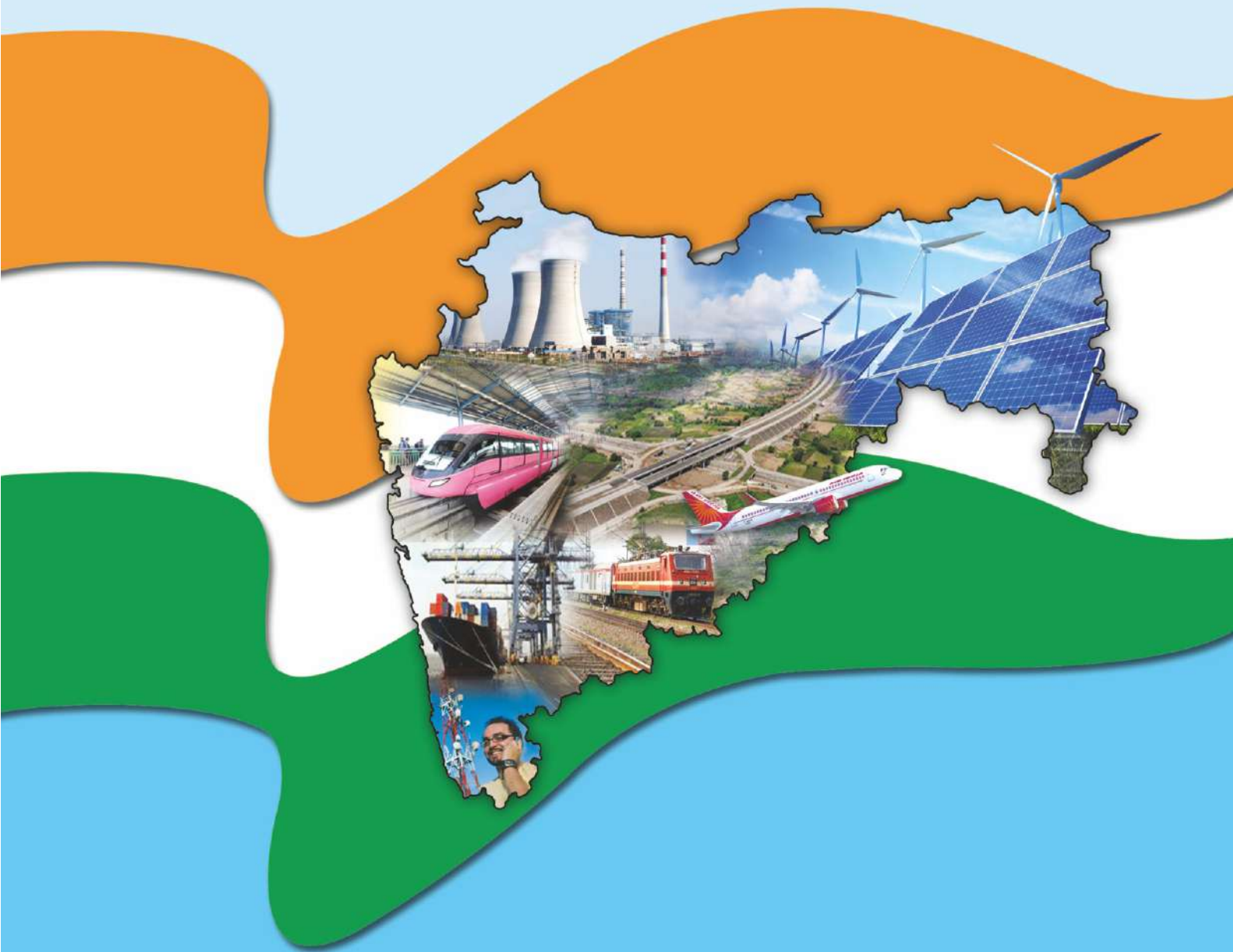
* Provisional

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

\$\$ Excluding Nominal Members.

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

9 Infrastructure



9. INFRASTRUCTURE

9.1 Good infrastructure is essential for achieving balanced, inclusive and sustained economic growth. It helps in ease of living and ease of doing business. Infrastructure comprises of physical and social infrastructure. Physical infrastructure mainly consists of power grids, transportation and communication networks.

ENERGY

9.2 The State being one of the developed and populated states, demand for energy is increasing in the State due to industrialisation, urbanisation, digitalisation and electrification of transport sector. The State has succeeded in meeting the increasing demand. The State has been taking efforts in promoting clean energy as envisaged in SDG-7 'Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all'.

Electricity

9.3 Reliable as well as uninterrupted supply of electricity is necessary for enhancing industrial, agricultural and service sector output. To achieve greater efficiency in distribution and transmission of electricity, the State is adopting digital technologies. Electricity generation through renewable sources like solar, wind, biomass, hydropower, etc. is promoted for sustainable development.

Installed capacity

9.3.1 The total installed capacity of electricity generation as on 31st March, 2022 in the State was 37,348 MW of which share of private sector was 59.9 per cent, that of public sector was 34.8 per cent and of public-private partnership (PPP) (Ratnagiri Gas Power Project Ltd.) was 5.3 per cent. The State has highest share in installed capacity (10.9 per cent) in India. The share of renewable energy in installed capacity of private sector was 46.0 per cent. The sourcewise installed capacity is given in Table 9.1.

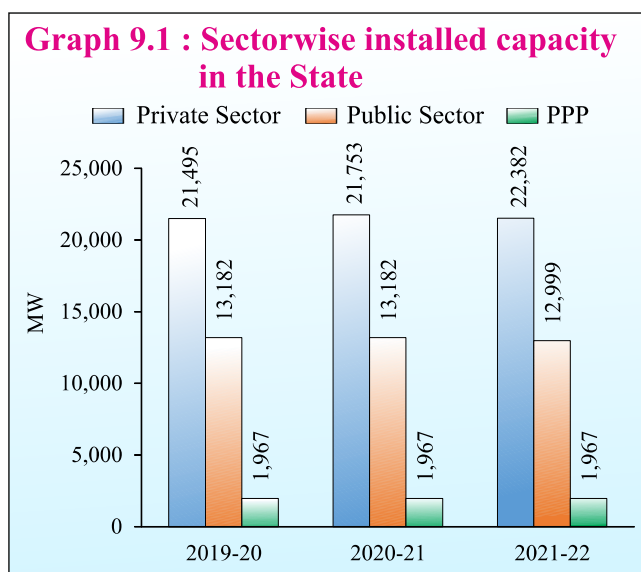


Table 9.1 Sourcewise installed capacity

(MW)

Source	As on 31 st March			As on 31 st December, 2022	Per cent change in 2022 over 2021
	2020	2021	2022		
In the State	36,644	36,902	37,348	38,246	1.2
Thermal	21,176	21,176	20,966	20,966	(-).1.0
Renewable	9,588	9,846	10,502	11,400	6.7
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	7,831	7,944	7,944	7,944	0.0

Source : MAHAGENCO, MEDA, Central Electricity Authority, Tata Power Co. Ltd., Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.

Electricity generation

9.3.2 The total electricity generated in the State was 1,31,682 Million Units (MU) during 2021-22. During 2022-23 upto December, total electricity generated in the State was 1,01,511 MU. The share of private, public and public-private partnership in total electricity generation during 2021-22 was 56.2 per cent, 41.4 per cent and 2.4 per cent respectively. Sourcewise electricity generated is given in Table 9.2.

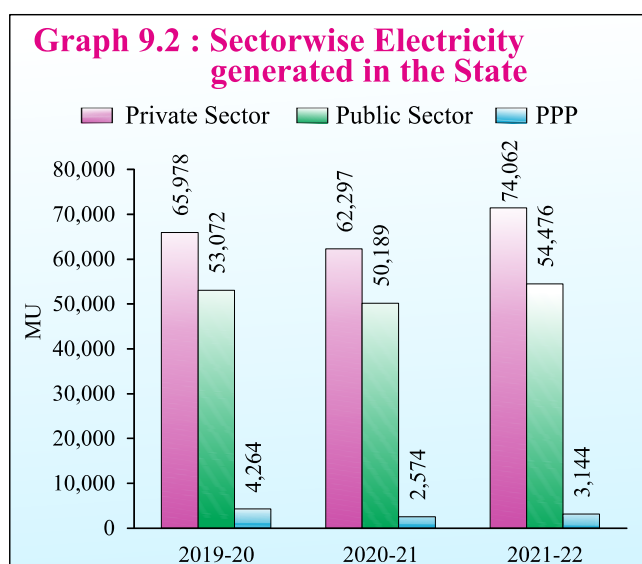


Table 9.2 Sourcewise electricity generated

(MU)

Source	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺	Per cent change in 2021-22 over 2020-21
In the State	1,23,314	1,15,060	1,31,682	1,01,511	14.4
Thermal	95,460	87,690	1,01,443	79,609	15.7
Renewable ^{\$}	13,751	15,813	17,970	15,593	13.6
Hydro	6,104	5,593	6,144	4,463	9.8
Natural gas	7,999	5,964	6,125	1,846	2.7
Received from central sector	34,988	36,611	39,581	32,832	8.1

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

9.3.3 During 2021-22 per unit average cost of electricity purchased by MAHADISCOM was ₹ 5.23 and that of BEST was ₹ 6.57. 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)
2020-21	1,32,414	62,005	3,927	2,317
2021-22	1,44,253	75,456	4,267	2,804
2022-23 ⁺	99,940 [#]	53,680	3,636	2,983

upto November

+ upto December

Source: MAHADISCOM, BEST

Electricity consumption

9.3.4 Aggregate consumption of electricity in the State during 2021-22 was 1,38,779 MU. The consumption of electricity in the State was highest for industrial sector (38.5 per cent) followed by agriculture (26.1 per cent) and domestic sector (22.1 per cent). Sectorwise electricity consumption is given in Table 9.4.

Table 9.4 Sectorwise electricity consumption

(MU)

Sector	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺	Per cent change in 2021-22 over 2020-21
Industrial	46,524	44,109	53,373	43,813	21.0
Agriculture	29,115	33,924	36,242	25,868	6.8
Domestic	29,291	30,229	30,699	25,525	1.6
Commercial	12,991	9,415	11,347	10,916	20.5
Public Services [@]	6,428	6,090	5,897	3,753	(-3.2)
Railways	185	135	173	193	28.1
Other	904	789	1,048	1,585	32.8
All	1,25,438	1,24,691	1,38,779	1,11,653	11.3

[@] including public lighting & water supply works

⁺ upto December

Source: MAHADISCOM, BEST, Tata Power Co. Ltd., Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.

9.3.5 Per capita ultimate consumption of electricity is given in Table 9.5. Electricity supply and consumption in the State is given in Annexure 9.1.

Table 9.5 Per capita ultimate consumption of electricity

(Units)

Sector	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 [*]	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
All	1,021.3	783.7	1,005.9	768.5	1,110.2	824.6
Commercial	105.8	77.6	76.0	64.2	90.8	71.0
Industrial	378.8	255.5	355.8	236.3	427.0	273.0
Agriculture	237.1	156.9	273.7	163.3	289.9	163.8
Domestic	238.5	226.7	243.9	244.1	245.6	248.4

Source: Central Electricity Authority, MAHADISCOM, BEST, Tata Power Co. Ltd., Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd. * Provisional

Demand and supply of electricity

9.3.6 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

(MW)

Year	Average peak demand	Supply	Surplus
2019-20	19,103	21,771	2,668
2020-21	19,250	21,881	2,631
2021-22	21,221	21,750	529
2022-23 ⁺	22,339	22,441	102

Source: MAHADISCOM

⁺ upto October

Transmission and Distribution network infrastructure

9.3.7 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.

9.3.8 MAHATRANSCO is using drones for survey of EHV lines & scanning of EHV sub-stations. These drones are equipped with high resolution, normal vision & thermovision cameras along with GPS facility. These drones are being used extensively for preventive maintenance of EHV lines, tower accessories and hardware joints which are not visible to naked eye. Use of drones enables survey of EHV lines & sub-stations in minimum time with maximum accuracy. This helps in restoration of EHV lines & sub-stations in minimum down time.

9.3.9 The transmission capacity of MAHATRANSCO was about 1,33,583 Mega Volt Ampere (MVA) with the network of 49,813 circuit km transmission lines and 706 sub-stations by the end of March, 2022. Transmission capacity has been enhanced to 1,34,633 MVA with the network line length of 50,367 circuit km with 712 sub-stations upto December, 2022. The transmission losses of MAHATRANSCO for 2020-21 & 2021-22 were 2.93 per cent & 3.19 per cent respectively whereas for 2022-23 upto December, it was 3.26 per cent.

9.3.10 Considering upcoming electricity demand for Mumbai, various schemes for strengthening of Mumbai transmission system are taken by MAHATRANSCO, Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd. and Tata Power Co. Ltd. In addition to this, the work of reconditioning of existing major EHV lines with High Temperature Low Sag (HTLS) conductor have also been taken up.

9.3.11 The distribution network of MAHADISCOM had 4,080 sub-stations, 11,25,441 circuit km line length with 8,08,963 distribution transformers by the end of March, 2022. Upto December, 2022 there were 4,095 sub-stations, 11,33,305 circuit km line length and 8,26,600 distribution transformers.

9.3.12 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 contribution of MAHADISCOM to the distribution utilities in the State was 87.9 per cent followed by Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd. (5.7 per cent), Tata Power Co. Ltd. (3.4 per cent) and BEST (3.0 per cent) during 2021-22. The distribution losses are given in Table 9.7.

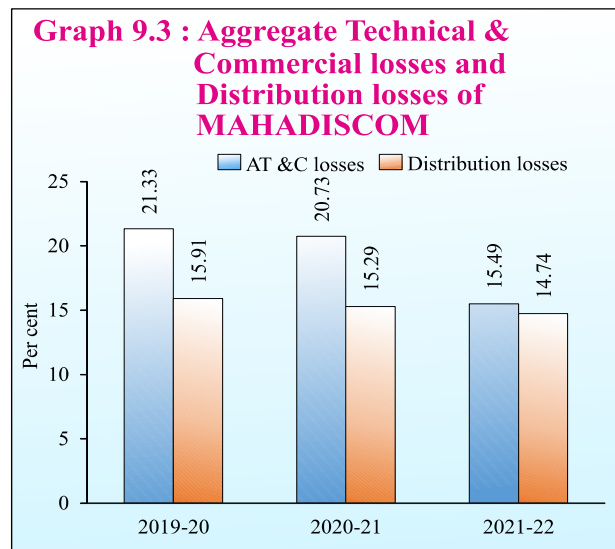


Table 9.7 Distribution losses

Distribution Company	(per cent)			
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
MAHADISCOM	15.91	15.29	14.74	14.04
BEST	4.62	4.82	4.63	4.73
Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.	7.37	7.81	6.52	6.44
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	1.02	1.02	1.31	1.18

Source: MAHADISCOM, BEST, Tata Power Co. Ltd., Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.

+ upto December

9.3.13 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 in project at Bhusawal is in progress. For the project with capacity of 1,320 MW at Koradi, process of acquiring statutory clearances is in progress.

9.3.14 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 Realized (ACS-ARR) gap. Under the scheme, 60 per cent of the project cost is being provided to distribution companies for upgradation of the distribution infrastructure, prepaid smart metering and other supporting activities by March, 2026. The scheme is 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

9.4 Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission (MERC) has been set up for determination of tariff, regulation of power purchase & procurement process of transmission & distribution utilities and promotion of competition, efficiency & economy in the electricity 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 2022-23 are given in Table 9.8.

Table 9.8 Average tariffs of electricity during 2022-23

(₹ per unit)

Category of user	MAHADISCOM	BEST	Adani Electricity	Tata Power
LT - Domestic/Residential				
BPL	3.88	@	@	@
0-100 Units	5.87	3.59	4.95	2.26
101-300 Units	9.87	6.56	7.37	5.44
301-500 Units	12.83	8.97	8.87	9.00
Above 500 Units	13.60	10.35	9.99	9.86
LT - Commercial/Non-residential				
0-20 kW load	10.19	7.80	8.05	6.51
> 20 kW & ≤ 50 kW load	14.05	8.79	9.21	7.88
Above 50 kW load	16.03	8.81	9.72	8.08
LT - Industry				
0-20 kW load	7.01	6.90	7.42	6.22
Above 20 kW load	8.83	8.11	8.71	7.43
LT - Agriculture				
Un-metered – Pumpsets	4.61	NA	NA	NA
Metered – Pumpsets	3.73	@	@	@
Metered – Others	8.17	@	@	@
LT - Street lights (Public lighting)				
Grampanchayat and A, B & C class	6.61	NA	NA	NA
Municipal Councils				
Municipal Corporation areas	8.12	#	#	#
LT - Public services				
Government educational institutions & hospitals	7.70	6.58	7.15	6.53
Others	8.38	6.69	7.53	7.29
HT - Commercial	13.09	7.85	9.45	8.36
HT - Industry	8.48	7.03	7.72	6.96
HT - Railways / Metro / Monorail	8.43	7.56	7.88	7.66
HT - Public services				
Government educational institutions & hospitals	9.37	7.00	8.22	8.03
Others	10.70	7.60	8.22	7.74
HT - Agriculture pumps	4.14	NA	NA	NA
HT - Agriculture other	5.90	NA	NA	NA

@ Average tariff not shown as no consumers or less number of consumers

NA Not Applicable

LT Street lights is included in LT Public services others

Source: MERC

Renewable energy

9.5 Wind, solar, biomass, biogas, sea waves, geo-thermal, etc. are clean and eco-friendly 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. MEDA is actively engaged in propagation & promotion of renewable energy and implementation of energy conservation programmes.

Unconventional Energy Generation Policy, 2020

9.5.1 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, 2025. Under the policy, 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 is proposed for transmission-linked projects. Installation of five lakh solar agriculture pumps, establishment of 10,000 solar pumps for water supply, roof top and on ground non-transmission/hybrid solar power set of capacity 260 MW, electrification of 50,000 houses, decentralised micro grid project for 100 villages, solar hot water plants & solar powered plants for cooking on two lakh sq.m. area and 4,000 solar based cold storages are proposed under non-transmission projects.

9.5.2 The State ranks fifth in India after Rajasthan, Gujarat, 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 9.9.

Table 9.9 Potential and installed capacity of renewable energy in the State

(MW)

Source	Potential capacity	Installed capacity			
		As on 31 st March			As on 31 st December, 2022
		2020	2021	2022	
Wind	98,210	4,998	4,998	5,011	5,011
Bagasse co-generation	3,685	2,301	2,301	2,339	2,407
Solar	57,390	1,662	1,917	2,522	3,352
Small Hydro Projects (SHP) [#]	732	370	370	370	370
Biomass	781	215	215	215	215
Industrial waste	350	38	42	42	42
Urban solid waste	287	3	3	3	3
Total	1,61,435	9,587	9,846	10,502	11,400

Source: MEDA

[#] projects (less than 25 MW capacity) installed by Irrigation Department

9.5.3 **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).

9.5.4 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 has to purchase specified minimum level of renewable energy (6.0 per cent for solar & 11.5 per cent for other renewable energy for 2021-22 and 8.0 per cent for solar & 11.5 per cent for other renewable energy for 2022-23) out of the total conventional consumption by them. RPO achievements are given in Table 9.10.

Table 9.10 RPO achievements

Distribution Company	(per cent) (provisional)			
	Solar Energy		Other Renewable Energy	
	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22
MAHADISCOM	4.59	5.28	8.71	8.96
BEST	1.17	6.01	0.00	14.62
Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.	0.93	5.25	2.06	3.20
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	3.10	8.83	9.89	7.89

Source: MEDA

Schemes for energisation in agriculture sector

9.6.1 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthan Maha-abhiyan (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 36,381 (23,396 of 3 HP & 10,188 of 5 HP & 2,797 of 7.5 HP) solar pumps were installed upto December, 2022.

9.6.2 Energisation of agricultural pumps: In all 45.86 lakh agricultural pumps were energised in the State upto 31st March, 2022. During 2022-23 upto December, in all 91,914 agriculture pumps were energised.

9.6.3 Mukhyamantri Saur Krushi Pump Yojana: GoM has launched this scheme in 2018-19 with the objective of day time power availability for agricultural pumps and replacement of diesel pumps to reduce pollution. GoM has targeted deployment of one lakh off-grid solar agricultural pumps in next three consecutive years. The scheme is implemented for farmers in un-electrified remote or tribal areas or from areas which are not electrified by MAHADISCOM. Farmers having own agricultural land with assured source of water and not having electric agricultural pump are eligible under the scheme. The target of the scheme has been achieved in June, 2022.

9.6.4 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. Under this scheme, agriculture feeders in the agriculture dominant areas of the State are being electrified through solar energy so that day time power can be supplied to farmers. During 2022-23 upto December, projects with capacity 548 MW were commissioned and power purchase agreement for 1,509 MW was signed.

9.6.5 High Voltage Distribution System Scheme: GoM is implementing High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) scheme for providing connections to agriculture pumps in the State. Under this scheme, only one or two connections to agriculture pumps are being provided on one transformer resulting in minimising LT distribution losses. Under this scheme, connections for paid pending agriculture pumps as on 31st March, 2018 are being provided. The scheme has been extended upto March, 2023. Work of 93 new sub-stations, 56 additional power transformers and 14 capacitor banks in the State are in progress and 69 new sub-stations, 54 additional power transformers and 9 capacitor banks are commissioned upto December, 2022. In all 1,36,780 connections to agriculture pumps have been provided upto December, 2022.

9.6.6 Agriculture pump power connection policy, 2020: 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. This policy aims to provide eight hours day time electricity supply to agriculture pumps through decentralised solar projects, 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.

Domestic electrification schemes

9.6.7 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 14.7 MW have been installed upto November, 2022.

9.6.8 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. Under the Phase-II, 40 per cent subsidy is being provided for the RTS upto capacity 3 kW and 20 per cent subsidy for RTS capacity between 3 kW to 10 kW. By the end of December, 2022, installed capacity of RTS system in area of MAHADISCOM was 1,329 MW. By the end of September, 2022, installed capacity of RTS system in area of BEST was 13.66 MW.

9.6.9 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. MEDA has set a target to electrify 10,000 households through solar power every year. Under the scheme, solar lights have been installed in 6,069 households during 2021-22.

9.6.10 *Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Jeevan Prakash Yojana*: GoM has launched the scheme with the main objective to provide electricity connection to households of SC/ST category on priority during period 14th April, 2021 to 6th December, 2021. The scheme had extended upto 6th December, 2022. Under the scheme, in all 31,372 household electricity connections were provided.

9.6.11 Maharashtra Electric Vehicle Policy, 2021: GoM has declared 'Maharashtra Electric Vehicle Policy, 2021' for promoting faster adoption of electric vehicles by 2025. MAHADISCOM is declared as State Nodal Agency for developing vehicle charging infrastructure in the State. In all 26 electric vehicle charging stations are commissioned in Navi Mumbai (11), Thane (7), Pune (5), Nagpur (1), Kolhapur (1) and Solapur (1). Work of 36 electric vehicle charging stations is in progress.

9.6.12 Energy conservation programme and other measures for renewable energy: Energy conservation potential for industrial, agriculture, domestic and commercial sector is about 30 per cent. A large number of stand-alone renewable energy devices have been distributed on a subsidised basis. The achievements under energy conservation programme and other measures are given in Table 9.11.

Table 9.11 Achievements under energy conservation program and other measures

Particulars	Upto 31 st March, 2022 (no.)	Estimated energy saving potential (MU)	Estimated CO ₂ reduction (MT)
Energy conservation program			
a) Energy audit	1,851	77.09	NA
b) Walk through energy audit	3,839	3.60	NA
c) Demo projects of energy conservation in government/semi-government office buildings	113	12.96	9,640.83
d) Installation of energy conservation devices in municipal corporations/councils	40	2.43	1,808.02
Bureau of energy efficiency schemes			
a) Model energy efficient village campaign	13	0.60	422.75
b) Implementation of energy efficient activities in government schools	181	0.73	535.24
c) Demo projects in government/semi-government office buildings	5	0.15	116.40
d) Demo projects in municipal councils	6	0.35	265.56
e) Energy clubs	297	NA	NA
Wind monitoring stations	414	NA	NA
Solar power plants in government buildings	525	NA	NA
Briquetting projects	197	NA	NA
Exhibitions	326	NA	NA

Source : MEDA

NA Not Applicable

Other forms of energy

Petroleum and Natural Gas

9.7.1 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 9.12.

Table 9.12 Information of PNG connections and CNG stations

Particulars	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
CNG Stations (number)	370	2,208	456	3,095	571	4,433
CNG Sales (TMT)	738.2	3,247.3	503.8	2,589.1	811.7	3,968.0
PNG Connections ('000)	1,761.3	6,101.7	1,973.9	7,864.5	2,332.6	9,350.7
Domestic	1,756.7	6,060.8	1,969.0	7,820.4	2,327.4	9,302.6
Industrial	0.3	10.3	0.4	11.8	0.5	13.2
Commercial	4.3	30.6	4.5	32.3	4.7	34.9

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, GoI

TMT Thousand Metric Tonne

Consumption of Petroleum products

9.7.2 Consumption of major petroleum products are given in Table 9.13.

Table 9.13 Consumption of major petroleum products

('000 MT)

Petroleum products	2020-21		2021-22*	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
Naphtha	291	14,100	279	14,277
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	3,089	27,558	3,307	28,330
Motor Spirit/Gasoline (MS)	3,014	27,969	3,388	30,849
Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO)	24	1,798	15	1,494
Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF)	551	3,698	699	5,008
High Speed Diesel (HSD)	8,031	72,713	8,322	76,687
Light Diesel Oil (LDO)	140	855	213	1,020
Furnace Oil (FO)	667	5,208	688	5,808
Hot Heavy Stock (HHS)/ Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (LSHS)	14	378	48	447
Lubricants/Grease	330	4,097	378	4,570
Bitumen	663	7,524	561	7,874
Others	1,035	28,397	1,121	27,869
Total	17,849	1,94,295	19,019	2,04,233

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, GoI

* Provisional

9.7.3 Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO) / Light Diesel Oil (LDO) dealers and SKO/ LDO retail outlets are given in Table 9.14.

Table 9.14 SKO/LDO dealers and SKO/LDO retail outlets

Particulars	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
SKO/LDO Dealers (number)	766	6,521	752	6,439	752	6,436
SKO/ LDO Retail Outlets (number)	6,458	69,093	7,048	77,094	7,667	83,027
PDS SKO allocation ('000 MT)	107	3,121	47	2,315	28	1,783
PDS SKO upliftment of allocation ('000 MT)	53	2,793	22	2,039	16	1,660

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, GoI

9.7.4 Details of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) consumers and distributors are given in Table 9.15.

Table 9.15 Details of LPG consumers and distributors

Particulars	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
LPG Active Domestic Consumers (lakh)	276	2,787	288	2,895	299	3,053
LPG Distributors (no.)	2,184	24,670	2,206	25,083	2,219	25,269
Auto LPG Dispensing stations (no.)	64	657	65	651	83	716
Bottling Plants (no.)	20	196	20	200	25	217
Bottling capacity (TMTPA)	2,370	20,292	2,370	21,249	2,390	21,670
PMUY Beneficiaries (lakh)	44	802	44	800	47	899

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, GoI

TMTPA Thousand Metric Tonne per annum

9.7.5 **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. 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. As on 30th January, 2023 in all 44.14 lakh and 4.76 lakh LPG connections have been provided under earlier phase of PMUY and *Ujjwala 2.0* respectively.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

9.8 For sustainable economic growth a good transport and communication system is essential. Transport system comprises of road transport, rail transport, water transport and air transport whereas communication system consists connectivity through internet, mobile networks, telephone connections and postal services.

Surface transport

Road network

9.9 The road network consists of highways, district roads, village roads and internal city roads. The total road length maintained by Public Works Department (PWD) and Zilla Parishad (ZP) (excluding road length maintained by other agencies) at the end of March, 2022 was 3.24 lakh km 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 Public Works Department and Zilla Parishad) is given in Table 9.16 and its time series is given in Annexure 9.2. Classification of Districtwise road length according to breadth is given in Annexure 9.3.

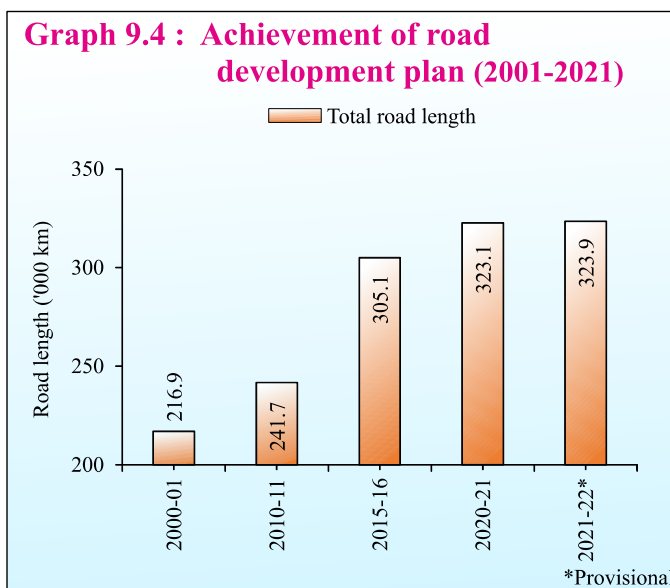


Table 9.16 Road length by type of roads in the State (maintained by Public Works Department and Zilla Parishad)

(As on 31st March)

Year	Road length (km)						
	National highways	Major state highways	State highways	Major district roads	Other district roads	Village roads	Total
2018-19	10,300	2,967	28,466	60,531	49,206	1,57,127	3,08,597
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

Note : Figures may not add up due to rounding

* Provisional

Source : Public Works Department, GoM

Central Road Fund Scheme

9.10 Government of India introduced Central Road Fund (CRF) scheme in 2001-02 for the development & maintenance of national highways, rural roads, state roads (roads of interstate connectivity & economic importance) 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 1,335 works are sanctioned under CRF scheme in the State and upto March, 2022 a total of 988 works have been completed.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

9.11 The objective of *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-I* (PMGSY), launched by GoI in 2000, is 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, is upgradation of 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 upgradation of roads connecting Secondary Schools, Health Centres and Market Committee Centres. Road length constructed and upgraded under PMGSY is given in Table 9.17.

Table 9.17 Road length constructed and upgraded under PMGSY

(Upto December, 2022)

PMGSY	Road length sanctioned(km)	Road length completed (km)
I	24,217.15	24,145.30
II	2,587.52	2,585.91
III	2,924.73	89.96

Source: Rural Development Department, GoM

Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

9.12 *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 December, 2022, in all 30,922 km road length was sanctioned of which 21,458 km road length was completed and expenditure incurred is ₹ 13,056.70 crore.

Bharatmala Pariyojana

9.13 *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 30 projects, worth ₹ 25,228 crore, are under implementation in the State. *Sant Tukaram Palkhi Marg*, *Sant Dnyaneshwar Palkhi Marg*, Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway are included in this programme. It is proposed to connect Jawaharlal Nehru Port and Mumbai-Pune Expressway by a spur route of 78 km.

Projects of Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation

9.14 Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation (MSRDC), was established for development of roads & allied infrastructure in the State mainly through private participation. Selected ongoing projects of MSRDC are given in Table 9.18. The total toll collected from the completed projects upto January, 2023 is ₹ 18,835 crore as against the total expenditure of ₹ 64,006 crore.

Table 9.18 Selected ongoing projects of MSRDC

Name of project	Estimated project cost (₹ Crore)	Expenditure incurred ⁺ (₹ Crore)	Expected year of completion
Versova- Bandra Sea link project	11,332.82	943.12	2025-26
Modernisation of border check post	1,500.00	52.66	Completed
Mumbai - Pune Expressway Augmentation	6,695.37	3,602.53	2023-24
<i>Hindu Hruday Samrat Balasaheb Thackeray Maharashtra Samruddhi Mahamarg</i>	55,335.32	50,976.03	2023-24
Pune ring road	26,831.24	19.65	2025-26
Thane- Ghodbunder elevated road	3,000.00	2.05	-
Bhivandi- Kalyan -Shilphata elevated road (Phase I & II)	2,600.00	6.42	2025-26
Thane creek bridge – Phase III	775.58	290.10	2023-24
Virar - Alibaug Multimodal transport lane	39,841.13	15.96	2025-26
Revas - Reddy Coastal Road	9,572.75	7.33	2025-26
Kokan Greenfield Expressway	71,298.00	6.21	2027-28
Jalna - Nanded Expressway	6,612.00	23.84	2025-26
Versova -Virar Sea link project	32,212.00	11.46	2029-30

Source : Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation

+ upto January, 2023

Hindu Hruday Samrat Balasaheb Thackeray Maharashtra Samruddhi Mahamarg

9.15 *Hindu Hruday Samrat Balasaheb Thackeray Maharashtra Samruddhi Mahamarg* is an eight lane expressway (701 km long and 120 m wide) connecting Mumbai to Nagpur enabling travellers to cover the distance in eight hours. This expressway is passing 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 will connect industrial places (Butibori, Wardha, Amravati, Jalna, Chikalthana, Shendra, Waluj and Sinnar), tourist & pilgrimage places (Sewagram, Karanja (Lad), Lonar, Sindkhedraja, Ellora and Shirdi). Upto January, 2023 about 90 per cent of work is completed and expenditure incurred is ₹ 50,976.03 crore. Nagpur to Shirdi road length about 520 km of the said project is completed and opened to traffic from December, 2022.

Projects of Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority

9.16 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 in MMR is given in Table 9.19.

Table 9.19 Status of on-going transport projects in MMR

(₹ Crore)

Name of project	Commence- ment year	Cost of project	Expenditure incurred ⁺	Expected year of completion	Current status
EXTENDED MUIP :					
Phase - I, II & III : Roads, Flyovers	2007	6,235.12	5,976.62	2023	Work in progress
Outer Area Road Development Scheme	2014	1,259.65	622.23	2023	Work in progress
Santacruz – Chembur Link Road (SCLR) Kurla to Vakola Phase I	2016	645.00	460.52	2023	80 per cent work completed
Bharat Diamond Bourse to Vakola Junction Phase II (under extension of SCLR)	2017	196.00	269.23	2023	86 per cent work completed
Mumbai Trans – Harbour link : Construction of bridge across the sea from Sewri to Nhava (22 km)	2017	17,843.00	15,336.91	2023	Work in progress
Constructions of Flyover at Kalanagar Junction, Bandra (E) Mumbai	2017	103.73	107.93	2023	95 per cent work completed
Traffic improvement of Chheda Nagar Junction Ghatkopar (E) on Eastern Express Highway	2018	223.85	137.92	2023	74 per cent work completed
Construction of 6 Lane Tunnel from Tikujiniwadi in Thane City to Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Borivali	2020	11,270.88	-	2026	DPR work in process

DPR- Detailed Project Report MUIP Mumbai Urban Authority Infrastructure Project

+ upto October, 2022

Source : Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority.

Mumbai Coastal Road Project (South)

9.17 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 work commenced from October, 2018 and planned to be completed by December, 2023. The total estimated cost of the project is ₹ 12,721 crore. Upto January, 2023 about 70 per cent work is completed and expenditure incurred therein ₹ 6,862.75 crore.

