

# Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2024-25



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

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# Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2024-25



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





## 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 2024-25 is the 64<sup>th</sup> 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. This year, districtwise selected socio-economic indicators are incorporated in this publication. In an effort to provide latest available data, some of the data / estimates are provisional.

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

Dr. Jyotsna Padiyar  
Commissioner  
Directorate of Economics and Statistics,  
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Mumbai

Dated : 7<sup>th</sup> March, 2025





# ECONOMIC SURVEY OF MAHARASHTRA 2024-25

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## OVERVIEW OF THE STATE

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

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

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

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

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

Maharashtra has a rich cultural heritage and is known for its vibrant traditions and festivals. Varied customs and traditions co-exist peacefully in Maharashtra. Along with traditional folk music & dance Maharashtra has a very good tradition of theatre including *Sangeet Natak*. Maharashtrian cuisine varies with the regions. *Malvani (Konkani)*, *Kolhapuri* and *Varhadi* cuisins are examples of well-known regional cuisines. Maharashtra celebrates all major religious festivals in a peaceful and harmonious manner.

The State houses world heritage sites such as Ajanta, Ellora & Elephanta caves, 19<sup>th</sup> century Victorian Neo-Gothic public buildings & 20<sup>th</sup> 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 & bird sanctuaries, beaches, forts, caves, lakes & waterfalls and Ramsar sites attract tourists from all over the world.

Maharashtra is known for its pioneer role in development of modern education system in India. The state has well developed infrastructure with modern healthcare facilities. Also the State has sizable contribution in sports, arts, literature and social services. The State is also home to 'Bollywood', the world famous entertainment industry.

Maharashtra, a pragmatic & progressive State has always been a substantial participant in the movement towards sustainable development of the Nation.

\* \* \* \* \*



## A. MAHARASHTRA AT A GLANCE

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2010-11 (7)	2020-21 (8)	2023-24 (9)
<b>1. Geographical Structure -</b>								
Area ('000 sq. km)	306	308	308	308	308	308	308	308
Coastal line Length (km)	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720
<b>2. Administrative Setup -</b>								
Revenue Divisions	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	6
Districts	26	26	28	31	35	35	36	36
Talukas	229	235	301	303	353	355@@	355@@	355@@
Inhabited villages	35,851	35,778	39,354	40,412	41,095	40,959	40,959	40,959
Un-inhabited villages	3,016	2,883	2,479	2,613	2,616	2,706	2,706	2,706
Towns#	266	289	307	336	378	534	534	534
<b>3. Population as per Census - (in '000)</b>	(1961)	(1971)	(1981)	(1991)	(2001)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)
Total	39,554	50,412	62,784	78,937	96,879	1,12,374	1,12,374	1,12,374
Males	20,429	26,116	32,415	40,826	50,401	58,243	58,243	58,243
Females	19,125	24,296	30,369	38,111	46,478	54,131	54,131	54,131
Rural	28,391	34,701	40,791	48,395	55,778	61,556	61,556	61,556
Urban	11,163	15,711	21,993	30,542	41,101	50,818	50,818	50,818
Scheduled Castes	2,227	3,025	4,480	8,758	9,882	13,276	13,276	13,276
Scheduled Tribes	2,397	2,954	5,772	7,318	8,577	10,510	10,510	10,510
Density of population (per sq. km)	129	164	204	257	315	365	365	365
Literacy rate (per cent)	35.1	45.8	55.8	64.9	76.9	82.3	82.3	82.3
Sex ratio (Females per thousand males)	936	930	937	934	922	929	929	929
Urban population (per cent)	28.2	31.2	35.0	38.7	42.4	45.2	45.2	45.2
<b>4. Nominal State Income -</b>								
State Income (₹ crore)	2,249	5,780	19,377	68,861	2,43,584	9,50,771	22,61,719	35,37,968 <sup>††</sup>
Agriculture & allied activities sector (₹ crore)	585	1,078	3,756	12,326	32,711	1,22,932	2,90,394	3,78,387 <sup>†††</sup>
Industry Sector (₹ crore)	553	1,732	6,224	22,554	64,942	2,63,512	5,35,082	7,48,925 <sup>†††</sup>
Services Sector (₹ crore)	1,111	2,969	9,397	33,981	1,45,931	5,64,326	11,57,743	18,97,786 <sup>†††</sup>
Per capita State income (₹)	576	1,168	3,112	8,811	28,540	84,858	1,82,454	2,78,681 <sup>†</sup>
<b>5. Rainfall - Per cent to Normal</b>						102.3	113.4	86.4
<b>6. Agriculture - ('000 ha)</b>								
Net area sown	17,878	17,668	18,299	18,565	17,844	17,406	16,650	16,354
Gross cropped area	18,823	18,737	19,642	21,859	21,619	23,175	23,899	24,667
Gross irrigated area	1,220	1,570	2,415	3,319	3,852	@	@	@
of which command area <sup>^</sup>	226 <sup>\$</sup>	422	718	1,076 <sup>\$\$</sup>	1,764 <sup>##</sup>	2,955 <sup>###</sup>	4,160 <sup>###</sup>	3,927
Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	6.5	8.4	12.3	15.2	17.8	NA	NA	NA
<b>7. Area under principal crops - ('000 ha)</b>								
Rice	1,300	1,352	1,459	1,597	1,512	1,516	1,561	1,693
Wheat	907	812	1,063	867	754	1,307	1,126	1,047
Jowar	6,284	5,703	6,469	6,300	5,094	4,060	2,320	1,740
Bajra	1,635	2,039	1,534	1,940	1,800	1,035	687	404
All cereals	10,606	10,320	10,976	11,136	9,824	8,985	7,079	6,338
All pulses	2,349	2,566	2,715	3,257	3,557	4,038	4,595	4,450
All foodgrains	12,955	12,886	13,691	14,393	13,382	13,023	11,674	10,787

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

+ First revised estimates (Base year 2011-12) † Nominal NSDP at market prices †† Nominal NSVA at basic prices \$ 1961-62 \$\$ 1991-92

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

## This includes actual irrigation by project, canals, lift and water released in rivers and nallahas ^ Command area created by Water Resources Dept.

Note : The estimates of State Income from 1960-61 to 2010-11 are at factor cost

## A. MAHARASHTRA AT A GLANCE

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2010-11 (7)	2020-21 (8)	2023-24 (9)
Sugarcane area	155	204	319	536	687	1,041	NA	NA
Sugarcane harvested area	155	167	258	442	595	965	1,143	1,437
Cotton	2,500	2,750	2,550	2,721	3,077	3,942	4,545	4,287
Groundnut	1,083	904	695	864	490	395	309	226
<b>8. Production of principal crops -</b> ( <sup>000</sup> tonnes)								
Rice	1,369	1,662	2,315	2,344	1,930	2,691	3,291	4,027
Wheat	401	440	886	909	948	2,301	2,071	1,988
Jowar	4,224	1,557	4,409	5,929	3,988	3,452	2,186	1,775
Bajra	489	824	697	1,115	1,087	1,123	906	246
All cereals	6,755	4,737	8,647	10,740	8,497	12,317	12,201	10,629
All pulses	989	677	825	1,441	1,637	3,096	4,444	4,123
All foodgrains	7,744	5,414	9,472	12,181	10,134	15,413	16,646	14,752
Sugarcane	10,404	14,433	23,706	38,154	49,569	85,691	1,11,642	1,12,627
Cotton (lint) <sup>#</sup>	1,673	484	1,224	1,875	1,803	7,473	10,110	8,918
Groundnut	800	586	451	979	470	470	407	285
<b>9. Index of agricultural production<sup>@</sup></b>	--	--	--	136.5	127.4	223.8	284.3*	279.8*
<b>10. Agriculture Census -</b>		(1970-71)	(1980-81)	(1990-91)	(2000-01)	(2010-11)	(2015-16)	(2021-22)*
Number of operational holdings ( <sup>000</sup> )	--	4,951	6,863	9,470	12,138	13,699	15,285	17,111
Area of operational holdings ( <sup>000</sup> ha)	--	21,179	21,362	20,925	20,103	19,767	20,506	21,079
Average size of operational holdings (ha)	--	4.28	3.11	2.21	1.66	1.44	1.34	1.23
<b>11. Livestock Census -</b>	(1966)	(1978)	(1987)	(1997)	(2007)	(2012)	(2019)	(2019)
Total livestock ( <sup>000</sup> )	25,449	29,642	34,255	39,638	35,955	32,489	33,080	33,080
Total poultry <sup>+</sup> ( <sup>000</sup> )	9,902	18,751	24,830	35,392	64,800 <sup>@@</sup>	77,795 <sup>@@</sup>	74,298 <sup>@@</sup>	74,298 <sup>@@</sup>
Tractors	1,427	3,274	12,917	34,529	79,893	1,05,611	1,05,611	1,05,611
<b>12. Forest Area (sq.km)</b>							(2021)	(2024)
	63,544	62,311	64,222	63,798	61,935	61,939	61,992	61,993
<b>13. Industrial Investment -</b>							(2020) <sup>\$</sup>	(2024) <sup>\$\$</sup>
No. of projects approved	--	--	--	--	--	16,686	20,909	30,610
Proposed Investment (₹ crore)	--	--	--	--	--	8,10,864	14,29,142	20,36,567
<b>14. Electricity - (Million Kwh)</b>								
Total generation	3,268	7,925	17,864	36,430	61,209	83,017	1,15,060	1,43,746
Total consumption	2,720	7,650	14,034	29,971	47,289	87,396	1,24,691	1,62,054
Industrial consumption	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	34,416	44,109	62,687
Agricultural consumption	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	16,257	33,924	40,927
Domestic consumption	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	19,546	30,229	34,935

# Production of cotton in 170 kg per bale in <sup>000</sup> bales

@ Base Triennial Average 1979-82=100

\* Provisional

\$\$ Since August 1991 to July, 2024

\$ Since August 1991 to October 2020 NA Not Available

+ Total poultry includes Turkey, Quail and other birds

@@ Total poultry includes birds in poultry farm

## A. MAHARASHTRA AT A GLANCE

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2010-11 (7)	2020-21 (8)	2023-24 (9)
<b>15. Banking - (Scheduled Commercial)</b>		(June, 1971)	(June, 1981)	(June, 1991)	(June, 2001)	(June, 2010)	(31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2021)	(31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2024)
Banking offices	NA	1,471	3,627	5,591	6,294	8,037	13,160	13,929
Banking offices for rural population	NA	450	1,355	2,749	2,294	2,170	3,186	3,279
<b>16. Education<sup>+</sup> -</b>								
Primary schools	34,594	44,535	51,045	57,744	65,960	75,695	1,06,338	1,04,499
Enrolment ('000)	4,178	6,539	8,392	10,424	11,857	10,626	15,391	14,592
Secondary schools (incl. higher secondary)	2,468	5,313	6,119	10,519	15,389	21,357	28,505	28,986
Enrolment ('000)	858	1,985	3,309	6,260	9,267	10,711	6,524	6,630
<b>17. Health -</b>		(1971)	(1981)	(1991)	(2001)	(2011)	(2021)	(2023)
Hospitals	NA	299	530	768	981	1,368	586 <sup>#</sup>	509 <sup>#</sup>
Dispensaries	NA	1,372	1,776	1,896	1,629	3,012	1,024 <sup>#</sup>	851 <sup>#</sup>
Beds per lakh of population	NA	88	114	144	105	103	59.05 <sup>#</sup>	62.30 <sup>#</sup>
							(2020)	(2020)
Birth rate <sup>@</sup>	34.7	32.2	28.5	26.2	20.7	16.7	15.0	15.0
Death rate <sup>@</sup>	13.8	12.3	9.6	8.2	7.5	6.3	5.5	5.5
Infant mortality rate <sup>@</sup>	86	105	79	60	45	25	16	16
<b>18. Transport -</b>								
Railway route length (km)	5,056	5,226	5,233	5,434	5,459	5,984	6,204	6,311
Total road length(km) <sup>†</sup>	39,241	65,364	1,41,131	1,72,965	2,16,968	2,41,712	3,23,115	3,28,526*
of which surfaced	24,852	35,853	66,616	1,32,048	1,78,999	2,21,182	2,59,710	2,73,854**
Motor vehicles ('000)	100	312	805	2,641	6,607	16,990	38,636 <sup>++</sup>	45,814 <sup>++</sup>
<b>19. Co-operation -</b>								
Primary agricultural credit societies	21,400	20,420	18,577	19,565	20,551	21,451	20,897	20,962*
Membership (lakh)	22	38	54	79	101	150	153	156*
No. of co-op. societies	31,565	42,597	60,747	1,04,620	1,58,016	2,24,306	2,17,410	2,22,154*
Membership (lakh)	42	86	148	269	430	530	581	600*
Working capital of co-op. societies (₹ crore)	291	1,489	5,210	24,284	1,34,440	2,48,434	4,49,966	4,85,792*
<b>20. Local Self-Govt. Institutions-</b>								(2022-23) <sup>\$</sup>
Zilla Parishads	25	25	25	29	33	33	34	34
Gram Panchayats	21,636	22,300	24,281	25,827	27,735	27,913	27,832	27,913
Panchayat Samitees	295	296	296	298	321	351	351	351
Municipal Councils	219	221	220	228	228	222	241	246
Municipal Corporations	3	4	5	11	15	23	27	29
Nagar Panchayat	--	--	--	--	3	4	128	146
Cantonment Boards	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