Motor vehicles

9.18 The total number of motor vehicles on road in the State as on 1st January, 2023 is 4.33 crore showing an increase of about 5.8 per cent over the previous year. Of the total registered vehicles in the State, about 6.2 per cent vehicles were registered in *Brihanmumbai*. Number of Battery Electric Vehicles (BEVs) registered in the State upto December, 2022 is 1,92,997. The number of vehicles per km road length (roads maintained by PWD and ZP) in the State was 134. Number of motor vehicles in the State is given in Table 9.20 and its time series is given in Annexure 9.4.

Table 9.20 Number of motor vehicles in the State

('000)

Category of vehicles	As on 1 st January					
	Maharashtra			Brihanmumbai		
	2022*	2023*	Per cent change	2022*	2023*	Per cent change
Two wheelers (motorcycles, scooters & mopeds)	29,946.07	31,590.00	5.5	2,502.61	2,653.29	6.0
Auto rickshaws	1,073.87	1,103.97	2.8	232.44	234.55	0.9
LMV (cars, jeeps, station wagons & taxis)	6,182.10	6,632.37	7.3	1,358.84	1,442.38	6.1
Buses (stage carriages, contract carriages, school buses & PSV)	157.43	162.33	3.1	12.84	20.71	61.3
Goods vehicles [articulated/multi-axial vehicles, trucks & lorries, tankers, delivery vans (3 & 4 wheelers) etc.]	2,008.97	2,131.63	6.1	99.47	116.27	16.9
Tractors	979.78	1,079.77	10.2	0.23	0.25	8.7
Trailers	453.39	470.51	3.8	0.15	0.17	13.3
Ambulances	20.41	21.33	4.5	1.94	2.06	6.3
Others	94.50	106.73	12.9	4.41	6.08	37.8
Total	40,916.52	43,298.54	5.8	4,212.93	4,475.76	6.2

PSV - Public Service Vehicles

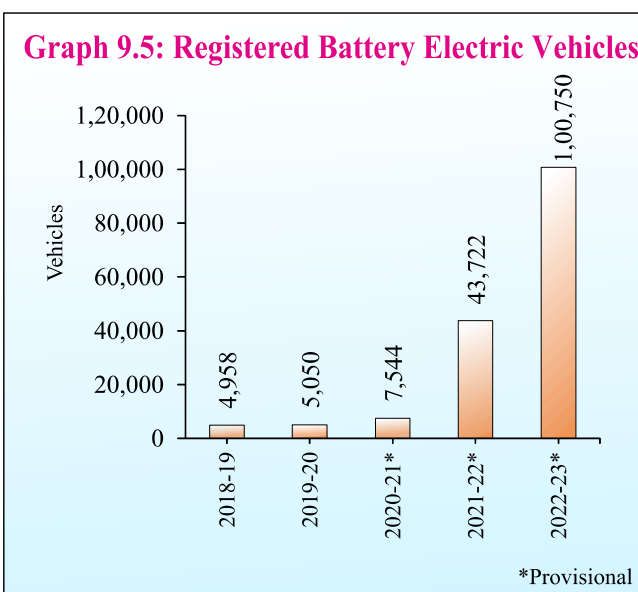
LMV - Light Motor Vehicles

* Provisional

Note : Figures may not add up due to rounding

Source : Office of the Transport Commissioner, GoM

9.18.1 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 December, 2022 was 387.41 lakh, showing an increase of three per cent over the previous year. The number of learning licenses issued in the State during 2022 was 27.91 lakh.

Graph 9.5: Registered Battery Electric Vehicles

*Provisional

Public passenger road transport facility

Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

9.19 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	
	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22 [@]
Direct	76.8	76.9	92.4	91.1
Upto 3 km	15.1	15.1	5.3	5.7
Between 3 to 5 km	4.7	4.6	1.4	1.7
Beyond 5 km	3.7	3.4	0.9	1.4

Source : Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

@ Estimated

Table 9.22 Transport statistics of MSRTC

Item	Unit	2020-21 [#]	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
Total vehicles in possession	Number	17,358	17,193	16,847
Average no. of buses on road per day	Number	7,960	6,688	12,904
Total employees (as on 31 st March)	Number	95,229	78,836	88,343
Average effective km operated per day	Lakh	23.61	19.65	43.81
Average no. of passengers carried per day	Lakh	15.04	13.56	36.03
Vehicle productivity	Km	136.01	114.29	260.03
Crew productivity	Km	213.14	211.76	218.67
Bus Staff ratio (on road vehicles)	-	11.96	11.76	6.85
Average seating capacity	Number	42.79	42.54	42.75
load factor (excluding value of concessions)	Percent	45.8	50.5	49.0
load factor (including value of concessions)	Percent	53.8	61.7	61.7

Operations of MSRTC restricted during Covid-19 lockdown period

+ upto September

Source : Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

9.19.1 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					
	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺	2021-22			2022-23 ⁺		
			Conces- sional	Non- Conces- sional	All	Conces- sional	Non- conces- sional	All
Effective km (lakh)	2.57	7.17	0.34	10.35	10.69	2.16	9.42	11.58
Income earned (₹ crore)	1.22	2.72	0.11	7.49	7.60	0.65	5.70	6.35
Earnings per km (₹)	47.80	37.94	32.35	72.37	71.09	30.09	60.51	54.84

Note : Figures may not add up due to rounding

+ upto September

Source : Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

9.19.2 Various types of concessions in bus fares are provided to students, senior citizens (above 65 years of age), cancer patients, freedom fighters, etc. by MSRTC and amount of concession is reimbursed by GoM. During 2021-22, amount of concessions given was ₹ 389.86 crore. The toll charges paid by MSRTC during 2020-21 and 2021-22 were ₹ 67.65 crore and ₹ 71.75 crore respectively. The number of accidents and compensation paid by MSRTC is given in Table 9.24.

Table 9.24 Number of accidents and compensation paid by MSRTC

Particulars	2020-21	2021-22
Accidents (no.)	1,444	1,281
Persons died (no.)	166	159
Persons injured (no.)	1,291	1,130
Rate of accidents per lakh km	0.17	0.18
On the spot payment (₹ crore)	0.12	0.15 [@]
Final compensation (₹ crore)	33.60	48.16 [@]

@ Unaudited

Source : Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

Freight transport by MSRTC

9.20 MSRTC has commenced goods transport service from May, 2020. To carry out transport of goods, MSRTC has made alteration in the internal structure of passenger buses and made available 1,130 buses for goods transportation. Upto October, 2022 in all 15.67 lakh ton goods have been transported by MSRTC.

City public passenger road transport

9.21 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)	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
MSRTC (City operations)	293	113	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.05
BEST	3,159	3,142	14.77	21.19	5.51	5.35
Pune Mahanagar Parivahan Mahamandal Limited	714	1,049	2.79	5.57	1.53	2.45
Navi Mumbai Municipal Transport	282	296	0.92	1.34	0.66	0.66
Nagpur Municipal Transport	157	228	0.40	0.67	0.31	0.45
Thane Municipal Transport	156	227	1.18	1.68	0.29	0.42
Vasai-Virar Municipal Transport	41	65	0.20	0.33	0.70	0.11
Kolhapur Municipal Transport	33	45	0.17	0.23	0.67	0.84
Solapur Municipal Transport	12	12	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
Kalyan-Dombivli Municipal Transport	33	42	0.07	0.11	0.04	0.04
Mira-Bhayander Municipal Transport	21	52	0.13	0.38	0.06	0.11
Amravati Municipal Transport	-	25	-	0.20	-	0.08
Akola Municipal Transport [@]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khopoli Municipal Transport	-	3	-	0.02	-	0.01
Latur Municipal Transport	5	13	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.02
Ahmednagar Municipal Transport	15	15	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.03
Nashik Municipal Transport [#]	-	104	-	0.32	-	0.22

[@] Akola transport services temporarily stopped [#] Nashik Mahanagar Parivahan Limited started its city bus services from 8th July, 2021

Source : Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation, Brihanmumbai Electricity Supply & Transport, Pune Mahanagar Parivahan Mahamandal Limited & respective Municipal Corporations/ Council

Road Safety

9.22 The number of accidents per ten thousand vehicles was eight in the State during 2022. 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 9.26.

Table 9.26 Road accident statistics

(no.)

Year	Accidents		Persons died		Persons injured	
	State	Brihanmumbai	State	Brihanmumbai	State	Brihanmumbai
2020	24,971	1,812	11,569	349	19,914	1,740
2021	29,477	2,214	13,528	387	23,071	1,944
2022*	33,069	1,773	14,883	272	27,218	1,620

Source : Office of the Additional Director General (Traffic), Home Department, GoM

* Provisional

Railway

9.23 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, 2022 was 6,242.14 km, which is 9.2 per cent of the total railway route length (68,042.81 km) of India. The status of on-going railway works in the State is given in Table 9.27.

Table 9.27 Status of on-going railway works

(As on 31th January, 2023)

Name of the route	Route length (km)	Total project cost (₹ Crore)	Physical progress (per cent)
Pune-Miraj-Londha (doubling)	279 [#]	4,819.12	80
Wardha-Nanded via Yavatmal-Pusad (New line)	270	3,445.48	47
Itarsi - Nagpur 3 rd line	279	2,449.91	24
Ahmednagar-Narayandoh -Beed-Parli- Vaijnath (New line)	261	4,805.17	68
Daund-Manmad	248	2,081.27	35
Manmad - Jalgaon 3 rd line	160	1,035.16	46
Wardha - Ballarshah 3 rd line	132	1,384.72	52
Wardha - Nagpur 4 th line	76	637.95	48
Wardha - Sewagram-Nagpur 3 rd line	76	540.02	70
Kalyan - Kasara 3 rd line	67	792.89	47
Baramati - Lonand via Phaltan	64	736.44	50 ^{\$}
Belapur - Seawood-Uran (New line)	54	2,980.41	81 ^{\$\$}
Dhule (Borvihar)- Dhule -Nardana	51	492.76	2
Jalgaon - Bhusawal 4 th line	24	261.37	85
Solapur-Tuljapur-Osmanabad	84	904.92	2
Indore -Manmad via Malegaon	368	8,857.98	DPR work in process
Pune -Nashik	265	5,341.68	DPR prepared

Excluding South Western Railway route

\$ Phalatan to Lonand route commissioned

Source : Central Railway

DPR- Detailed Project Report

\$\$ Belapur to Kharkopar route commissioned

Mumbai suburban railway

9.24 Suburban railway is the major mode of public transport in Mumbai. 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 2021-22, everyday fleet of 229 local trains (6 AC local trains) were utilised to run 3,073 (64 AC services) train services, carrying on an average 34.5 lakh passengers.

9.25 Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd. (MRVC) implements rail component of Mumbai Urban Transport Projects (MUTP). The works undertaken in MUTP I are completed. The status of on-going projects of MUTP II, III & 3A is given in Table 9.28.

Table 9.28 Status of on-going projects of MUTP II, III & 3A

(As on 31st January, 2023)

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	623.93	March, 2025	83
CSMT-Kurla (additional 5 th & 6 th line)	15.39	1,367.00	459.09	March, 2025	25
MUTP III					
New suburban corridor between Panvel-Karjat on CR	28.00	2,782.00	1015.77	December, 2025	15
New suburban corridor link between Airoli- Kalwa (elevated) on CR	4.00	476.00	190.41	March, 2026	35
Quadrupling of Virar-Dahanu road on WR	63.80	3,578.00	607.99	December, 2025	11
Trespass Control on Mid-section on CR & WR	-	551.00	286.41	December, 2024	55
MUTP 3 A					
Kalyan-Badlapur (3rd & 4th line)	14.05	1,509.87	34.48	March, 2026	1
Borivali-Virar (5th & 6th line)	26.00	2,184.02	5.70	March, 2026	0
Kalyan -Asangaon (4th line)	32.22	1,759.16	1.30	March, 2026	0
Extension of Harbour Line between Goregaon- Borivali	7.08	825.58	0.00	March, 2026	0

Source : Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation

CSMT Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus

9.26 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 9.29.

Table 9.29 Number of accidental deaths and persons injured on Mumbai suburban railway route

Cause of accident	2020		2021		2022 ⁺	
	Deaths	Injured	Deaths	Injured	Deaths	Injured
Crossing railway Line	730	129	1,114	176	933	167
Fall in gap	1	1	2	3	2	3
Fall down from train	177	361	277	442	579	833
Hitting railway poles	2	12	6	17	8	24
Other ^s	206	375	353	468	556	662
All	1,116	878	1,752	1,106	2,078	1,689

\$ Includes electric shock, suicide, natural deaths, cases referred for forensic analysis, etc.

+ upto October

Source : Mumbai Railway Police Commissionerate, GoM

Metro Rail Projects

9.27 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.

9.27.1 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 9.30.

Table 9.30 Status of on-going metro rail projects in MMR

(₹ Crore)

Metro Line /Name of project	Commence-ment year	Cost of project	Expenditure incurred ⁺	Expected year of completion	Status ⁺
2A - Dahisar-D.N. Nagar (18.6 km)	2016	6,410.00	4,886.66	December, 2022	January, 2023 [@]
2B- D.N. Nagar -Mandale (23.6 km)	2018	10,986.00	2,192.55	June, 2025	27 per cent of civil works completed
3 Colaba-Bandra-SEEPZ (33.5 km)	2016	37,276.00	22,898 ⁺⁺	2023-24	79 per cent civil works completed ⁺⁺
4 Wadala-Ghatkopar-Thane-Kasarwadavli (32 km)	2018	14,549.00	1,547.74	June, 2025	41 per cent civil works completed
4A Kasarwadavli – Gaimukh (2.7 km)	2019	949.00	187.78	June, 2025	45 per cent civil works completed
5 Thane-Bhiwandi-Kalyan (23.5 km)	2019	8,417.00	706.10	December, 2025	70 per cent civil works completed for Phase-I (Thane-Bhiwandi)
6 Swami Samarth Nagar-Vikhroli (14.5 km)	2018	6,716.00	1,436.01	December, 2024	63 per cent civil works completed
7 Andheri (E)-Dahisar (E) (16.5 km)	2016	6,208.00	3,631.41	December, 2022	January, 2023 [@]
9 Dahisar (E) – Mira Bhayandar and Andheri – CSMIA (13.5 km)	2019	6,607.00	729.45	December, 2025	25 per cent Civil works completed
10 Gaimukh-Shivaji chowk (Mira Road)	-	4,476.00	-	October, 2025	work in Progress
11 Wadala-CSMT	-	8,739.00	-	October, 2026	work in Progress
12 Kalyan- Talaja	-	5,865.00	-	October, 2026	work in Progress

CSMIA Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport @ work Completed + upto October, 2022 ++ upto January, 2023
Source : Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority, Mumbai Metro Rail Corporation Limited

9.27.2 Navi Mumbai metro rail project: The State Government is implementing Navi Mumbai metro rail project through CIDCO. An elevated Metro Rail line from CBD Belapur to Pendhar having elevated length of 11.10 km with 11 stations is being developed in first phase with estimated project cost of ₹ 3,063.63 crore. The expenditure incurred upto October, 2022 is ₹ 2,520 crore.

9.27.3 Nagpur metro rail project: Nagpur Metro rail project consists of 38 stations covering length of 40.02 km. The entire stretch of this project is divided into two corridors viz. North-South corridor (Khapri to Automotive Sq.- orange line) covering 20.54 km length with 18 stations and East-West corridor (Lokmanya Nagar to Prajapati Nagar- aqua line) covering 19.48 km length with 20 stations. At the end of December, 2022 both these routes have been commissioned. Average number of passengers travelled during 2022-23 is around one lakh per day.

9.27.4 Pune metro rail project: Pune Metro Rail Project consists of two corridors of total length 33.28 km. 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 ₹ 11,420 crore. PCMC to Phugewadi (seven km) in

corridor I and Vanaz to Garware College (five km) in corridor II have been commissioned during March, 2022. Average number of passengers travelled during 2022-23 is around 6,619 per day.

Water transport

9.28 Water transport is cheaper and environment friendly as compared to other transport facilities. Maharashtra Maritime Development Policy-2016 is being implemented in the State to boost the maritime by developing infrastructural facilities and thereby achieving industrial development.

9.28.1 **Major ports:** Two major ports viz. Mumbai Port and Jawaharlal Nehru Port are located in the State. During 2021-22, Mumbai Port and Jawaharlal Nehru Port handled 598.90 lakh MT and 759.96 lakh MT cargo traffic respectively. Transport statistics of major ports is given in Table 9.31.

Table 9.31 Transport statistics of major ports

Particulars	Mumbai Port		Jawaharlal Nehru Port	
	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22
Total cargo capacity (lakh MT)	828.50	828.50	1,208	1,208
Cargo traffic handled (lakh MT)	533.24	598.90	648.09	759.96
<i>Of which</i> a) Import	359.38	407.02	352.49	405.33
b) Export	173.86	191.88	295.60	354.63
Passenger traffic handled ('000)	Nil [#]	98.34	NA	NA
Vessels handled (no.)	5,140	5,941	2,490	2,837

No passenger traffic was handled during Covid-19 lockdown

NA- Not Applicable

Source : Mumbai Port trust & Jawaharlal Nehru Port trust

9.28.2 **Non-major ports:** There are 48 non-major ports in the State. There are 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 9.32.

Table 9.32 Transport statistics of non-major ports

Particulars	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
Cargo traffic handled (lakh MT)	397.78	524.73	376.99
<i>Of which</i> a) Import	327.86	377.95	282.93
b) Export	69.92	146.78	94.06
Passenger traffic handled (lakh)	82.12	136.67	94.75
<i>Of which</i> a) By mechanised vessels	81.51	136.04	94.14
b) By non-mechanised vessels	0.61	0.63	0.61

Source : Maharashtra Maritime Board

+ upto October

9.28.3 **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 enhancement, port led industrialisation and community development. Under this programme, GoI has sanctioned 34 projects in the State to develop infrastructure facilities at ports with estimated cost of ₹ 1,102.06 crore. Of which 8 projects with total cost of ₹ 200.88 crore are completed and 14 projects with estimated cost of ₹ 347.24 crore are under progress.

9.28.4 Roll on – Roll off (ro-ro) services have been started at New *Bhaucha Dhakka* (Mumbai) - Mandwa (Raigad) and Agardanda - Dighi in Raigad district. Construction works of jetties at Mira-Bhayandar, Kolshet, Kalher and Dombivali have been initiated. Belapur (Navi Mumbai) - Elephanta (Raigad) passenger service has started. Construction works of ro-ro jetties are in progress at Karanja (Raigad) - Rewas (Raigad), Bhayander (Thane)-Vasai (Palghar), Naringi (Palghar) -

Kharvadeshri (Palghar), Marve (Mumbai Suburban)-Manori (Mumbai suburban), *Bhaucha Dhakka* (Mumbai) - Kashid (Raigad), Gorai (Mumbai suburban)-Borivali (Mumbai suburban), *Bhaucha Dhakka* (Mumbai)-Mora (Raigad) waterways. Construction of Passenger Jetty at Malvan (Sindhudurg) is completed.

9.28.5 **Marina:** Marina would help to decongest water areas by eliminating un-authorized/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

9.29 There are 13 airports functioning in the State. Transport statistics for selected airports is given in Table 9.33.

Table 9.33 Transport statistics for selected airports

(As on 31st March)

Airport	Passenger traffic (Lakh)		Cargo traffic (MT)	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
A) Domestic	133.96	245.65	1,86,537	2,51,207
Mumbai	98.36	185.65	1,52,382	2,14,054
Pune	21.33	36.95	26,419	28,697
Nagpur	9.48	15.94	6,714	7,319
Aurangabad	1.45	2.51	776	841
Juhu (Mumbai)	0.6	0.86	145	257
Jalgaon	0.06	0.08	0	0
Kolhapur	0.71	0.96	0	0
Nanded	0.28	0.20	0	0
Shirdi	0.86	1.77	0	38
Nashik (Ojhar HAL)	0.83	0.52	101	1
Gondia	0.00	0.02	0	0
Sindhudurg	0.00	0.19	0	0
Solapur	0.00	0.00	0	0
B) International	12.23	32.12	4,40,596	5,57,305
Mumbai	12.18	31.83	4,40,584	5,56,899
Pune	0.05	0.18	0	5
Nagpur	Neg	0.11	12	367
Aurangabad	0.00	0.00	0	0
Nashik (Ojhar HAL)	0.00	0.00	0	34
Total (A + B)	146.19	277.77	6,27,133	8,08,512

Source : Airports Authority of India

HAL-Hindustan Aeronautics Limited

Neg-Negligible

9.29.1 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 basic cost of ₹ 14,179 crore for Phase I. It is one of the largest greenfield airports planned to handle minimum six crore passengers and 15 lakh MT cargo per annum.

Communication

BharatNet

9.30. National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) 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.

9.30.1 BharatNet Phase-I being implemented by Bharat Broadband Network Limited and 15,379 *Gram Panchayats* have been connected by optic fibre cable. 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 56,060 km of Optical Fiber Cable (OFC) Network in Maharashtra through the State led implementation model and 71 per cent project is completed as per the commissioning target.

9.31 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 9.34.

9.32 The internet subscriber base in the State at the end of September, 2022 was 10.06 crore.

9.33 The total number of landline connections at the end of September, 2022 in the State was 46.20 lakh. The landline and cell phone connections per lakh population were 3,667 and 99,689 respectively. Landline and cell phone connections in the State is given in Table 9.35.

Table 9.34 Operational statistics of postal services in the State

Particulars	Area	(no.)	
		2020-21	2021-22
Post offices	Rural	11,504	12,192
	Urban	1,240	1,241
	Total	12,744	13,433
Letter boxes	Rural	31,936	32,045
	Urban	6,351	6,335
	Total	38,287	38,380
Delivery postmen (including <i>dak sevak</i>)	Rural	2,842	6,619
	Urban	4,797	4,804
	Total	7,639	11,423

Source : General Post Office, Mumbai

Table 9.35 Landline and cell phone connections in the State

(Lakh)

Operator	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23 ⁺	
	Landlines	Cell phones	Landlines	Cell phones	Landlines	Cell phones
MTNL	15.84	11.35	14.63	11.04	13.36	10.78
BSNL	7.37	68.24	7.36	66.27	6.42	63.87
Bharati	5.63	291.88 [§]	7.02	294.92 [§]	8.23	299.38 [§]
Tata	7.14	-	6.94	-	6.86	-
Vodafone Idea	1.47	435.62	1.33	402.53	2.01	377.92
Reliance/Jio	4.96	518.51	6.79	491.11	8.75	503.91
Reliance com.	0.76	0.02	0.64	0.01	0.57	0.01
Total	43.17	1,325.62	44.71	1,265.88	46.20	1,255.87

§ Bharati & Tata Teleservices combined

+ upto September

Source : Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 9.1

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY & CONSUMPTION IN THE STATE

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2010-11 (7)	2021-22 (8)
A. Installed capacity (MW)							
A - 1 Installed Capacity in the State							
(1) Thermal	477 ⁵	1,065 ⁵	2,771	6,462	8,075	9,665	20,966
(2) Renewable Energy	--	--	--	--	--	3,408	10,502
(3) Hydro	282	844	1,317	1,552	2,874	3,066	3,061
(4) Natural Gas	--	--	--	672	1,820	2,714	2,819
Total (A-1)	759	1,909	4,088	8,686	12,769	18,853	37,348
A - 2 State's share in Installed Capacity of -							
(1) National Thermal Power Corp.	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,048 [@]	4,686	7,254
(2) Nuclear Power Corporation	NA	NA	NA	NA	137	690	690
Total (A-2)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,185	5,376	7,944
Total (A-1 + A-2)	759	1,909	4,088	8,686	14,954	24,229	45,292
B. Generation (MU) -							
(1) Thermal	1,903 ⁵	3,392	11,416	28,085	49,377	52,796	1,01,443
(2) Renewable Energy #	--	--	--	--	--	5,118	17,970
(3) Hydro	1,365	4,533	6,448	5,615	4,889	6,374	6,144
(4) Natural Gas	--	--	--	2,730	6,943	18,729	6,125
Total	3,268	7,925	17,864	36,430	61,209[#]	83,017	1,31,682
C. Consumption (MU) -							
(1) Industrial	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	34,416	53,373
(2) Domestic	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	19,546	30,699
(3) Agriculture	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	16,257	36,242
(4) Commercial	198	547	949	2,068	4,105	11,527	11,347
(5) Railways	339	421	766	970	1,581	2,188	173
(6) Public Water works	35	146	330	NA	1,199	1,983	} 5,897
(7) Public lighting	20	74	159	291	551	846	
(8) Other	--	62	198	267	378	633	1,048
Total	2,720	7,650	14,034	29,971	47,289	87,396	1,38,779
D. Per capita ultimate consumption of electricity (Units)							
(1) Industrial	46.8	105.4	129.5	195.4	191.2	307.2	427.0
(2) Commercial	5.0	10.9	15.1	27.5	42.7	102.9	90.8

Source - (1) CEA - Central Electricity Authority
(2) MAHAGENCO
(3) MAHADISCOM
(4) BEST
(5) Tata Power Co.Ltd.
(6) Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.

NA Not available.

Note - (1) The above figures are related to public utilities only.
(2) @ This includes additional share of 323 MW from NTPC/ NPC which was unallocated share and surplus from Goa.
(3) # This includes captive power and Renewable Energy (sold to MAHADISCOM).
(4) \$ The figures for Oil 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.

ANNEXURE 9.2

**ROAD LENGTH BY TYPE OF ROADS IN THE STATE
(MAINTAINED BY 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

Source - Public Works Department, GoM

* 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

ANNEXURE 9.3

**CLASSIFICATION OF DISTRICT-WISE ROAD LENGTH ACCORDING TO BREADTH
(MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AND ZILLA PARISHAD)**

(km)

Sr. No.	District	Achievement in Length 2020-21					Achievement in Length 2021-22*				
		Breadth (mt.)	7.0	5.5	3.75	Other	Total	7.0	5.5	3.75	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Brihan Mumbai	49	0	0	0	49	49	0	0	0	49
2	Thane	494	284	1,132	2,489	4,399	514	284	1,132	2,489	4,419
3	Palghar	573	516	1,651	4,323	7,063	573	516	1,651	4,323	7,063
4	Raigad	773	1570	3,466	2,470	8,280	1,370	965	3,509	2,482	8,325
5	Ratnagiri	488	901	8,358	211	9,958	488	906	8,358	211	9,963
6	Sindhudurg	200	822	3,589	3,433	8,036	200	845	3,589	3,433	8,067
	Konkan Division	2,577	4,093	18,196	12,927	37,784	3,194	3,515	18,238	12,938	37,885
7	Ahmednagar	1,522	1,287	10,549	7,581	20,939	1,381	1,347	11,603	6,657	20,987
8	Nashik	1,473	1,816	10,813	5,365	19,467	1,688	1,741	11,174	5,040	19,643
9	Dhule	955	473	5,381	157	6,966	950	463	5,390	7	6,810
10	Nandurbar	344	480	6,218	57	7,099	344	480	6,118	47	6,988
11	Jalgaon	1,047	1,237	5,305	5,719	13,309	1,265	1,280	5,226	5,575	13,347
	Nashik Division	5,341	5,292	38,266	18,880	67,780	5,628	5,311	39,510	17,326	67,775
12	Pune	1,614	1,445	16,227	59	19,345	1,755	1,395	15,895	320	19,366
13	Satara	725	1,058	8,606	3,316	13,705	725	995	9,453	2,549	13,723
14	Sangli	1,501	998	4,225	6,145	12,869	1,535	999	4,228	6,135	12,896
15	Kolhapur	778	1,053	3,791	3,108	8,730	844	1,061	3,144	3,647	8,697
16	Solapur	1,791	838	5,384	9,567	17,579	1,722	817	5,358	9,555	17,452
	Pune Division	6,408	5,392	38,232	22,195	72,228	6,582	5,268	38,079	22,205	72,134
17	Aurangabad	880	813	6,721	1,888	10,302	912	819	6,659	1,888	10,278
18	Jalna	844	375	4,949	1,323	7,491	885	445	4,858	1,323	7,511
19	Parbhani	424	186	3,870	929	5,409	638	233	3,841	962	5,674
20	Hingoli	258	170	3,496	69	3,993	277	167	3,500	230	4,174
21	Nanded	1,123	719	7,840	2,330	12,012	1,549	175	8,829	1,683	12,236
22	Beed	1,153	435	8,252	2,594	12,434	1,197	437	8,259	2,586	12,479
23	Osmanabad	612	905	4,883	1,131	7,531	612	907	4,881	1,131	7,531
24	Latur	679	801	5,414	1,020	7,914	697	655	5,158	1,250	7,760
	Aurangabad Division	5,973	4,404	45,425	11,284	67,086	6,767	3,838	45,985	11,053	67,643
25	Buldhana	1,009	323	2,875	1,471	5,678	1,028	525	2,759	1,386	5,698
26	Akola	504	420	1,378	1,101	3,403	607	353	1,384	1,061	3,405
27	Washim	481	326	1,163	1,122	3,092	478	343	1,187	1,100	3,108
28	Amravati	842	829	1,769	4,682	8,122	1,040	712	1,698	4,722	8,172
29	Yavatmal	824	863	3,539	3,494	8,720	889	933	3,352	3,584	8,758
	Amravati Division	3,660	2,761	10,724	11,870	29,015	4,042	2,866	10,380	11,853	29,141
30	Wardha	558	418	1,803	2,534	5,313	439	407	1,780	2,497	5,123
31	Nagpur	1,057	642	6,395	6,495	14,589	1,077	642	6,482	6,495	14,696
32	Bhandara	236	246	2,893	2,734	6,109	236	246	2,915	2,888	6,284
33	Gondia	308	313	3,587	3,224	7,432	308	313	3,666	3,075	7,362
34	Chandrapur	712	482	5,942	2,618	9,754	1,059	607	2,850	5,290	9,806
35	Gadchiroli	502	498	4,455	569	6,025	502	520	4,438	565	6,025
	Nagpur Division	3,373	2,598	25,076	18,175	49,223	3,621	2,734	22,130	20,811	49,296
	Maharashtra State	27,333	24,541	1,75,919	95,331	3,23,115	29,834	23,532	1,74,322	96,186	3,23,873

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding

* Provisional

Source - Public Works Department, GoM

ANNEXURE 9.4

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN THE STATE

(As on 1st January)

Sr. No. (1)	Class of vehicles (2)	1971 (3)	1981 (4)	1991 (5)	2001 (6)	2011 (7)	2021 (8)	2022* (9)	2023* (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	2,99,46,065	3,15,89,898
2	Motor cars, Jeeps & Station wagons	1,22,508	2,24,752	4,23,505	9,01,278	23,82,789	53,88,475	58,18,042	62,53,313
3	Taxi cabs	17,806	31,302	43,168	86,438	1,82,676	3,73,237	3,64,061	3,79,057
4	Auto rickshaws	3,049	29,474	1,26,049	4,07,660	6,44,037	10,60,616	10,73,865	11,03,967
5	Stage carriages	10,250	13,789	18,203	27,286	34,061	40,482	41,908	42,708
6	Contract carriages	--	1,498	3,980	13,975	31,459	72,273	69,246	71,932
7	Lorries—						19,07,408		
	(i) Diesel engine	34,987	87,079	1,80,883	3,41,344	8,78,239	--	19,07,445	20,23,147
	(ii) Petrol engine	21,791	18,005	13,774	57,317	77,189	--	15,806	16,528
	(iii) Others (CNG, LPG, etc.)	--	--	--	--	--	--	85,156	91,325
	(iv) Electric	--	--	--	--	--	--	561	628
8	Ambulances	441	925	2,233	4,025	9,600	17,362	20,405	21,334
9	School buses	491	594	1,025	1,714	6,117	32,628	33,024	34,219
10	Private service vehicles	810	2,171	4,622	5,815	9,421	13,037	13,251	13,472
11	Trailers	7,075	23,173	60,858	1,67,856	2,84,696	4,32,412	4,53,385	4,70,511
12	Tractors	7,821	24,079	61,088	1,72,578	3,58,556	8,68,750	9,79,777	10,79,768
13	Others	810	1,319	5,040	9,872	29,829	89,159	94,501	1,06,733
	Total	3,11,769	8,04,986	26,40,585	66,07,064	1,69,89,659	3,86,36,247	4,09,16,498	4,32,98,540
	Motor vehicles per lakh of population	618	1,309	3,353	7,186	15,119	31,168	32,732	34,370
	Number of vehicles per km. road length maintained by PWD & ZP	5	6	15	31	71	125	128	134
	Ambulances per lakh of population	0.9	1.5	2.8	4.4	8.5	14	16	17

Source - Office of the Transport Commissioner, GoM

* Provisional

10 Social Sector



10. SOCIAL SECTOR

10.1 Social sector comprises of education, health & nutrition, housing, employment, poverty, social justice, women & child welfare, water supply & sanitation and environment conservation. Activities in this sector contribute to human capital formation and human development. Implementation of various schemes/programmes in this sector aids in distributing benefits and opportunities evenly and thereby helps in achieving sustainable development.

EDUCATION

10.2 Education plays a vital role in social transformation and economic development. Education empowers people with skills & knowledge which helps in enhancing their productivity and promotes overall development. Government is implementing schemes/programmes such as *Samagra Shiksha*, *Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan*, etc. which help to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal-4 'Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities 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-4.

The salient features of the policy are:

I. School education

- Universalisation of education from preschool to secondary level with 100 per cent Gross Enrolment 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), 8 to 11 years (preparatory), 11 to 14 years (middle) and 14 to 18 years (secondary) respectively
- To bring the out of school children of age 3-6 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 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 campuses in India
- To give emphasis on setting up of Gender Inclusion Fund and Special Education Zones for disadvantaged regions and groups

Primary education

10.4 Various educational programmes are 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 & education level wise institutions, enrolment and number of teachers is given in Annexure 10.1.

Table 10.1 Some important indicators of primary (Std I to V) and upper primary (Std VI to VIII) education

(As on 30th September)

Indicator	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Reported number of schools imparting primary education	1,06,491	1,06,338	1,05,848
Percentage of schools in rural areas	77.2	77.1	75.8
Density of schools/ divisions per 10 sq km			
(a) Primary	3.2	3.2	3.2
(b) Upper primary	1.7	1.7	1.7
Primary schools/divisions per thousand children population (6 to 11 years age)	10.1	10.1	10.1
Upper primary schools/ divisions per thousand children population (11 to 14 years age)	9.3	9.3	9.3
Percentage share of private self-financed schools to total schools	21.6	21.6	16.3
Enrolment in schools (lakh)	156.9	153.9	154.2
Percentage of girls enrolment	47.0	47.1	47.3
Gross Enrolment Ratio			
(a) Primary	106.3	104.8	106.9
(b) Upper primary	99.0	99.6	100.4
Average Student - Class room ratio (all schools)	29	26	28
Number of teachers (lakh)	5.3	5.1	5.0
Pupil-teacher ratio	29:1	30:1	31:1
Percentage of schools having facilities of			
Drinking water	99.3	99.4	99.5
Functional girls toilet	92.9	96.5	96.3
Boundary wall	83.7	84.6	88.5
Computers	63.3	66.7	63.2
Ramp	90.0	92.2	93.1
Playground	85.1	86.8	86.3
Library	83.9	87.5	89.3
Electricity connection	93.5	95.3	98.3
Dropout rate			
(a) Primary	0.04	1.00	0.00
(b) Upper primary	1.17	1.53	1.53
Gender Parity Index			
(a) Primary	1.01	1.03	1.05
(b) Upper primary	0.99	0.99	0.98

Source : 1) Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

2) Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad (UDISE+)

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 implemented in the State since April, 2010. Under this Act, children have 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, 6.28 lakh students were admitted to schools upto November, 2022. During 2022-23 upto November, 78,790 students got admission 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. During 2021-22, in all 21,731 out-of-school children were mainstreamed and out of them 9,608 children were given special training. During 2022-23 upto November, 17,818 out-of-school children have been mainstreamed, of which special training is proposed for 10,522 children.

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 & education level wise institutions, enrolment and number of teachers is given in Annexure 10.1

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		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Reported number of schools imparting secondary and higher secondary education		28,093	28,505	28,612
Percentage of schools in rural areas		61.9	61.8	60.0
Density of schools/ divisions per 10 sq km	(a) Secondary	1.8	0.8	0.8
	(b) Higher secondary	0.4	0.4	0.4
Percentage share of private self-financed schools to total schools		34.7	26.7	35.1
Enrolment in schools (lakh)		64.8	65.2	66.4
Percentage of girls enrolment		46.5	47.0	31.0
Gross Enrolment Ratio	(a) Secondary	91.4	92.6	93.7
	(b) Higher secondary	87.0	68.2	71.5
Average Student - Class room ratio (all schools)		44	44	43
Number of teachers (lakh)		2.51	2.48	2.49
Pupil-teacher ratio		26:1	26:1	27:1
Percentage of schools having facilities of				
Drinking water		99.8	99.9	99.9
Functional girls toilet		98.6	98.7	98.1
Boundary wall		93.7	94.3	94.6
Ramp		86.8	87.5	89.4
Playground		95.1	95.3	95.3
Library		93.0	94.4	95.1
Electricity connection		98.8	98.3	99.1
Computers		86.2	88.4	86.1
Computer & internet		70.4	73.0	76.5
Dropout rate	(a) Secondary	6.4	4.6	10.7
	(b) Higher secondary	4.4	1.4	N.A.
Gender Parity Index	(a) Secondary	0.97	0.97	0.98
	(b) Higher secondary	0.99	1.0	0.98

Note : N.A. Not Available

Source : 1) Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

2) Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad (UDISE+)

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 instruction are given in Table 10.3.

Table 10.3 Number of self-financed schools by type of board and medium of instruction

Year	Board					Medium		
	State Board	CBSE	CBSE & State Board	ICSE/IGCSE/IB/Other	Total	Marathi	English	Urdu/Hindi/Bengali
2019-20	4,801	879	20	372	6,072	782	5,184	106
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

CBSE Central Board of Secondary Education

ICSE Indian Certificate of Secondary Education

IGCSE International General Certificate of Secondary Education

IB International Baccalaureate

Source : 1) School Education and Sports Department, GoM 2) Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

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 in Sustainable Development Goal-4. The programme ensures to attain minimum standards in schooling provisions. It also aims to bridge social and gender gaps in school education. It encourages vocationalisation of education and enhancing learning outcomes of students. During 2021-22, expenditure incurred under *Samagra Shiksha* was ₹ 675.37 crore. During 2022-23 upto October, expenditure incurred was ₹ 735.65 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 & medically 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	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23 ⁺	
	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
Primary (I to VIII)	2.51	43.41	2.20	0.32	2.02	0.01
Secondary (IX to XII)	0.57	0.24	0.57	0.75	0.55	0.01

Source : Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

+ upto October

Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman Yojana

10.10 Mid Day Meal Scheme has been renamed as *Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman Yojana* in November, 2022. This scheme is being implemented with an objective of increasing enrolment & 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	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23 ⁺	
	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
I to V	60.70	776	46.12	557	55.20	70
VI to VIII	39.20	635	30.76	371	37.50	47

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

+ upto October

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-2021 was conducted on 13th November, 2021. Multiple test booklets in language, mathematics, science, environmental studies & social sciences are used as survey tools. The competency based test questions reflect the learning outcomes developed by National Council of Educational Research and Training which were recently incorporated in the Right to Education act by GoI. Performance 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			
		Below Basic	Basic	Proficient	Advanced
Std III	Language	22	33	30	14
	Mathematics	17	34	34	15
	Environmental Science	15	33	38	13
Std V	Language	17	35	36	12
	Mathematics	30	43	22	5
	Environmental Science	29	34	30	7
Std VIII	Language	16	43	27	14
	Mathematics	27	51	17	5
	Science	38	36	19	7
	Social Science	35	45	13	7
Std X	Modern Indian Language	46	41	13	1
	English	19	15	44	23
	Mathematics	33	51	14	2
	Science	77	17	5	1
	Social Science	58	26	14	2

Note: Figures may not add upto 100 due to rounding

Source : National Achievement Survey 2021

Schemes to encourage education

10.12 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

Scheme	2020-21 [@]		2021-22		2022-23	
	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Target Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Anticipated Expenditure (₹ Crore)
Providing free uniform and writing material to poor children of standard I to IV	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.55	1.70
Fee concession to students of standard I to X studying in government aided and unaided schools	-	-	0.0	0.00	193.98	20.00
Free education to economically backward students (Boys) of standard XI & XII	-	-	1.36	0.38	1.36	0.50
Stipend to tribal students	-	-	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.05

[@] Schemes could not be implemented due to Covid-19 pandemic

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

Schemes to encourage girls education

10.13 Government is implementing various schemes to promote girls education viz. attendance allowance scheme, 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 encourage girls education is given in Table 10.8.

Table 10.8 Progress of selected schemes to encourage girls education

Scheme	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Target Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Anticipated Expenditure (₹ Crore)
Attendance allowance scheme	0.00 [@]	0.00 [@]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Ahilyabai Holkar</i> scheme	7.91	41.72	7.12	46.17	27.24	155.76
Free education to girls studying in XI & XII	0.0 [@]	0.00 [@]	12.99	1.30	12.99	2.00
<i>Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya</i>	0.04	10.72	0.04	9.69	0.04	12.10

[@] Schemes could not be implemented due to Covid-19 pandemic

Source : 1) Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

2) Maharashtra *Prathamik Shikshan Parishad*

Sainiki schools

10.14 There are 38 aided *Sainiki* schools in the State upto December, 2022, of which four schools are exclusively for girls. During 2022-23, in all 11,882 students have been enrolled.

Sports education

10.15 GoM has established *Shiv Chhatrapati Kridapeeth* in Pune to promote sports and develop the excellence by upgrading skills. The State level accredited players or players participating in authorised national sports competitions are given admission through direct entry. For selected players participating at State level, admission is given through skill tests. Eight to 10 years training is provided in 14 sports to the selected players. There are nine sports academies under the purview of the *Kridapeeth*. Upto December 2022, in all 30 students from these academies have been awarded *Shiv Chhatrapati* Sports Award of State and 81 players have represented the nation in international competitions. Number of medals received by students of *Kridapeeth* are given in Table 10.9.

Table 10.9 Medals received 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
2018-19	545	1	3	3	7	38	38	32	108	148	103	82	333
2019-20	545	2	1	1	4	22	25	33	80	152	83	69	304
2020-21	408	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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

Note: State and National level competitions could not be organised during 2020-21 due to Covid-19 pandemic + upto December
Source : Directorate of Sports and Youth Services, GoM.

Higher & Technical education

10.16 As per the report of All-India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2020-21, there were 42 State universities (23 public, 18 private and one open), 21 deemed universities (12 private, 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 2022-23 are given in Annexure 10.2 to Annexure 10.5.

Table 10.10 Higher education statistics in the State based on AISHE(As on 30th September)

Perticulars	2019-20	2020-21
Universities (Number)	65	71
Colleges (Number)	4,494	4,532
Stand-alone Institutions (Number)	2,393	2,153
Enrolment in Higher education		
All institutions (lakh)	42.65	45.46
Percentage of females	45.75	45.19
Enrolment in Universities & Constituent Units		
a) All institutions (lakh)	9.66	10.88
b) Percentage of females	39.41	41.83
Gross enrolment ratio (18-23 years of age)		
a) All categories	32.3	34.9
b) SC	30.7	33.9
c) ST	15.4	16.5
Gender Parity Index (18-23 years of age)		
a) All categories	0.93	0.92
b) SC	1.02	0.96
c) ST	0.78	0.78
All institutions number of teachers (lakh)	1.63	1.63
All institutions pupil teacher ratio	26	27

Source : All-India Survey on Higher Education 2020-21, GoI

Self-financed Universities

10.17 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 2020-21, total enrolment is 52,032 in 18 working self-financed universities in the State. Out of total enrolment, 21,543 are female students.

Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan

10.18 *Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan* (RUSA), implemented since 2013, aims at attaining higher levels of access, equity & excellence in the higher education with greater efficiency, transparency, accountability and responsiveness. Upto November, 2022 total expenditure of ₹ 404.10 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 of ₹ five crore each. Six centres for development & transfer of technology are established in six State universities under Research and Innovation component. Dr. *Homi Bhabha* State University & Hyderabad (Sindh) National Collegiate University in Mumbai and Dr. *Karmveer Bhaurao Patil* Cluster University in Satara have been established as a cluster university. Model degree colleges are being set up in Washim and Nandurbar districts.

Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj tuition fee scholarship scheme

10.19 *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)	2020-21	1,67,646	103.20
	2021-22	1,64,603	110.37
	2022-23	NA	NA
Technical education (282 courses)	2020-21	2,13,038	754.89
	2021-22	2,26,597	841.22
	2022-23	30,000	63.99
Medical education & research (8 courses)	2020-21	15,873	148.90
	2021-22	8,590	42.89
	2022-23	NA	NA
Agriculture (30 courses)	2020-21	10,329	13.34
	2021-22	17,890	29.75
	2022-23	12,618	17.15
Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development & Fisheries (6 courses)	2020-21	348	0.75
	2021-22	337	0.83
	2022-23	NA	NA

Note : N A – Not Available.

+ upto January

Source :1) Directorate of Higher Education, GoM

2) Higher & Technical Education Department, GoM

3) Directorate of Medical Education & Research, GoM

4) Maharashtra Council of Agricultural Education & Research

5) Maharashtra Animal & Fishery Science University

Action taken by the State for implimentation of National Education Policy, 2020

10.20 The following actions are being taken by the State

- On the lines of National Curriculum released by the Ministry of National Education, GoI, preparation of the State curriculum for the basic level is in progress
- Conducted two gatherings under '*Pahile Paul*' to prepare pre-primary students for pre-school in which 13.35 lakh students and 0.65 lakh schools of the State participated
- About 0.64 lakh schools benefitted from *Nipun Bharat Abhiyaan* in terms of mainstreaming first standard students and creating awareness among parents
- Produced workbooks "*Karuya Maitri Ganitashi*" in 8 mediums (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 40.00 lakh students in government and local bodies schools)
- Developed guidebook for teachers and workbook for students under *Vidya Pravesh* initiative (which has benefitted 7.13 lakh students and 0.62 lakh teachers)
- Prepared a set of 20 Books on Diploma & Undergraduate Engineering in the Marathi language and made available to the Institutions
- 163 Polytechnic Colleges have already started courses in Marathi language
- Conversion of 88 books of Engineering courses into Marathi language is in progress

PUBLIC HEALTH

10.21 Public health system is a conglomeration of all organised activities related to health that prevent diseases, increase longevity and promote health & efficiency of people. Public health services aim at providing reliable, accountable, adequate, qualitative, preventive and curative health care to the population. There are multiple systems set up in rural and urban areas including Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and Government Hospitals. Government is formulating and implementing various healthcare schemes & programmes to provide accessible and affordable healthcare. The State has already achieved some of the targets set under Sustainable Development Goal-3 'Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages' and sustained efforts are being made by Government to maintain and improve health related indicators. The effective and integrated management of healthcare services is being helpful to the Government while combating any epidemic or pandemic.

Public health infrastructure

10.22 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 10.6 and districtwise health infrastructure is given in Annexure 10.7.

10.23 Sub-centres provide health services with counselling for maternal & child health care, family welfare, nutrition, immunisation, control of diarrhoea and communicable diseases. As per government norm, a sub-centre is to be set up for a population of 3,000 in tribal areas & for a population of 5,000 in non-tribal rural areas. 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. As per government norm, a PHC is to be set up for a population of 20,000 in tribal areas & for a population of 30,000 in non-tribal rural areas. 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 and district hospitals.

Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission

10.24 *Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Bharat* Health Infrastructure Mission was launched in October, 2021 by GoI 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

Table 10.12 Health infrastructure of the State Government

(As on 31st December, 2022)

Type of Institution	No.
Sub-centre	10,740
Primary Health Centre	1,906
Community Health Centre	363
Primary Health Unit	108
Mobile Medical Unit	58
Sub-district Hospital	95
District Hospital	22
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	3
TB Hospital	5
Orthopedic Hospital	1
Regional Referral Hospital	2

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM

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:

- Support for infrastructure development to transform existing Sub-centres, PHCs and urban PHCs into Health & Wellness Centres (HWCs)
- 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)

10.24.1 Health and Wellness Centres provide universal access to an expanded range of comprehensive primary health care services. The State is committed to transform all Sub-centres, PHCs & urban PHCs into HWCs in phased manner by 2022. During 2021-22 four IPHLs were sanctioned in district hospitals at Nashik, Nanded, Amravati and Ratnagiri. During 2021-22, one CCHB having 100 beds in DH Nashik and three CCHBs having 50 beds each in DH Jalna, GMC Latur and GMC Chandrapur were sanctioned.

10.25 Allopathic medical graduates in the State have to register with Maharashtra Medical Council and renew their license every five years. Upto December, 2022 in all 1,80,414 (of which 86,290 are post graduates) allopathic doctors were registered and in last five years 84,154 doctors have renewed their licenses. For expanding the health infrastructure and reduce shortage of doctors in rural & semi-urban areas, new medical colleges with super-speciality services on a public-private partnership (PPP) basis are being set up in the State.

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. NHM attempts to make effective integration of health determinants like sanitation & hygiene, nutrition and safe drinking water.

National Rural Health Mission

10.26.1 NRHM was launched in April, 2005 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.

10.26.1.1 There are 20 Mobile Medical Units operating under NRHM to provide health care services to population living in remote and inaccessible areas of the State. These Mobile Medical Units have been outsourced to NGO/*Rugna Kalyan Samiti* to provide medical services. Every Mobile Medical Unit consists of a doctor, nurse, radiologist, lab attendant, pharmacist, helper and driver.

10.26.1.2 Telemedicine facility is available at 23 district hospitals, 39 sub district hospitals/CHC and six medical colleges. In all 13,200 medical officers including specialists (9,484 regular cadre and 3,716 contractual) are providing health services to rural population. Under the mission, 60,918 ASHA workers are appointed upto December, 2022. Sickle Cell Disease Control Programme is implemented in 21 districts where sickle cell disease is prevalent.

10.26.1.3 During 2021-22, expenditure incurred under NRHM was ₹ 2,176.20 crore and during 2022-23 upto December, expenditure incurred was ₹ 2205.81 crore. Physical achievements under NRHM are given in Table 10.13.

Table 10.13 Physical achievements under NRHM

		(no.)		
Component	Particulars	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
AYUSH	Patients treated			
	Out Patient Department (OPD)	23,60,569	28,87,189	27,26,861
	In Patient Department	1,11,832	91,382	60,055
Mobile Medical Unit	Patients treated	14,57,766	20,81,279	5,11,028
	RMNCH+A	2,14,063	3,65,479	1,12,959
	Lab test	7,72,453	11,11,796	1,96,018
	Villages visited	19,651	30,912	8,972
Telemedicine	Patients referred and opinion received	12,786	15,665	17,970
Sickle cell disease control programme	Total tests performed	6,97,986	9,53,990	6,85,116
	Sufferers	377	933	1,384
	Carriers	6,815	10,237	10,865
Palliative Care	Patients treated	3,947	36,820	22,943
Referral transport	Pregnant women			
	Institutional deliveries	3,15,955	5,09,847	4,13,269
	Home to institute	4,39,780	4,45,026	3,46,812
	Institute to institute	1,71,543	1,60,061	1,30,280
	Institute to home	4,66,569	4,77,770	3,71,611
	Sick Neonates			
	Home to institute	67,379	76,695	61,178
	Institute to institute	30,059	30,018	21,172
	Institute to home	80,165	90,802	71,352
	Public - Private Partnership (PPP)			
a) Health Advice Call Centre	Total calls	5,26,468	6,73,498	6,85,116
b) Epilepsy programme	Camps organised	1	4	6
	Patients treated	88	506	1,551
	EEG in camps	25	120	214
	OT/PT/Speech therapy provided	23	254	457
c) Medical & Dental camp	Camps organised	31	64	41
	Patients treated	32,582	96,686	6,414
	Surgeries performed	2,159	6,132	2,856
d) <i>Mahar Ghar</i>	Beneficiary mothers	1,461	2,190	1,778

RMNCH+A Reproductive, maternal, newborn, child plus adolescent health

+ upto December

EEG Electro Encephalo Gram

OT Occupational Therapy

PT Physiotherapy

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

National Urban Health Mission

10.26.2 The National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) is being implemented in the State since 2013 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 95 cities are covered in the State under NUHM.

10.26.2.1 Under NUHM, upto December, 2022 in all 686 urban PHCs are functional, 10 Mobile Medical Units are operating and 8,680 ASHA workers are appointed. 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 2021-22, expenditure incurred under NUHM was ₹ 263.83 crore and during 2022-23 upto December, expenditure incurred was ₹ 233.73 crore.

Reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health programme

10.26.3 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 2021-22 expenditure of ₹ 322.34 crore and during 2022-23 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 288.48 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 10.8.

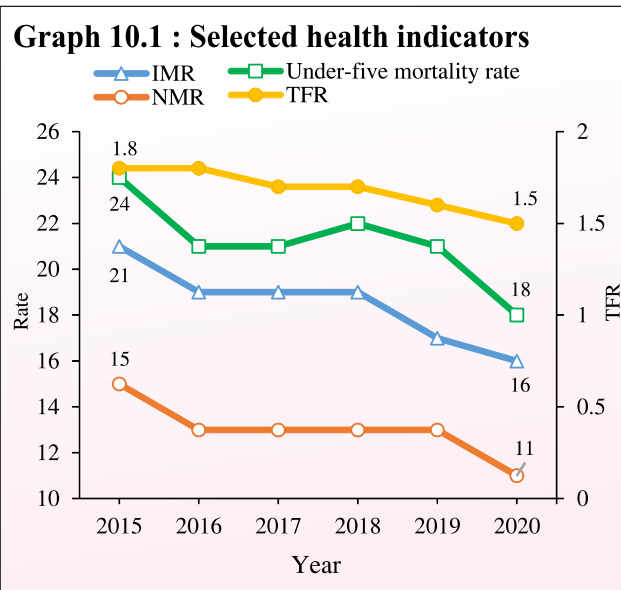


Table 10.14 Selected health indicators

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

Janani Suraksha Yojana

10.26.4 *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). Under the scheme, an amount of ₹ 700 in rural areas and ₹ 600 in urban areas is given to beneficiary within seven days after delivery in the institutions. For delivery at home by SBA, ₹ 500 is given to the beneficiary in rural as well as urban areas. For the delivery by caesarean, upto ₹ 1,500 is given to the beneficiary as reimbursement of the expenditure incurred. 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)
2020-21	2.51	43.11
2021-22	2.08	19.87
2022-23 ⁺	3.48	37.14

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto December

Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan

10.26.5 GoI has launched *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* 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 *Abhiyan*. The services are provided at the health facility centre free of cost to the beneficiaries on 9th day of every month. If the 9th day of the month is a Sunday or a public holiday, then the services are provided on the next working day. These services are provided 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)
2020-21	0.72	0.31	0.09	11.97
2021-22	3.01	1.47	0.32	22.74
2022-23 ⁺	2.10	0.98	0.30	2.22

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

+ upto December

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana

10.26.6 In India, majority of pregnant women continue to work right up to last days of their pregnancy. Furthermore, they resume to their work soon after child birth even though they are physically incapable for working. Health of children born to such undernourished pregnant women and lactating mothers is severely affected. To improve maternal & child health by promoting importance of nutritional diet 'Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana' is being implemented in the State from 1st January, 2017. Under the scheme, amount of ₹ 5,000 is given for first living child in the form of direct benefit transfer (DBT) to pregnant women registered in government institutions. Progress of Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana is given in Table 10.17.

Table 10.17 Progress of Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana

Year	Number of beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
2020-21	5.22	263.91
2021-22	6.01	248.43
2022-23 ⁺	4.17	136.94

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto December

Navsanjivani Yojana

10.26.7 Navsanjivani Yojana (NSY) is being implemented in tribal areas of 16 districts covering 8,419 villages of the State. The main objective of the scheme is to increase the productive life by improving 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.

10.26.7.1 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. As and when required, children are shifted to the nearest health centres. During 2022-23 upto December, 259 squads were functional, 66,546 pregnant women & 6.57 lakh children were examined and expenditure incurred was ₹ 110.98 lakh.

10.26.7.2 Dai meetings are conducted at PHC level to improve knowledge level of Dai for 100 per cent registration of deliveries & new born children and to identify high risk mothers & new born babies. During 2022-23 upto December, 3,376 Dai meetings were conducted in which 15,444 Dai participated.

Matrutva Anudan Yojana

10.26.7.3 *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. Progress of *Matrutva Anudan Yojana* is given in Table 10.18.

Table 10.18 Progress of *Matrutva Anudan Yojana*

Year	Number of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
2020-21	55,321	3.12
2021-22	63,482	3.90
2022-23 ⁺	17,765	1.02

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto December

Universal Immunisation Programme

10.26.8 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 in order to prevent mortality, morbidity and disability from diseases such as tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, haemophilus influenza type B, hepatitis B, measles, etc. Number of beneficiaries of Universal Immunisation Programme is given in Table 10.19.

Table 10.19 Number of beneficiaries of Universal Immunisation Programme

(lakh)

Vaccine	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23 ⁺	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
BCG	19.32	18.45	19.32	18.45	19.27	15.48
OPV – 0	19.32	16.40	19.32	17.67	19.27	14.01
OPV – III	19.32	18.99	19.32	18.99	19.27	14.73
Hepatitis B-0	19.32	11.50	19.32	11.50	19.27	10.98
Measles and Rubella	19.32	18.76	19.32	18.76	19.27	15.34
Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus (DPT) booster	18.94	17.76	18.94	18.09	18.94	14.10
FIPV I	19.32	18.25	19.32	18.83	19.27	14.64
FIPV II	19.32	18.35	19.32	18.53	19.27	14.49
FIPV III [@]	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	0.02
PCV I	N A	N A	N A	N A	19.27	12.29
PCV II	N A	N A	N A	N A	19.27	11.93
PCV (booster)	N A	N A	N A	N A	19.27	10.44
OPV (booster)	18.94	17.74	18.94	18.08	18.94	14.11
DPT (booster I)	18.94	17.76	18.94	18.09	18.94	14.10
Td (10 years)	26.08	12.14	26.08	15.41	21.96	13.07
Td (16 years)	23.59	11.88	23.59	14.45	23.75	12.58
Td (Pregnant women)	21.26	19.17	21.26	20.92	21.20	15.46
Pentavalent 3	19.32	19.02	19.32	19.02	19.27	14.69
Rota virus 3	19.32	18.54	19.32	18.54	19.27	14.61
Japanese Encephalitis	2.99	2.63	2.92	2.79	4.45	3.35
DPT (5 years)	18.94	13.60	18.96	15.74	18.94	13.22

N A - Not Available

+ upto December

OPV- Oral Pollio Vaccine FIPV- Fractional dose of inactivated poliovirus vaccine PCV - Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM @ FIPV III started from 2nd week of December 2022

Pulse Polio Programme

10.26.9 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. Progress of Pulse Polio Programme is given in Table 10.20.

Table 10.20 Progress of Pulse Polio Programme

Year	No. of children immunised (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
2020-21	157.02	12.17
2021-22	113.70	14.84
2022-23 ⁺	111.34	5.92

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto December

Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram

10.26.10 *Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram* aims at early detection and management of defects at birth, diseases in children, deficiency condition and development delays including disabilities. Biannual regular health screening of pre-school children upto six years of age using anganwadi as a platform is an essential component. Regular health check ups are also conducted for children in the age group six to 18 years studying in government and government aided schools. Children diagnosed for illness receive follow up referral support and treatment including surgical interventions free of cost. Progress of *Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram* is given in Table 10.21.

Table 10.21 Progress of Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram

(no.)

Year	Schools / Anganwadi	Number	Students (lakh)			Operations performed		
			Health screened	Treated	Referred	Heart related	Other	
2020-21	Schools	18,685	24.12	1.75	0.58	}	549	2,955
	Anganwadi - phase I [#]	0	0	0	0			
	- phase II ^{##}	6,525	3.34	0.31	0.09			
2021-22	Schools	77,328	102.35	7.70	1.86	}	2,102	11,963
	Anganwadi - phase I [#]	38,839	20.20	1.67	0.45			
	- phase II ^{##}	93,188	55.70	4.40	1.10			
2022-23 ⁺	Schools	68,082	94.13	7.97	3.08	}	2,967	19,891
	Anganwadi - phase I [#]	1,07,052	67.04	4.39	1.31			
	- phase II ^{##}	53,246	32.63	2.68	1.09			

April to September

October to March

+ upto December

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

10.26.11 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

(no.)

Vector borne disease	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23 ⁺	
	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported
Malaria	13,442	13	19,770	15	13,046	23
Lymphatic Filariasis	450	0	455	0	422	0
Dengue	2,782	11	12,741	41	8,179	27
Japanese Encephalitis	2	1	0	0	2	0
Chikungunya	700	0	2,504	0	919	0
AES/Chandipura	8	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM

AES : Acute Encephalitis Syndrome

+ upto December

Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy

10.26.12 Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) systems are based on definite medical philosophies and represent a way of healthy living with established concepts on prevention of diseases & promotion of health. Yoga has now become the icon of global health and many countries have started integrating it in their health care system. There is great curiosity to understand the principles and practice of AYUSH especially due to growing challenges in medicine in non-communicable diseases, life style disorders, chronic diseases, etc. To enhance the existing medical facilities, government has brought AYUSH into the mainstream health care services. Under NRHM, AYUSH facilities are being made available in all PHCs & CHCs and qualified AYUSH physicians are being appointed. Upto December, 2022 there are 76 ayurvedic colleges & attached hospitals, 485 ayurvedic dispensaries, 7 unani colleges & attached hospitals, 24 unani dispensaries and 56 homeopathic colleges & attached hospitals in the State. There are 94,002 ayurveda doctors (of which 5,043 are post graduate) & 8,394 unani doctors (of which 153 are post graduate) registered with Maharashtra Council of Indian Medicine and 79,734 homeopathy doctors (of which 2,922 are post graduate) registered with Maharashtra Council of Homeopathy upto December, 2022.

Maharashtra Emergency Medical Services

10.26.13 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	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
Birth in Ambulance	1,447	1,139	902
Pregnancy	1,06,643	1,24,631	1,31,788
Medical	5,59,914	8,31,846	7,07,218
Accident (vehicle)	40,283	44,917	22,332
Assault	5,977	6,162	5,560
Burns	1,130	1,312	1,766
Cardiac	477	4,594	21,762
Fall	9,396	9,329	5,160
Intoxication / poisoning	15,107	16,280	18,642
Mass casualty	1,480	853	172
Poly trauma	152	11,186	72,421
Others	3,17,433 [@]	1,45,023	1,23,604
Total	10,59,439	11,97,272	11,11,327

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

[@] includes Covid-19 patients

⁺ upto December

National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme

10.26.14 The National TB programme (NTP) was launched in 1962. During 1993, GoI revitalised NTP as Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP). The directly observed treatment–short course (DOTS) has been adopted as RNTCP strategy. RNTCP has released a ‘National strategic plan for tuberculosis 2017-2025’ (NSP) for the control and elimination of TB in India by 2025. According to the NSP, TB elimination has been integrated into the four strategic pillars viz. ‘Detect-Treat-Prevent-Build’. Notification of all TB patients from all health care providers has been made mandatory by GoI since 2012. ‘NIKSHAY’, a web-based TB surveillance system has been developed to facilitate TB notification for both government and private health care facilities. For TB prevention & care, private providers are provided incentives for TB case notification and for ensuring treatment adherence & treatment completion.

10.26.14.1 During 2021, number of suspected TB patients per lakh population was 750 & cure rate was 84 per cent and during 2022, number of suspected TB patients per lakh population was 1,552 & cure rate was 85 per cent. During 2021-22, expenditure incurred was ₹ 88.23 crore and during 2022-23 upto December, expenditure incurred was ₹ 75.83 crore.

National Programme for Control of Blindness

10.26.15 National Programme for Control of Blindness is being implemented mainly for cataract surgeries & screening of school children with provision of spectacles to the students having refractive errors. During 2021-22, in all 5.51 lakh cataract surgeries were performed and expenditure incurred was ₹ 9.49 crore, while during 2022-23 upto December, in all 6.28 lakh cataract surgeries were performed and expenditure incurred was ₹ 1.69 crore.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme

10.26.16 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 2021-22, number of newly reported & active leprosy cases were 14,520 & 11,607 respectively and the prevalence rate per 10,000 population was 0.89. During 2022-23 upto December, number of newly reported and active leprosy cases were 15,945 and 16,090 respectively.

Family Welfare Programme

10.26.17 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 MPA, Weekly Centchroman Pills, etc. The progress of Family Welfare Programme is given in Table 10.24.

Table 10.24 Progress of Family Welfare Programme

Year	Sterilisation		IUD		Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	
	Target	Achievement		Target		Achievement
		Vasectomy	Tubectomy			
2020-21	565	5.20	206.50	490	362.00	19.48
2021-22	565	5.00	274.19	490	422.46	15.03
2022-23 ⁺	565	7.90	271.40	490	314.70	14.47

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

+ upto December

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 on 1st April, 2020. The scheme provides end to end cashless quality medical services for identified diseases through empanelled hospitals. The integrated scheme is being implemented on mixed mode of insurance and assurance. United India Insurance Company Limited is providing health insurance coverage to beneficiaries under the insurance mode and State Health Assurance Society is providing coverage on assurance mode.

10.27.1 MJPJAY is a flagship health insurance scheme of GoM and fully funded by the State. Families holding yellow ration card (BPL families, beneficiaries of *antyodaya* & *annapurna*

scheme), APL families holding saffron ration card, farmer families from 14 farmer suicide prone districts (Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Hingoli, Beed, Nanded, Osmanabad, Latur, Amravati, Akola, Washim, Buldhana, Yavatmal and Wardha) holding white ration card are eligible beneficiaries under MJPJAY. Children of government orphanages, students of government *Ashram Shala*, inmates of government *Mahila Ashram* & senior citizens of government old age homes, construction workers & their families having live registration with Maharashtra Building & other Construction worker Welfare Board, etc. are eligible beneficiaries under MJPJAY. The scheme provides coverage for meeting all expenses relating to hospitalisation of beneficiary upto ₹ 1.50 lakh per family per policy year. For Renal Transplant this limit is ₹ 2.50 lakh per family per policy year. Under MJPJAY, beneficiaries can avail treatment of 996 types of tertiary care and high expended surgeries/therapies along with 121 follow up procedures in 34 identified specialised categories.

10.27.2 Under AB-PMJAY members from 83.63 lakh families, identified under Socio Economic Caste Census-2011 and holding e-cards, are eligible for getting benefits in all empanelled hospitals. Upto December, 2022 in all 83.68 lakh e-cards were issued to individual beneficiaries. AB-PMJAY provides a health cover of ₹ five lakh per family per policy year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalisation in any of empaneled hospitals across the country. Beneficiaries of AB-PMJAY are eligible for receiving treatment of 1,209 medical & surgical procedures with 183 follow up procedures (additional 213 medical & surgical procedures and 62 follow up procedures not covered under MJPJAY).

10.27.3 Under the integrated scheme, total 8.47 lakh surgeries & therapies were conducted and expenditure of ₹ 1,662.55 crore was incurred during 2021-22. During 2022-23 upto December, in all 6.25 lakh surgeries & therapies were conducted and expenditure incurred was ₹ 1,387.19 crore. Number of major surgeries and therapies performed under Integrated *Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana* and *Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana* is given in Table 10.25.

Table 10.25 Number of major surgeries and therapies performed under Integrated *Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana* and *Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana*

Speciality	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23 ⁺	
	No. of surgeries/ therapies	Claims paid (₹ Crore)	No. of surgeries/ therapies	Claims paid (₹ Crore)	No. of surgeries/ therapies	Claims paid (₹ Crore)
Medical oncology	1,65,009	82.01	1,98,202	110.00	1,59,416	93.87
Nephrology	81,336	87.56	82,907	120.05	70,895	101.91
Cardiology	68,159	241.75	89,782	341.03	85,065	329.27
Pulmonology	63,258	57.01	90,581	169.34	12,455	36.89
Gynecology and obstetrics	43,980	19.01	49,772	75.32	5,410	10.22
Poly trauma	36,834	64.05	48,155	96.41	44,827	86.88
Genitourinary system	35,936	62.76	46,553	92.22	45,762	88.82
Radiation oncology	23,192	105.07	27,036	140.16	20,618	105.85
Pediatrics medical management	22,015	48.37	38,842	83.37	26,392	59.91
Surgical oncology	17,363	43.16	22,799	62.74	17,679	49.35
Total	5,57,082	810.75	6,94,629	1,290.64	4,88,519	962.97

Source : State Health Assurance Society, GoM

+ upto December

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 2021-22, expenditure of ₹ 129.84 crore was incurred and during 2022-23 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 99.83 crore was incurred. Information of HIV/AIDS cases is given in Table 10.26.

Table 10.26 HIV/AIDS cases

Particulars	('000)		
	2020	2021	2022
Persons screened from risk groups	5,166	4,857	6,948
HIV positive by three tests methods	13.4	15	18
HIV positivity rate (per cent) [@]	0.26	0.30	0.26
AIDS cases	8.20	10.69	12.03
Deaths due to AIDS	2.20	2.36	2.003

[@] 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 Thalassaemia and Hemophilia patients. Information about blood collection is given in Table 10.27.

Table 10.27 Information about blood collection

Year	Blood banks (no.)	Total collection (lakh units)	Of which, voluntarily donated (lakh units)	No. of cards issued to patients of		
				Sickle Cell	Thalassaemia	Hemophilia
2020	345	15.46	15.31	597	465	99
2021	354	16.73	16.58	461	725	126
2022	368	19.28	19.08	421	638	103

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, 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 10.28.