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

++ As on 1<sup>st</sup> January ^ excluding National Highway

\$ As per State Election Commission (As on 31.10.2023) # Information includes only Government health institutions

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

## B. COMPARISION OF MAHARAHTRA AND INDIA

Item (1)	Unit (2)	Maharashtra (3)	India (4)	Comparison with India (Percentage) (5)
<b>1. Population (2011)</b>				
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.	3.1	32.9	9.4
<b>2. Agriculture (2021-22)</b>				
2.1 Net area sown	('000 ha)	16,590	1,41,007	11.8
2.2 Gross cropped area	"-	24,149	2,19,158	11.0
2.3 Gross irrigated area	"-	N. A	1,20,380	--
2.4 Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	Per cent	N. A	54.9	--
2.5 Area under principal crops (average for years 2020-21 to 2022-23)				
(i) Rice	('000 ha)	1,644	46,627	3.5
(ii) Wheat	"-	1,132	30,995	3.7
(iii) Jowar	"-	1,735	3,905	44.4
(iv) Bajra	"-	596	7,355	8.1
(v) All cereals	"-	6,542	1,01,251	6.5
(vi) All foodgrains (cereals and pulses)	"-	11,414	1,30,723	8.7
(vii) Sugarcane Area	"-	N A	5,304	--
Sugarcane Harvested Area	"-	1,255	N A	--
(viii) Cotton	"-	4,379	12,862	34.0
(ix) Groundnut	"-	279	5,560	5.0

N A Not Available

**B. COMPARISION OF MAHARAHTRA AND INDIA (contd.)**

Item (1)	Unit (2)	Maharashtra (3)	India (4)	Comparison with India (Percentage) (5)
<b>3. Livestock census</b>				
3.1 Total livestock (2019)	(000)	33,080	5,36,761	6.2
3.2 Wheel Tractors (2003)	"-	104	2,361	4.4
3.3 Diesel engines & Electric pumps for irrigation (2003)	"-	1,087	15,684	6.9
<b>4. Forests</b>				
4.1 Total forest area (2021)	Sq. km	61,952	7,75,377	8.0
<b>5. Industry</b>				
5.1 FDI Equity inflow <sup>\$\$</sup>	₹ Crore	6,45,664	20,35,681	31
5.2 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises <sup>§</sup>	Number lakh	46.74	326.65	14.3
<b>6. Electricity (2023-24)</b>				
6.1 Total generation	Million kwh.	1,43,746	17,34,375	8.3
6.2 Total consumption <sup>#</sup>	"-	1,62,054	13,46,549	12.0
6.3 (a) Industrial consumption	"-	62,687	4,38,117	14.3
(b) Percentage of industrial consumption to total consumption	Per cent	38.7	32.5	-
<b>7. Banking (Scheduled commercial) (March, 2024)</b>				
7.1 Banking offices	Number	13,929	1,59,130	8.8
7.2 Rural Banking Offices (March, 2024)	"-	3,279	55,049	6.0
<b>8. State / National Income (2023-24<sup>†</sup>)</b>				
8.1 Nominal Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) /Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) <sup>†</sup>	₹ Crore	40,55,847	3,01,22,956	13.5
8.2 Nominal Income	₹ Crore	35,37,968	2,63,50,374	13.4
8.3 Per capita income at current prices	₹	2,78,681	1,88,892	--

\$\$ From October, 2019 to September, 2024

\$ From July, 2020 to December, 2024

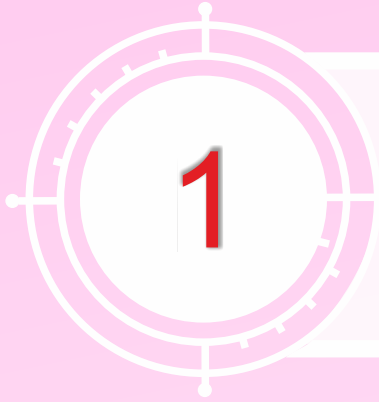
† GSDP / GDP are at market prices

+ First revised estimates

# Electrical energy sales to ultimate consumers through distribution licensees







# State Economy





# 1. STATE ECONOMY

## State Income

1.1 As per the advance estimates of 2024-25, the State economy is expected to grow at 7.3 per cent over 2023-24 whereas Indian economy is expected to grow at 6.5 per cent. During 2024-25, real Gross State Value Added of 'Agriculture & allied activities', 'Industry' and 'Services' sector is expected to grow at 8.7 per cent, 4.9 per cent and 7.8 per cent respectively. As per the advance estimates, nominal (at current prices) Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for 2024-25 is estimated at ₹ 45,31,518 crore and real GSDP (at constant 2011-12 prices) is estimated at ₹ 26,12,263 crore.

1.2 As per the first revised estimates, nominal GSDP for 2023-24 is estimated at ₹ 40,55,847 crore as against ₹ 36,41,543 crore for 2022-23. Real GSDP is estimated at ₹ 24,35,259 crore for 2023-24 as against ₹ 22,55,708 crore for 2022-23.

- As per first revised estimates, the share of the State's nominal GSDP in All-India nominal GDP is highest (13.5 per cent) during 2023-24
- The Per Capita State Income for 2024-25 is estimated at ₹ 3,09,340 as against ₹ 2,78,681 for 2023-24

### Nominal GSDP and Per Capita Income

Particulars	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 <sup>+++</sup>	2022-23 <sup>++</sup>	2023-24 <sup>+</sup>	2024-25 <sup>§</sup>
Nominal GSDP (₹ Crore)	23,52,782	25,28,854	26,56,806	26,10,651	31,43,821	36,41,543	40,55,847	45,31,518
Per Capita Income (₹)	1,72,663	1,82,865	1,89,843	1,82,454	2,19,620	2,52,289	2,78,681	3,09,340

+++ Third revised and final estimates    ++ Second revised estimates    + First revised estimates    § Advance estimates

### Nominal GSDP and Per Capita Income of top 10 states having highest State Income during 2023-24

Particulars	Maharashtra	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	Karnataka	Gujrat	West Bengal	Rajasthan	Telangana	Andhra Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh
Nominal GSDP (₹ Crore)	40,55,847	27,21,571	25,47,861	25,00,733	24,25,804	17,00,939	15,28,385	15,01,981	14,39,674	13,63,327
Per Capita Income (₹)	2,78,681	3,15,220	93,514	3,32,926	2,97,722	1,54,119	1,67,964	3,56,564	2,42,479	1,42,565

## Prices And Public Distribution

1.3 During April to December, 2024 the average Consumer Price Index (CPI) (Base year 2003=100) compiled for rural and urban areas in the State was 394.1 and 371.1 respectively. The year-on-year inflation during this period was 6.0 per cent for rural and 4.5 per cent for urban areas.

1.4 There are in all 265.20 lakh (58.90 lakh yellow, 184.24 lakh saffron and 22.07 lakh white) ration card holders in the State upto December, 2024.

1.5 For distribution of foodgrains, ePoint of Sale (ePoS) devices have been installed in 52,813 Fair Price Shops across the State as on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2025. During December, 2024 about 1.51 crore families availed ration with *Aadhaar* based biometric authentication.

1.6 At the end of November, 2024 in all 1,884 *Shivbhojan* Centres were functioning in the State. During 2024-25 upto November, in all 3.97 crore *Shivbhojan Thalīs* were distributed.

1.7 Since inception of the 'One Nation, One Ration Card' scheme, upto December 2024, in all 1.05 lakh ration card holders from Maharashtra have lifted foodgrains from other states and 11.93 lakh ration card holders from other states have lifted foodgrains from Maharashtra.

### Public finance

1.8 The Revenue receipts of the State are expected to be ₹ 4,99,463 crore for 2024-25 (BE) as against ₹ 4,86,116 crore for 2023-24 (RE). The tax and non-tax revenue (including central grants) for 2024-25 (BE) are expected to be ₹ 4,19,972 crore and ₹ 79,491 crore respectively. Actual revenue receipts during 2024-25 upto January were ₹ 3,81,080 crore (76.3 per cent of BE).

1.9 The Revenue expenditure of the State is expected to be ₹ 5,19,514 crore as per 2024-25 (BE) as against ₹ 5,05,647 crore in 2023-24 (RE). During 2024-25 upto January actual revenue expenditure was ₹ 3,52,141 crore (67.8 per cent of BE).

1.10 As per 2024-25 (BE), the share of capital receipts in total receipts and share of capital expenditure in total expenditure is expected to be 24.1 per cent and 22.4 per cent respectively.

1.11 As per 2024-25 (BE), the percentage of fiscal deficit to GSDP, revenue deficit to GSDP and debt stock to GSDP is expected to be 2.4 per cent, 0.4 per cent and 17.3 per cent respectively

1.12 Total outlay for Annual Plan 2024-25 is ₹ 1,92,000 crores, of which ₹ 23,528 crore is for the District Annual Plan

### Institutional finance

1.13 As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 aggregate bank deposits and gross credit of scheduled commercial banks in the State were ₹ 46.68 lakh crore and ₹ 45.99 lakh crore respectively. Credit-Deposit Ratio of the State was 98.5 per cent as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024.

1.14 Annual Credit Plan size for Priority sector of the State for 2024-25 is ₹ 7.25 lakh crore of which the share of 'Agriculture' sector is 24.4 per cent and that of 'Micro, Small, Medium enterprises' sector was 60.7 per cent.

- As on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2024, State has highest share in aggregate deposits (22.9 per cent) and gross credit (28.0 per cent) of scheduled commercial banks at All-India level
- As on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2024 number of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per lakh population was 22 in the State
- Under *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana*, upto 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2024 in all 3.61 crore bank accounts were opened in the State of which 55.0 per cent were from rural/semi-urban areas

### Agriculture & allied activities

1.15 The State received 116.8 per cent of the normal rainfall during monsoon 2024. In the State, 203 talukas received excess rainfall, 68 received normal rainfall and 84 received deficient rainfall.

1.16 Average size of operational holding in the State as per provisional figures of Agriculture Census 2021-22 is 1.23 ha as against 4.28 ha during Agriculture Census 1970-71. According to provisional figures of Agriculture Census 2021-22, the total area of small & marginal operational holdings (upto 2.0 ha) constituted 54.5 per cent of the total area of operational holdings whereas number of small & marginal operational holdings constituted 84.5 per cent of the total number of operational holdings.

1.17 During *kharif* season of 2024-25, sowing was completed on 157.59 lakh ha area. The production of cereals, pulses, oilseeds and cotton is expected to increase by 49.2 per cent, 48.1 per cent, 26.9 per cent and 10.8 per cent respectively, while production of sugarcane is expected to decrease by 6.6 per cent over the previous year.

1.18 During *rabi* season of 2024-25, sowing was completed on 62.81 lakh ha area. The production of cereals & pulses is expected to increase by 23 per cent & 25 per cent respectively while, production of oilseeds is expected to decrease by 22.7 per cent over the previous year.

1.19 During 2023-24 area under horticulture crops is expected to be 21.74 lakh ha and production is expected to be 326.88 lakh MT.

1.20 Irrigation potential created upto June, 2023 by major, medium and minor irrigation (State sector) projects was 56.33 lakh ha. During 2023-24, actual irrigated area (Provisional) was 39.27 lakh ha.

1.21 As on 15<sup>th</sup> October, 2023 live storage in the major, medium & minor irrigation (State sector) reservoirs taken together was 32,596 million cubic metres, which was 74.5 per cent of the total storage capacity.

1.22 During 2024-25 upto September crop loans of ₹ 40,778 crore and agricultural term loans of ₹ 68,722 crore were disbursed through Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and District Central Co-operative Banks.