Table 10.28 Number of attacks & deaths due to water borne diseases

Disease	(no.)					
	2020		2021		2022	
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
Cholera	71	0	281	0	747	20
Gastro	23,236	0	23,986	0	21,425	0
Diarrhoea	4,42,295	0	4,02,609	3	3,42,225	5
Infective hepatitis	1,309	0	2,936	0	2,113	0
Typhoid	25,548	0	32,425	0	29,730	0
Leptospirosis	502	16	347	10	458	18

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 235 organ transplant centres registered upto December, 2022, of which 121 centres are registered for single organ transplantation and 114 centres for multiple organ transplantation. In addition to this there are 297 centres for eye retrieval, eye bank & cornea transplant. Also 65 centres are registered as non transplant organ retrieval centres. Numbers of transplantations performed are given in Table 10.29.

Covid-19 pandemic

10.32 Maharashtra was one of the most affected states in India during Covid-19 pandemic. Various measures were taken by government for treatment of infected patients as well as to control the spread. During the pandemic as per guidelines of GoI, a three-tier treatment and care system was established. Nationwide Covid-19 vaccination drive was undertaken. Information of Covid-19 cases, recovered patients and total vaccination done is given in Table No 10.30.

Table 10.29 Number of transplantations performed

(no.)			
Transplantation	2020	2021	2022
Liver			
a) Kidney	150	541	608
b) Liver	125	209	318
Cadaver			
a) Kidney	35	26	86
b) Liver	35	20	64
c) Heart	7	8	6
d) Lungs	0	0	1
e) Cornea	847	1,369	3,238

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

Table 10.30 Information of Covid-19 cases, recovered patients and vaccination

(upto December, 2022)	
Particular	Cumulative Number
Total cases	81,36,663
Cases recovered	79,88,082
Total deaths	1,48,417
Total vaccinated (1 st Dose)	9,16,50,690
Total vaccinated (2 nd Dose)	7,65,65,009
Total vaccinated (Precaution Dose)	94,92,907

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM

WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

10.33 Socially & economically empowered women and well nurtured children help in socio-economic development. Government is focusing on protection and welfare of women & children.

Women Development

10.34 The Sustainable Development Goal-5 is 'Achieve gender equality and empower all women & girls'. Government is implementing various schemes for improving education, health, social & economic status of women and also for protection of women.

Mission Shakti

10.35 GoI has launched 'Mission Shakti' - an integrated women empowerment programme as an umbrella scheme in July, 2022 for the safety, security and empowerment of women. Mission Shakti has two sub-schemes, *Sambal* for safety & security and *Samarthya* for empowerment of women. The component of *Sambal* subscheme consists of schemes like One Stop Centre, Beti Bachao Beti Pathao, etc. The component of *Samarthya* subscheme consists of schemes like *Ujjwala* Homes, *Swadhar Greh* and Working Women Hostels.

10.35.1 **Sakhi-One Stop Centre:** The objectives of the scheme are to provide integrated 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 to fight against any forms of violence against them. There are 37 *Sakhi* One Stop Centres in the State. During 2021-22 assistance was provided to 4,194 women and during 2022-23 upto December, assistance was provided to 4,027 women.

10.35.2 **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao:** The scheme aims to ensure survival, safety & education of a girl child and eradicate gender identity based on gender discrimination. This scheme is 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.

10.35.3 **Ujjwala Homes:** Objectives of the scheme are to prevent trafficking of women & children for sexual exploitation, through awareness generation programmes, to facilitate their rescue, re-integration into society and rehabilitation by providing basic amenities like food, clothing, shelter, medical treatment including counselling, legal aid, guidance & vocational training. There are seven *Ujjwala* homes functioning in the State at the end of December, 2022. Under the scheme during 2021-22, support was provided to 131 women.

10.35.4 **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* homes functioning in the State at the end of December, 2022. During 2021-22, under the scheme support was provided to 1,110 women.

10.35.5 **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 65 such hostels functioning in the State. During 2021-22, in all 1,601 women and during 2022-23 upto December, 3,128 women availed the facilities.

10.36 Various women specific schemes are implemented in the State. Performance of selected women specific schemes is given in Table 10.31.

Table 10.31 Performance of selected women specific schemes

(₹ Crore)

Scheme	2021-22		2022-23 ⁺	
	Number of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred	Number of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred
Government Women Hostels / Women Shelter Homes / Protective Homes / State Homes	8,933	14.82	7,312	8.22
Women counselling centres	24,089	4.49	6,612	1.95
<i>Manodhairya Yojana</i>	0	0.00	623	12.00
Protection of Women from Domestic Violence	16,226	27.46	5,376	17.37

Source : Office of Commissioner of Women and Child Development, GoM

+ upto December

Participation of women in decision making

10.37 As per the directives of GoI, one-third of the seats are to be reserved for women in local bodies. The State has extended these reservations upto 50 per cent of seats. Seats reserved for women in local bodies in the State are given in Table 10.32.

Table 10.32 Seats reserved for women in local bodies in the State

(As on 31st December, 2022)

Local body (no.)	Total seats	Seats reserved for women
Municipal Corporation (27)	2,736	1,374
Municipal Council (244)	5,514	2,834
Nagar Panchayat (139)	2,363	1,251
Zilla Parishad (34)	2,000	1,008
<i>Panchayat Samiti</i> (351)	4,000	2,000
<i>Gram panchayat</i> (27,829)	2,40,250	1,33,604
Total	2,56,863	1,42,071

Source : State Election Commission, GoM

10.37.1 In the 17th Loksabha (2019-2024), there are eight women MPs out of 48 sitting MPs from Maharashtra. In the Rajyasabha, there are four women MPs out of 19 sitting MPs from Maharashtra. In 14th Maharashtra Legislative Assembly (2019-2024), there are 25 women MLAs out of 286 sitting MLAs as on 31st January, 2023. In Maharashtra Legislative Council, there are four women MLCs out of 57 sitting MLCs as on 31st January, 2023.

Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal

10.38 *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 of women, entrepreneurial development, synchronise employment opportunities through Community Managed Resource Centres (CMRCs) which are federation of SHGs. Also MAVIM promotes women's initiatives for equal opportunities & participation in governance and build grassroot institutes through SHGs. It acts as a liaisoning agency between SHGs, financial institutions, voluntary organisations and the concerned government departments. The Government

provides market linkages to SHGs and arranges training for enhancing the capacity of women in terms of leadership quality & administrative capacity. During 2022-23 upto December, total cumulative savings of women SHGs was ₹ 937.27 crore, women SHGs received loans of ₹ 6,640.71 crore from various financial institutions and the total internal loans disbursed was ₹ 5,607.68 crore. Information of women SHGs is given in Table 10.33.

Table 10.33 Information of women SHGs

(As on 31st December, 2022)

Particulars	Rural	Urban	Total
Villages & Cities covered under MAVIM (No.)	10,495	259	-
SHGs (No.)	99,699	59,712	1,59,411
Members (Lakh)	12.98	7.16	20.15
Bank loan (Cumulative) (₹ crore)	4,985.94	1,654.77	6,640.71

Source : Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal, GoM

10.38.1 Community Managed Resource Centre: Community Managed Resource Centre (CMRC) registered under Society 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 December, 2022.

10.38.2 Tejashree Financial Services: Tejashree financial services scheme is a loan redemption scheme being implemented through SHGs for three years from 2018-19 for ultra-poor and debt ridden women. Under this scheme one lakh women get individual loan upto ₹ 10,000, ten thousand debt ridden women get financial assistance upto ₹ 20,000 for repayment of loan and working capital upto ₹ two lakh is made available to 300 women social enterprises run by CMRCs. Total loan of ₹ 54.08 crore was disbursed under the scheme upto December, 2022.

10.38.3 Nav Tejaswini: Nav Tejaswini Maharashtra Rural Women Enterprise Development Project has been approved on January 2021. The 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.

Maharashtra State Commission for Women

10.39 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 crime, implementation of 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 2021-22, expenditure of ₹ 16.63 lakh was incurred and during 2022-23 upto January, expenditure of ₹ 16.22 lakh was incurred on these programmes.

Crimes against women

10.40 'Crime against Women' is direct or indirect physical or mental cruelty to women. Crimes against women reported in the State are given in Table 10.34.

Child Development

10.41 Wellbeing of children is essential, as they constitute the future human resource. The main objectives of State Child Policy 2014 are to take constructive and reformative measures to remove inequality, discrimination, injustice amongst children due to social status, to give rights to every child for love & care, protection, co-operation and child rearing in a family or family like environment. Various child development schemes are being implemented in the State.

Integrated Child Development Services

10.42 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. The basic services provided to pre-school children and pregnant & lactating mothers under the programme include immunisation, supplementary nutrition, health check-up, referral services, nutrition & health education and pre-school education.

10.42.1 **Nutrition programme:** The Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) is implemented under ICDS to meet the minimum nutritional requirements of children, pregnant women & lactating mothers and to provide health care to them. SNP aims to provide nutritious diet to children upto six years of age and improve health of pregnant women & lactating mothers belonging to the deprived sections of the society. It also aims to minimise infant mortality by controlling malnourishment in remote and sensitive area. During 2021-22, expenditure of ₹ 2,031.80 crore was incurred on 79.45 lakh beneficiaries and during 2022-23 upto October, expenditure of ₹ 1,273.95 crore was incurred on 71.47 lakh beneficiaries. Percentage of children of age 0 to 5 years in the State according to nutrition grades is given in Table 10.35.

Table 10.34 Crimes against women reported in the State

Crime head	(no.)		
	2020	2021	2022 ⁺
Rape	4,846	5,954	5,779
Kidnapping & abduction	5,254	7,559	7,193
Dowry deaths	197	172	144
Cruelty by husband & relatives	6,729	10,095	9,225
Molestation	12,664	12,945	11,509
Sexual harassment	1,017	1,287	1,148
Immoral Trafficking	85	95	74
Other	1,162	1,419	946
Total	31,954	39,526	36,018

+ upto October

Source : 1. Crime Investigation Department, GoM

2. Office of the Special Inspector General of Police, (Prevention of crime against women and children), GoM

Table 10.35 Percentage of children of age 0 to 5 years in the State according to nutrition grades

Year	Area	Children weighed (no.)	Percentage of children		
			Normal	Moderately under weight	Severely under weight
2020-21	Rural	40,71,428	93.1	5.9	1.0
	Tribal	8,77,467	80.2	16.0	3.8
	Urban	11,33,305	86.5	12.2	1.3
	Total	60,82,200	90.0	8.5	1.4
2021-22	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
2022-23 ⁺	Rural	38,88,171	93.8	5.3	0.9
	Tribal	8,69,276	81.1	15.1	3.7
	Urban	12,35,999	91.5	7.8	0.7
	Total	59,93,446	91.5	7.2	1.3

Source : Commissionerate of ICDS, GoM

+ upto November

10.42.2 Village Child Development Centre: Under the ICDS programme, Village Child Development Centres (VCDC) have been established at village/*anganwadi* level for eliminating malnutrition. Children with Severely Acute Malnutrition (SAM) are kept in the *anganwadi* all day for a month. Medical advice is provided with specially designed energy dense nutritional food for elimination of malnutrition among SAM children. In *anganwadi*, children are fed an additional three times diet apart from three regular diets and all medical facilities are provided. During 2021-22, in all 18,914 SAM children were benefitted and during 2022-23 upto September, 7,110 SAM children are benefitted under the scheme.

10.42.3 Poshan Abhiyan: This *Abhiyan* is being implemented in all the districts under the ICDS Programme. The main objectives of the *Abhiyan* 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 2021-22, expenditure of ₹ 116.24 crore was incurred on this *abhiyan*.

10.42.4 Parenting & Education in Early Childhood: Maharashtra State Council for Education Research and Training developed '*Balshikshankram*' curriculum for the age group of 3 to 6 years, based on the developmental stages of a child and paedology. This curriculum is termed as '*Aakar*'. Pre-school activities of children enrolled in all *anganwadis* are carried out online through '*Aakar*'. During 2022-23 upto November, 27.05 lakh children are benefitted.

10.42.5 Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree: 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 from all sections of society having annual family income upto ₹ 7.50 lakh. If mother / father in a family undergoes family planning operation after birth of one girl child, a fixed deposit of ₹ 50,000 is kept in the bank in the name of the girl child. If mother / father in a family undergoes family planning operation after birth of two girl children, a fixed deposit of ₹ 25,000 is kept in the bank in the name of each girl child. Only interest can be withdrawn at the age of six & 12 years of the girl child and maturity amount (principal & interest) is payable after the completion of 18 years of age of girl child. Under the scheme during 2021-22, expenditure of ₹ 12.75 crore was incurred on 5,129 beneficiaries and during 2022-23 upto November, expenditure of ₹ 3.36 crore was incurred on 2,673 beneficiaries.

10.42.6 Baby Care Kit: Baby care kit bag upto ₹ 2,000 for newborns are provided to mother who have delivered at PHC/Government hospital. The scheme is applicable for the first child in the family. During 2021-22, in all 4.01 lakh baby care kit bags were distributed. During 2022-23 upto October, 3.40 lakh baby care kit bags were distributed.

10.42.7 Scheme for adolescent girls: The aspirational districts programme launched by GoI is being implemented in four districts (Gadchiroli, Nandurbar, Osmanabad, Washim) of the State. The revised scheme for adolescent girls is implemented in four aspirational districts from 2022-23. The revised 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. The share in expenditure of Central and State government is 50:50. During 2022-23 upto October, expenditure of ₹ four crore was incurred for 1,24,779 beneficiaries.

10.42.8 Adoption of Anganwadi policy: The Government is implementing Adoption of *anganwadi* policy from October, 2022 for strengthening of *anganwadis* through public participation. Anganwadi can be adopted by i) Corporate company and through Corporate social responsibility (CSR) programme, ii) NGOs, various trusts, Rotary club, Lions club etc. iii) persons/family/group. The adopting agency is expected to provide various facilities viz. infrastructure, educational facilities, supply of growth monitoring machines, training & skill development programme, health checkup, etc. Upto January, 2023 in all 3,706 *anganwadis* have been adopted by various corporate companies (under CSR programme) and NGOs.

Integrated Child Protection Scheme

10.43 The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) 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 open shelter homes, special adoption resource agencies, child welfare committees, juvenile justice boards, district child protection society, State child protection society, Government / NGO children homes, observation homes, after care homes, 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 upto 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 ICPS is given in Table 10.36.

Table 10.36 Component wise expenditure incurred on beneficiaries under ICPS

(₹ Lakh)

Component	No. of Units	Capacity	2021-22		2022-23 ⁺	
			No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred
Open shelter homes	13	391	283	280.16	267	239.48
Adoption agencies	18	207	150	278.44	190	263.70
Government						
Children homes	25	2,425	387	1,230.70	392	1,177.12
Observation homes	12	1,200	91	527.42	87	565.12
After care homes	6	600	142	251.86	-	0.00
NGO						
Observation homes	40	1,984	819	1,897.72	812	1,310.30
Children homes	323	12,887	4,274	0.00	-	0.00
Total	437	19,694	6,146	4,466.30	1,748	3,555.72

Source : Commissionerate of Women and Child Development, GoM

+ upto January

Financial assistance to children who have lost both the parents due to Covid-19 pandemic

10.44 The objective of the scheme is to rehabilitate children in the age group of 0 to 18 years who have been orphaned due to Covid-19 pandemic and to assist their holistic development. As a benefit a lump sum of ₹ five lakh is deposited in the name of eligible child as a fixed deposit. Upto January, 2023 financial assistance was given to 800 children in the State.

Phirate Pathak Project

10.45 GoM has initiated an innovative programme viz. *Phirate Pathak* 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 Mumbai City, Mumbai Suburban, Thane, Nashik, Pune and Nagpur districts.

Bal Sangopan Yojana

10.46 The scheme is being implemented in the State through District Women & Child Development Office and NGOs to provide family life to orphan, destitute, needy and homeless children. Since every child needs and has the right to be cared for in a family, *Bal Sangopan Yojana* is a programme whereby a home is provided for the child for a short or extended period. A grant of ₹ 1,100 per child per month is given by the Government to the foster parent(s) through NGO for meeting the basic expenses of the child. Implementing NGO is given a supporting grant of ₹ 125 per month per child to meet administrative expenses, including home visits. Children who have lost one parent due to Covid-19 pandemic are also covered under the scheme. During 2021-22, foster care was given to 43,042 children and during 2022-23 upto November, foster care was given to 54,717 children.

Chacha Nehru Bal Mahostav

10.47 *Chacha Nehru Bal Mahostav* 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 and winners are awarded. Every year grants of ₹ five lakh for each district and ₹ 5.82 lakh for each region are sanctioned. During 2022-23 upto November, expenditure of ₹ 55.74 lakh is incurred.

Crimes against children

10.48 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 10.37.

Table 10.37 Crimes against children reported in the State

Crime Head	(no.)		
	2020	2021	2022 ⁺
Murder	149	146	69
Infanticide	10	5	9
Foeticide	12	6	3
Child rape	2,785	3,458	3,266
Kidnapping & abduction	7,392	9,555	9,594
Abandonment	119	132	51
Other	3,904	3,930	3,844
Total	14,371	17,232	16,836

+ upto October

Source : Office of the Special Inspector General of Police, (Prevention of crime against women and children), GoM

EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY

10.49 Employment generation and poverty alleviation are important aspects of inclusive and balanced economic development of society. Poverty is about not having enough resources to meet basic needs including food, clothing and shelter. It leads to other problems like lack of education, unemployment, malnutrition, etc. Employment contributes to poverty reduction and has a positive impact on well-being of people. Government is implementing various schemes/programmes for generating employment and encouraging self-employment. Government also implements various skill development programmes to empower the youth.

EMPLOYMENT

10.50 Generation of employment opportunities has remained forefront objective of Government initiatives. Sustainable Development Goal-8 is 'Promotion of full & productive employment and decent work for all'. The main sources for data on employment status are Population Census, Economic Census and Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS).

Employment as per Population Census

10.51 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 main workers was 31.5 per cent and that of female marginal workers was 53.6 per cent. The percentage distribution of workers in the State by type of industry is given in Table 10.38 and the percentage distribution of workers by type of occupation is given in Table 10.39. Economic classification of workers in the State as per Population Census 2011 is given in Annexure 10.9.

Table 10.38 Percentage distribution of workers by type of industry

(per cent)

Type of Industry	Census 2011		Census 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	} 9.8#	} 3.5#
Others	9.9	15.5		
Total Workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Office of the Registrar General of India

bifurcated data not available

Table 10.39 Percentage distribution of workers by type of occupation

(per cent)

Type of Occupation	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

Employment status as per Economic Census

10.52 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 organisation & bodies and illegal activities. Number of establishments and employment therein as per fifth and sixth economic census in the State is given in Table 10.40. The field work for Seventh Economic Census (2019) has been completed and data validation work is in progress.

Table 10.40 Number of establishments and employment therein as per fifth and sixth economic census

Particulars	(Lakh)	
	Fifth Economic Census - 2005 [@]	Sixth Economic Census - 2013
Total establishments	41.53	61.37
Agricultural establishments	6.04	15.92
Non-agricultural establishments	35.49	45.46
Persons employed in total establishments	105.27	145.12
Persons employed in agricultural establishments	10.51	26.39
Persons employed in Non-agricultural establishments	94.76	118.73

[@] 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

Employment status as per Periodic Labour Force Survey

10.53 Quinquennial survey on 'Employment and Unemployment' were conducted by the then National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). To suffice the need of labour force data at frequent time intervals National Statistical Office (NSO) launched Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) in April, 2017. The PLFS brings out the key labour force indicators viz. Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR), Unemployment Rate (UR). These indicators are estimated on the basis of Usual Status (Principal Activity Status + Subsidiary Activity Status) and Current Weekly Status (CWS).

10.53.1 LFPR for the State according to usual status (ps+ss) is given in Table 10.41.

Table 10.41 LFPR for the State according to usual status (ps+ss)

Age Group	(per cent)								
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
2018-19									
15-29 yrs	57.9	20.6	41.1	57.5	19.7	39.3	57.8	20.2	40.3
15-59 yrs	79.8	42.9	62.1	79.6	24.8	53.0	79.7	35.1	58.2
15 yrs & above	74.6	38.5	57.1	72.8	22.1	48.0	73.8	31.6	53.3
All ages	58.2	30.7	45.0	56.7	17.5	37.6	57.6	25.1	41.9
2019-20									
15-29 yrs	56.8	24.8	42.4	54.6	22.8	39.4	55.9	23.9	41.1
15-59 yrs	80.8	53.1	67.5	80.1	28.6	54.8	80.5	42.4	62.1
15 yrs & above	76.9	48.4	63.0	73.9	25.7	50.1	75.6	38.7	57.5
All ages	59.1	37.9	48.9	58.1	20.6	39.7	58.7	30.6	45.0
2020-21									
15-29 yrs	56.5	24.0	41.7	58.2	22.1	40.8	57.2	23.2	41.3
15-59 yrs	80.4	49.3	65.4	80.9	27.7	54.6	80.6	40.2	60.9
15 yrs & above	76.8	43.5	60.5	73.4	24.9	49.3	75.4	36.0	56.0
All ages	59.9	34.4	47.5	57.8	20.0	39.2	59.1	28.7	44.2

ps+ss : Principal Activity Status + Subsidiary Activity Status

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

10.53.2 WPR for the State according to usual status (ps+ss) is given in Table 10.42.

Table 10.42 WPR for the State according to usual status (ps+ss)

(per cent)

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
2018-19									
15-29 yrs	50.1	17.1	35.2	49.5	15.4	33.2	49.8	16.4	34.3
15-59 yrs	75.8	41.4	59.3	75.2	22.2	49.5	75.6	33.1	55.1
15 yrs & above	71.2	37.3	54.7	69.0	19.9	44.9	70.3	29.9	50.6
All ages	55.5	29.7	43.1	53.7	15.6	35.2	54.8	23.7	39.8
2019-20									
15-29 yrs	51.0	23.3	38.5	48.2	19.2	34.4	49.8	21.5	36.8
15-59 yrs	77.9	52.4	65.7	76.7	26.9	52.2	77.4	41.3	59.9
15 yrs & above	74.4	47.8	61.5	70.9	24.3	47.8	72.9	37.7	55.7
All ages	57.2	37.4	47.7	55.8	19.4	37.9	56.6	29.8	43.6
2020-21									
15-29 yrs	51.2	22.7	38.2	48.8	18.2	34.1	50.3	20.8	36.5
15-59 yrs	77.7	48.7	63.8	75.8	25.5	50.9	76.9	39.0	58.5
15 yrs & above	74.5	43.1	59.1	68.9	23.0	46.2	72.3	35.0	53.9
All ages	58.2	34.1	46.5	54.2	18.5	36.7	56.6	27.9	42.6

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

10.53.3 UR for the State according to usual status (ps+ss) is given in Table 10.43.

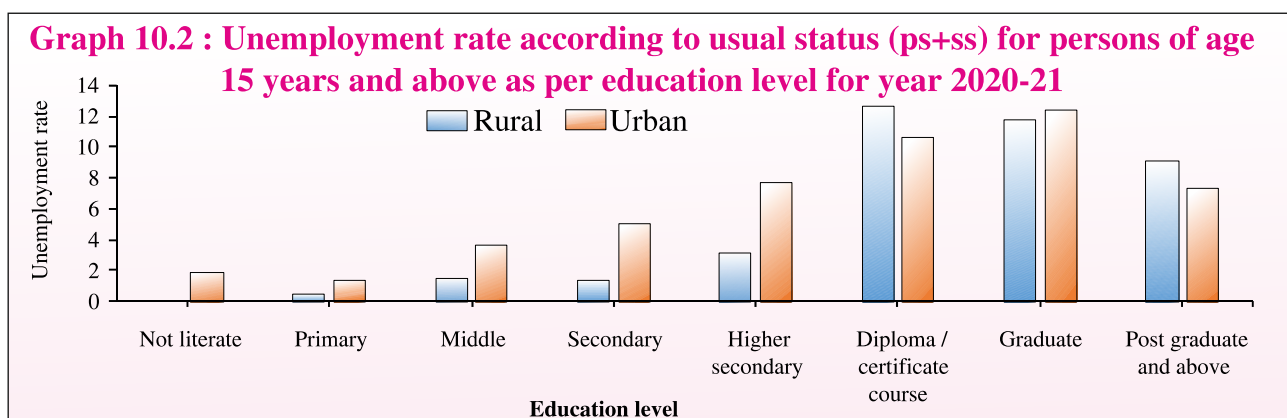
Table 10.43 UR for the State according to usual status (ps+ss)

(per cent)

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
2018-19									
15-29 yrs	13.6	17.0	14.4	13.9	21.5	15.7	13.7	19.0	14.9
15-59 yrs	5.1	3.6	4.6	5.4	10.5	6.6	5.2	5.7	5.4
15 yrs & above	4.6	3.3	4.2	5.2	10.2	6.3	4.9	5.4	5.0
All ages	4.6	3.3	4.2	5.2	10.6	6.4	4.9	5.5	5.0
2019-20									
15-29 yrs	10.2	6.0	9.1	11.7	15.4	12.7	10.8	10.0	10.6
15-59 yrs	3.6	1.3	2.7	4.3	5.9	4.7	3.9	2.6	3.5
15 yrs & above	3.2	1.1	2.4	4.0	5.6	4.4	3.5	2.4	3.2
All ages	3.2	1.1	2.5	4.0	5.6	4.4	3.5	2.4	3.2
2020-21									
15-29 yrs	9.3	5.5	8.3	16.1	17.6	16.5	12.1	10.4	11.6
15-59 yrs	3.3	1.0	2.5	6.4	7.7	6.7	4.6	3.0	4.1
15 yrs & above	2.9	0.9	2.2	6.1	7.4	6.5	4.1	2.7	3.7
All ages	2.9	0.9	2.2	6.1	7.4	6.5	4.1	2.7	3.7

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

Graph 10.2 : Unemployment rate according to usual status (ps+ss) for persons of age 15 years and above as per education level for year 2020-21



10.53.4 UR according to usual status (ps+ss) for selected states is given in Table 10.44.

Table 10.44 UR according to usual status (ps+ss) for selected states

(per cent)

State	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	4.5	7.3	3.9	6.8	3.3	6.0
Gujarat	3.2	3.2	1.4	3.0	0.8	4.6
Karnataka	2.7	5.1	2.7	6.9	2.1	3.8
Kerala	8.4	9.7	9.7	10.4	8.9	11.6
Madhya Pradesh	2.3	7.3	1.7	6.9	1.1	4.7
Maharashtra	4.2	6.3	2.4	4.4	2.2	6.5
Rajasthan	4.6	9.5	3.2	9.0	3.5	10.2
Telangana	6.6	11.0	5.2	10.2	3.4	7.7
Uttar Pradesh	7.1	10.3	3.1	8.8	3.3	8.0
All-India	5.0	7.6	3.9	6.9	3.3	6.7

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

10.53.5 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)

(per cent)

Sector	2018-19			2019-20			2020-21		
	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All
Agriculture & allied activities	70.4	4.3	45.7	75.1	3.6	49.1	73.2	4.0	49.5
Industry	11.0	30.4	18.3	10.1	28.0	16.6	11.3	32.0	18.4
Services	18.6	65.3	36.0	14.8	68.4	34.3	15.5	64.0	32.1
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

10.53.6 The LFPR according to CWS for urban areas in the State is given in Table 10.46.

Table 10.46 LFPR according to CWS for urban areas in the State

(per cent)

Period	Male		Female		Persons	
	15 to 29 yrs	15 yrs & above	15 to 29 yrs	15 yrs & above	15 to 29 yrs	15 yrs & above
October-December, 2020	57.3	72.9	21.3	22.6	39.8	47.8
January-March, 2021	58.5	72.9	21.4	22.8	40.6	48.0
April-June, 2021	57.0	71.7	20.5	22.0	39.6	47.1
July-September, 2021	57.3	73.0	20.0	23.0	39.9	48.6
October-December, 2021	56.1	73.5	21.1	23.9	39.5	49.4
January-March, 2022	56.7	73.5	22.2	24.6	40.5	49.8
April-June, 2022	57.0	73.7	24.3	25.1	41.5	49.9
July-September, 2022	58.6	74.6	23.8	26.2	41.9	50.7

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

10.53.7 The WPR according to CWS for urban areas in the State is given in Table 10.47.

Table 10.47 WPR according to CWS for urban areas in the State

(per cent)

Period	Male		Female		Persons	
	15 to 29 yrs	15 yrs & above	15 to 29 yrs	15 yrs & above	15 to 29 yrs	15 yrs & above
October-December, 2020	23.2	52.2	8.1	22.2	15.6	36.9
January-March, 2021	44.2	64.7	15.7	19.1	30.4	42.0
April-June, 2021	42.6	62.4	14.6	18.3	29.2	40.6
July-September, 2021	46.7	66.5	16.4	20.8	32.6	44.2
October-December, 2021	46.1	68.5	17.6	22.2	32.7	45.9
January-March, 2022	47.4	68.6	18.4	22.6	33.8	46.3
April-June, 2022	49.2	69.5	19.5	23.0	35.0	46.8
July-September, 2022	50.7	70.6	19.1	24.0	35.6	47.6

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

10.53.8 The UR according to CWS for urban areas in the State is given in Table 10.48.

Table 10.48 UR according to CWS for urban areas in the State

(per cent)

Period	Male		Female		Persons	
	15 to 29 yrs	15 yrs & above	15 to 29 yrs	15 yrs & above	15 to 29 yrs	15 yrs & above
October-December, 2020	25.2	12.0	35.9	18.6	28.0	13.6
January-March, 2021	24.5	11.3	26.8	16.2	25.1	12.4
April-June, 2021	25.4	13.0	28.7	16.5	26.2	13.8
July-September, 2021	18.7	8.9	17.7	9.5	18.4	9.1
October-December, 2021	17.8	7.1	16.3	7.3	17.4	7.2
January-March, 2022	16.4	6.7	17.3	8.2	16.7	7.0
April-June, 2022	13.8	5.8	19.8	8.2	15.5	6.4
July-September, 2022	13.5	5.3	19.7	8.2	15.2	6.1

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

10.53.9 Percentage distribution of working persons in age-group 15 years & above according to CWS for urban areas in the State is given in Table 10.49.

Table 10.49 Percentage distribution of working persons in age group 15 years & above according to CWS for urban areas in the State

(per cent)

Sector	2020-21				2021-22			
	April - June	July - September	October - December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October - December	January - March
Agriculture & allied activities	4.8	4.3	4.6	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.0	3.3
Industry	25.1	28.5	29.4	30.5	32.0	31.8	31.8	31.0
Services	70.1	67.2	66.0	65.4	64.2	64.4	65.2	65.7
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

Factory employment

10.54 In all 36,312 factories, registered under Factories Act 1948, were working and the average daily employment therein was about 29.78 lakh upto October, 2022. Of the total working factories, the percentage of factories having 50 or less workers was 71.4 per cent. Percentage distribution of average daily employment in the State is given in Table 10.50. The average daily employment in different industries in the State is given in Annexure 10.10. Working factories in the State and factory employment therein is given in Annexure 10.11.

Table 10.50 Percentage distribution of average daily employment in working factories in the state

Type of Industry	Year		
	2020	2021	2022 ⁺
Consumer goods	24.2	36.8	22.8
Intermediate goods	18.9	18.6	20.2
Capital goods	10.7	7.8	11.8
Others	46.2	36.8	45.2
All	100.0	100.0	100.0

+ upto October

Source : Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, GoM

Employment as per Employment Market Information Programme

10.55 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 30th June, 2022 was 80.36 lakh, of which 28.2 per cent were females. The proportion of employment in the private sector was 70.8 per cent of the total employment. The employment as per Employment Market Information Programme is given in Table 10.51.

Table 10.51 Employment as per Employment Market Information Programme

(’000)

Year	Public Sector			Private Sector			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2020	1,663	625	2,288	3,734	1,432	5,166	5,397	2,057	7,454
2021	1,692	622	2,314	3,943	1,564	5,507	5,636	2,186	7,822
2022 ⁺	1,707	640	2,347	4,066	1,623	5,689	5,773	2,363	8,036

Source : Commissionerate of Skill development, Employment & Entrepreneurship, GoM

+ upto June

Employees registered with Employees’ Provident Fund Organisation

10.56 Employees’ Provident Fund (EPF) is applicable to the establishments having more than 20 workers. Employees registered under EPF Scheme are given in Table 10.52.

Table 10.52 Employees registered under EPF scheme

(Lakh)

Year	Maharashtra	India
2018-19	15.76	61.12
2019-20	17.44	78.58
2020-21	14.95	77.08
2021-22	26.45	122.35
2022-23 ⁺	19.96	94.31

+ upto November

Source : Employees’ Provident Fund Organisation, GoI

Employees in the State Government Services

10.57 Census of the State government employees (excluding public undertakings, local bodies) is conducted every year with 1st July as a reference date. As on 1st July, 2022 total sanctioned posts in group A to D in the State Government services was 7.23 lakh, of which 32.8 per cent posts were vacant. Groupwise employees in the State Government Services is given in Table 10.53.

Table 10.53 Groupwise employees in the State Government services

(As on 1st July, 2022) (Lakh)

Group	Posts		
	Sanctioned	Filled in	Vacant
A	0.43	0.28	0.16
B	0.74	0.44	0.30
C	4.82	3.48	1.34
D	1.24	0.65	0.58
Total A to D	7.23	4.85	2.37
E [#]	--	2.36	--

Employees on daily wages, honorarium, part-time and pay scale not applicable

Note : 1) Figures are provisional

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

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

Skill development, employment and entrepreneurship guidance centres

10.58 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 50 such centres including one special centre for *divyang* persons are functioning in the State, of which 36 are at district level, six in universities and eight for tribal candidates.

10.58.1 The number of persons on the live register of these centres upto October, 2022 were 58.31 lakh. Number of persons registered with these centres were 3.48 lakh during 2022 upto October. About 1.56 lakh persons were placed against 6.11 lakh notified vacancies. The details of notified vacancies, placement and persons on the live register according to educational qualification are given in Annexure 10.12 and Annexure 10.13 respectively.

Employment Promotion Programmes

10.59 The State Government is implementing following programmes for promotion of employment.

- **Employment promotion programme:** On-the-Job training or other practical training for educated unemployed persons
- **Apprenticeship training programme:** Supply of skilled manpower to industries through apprenticeship training
- **Entrepreneurial development training programme:** Motivate and train the educated unemployed youths for self-employment

Information of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred under Employment Promotion Programmes is given in Table 10.54.

Table 10.54 Information of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred under Employment Promotion Programmes

Programme	Beneficiaries (number)			Expenditure incurred (₹ Lakh)		
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
Employment promotion	21,357	24,015	13,050	53.43	186.63	29.53
Apprenticeship training	34,103	29,468	27,671	1,623.25	1,502.58	1,318.78
Entrepreneurial development training	0	14,764	27,383	13.05	725.62	1,050.76

Source : 1. Commissionerate of Skill development, Employment & Entrepreneurship, GoM

2. Directorate of Vocational Education and Training, GoM

3. Directorate of Industries, GoM

+ upto December

10.60 The State is organising job fairs in all districts since 2009-10 to provide employment opportunities to skilled job seekers and also making available skilled manpower to industries. Job fairs organised and employment provided is given in Table 10.55.

Table 10.55 Job fairs organised and employment provided

Particulars	(no.)		
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
Job fairs	194	202	224
Entrepreneurs participated	1,695	1,346	1,877
Youths attended job fairs	2,63,833	93,153	84,317
Employment provided	28,812	9,595	23,037

Source : Commissionerate of Skill development, Employment & Entrepreneurship, GoM

+ upto October

10.61 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.

- **Pradhan Mantri Kaushalya Vikas Yojana** is being implemented to enable the youths to take up industry relevant skill training for helping them to secure a better livelihood
- **Pramod Mahajan Kaushalya va Udyojakata Vikas Abhiyan** is being implemented to achieve the goal of 'Skilled Maharashtra, Employable Maharashtra' through skill development training to the youths in the age group of 15 to 45 years

The status of various skill development training schemes implemented during 2022-23 is given in Table 10.56.

Table 10.56 Information of skill development training schemes implemented during 2022-23

(Upto December)

Scheme	Enrolled Candidates	Trained Candidates	Candidates Employed/ Self-employed	Percentage of candidates employed/ Self-employed
Centrally Sponsored Scheme				
<i>Pradhan Mantri Kaushalya Vikas Yojana 2.0</i>				
i) Industry relevant skill training	69,511	57,887	19,354	27.8
ii) Agri. Project – Mass Skilling	3,56,326	2,81,541	NA	NA
iii) Agri. Project – Individual Skilling	3,720	2,446	0	0
<i>Pradhan Mantri Kaushalya Vikas Yojana 3.0</i>				
i) Short term training	7,069	4,408	182	2.6
ii) Recognition of Prior Learning	7,111	4,642	NA	--
iii) Customised crash course program for Covid warrior	18,958	12,202	--	--
<i>Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihood Campaign</i>	3,45,899	2,52,250	2,07,119	59.9
State Sponsored Scheme				
<i>Pramod Mahajan Kaushalya va Udyojakata Vikas Abhiyan</i>	1,99,429	1,56,420	1,12,192	56.3
<i>Chief Minister Maha-Aarogya Kaushalya Vikas Prashikshan Yojna</i>	19,687	16,522	4,496	22.8
<i>Kiman Kaushalya Vikas Karyakram</i>	76,825	48,787	20,529	26.7

Source : Maharashtra State Skill Development Society, GoM

NA Not Applicable

Employment generation schemes

10.62 **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. The performance of MGNREG scheme in the State is given in Table 10.57. Categorywise number of works completed and expenditure incurred is given in Annexure 10.14.

Table 10.57 Performance of MGNREG scheme in the State

Particulars	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
No. of households provided employment (Lakh)	16.84	20.36	19.35
Of which number of households provided with			
less than or equal to 100 days of employment (Lakh)	15.50	18.66	18.30
more than 100 days of employment (Lakh)	1.34	1.70	1.05
Expenditure incurred for providing more than 100 days of employment (₹ Crore)	251.31	257.06	183.50
Employment generated (Person days in crore)	6.79	8.25	6.73
Average employment per household (days)	40	41	35
Share in employment of (per cent)			
Scheduled Castes	8.7	8.2	8.1
Scheduled Tribes	28.6	24.8	19.6
Women	42.9	43.6	45.0
Number of works completed	2,61,830	2,30,560	2,89,244
Total expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	1,969.22	2,409.51	2,522.57
Cost of generating one day of employment (₹)	290	292	375

Source: Planning Department (EGS), GoM

+ upto January

10.62.1 **Mission Amrit Sarovar:** This mission is launched by GoI on 24th April, 2022 and is aimed at developing & rejuvenating 75 water bodies in each district of the country as a part of celebration of *Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav*. This mission works with convergence from *Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme* and other schemes. Under this mission, total number of water bodies identified in the State are 3,123 and as on 22nd February, 2023 work of 929 water bodies is completed.

10.63 **State Funded Employment Guarantee Schemes:** The schemes like 'Farm pond on demand' and '*Dhadak sinchan vihir yojana in Nagpur Region*' are being implemented in the State which indirectly generates employment in rural areas.

Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission

10.64 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 livelihoods activity for a large proportion of the rural poor, MSRLM focuses on sustainable Agriculture and Allied Activities like animal husbandry, non-timber forest produce and fisheries. The performance of MSRLM-UMED is given in Table 10.58.

Table 10.58 Performance of MSRLM-UMED

Particulars	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
SHGs formed (no.)	72,975	77,320	58,423
Members of SHGs (no.)	7,66,238	7,24,191	5,20,752
Grants received (₹ Crore)	470.92	231.95	483.42
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	371.80	282.48	447.21
SHGs given loans (no.)	1,31,396	1,93,089	1,64,962
Credit Linkage (₹ Crore)	1,987.77	3,702.65	3,710.00

Source: Rural Development Department, GoM

+ upto December

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission

10.65 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 since May, 2017 in the State. The performance of DAY-NULM in the State is given in Table 10.59.

Table 10.59 Performance of DAY NULM in the State

Particulars	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
Fund Released			
GoI (₹ Crore)	59.96	100.56	24.83
GoM (₹ Crore)	38.00	66.13	16.56
Number of SHGs formed	9,773	12,216	6,801
Number of SHGs receiving revolving fund	6,097	11,425	6,089
Employment through Skill Training & Placement			
Training beneficiaries (no.)	3,688	2,516	683
Placement beneficiaries (no.)	3,172	641	325
Self-Employment Programme			
Individual Beneficiaries (no.)	3,966	5,343	3,057
Group enterprises Beneficiaries (no.)	1,955	2,720	500
Bank linkage programme			
Beneficiaries (no.)	1,07,860	1,43,210	88,400

Source: Directorate of Municipal Administration, GoM

+ upto December

Prime Minister employment generation programme

10.66 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 through setting up of new self-employment ventures of traditional artisans or unemployed youths to reduce migration to urban areas and increase employment opportunities by increasing wage earning capacity of artisans. The scheme is being implemented by Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Khadi & Village Industries Board and District Industry Centres in the State. The performance of Prime Minister employment generation programme is given in Table 10.60.

Table 10.60 Performance of Prime Minister employment generation programme

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
Projects (no.)	4,303	3,070	2,059
Margine money disbursed (₹ Crore)	108.64	87.21	75.52
Employment generated (no.)	34,424	24,560	16,472

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

+ upto December

Seed money scheme

10.67 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 meet part of the margin money 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 2021-22 seed money of ₹ 4.01 crore was disbursed to 286 projects.

Chief Minister Employment Generation Programme

10.68 Chief Minister Employment Generation Programme is 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 subsidy. Under this programme projects sanctioned during year 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 (upto December) were 7,199, 4,519 and 5,321 respectively.

Industrial Relations

10.69 During 2022 there were 17 work stoppages (strikes and lockouts) in the State, which affected 6,363 employees and number of person-days lost due to work stoppages was 18.51 lakh. During 2021 there were 29 work stoppages which affected 6,799 employees in the State and number of person-days lost due to work stoppages was 18.28 lakh. The details of industrial disputes in the State are given in Annexure 10.15.

Kamgar Kalyan

10.70 *Maharashtra Kamgar Kalyan Mandal* was established in 1953 for implementing welfare schemes for workers & their families outside the work place to improve standard of living and to promote their social, cultural, educational, economical & mental upliftment. In all 1.56 lakh establishments with 49.85 lakh employees are registered with the *Mandal* upto March, 2022.

10.71 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 33.83 lakh upto March, 2022. The board implements various schemes for these workers and number of beneficiaries were 66.36 lakhs upto November, 2022.

10.72 *e-Shram* portal - Ministry of Labour & Employment, GoI has developed *e-Shram* portal to create a National Database of Unorganised Workers with an aim of providing social security services to unorganised workers. Upto February, 2023 number of workers registered on *e-Shram* portal from the State are 1.35 crore of which 50.9 per cent are female. In all 57.4 per cent registered workers are from age group 18-40 years and 26.1 per cent are from age group 40-50 years. The number of workers in the State registered upto February, 2023 on *e-Shram* portal is given in Table 10.61.

Table 10.61 Number of workers in the State registered on e-Shram portal

(Lakh)

Occupation sector	Number
Agriculture	74.34
Construction	10.51
Domestic workers	6.90
Leather industry	6.82
Apparel	6.70
Automobile & Transportation	5.36
Capital goods & manufacturing	2.66
Administration	2.46
Tourism & Hospitality	1.73
Electronics	1.68
Healthcare	1.68
Beauty & Wellness	1.18
Education	1.03
Retail	0.93
Miscellaneous	9.82

Source : Ministry of Labour & Employment

10.73 Maharashtra Domestic Workers Welfare Board Act, 2008 was enacted to promote welfare of domestic workers in the State considering the fact that domestic workers are not covered under any labour law. The total number of registered domestic workers in the State are 4.85 lakh upto the end of December, 2022. During 2021-22 GoM sanctioned financial assistance of ₹ 1,500 to each of the 1,05,500 active enrolled domestic workers in the State through DBT under Break The Chain mission and the benefit has been given to 60,923 domestic workers upto December, 2022.

10.74 **Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan yojana** – This scheme was launched in 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. Such workers have to contribute ₹ 55 to ₹ 200 per month depending on their age and after completion of 60 years of age pension of ₹ 3,000 per month will be given. As on 31st December, 2022 in all 6,03,685 unorganised workers have registered under this scheme in the State.

Prohibition of Child Labour

10.75 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 it prohibits employment of adolescents in certain hazardous occupations. Family units and training centres are excluded from purview of the Act. During 2021 in all 117 places were raided and 42 child labourers & 70 adolescent labourers rescued and legal action initiated against 48 employes whereas during 2022 (upto August) number of raids were 125 and 24 child & 100 adolescent labourers were rescued and legal action initiated against 45 employers.

POVERTY

10.76 ‘End poverty in all its forms everywhere’ is one of the Sustainable Development Goals. Government is implementing various schemes/programmes for poverty alleviation. NITI Aayog (erstwhile Planning Commission) periodically estimates poverty lines and poverty ratios on the basis of large sample surveys on ‘Household Consumer Expenditure’ conducted quinquennially by NSO, GoI. Poverty estimates for the year 2011-12, estimated as per recommendations of Tendulkar Committee, are the latest available estimates.

10.76.1 For 2011-12, the national poverty line was decided at ₹ 816 per capita per month expenditure for rural areas and ₹ 1,000 per capita per month expenditure in urban areas. For the State, poverty line was decided at ₹ 967 per capita per month in rural areas and ₹ 1,126 per capita per month for urban areas. Proportion of population below poverty line is 24.2 per cent for rural areas and 9.1 per cent for urban areas in the State. The poverty line and headcount ratio (percentage of population below poverty line) of selected states for 2011-12 are given in Table 10.62.

Table 10.62 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

10.77 Multidimensional poverty measure captures multiple and overlapping deprivations faced by the poor, which was not sufficiently reflected in monetary poverty measure. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) has three equally weighted dimensions viz. health, education and standard of living. The percentage of multidimensionally poor and deprived population in each indicator is given in Table 10.63.

Table 10.63 Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator

		(per cent)	
Dimension	Indicator	Maharashtra	India
Health	Nutrition	12.4	19.9
	Child & Adolescent mortality	0.8	1.9
	Maternal Health	7.1	14.7
Education	Years of Schooling	4.3	10.7
	School attendance	3.0	5.2
Standard of living	Cooking Fuel	12.5	23.1
	Sanitation	12.5	21.3
	Drinking Water	5.3	5.5
	Electricity	3.1	8.3
	Housing	10.1	20.6
	Assets	6.7	8.9
	Bank Account	3.8	5.4
Multidimensionally poor population		14.9	25.0
Multidimensional Poverty Index		0.065	0.118

Source : NITI Aayog, GoI

HOUSING

10.78 Shelter is one of the basic needs of human being. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums is one of the targets under Sustainable Development Goal-11. Population growth & increasing urbanisation lead to expansion of slums in urban areas. Slum rehabilitation and providing houses in urban areas is a big challenge. Government is implementing various schemes to provide affordable houses. Maharashtra Real Estate Regulatory Authority (MahaRERA) has been established for regulation of real estate sector in the State.

Urban Housing

10.79 Maharashtra Housing & Area Development Authority (MHADA) and City & Industrial Development Corporation Limited (CIDCO) are the State agencies for building houses at affordable rate in urban areas. Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA) is the State agency for redevelopment of slums in urban areas.

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Urban)

10.79.1 *Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Urban)* - Housing For All (PMAY(U)-HFA) is a flagship scheme of GoI under which *pucca* houses with basic amenities are to be made available to all eligible urban households by 2022. 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 name of female member or in joint name with lady's name at first. Under the scheme the State has set a target of building 19.40 lakh houses in 391 cities. GoM has established Maharashtra Housing Development Corporation to speed up housing projects under PMAY (U). Under PMAY(U), housing projects are being given 2.5 carpet area for residential zone and one carpet area for green or no development zone. Under the scheme, dwelling units are constructed by MHADA, CIDCO and individuals. Upto December, 2022 in all 1,530 projects consisting of 14.91 lakh dwelling units have been approved of which construction of 6.90 lakh dwelling units is completed.

Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority

10.79.2 GoM has established MHADA in the year 1977 for providing houses at affordable price in Mumbai and some parts of the State. Since establishment upto November, 2022 MHADA has constructed in all 4,93,743 dwelling units/tenements (including redevelopment). Dwelling units/tenements constructed by MHADA are given in Table 10.64 and Revised Income Limit and Carpet Area for Various Income Group are given in Table 10.65.

Table 10.64 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

Source: MHADA

+ upto November

Table 10.65 Revised Income Limit and Carpet Area for various income group

Income Group	Revised Maximum Income Limit (₹ Yearly)		Admissible Area (Carpet Area)
	Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR), Pune Metropolitan Region (PMRDA), Nagpur Metropolitan Region (NMRDA), Nagpur <i>Sudhar Pranyas Pradesh</i> (NIT) as well as local body areas with a population of more than 10 lakhs.	Areas under local bodies in Rest of Maharashtra	
Economically Weaker Section (EWS)	Upto ₹ 6.00 Lakh	Upto ₹ 4.50 Lakh	Upto 30 Sq. metre
Low Income Group (LIG)	Upto ₹ 9.00 Lakh	Upto ₹ 7.50 Lakh	Upto 60 Sq. metre
Middle Income Group (MIG)	Upto ₹ 12.00 Lakh	Upto ₹ 12.00 Lakh	Upto 160 Sq. metre
High Income Group (HIG)	No Max Limit	No Max Limit	Upto 200 Sq. metre

Source : Housing Department, GoM

10.79.3 Dwelling units/tenements constructed by various boards of MHADA during 2022-23 upto November are given in Table 10.66.

Table 10.66 Dwelling units/tenements constructed by various boards of MHADA

MHADA Board	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Tenements	(During 2022-23 upto November) (no.)		
						Total	Transit Camps	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
Mumbai	2,292	736	290	14	0	3,332	53	236.36
Konkan	3,421	176	0	0	0	3,597	0	370.66
Nashik	42	0	0	0	0	42	0	10.25
Pune	636	0	352	0	0	988	0	444.42
Aurangabad	432	0	0	0	0	432	0	28.52
Amravati	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	394.66
Nagpur	112	72	11	0	0	195	0	388.97
Total	6,935	984	659	14	0	8,592	53	1,873.84

Source : MHADA

City and Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.

10.79.4 City and Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (CIDCO) is implementing housing development programme in a planned manner in the State. Since establishment (1970) upto December, 2022 CIDCO has constructed in all 1,98,542 dwelling units/tenements and construction work of 51,786 dwelling units/tenements is in progress. Dwelling units/tenements constructed by CIDCO since inception upto December, 2022 are given in Table 10.67.

10.79.5 Under PMAY(U), CIDCO has completed 15,432 tenements upto 2020-21 and set a target of building 89,868 tenements upto December, 2024 for EWS and LIG.

Table 10.67 Tenements constructed by CIDCO

City	(Since inception upto December, 2022) (no.)					Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
	EWS/LIG	EWS/LIG (Under PMAY)	MIG	HIG	Total	
Navi Mumbai	64,641	15,432	35,245	28,736	1,44,054	3,579
Nashik	21,343	0	2,619	582	24,544	42
Aurangabad	19,501	0	2,127	432	22,060	56
Nanded	7,758	0	126	0	7,884	9
Total	1,13,243	15,432	40,117	29,750	1,98,542	3,686

Source : CIDCO

Slum Rehabilitation Scheme

10.79.6 The scheme is implemented by the Slum Rehabilitation Authority. Under the scheme, tenements are being provided to families living in slums. Since inception (1995) upto December, 2022 in all 2,231 projects are completed and 2,45,295 families residing in slums have been rehabilitated in tenements.

Rural Housing

10.80 Government is implementing various schemes for rural housing viz. *Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin)*, *Revised Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana-II*, *Ramai Awaas Yojana*, *Shabari Adivasi Gharkul Yojana*, *Yashawantrao Chavan Mukht Vasahat/Vaiyaktik Gharkul Yojana*, *Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Gharkul Jaga Kharedi Arthsahayya Yojana*, etc.

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin)

10.80.1 Under *Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin)* (PMAY(G)), subsidy of ₹ 1.20 lakh in general area and ₹ 1.30 lakh in naxalite & hilly area is being provided to homeless and landless beneficiaries for construction of dwelling unit of area 269 sq.ft in rural areas. Since inception (2016) upto December, 2022, in all 14,16,309 dwelling units have been sanctioned of which construction of 9,27,504 dwelling units is completed. Progress of PMAY(G) is given in Table 10.68.

Table 10.68 Progress of PMAY(G)

Year	Dwelling units (no.)		Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
	Target	Completed	
2020-21	2,85,841	1,93,908	2,601.65
2021-22	3,91,921	66,360	1,469.79

Source: Rural Development Department, GoM

Revised Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana-II

10.80.2 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. Under the scheme, upto November, 2022 amount of ₹ 88.93 crore has been disbursed to lead banks as interest component through MHADA.

Ramai Awaas Yojana

10.81 *Ramai Awaas Yojana* is being implemented in the State for SC and Neo-Buddhist community families who are homeless or having *kutcha* house. Under the scheme, subsidy of ₹ 1.32 lakh in general area and ₹ 1.42 lakh in naxalite & 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 Awaas Yojana* is given in the Table 10.69.

Table 10.69 Progress of Ramai Awaas Yojana

Year	Dwelling units (no.)				Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	
	Target		Sanctioned		Rural	Urban
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
2019-20	93,370	18,185	90,066	9,006	300	60
2020-21	0	0	0	657	1,000	20
2021-22	1,17,871	22,676	63,533	14,461	562.50	75
2022-23 ⁺	0	0	0	0	262.50	105.50

Source: Social Justice and Special Assistance Department, GoM

+ upto December

Shabari Adivasi Gharkul Yojana

10.82 *Shabari Adivasi Gharkul Yojana* is being implemented in the State for ST community families who are homeless or having *kutcha* house. Under the scheme, subsidy of ₹ 1.32 lakh in general area and ₹ 1.42 lakh in naxalite & 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 10.70.

Table 10.70 Progress of *Shabari Adivasi Gharkul Yojana*

Year	Dwelling units (no.)		Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
	Target	Sanctioned	
2019-20	38,153	37,645	135.11
2020-21	0	0	297.23
2021-22	18,544	16,910	150.39
2022-23 ⁺	24,075	943	147.00

Source: Tribal Development Department, GoM

+ upto November

Yashawantrao Chavan Mukh Vasahat/Vaiyaktik Gharkul Yojana

10.83 *Yashawantrao Chavan Mukh Vasahat/Vaiyaktik Gharkul Yojana* is being implemented for VJNT community families who are homeless or having *kutcha* house. Under the scheme, subsidy of ₹ 1.20 lakh in general area and ₹ 1.30 lakh in naxalite & 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 2022-23, upto December in all 3,109 dwelling units are sanctioned and expenditure incurred was ₹ 10.56 crore.

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Gharkul Jaga Kharedi Arthsahayya Yojana

10.84 *Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Gharkul Jaga Kharedi Arthsahayya Yojana* is being implemented for beneficiaries who are eligible under PMAY(G) and various rural housing schemes of the State, but are unable to get the benefit due to lack of own land. Under the scheme, financial assistance upto ₹ 50,000 for purchase of 500 sq.ft land is provided. Since inception (2017) of the scheme upto December, 2022 financial assistance was provided to 26,018 beneficiaries.

Maharashtra Real Estate Regulatory Authority

10.85 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, financial discipline, citizen centricity, accountability and speedy redressal of complaints through conciliation & quasi-judicial mechanism. Upto January, 2023 in all 39,106 projects are registered with MahaRERA. MahaRERA has received 19,215 complaints of which 13,006 complaints were resolved.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

10.86 Availability of adequate and clean drinking water and basic sanitation facilities is essential for a healthy human life. '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

10.87 The Government is committed to provide adequate & clean water to all households at all times and at all convenient places in rural & urban areas through various schemes.

Jal Jeevan Mission

10.88 GoI has converted National Rural Drinking Water Programme, into *Jal Jeevan Mission* from September, 2020 with an aim '*Har Ghar Nal Se Jal*'. The main objective of *Jal Jeevan Mission* is to supply minimum 55 litres 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. The main components of *Jal Jeevan Mission* are:

- Development of in-village piped water supply infrastructure to provide tap water connection to every rural household
- Development of reliable drinking water sources and/or augmentation of existing sources to provide long term sustainability of water supply system
- Wherever necessary, bulk water transfer, treatment plants & distribution network to cater to every household
- Technological intervention for removal of contaminants where water quality is an issue
- Retrofitting of completed & ongoing schemes to provide FHTC at minimum service level of 55 litres per capita per day norm.

Table 10.71 Physical progress of *Jal Jeevan Mission*

(As on 21st February, 2023)

Type	Total No.	No. of tap connections
Households	1,46,73,208	1,07,34,140
Schools	85,317	79,274
<i>Anganwadi</i> centers	91,267	86,238

Source: *Jal Jeevan Mission*, GoI

10.88.1 During 2021-22 an expenditure of ₹ 2,855.66 crore was incurred on the mission.

Physical progress of *Jal Jeevan Mission* is given in Table 10.71.

Mukhyamantri Rural Drinking Water Programme

10.89 To improve water supply and to provide adequate & clean drinking water in the rural areas *Mukhyamantri* Rural Drinking Water Programme has been implemented in the State. The period of the programme was 2016-17 to 2019-20. In all 743 new water supply schemes worth ₹ 602.06 crore have been approved under the scheme. This programme has been extended upto 2022-23 to complete ongoing water supply schemes. Upto October, 2022 in all total 536 water supply schemes have been completed. Under the programme, rejuvenation works worth ₹ 124.78 crore for 30 non-functional regional water supply schemes have been approved, of which 16 schemes have been completed.

Water Scarcity Mitigation Programme

10.90 Water Scarcity Mitigation Programme is being implemented every year from October - June in villages & *wadis* facing water scarcity. Regionwise amount disbursed under Water Scarcity Mitigation Programme is given in Table 10.72.

Table 10.72 Regionwise amount disbursed under Water Scarcity Mitigation Programme

(₹ Crore)

Region	2021-22	2022-23 [†]
Konkan	12.16	14.28
Nashik	8.68	3.31
Pune	9.45	9.48
Aurangabad	2.00	16.28
Amravati	18.73	13.52
Nagpur	15.11	14.42
Total[@]	72.27	73.38

[@] Including Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran[†] upto October

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

10.90.1 To tackle scarcity situation in affected villages and *wadis*, the State has undertaken various measures such as temporary piped water supply schemes, rejuvenation of bore wells & other water sources, water supply by tankers, etc. Villages and *wadis* covered under Water Scarcity Mitigation Programme is given in Table 10.73.

Table 10.73 Villages and *wadis* covered under Water Scarcity Mitigation Programme

(no.)

Nature of Work	Villages		Wadis	
	2020-21 [@]	2021-22 ^{\$}	2020-21 [@]	2021-22 ^{\$}
New bore wells	1,228	1,428	597	821
Temporary piped water supply- special repairs	1,266	575	298	110
Special repairs of bore wells	1,074	1,458	183	151
Temporary supplementary pipe connection	182	116	46	31
Water supply by tankers/ bullock carts	557	560	895	1,302
Requisition of private wells	1,890	2,037	266	261
Deepening/mud cleaning of wells	54	286	4	10

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM @ October, 2020 to September, 2021 \$ October, 2021 to June, 2022

Jalswarajya – II Programme

10.91 World Bank funded *Jalswarajya-II* programme was implemented in the State during January, 2014 to September, 2020 in two districts of each region and was extended upto September, 2022. Under the programme, 60 piped water supply schemes are being implemented in peri-urban areas. In all 80 community storage tanks and 66 water purification units have been installed for ensuring safe and secured water supply to water stressed habitations & water quality affected areas. Under this programme, financial assistance of ₹ 557 crore have been received from World Bank in the form of loan and the State share was ₹ 191 crore.

Atal Bhujal Yojana

10.92 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 1,443 villages from 38 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 watersheds/blocks. The scheme emphasises on community participation, demand management and convergence among various on-going central & state schemes and consequent improvement in ground water level. During 2021-22, an expenditure of ₹ 30.82 crore was incurred and during 2022-23, upto October an expenditure of ₹ 41.24 crore has been incurred.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation

10.93 *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 objective 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 to the State.

10.93.1 In all 38 water supply projects in 34 cities, worth ₹ 4,313 crore were approved. Of which, 14 projects worth ₹ 931 crore from 13 cities were completed upto January, 2023 and remaining projects are in progress.

10.93.2 An amount of ₹ 3,267 crore has been approved for 30 sewerage projects, of which Four projects worth ₹ 316 crore, from three cities, were completed upto January, 2023.

10.93.3 The State has approved 128 Green Spaces (*Amrutvan*) projects worth ₹ 179 crore of which 126 projects worth ₹ 176 crore are commissioned upto January, 2023 and remaining projects are in progress.

10.94 AMRUT-2.0 is being implemented during 2021-22 to 2025-26 in all urban local bodies in the State. The main objectives of the scheme are to achieve 100 per cent self-sufficiency in water supply by providing tap connections to all city households, rejuvenating water resources and developing parks & green spaces in the city's open spaces of cities, providing 100 per cent sewage treatment & sewage connections in 44 AMRUT cities. Under the mission, 192 projects have been approved by GoI of which 84 projects received administrative approval of GoM.

Maharashtra Suvarna Jayanti Nagarotthan Maha Abhiyaan

10.95 *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 develop and enhance infrastructure in urban local bodies. Since inception upto December 2022, in all 265 projects worth ₹ 15,732 crore were approved.

Sanitation

10.96 Management of solid & liquid waste, safe disposal of human excreta, right use of toilet and avoiding open defecation helps to protect the environment and contributes in protection of human health. Various schemes are being implemented in the State to provide sanitation facilities.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)

10.97 *Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)* is being implemented since 2nd October, 2014. The objectives of the mission are to ensure cleanliness in rural areas, to stop the practice of open defecation and construction & sustained use of latrines at household level. The focus of the mission is to make toilet facility available to every household and make India open defecation free (ODF), garbage free & adopt efficient solid waste management practices. Under the mission, grants are given to *grampanchayats* on the basis of population, mainly for solid and liquid waste management.

10.97.1 In phase I of *Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)* (2nd October, 2014 - 31st March, 2020), the State has achieved 100 per cent sanitation coverage in 27,668 *grampanchayats* & 351 *panchayat samitis* in 34 districts and the rural Maharashtra has been declared as ODF on 18th April, 2018.

10.97.2 *Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)*- II is being implemented in the State during 2020-21 to 2024-25. The key objective of *Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)* -II is to sustain the ODF status of villages and to improve the levels of cleanliness in rural areas through solid waste & sewage management activities, making villages ODF+.

10.97.3 Under plastic waste management, 21 projects have received administrative approval and the work of one project has been started. The State has targeted 36 projects under *GOBARdhan* project and 34 projects have received administrative approval of which five projects have been started.

10.97.4 Under this mission, during 2022-23, upto October, expenditure of ₹ 61.57 crore has been incurred.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)

10.98 The objective of the mission is to make cities ODF and to ensure scientific management of solid waste & sewerage including ensured behavioural changes regarding healthy sanitation practices. On the basis of *Swachh Bharat Mission*, GoM has launched *Swachh Maharashtra Mission (Urban)*. Under the mission, urban Maharashtra has been declared as ODF on 2nd October, 2017. Upto November, 2022 out of 396 cities of the State 107 cities are ODF, 86 cities are ODF+, 199 cities are ODF++ and four cities are water+. Maharashtra is leading state in implementing state level policy for treatment of faecal sludge. The Government has sanctioned faecal sludge treatment plants (FSTP) for 311 urban local bodies, of which 215 cities have completed the project and initiated operations. The State has constructed 7,15,314 individual household latrines (IHHLs) and 55,326 seats of public toilets and 1,04,954 seats of community toilets.

10.98.1 *Swachh Maharashtra Mission (Urban) 2.0* will be 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, a city completely free from garbage. *Swachh Bharat Mission urban-2.0* envisions to construct sewage treatment plants with total capacity of 1,656 million litres per day (MLD), 1,823 km interception & diversions network of drains, sewage network of 10,056 km and procurement of 479 desludging vehicles in 358 ULBs by October, 2026.

Swachh Sarvekshan (Urban)-2022

10.99 In all 4,355 cities including 62 Cantonment boards participated in *Swachh Sarvekshan (Urban)-2022* conducted at national level, of which 400 participant cities were from the State. The State has been honoured as third best performing state and 20 cities from the State have received national award. Out of top 100 AMRUT rank holder cities in India 17 cities are from the State. Out of top 100 non AMRUT rank holder cities, 40 cities are from the State. In all 141 ULBs have received star rating certifications, of which Navi Mumbai received Five star, 79 ULBs received Three star and 61 ULBs received One star certification. Nine ULBs from the State have secured Indian *Swachhta* League award in *Swachha Sarvekshan-2022*.

Solid Waste Management (Urban)

10.100 On an average every day 24,023 MT waste is generated in the State. Out of which 99.9 per cent is collected from door to door. About 99.6 per cent of the collected waste is segregated in wet & dry form and about 87.2 per cent waste is processed.

10.100.1 Compost fertilizers are produced by scientifically processing the segregated wet waste. The State has registered '*Harit Mahacity* compost' brand for its sale and marketing. In the State 141 cities are permitted to use the '*Harit Mahacity* compost' brand for sale of compost fertilizers.

Maharashtra Sujal and Nirmal Abhiyaan

10.101 The objective of the *Abhiyaan* is to overcome the water scarcity & growing demand by providing potable water and good sanitation facilities to all. The Government has initiated exclusive and qualitative service of water supply & sanitation under profitable service charges with objective of providing technical, economical & administrative improvement under the *Abhiyaan*. Since inception (2008-09) upto October, 2022 administrative approvals have been given to 258 water supply & sanitation works and an expenditure of ₹ 937.58 crore has been incurred. During 2021-22, expenditure of ₹ 9.60 crore was incurred and during 2022-23 upto October, an expenditure of ₹ 3.36 crore has been incurred.

ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION

10.102 Environment conservation is an important dimension of Sustainable Development. Industrialisation, urbanisation, global warming, deforestation, etc. are the factors responsible for deteriorating the environment. The State has formulated policies along with a comprehensive action plan to tackle the consequences of climate change. GoM is implementing various environmental legislations in the State for environment conservation through Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB).

Air pollution

10.103 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, MPCB regularly 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 2021-22 is given in Table 10.74.

Table 10.74 Ambient air quality reported at selected monitoring stations during 2021-22

Monitoring Station	Concentration of air pollutants					
	Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)		Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)		Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM)	
	Limit 50 µg/m ³		Limit 40 µg/m ³		Limit 60µg/m ³	
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Mumbai - Sion	4	30	15	49	45	180
Mumbai – Kurla east	4	183	14	170	20	349
Mumbai - Vileparle	4	47	9	192	26	345
Navi Mumbai - Mahape	4	77	9	176	35	302
Pune - Swargate	6	37	12	151	31	332
Pune - Bhosari	6	72	19	102	74	223
Nashik - NMC Building	4	8	10	40	27	71
Nashik - MIDC Satpur	4	8	14	36	25	68
Aurangabad - CADA Office	5	36	24	67	53	129
Aurangabad - MIDC Waluj	4	65	9	35	22	236
Amravati - Govt. College of Engineering	6	16	9	20	29	82
Amravati - MIDC Amravati	4	23	9	22	18	90
Nagpur - Civil Lines	4	30	9	55	4	225
Nagpur - Hingana Road	4	22	9	54	15	257

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

µg/m³ microgram per cubic meter

10.104 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 restrict air pollution. In 2021-22 out of the registered vehicles 4.82 per cent were on LPG/ CNG & 2.32 per cent were on electricity & out of the registered vehicles in 2022-23 upto December, 7.40 per cent were on LPG/ CNG & 6.16 per cent were on electricity. The number of year wise registered vehicles on LPG/ CNG and electricity in the State is given in Table 10.75

10.75 Number of year wise registered vehicles on LPG/ CNG and electricity in the State

Year	Total	Of which	
		On LPG/ CNG	On electricity
		2018-19	25,38,833
2019-20	23,83,477	1,01,211	5,050
2020-21	17,28,688	64,871	7,544
2021-22	18,86,597	91,020	43,722
2022-23 ⁺	16,35,216	1,20,931	1,00,750

⁺ upto December

Source : Office of Transport Commissioner, GoM

Water pollution

10.105 Domestic sewage, trade effluents from the industries, fertilisers & pesticides run off in rural areas, etc. are the major sources of water pollution. It causes various water borne diseases in human beings and contamination of water bodies & ground water. 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 the 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 2021-22 is given in Table 10.76. Water quality at selected monitoring stations on selected rivers during January to September, 2022 is given in Table 10.77.

Table 10.76 Water quality at 156 stations on 56 rivers in the State during 2021-22

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	1	below permissible range	0
Within range	156	Within range	27	Within range	155	Within range	155
above permissible range	0	above permissible range	129	above permissible range	0	above permissible range	1

mg/l milligram/litre

[#] Central Pollution Control Board's Water quality criteria, Class C

MPN Most Probable Number

Source: Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

Table 10.77 Water quality at selected monitoring stations on selected rivers during January to September, 2022

Monitoring Station	pH	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	7.64	6.41	2.00	18.36	2.06	5.60
Godavari river at Jaikwadi Dam, Paithan	8.38	6.88	3.20	12.44	1.08	4.00
Mula-Mutha River at Mundhwa Bridge	7.54	4.70	8.38	31.97	2.94	22.00
Kanhan River at downstream of M/s Vidharbha Paper Mills	8.24	5.89	4.01	14.27	1.69	23.91
Purna River at Dhupeshwar at upstream of Malkapur Water works	7.90	5.65	4.30	17.00	1.23	24.50
Darna River at Aswali (Darna Dam)	7.67	5.92	3.26	18.67	0.44	5.22
Savitri River at Muthavali village	7.52	6.52	2.03	29.56	1.66	6.11
Mithi River near bridge at Bandra, Mumbai	7.18	2.10	45.22	97.78	5.26	2,741.11

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board B.O.D. Biochemical Oxygen Demand C.O.D. Chemical Oxygen Demand

Sewage Treatment

10.106 Sewage treatment is a waste water treatment which removes contaminants from sewage to produce an effluent suitable for discharge to the surrounding environment or an intended reuse application, thereby preventing water pollution. In the State there are total 143 sewage treatment plants (STP) in 41 urban local bodies installed with capacity of 7,800 MLD. During 2021-22 of the total sewage generated in the State 51.5 per cent has been treated. Sewage generated & treated in the areas of urban local bodies of the State during 2021-22 is given in Table 10.78.