1.23 Compensation for loss due to untimely rains and hailstorms between January to May, 2024 was sanctioned for maximum three ha area. Compensation of ₹ 797.94 crore was sanctioned to 4.95 lakh farmers for 2.88 lakh ha affected area. Similarly, compensation for loss due to heavy rainfall and flood between June to September, 2024 was sanctioned for maximum three ha area. A compensation of ₹ 1,470.92 crore was sanctioned to 50.36 lakh farmers for 37.67 lakh ha affected area.

1.24 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.

1.25 During 2023-24, the average daily collection of milk by co-operative dairies was 42.32 lakh litre and During 2022-23, it was 38.45 lakh litre.

1.26 During 2023-24, marine and inland fish production was 4.35 lakh MT and 2.65 lakh MT respectively. During 2022-23, it was 4.46 lakh MT and 1.44 lakh MT respectively.

1.27 The forest area of the State at the end of March, 2024 was 20.1 per cent of the geographical area.

1.28 As per the India State Forest Report, 2023 the State ranks first at national level with tree cover of 14,525 sq km (4.7 per cent of the geographical area)

As per Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2024, During 2023-24,

- The State ranks third in the country in meat production with 11.3 per cent share
- Per capita availability of meat in the State 9.1 kg per annum as against 7.4 kg per annum at national level
- The State ranks fifth in the country in milk production with 6.7 per cent share
- Per capita availability of milk in the State 347 gram per day as against 471 grams per day at national level
- The State ranks 7th in the country in egg production with 5.5 per cent share
- Per capita availability of eggs in the State is 62 eggs per annum as against 103 eggs per annum at national level

## Industry and Co-operation

1.29 In the State total number of MSMEs registered on Udyam registration portal upto December, 2024 were 46.74 lakh (45.03 lakh micro, 1.53 lakh small and 0.18 lakh medium) with 201.67 lakh total employment therein.

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

1.31 As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024, there were about 2.22 lakh co-operative societies, with about 6 crore members. Of these, 9.4 per cent were primary agricultural credit societies, 9.5 per cent were non-agricultural credit societies, 11.5 per cent

were agro processing societies, 56.6 per cent were housing societies, 5.1 per cent were labour contract societies and 7.9 per cent were engaged in other activities.

- During 2023-24, exports from the State contributed 15.4 per cent in the total exports from India
- As on 23rd January, 2025 the State has the highest share (24 per cent) in the startups recognised by GoI at all India level
- During October, 2019-September, 2024 Maharashtra has remained at the top position in FDI inflows in India with 31 per cent share

- 'Maharashtra Logistics Policy 2024' has been declared with an aim to make Maharashtra a global logistics hub by modernising the State's logistic sector
- 'Maharashtra Tourism Policy 2024' has been declared which focuses on transforming Maharashtra into preferred, sustainable and globally recognised tourist destination
- 'Maharashtra State Export Promotion Policy 2023' is being implemented with a vision to achieve economic growth and generate employment opportunities
- 'New IT and ITeS Policy of Maharashtra State 2023' is being implemented in the State for the balanced development of Information Technology all over the State
- 'Integrated and Sustainable Textile Policy 2023-2028' is being implemented in the State with an objective to evolve the textile industry of the State

## Infrastructure

1.32 As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024, total installed capacity of electricity generation in the State was 38,601 Mega Watt (MW) of which share of thermal, renewable, hydro and natural gas was 52.8 per cent, 32.0 per cent, 7.9 per cent and 7.3 per cent respectively.

1.33 During 2023-24, the total electricity generated in the State was 1,43,746 Million Units (MU) along with this electricity received from central sector was 45,725 MU and total consumption of electricity was 1,62,054 MU.

1.34 During 2023-24, the average peak demand for electricity was 23,105 MW and supply at that time was 23,811 MW.

1.35 During 2023-24, transmission losses of MAHATRANSCO were 3.27 per cent, whereas for 2024-25 upto November, it was 3.37 per cent. The distribution losses and 'Aggregate Technical & Commercial' (AT & C) losses of MAHADISCOM for 2023-24 were 15.8 per cent and 19.3 per cent respectively.

- Total installed capacity in the State increased from 31,291 MW in 2014-15 to 38,601 MW in 2023-24 with growth rate of 23.4 per cent
- Electricity generated in the State increased from 1,03,779 MU in 2014-15 to 1,43,746 MU in 2023-24 with growth rate of 38.5 per cent
- Electricity consumption in the State increased from 1,12,855 MU in 2014-15 to 1,62,054 MU in 2023-24 growth rate of 43.6 per cent

- Total installed capacity of renewable energy in the State increased from 6,717 MW in 2014-15 to 12,355 MW in 2023-24 with growth rate of 83.9 per cent.
- Share of installed capacity of solar energy in installed capacity of renewable energy has increased from 4.9 per cent to 31.7 per cent during this period

1.36 At the end of March, 2024, the total road length in the State maintained by National Highways Authority of India, PWD and ZP was about 3.28 lakh km.

1.37 The total number of vehicles on road in the State as on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2025 was 488 lakh (149 vehicles per km road length) as against 458 lakh (141 vehicles per km road length) on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2024.

1.38 Number of Battery Electric Vehicles registered in the State upto December, 2024 was 6,44,779 as against 3,94,337 upto December, 2023.

1.39 During 2024-25 upto December, Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) has on an average effectively operated on an average 15,560 buses per day and carried 58.69 lakh passengers per day.

1.40 During 2023-24, total cargo traffic handled by major and non-major ports in the State was 2,299.49 lakh MT as against 2,187.25 lakh MT during 2022-23.

1.41 During 2023-24, the passenger traffic from domestic and international airports in the State was 524.70 lakh and 146.03 lakh respectively, whereas the corresponding figures for 2022-23 were 446.98 lakh and 114.13 lakh respectively.

1.42 During 2023-24, domestic and international cargo handled by airports in the State was 2.79 lakh MT and 5.92 lakh MT respectively. The corresponding figures for 2022-23 were 2.87 lakh MT and 5.40 lakh MT respectively.

➤ Mumbai Metro Rail Project

- Metro Line 1 (Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar) (11.40 km length): During 2024-25, an average number of passengers travelled per day is 5.0 lakh
- Metro Line 2A (Dahisar-D.N. Nagar) (18.6 km length) and Metro Line 7 (Andheri (E)-Dahisar (E)) (16.5 km length): During 2024-25, an average number of passengers travelled per day is 1.52 lakh
- Metro Line 3 (Coloba-Bandra SEEPZ) (12.69 km length) - Phase I Aarey to BKC opened for traffic from October, 2024: During 2024-25, an average number of passengers travelled per day is 21,693

➤ Pune Metro Rail Project (Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation to Swargate of Corridor I and Vanaz to Ramwadi of Corridor II) (33.28 km length): During 2024-25, an average number of passengers travelled per day is 1.20 lakh

➤ Nagpur Metro Rail Project: (40.02 km length): During 2024-25, an average number of passengers travelled is around 90,000 per day

➤ Navi Mumbai Metro (CBD Belapur to Pendhar) (11.10 km length): During 2024-25, an average number of passengers travelled is around 13,613 per day.

1.43 At the end of September, 2024 the internet subscriber base in the State was 11.06 crore and Cell phone connections were 12.56 crore. Also 17,552 public Wi-Fi hotspot and 38,717 access points available in the State.

- Nagpur to Igatpuri (about 625 km) part of *Hindu Hruday Samrat Balasaheb Thackeray Maharashtra Samruddhi Mahamarg* (about 701 km) has been opened to traffic
- The southbound traffic lane from Bandra Worli Sea Link to Princess street flyover and the northbound traffic lane from Marine Drive to Bandra Worli Sea Link of Mumbai Coastal Road Project (South) is opened to traffic from January, 2025

## Social sector

1.44 In the State, as on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2023, number of primary schools (class I to VIII) were 1,04,499 with total enrolment of 146.0 lakh and number of secondary & higher secondary schools (class IX to XII) were 28,986 with total enrolment of 63.7 lakh.

- As on 30<sup>th</sup> September 2023, Gender Parity Index is
  - 0.92 for Primary education,
  - 0.88 for Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary education each
- As per All-India Survey of Higher Education 2022-23, Gender Parity Index for higher education is 0.83

1.45 As per All-India Survey of Higher Education 2022-23, there were 78 universities, 5,725 colleges and 2,182 stand-alone institutions in the State with 46.21 lakh enrolment therein.

- During 2020,
  - Crude Birth Rate was 15
  - Crude Death Rate was 5.5
  - Infant Mortality Rate was 16
  - Neo-Natal Mortality Rate was 11
  - Under-Five Mortality Rate was 18
  - Total Fertility Rate was 1.5
- Maternal Mortality Ratio during 2018-20 was 33

1.46 Under Integrated *Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana* and *Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana*, about 8.45 lakh surgeries & therapies were carried out and expenditure of ₹ 1,143.26 crore was incurred during 2024-25 upto December.

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

1.48 During December, 2024, about 3.24 per cent children (age 0-5 years) were Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and 0.72 per cent were Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). During March 2024, the corresponding figures were 3.92 per cent and 1.21 per cent respectively.

- The State has launched *Mukhyamantri majhi ladki bahin yojana* in June, 2024 with the objectives to promote rehabilitation, economic development & empowerment of women & girls in the age group 21 to 65 years
- Under this scheme ₹ 17,505.90 crore financial assistances provided to 2.38 crore beneficiary women upto December, 2024

1.49 The share of Gender budget in total State budget is 3.1 per cent in 2023-24 and 3.3 per cent in 2024-25 & the share of Child budget in total State budget is 12.1 per cent in 2023-24 and 12.5 per cent in 2024-25.

1.50 Under *Jal Jeevan* Mission upto January, 2025, Functional Household Tap Connections were provided to 88 per cent households, 98.8 per cent schools, 81.3 per cent *Grampanchayat* Buildings, 83.5 per cent Health Centres & 98.3 per cent Anganwadi.

1.51 Under *Swachh Bharat* Mission (Urban), 29 cities have been declared as ODF, 89 cities as ODF+, 264 cities as ODF++ and 21 cities as Water + upto December, 2024.

1.52 Every day on an average 24,111 MT solid waste is generated in the urban areas of the State of which 99.3 per cent is collected door-to-door. About 99.5 per cent of the collected solid waste is segregated in wet & dry form and about 88 per cent waste is processed.

1.53 During 2023-24, total 4.27 lakh MT plastic waste was generated of which 3.33 lakh MT plastic waste was disposed.

1.54 During 2023-24, MPCB has authorised 226 industries for dismantling and recycling of e-waste having environment friendly technology with total capacity of 3,77,369 MT per year.

\* \* \* \* \*





# Population





## 2. POPULATION

2.1 Population census is the ‘Census for public welfare’, which collects a wide range of data, pertaining to the population count, its composition and other demographic features at grass root level. This information is vital to guide and shape the future course of the nation.

2.2 As per the Population Census 2011, the State population was 11.24 crore which was 9.3 per cent of the total population of India. Maharashtra is the second largest State in the country in terms of size of population after Uttar Pradesh.

### Projected Population

2.3 Population projection is a scientific attempt to peep into the future population scenario, conditioned by certain assumptions using past data. The ‘Report of the technical group on population projections November, 2019’ published by the National Commission on Population, GoI, provides population projections upto the year 2036. As per the report the projected population of the State as on 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2021 was 12.44 crore and as on 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2025 is 12.83 crore. Population of Maharashtra and All India is given in Table 2.1.