Table 10.78 Sewage generated & treated in the areas of urban local bodies of the State during 2021-22

Local body	Reporting local bodies	Sewage	
		Generated (MLD)	Treated (MLD)
Municipal Corporation	27	6,507	4,010
Municipal Council			
A Class	18	292	70
B Class	70	423	51
C Class	150	159	44
Nagar Panchayat	131	774	29
Cantonment Board	7	42	15
Total	403	8,197	4,219

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

Solid Waste Management

10.107 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 2021, of the total solid waste generated, 84.9 per cent solid waste was treated per day. For the processing of solid waste 437 composting projects in 368 urban local bodies (ULBs), 133 vermicompost projects in 94 ULBs, 53 biogas projects in 38 ULBs, 19 refused derived fuel projects in 12 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 2021 is given in Table 10.79.

Table 10.79 Solid waste generated and treated in the areas of urban local bodies in the State during 2021

Local body	Urban Local bodies	Solid waste	
		Generated (MT/day)	Treated (MT/day)
Municipal Corporation	27	19,480	16,586
Municipal Council			
A Class	18	1,040	886
B Class	70	1,280	1,083
C Class	150	1,088	940
Nagar Panchayat	131	494	355
Cantonment Board	7	148	131
Total	403	23,530	19,981

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

Noise pollution

10.108 Noise pollution is mainly due to industrial activities, construction activities, road traffic, operations of railways, aeroplanes and causes health issues such as hearing loss, 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 decibel during day time and 45 decibel during night time. Day-night noise levels in selected cities during Diwali in 2021 and 2022 are given in Table 10.80.

Table 10.80 Day-night noise levels in selected cities during Diwali in 2021 & 2022

(decibel)

Location	Diwali							
	24 th Oct, 2022		4 th Nov, 2021		26 th Oct, 2022		6 th Nov, 2021	
	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	75.9	60.1	83.5	72.1	71.9	57.9
Thane (Gokhale Road)	70.0	69.2	71.8	64.6	70.1	69.2	69.3	50.6
Thane (Wagle Estate)	76.0	66.5	68.6	59.6	72.4	65.4	71.0	51.9
Pune (Swargate)	86.9	74.1	81.1	69.0	79.7	63.1	82.7	63.1
Pune (Laxmi Road)	87.7	76.2	80.9	74.7	81.7	61.0	76.9	60.4
Nashik (Central Bus Stand)	79.6	78.2	71.0	69.9	71.1	67.3	70.6	65.7
Nashik (Bytco Point)	77.7	70.2	71.0	67.7	70.3	66.4	67.8	65.6
Aurangabad (City Chowk)	73.6	61.3	61.9	60.7	68.5	51.5	64.6	57.9
Nanded-Waghala (Ganesh Nagar)	58.2	57.3	62.4	54.6	69.2	50.6	64.9	54.1
Nagpur (Sadar)	72.5	68.1	71.6	65.0	65.8	61.3	66.6	55.6
Chandrapur (Jatpura Gate)	76.2	72.6	61.6	54.3	67.0	63.3	70.4	60.4
Amravati (Rajkamal Chowk)	77.2	76.5	74.7	71.7	74.2	64.4	72.8	69.0
Akola (District Collector Office)	70.4	59.6	73.0	59.6	71.4	56.4	69.2	59.1

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

Pollution due to industries

10.109 During 2022-23 upto December, there were 1,07,197 industries under the purview of MPCB.

10.109.1 During 2021-22, MPCB issued directions to 1,235 industries under section 33A of Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act 1974 and under Section 31A of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act 1981. MPCB filed 1,450 cases in the court against the defaulter industries. Number of cases convicted, dismissed or withdrawn and pending in the court of law at the end of December, 2022 are 355, 373 and 722 respectively.

10.109.2 Under Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) scheme, financial assistance is provided to install pollution control equipment for treatment and disposal of hazardous solid waste generated from small scale industrial units. CETPs are commissioned in 26 industrial areas covering 7,885 industries. During 2021-22 average effluent quantity treated was about 1,495 lakh litres/day. Classification of industries based on pollution index for 2022-23 upto December is given in Table 10.81.

Table 10.81 Classification of industries based on pollution index for 2022-23 upto December

(no.)

MPCB Region	Red			Orange			Green			White	Total
	L	M	S	L	M	S	L	M	S		
Mumbai	325	26	704	607	221	1,197	32	37	2,476	101	5,726
Thane	226	49	992	245	45	1,048	35	24	2,056	200	4,920
Kalyan	154	71	2,069	123	67	1,381	35	36	2,105	660	6,701
Navi Mumbai	206	54	1,097	173	111	1,228	73	69	2,120	646	5,777
Raigad	246	50	479	115	46	667	44	30	726	81	2,484
Pune	1,338	156	2,544	1,534	384	4,852	496	357	8,138	2,261	22,060
Kolhapur	278	73	1,234	102	115	4,639	44	27	7,585	4,064	18,161
Nashik	448	96	1,624	186	146	3,141	125	89	5,955	2,826	14,636
Aurangabad	327	39	541	141	110	2,417	64	73	5,714	281	9,707
Amravati	31	5	130	27	18	2,063	2	15	4,844	667	7,802
Nagpur	260	32	1,011	133	104	2,794	19	29	2,750	371	7,503
Chandrapur	141	41	103	20	33	468	10	4	725	175	1,720
Total	3,980	692	12,528	3,406	1,400	25,895	979	790	45,194	12,333	1,07,197

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

Hazardous waste

10.110 Hazardous wastes are wastes with properties that make them 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 2021-22 from 6,610 authorised industries 11.99 lakh MT hazardous waste (48 per cent landfillable & incinerable and remaining recyclable) was generated in the State. Of which 4.09 lakh MT of hazardous waste has been sent to the common hazardous waste processing centres. Total capacity of common facility centres in the State is 4.92 lakh MT per year for landfill and 50,400 MT per year for incineration. MPCB has authorised 315 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 centres 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 10.82.

Table 10.82 Hazardous waste collection at common facility centres

(Lakh MT)

Year	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
2019-20	2.11	0.23	1.08	0.20	3.62	3.03	0.53
2020-21	2.19	0.11	0.90	0.19	3.39	2.91	0.42
2021-22	2.60	0.18	1.10	0.21	4.09	3.51	0.58

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

Electronic waste

10.111 Electronic waste /e-waste is discarded electrical and electronic devices including parts. During 2021-22 MPCB has authorised 136 industries having environment friendly technology with total capacity of 1,17,392 MT per year for dismantling and recycling of e-waste. During 2021-22 in all 18,559 MT e-waste was dismantled/recycled in the State, as against 14,506 MT during 2020-21.

Bio-medical waste

10.112 As per Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, MPCB has been issuing authorisation to health care establishments for disposal of bio-medical waste. During 2021 in all 64,989 health care establishments were under the purview of MPCB in the State. During 2021, about 80.31 MT bio-medical waste per day was generated. Of which 80.1 MT bio-medical waste was treated per day in 30 common bio-medical waste treatment and disposal facility centres (29 operating on incineration basis & one on deep burial basis) and 0.21 MT of bio-medical waste was treated by 259 health care facilities by captive bio-medical waste treatment and disposal method.

Plastic waste

10.113 Plastic products have become an integral part of our daily life. It has been observed that several environmental issues are created due to improper collection, segregation and disposal of plastic & thermocol waste. Rise in non-biodegradable plastic waste is causing damages to the environment and health. To ban manufacturing and use of some types of plastic and thermocol products, GoM has issued Maharashtra Plastic and Thermocol Product (Manufacture, Usage, Sale, Transport, Handling and Storage) Notification, 2018 and revised it time to time.

10.113.1 In the State there are 510 material recovery facility centres in 374 urban local bodies where materials like plastic, paper, iron, digital equipments are separated through dry waste and sent to recycling process. At the end of August, 2022 plastic recycling industries in the State were 234 with a total capacity of 5.97 lakh MT per year. During 2021-22, in all 4.90 lakh establishments were inspected, 43.39 MT banned plastic was seized and penalty of ₹ 1.75 crore was recovered from 15,772 establishments for use of banned plastic / thermocol products. Plastic waste generated, collected and disposed in the urban area of the State is given in Table 10.83.

Table 10.83 Plastic waste generated, collected and disposed in the urban area of the State

(lakh MT)

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
2019-20	4.44	3.48	1.09	0.16	0.18	0.06	0.05	0.24
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

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board RDF- refused derived fuel

Coastal Regulations

10.114 The GoI has passed the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for the protection & conservation of coastal environment and regulation of developmental works in the coastal zone. According to this notification, every state is required to prepare a Coastal Zone Management Plan and take approval of the GoI. GoI has appointed Maharashtra Coastal Zone Management Authority for proper implementation of Coastal Regulation Zone Notifications in the State. Permissions are granted for constructions in the coastal regulation zone of the State by Maharashtra Coastal Zone Management Authority according to the provisions of Coastal Regulation Zone Notification. The highest tide line has been determined and Coastal management maps of the seven coastal districts of the State are prepared and sent for approval to GoI. Permissions given under Coastal Regulation Zone Notification is given in Table 10.84.

Table 10.84 Permissions given under Coastal Regulation Zone Notification

(No.)

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 Status	Total
2021	36	22	49	8	115
2022	27	21	59	5	112

Source : Environment and Climate Change Department, GoM.

Environmental clearance

10.115 GoI has issued the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 according to which prior environmental clearance is 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. Environment clearances are granted through online services since 2016. The State has granted environment clearances to 6,530 applications upto November, 2022 through online process. Environmental clearances granted by the State are given in Table 10.85.

Table 10.85 Environmental clearances granted 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

Source : Environment and Climate Change Department, GoM.

Lake Conservation Plan

10.116 National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystem is being implemented for environmental 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 scheme and GoI has approved works of ₹ 56.17 crore & ₹ 17.52 crore has been disbursed upto March 2021.

10.116.1 Under State Lake Conservation Plan, projects of 104 lakes have been undertaken since the inception of the scheme for environmental conservation of degraded lakes. Of these, 81 lake conservation proposals received administrative approval and funds of ₹ 29.92 crore have been disbursed during 2021-22.

River Conservation Scheme

10.117 Under National River Action Plan, for cleaning the polluted belts of the major rivers in the State, works of collection, interception, diversion of sewage water of the cities and construction of sewage treatment plants, etc. are being carried out, and the necessary system is set up to enable reuse 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 ₹ 57.74 crore has been disbursed. Nagpur Municipal Corporation's proposal of ₹ 2,412.64 crore for 'Nag River Pollution Control' has been approved by GoI.

10.117.1 The GoM has launched the State River Conservation Scheme to clean the polluted belts of the rivers in the State and under the scheme administrative approval to the tune of ₹ 47.87 crore is given for the conservation of Ulhas River, Bhogavati River, Godavari River, Mosam River and Chudamani River. During 2021-22 total fund of ₹ 19.50 crore was disbursed for the conservation of rivers.

Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyan

10.118 GoM has launched *Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyan* with an objective to encourage active citizen participation in different climate change mitigation initiatives in a timely and innovative manner. During 2020-21, *Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyan* was implemented within 686 local bodies whereas during 2021-22, the *Abhiyan* was implemented within 11,968 local bodies of the State. *Abhiyan* focuses on all the five elements of nature i.e. *Panchmahabhutas* viz. *Bhumi* (land), *Jal* (water), *Vayu* (air), *Agni* (energy), and *Akash* (enhancement). Efforts are made to improve the environment by making citizens aware about environmental issues, careful use of natural resources, hazards of climate change and sustainable development through this initiative. Activities like enhancement of green cover by plantation of trees, protection & conservation of heritage trees (the trees having age of 50 years or more), cleaning of rivers through people's participation, segregation & treatment of wet waste, building of mud dams & percolation sites, rainwater harvesting, awareness regarding hazards of plastic usage, encouraging use of bicycles, e-bikes, etc. are taken by urban and rural local bodies.

10.118.1 Major achievements of the *Abhiyan* are:

- Plantation of 158 lakh trees
- Creation and caring of 15,835 green areas
- Implementation of EV policy resulting in more than 1.00 lakh electric vehicles on road
- Creation of 11,420 lakh cubic meter water conservation potential
- Creation of 8,924 percolation pits across the State
- Installation of 49.56 lakh LED lights and 3.37 lakh solar lights
- Organisation of 8 lakh awareness events
- Taking of 2.21 crore e-pledges.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

10.119 Social Justice is securing development of capabilities of all members of the society mainly focusing on promotion of educational and economic interests of weaker sections. Government is implementing various schemes/programmes for welfare 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

10.120 During 2022-23 under Scheduled Caste Component Scheme (SCCS), in all 230 schemes (154 State level & 76 district level) are being implemented. Sectorwise proposed fund and expenditure incurred under SCCS is given in Table 10.86.

Table 10.86 Sectorwise proposed funds and expenditure incurred under SCCS

(₹ Crore)

Sector	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Proposed funds	Expenditure incurred	Proposed funds	Expenditure incurred	Proposed funds	Expenditure incurred ⁺
A) State level schemes	6,939.36	3,746.29	7,906.36	6,102.30	9,501.36	3,899.33
Agriculture & Allied Activities	158.58	57.28	180.35	101.72	283.00	46.18
Rural Development	203.90	318.96	193.00	98.45	401.00	303.56
Energy	70.00	0.00	70.00	0.00	80.00	80.00
Industry & Minerals	45.00	21.70	68.20	48.70	239.00	42.85
Transport & Communication	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
General Economic Services	5.00	1.50	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Social & Community Services	6,345.38	3,215.50	7,194.31	5,657.59	8,039.36	3,325.25
General Services	11.50	33.54	23.50	9.71	241.00	3.06
Other Programmes	100.00	97.81	175.00	186.13	218.00	98.43
B) District level schemes	2,728.64	2,715.55	2,728.65	2,726.19	2,728.64	681.68
Agriculture & Allied Activities	351.14	342.71	345.89	309.80	317.13	140.05
Rural Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy	152.81	164.72	154.81	156.77	173.56	69.17
Industry & Minerals	8.59	0.11	7.18	6.50	6.57	1.07
Transport & Communication	71.70	67.03	76.83	77.31	79.09	11.90
Social & Community Services	2,062.73	2,068.65	2,062.06	2,099.87	2,069.64	431.24
Innovative Schemes	81.67	72.33	81.88	75.94	82.65	28.25
Total (A + B)	9,668.00	6,461.84	10,635.01	8,828.49	12,230.00	4,581.01

Note : Figures may not add upto totals due to rounding

+ upto 15 February

Source : Social Justice and Special Assistance Department, GoM

Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj scholarship to SC students for higher education in India

10.120.1 GoM is implementing *Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj* scholarship for SC students to pursue higher studies in India. Maximum number of beneficiaries per year under this scheme are 100. Under the scheme during 2021-22 an amount of ₹ 3.00 crore was disbursed to 145 beneficiaries and during 2022-23 upto November, an amount of ₹ 0.98 crore was disbursed to 70 beneficiaries.

Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj scholarship to SC students for higher education in abroad

10.120.2 GoM is implementing *Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj* scholarship for SC students to pursue higher studies abroad. Maximum number of beneficiaries per year under this scheme are 50. Under the scheme during 2021-22 an amount of ₹ 53.00 crore was disbursed to 210 beneficiaries and during 2022-23 upto November, an amount of ₹ 31.50 crore was disbursed to 174 beneficiaries.

Government Hostels for Scheduled Caste students

10.120.3 To facilitate secondary & higher education of SC Students, GoM provides hostel facility at taluka, district and regional 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, raincoats, shoes, etc. are being deposited directly into the bank accounts of students. Information of Government hostels for Scheduled Caste students is given in Table 10.87.

Table 10.87 Information of Government hostels for Scheduled Caste students

Particulars	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
Government hostels (no.)	441	441
Intake Capacity	41,843	41,843
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	129.62	154.09

Source : Commissionerate of Social Welfare, Pune + upto December

Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Swadhar Yojana

10.120.4 The scheme has been initiated for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhist, 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. Performance of the *Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Swadhar Yojana* is given in Table 10.88.

Table 10.88 Performance of the Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Swadhar Yojana

Particulars	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
Beneficiary students (no.)	22,544	17,645	9,707*
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	74.96	89.99	49.51

Source: Commissionerate of Social Welfare, Pune

* provisional

+ upto November

Development of SC and Neo-Buddhist *wasti* in rural areas

10.120.5 The scheme is being implemented for overall development of SC and Neo-Buddhist *wasti* in rural area by providing basic facilities such as drinking water & electricity and construction of internal roads, roads connecting habitats, drainage, community hall, etc. There are 67,618 such notified *wasti* in the rural areas of the State. During 2021-22, expenditure incurred was ₹ 793.71 crore. During 2022-23 upto November, expenditure of ₹ 11.43 crore was incurred.

Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Nagari Wasti Sudhar Yojana

10.120.6 Under the scheme, facilities like drinking water, street lights, construction of bituminous/cement concrete roads, library, gymnasium, kindergarden, drainage, public toilets & repairing of wells, etc. are undertaken in SC and Neo-Buddhist *wasti* located in 249 identified wards in municipal corporation and 1,329 identified wards in municipal council areas. During 2021-22, expenditure of ₹ 1,047.78 crore was incurred. During 2022-23 upto November, expenditure of ₹ 22.69 crore was incurred.

Margin money for Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhist entrepreneurs in Standup India Scheme of GoI

10.120.7 The Standup India scheme has been introduced by GoI in 2015 to provide employment opportunities to the new entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and women. The entrepreneurs have to bear 25 per cent of the total project cost and remaining 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 amount of project cost, 15 per cent margin money will be borne by GoM after 10 per cent self-share. During 2021-22 subsidy of ₹ 5.69 crore was disbursed to 69 entrepreneurs.

Sant Rohidas Charmodyog & Charmakar Development Corporation Ltd.

10.121 The corporation is set up for welfare of *charmakar* community and is authorised as channelising agency to implement various loan schemes of National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) in the State. The authorised share capital of this corporation is ₹ 73.21 crore and paid-up share capital is ₹ 306.21 crore (100 per cent share of GoM). For those engaged in the leather industry, the corporation provides financial assistance, makes necessary arrangements for procurement & supply of raw material for production, it also provides training facilities regarding production & marketing. It acts as a facilitator for sale of finished products in domestic as well as international markets. Performance of *Sant Rohidas Charmodyog & Charmakar Development Corporation Ltd.* is given in Table 10.89.

Table 10.89 Performance of *Sant Rohidas Charmodyog & Charmakar Development Corporation Ltd.*

Particulars	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
Beneficiaries (no.)	143	98	89
Financial assistance (₹ Lakh)	13.70	9.70	8.90

Source : *Sant Rohidas Charmodyog & Charmakar Development Corporation Ltd.*

+ upto November

Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd.

10.122 GoM has established *Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd.* for economic, educational & social development of *Matang* community and it works as channelising agency of NSFDC in the State. The share capital of this corporation is ₹ 1,000 crore, of which 51 per cent share is of GoM & 49 per cent is of GoI. Performance of *Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd.* is given in Table 10.90.

Table 10.90 Performance of *Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd.*

Particulars	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
Beneficiaries (no.)	760	618	259
Financial assistance (₹ Lakh)	238.11	146.75	83.60

Source: *Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd.*

+ upto November

Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.

10.123 *Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.* is set up for economic development of SC and Neo-Buddhist communities. The corporation works as channelising agency of NSFDC and National *Safai Karmachari Finance and Development Corporation* in the State. The authorised share capital of this corporation is ₹ 632.64 crore, of which 51 per cent share is of GoM and 49 per cent share is of GoI. Performance of *Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.* is given in Table 10.91.

Table 10.91 Performance of Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.

Particulars	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
Beneficiaries (no.)	1,275	827	1,159
Financial assistance (₹ Lakh)	2,448.14	2,781.61	4,206.99

Source: Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.

+ upto November

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Research and Training Institute

10.124 Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Research and Training Institute (BARTI) is an autonomous institution of GoM. BARTI organises skill development programmes for unemployed SC youths, conducts preparatory training programme for competitive examinations such as Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Maharashtra Public Service Commission (MPSC), Bank, Railway, Life Insurance Corporation of India, etc. and gives pre recruitment training for police & military services, etc. Under skill development programme 2,572 students were covered and various training was given to 5,430 students during 2021-22. During year 2022-23 upto December, in all 357 students were covered under skill development programme and various training was given to 8,945 students.

Tribal Component Scheme

10.125 During 2022-23 under Tribal Component Scheme (TCS), about 340 schemes (194 State level & 146 district level) are being implemented. Sectorwise proposed funds and expenditure incurred under TCS is given in Table 10.92.

Table 10.92 Sectorwise proposed funds and expenditure incurred under TCS

(₹ Crore)

Sector	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Proposed funds	Expenditure incurred	Proposed funds	Expenditure incurred	Proposed funds	Expenditure incurred ⁺
A) State level schemes	7,539.31	5,500.36	8,486.26	6,100.12	10,480.72	5,096.08
Agriculture & Allied Activities	202.07	48.09	133.94	65.17	116.71	22.36
Rural Development	782.41	691.49	379.92	256.83	608.66	290.95
Irrigation & Flood Control	25.00	3.30	75.00	15.35	125.00	4.82
Energy	170.00	167.00	370.00	406.29	349.42	210.00
Industry & Minerals	6.00	1.80	6.00	1.37	12.00	2.10
Transport & Communication	456.32	376.06	440.00	441.41	625.00	172.31
Social & Community Services	5,897.51	4,212.62	7,081.40	4,913.70	8,643.93	4,393.54
B) District level schemes	1,925.91	1,904.64	1,858.78	1,634.62	2,082.17	736.37
Agriculture & Allied Activities	231.50	263.70	226.72	248.75	259.76	58.48
Rural Development	145.25	115.98	355.06	345.22	278.00	219.33
Irrigation & Flood Control	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	94.17	23.51
Energy	114.85	133.60	126.53	111.36	132.09	41.53
Industry & Minerals	1.30	0.02	1.17	1.09	0.98	0.06
Transport & Communication	240.36	236.13	225.54	18.49	233.21	39.41
Social & Community Services	1,192.65	1,155.21	923.76	909.71	1,083.96	354.05
Total (A + B)	9,465.22	7,405.01	10,345.04	7,734.74	12,562.89	5,832.45

Note : Figures may not add upto totals due to rounding

+ upto 15 February

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

Ashram Schools

10.125.1 With an objective to promote education among schedule tribes residential *ashram* schools have been established in the hilly and remote 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. Since 2017-18, the cost of educational materials & equipments and school uniforms is being deposited directly in the bank accounts of students. Information of *ashram* schools is given in Table 10.93.

Table 10.93 Information of ashram schools

Particulars	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
Government Ashram Schools			
Schools (no.)	500	497	497
Beneficiary students (no.)	1,91,713	1,90,608	1,97,872
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	806.54	996.30	755.93
Aided Ashram Schools			
Schools (no.)	556	556	556
Beneficiary students (no.)	2,41,468	2,42,916	2,42,166
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	1,097.90	1,243.00	994.45

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

+ upto November

Education to tribal students in renowned English medium schools

10.125.2 In order to encourage tribal students to pursue studies in renowned residential english medium school, GoM has launched the scheme in 2010-11. To provide education & residential facilities to tribal students, GoM gives maximum ₹ 70,000 per students per year to these schools. Information of Education to tribal students in renowned english medium schools scheme is given in Table 10.94.

Table 10.94 Information of Education to tribal students in renowned english medium schools scheme

Particulars	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
Beneficiary students (no.)	53,626	56,602	44,359
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	85.32	149.99	96.68

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

+ upto November

Scholarship to ST students for higher education in India

10.125.3 For pursuing higher education in India, scholarships are provided to students from ST community under various schemes. Details of scheme for providing scholarships to ST students are given in Table 10.95.

Table 10.95 Details of schemes for providing scholarship to ST students

Scheme	2020-21		2021-22	
	Beneficiaries (No.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (No.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
GoI Post Matric Scholarship	1,44,837	142.54	1,31,673	291.54
Provision for Tution & Exam Fee	10,321	4.79	9,450	85.10
Fee Reimbursement of Medical & similar courses	2,565	6.75	2,653	33.32

Source : Commissionrate of Tribal Development, GoM

Scholarship to ST students for higher education in abroad

10.125.4 GoM has started this scholarship scheme for ST students to pursue higher education in abroad. Maximum number of beneficiaries per year under this scheme are 10. During 2021-22, expenditure of ₹ 2.03 crore was incurred for four beneficiaries. During 2022-23 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 1.14 crore has been incurred for one beneficiary.

Government hostels for tribal students

10.125.5 Government is providing hostel facility at taluka, district & divisional levels to tribal students for pursuing higher education. Accommodation, food, uniforms, educational material 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 is given in Table 10.96.

Table 10.96 Information of Government hostels for tribal students

Particulars	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
Hostels (no.)	487	487	487
Beneficiary students (no.)	48,732	47,271	49,440
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	51.89	160.29	76.69

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

+ upto December

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Swayam scheme

10.125.6 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 10.97.

Table 10.97 Information of *Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Swayam* scheme

Particulars	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
Beneficiary students (no.)	10,349	16,206	11,536
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	6.00	52.50	37.84

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

+ upto December

Direct funding to Gram panchayats under Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas

10.125.7 Five per cent of the total TCS budget is allotted to the gram panchayats in Scheduled areas under the 'Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act, 1996' for developmental works. *Gramsabha* is endowed to undertake works related to basic infrastructure, implementation of PESA act & forest right act, health, sanitation, education, wild life conservation, water conservation, forestry, wild life tourism and minor forest produce through this fund. Under PESA act, direct funding is provided to 2,898 *gram panchayats* in scheduled areas. During 2021-22, ₹ 271.50 crore expenditure was incurred. During 2022-23 upto November, expenditure of ₹ 14.02 crore was incurred.

Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam Amrut Aahar Yojana

10.125.8 This scheme is being implemented in 16 tribal districts of the State. Under the scheme, 'one full meal' is provided to pregnant women & lactating mothers from Scheduled Tribes. Eggs or bananas are provided four times a week to children from Scheduled Tribes in age group of seven months to six years. Information of *Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam Amrut Aahar Yojana* is given in Table 10.98.

Table 10.98 Information of *Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam Amrut Aahar Yojana*

Particulars	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
Beneficiary (no.)	7,97,465	8,68,082	10,59,297
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	211.63	212.60	68.14

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

+ upto November

Thakkar Bappa Adivasi Wasti Sudharna Ekatmik Karyakram

10.125.9 Under this scheme, small but permanent community development works are undertaken in tribal habitats. The works undertaken are 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/ asphalted internal roads, wells, multipurpose hall, library, gymnasium, public toilets, community halls, *gram panchayat* office, protection wall near river and cemetery. Financial provision of ₹ 250.00 crore is made for 2022-23.

Welfare of Other Backward *Bahujan*

10.126 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 2021-22, expenditure of ₹ 4,640.03 crore was incurred. During 2022-23 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 1,563.75 crore was incurred.

Scholarship to Other Backward Class students for education in India

10.126.1 Other Backward Class students are provided with scholarship for school & higher education. Details of Scholarships to Other Backward Class students for education in India are given in Table 10.99.

Table 10.99 Scholarship to Other Backward Class students for education in India

Scheme	2021-22		2022-23 ⁺	
	Beneficiaries (No.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (No.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
Post-Matric Scholarships for Other Backward Class Students	2,58,561	234.71	2,46,889	0.19
Provision of tuition and examination fees	12,836	349.01	-	-
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	32,626	2.67

Source : Other Backward *Bahujan* Welfare Dept., GoM

⁺ upto December

Scholarship to *VJNT*, OBC and SBC students for higher studies in abroad

10.126.2 GoM has started scholarship scheme for *VJNT*, OBC and SBC students to pursue higher education abroad. Maximum number of beneficiaries per year under this scheme are 50. During 2022-23 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 1.75 crore was incurred.

Vasantrao Naik Tanda/Wasti Sudhar Yojana

10.126.3 The main objective of the *Vasantrao Naik Tanda/Wasti Sudhar Yojana* is to provide basic facilities to the *Tanda/Habitats* of *Vimukta Jati* and Nomadic Tribe and Special Backward Classes. Under this scheme, basic facilities like drinking water supply, electrification, construction of internal roads, drainage & toilets, community halls, libraries, works of roads connecting to the main road, etc. are provided in *Tanda* settlement. During the year 2022-23, upto November expenditure of ₹ 18.83 crore was incurred.

Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

10.127 Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. has been established for the welfare of OBCs in the State. The authorised share capital of this corporation is ₹ 250 crore and paid up capital is ₹ 216.54 crore (100 per cent share of GoM). This corporation also works as channelising agency of National Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. The Corporation implements schemes such as seed money, direct loan scheme, individual and group loan interest reimbursement, etc. Information of Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. is given in Table 10.100.

Table 10.100 Information of Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

Particulars	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
Beneficiaries (no.)	209	331	305
Amount disbursed (₹ lakh)	197.36	274.58	174.98

Source: Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

⁺ upto October

Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Research, Training and Human Development Institute

10.128 GoM has established Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Research, Training and Human Development Institute (SARTHI) for social, economic and educational development of the target groups of Maratha, Kunbi, Maratha-Kunbi and Kunbi-Maratha communities in the State. SARTHI provides scholarship/fellowship and gives training for the preparation of UPSC, MPSC examinations and free online training for police recruitment for students in target group. Scholarships/fellowships were given to 11,201 students and various training was given to 9,879 students during 2021-22. During 2022-23 upto December in all 7,489 students were given scholarships/fellowships and various trainings were imparted to 11,208 students.

Minority Development

10.129 Various schemes such as Minority local area development scheme, multi-sectoral development scheme for minority concentration areas, subsidiary grant for minority educational institutes, etc. for the development of minority community are being implemented in the State. During 2021-22, expenditure of ₹ 570.38 crore was incurred. During 2022-23 upto November, expenditure of ₹ 213.96 crore was incurred.

Higher Education Scholarship for Minority students

10.129.1 Annual tuition fees of minority students studying in any educational course or ₹ 25,000 (for medical and semi-medical courses / technical and vocational courses) and ₹ 5,000 (for graduate and postgraduate courses in Arts, Commerce and Science) whichever is less is given as scholarship to students from minority community. During 2021-22, expenditure of ₹ 83.92 crore was incurred. During 2022-23 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 61.30 crore was incurred.

Girls Hostels for Minority Communities

10.129.2 GoM has started hostels for minority girls pursuing higher education. Hostel fees is waived off for minority girls having family income less than ₹ 8,00,000 and food allowance is given to all minority girls. Total intake capacity of hostel is 100 to 200 girls, of which 70 per cent seats are reserved for minority girls (Muslim 35, Buddhist 21, Christian six, Jain six, Sikh and Parsi one each) and 30 per cent for girls of other category. During 2021-22 expenditure of ₹ 17.73 crore was incurred and during 2022-23 upto December expenditure of ₹ 1.78 crore was incurred.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karykram

10.129.3 The *Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karykram* (PMJVK) is being implemented by GoI with the objective to develop infrastructure projects in minority concentration areas. The infrastructure projects in drinking water, solar energy, education, health, skill development and women centric projects, sports, sanitation, common service centre are taken under PMJVK. PMJVK is implemented in 27 districts, 28 Minority Concentration Blocks and 34 Minority Concentration Towns in the State. During 2021-22 expenditure of ₹ 10.55 crore was incurred. During 2022-23 upto November, expenditure of ₹ 61.29 crore was incurred.

Wasti /Area development schemes for minority community

10.129.4 *Wasti* / area development schemes are being implemented for minority community in the State. Under the scheme drinking water facility, electrification, street lights, construction of roads, *Anganwadi*, community hall, *Idgah*, waste water management, public toilets, repairs of cemetery, etc. are the works undertaken in areas with minority population concentration. Information of *wasti*/area development schemes for minority community is given in Table 10.101.

Table 10.101 Information of *wasti*/area development schemes for minority community

Scheme	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	
	2020-21	2021-22
<i>Wasti</i> / Area development rural areas	15.98	15.85
<i>Wasti</i> / Area development urban areas	21.69	14.85

Source: Minority Development Department, GoM

Maulana Azad Alpasankhyak Arthik Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.

10.130 *Maulana Azad Alpasankhyak Arthik Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.* has been set up for welfare of minority community in the State. The authorised share capital of this *Mahamandal* is ₹ 700 crore and paid-up capital is ₹ 543.19 crore. This *Mahamandal* works as channelising agency for National Minorities Finance & Development Corporation. 2,538 students were given education loan worth ₹ 22.53 crore during 2021-22. During 2022-23 upto November, in all 1,927 students were given education loans of ₹ 17.37 crore .

Welfare of Persons with Disabilities

10.131 Various schemes for persons with disabilities are being implemented by GoM to identify their potentials, develop their skills, give them equal opportunities so as to empower & involve them in the main stream of the society. During 2021-22, expenditure of ₹ 681.17 crore was incurred. During 2022-23 upto November, expenditure of ₹ 480.24 crore was incurred.

Maharashtra State Finance & Development Corporation for persons with disability Ltd.

10.132 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. The authorised share capital of this Corporation is ₹ 500 crore and paid up share capital is ₹ 47.52 crore (100 per cent share of GoM). During 2021-22 direct loans of ₹ 0.20 lakh was given to one beneficiary.

Annasaheb Patil Aarthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.

10.133 *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 10.102.

Table 10.102 Information of Annasaheb Patil Aarthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.

(₹ Lakh)

Particulars	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23 ⁺	
	Beneficiary/ Group No.	Amount Disbursed	Beneficiary/ Group No.	Amount Disbursed	Beneficiary/ Group No.	Amount Disbursed
Individual Interest Reimbursement	7,176	5,400.23	14,726	12,850.52	9,321	9,049.61
Group Loan Interest Reimbursement	28	33.61	87	171.32	72	165.22
Group Project Loan	7	70.00	8	70.00	0	0.0

Source : *Annasaheb Patil Aarthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.*

+ upto November

National Social Assistance Programme

10.134 Various schemes under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) are being implemented in the State. Information of selected schemes under NSAP is given in Table 10.103.