**Table 2.1 Population of Maharashtra and All India**

		(Crore)							
Sector	Sex	Maharashtra				All India			
		Census 2011	Projected Population <sup>#</sup>			Census 2011	Projected Population <sup>#</sup>		
			2021	2024	2025		2021	2024	2025
Rural	Male	3.15	3.33	3.36	3.37	42.78	45.53	45.98	46.12
	Female	3.00	3.14	3.16	3.17	40.60	43.61	44.20	44.39
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6.16</b>	<b>6.47</b>	<b>6.52</b>	<b>6.54</b>	<b>83.37</b>	<b>89.14</b>	<b>90.18</b>	<b>90.50</b>
Urban	Male	2.67	3.14	3.27	3.31	19.55	24.36	25.76	26.23
	Female	2.41	2.83	2.95	2.99	18.16	22.63	23.93	24.37
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5.08</b>	<b>5.97</b>	<b>6.22</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>37.71</b>	<b>46.99</b>	<b>49.68</b>	<b>50.60</b>
Total	Male	5.82	6.47	6.63	6.68	62.33	69.90	71.73	72.35
	Female	5.41	5.97	6.11	6.16	58.76	66.24	68.13	68.75
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11.24</b>	<b>12.44</b>	<b>12.74</b>	<b>12.83</b>	<b>121.09</b>	<b>136.13</b>	<b>139.86</b>	<b>141.10</b>

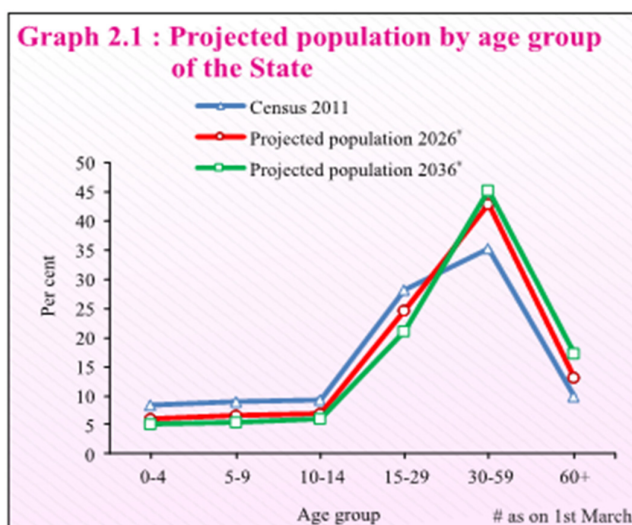
Note : Figures may not add up due to rounding

# as on 1<sup>st</sup> March

Source : 1) Office of Registrar General of India

2) Report of the technical group on population projections November, 2019, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GoI

2.3.1 Population of the State by age group and sex is given in Table 2.2. Female count is higher than male for age group 60+ in Population Census 2011 and in projected population for the year 2021 & 2026.



**Table 2.2 Population of the State by age group and sex**

(Crore)

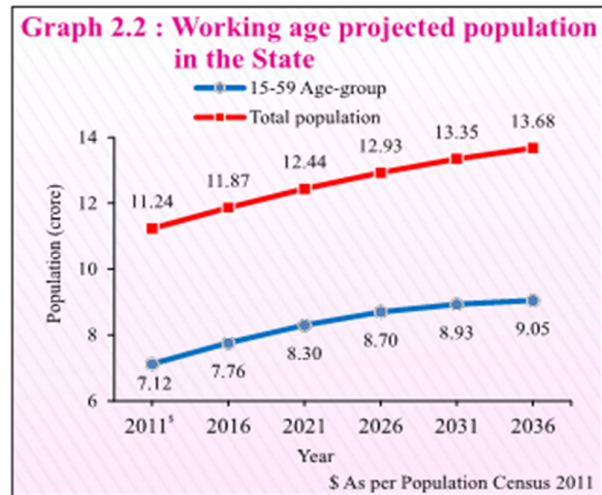
Age-group	Census 2011			Projected population 2021 <sup>#</sup>			Projected population 2026 <sup>#</sup>		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
0-4	0.50	0.45	0.95	0.45	0.39	0.84	0.42	0.37	0.79
5-9	0.53	0.47	1.00	0.47	0.41	0.88	0.46	0.40	0.85
10-14	0.56	0.49	1.05	0.51	0.46	0.97	0.48	0.41	0.89
15-29	1.67	1.50	3.17	1.72	1.53	3.25	1.67	1.49	3.16
30-59	2.04	1.91	3.95	2.62	2.43	5.05	2.88	2.66	5.54
60+	0.53	0.58	1.12	0.70	0.75	1.45	0.82	0.88	1.70
<b>All</b>	<b>5.82</b>	<b>5.41</b>	<b>11.24</b>	<b>6.47</b>	<b>5.97</b>	<b>12.44</b>	<b>6.73</b>	<b>6.20</b>	<b>12.93</b>

Source : 1) Office of Registrar General of India

# as on 1<sup>st</sup> March

2) Report of the technical group on population projections November, 2019, Ministry of Health &amp; Family Welfare, GoI

2.3.2 The working age population plays a crucial role in determining the size of labour force. As per the projection, working age population (age 15-59 years) in the State shows continuously increasing trend and is expected to be 8.70 crore in the year 2026. Projected population characteristics of the State are given in Table 2.3.

**Table 2.3 Projected population characteristics of the State**As on 1<sup>st</sup> March

Year	Population by broad age-group (Crore)				Proportion (per cent)			Median age (years)	Dependency Ratio (per cent)		
	0-14	15-59	60+	Total	0-14	15-59	60+		Young (0-14)	Old (60+)	Total
2011 <sup>s</sup>	3.00	7.12	1.12	11.24	26.7	63.3	10.0	27.3 <sup>ss</sup>	42.2	15.7	57.9
2016	2.84	7.76	1.27	11.87	23.9	65.4	10.7	29.2	36.6	16.4	53.0
2021	2.69	8.30	1.45	12.44	21.6	66.7	11.7	31.3	32.5	17.5	50.0
2026	2.53	8.70	1.70	12.93	19.6	67.3	13.1	33.4	29.1	19.5	48.6
2031	2.42	8.93	2.00	13.35	18.1	66.9	15.0	35.6	27.0	22.4	49.4
2036	2.28	9.05	2.34	13.68	16.7	66.2	17.1	37.7	25.2	25.8	51.0

Note : Figures may not add up due to rounding

\$ as per Population Census 2011

\$\$ Projected as on 1<sup>st</sup> March

Source : 1) Office of Registrar General of India

2) Report of the technical group on population projections November, 2019, Ministry of Health &amp; Family Welfare, GoI

2.3.3 The dependency ratio is a demographic indicator that measures proportion of dependent population (age 0-14 years & age 60 years and above) on working age population (age 15-59 years). The ratio highlights the potential dependency burden on working age population and indicates the shifts in dependency.

2.3.4 As per the projected population, due to declining fertility from year 2011 to 2026, the proportion of population aged under 15 years is expected to decline from 26.7 to 19.6 per cent. However the proportion of the age group 15-59 years and the 60 years & above is expected to increase considerably. With the declining fertility and increase in life expectancy, the proportion of

population in 60 years & above is expected to increase from 10.0 per cent in the year 2011 to 13.1 per cent in the year 2026. The proportion of population in the working age group is expected to rise from 63.3 per cent in the year 2011 to 67.3 per cent in the year 2026. Projected demographic indicators of the State are given in Table 2.4.

**Table 2.4 Projected demographic indicators of the State**

Indicator	2011-15	2016-20	2021-25	2026-30	2031-35
Population growth rate	11.0	9.4	7.7	6.3	4.9
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	15.2	13.9	12.4	11.4	10.4
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.6	8.0
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	25	23	21	19	18
Under-5 mortality rate (UFMR)	27	25	23	21	19
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	1.77	1.67	1.56	1.52	1.51
Life expectancy of males	70.3	71.1	71.9	72.7	73.2
Life expectancy of females	73.9	74.9	75.9	76.7	77.5

Source : Report of the technical group on population projections November, 2019, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GoI

2.4 Selected population characteristic of Maharashtra and All India (as per Census 2011) are given in Table 2.5.

**Table 2.5 Selected population characteristic of Maharashtra and All India (as per Census 2011)**

Characteristic	Maharashtra					All India				
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female
Number of households (Crore)	1.32	1.12	2.44	-	-	16.86	8.09	24.95	-	-
Average household size	4.7	4.5	4.6	-	-	4.9	4.7	4.9	-	-
Population (Crore)										
Total	6.16	5.08	11.24	5.82	5.41	83.37	37.71	121.09	62.33	58.76
Scheduled Caste	0.75	0.58	1.33	0.68	0.65	15.39	4.75	20.14	10.35	9.78
Scheduled Tribe	0.90	0.15	1.05	0.53	0.52	9.41	1.05	10.45	5.25	5.20
Disabled population	0.17	0.13	0.30	0.17	0.13	1.86	0.82	2.68	1.50	1.18
Main worker	2.65	1.73	4.38	3.00	1.38	24.59	11.67	36.26	27.32	8.94
Marginal Worker	0.41	0.15	0.57	0.26	0.30	10.29	1.64	11.93	5.87	6.06
Urban population (per cent)	-	-	45.2	23.8	21.5	-	-	31.1	16.1	15.0
Population density (per sq. km.)	206	5,588	365	-	-	279	3,685	382	-	-
Decadal growth rate (per cent)	-	-	16.0	-	-	-	-	17.7	-	-
Sex ratio	952	903	929	-	-	949	929	943	-	-
Child sex ratio (age 0 to 6 years)	890	899	894	-	-	923	905	918	-	-
Literacy rate (per cent)	77.0	88.7	82.3	88.4	75.9	67.8	84.1	73.0	80.9	64.6
Work participation rate										
All	49.8	36.9	44.0	56.0	31.1	41.8	35.3	39.8	53.3	25.5
Age (15-29 years)	55.8	38.4	47.5	59.8	33.8	49.7	35.6	45.0	59.3	29.7
Age (15-59 years)	71.3	51.4	61.8	78.8	43.4	63.0	49.5	58.5	78.4	37.4

Note : Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source : Office of Registrar General of India

\* \* \* \* \*

## ANNEXURE 2.1

## POPULATION OF MAHARASHTRA AND INDIA AS PER CENSUSES

Census Year	Population (crore)		Decennial growth rate (per cent)		Literacy rate (per cent) <sup>££</sup>	
	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 <sup>@</sup>	24.5	25.0	55.8	43.6 <sup>§</sup>
1991	7.89	84.64 <sup>£</sup>	25.7	23.9 <sup>£</sup>	64.9	52.2 <sup>@@</sup>
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

<sup>@</sup> Including projected population of Assam

<sup>£</sup> Including projected population of Jammu & Kashmir.

<sup>££</sup> 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.

<sup>§</sup> Literacy rate excludes Assam

<sup>@@</sup> Literacy rate excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

Source : Office of Registrar General of India

## ANNEXURE 2.2

## RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION IN THE STATE BASED ON CENSUSES

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

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

Source - Office of Registrar General of India





3

# State Income







### 3. STATE INCOME

3.1 The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is one of the most important macro-economic aggregate to measure the nation's total economic activity. Analysis of estimates of GDP over a period of time helps in revealing the extent and direction of the changes in the levels of economic development. Analysis of GDP at aggregate and disaggregated levels helps to identify structural changes taking place in the economy along with its growth drivers, which helps government in formulating policies for overall economic growth and development.

3.2 After COVID year 2020-21, a growth of over seven per cent has been observed for four consecutive years in the State economy. The State economy is expected to move swiftly in post pandemic era, with expected real GSDP in 2024-25 being almost 25 per cent higher than in 2019-20. Alongwith expected increase in 'Net product taxes' and stable growth in 'Services' sector in financial year 2023-24 and 2024-25, the State economy is expected to be in a position to carry forward the momentum that was built in first two years post-COVID era.

3.3 In the current series (Base year 2011-12), sectorwise estimates of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) are compiled at basic prices and Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is estimated at market prices. The estimates of GSDP at current prices are termed as nominal GSDP and at constant prices as real GSDP.

#### Advance estimates (2024-25)

3.4 As per the advance estimates of 2024-25, the State economy is expected to grow at 7.3 per cent over 2023-24 whereas Indian economy is expected to grow at 6.5 per cent. The nominal GSDP is estimated at ₹ 45,31,518 crore and the real GSDP (Base year 2011-12) is estimated at ₹ 26,12,263 crore. As per the advance estimates, real GSVA of 'Agriculture & allied activities', 'Industry' and 'Services' sector is expected to grow at 8.7 per cent, 4.9 per cent and 7.8 per cent respectively.

3.4.1 As per the second advance estimates for 2024-25 released by National Statistical Office, GoI, the nominal GDP is estimated at ₹ 3,31,03,215 crore, whereas the real GDP (Base year 2011-12) is estimated at ₹ 1,87,95,095 crore. The real GVA of 'Agriculture & allied activities', 'Industry' and 'Services' sector is expected to grow at 4.6 per cent, 5.6 per cent and 7.3 per cent respectively. The growth rates of GSVA/GVA and GSDP/GDP for 2024-25 are given in Table 3.1.

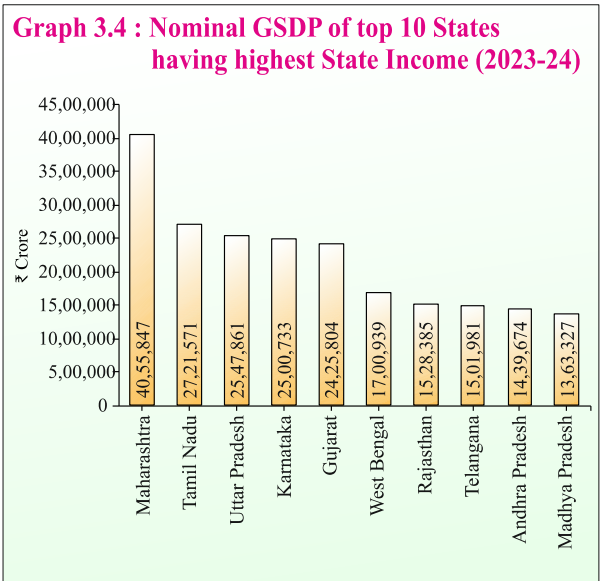
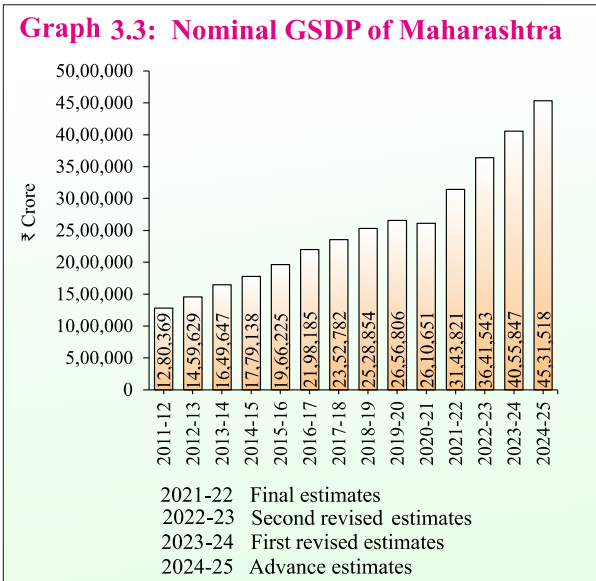
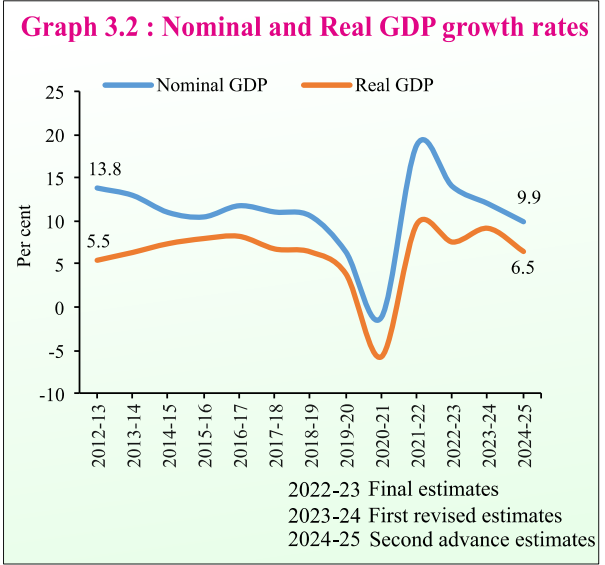
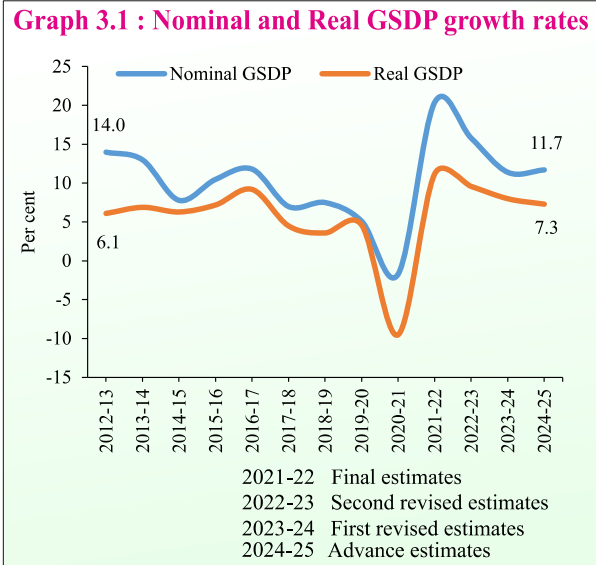
**Table 3.1 Growth rates of GSVA/GVA and GSDP/GDP for 2024-25**

Sector	(per cent)	
	Growth rate at constant prices	
	Maharashtra	All-India
<b>Agriculture &amp; allied activities (Agriculture<sup>#</sup>, Forestry &amp; Fishing)</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Industry</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>
i) Mining & Quarrying	3.6	2.8
ii) Manufacturing	4.2	4.3
iii) Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	6.5	6.0
iv) Construction	6.8	8.6
<b>Services</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>
i) Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	5.5	6.4
ii) Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	8.2	7.2
iii) Public Administration, Defence & Other Services	9.4	8.8
<b>GSVA/GVA</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>
<b>GSDP/GDP</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>

Source: 1) Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM

# includes Crops and Livestock

2) Second advance estimates released as per Press note of National Statistical Office, GoI dated 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2025



## State Economy

### GSDP (2023-24)

3.5 As per the first revised estimates, nominal GSDP of 2023-24 is estimated at ₹ 40,55,847 crore. The real GSDP is estimated at ₹ 24,35,259 crore with expected growth of 8.0 per cent over 2022-23.

3.5.1 The real GSVA of ‘Agriculture & allied activities’ sector is expected to grow at 3.3 per cent during 2023-24. The ‘Industry’ sector is expected to grow at 6.2 per cent and ‘Services’ sector is expected to grow at 8.3 per cent over the previous year.

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

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

Particulars	Growth rates at constant prices (Base year 2011-12)							
	2012-13	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 <sup>#</sup>	2022-23 <sup>++</sup>	2023-24 <sup>+</sup>
<b>Agriculture &amp; allied activities sector</b>	<b>(-0.4)</b>	<b>(-0.7)</b>	<b>(-2.1)</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>
i) Crops	(-1.8)	(-5.1)	(-7.6)	7.6	15.2	3.5	1.9	0.3
ii) Livestock	3.8	8.5	7.8	4.4	10.5	4.1	4.6	7.0
iii) Forestry & Logging	0.8	9.3	8.6	16.4	1.1	4.9	4.3	7.6
iv) Fishing & Aquaculture	0.9	(-11.5)	(-10.6)	7.8	(-6.4)	13.2	3.8	20.0
<b>Industry sector</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>(-5.3)</b>	<b>(-5.2)</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>
i) Mining & Quarrying	4.2	7.1	3.8	(-3.0)	0.7	2.1	5.8	2.9
ii) Manufacturing	8.2	2.6	0.5	(-7.5)	(-6.5)	11.0	(-1.5)	6.8
iii) Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	5.1	10.7	1.1	(-2.1)	(-3.8)	11.6	13.5	8.1
iv) Construction	(-3.8)	2.0	3.8	0.4	(-4.9)	31.2	10.4	5.7
<b>Services sector</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>(-13.4)</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>
i) Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	9.6	7.1	10.6	6.2	(-25.8)	20.5	11.4	5.6
ii) Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	8.3	4.5	3.7	10.3	(-5.4)	9.4	12.2	8.6
iii) Public administration, Defence & Other Services	6.3	7.8	4.4	20.3	(-18.0)	9.2	17.5	11.1
<b>GSVA</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>(-8.4)</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>GSDP</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>(-9.5)</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>

# Final estimates

++ Second revised estimates

+First revised estimates

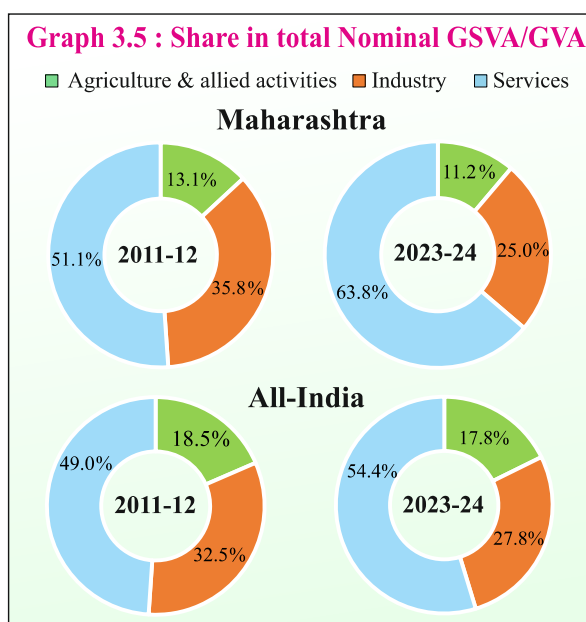
Note: Sectorwise growth rates are based on GSVA whereas the growth rate of the State economy is based on GSDP

Source: Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics, GoM

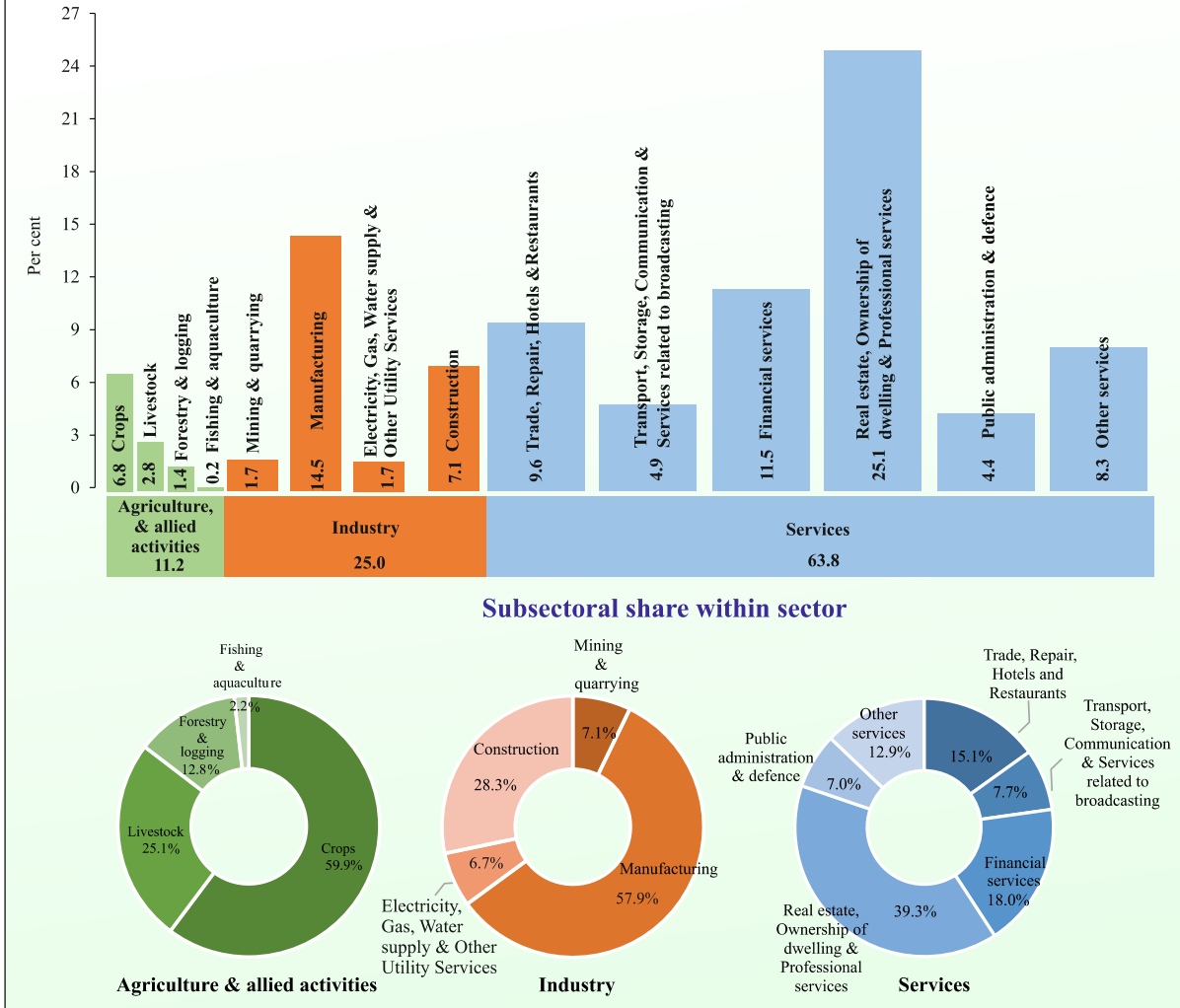
**Sectoral share in the current series**

3.6 In the current series during 2011-12 to 2023-24, share of the State's nominal GSDP in All-India nominal GDP remained around 13 to 15 per cent. Share of the State's nominal GSDP in All-India nominal GDP during 2023-24 is highest (13.5 per cent), followed by Tamil Nadu (9.0 per cent).