Table 10.103 Information of selected schemes under NSAP

Scheme	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23 ⁺	
	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>	12.31	1,509.51	12.39	1,564.99	13.77	1,024.98
<i>Shravanbal Seva Rajya Nivruttivetan</i>	24.74	2,836.59	24.80	2,912.78	22.29	1,800.69
<i>Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension</i>	12.08	419.96	11.82	297.62	11.37	0.00
<i>Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension</i>	0.76	35.21	0.80	30.44	0.89	0.00
<i>Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension</i>	0.09	4.28	0.09	3.54	0.01	0.00
<i>National Family Benefit</i>	0.14	27.41	0.20	39.99	0.0	0.00

Source : Social Justice and Special Assistance Department, GoM

+upto November

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

10.135 Human Development is the process of enlarging peoples' choices, allowing them to lead a long & healthy life, to be educated, to enjoy a decent standard of living, as well as have political freedom, other guaranteed human rights & self-respect. A healthy and educated population leads to increase productivity which effectively contributes to overall development of society.

10.136 As per Human Development Report, 2021 published by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Switzerland ranks first with Human Development Index (HDI) 0.962, whereas India ranks 132nd with HDI 0.633. According to UNDP Subnational Human Development Index report (4.0), HDI of India was 0.646, and HDI of Maharashtra was 0.697 for 2019. Amongst all states of India, Kerala has the highest HDI (0.782) while Bihar has the lowest HDI (0.574) for 2019.

10.137 As per Maharashtra Human Development Report, 2012 the HDI of the State was 0.752. Mumbai (Mumbai City and Mumbai Suburban) ranked first with HDI 0.841, followed by Pune (0.814). Nandurbar has the lowest rank with HDI 0.604. District wise HDI as per Maharashtra Human Development Report, 2012 is given in Annexure 10.16.

Maharashtra Human Development Programme

10.138 Maharashtra Human Development Programme is being implemented in 125 most backward talukas of the State. various schemes focusing on improvement in education, health and income are being implemented under the programme. Taluka specific schemes are formulated considering socio-economic & geographical conditions and local needs of the talukas. During 2022-23 upto January, expenditure of ₹ 173.66 crore was incurred. The physical progress of various schemes implemented under Maharashtra Human Development Programme is given in Table 10.104.

Table 10.104 Physical progress under Maharashtra Human Development Programme

Scheme	Type of beneficiary	Number of beneficiaries		
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 ⁺
Education				
a) <i>Abhyasika</i> in secondary & higher secondary schools (2,889 <i>Abhyasika</i>)	Students	@	@	NA
b) Free of cost school bus service for girls in rural areas (871 buses)	Girls	36,991	22,852	80,256
c) 'Bal Bhavan' science centres (124 centres)	Students visited	@	1,743	1,603
d) Extending scope of Kasturba Gandhi <i>Balika Vidyalaya Yojana</i> upto X th Std. (39 schools)	Girls	1,525	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	2,911	551	54,156
f) Construction of <i>Anganwadis</i>		693 ^{\$}	727 ^{\$}	732 ^{\$}
Health				
a) Health camps for pregnant women, lactating mothers and infants (0-6 months)	Pregnant & lactating women & infants	4,20,713	6,17,277	6,35,202
b) Lapsed wages to SC, ST, BPL pregnant women	Pregnant women	1,15,807	94,611	49,202
c) Construction of Health sub centres		39 ^{\$}	43 ^{\$}	44 ^{\$}
Income Generation				
a) Mobile soil testing laboratories	Soil samples tested	10,044	12,238	5,700
b) District/ Taluka specific scheme				
1) Special scheme for Increase in employment	Beneficiary Group	736	335	195
2) Godown to Gramsabha for collection of minor forest produce, fishery	No.of Godown	0	19 ^{\$}	44 ^{\$}
3) Tejashri Financial Services Scheme of microfinance through MAVIM	i) Ultra-poor women	22,678	28,992	NA
	ii) Debt SHG	142	114	NA
	iii) Debt women	758	755	NA

\$ since inception of scheme

+ upto January

NA Not Applicable

@ Due to Covid-19 panademic the schemes could not be implemented

Source: Commissionerate, Maharashtra Human Development Programme

Sustainable Development Goals

10.139 All member countries of the United Nations have adopted the ‘Sustainable Development Agenda 2030’ on 25th September, 2015. Social, Economic, Environment and Peace are the dimensions of sustainable development. In this agenda, 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and 169 targets have been set. These goals are universal, comprehensive and integrated. ‘Leave no one behind’ is the central concept of SDGs. The period to achieve SDGs is from 1st January, 2016 to 31st December, 2030.

10.139.1 NITI Aayog is the nodal agency for monitoring SDGs at national level and Department of Planning GoM is the nodal department for Government of Maharashtra. In 2017, the State government prepared ‘Maharashtra Vision 2030’ by taking into consideration the SDGs which provides a long term perspective about holistic development of the State. ‘Sustainable Development Goals- Implementation and Coordination Centre (SDG-ICC)’ has been established under the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Planning in 2020. It acts as a link between NITI Aayog & Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) of GoI and various departments of the State government.

10.139.2 The latest Global Indicator Framework includes 248 indicators, for monitoring the progress of SDGs at international level, which has been accepted by the United Nations Organisation (UNO). MoSPI has prepared National Indicator Framework (NIF) consisting of 286 indicators for monitoring progress of SDGs at national level. GoM has prepared State Indicator Framework (SIF) consisting of 237 indicators as per the guidelines of GoI for monitoring SDGs at State level. Further, District Indicator Framework (DIF), having 120 indicators, has been finalised to monitor the progress of SDGs at district level. Ministry of Panchayat Raj, GoI has developed Local Indicator Framework (LIF) of 389 indicators to monitor the progress of SDGs at local level.

10.139.3 The centrally sponsored schemes have been mapped by NITI Aayog whereas the State level schemes have been mapped by SDG-ICC. GoM has mapped 1,659 schemes that are being implemented in the State with SDGs & Targets. Schemes are mapped with SDGs & Targets on the basis of following Criteria:

- Objective of the scheme
- Components of the scheme
- Implicit aspects of the scheme
- Scheme type
- National Indicator Framework
- No impact on SDGs

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 10.1

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	2018-19	20,541	22,100	17,985	21,258	11,565	12,788	1,06,237
	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
Total enrolment ('000)	2018-19	3,795.5	3,213.8	2,804.7	2,986.4	1,496.1	1,451.6	15,748.1
	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
Girls enrolment ('000)	2018-19	1,798.7	1,491.5	1,299.4	1,389.3	707.4	697.8	7,384.1
	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
No. of teachers ('000)	2018-19	111.8	107.1	83.4	105.9	54.2	58.2	520.6
	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
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	2018-19	33.9	30.0	33.6	28.2	27.6	24.9	30.3
	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
Secondary & Higher secondary (IX to XII)								
No. of Schools	2018-19	5,209	5,255	3,948	4,756	2,756	2,948	24,872
	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
Total enrolment ('000)	2018-19	1,563.9	1,363.7	1,089.6	1,224.8	666.9	698.9	6,608.0
	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
Girls enrolment ('000)	2018-19	738.2	621.3	486.4	545.4	311.5	339.8	3,042.6
	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
No. of teachers ('000)	2018-19	58.1	52.7	40.0	41.8	22.3	28.3	243.7
	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
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	2018-19	12.72	11.78	12.17	13.04	13.62	12.02	12.48
	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

Source: Maharashtra Prathmik Shikshan Parishad

ANNEXURE 10.2

**NUMBER OF HEALTH SCIENCE INSTITUTIONS, THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND STUDENTS
ADMITTED IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE COURSE FOR THE YEAR 2022-23 (upto dated 31/12/2022)**

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	30	4,900	0	1	100	0	18	2,620	0	49	7,620	0
Post-Graduate	28	2,565	0	1	78	0	20	800	0	49	3,443	0
Ayurvedic												
Graduate	5	410	0	16	1,176	0	60	4,180	0	81	5,766	0
Post-Graduate	4	249	0	11	205	0	21	824	0	36	1,278	0
Homeopathy												
Graduate	1	50	--	--	--	--	55	4,360	0	56	4,410	0
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	377	0	16	377	0
Unani												
Graduate	--	--	--	3	180	0	4	230	0	7	410	0
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	1	17	0	--	--	--	1	17	0
Dental												
Graduate	4	326	0	--	--	--	25	2,400	0	29	2,726	0
Post-Graduate	5	103	0	--	--	--	24	489	0	29	592	0
Physiotherapy												
Graduate	4	90	0	0	0	0	73	3,690	0	77	3,780	0
Post-Graduate	5	54	0	0	0	0	18	253	0	23	307	0
Occupational Therapy[@]												
Graduate	4	90	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	90	0
Post-Graduate	5	56	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	56	0
Audiology & Speech Language Pathology[@]												
Graduate	2	53	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	53	0
Post-Graduate	1	12	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	12	0
M.Sc SLP	1	12	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	12	0
Prosthetics & Orthotics[@]												
Graduate	1	16	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	16	0
Post-Graduate	1	4	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	4	0
Nursing												
Graduate	8	420	0	--	--	--	138	7,270	0	146	7,690	0
Post-Graduate [@]	4	78	0	--	--	--	30	481	0	34	559	0
B.P.M.T[@]												
Graduate	18	1,299	0	--	--	--	2	148	0	20	1,447	0

Note: @ Since the admission process is incomplete due to Covid-19 pandemic, the information is not available

Source - 1) Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik

2) State CET cell, Maharashtra State, Mumbai

Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2022-23

ANNEXURE 10.3

**NUMBER OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS, THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND STUDENTS ADMITTED
IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE COURSE FOR THE YEAR 2022-23 (upto dated 31/01/2023)**

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	16,792	16	4,234	3,842	306	80,305	56,744	365	1,01,861	84,499
Graduate	9	3,000	2,655	14	4,194	3,659	303	1,21,584	91,670	326	1,28,778	97,984
Post-Graduate	5	516	97	12	1,835	576	169	9,021	2,499	186	11,372	3,172
Architecture												
Graduate	0	0	0	3	167	161	68	4,346	3,003	71	4,513	3164
Post-Graduate	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	504	161	20	504	161
Management Sciences												
MMS/MBA	2	221	220	16	1,352	1,049	310	39,754	33,774	328	41,327	35,043
PGDM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hotel management & catering technology												
Diploma	2	120	116	0	0	0	3	180	92	5	300	208
Graduate	0	0	0	1	36	3	9	756	198	10	792	201
Post-Graduate	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	24	1	1	24	1
Pharmacy												
Diploma	4	210	209	21	1,300	1,288	466	27,960	26,743	491	29,470	28,240
Graduate	4	220	216	8	430	428	384	31,160	27,610	396	31,810	28,254
Post-Graduate	4	95	94	3	153	152	132	4,068	3,713	139	4,316	3,959
Pharma D	2	60	53	0	0	0	18	540	346	20	600	399
Master in Computer application												
	2	95	94	11	641	632	92	634	530	105	1,370	1,256
Planning												
Graduate	1	60	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	60	11
Post-Graduate	1	31	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	31	31
Surface Coating Technology												
Diploma	--	--	--	1	40	40	--	--	--	1	40	40
Industrial training institutes												
	419	95,004	89,232	--	--	--	575	58,928	35,669	994	1,53,932	1,24,901
Govt. Technical School												
	169	26,565	15,583	223	20,670	15,640	192	13,765	6,411	584	61,000	37,634
Bachelor of Fine Arts												
MHAAC	4	346	344	0	0	0	6	499	421	10	845	765
Master of Physical Education												
B P.Ed.	0	0	0	11	1,210	847	44	4,850	3,112	55	6,060	3,959
M P.Ed.	4	121	95	2	88	79	24	773	706	30	982	880

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, Mumbai.

2) Directorate of Vocational Education and Training, Mumbai.

3) State CET cell, Maharashtra State, Mumbai

ANNEXURE 10.4

NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS FOR ARTS, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, NON A.I.C.T.E COURSES, LAW, EDUCATION, FINE ARTS, THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND STUDENTS ADMITTED IN FIRST YEAR OF THE COURSE FOR THE YEAR 2021-22 (Provisional upto dated 31/12/2022)

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)
Arts												
Graduate		6,280	3,304		6,54,364	3,98,842		3,28,270	1,23,195		9,88,914	5,25,341
Post-Graduate		2,781	1,901		1,82,339	63,706		18,287	6,590		2,03,407	72,197
Science												
Graduate		7,999	4,473		5,06,849	3,31,691		2,98,778	1,26,410		8,13,626	4,62,574
Post-Graduate		1,621	1,552		80,496	64,177		15,832	10,865		97,949	76,594
Commerce												
Graduate	15	4,183	2,077	1,088	6,94,136	521,529	1,393	4,49,572	2,21,395	2,496	11,47,891	7,45,001
Post-Graduate		1,274	768		82,798	61,988		16,771	9,643		1,00,843	72,399
Non-A.I.C.T.E Courses												
Graduate		--	--		64,744	47,501		85,109	46,166		1,49,853	93,667
Post-Graduate		--	--		1,773	828		1,910	419		3,683	1,247
Law												
Graduate	1	960	825	41	23,158	19,177	102	23,519	19,964	144	47,637	39,966
Post-Graduate	--	--	--		3,955	2,928		2,809	2,089		6,764	5,017
Education												
D. Ed	16	849	490	97	4,545	3,680	482	27,253	14,382	595	32,647	18,552
B. Ed	12	813	640	38	5,584	4,103	465	56,403	39,110	515	62,800	43,853
M. Ed		290	73		970	431		3,371	1,140		4,631	1,644
Visual Art												
Diploma	3	145	128	31	1,930	1,710	178	11,600	2,852	212	13,675	4,690
Graduate	4	300	343	--	--	@	--	--	@	4	300	343
Post-Graduate	3	95	49	--	--	@	--	--	@	3	95	49

@ 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, Pune

ANNEXURE 10.5

**NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS FOR AGRICULTURE, VETERINARY AND FISHERY SCIENCE COURSES,
THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND STUDENTS ADMITTED IN FIRST YEAR OF THE COURSE
FOR THE YEAR 2022-23 (upto dated 31/12/2022)**

Faculty	Government			Government aided			Unaided			Total		
	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Agriculture												
Graduate	19	1,948	1,870	2	300	299	74	7,890	7,108	95	10,138	9,277
Post-Graduate	11	871	761	--	--	--	1	27	27	12	898	788
Ph.D. @	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	0
Horticulture												
Graduate	6	332	320	--	--	--	10	840	618	16	1,172	938
Post-Graduate	10	134	120	--	--	--	1	6	6	11	140	126
Forestry												
Graduate	2	82	78	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	82	78
Post-Graduate	2	21	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	21	19
Fishery Science												
Graduate	3	116	87	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	116	87
Post-Graduate	1	28	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	28	23
Ph.D. @	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	0
Food Technology												
Graduate	3	160	111	--	--	--	24	1,480	418	27	1,640	529
Post-Graduate	1	15	13	--	--	--	0	0	--	1	15	13
Ph.D. @	0	0	0	--	--	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Bio-Technology												
Graduate	2	100	90	--	--	--	16	1,250	694	18	1,350	784
Post-Graduate	1	8	8	--	--	--	3	24	20	4	32	28
Ph.D. @	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	0
Agriculture Engineering												
Graduate	5	304	176	--	--	--	15	880	252	20	1,184	428
Post-Graduate	4	86	48	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	86	48
Ph.D. @	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	0
Home /Community Science												
Graduate	1	60	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	60	28
Post-Graduate	1	12	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	12	7
Ph.D. @	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	0
Agriculture Business Management												
Graduate	1	60	47	--	--	--	12	900	729	13	960	776
Post-Graduate	1	35	35	--	--	--	3	90	90	4	125	125
Post Harvest Management												
Post-Graduate	1	30	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	30	16
Veterinary												
Graduate	5	410	368	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	410	368
Post-Graduate	6	234	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	234	--
Ph.D.	6	101	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	101	--
Dairy Technology												
Graduate	2	76	51	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	76	51
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, Pune.

2) Maharashtra Animal and Fishery Sciences University, Nagpur

ANNEXURE 10.6

**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	5,735	75,893	59.05
16	2022 [#]	594	1,094	10,740	1,906	121	6,907	78,138	60.80

Source - (1) State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

(2) Directorate of Health Services, GoM

(3) State Bureau of Health Intelligence and Vital Statistics, GoM

@@ Includes beds in 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.

ANNEXURE 10.7

**DISTRICTWISE HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE STATE
(UPTO DECEMBER, 2022)**

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	3	3	1	2	1	6
Palghar	314	46	9	3	0	0	0	9
Raigad	288	54	7	6	1	0	0	8
Ratnagiri	378	67	0	3	1	0	0	8
Sindhudurg	248	38	10	3	1	0	1	7
Konkan Division	1,419	238	29	18	4	3	2	38
Nashik	592	112	10	6	1	1	1	22
Dhule	232	41	13	2	1	0	1	6
Nandurbar	293	61	18	2	1	0	0	11
Jalgaon	443	78	18	3	0	0	1	18
Ahmednagar	565	98	2	3	1	0	0	22
Nashik Division	2,125	390	61	16	4	1	3	79
Pune	542	101	12	5	1	0	1	19
Satara	414	84	20	2	1	0	0	16
Sangli	346	64	15	2	0	0	0	13
Solapur	434	77	5	3	0	0	0	14
Kolhapur	413	78	23	4	0	1	0	16
Pune Division	2,149	404	75	16	2	1	1	78
Aurangabad	279	51	12	3	1	0	0	10
Jalna	223	44	7	1	1	0	1	9
Parbhani	215	37	7	2	1	0	1	6
Hingoli	132	24	4	2	1	0	1	3
Beed	296	52	18	3	1	0	2	10
Nanded	377	68	13	4	1	0	1	13
Osmanabad	215	44	9	5	0	0	0	5
Latur	252	50	8	1	0	1	1	11
Aurangabad Division	1,989	370	78	21	6	1	7	67
Buldhana	280	52	75	1	1	2	0	13
Akola	179	31	29	1	0	0	1	5
Washim	153	25	10	1	1	0	1	6
Amravati	339	59	83	5	1	0	2	9
Yavatmal	446	67	20	3	0	0	1	14
Amravati Division	1,397	234	217	11	3	2	5	47
Wardha	181	31	31	2	1	0	0	8
Nagpur	316	53	58	2	0	0	1	10
Bhandara	193	33	33	2	1	0	0	7
Gondia	253	40	29	1	0	0	0	10
Chandrapur	342	65	19	3	0	0	0	10
Gadchiroli	376	48	7	3	1	0	1	10
Nagpur Division	1,661	270	177	13	3	0	2	55
Maharashtra State	10,740	1,906	637	95	22	8	20	364

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

@ Include rehabilitation, Ayurvedic, Allopathic, Muffasil, Urban, Unani and Zilla Parishad

Include hospitals with 50 beds and 100 beds

ANNEXURE 10.8

**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

Source - Sample Registration Scheme Bulletin, Registrar General of India, New Delhi

Note - (1) Bracketed figures are for India.

(2) * Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

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

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

ANNEXURE 10.9

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AS PER POPULATION CENSUS 2011

('000)

Class of workers	Main / Marginal / Total	Maharashtra			India [#]		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(A) Workers							
1. Cultivators	Main	7,181	4,297	11,478	73,018	22,823	95,841
	Marginal	411	680	1,091	9,689	13,163	22,851
	Total	7,592	4,977	12,569	82,707	35,986	1,18,692
2. Agricultural labourers	Main	5,847	5,222	11,069	55,255	30,912	86,167
	Marginal	928	1,489	2,417	27,485	30,678	58,163
	Total	6,775	6,711	13,486	82,740	61,590	1,44,330
3. In Household Industries	Main	607	385	991	7,540	4,791	12,331
	Marginal	84	150	234	2,236	3,769	6,005
	Total	691	535	1,225	9,776	8,560	18,336
4. Other	Main	16,355	3,870	20,225	1,37,336	30,771	1,68,107
	Marginal	1,204	718	1,922	19,307	12,971	32,278
	Total	17,559	4,588	22,147	1,56,643	43,742	2,00,385
Total (A)	Main	29,989	13,774	43,763	2,73,149	89,297	3,62,446
	Marginal	2,628	3,037	5,665	58,717	60,580	1,19,297
	Total	32,617	16,811	49,428	3,31,866	1,49,877	4,81,743
(B) Non-Workers	Total	25,626	37,320	62,946	2,91,256	4,37,570	7,28,826
Total (A+B)		58,243	54,131	1,12,374	6,23,122	5,87,447	12,10,569

Source - Registrar General and Census Commissioner, GoI

Excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur state

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

ANNEXURE 10.10

AVERAGE DAILY EMPLOYMENT IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES IN THE STATE

('00)

Sr. No	Industry Group	Average daily employment								
		1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	2019	2020	2021	2022 ⁺
(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	7,065	6,446	13,565	6,777
1	Food products, beverages and tobacco products	921	965	1,330	1,662	1,991	3,442	3,307	3,074	3,071
2	Textiles (including wearing apparels)	3,516	3,554	2,527	2,167	2,182	2,705	2,198	6,382	2,785
3	Wood and wood products	75	75	152	154	217	301	320	3,202	288
4	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing, etc.	494	549	491	525	736	526	530	736	516
5	Tanning and dressing of leather & leather products	14	25	35	25	38	90	91	171	118
(B)	Reconstruction goods Industries	2,435	3,193	3,421	3,462	6,648	5,431	5,617	6,850	6,010
6	Chemicals and chemical products	760	1,059	1,215	1,299	1,802	1,963	2,083	2,667	2,221
7	Petroleum, rubber, plastic products	349	421	482	535	1,087	1,293	1,370	1,687	1,397
8	Non-metallic mineral products	402	403	423	317	465	486	519	958	633
9	Basic metals, metal products	924	1,310	1,301	1,311	3,294	1,689	1,644	1,538	1,759
(C)	Capital goods Industries	2,110	2,898	2,712	3,140	5,033	3,251	3,359	2,858	3,527
10	Machinery and equipments (other than transport equipments)	1,322	1,786	1,614	1,720	2,407	1,573	1,617	1,367	1,914
11	Transport equipments	608	903	867	1,025	1,785	385	394	239	426
12	Other manufacturing industries	180	209	231	395	841	1,293	1,348	1,252	1,186
(D)	Others	412	663	1,016	870	1,301	13,127	13,513	13,575	13,464
	Total	9,977	11,922	11,684	12,005	18,146	28,874	28,935	36,848	29,777

Source - Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, GoM

+ upto october, 2022

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

(2) Bidi factories are covered under separate Act from 1974

ANNEXURE 10.11

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
2016	Factories	20,823	9,317	30,140	5,159	48	5,207	25,982	9,365	35,347
	Employment	449	1,910	2,359	40	4	44	489	1,914	2,403
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	21,258	10,308	31,566	4,654	92	4,746	25,912	10,400	36,312
	Employment	475	2,448	2,923	43	12	55	518	2,460	2,978

Source – Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, GoM

Note - (1) Employment includes estimated average daily employment of factories not submitting returns

(2) Figures pertain to the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948

(3) Details may not add up to totals due to rounding in respect of employment

** Factories – Number of working factories Employment – Average Daily Employment

Bidi factories are deregistered and covered under separate Act from 1974

ANNEXURE 10.12

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 ⁺	348.1	611.2	156.7	5,831.3

+ upto october, 2022

Source - Commissionerate of Skill Development, Employment and Entrepreneurship, GoM

ANNEXURE 10.13

NUMBER OF PERSONS ON THE LIVE REGISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP GUIDANCE CENTRES AS ON OCTOBER, 2022

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)	15,13,734	1,66,837	11.02	25.96
2.	S.S.C. Passed	13,19,171	3,18,735	24.16	22.62
3.	H.S.C. Passed	13,62,222	3,51,195	25.78	23.36
4.	I.T.I. trained and Apprentices	2,53,541	26,611	10.49	4.35
5.	Diploma holder				
	5.1 Engineering/Technology	1,19,408	23,061	19.31	2.05
	5.2 Medicine, DMLT and Pharmacy	21,892	8,179	37.36	0.37
	5.3 Others	1,47,279	1,19,753	81.31	2.52
	Total (5.1 to 5.3)	2,88,579	1,50,993	52.32	4.95
6.	Graduate				
	6.1 Engineering/Technology	1,60,076	35,745	22.33	2.74
	6.2 Medicine	3,260	3,101	95.12	0.05
	6.3 Others	7,64,523	2,56,576	33.56	13.11
	Total (6.1 to 6.3)	9,27,859	2,95,422	31.84	15.91
7.	Post-Graduate				
	7.1 Engineering/Technology	7,573	2,648	34.97	0.13
	7.2 Medicine	344	340	98.84	0.005
	7.3 Others	1,58,355	55,826	35.25	2.71
	Total (7.1 to 7.3)	1,66,272	58,814	35.37	2.85
	Grand Total	58,31,378	13,68,607	23.47	100.00

Source - Commissionerate of Skill Development, Employment and Entrepreneurship, GoM

Note - In above, job seeker's having more than one qualification are counted in each respective qualification.

ANNEXURE 10.14

**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	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23 ^s	
		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	4,948	11,195.54	6,496	5,629.55	3,767	9,127.20	4,130	15,779.12	2,845	9,838.32
2.	Flood Control and Protection	729	3,638.69	769	2,298.78	556	3,186.80	547	3,513.22	818	2,037.74
3.	Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	19,232	23,959.88	13,457	15,199.77	5,746	19,964.97	7,149	16,236.69	4,457	6,642.83
4.	Drought Proofing	16,143	23,057.66	22,516	18,877.70	22,011	20,327.24	13,232	10,132.67	8,597	1,699.65
5.	Micro and Small Irrigation Works	279	860.17	403	722.84	124	477.94	116	404.59	161	203.57
6.	Provision of Irrigation facility to SC/ST and new Land Owners	2,17,577	82,561.89	2,48,662	67,164.77	2,10,011	58,605.73	1,92,652	47,539.61	2,07,617	24,002.68
7.	Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	2,558	6,606.12	1,677	4,717.05	1,022	4,773.23	894	3,376.10	1,297	2,239.21
8.	Land Development / Agri. Development	3,821	4,783.26	3,520	3,609.97	3,531	4,429.99	2,567	1,120.73	1,751	502.61
9.	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	73	62.26	61	22.08	24	5.89	21	8.80	1	0.49
10.	Other works	57,144	6,295.42	36,636	3,048.69	14,890	2,040.15	8,456	1,804.05	6,152	2,403.16
	Total	3,22,504	1,63,020.89	3,34,197	1,21,291.20	2,61,682	1,22,939.14	2,29,764	99,915.58	2,33,696	49,570.26

Source - Planning Department, (EGS) GoM

\$ upto November, 2022

ANNEXURE 10.15

THE DETAILS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE STATE**

(Workers participated in '00 and person days lost in lakh)

Item	1981	1991	2001	2011	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Textile mills —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	66	10	12	7	4	6	3	3	2
(b) Workers participated	564	61	86	26	16	57	35	36	35
(c) Person days lost	47.36	2.37	4.53	1.73	0.85	11.40	10.85	10.54	7.89
2. Engineering factories —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	119	59	28	8	11	14	11	14	9
(b) Workers participated	412	110	65	71	58	19	12	14	17
(c) Person days lost	16.21	14.46	25.79	12.90	3.59	3.30	3.6	2.97	5.54
3. Miscellaneous —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	451	148	19	18	10	11	9	12	6
(b) Workers participated	1,031	423	85	38	48	19	17	18	12
(c) Person days lost	31.49	29.66	15.90	7.80	13.80	7.14	4.9	4.76	5.08
4. Total —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	636	217	59	33	25	31	23	29	17
(b) Workers participated	2,007	594	237	135	122	96	64	68	64
(c) Person days lost.	95.05	46.49	52.31	22.43	18.60	21.84	19.32	18.28	18.51

Source - Commissioner of Labour, GoM

Note - (1) Figures against item No. 4 (b) and 4 (c) may not tally against actual totals due to rounding

(2) ** Under State Industrial Relations Machinery

(3) Information January to December

ANNEXURE 10.16

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	
Osmanabad	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	
Aurangabad	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 ^s	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	

Source - Maharashtra Human Development Report 2012

Note - @ Mumbai city & Mumbai Suburban districts together

Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2022-23

PCDDP – Per capita District Domestic Product
\$ including Palghar

GLOSSARY

Demography

Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years): Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years) has been defined as the number of females in age-group 0-6 years per 1,000 males in the same age-group in the population.

$$\text{Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)} = \frac{\text{Number of Female Children (0-6 Years)}}{\text{Number of Male Children (0-6 Years)}} \times 1000$$

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.

Head of the Household: The head of household for census purposes is a person who is recognized as such by the household. She or he is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for managing the affairs of the household and takes decision on behalf of the household. The 'Head of Household' need not necessarily be the oldest male member or an earning member, but may be a female or a younger member of either sex.

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

$$\text{Work Participation Rate} = \frac{\text{Total workers (Main + Marginal)}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$$

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 (July, 2017-June, 2018)

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 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.

ps+ss : Principal Activity Status + Subsidiary Activity Status

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 might have pursued some other economic activity for 30 days or more during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. Such economic activity was 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 a member of ESIC or EPFO or not a Govt. employee is called an Unorganised Worker.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) has three equally weighted dimensions- health, education, and standard of living - which are represented by twelve indicators

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

Public Finance

Primary Deficit: It is fiscal deficit less interest payments

Per capita development expenditure and per capita revenue expenditure are obtained by dividing development expenditure and revenue expenditure by mid year projected population of respective year.

Vital Statistics

Crude Birth Rate (CBR): It is the total number of live births during the year per 1000 persons.

Crude Death Rate (CDR): It is the total number of deaths during the year per 1000 persons.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR): It is defined as the number of deaths of infants (one year of age or younger) per 1000 live births.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR): It is the number of children dying under 29 days of age divided by the number of live births in that year.

Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR): It is defined as the number of deaths of children of age less than five years per

Maternal Mortality Ratio =
$$\frac{\text{All maternal deaths occurring within a reference period (usually 1 year)}}{\text{Total number of live births occurring within the reference period}} \times 1,00,000$$

1000 live births.

Maternal Death : A maternal death is a death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy and can stem from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) : Refers to the number of women who die as a result of complications of pregnancy or childbearing in a given year per 1,00,000 live births in that year.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) : TFR measures average number of children born to a women during her entire reproductive period

Education

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) =
$$\frac{\text{Enrolment in particular educational level}}{\text{Population of official age group for that particular educational level}} \times 100$$

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.

Economic

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). Usually, geographical area is Nation. It is termed 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.

General

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 Megawatt = 1,000 kW = 10, 00,000 Watts

1 Unit = 1 kilo-watt-hour = 1 kWh

1 MU = 1 Million Units = 10,00,000 Units = 10, 00,000 kWh

1 MVA = 1 Million Volt Ampere

The criteria for classification of MSMEs is as follows:

1. *Micro enterprises* - The investment in plant & machinery or equipment does not exceed ₹ one crore and turnover does not exceed ₹ five crore
2. *Small enterprises* - The investment in plant & machinery or equipment does not exceed ₹ 10 crore and turnover does not exceed ₹ 50 crore
3. *Medium enterprises* - The investment in plant & machinery or equipment does not exceed ₹ 50 crore and turnover does not exceed ₹ 250 crore

Vehicle productivity =
$$\frac{\text{Average effective km operated per day (in lakh)}}{\text{Average vehicle held}} \times 100000$$

$$\text{Crew productivity} = \frac{\text{Total effective km operated (in lakh)}}{\text{Total driver on line days}} \times 100000$$

$$\text{Percentage Load Factor} = \frac{\text{Actual passenger earning}}{\text{Expected passenger earning}} \times 100$$

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:

Component	Maximum	Minimum
Infant Survival Rate (ISR)	1,000	0
Literacy rate	100	0
GER	100	0
Per capita net domestic product (Rupees at current prices)	1,50,000	10,000

Note : ISR is obtained as (1,000 – IMR), Log transformation is used for the estimates of DDP

Cropping Intensity : Ratio of total cropped area to net area sown.

Teledensity : Teledensity is the number of telephone connections for every hundred individuals living within an area.

Mean age at effective marriage of female: It is the estimated mean age of the marriages happening to the females in a given year.

Water Supply and Sanitation

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 insitutions 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.

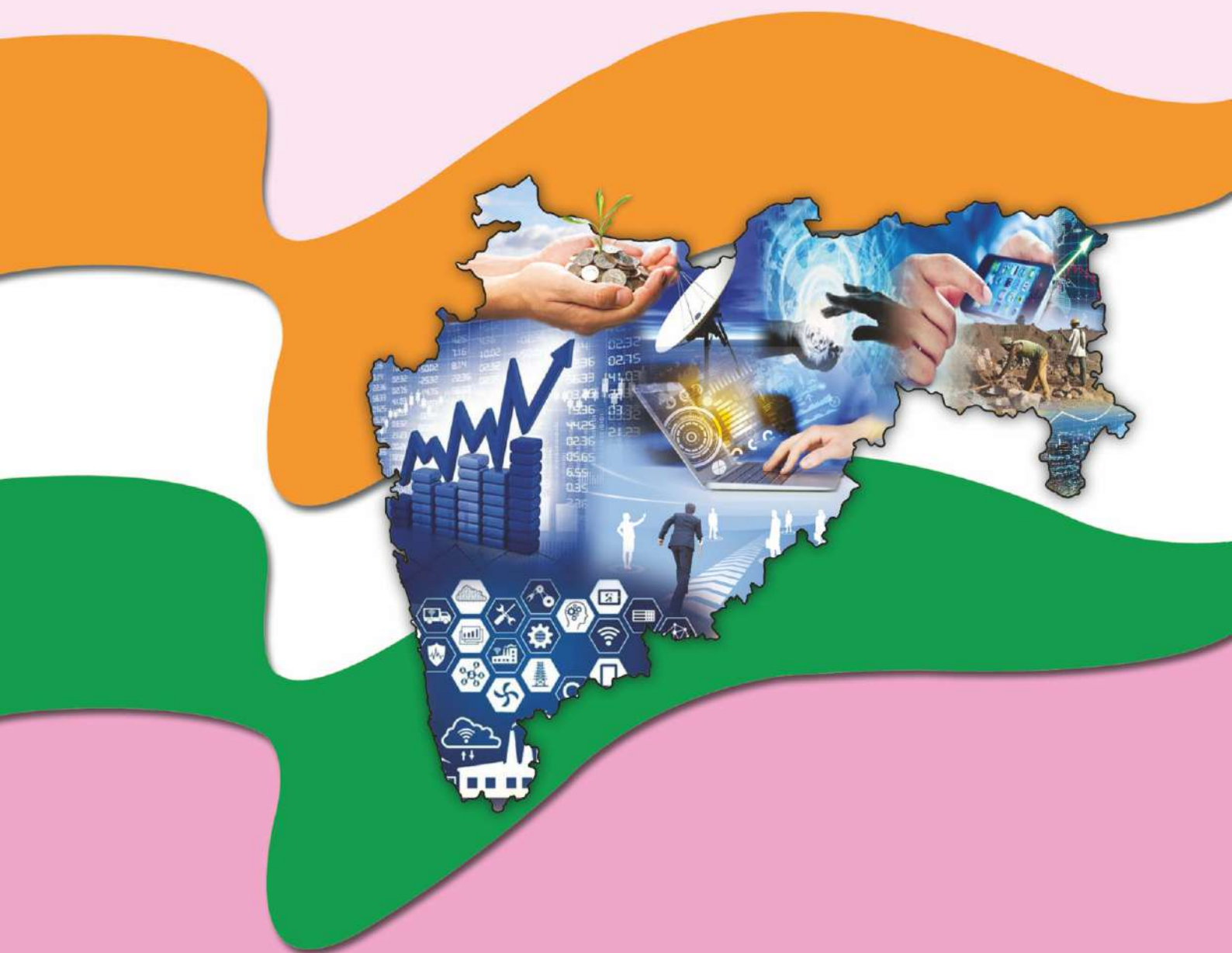
ODF+ city: A city/ ward can be notified / declared as ODF+ city/ ODF+ ward if, at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating and/ or urinating in the open, and all community & public toilets are functional and well maintained.

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.

* * * * *

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^s	32.87	12,108.55	382	31.14	100.00	17.70	943	918	2,495.02

^s 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	(2021-22)	(2021-22)	(2021-22)	(2021-22)	(2021-22)	(2021-22)	(2021-22)	(2021-22)
(1)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
Andhra Pradesh	29,166	47.7	5,966	8,249	72.3	1.6	3.2	32.8
Arunachal Pradesh	1,57,838	9.3	82,498	55,159	70.7	-18.9	2.2	41.4
Assam	27,255	22.9	7,144	12,340	65.5	1.0	9.5	26.9
Bihar	13,621	20.7	6,024	4,331	72.7	5.5	11.4	38.5
Chhattisgarh	28,283	32.7	8,531	5,607	71.5	0.3	3.8	26.9
Delhi	22,991	80.2	N.A.	4,170	77.8	0.3	1.6	1.8
Goa	1,11,440	32.8	21,065	21,736	68.2	0.0	8.6	36.5
Gujarat	23,193	64.6	3,948	2,406	66.4	0.0	1.5	20.3
Haryana	31,182	70.2	2,924	3,265	61.5	1.4	3.0	29.3
Himachal Pradesh	50,320	26.2	8,312	25,293	60.9	-0.2	4.0	41.3
Jharkhand	19,056	28.0	6,367	4,312	69.6	-0.1	3.2	34.0
Karnataka	28,257	58.8	4,046	6,251	62.5	0.3	2.4	23.1
Kerala	33,140	49.9	4,872	8,897	45.4	3.5	5.1	39.1
Madhya Pradesh	20,172	37.4	6,858	4,335	66.0	0.5	3.7	28.0
Maharashtra	28,969	62.7	3,861	5,546	61.2	1.0	2.8	18.7
Manipur	66,678	9.0	16,754	43,480	58.2	-10.8	10.0	38.4
Meghalaya	46,115	16.9	15,455	20,750	67.4	-3.4	4.2	41.7
Mizoram	84,347	7.6	30,483	40,355	67.2	0.9	8.4	55.7
Nagaland	58,101	10.4	19,652	31,186	52.3	-1.4	6.1	43.5
Odisha	30,829	29.3	7,347	4,720	70.3	-3.3	0.4	20.1
Punjab	26,749	46.7	4,706	7,684	49.1	3.6	5.6	48.4
Rajasthan	23,741	43.7	5,614	5,425	69.7	3.0	5.2	38.3
Sikkim	1,20,930	14.5	44,446	50,901	61.3	-2.1	4.7	31.1
Tamil Nadu	26,638	59.8	4,388	4,783	59.8	2.7	4.4	31.8
Telangana	41,286	59.5	3,700	7,581	74.5	-0.4	3.9	27.4
Tripura	48,068	11.5	15,282	26,424	58.7	1.1	5.2	35.3
Uttar Pradesh	16,303	42.3	4,946	3,787	56.3	-1.2	4.0	34.5
Uttarakhand	38,107	32.3	8,630	14,868	55.3	-0.9	1.9	31.6
West Bengal	17,889	42.0	5,685	4,400	63.8	2.1	3.5	35.8
India[§]	24,468	45.4	N.A.	N.A.	63.6	0.9	3.7	28.7

§ 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)
(2021-22)	As on 31 st March, 2022					As on 1 st February 2023	
(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)
2,07,771	13.8	72,898	1,01,170	138.8	49.2	12,924	8,779
1,98,618	11.7	1,55,885	38,133	24.5	21.9	402	312
1,00,761	8.4	53,573	26,046	48.6	44.7	21,904	11,711
49,470	6.0	35,483	15,075	42.5	47.7	54,072	39,635
1,18,401	9.6	65,955	43,586	66.1	43.1	16,581	10,466
4,01,982	16.9	7,10,208	6,61,837	93.2	14.6	5,743	4,214
N A	41.2	5,92,853	1,44,314	24.3	39.2	189	118
1,50,326	11.9	1,31,405	91,884	69.9	56.8	17,494	13,071
2,74,635	16.9	2,05,365	1,12,427	54.7	43.8	9,050	6,067
2,01,854	22.1	1,66,297	53,320	32.1	55.8	1,710	1,186
78,660	8.1	72,650	22,431	30.9	51.1	17,213	11,541
2,78,786	15.6	2,05,546	1,24,621	60.6	30.5	17,370	10,045
2,30,601	18.5	1,88,034	1,15,985	61.7	50.1	5,443	2,997
1,24,685	8.5	59,666	40,230	67.4	55.6	39,369	29,734
2,15,233	10.5	2,79,160	2,53,798	90.9	38.3	32,524	22,150
N A	7.0	43,438	26,036	59.9	27.3	1,056	672
90,638	11.1	88,767	28,369	32.0	24.2	662	445
1,90,646	18.3	1,06,813	48,452	45.4	20.9	319	128
1,30,221	8.5	65,856	28,296	43.0	21.2	361	297
1,24,669	11.5	91,611	37,380	40.8	44.4	19,735	14,307
1,62,112	20.9	1,67,075	90,322	54.1	56.3	8,357	5,855
1,35,218	9.8	66,199	52,108	78.7	54.4	32,973	24,535
4,72,543	24.3	1,81,508	71,435	39.4	32.2	87	60
2,41,131	15.4	1,45,094	1,47,388	101.6	45.1	13,568	9,403
2,75,443	14.6	1,68,543	1,63,424	97.0	30.8	10,869	8,364
1,40,803	14.0	75,846	32,156	42.4	39.2	948	343
68,810	7.6	60,000	26,132	43.6	48.3	85,708	55,632
1,96,282	18.4	1,56,904	55,858	35.6	55.3	3,182	2,154
N A	9.5	99,184	46,113	46.5	39.1	47,416	29,266
1,50,007	11.0	1,23,700	88,902	71.9	39.8	4,80,645	3,25,918

@ Projected Population as on 1st March, 2022 * Provisional

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	(2022-23)	(2021)	(2015-16)	Triennial average (2018-19 to 2020-21)					
(1)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)
Andhra Pradesh	1,64,740	1,148.9	0.94	3,765	790	2,830	879	502	78
Arunachal Pradesh	127	2,083.8	3.35	1,664	1010	1,626	1,043	--	22
Assam	10,461	1,622.5	1.09	2,191	752	2,109	636	--	37
Bihar	70,000	1,512.7	0.39	2,495	839	2,374	1,141	--	68
Chhattisgarh	20,721	1,309.6	1.24	1,828	577	1,638	631	--	50
Delhi	15,243	904.4	1.39	3,634	2000	3,634	1,261	--	--
Goa	1,080	3,947.2	1.10	2,665	957	2,458	2,359	--	57
Gujarat	1,04,183	793.2	1.88	2,479	1165	2,142	1,874	498	74
Haryana	93,708	679.8	2.22	4,003	965	3,952	1,945	495	82
Himachal Pradesh	13,879	1,037.6	0.95	2,124	1883	2,114	643	--	18
Jharkhand	13,274	1,444.8	1.10	2,012	1029	1,724	752	--	--
Karnataka	1,40,873	1,450.9	1.36	2,291	627	1,616	961	432	92
Kerala	85,313	3,606.3	0.18	3,016	950	2,993	613	--	116
Madhya Pradesh	1,64,761	1,092.7	1.57	2,734	956	2,119	961	487	55
Maharashtra	1,26,060	1,410.7	1.34	1,455	839	1,208	1,221	298	84
Manipur	493	913.6	1.14	2,203	937	2,056	855	--	38
Meghalaya	724	3,171.9	1.29	2,381	1428	2,322	1,061	--	3
Mizoram	682	1,653.1	1.25	1,727	1437	1,701	1,162	--	31
Nagaland	238	1,153.1	4.87	1,726	1185	1,663	1,052	--	44
Odisha	52,487	1,420.8	0.95	2,084	569	1,850	771	540	58
Punjab	1,39,990	534.4	3.62	4,614	927	4,597	1,506	764	82
Rajasthan	1,31,341	587.0	2.73	2,025	679	1,489	1,456	615	79
Sikkim	236	3,043.3	1.27	1,745	962	1,672	925	--	--
Tamil Nadu	2,89,488	1,376.7	0.75	3,623	657	2,953	2,427	377	105
Telangana	1,03,238	1,208.5	1.00	3,614	973	3,198	1,811	440	79
Tripura	2,321	1,761.1	0.49	2,913	755	2,737	840	--	55
Uttar Pradesh	1,88,571	946.1	0.73	3,087	1041	2,845	1,018	--	81
Uttarakhand	12,551	1,664.5	0.85	2,468	953	2,355	957	--	75
West Bengal	97,261	2,202.7	0.76	3,121	849	2,956	1,168	--	80
India[§]	20,69,298	1,236.4	1.08	2,783	822	2,341	1,247	428	81

§ 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) [#]	Percentage of net area sown to total geographical area	Cropping intensity	Percentage of forest cover ⁺ to total geographical area	Percentage of tree cover ⁺⁺ to total geographical area
(2020-21)	(2019-20)	(2019-20)	(2019-20)	(2019-20)	(2019-20)	(2021)	(2021)
(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)
214.5	231.0	52.3	1.8	36.1	123.9	18.3	2.9
247.1	0.0	17.5	0.8	2.8	136.6	79.3	1.2
157.3	70.0	13.7	0.7	34.4	147.2	36.1	2.1
125.7	249.5	74.5	0.7	53.9	143.7	7.8	2.5
280.4	128.6	35.3	1.2	34.3	123.7	41.2	4.0
5.5	252.4	63.8	0.7	14.8	263.6	13.1	9.9
58.6	21.9	21.8	4.1	34.3	115.7	60.6	6.6
129.3	129.7	61.0	1.8	49.9	141.2	7.6	2.8
624.6	213.2	94.9	1.4	80.3	186.3	3.6	3.2
208.2	65.7	22.9	0.3	9.5	168.2	27.7	1.2
127.4	103.2	15.3	0.3	16.2	136.3	29.8	3.6
218.4	134.5	36.4	1.6	56.3	128.0	20.2	3.9
18.0	67.6	20.0	3.0	52.1	127.7	54.7	7.3
390.8	94.9	52.0	1.6	50.3	182.3	25.1	2.6
127.2	124.8	N A	1.3	54.3	141.0	16.5	3.9
221.4	52.9	16.3	0.6	14.8	100.0	74.3	0.8
108.0	0.0	43.1	0.5	11.4	122.7	76.0	3.1
66.7	20.9	14.9	0.6	6.9	134.0	84.5	2.1
261.3	0.0	24.2	0.7	23.2	137.9	73.9	2.2
209.1	123.0	29.2	1.0	26.3	113.8	33.5	3.2
1005.9	243.2	98.5	2.1	81.9	189.9	3.7	2.3
307.9	62.4	42.8	1.3	52.7	152.6	4.9	2.6
136.3	0.0	8.6	0.7	10.9	210.0	47.1	0.5
141.9	166.1	57.4	1.1	36.4	125.4	20.3	3.4
339.0	197.8	61.3	1.7	49.1	136.0	18.9	2.5
214.2	40.3	24.2	0.9	24.3	190.7	73.6	2.2
253.0	190.8	84.8	0.9	67.9	165.6	6.2	3.1
176.4	159.6	52.6	0.4	11.9	160.5	45.4	1.9
204.4	158.3	65.7	1.0	59.2	192.4	19.0	2.6
229.0	139.0	53.1	1.2	42.6	151.1	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				Percentage of employed persons [#]		Unemployment Rate [#]		Labour force participation Rate [#]	
	Factories (no.)	Workers ('000)	Gross output Per worker ('000)	Net value added Per worker ('000)	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Reference Year/ Date	(2019-20)				(2020-21)					
(1)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)
Andhra Pradesh	16,924	542	7,391	701	49.9	39.4	3.3	6.0	51.6	41.9
Arunachal Pradesh	116	2	3,024	414	36.5	30.3	4.8	10.6	38.3	33.9
Assam	5,196	219	3,535	694	38.4	35.8	3.6	7.8	39.8	38.8
Bihar	3,429	108	7,027	556	26.7	24.8	4.2	9.6	27.9	27.5
Chhattisgarh	3,892	186	8,914	1,039	51.2	36.6	1.8	6.3	52.2	39.0
Delhi	3,259	71	6,546	809	32.4	33.8	5.8	6.3	34.4	36.0
Goa	711	52	8,826	2,522	36.8	34.6	10	10.9	40.9	38.8
Gujarat	28,479	1,590	10,250	1,197	46.9	38.2	0.8	4.6	47.3	40.0
Haryana	11,252	806	7,397	817	33.6	32.2	5.4	8.1	35.5	35.1
Himachal Pradesh	2,687	167	7,019	1,701	56.8	41.6	3	6.9	58.6	44.7
Jharkhand	2,875	169	8,117	1,304	44.8	32.2	1.8	9.3	45.7	35.5
Karnataka	14,169	840	6,632	1,047	46.2	38.9	2.2	3.8	47.3	40.4
Kerala	7,796	261	8,218	713	39.9	34.9	8.9	11.6	43.8	39.5
Madhya Pradesh	4,771	316	9,167	1,045	47.7	37.2	1.1	4.7	48.3	39.1
Maharashtra	25,610	1,455	8,522	1,223	46.5	36.7	2.2	6.5	47.5	39.2
Manipur	204	6	878	153	30.2	31.4	3.8	9.9	31.4	34.9
Meghalaya	158	11	6,962	1,169	39.6	34.3	0.7	7.1	39.9	36.9
Mizoram	215	1	445	178	47.0	39.7	2.7	4.4	48.3	41.5
Nagaland	190	5	1,130	242	42.2	29.7	17.8	24	51.4	39.1
Odisha	3,079	233	11,853	1,168	42.4	37.9	5.0	7.8	44.6	41.2
Punjab	13,092	529	4,038	549	36.8	37.3	6.2	6.1	39.2	39.7
Rajasthan	9,694	475	6,930	1,079	42.8	31.5	3.6	10.2	44.4	35.1
Sikkim	84	17	11,253	5,404	64.8	49.3	0.5	3.0	65.2	50.8
Tamil Nadu	38,837	2,209	4,198	599	49.8	41.5	4.8	5.8	52.3	44.0
Telangana	15,271	656	3,884	750	51.8	37.6	3.4	7.7	53.6	40.7
Tripura	657	20	848	142	43.2	36.8	2.9	4.6	44.5	38.6
Uttar Pradesh	16,184	887	6,344	817	35.3	31.2	3.2	8.0	36.5	33.9
Uttarakhand	2,969	343	7,009	1,417	39.1	33.1	5.5	10.5	41.4	37.0
West Bengal	9,650	580	6,166	642	43.1	40.9	3.2	4.4	44.5	42.7
India[§]	2,46,504	13,058	6,879	929	41.3	36.3	3.3	6.7	42.7	38.9

§ Includes Union Territories

Data based on Annual Report- Periodic Labour Force Survey, (July 2020-June 2021)

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Economic Census				Installed capacity of electricity per lakh population* (MW)	Per capita generation of electricity* (kwh.)	Aggregate Technical and Commercial Losses (Per cent)
No. of establishments per lakh population	Employment in establishment per lakh population	No. of establishments per lakh population	Employment in establishment per lakh population			
6 th Economic Census (2013)		5 th Economic Census (2005)		(31-03-2022)	(2021-22)	(2020-21)
(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)
8,558	17,329	5,413	12,592	43.37	1,182.03	27.25
2,632	7,873	2,395	9,199	9.24	1.38	44.87
6,505	12,669	3,416	7,667	1.58	59.78	18.73
1,640	3,116	1,358	2,516	0.31	1.93	35.33
3,029	7,286	2,808	6,675	57.24	2,891.71	20.40
5,214	17,988	4,766	22,367	12.62	406.48	8.87
6,622	19,792	4,901	15,209	4.37	10.76	12.94
6,573	15,897	4,443	11,171	53.13	1,093.10	11.35
4,595	12,767	3,641	9,803	21.08	770.15	17.05
6,005	14,235	4,184	10,304	53.34	1,601.79	14.02
1,936	4,406	1,694	3,974	6.39	385.09	41.36
4,715	11,696	4,542	11,352	39.71	986.75	15.36
10,043	20,711	8,395	17,164	7.90	304.81	7.76
2,964	6,262	2,617	6,001	21.93	829.35	41.47
5,462	12,914	4,055	10,853	29.88[@]	1,053.41[§]	25.54
8,942	15,936	4,189	9,443	1.69	2.11	20.33
3,558	9,755	3,328	9,694	11.28	268.39	30.88
5,239	11,140	5,303	11,856	3.63	23.01	36.53
3,080	8,179	1,694	8,341	1.53	28.81	60.39
4,977	10,287	4,705	9,526	16.62	756.66	29.32
5,454	13,145	4,154	10,473	32.62	1,255.76	18.03
4,223	9,136	3,164	6,938	36.04	975.16	26.23
6,096	14,950	3,227	11,415	136.59	5,993.91	29.37
6,971	16,210	6,821	15,481	35.45	743.67	13.81
5,964	15,818	3,786	13,145	39.38	1,253.39	13.33
6,445	10,997	5,571	11,344	3.98	138.77	37.36
3,345	7,066	2,204	4,466	8.01	327.39	27.12
3,908	10,416	3,534	8,020	31.06	958.51	15.39
6,470	13,041	4,929	11,761	8.66	480.02	19.54
4,832	10,846	3,776	9,109	29.15	1,083.23	22.32

*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

State	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)	Teledensity	
	Total	Domestic	Industrial	Agriculture				Wireline	Wireless
Reference Year / Date	(2021-22)				(31-3-2020)	(31-3-2019)	(31-3-2022)	(30-9-2022)	
(1)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)	(78)	(79)
Andhra Pradesh	1,183.34	343.86	355.01	266.83	24,888	108	2.44	4.14	80.59
Arunachal Pradesh	336.53	134.92	137.47	0.04	15,082	66	0.01	1.17	83.75
Assam	241.78	132.99	33.85	1.54	12,493	509	3.28	0.71	68.7
Bihar	209.42	136.64	25.86	9.19	8,095	317	4.06	0.24	53.66
Chhattisgarh	847.38	216.80	317.47	199.81	23,817	78	0.87	0.88	66.49
Delhi	1,328.05	792.60	150.33	1.59	58,258	1,090	12.38	17.59	183.86
Goa	2,631.85	818.57	1,419.38	19.92	93,746	505	1.87	4.19	140.43
Gujarat	1,510.22	237.90	958.47	196.21	38,669	127	2.53	1.54	92.31
Haryana	1,550.28	448.79	555.05	307.24	29,336	114	3.87	1.8	108.79
Himachal Pradesh	1,399.01	369.36	806.44	0.00	23,216	132	0.56	1.8	131.5
Jharkhand	587.51	152.76	377.17	4.59	13,242	102	3.25	0.67	59.38
Karnataka	922.33	234.34	153.02	342.62	39,200	187	1.88	4.35	97.36
Kerala	672.74	358.35	132.94	10.81	40,054	669	2.70	3.73	119.32
Madhya Pradesh	671.42	197.49	115.93	252.57	21,328	118	1.68	1.04	65.97
Maharashtra	1,010.20	245.60	427.00	289.90	30,482	207	1.90	3.61	97.94
Manipur	230.17	154.10	10.10	2.26	11,495	145	0.06	1.31	72.83
Meghalaya	274.50	140.78	80.91	0.04	11,180	179	0.04	1.29	73.81
Mizoram	541.29	381.28	16.68	0.00	22,095	77	0.01	2.47	111.18
Nagaland	296.97	177.88	18.53	0.00	23,845	228	0.15	0.92	70.8
Odisha	488.83	188.84	163.84	17.72	20,012	196	1.75	0.81	74.76
Punjab	1,751.99	485.68	645.75	412.85	37,489	294	4.50	2.74	111.44
Rajasthan	872.34	176.37	220.84	361.16	24,392	92	1.77	0.95	78.52
Sikkim	647.94	171.57	375.08	0.00	8,040	172	0.00	0.87	137.87
Tamil Nadu	1,332.16	443.91	498.68	175.55	42,089	208	3.10	3.15	100.12
Telangana	1,643.59	352.35	401.37	585.97	34,327	125	1.71	2.76	104.75
Tripura	256.98	156.95	11.62	9.57	13,600	430	2.53	0.89	74.54
Uttar Pradesh	418.95	191.48	69.17	81.60	15,206	184	3.65	0.54	68.21
Uttarakhand	1,091.63	292.72	571.50	37.50	25,551	129	0.65	2.05	112.57
West Bengal	590.40	189.57	206.07	12.44	11,153	320	4.74	1.22	80.45
India^s	824.64	248.41	272.95	163.96	24,046	165	2.07	1.92	82.94

^s Includes Union Territories

*provisional

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Total Internet Subscribers per 100 population	Literacy percentage ††			Enrolment in primary and secondary schools per thousand population	Gross Enrolment Ratio			
	Male	Female	Total		Elementary Level (Std I –VIII)	Secondary Level (Std IX-X)	Higher Secondary Level (Std XI-XII)	Higher Education Level (18-23 years)
(30-9-2022)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2021-22)	(2021-22)			(2020-21)
(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)
61.12	74.77	59.96	67.35	137	100.13	85.38	56.70	37.20
50.65	72.55	57.70	65.38	191	109.87	66.51	53.71	33.70
46.39	77.85	66.27	72.19	186	109.86	74.48	40.04	17.50
36.12	71.20	51.50	61.80	202	96.23	64.94	35.88	15.90
51.08	80.27	60.24	70.28	169	95.85	78.30	68.11	19.60
202.19	90.94	80.76	86.21	176	121.15	111.24	95.01	47.60
127.43	92.65	84.66	88.70	154	91.10	82.96	73.66	33.80
72.05	85.75	69.68	78.03	146	92.36	75.16	48.19	22.20
71.09	84.06	65.94	75.55	169	103.19	94.74	75.54	31.10
82.51	89.53	75.93	82.80	150	106.14	94.10	94.08	38.70
43.73	76.84	55.42	66.41	179	97.04	68.41	46.44	17.00
74.96	82.47	68.08	75.36	158	107.09	94.73	56.60	36.00
87.33	96.11	92.07	94.00	140	101.02	97.85	85.04	43.20
50.26	78.73	59.24	69.32	162	88.66	69.95	51.33	27.10
79.81	88.38	75.87	82.34	153	104.31	93.65	71.48	34.90
65.22	83.58	70.26	76.94	174	117.58	75.99	69.85	37.80
55.64	75.95	72.89	74.43	270	155.65	85.12	45.96	25.80
89.93	93.35	89.27	91.33	204	137.52	93.36	61.30	26.80
68.05	82.75	76.11	79.55	151	87.33	62.22	35.83	17.30
48.89	81.59	64.01	72.87	149	95.36	80.36	43.58	20.70
83.22	80.44	70.73	75.84	150	109.61	95.06	82.02	26.30
55.82	79.19	52.12	66.11	188	101.78	79.23	70.33	26.10
107.09	86.55	75.61	81.42	145	92.89	89.07	64.20	39.90
72.88	86.77	73.44	80.09	135	98.75	95.59	81.45	46.90
82.49	75.04	57.99	66.34	158	110.21	94.06	64.84	39.10
46.74	91.53	82.73	87.22	147	109.11	81.25	56.28	19.20
45.51	77.28	57.18	67.68	181	98.07	69.26	50.65	23.20
75.5	87.40	70.01	78.82	176	113.15	89.85	78.77	45.70
58.43	81.69	70.54	76.26	154	108.45	88.20	62.00	21.30
61.62	80.88	64.63	72.98	166	100.13	79.56	79.56	27.30

†† The literacy rates related to the population aged seven years and above

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Gender Parity Index				Drop- Out Rates					
	Elementary Level (Std I-VIII)	Secondary Level (Std IX-X)	Higher Secondary Level (Std XI-XII)	Higher Education Level (18-23 years)	Primary Level (Std I-V)		Upper Primary Level (Std VI-VIII)		Secondary Level (Std IX-X)	
					Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Reference Year / Date	(2021-22)			(2020-21)	(2021-22)					
(1)	(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)	(98)
Andhra Pradesh	0.98	0.98	1.06	0.94	0.00	0.00	1.72	1.50	17.52	14.97
Arunachal Pradesh	1.03	1.05	1.09	0.94	9.26	9.24	4.82	8.44	11.20	12.25
Assam	1.07	1.20	1.11	1.09	6.84	5.17	10.10	7.61	19.78	20.66
Bihar	1.02	1.06	1.02	0.91	0.00	0.00	4.03	5.21	19.48	21.42
Chhattisgarh	1.00	1.08	1.17	1.18	0.96	0.58	4.84	3.33	11.50	8.05
Delhi	1.05	1.02	1.09	1.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.85	3.71
Goa	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.05	5.45
Gujarat	1.04	0.94	0.98	0.87	0.00	0.00	4.23	5.76	19.39	15.89
Haryana	1.00	0.97	1.01	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.19	6.68	4.94
Himachal Pradesh	1.02	1.01	1.03	1.33	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.53	1.96	0.90
Jharkhand	1.01	1.06	1.07	1.06	2.36	1.14	3.70	4.00	9.68	8.94
Karnataka	1.00	1.00	1.08	1.07	0.00	0.00	1.10	1.06	16.16	13.02
Kerala	0.99	0.99	1.08	1.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.85	4.06
Madhya Pradesh	0.99	0.96	0.98	0.98	3.24	2.91	8.63	9.01	10.55	9.67
Maharashtra	1.02	0.98	0.98	0.92	0.04	0.00	1.47	1.60	10.81	10.61
Manipur	1.04	1.04	1.00	1.05	13.54	12.96	5.95	5.21	1.35	1.21
Meghalaya	1.07	1.24	1.34	1.28	11.08	8.58	12.04	9.40	23.28	20.37
Mizoram	1.01	1.10	1.15	1.05	7.08	5.58	3.78	1.64	13.06	10.83
Nagaland	1.07	1.16	1.18	1.26	5.57	4.49	4.64	3.36	18.92	16.19
Odisha	1.00	1.01	1.09	0.94	0.00	0.00	8.04	6.53	29.22	25.24
Punjab	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.22	1.60	0.95	8.67	7.13	18.27	15.96
Rajasthan	1.00	0.92	0.90	1.00	3.80	3.30	4.43	4.20	7.78	7.49
Sikkim	0.96	1.07	1.27	1.21	2.90	0.48	0.00	0.00	14.55	9.48
Tamil Nadu	1.01	1.00	1.11	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.31	2.52
Telangana	1.00	1.01	1.06	1.09	0.00	0.00	3.40	2.87	14.49	12.94
Tripura	1.04	1.08	1.15	0.92	1.16	0.95	4.75	4.26	8.53	8.15
Uttar Pradesh	1.04	0.92	0.92	1.09	2.40	2.98	1.25	4.65	9.45	10.01
Uttarakhand	1.04	1.02	1.04	1.14	0.97	0.51	2.99	2.36	5.37	4.63
West Bengal	1.01	1.12	1.31	1.10	9.07	8.15	0.00	0.00	18.37	17.66
India[§]	1.02	1.00	1.02	1.05	1.55	1.35	2.74	3.31	12.96	12.25

§ Includes Union Territories

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Pupil -Teacher Ratio				Average number of Teachers per school	Percentage of female Teachers	Life expectancy at birth (years)	
Primary Level (Std I-V)	Upper Primary level (Std VI-VIII)	Secondary Level (Std IX-X)	Higher secondary Level (Std XI-XII)			Male	Female
(2021-22)				(2021-22)	(2021-22)	(2016-20)	
(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)	(106)
25	15	10	31	5.2	50.53	69.1	72.2
11	8	10	19	6.6	48.52	N A	N A
21	14	11	20	5.8	41.01	67.3	68.6
53	23	54	62	6.3	40.27	69.7	69.2
20	18	14	16	4.6	47.90	63.5	66.8
33	32	27	21	27.0	73.51	74.1	77.7
26	15	9	18	9.2	80.51	N A	N A
30	24	29	28	7.0	53.88	68.1	73.2
25	19	12	14	10.0	62.52	67.3	73.0
15	8	6	10	5.6	51.88	70.3	77.5
29	25	34	57	4.7	39.50	70.5	68.9
22	17	17	28	5.6	58.23	67.9	71.9
27	21	14	21	16.5	79.44	71.9	78.0
24	17	22	30	4.8	47.11	65.5	69.5
25	26	20	38	6.8	48.41	71.6	74.3
13	10	9	15	9.2	54.31	N A	N A
20	13	11	19	3.8	58.42	N A	N A
15	7	9	14	6.0	47.12	N A	N A
11	7	10	17	11.6	55.56	N A	N A
17	15	18	35	5.3	46.45	69.1	71.4
25	19	10	17	9.3	75.23	70.8	74.5
25	13	10	18	6.8	39.66	67.1	71.7
6	8	8	11	10.8	60.02	N A	N A
19	14	12	21	9.7	75.03	71.0	75.5
20	13	9	28	7.4	60.59	68.7	71.4
18	19	13	15	7.4	34.95	N A	N A
28	25	26	38	5.8	45.68	65.3	66.7
18	16	11	16	5.4	55.00	67.5	73.9
26	28	16	27	6.1	43.62	71.1	73.6
26	19	17	27	6.4	51.30	68.6	71.4

N A Not available

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Birth rate	Death rate	Infant Mortality Rate [@]	Under five Mortality Rate	Neo-natal Mortality Rate	Total Fertility Rate	Maternal Mortality Ratio
Reference Year / Date	(2020)	(2020)	(2020)	(2020)	(2020)	(2020)	(2018-20)
(1)	(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)
Andhra Pradesh	15.7	6.3	24	27	17	1.5	45
Arunachal Pradesh	17.3	5.7	21	N A	N A	N A	N A
Assam	20.8	6.2	36	40	19	2.1	195
Bihar	25.5	5.4	27	30	21	3.0	118
Chhattisgarh	22.0	7.9	38	41	26	2.2	137
Delhi	14.2	3.6	12	14	9	1.4	N A
Goa	12.1	5.9	5	N A	N A	N A	N A
Gujarat	19.3	5.6	23	24	16	2.0	57
Haryana	19.9	6.1	28	33	19	2.0	110
Himachal Pradesh	15.3	6.8	17	24	13	1.5	N A
Jharkhand	22.0	5.2	25	27	17	2.4	56
Karnataka	16.5	6.2	19	21	14	1.6	69
Kerala	13.2	7.0	6	8	4	1.5	19
Madhya Pradesh	24.1	6.5	43	51	31	2.6	173
Maharashtra	15.0	5.5	16	18	11	1.5	33
Manipur	13.3	4.3	6	N A	N A	N A	N A
Meghalaya	22.9	5.3	29	N A	N A	N A	N A
Mizoram	14.4	4.2	3	N A	N A	N A	N A
Nagaland	12.5	3.7	4	N A	N A	N A	N A
Odisha	17.7	7.3	36	39	28	1.8	119
Punjab	14.3	7.2	18	22	12	1.5	105
Rajasthan	23.5	5.6	32	40	23	2.4	113
Sikkim	15.6	4.1	5	N A	N A	N A	N A
Tamil Nadu	13.8	6.1	13	13	9	1.4	54
Telangana	16.4	6.0	21	23	15	1.5	43
Tripura	12.6	5.7	18	N A	N A	N A	N A
Uttar Pradesh	25.1	6.5	38	43	28	2.7	167
Uttarakhand	16.6	6.3	24	26	17	1.8	103
West Bengal	14.6	5.5	19	22	14	1.4	103
India[§]	19.5	6.0	28	32	20	2.0	97

§ Includes Union Territories

NA 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

Mean age at effective marriage (females)	Percentage of children fully immunized (0-5 years)	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)	Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MDPI)
(2020)	(2017-18)	(2021)	(2021)	(2022-23)	(2011-12)	(2011)	(2019)	(2021)
(114)	(115)	(116)	(117)	(118)	(119)	(120)	(121)	(122)
22.5	73.6	17,752	2,669	56	9.20 [^]	52.0 [^]	0.642	0.053
N A	41.3	366	162	127	34.67	65.2	0.677	0.115
22.9	46.1	29,046	5,282	95	31.98	66.8	0.609	0.156
22.2	48.1	17,950	6,894	40	33.74	24.2	0.581	0.265
21.6	65.2	7,344	6,001	46	39.93	26.0	0.617	0.134
24.4	47.8	14,277	7,118	10	9.91	96.7	0.744	0.021
N A	59.7	224	151	31	5.09	83.6	0.765	0.015
23.6	59.6	7,348	4,515	22	16.63	59.6	0.650	0.084
23.3	72.1	16,658	5,700	34	11.16	70.2	0.704	0.055
24.1	72.0	1,599	740	70	8.06	70.3	0.717	0.030
21.0	61.7	8,110	1,867	62	36.96	23.0	0.600	0.202
22.8	72.8	14,468	7,261	30	20.91	55.0	0.679	0.056
23.4	62.8	13,539	4,536	39	7.05	96.2	0.766	0.003
21.8	58.4	30,673	19,173	29	31.65	30.0	0.607	0.173
23.7	58.6	39,526	17,261	43	17.35	66.0	0.701	0.065
N A	75.1	302	143	87	36.89	89.3	0.691	0.080
N A	52.0	685	481	142	11.87	65.7	0.654	0.157
N A	73.4	176	122	102	20.40	93.4	0.701	0.046
N A	12.8	54	51	80	18.88	83.5	0.683	0.117
22.0	66.8	31,352	7,899	26	32.59	23.4	0.608	0.136
24.4	61.8	5,662	2,556	59	8.26	80.5	0.707	0.024
22.9	57.3	40,738	7,653	34	14.71	35.7	0.650	0.140
N A	65.1	130	149	191	8.19	88.7	0.715	0.016
23.5	57.5	8,501	6,064	46	11.28	54.3	0.699	0.020
23.0	70.1	20,865	5,667	45	-	-	0.658	0.059
N A	39.6	807	236	50	14.05	88.5	0.640	0.075
22.5	54.6	56,083	16,838	34	29.43	37.0	0.603	0.180
23.4	70.5	3,431	1,245	78	11.26	66.9	0.684	0.079
21.0	66.2	35,884	9,523	21	19.98	61.4	0.636	0.097
22.7	59.2	4,28,278	1,49,404	39	21.92	50.2	0.645	0.118

As on 10th February 2023 ^ including Telangana NA Not Available

75
Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahotsav



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