3.6.1 During 2011-12 to 2023-24, share of 'Services' sector is highest, followed by 'Industry' and 'Agriculture & allied activities' in nominal GSVA of the State. As per first revised estimates of 2023-24, share of 'Agriculture & allied activities', 'Industry' and 'Services' sector is 11.2 per cent, 25.0 per cent and 63.8 per cent respectively. During 2011-12, the corresponding share was 13.1 per cent, 35.8 per cent and 51.1 per cent respectively.



**Graph 3.6 : Sectorwise share in total nominal GSVA (2023-24)**



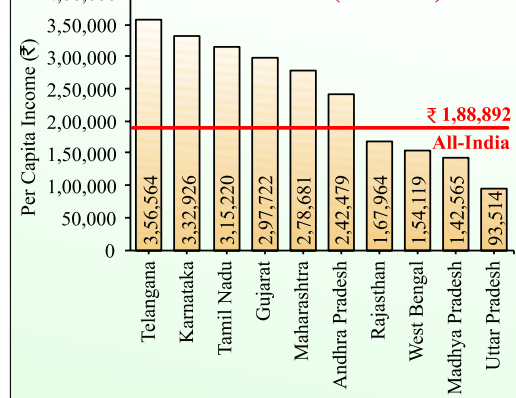
**State Income (2023-24)**

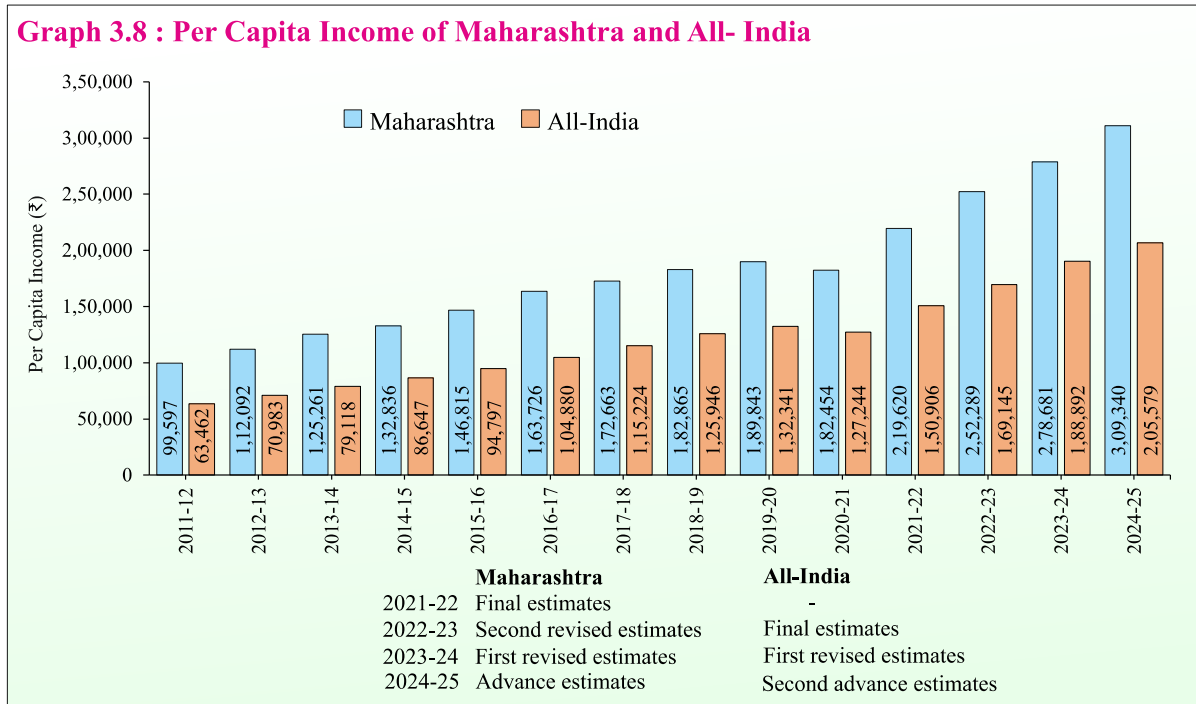
3.7 As per the first revised estimates, nominal State Income (Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices) is estimated at ₹ 35,37,968 crore in 2023-24, whereas as per the second revised estimates, nominal State Income is estimated at ₹ 31,78,318 crore in 2022-23.

3.7.1 As per the first revised estimates, Per Capita State Income is estimated at ₹ 2,78,681 during 2023-24 as against ₹ 2,52,289 during 2022-23.

3.7.2 As per the first revised estimates, the real State Income (NSDP at constant prices (Base year 2011-12)) in 2023-24 is estimated at ₹ 21,07,597 crore, showing an increase of 7.9 per cent over the previous year. Details of Nominal NSDP and real NSDP are given in Annexure 3.3 and Annexure 3.4 respectively.

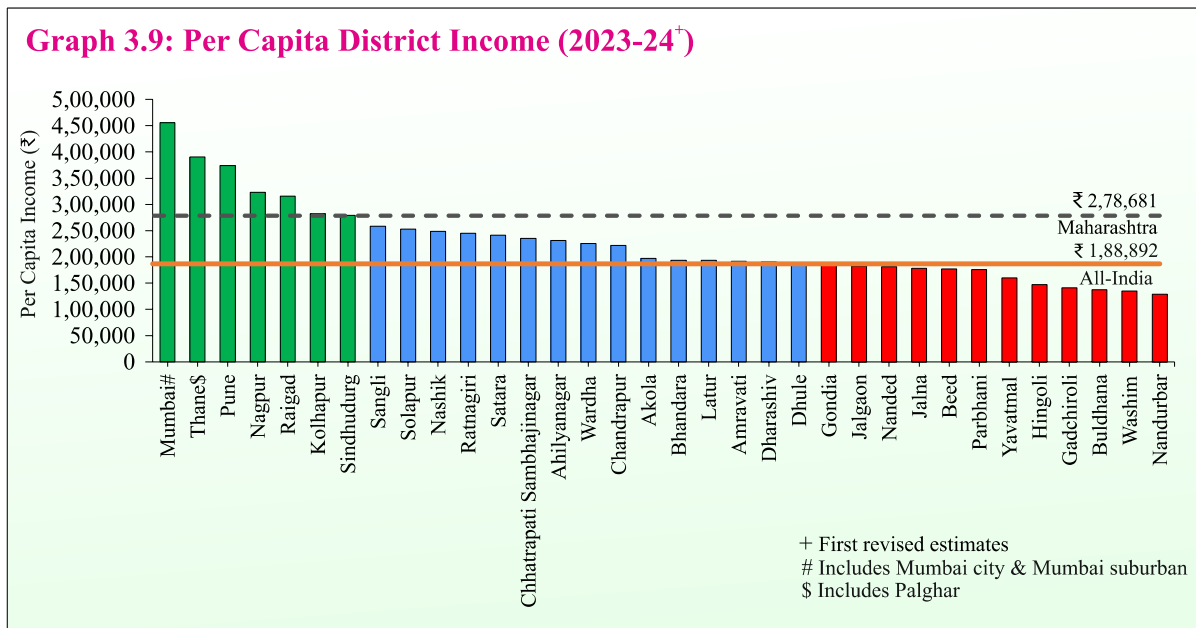
**Graph 3.7 : Per Capita Income of top 10 states having highest State Income (2023-24)**



**Graph 3.8 : Per Capita Income of Maharashtra and All- India**

## District Income

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

**Graph 3.9: Per Capita District Income (2023-24)<sup>+</sup>**

## Indian Economy

### GDP (2023-24)

3.9 As per the first revised estimates, nominal GDP for 2023-24 is expected to be ₹ 3,01,22,956 crore whereas real GDP is expected to be ₹ 1,76,50,591 crore. The real GDP for 2023-24 is expected to grow at 9.2 per cent. Real GVA of 'Agriculture & allied activities', 'Industry' and 'Services' sector is expected to grow at 2.7 per cent, 10.8 per cent and 9.0 per cent respectively. Annual growth rates of sectorwise GVA and GDP are given in Table 3.3. Details of Nominal GDP and real GDP are given in Annexure 3.5 and Annexure 3.6 respectively.

**Table 3.3 Annual growth rates of sectorwise GVA and GDP**

Particulars	(per cent)							
	Growth rates at constant prices (Base year 2011-12)							
	2012-13	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 <sup>#</sup>	2023-24 <sup>+</sup>
<b>Agriculture &amp; allied activities sector</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>
i) Crops	0.2	5.4	(-2.4)	5.7	2.6	3.2	7.5	0.9
ii) Livestock	5.2	7.9	8.7	7.5	6.2	6.4	5.0	5.4
iii) Forestry & Logging	0.2	5.4	7.6	6.1	5.8	0.6	1.3	1.6
iv) Fishing & Aquaculture	4.9	15.2	8.5	4.5	3.8	13.7	8.2	5.9
<b>Industry sector</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>(-1.4)</b>	<b>(-0.4)</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>10.8</b>
i) Mining & Quarrying	0.6	(-5.6)	(-0.8)	(-3.0)	(-8.2)	6.3	3.4	3.2
ii) Manufacturing	5.5	7.5	5.4	(-3.0)	3.1	10.0	(-1.7)	12.3
iii) Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	2.7	10.6	7.9	2.3	(-4.2)	10.3	10.8	8.6
iv) Construction	0.3	5.2	6.5	1.6	(-4.6)	19.9	9.1	10.4
<b>Services sector</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>(-8.4)</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>9.0</b>
i) Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	9.8	10.3	7.2	6.0	(-19.9)	15.2	12.3	7.5
ii) Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	9.7	1.8	7.0	6.8	1.9	5.7	10.8	10.3
iii) Public Administration, Defence & Other Services	4.3	8.3	7.5	6.6	(-7.6)	7.5	6.7	8.8
<b>GVA</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>(-4.1)</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>8.6</b>
<b>GDP</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>(-5.8)</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>9.2</b>

<sup>#</sup> Final estimates

<sup>+</sup> First revised estimates

Source: National Statistical Office, GoI

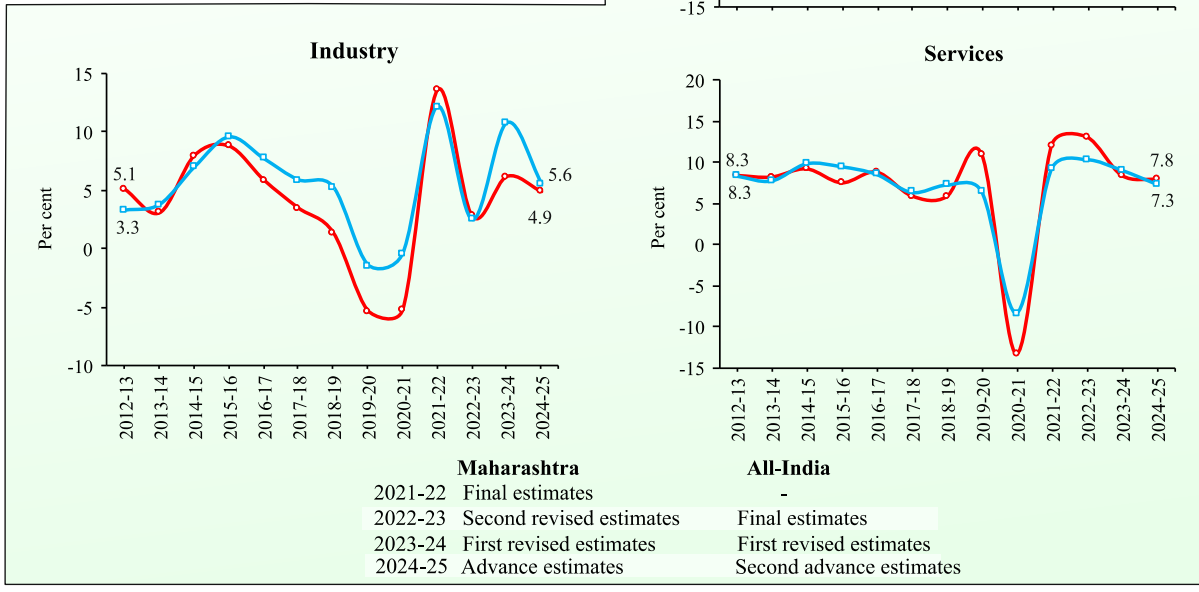
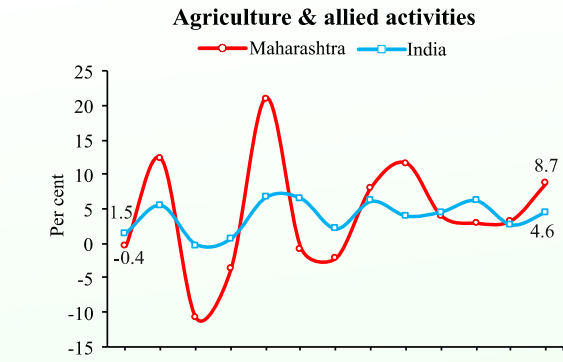
### National Income (2023-24)

3.10 Nominal Gross National Income (GNI) for 2023-24 is estimated at ₹ 2,97,10,786 crore with an increase of 12.0 per cent over the previous year. Nominal Net National Income (NNI) for 2023-24 is estimated at ₹ 2,63,50,374 crore with an increase of 12.7 per cent over the previous year. Real GNI is estimated at ₹ 1,74,04,638 crore with an increase of 9.2 per cent over the previous year

and real NNI for 2023-24 is estimated at ₹ 1,51,75,671 crore with an increase of 9.6 per cent over the previous year. Details of nominal NDP and real NDP are given in Annexure 3.7 and Annexure 3.8 respectively.

3.10.1 The Per Capita National Income in 2023-24 is estimated at ₹ 1,88,892 as against ₹ 1,69,145 in 2022-23.

**Graph 3.10 : GSV/GVA growth rates**



\* \* \* \* \*

## ANNEXURE 3.1

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

(₹ Crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 <sup>#</sup>	2022-23 <sup>++</sup>	2023-24 <sup>+</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	1,01,930	1,41,231	1,30,911	1,64,028	1,81,751	2,25,771	2,23,653	2,38,759
2	Livestock	28,557	57,744	60,251	65,458	76,980	82,765	89,498	1,00,027
3	Forestry & Logging	16,601	28,264	33,448	40,052	40,697	47,979	55,626	51,075
4	Fishing & aquaculture	2,939	6,278	5,429	5,964	6,300	6,974	7,829	8,710
<b>5</b>	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities (Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)</b>	<b>1,50,027</b>	<b>2,33,518</b>	<b>2,30,040</b>	<b>2,75,502</b>	<b>3,05,728</b>	<b>3,63,490</b>	<b>3,76,606</b>	<b>3,98,571</b>
		(13.1)	(11.3)	(10.4)	(11.7)	(13.1)	(13.0)	(11.8)	(11.2)
6	Mining & Quarrying	56,493	61,763	65,344	62,444	58,520	62,788	58,356	62,660
<b>7</b>	<b>Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 5+6)</b>	<b>2,06,520</b>	<b>2,95,281</b>	<b>2,95,383</b>	<b>3,37,945</b>	<b>3,64,248</b>	<b>4,26,278</b>	<b>4,34,962</b>	<b>4,61,231</b>
8	Manufacturing	2,46,032	4,03,724	4,00,686	3,52,022	3,79,847	4,70,571	4,92,926	5,13,393
9	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	26,805	53,203	56,090	54,974	54,689	60,396	50,902	59,354
10	Construction	80,552	1,18,099	1,34,679	1,37,369	1,37,361	1,89,328	2,27,000	2,51,211
<b>11</b>	<b>Secondary Sector (Sub-Total - 8+9+10)</b>	<b>3,53,389</b>	<b>5,75,026</b>	<b>5,91,455</b>	<b>5,44,365</b>	<b>5,71,897</b>	<b>7,20,295</b>	<b>7,70,828</b>	<b>8,23,958</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Industry (Sub-Total - 6 + 11)</b>	<b>4,09,882</b>	<b>6,36,789</b>	<b>6,56,799</b>	<b>6,06,809</b>	<b>6,30,418</b>	<b>7,83,083</b>	<b>8,29,184</b>	<b>8,86,618</b>
		(35.8)	(30.8)	(29.6)	(25.8)	(27.0)	(28.0)	(25.9)	(25.0)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	1,05,609	2,06,083	2,40,107	2,58,652	2,04,277	2,52,503	3,08,839	3,41,320
14	Railways	5,987	13,456	13,516	13,182	13,800	14,347	15,786	17,308
15	Transport by means other than Railways	41,696	71,527	74,882	74,977	58,539	82,275	87,346	94,636
16	Storage	925	1,514	4,250	4,413	4,578	4,954	5,658	6,374
17	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	15,892	28,387	30,004	33,467	35,923	41,912	48,881	54,190
18	Financial Services	1,17,836	1,97,721	2,27,095	2,47,620	2,55,651	2,85,683	3,71,021	4,06,823
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services	1,90,870	4,45,313	4,88,636	5,38,596	5,47,077	6,48,863	7,70,071	8,88,165
20	Public administration & Defence	39,070	70,473	76,655	93,681	96,668	1,04,799	1,33,196	1,56,917
21	Other Services	66,625	1,59,651	1,74,784	2,03,672	1,79,492	2,10,358	2,55,326	2,92,055
<b>22</b>	<b>Tertiary / Services Sector (Sub-Total- 13 to 21)</b>	<b>5,84,509</b>	<b>11,94,125</b>	<b>13,29,929</b>	<b>14,68,260</b>	<b>13,96,006</b>	<b>16,45,693</b>	<b>19,96,121</b>	<b>22,57,789</b>
		(51.1)	(57.8)	(60.0)	(62.5)	(59.9)	(58.9)	(62.3)	(63.7)
<b>23</b>	<b>Gross State Value Added (GSVA) (5+12+22)</b>	<b>11,44,418</b>	<b>20,64,432</b>	<b>22,16,768</b>	<b>23,50,571</b>	<b>23,32,152</b>	<b>27,92,266</b>	<b>32,01,911</b>	<b>35,42,977</b>
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
24	Taxes on Product	1,62,085	3,15,200	3,41,642	3,38,687	3,22,090	4,09,780	5,10,873	5,91,784
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	26,851	29,556	32,451	43,591	58,224	71,241	78,914
<b>26</b>	<b>Gross State Domestic Product (23+24-25)</b>	<b>12,80,369</b>	<b>23,52,782</b>	<b>25,28,854</b>	<b>26,56,806</b>	<b>26,10,651</b>	<b>31,43,821</b>	<b>36,41,543</b>	<b>40,55,847</b>
<b>27</b>	<b>Per capita GSDP (₹)</b>	<b>1,13,192</b>	<b>1,95,195</b>	<b>2,07,833</b>	<b>2,16,319</b>	<b>2,10,603</b>	<b>2,51,496</b>	<b>2,89,060</b>	<b>3,19,474</b>

# Final Estimates

++ Second Revised Estimates

+ First Revised Estimates

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to GSVA.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM.



## ANNEXURE 3.2

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

		(₹ Crore)							
Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 <sup>#</sup>	2022-23 <sup>++</sup>	2023-24 <sup>+</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	1,01,930	1,08,507	1,00,247	1,07,871	1,24,290	1,28,626	1,31,092	1,31,499
2	Livestock	28,557	39,478	42,567	44,460	49,130	51,154	53,512	57,263
3	Forestry & Logging	16,601	22,165	24,067	28,012	28,333	29,727	31,015	33,367
4	Fishing & aquaculture	2,939	3,330	2,978	3,209	3,004	3,401	3,532	4,240
5	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities (Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)</b>	<b>1,50,027</b>	<b>1,73,481</b>	<b>1,69,859</b>	<b>1,83,553</b>	<b>2,04,758</b>	<b>2,12,908</b>	<b>2,19,151</b>	<b>2,26,369</b>
		(100.0)	(115.6)	(113.2)	(122.3)	(136.5)	(141.9)	(146.1)	(150.9)
6	Mining & Quarrying	56,493	66,446	68,950	66,899	67,351	68,748	72,752	74,843
7	<b>Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 5+6)</b>	<b>2,06,520</b>	<b>2,39,927</b>	<b>2,38,809</b>	<b>2,50,452</b>	<b>2,72,109</b>	<b>2,81,656</b>	<b>2,91,904</b>	<b>3,01,212</b>
8	Manufacturing	2,46,032	3,73,602	3,75,383	3,47,196	3,24,505	3,60,307	3,54,947	3,79,245
9	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	26,805	36,931	37,319	36,521	35,118	39,184	44,475	48,057
10	Construction	80,552	95,132	98,731	99,159	94,331	1,23,765	1,36,616	1,44,437
11	<b>Secondary Sector (Sub-Total - 8+9+10)</b>	<b>3,53,389</b>	<b>5,05,664</b>	<b>5,11,432</b>	<b>4,82,877</b>	<b>4,53,954</b>	<b>5,23,256</b>	<b>5,36,038</b>	<b>5,71,739</b>
12	<b>Industry (Sub-Total - 6 + 11)</b>	<b>4,09,882</b>	<b>5,72,110</b>	<b>5,80,382</b>	<b>5,49,776</b>	<b>5,21,305</b>	<b>5,92,004</b>	<b>6,08,790</b>	<b>6,46,582</b>
		(100.0)	(139.6)	(141.6)	(134.1)	(127.2)	(144.4)	(148.5)	(157.7)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	1,05,609	1,45,047	1,64,107	1,69,317	1,25,199	1,46,654	1,67,447	1,76,283
14	Railways	5,987	10,144	9,989	8,014	6,996	7,871	9,103	9,516
15	Transport by means other than Railways	41,696	69,149	74,106	82,923	56,689	76,897	81,704	85,622
16	Storage	925	1,126	3,007	3,300	2,899	2,969	3,196	3,496
17	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	15,892	22,487	22,902	27,448	24,177	25,889	28,412	31,051
18	Financial Services	1,17,836	1,78,979	1,82,821	1,89,043	1,93,978	2,02,422	2,30,100	2,46,166
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services.	1,90,870	3,27,673	3,42,419	3,90,291	3,53,877	3,97,195	4,42,787	4,84,706
20	Public administration & Defence	39,070	50,258	52,976	61,983	60,245	61,714	73,038	81,940
21	Other Services	66,625	1,17,751	1,22,442	1,48,985	1,12,697	1,27,137	1,48,896	1,64,679
22	<b>Tertiary / Services Sector (Sub-Total- 13 to 21)</b>	<b>5,84,509</b>	<b>9,22,614</b>	<b>9,74,769</b>	<b>10,81,304</b>	<b>9,36,757</b>	<b>10,48,749</b>	<b>11,84,684</b>	<b>12,83,459</b>
		(100.0)	(157.8)	(166.8)	(185.0)	(160.3)	(179.4)	(202.7)	(219.6)
23	<b>Gross State Value Added (GSVA) (5+12+22)</b>	<b>11,44,418</b>	<b>16,68,205</b>	<b>17,25,011</b>	<b>18,14,633</b>	<b>16,62,820</b>	<b>18,53,661</b>	<b>20,12,625</b>	<b>21,56,410</b>
		(100.0)	(145.8)	(150.7)	(158.6)	(145.3)	(162.0)	(175.9)	(188.4)
24	Taxes on Product	1,62,085	2,42,198	2,55,370	2,57,033	2,20,392	2,43,837	2,87,862	3,26,879
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	21,697	23,000	25,052	31,080	38,653	44,780	48,030
26	<b>Gross State Domestic Product (23+24-25)</b>	<b>12,80,369</b>	<b>18,88,706</b>	<b>19,57,381</b>	<b>20,46,614</b>	<b>18,52,132</b>	<b>20,58,845</b>	<b>22,55,708</b>	<b>24,35,259</b>
27	<b>Per capita GSDP (₹)</b>	<b>1,13,192</b>	<b>1,56,694</b>	<b>1,60,867</b>	<b>1,66,637</b>	<b>1,49,413</b>	<b>1,64,701</b>	<b>1,79,054</b>	<b>1,91,822</b>

# Final Estimates

++ Second Revised Estimates

+ First Revised Estimates

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

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM.

## ANNEXURE 3.3

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

(₹ Crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 <sup>#</sup>	2022-23 <sup>++</sup>	2023-24 <sup>+</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	96,153	1,30,610	1,19,498	1,51,626	1,68,047	2,10,379	2,06,968	2,20,948
2	Livestock	28,153	57,124	59,592	64,783	76,212	81,852	88,443	98,847
3	Forestry & Logging	16,435	27,996	33,144	39,700	40,313	47,464	55,034	50,531
4	Fishing & aquaculture	2,591	5,820	5,044	5,539	5,822	6,457	7,245	8,061
<b>5</b>	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities (Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)</b>	<b>1,43,331</b>	<b>2,21,550</b>	<b>2,17,278</b>	<b>2,61,648</b>	<b>2,90,394</b>	<b>3,46,151</b>	<b>3,57,690</b>	<b>3,78,387</b>
		(14.5)	(12.4)	(11.4)	(12.9)	(14.6)	(14.5)	(13.1)	(12.5)
6	Mining & Quarrying	49,674	59,513	62,788	59,593	55,394	59,588	55,205	59,277
<b>7</b>	<b>Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 5+6)</b>	<b>1,93,005</b>	<b>2,81,063</b>	<b>2,80,065</b>	<b>3,21,241</b>	<b>3,45,788</b>	<b>4,05,739</b>	<b>4,12,896</b>	<b>4,37,664</b>
8	Manufacturing	2,06,804	3,52,541	3,42,499	2,92,176	3,17,563	3,98,992	4,05,281	4,22,110
9	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	18,021	36,945	38,136	38,168	36,772	40,894	33,834	39,452
10	Construction	76,841	1,10,598	1,25,771	1,27,012	1,25,353	1,75,131	2,06,104	2,28,086
<b>11</b>	<b>Secondary Sector (Sub-Total - 8+9+10)</b>	<b>3,01,666</b>	<b>5,00,083</b>	<b>5,06,406</b>	<b>4,57,357</b>	<b>4,79,688</b>	<b>6,15,017</b>	<b>6,45,220</b>	<b>6,89,648</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Industry (Sub-Total - 6 + 11)</b>	<b>3,51,340</b>	<b>5,59,596</b>	<b>5,69,193</b>	<b>5,16,950</b>	<b>5,35,082</b>	<b>6,74,605</b>	<b>7,00,425</b>	<b>7,48,925</b>
		(35.5)	(31.2)	(29.8)	(25.5)	(27.0)	(28.2)	(25.6)	(24.8)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	98,061	1,88,046	2,20,081	2,36,544	1,80,110	2,23,473	2,73,856	3,02,649
14	Railways	5,125	11,455	11,185	10,641	11,002	11,137	12,144	13,315
15	Transport by means other than Railways	35,801	60,685	63,228	60,994	44,206	66,845	69,972	75,813
16	Storage	792	1,273	3,876	4,000	4,109	4,383	4,984	5,615
17	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	12,883	19,683	19,412	21,738	23,345	27,940	33,109	36,705
18	Financial Services	1,15,976	1,93,424	2,21,938	2,41,979	2,49,007	2,78,161	3,62,246	3,97,202
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services.	1,41,087	3,37,094	3,67,243	4,10,245	4,09,359	4,91,421	5,89,520	6,79,925
20	Public administration & Defence	27,844	55,377	60,840	75,087	77,138	83,068	1,07,134	1,26,213
21	Other Services	58,403	1,44,662	1,58,690	1,85,569	1,59,466	1,86,615	2,27,606	2,60,348
<b>22</b>	<b>Tertiary / Services Sector (Sub-Total- 13 to 21)</b>	<b>4,95,972</b>	<b>10,11,699</b>	<b>11,26,492</b>	<b>12,46,796</b>	<b>11,57,743</b>	<b>13,73,042</b>	<b>16,80,571</b>	<b>18,97,786</b>
		(50.1)	(56.4)	(58.9)	(61.6)	(58.4)	(57.4)	(61.4)	(62.7)
<b>23</b>	<b>Net State Value Added (NSVA) (5+12+22)</b>	<b>9,90,644</b>	<b>17,92,845</b>	<b>19,12,963</b>	<b>20,25,393</b>	<b>19,83,220</b>	<b>23,93,798</b>	<b>27,38,686</b>	<b>30,25,098</b>
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
24	Taxes on Product	1,62,085	3,15,200	3,41,642	3,38,687	3,22,090	4,09,780	5,10,873	5,91,784
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	26,851	29,556	32,451	43,591	58,224	71,241	78,914
<b>26</b>	<b>Net State Domestic Product (23+24-25)</b>	<b>11,26,595</b>	<b>20,81,195</b>	<b>22,25,049</b>	<b>23,31,629</b>	<b>22,61,719</b>	<b>27,45,354</b>	<b>31,78,318</b>	<b>35,37,968</b>
<b>27</b>	<b>Per capita NSDP (₹)</b>	<b>99,597</b>	<b>1,72,663</b>	<b>1,82,865</b>	<b>1,89,843</b>	<b>1,82,454</b>	<b>2,19,620</b>	<b>2,52,289</b>	<b>2,78,681</b>

# Final Estimates

++ Second Revised Estimates

+ First Revised Estimates

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to NSVA.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM.

## ANNEXURE 3.4

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

		(₹ Crore)							
Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 <sup>#</sup>	2022-23 <sup>++</sup>	2023-24 <sup>+</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	96,153	1,00,696	92,086	99,311	1,15,210	1,18,947	1,20,711	1,21,085
2	Livestock	28,153	38,967	42,056	43,940	48,553	50,550	52,871	56,578
3	Forestry & Logging	16,435	21,946	23,832	27,743	28,049	29,386	30,652	32,977
4	Fishing & aquaculture	2,591	2,921	2,643	2,851	2,609	2,990	3,089	3,708
5	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities (Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)</b>	<b>1,43,331</b>	<b>1,64,531</b>	<b>1,60,618</b>	<b>1,73,845</b>	<b>1,94,421</b>	<b>2,01,873</b>	<b>2,07,324</b>	<b>2,14,348</b>
		(100.0)	(114.8)	(112.1)	(121.3)	(135.6)	(140.8)	(144.6)	(149.5)
6	Mining & Quarrying	49,674	64,640	66,964	64,753	65,071	66,526	70,667	72,698
7	<b>Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 5+6)</b>	<b>1,93,005</b>	<b>2,29,171</b>	<b>2,27,582</b>	<b>2,38,598</b>	<b>2,59,492</b>	<b>2,68,399</b>	<b>2,77,991</b>	<b>2,87,046</b>
8	Manufacturing	2,06,804	3,28,746	3,26,125	2,97,383	2,73,428	3,05,202	2,97,055	3,17,390
9	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	18,021	22,714	22,115	22,375	20,385	24,315	32,135	34,723
10	Construction	76,841	88,010	90,511	89,615	83,267	1,11,317	1,23,052	1,30,097
11	<b>Secondary Sector (Sub-Total - 8+9+ 10)</b>	<b>3,01,666</b>	<b>4,39,470</b>	<b>4,38,751</b>	<b>4,09,372</b>	<b>3,77,079</b>	<b>4,40,835</b>	<b>4,52,242</b>	<b>4,82,210</b>
12	<b>Industry (Sub-Total - 6 + 11)</b>	<b>3,51,340</b>	<b>5,04,111</b>	<b>5,05,715</b>	<b>4,74,125</b>	<b>4,42,150</b>	<b>5,07,361</b>	<b>5,22,909</b>	<b>5,54,908</b>
		(100.0)	(143.5)	(143.9)	(134.9)	(125.8)	(144.4)	(148.8)	(157.9)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	98,061	1,29,744	1,47,888	1,51,618	1,06,314	1,25,950	1,44,822	1,52,460
14	Railways	5,125	8,481	8,134	6,035	4,871	5,574	6,607	6,907
15	Transport by means other than Railways	35,801	59,519	63,965	71,280	45,406	65,320	69,855	73,205
16	Storage	792	924	2,709	2,974	2,538	2,574	2,761	3,020
17	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	12,883	15,130	14,211	17,999	14,115	15,102	16,629	18,173
18	Financial Services	1,15,976	1,75,316	1,78,590	1,84,495	1,88,669	1,96,712	2,23,712	2,39,332
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services.	1,41,087	2,40,799	2,49,825	2,93,225	2,52,035	2,89,694	3,29,969	3,61,207
20	Public administration & Defence	27,844	36,939	39,524	46,437	44,254	45,317	54,612	61,269
21	Other Services	58,403	1,05,068	1,09,449	1,34,555	97,038	1,10,045	1,30,127	1,43,921
22	<b>Tertiary / Services Sector (Sub-Total- 13 to 21)</b>	<b>4,95,972</b>	<b>7,71,922</b>	<b>8,14,295</b>	<b>9,08,618</b>	<b>7,55,238</b>	<b>8,56,289</b>	<b>9,79,094</b>	<b>10,59,493</b>
		(100.0)	(155.6)	(164.2)	(183.2)	(152.3)	(172.6)	(197.4)	(213.6)
23	<b>Net State Value Added (NSVA) (5+12+22)</b>	<b>9,90,644</b>	<b>14,40,564</b>	<b>14,80,629</b>	<b>15,56,588</b>	<b>13,91,810</b>	<b>15,65,522</b>	<b>17,09,327</b>	<b>18,28,748</b>
		(100.0)	(145.4)	(149.5)	(157.1)	(140.5)	(158.0)	(172.5)	(184.6)
24	Taxes on Product	1,62,085	2,42,198	2,55,370	2,57,033	2,20,392	2,43,837	2,87,862	3,26,879
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	21,697	23,000	25,052	31,080	38,653	44,780	48,030
26	<b>Net State Domestic Product (23+24-25)</b>	<b>11,26,595</b>	<b>16,61,065</b>	<b>17,12,999</b>	<b>17,88,569</b>	<b>15,81,122</b>	<b>17,70,706</b>	<b>19,52,410</b>	<b>21,07,597</b>
27	<b>Per capita NSDP (₹)</b>	<b>99,597</b>	<b>1,37,808</b>	<b>1,40,782</b>	<b>1,45,626</b>	<b>1,27,550</b>	<b>1,41,651</b>	<b>1,54,979</b>	<b>1,66,013</b>

# Final Estimates

++ Second Revised Estimates

+ First Revised Estimates

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

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

## ANNEXURE 3.5

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

(₹ Crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 <sup>#</sup>	2023-24 <sup>+</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	9,82,151	16,33,264	16,80,777	18,85,276	20,63,990	22,80,312	24,14,289	26,52,891
2	Livestock	3,27,334	7,85,683	8,82,009	9,77,918	11,13,089	12,38,401	13,64,763	15,05,615
3	Forestry & Logging	1,24,436	2,17,603	2,55,053	2,69,727	2,84,445	2,97,337	3,44,683	3,51,237
4	Fishing & aquaculture	68,027	1,93,275	2,12,087	2,35,550	2,44,945	2,83,422	3,25,598	3,68,124
5	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities</b>	<b>15,01,947</b>	<b>28,29,826</b>	<b>30,29,925</b>	<b>33,68,471</b>	<b>37,06,469</b>	<b>40,99,473</b>	<b>44,49,332</b>	<b>48,77,867</b>
	<b>(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)</b>	<b>(18.5)</b>	<b>(18.3)</b>	<b>(17.6)</b>	<b>(18.3)</b>	<b>(20.4)</b>	<b>(18.9)</b>	<b>(18.0)</b>	<b>(17.8)</b>
6	Mining & quarrying	2,61,035	3,36,109	3,77,661	3,57,001	3,24,140	4,39,339	5,10,682	5,32,343
7	<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>17,62,983</b>	<b>31,65,935</b>	<b>34,07,586</b>	<b>37,25,472</b>	<b>40,30,609</b>	<b>45,38,812</b>	<b>49,60,015</b>	<b>54,10,210</b>
	<b>( Sub-Total - 5+6)</b>								
8	Manufacturing	14,09,986	25,66,623	28,12,560	27,05,101	28,03,495	33,92,605	35,34,867	39,21,596
9	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	1,86,668	4,25,718	4,49,459	5,02,999	5,00,780	5,77,793	6,09,068	7,66,435
10	Construction	7,77,335	12,00,414	13,52,118	13,78,669	13,59,511	18,35,674	21,71,401	24,01,618
11	<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>23,73,988</b>	<b>41,92,755</b>	<b>46,14,137</b>	<b>45,86,769</b>	<b>46,63,786</b>	<b>58,06,072</b>	<b>63,15,335</b>	<b>70,89,650</b>
	<b>(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)</b>								
12	<b>Industry</b>	<b>26,35,023</b>	<b>45,28,864</b>	<b>49,91,798</b>	<b>49,43,770</b>	<b>49,87,926</b>	<b>62,45,411</b>	<b>68,26,017</b>	<b>76,21,992</b>
	<b>(Sub-Total - 6+11)</b>	<b>(32.5)</b>	<b>(29.2)</b>	<b>(29.1)</b>	<b>(26.9)</b>	<b>(27.4)</b>	<b>(28.9)</b>	<b>(27.7)</b>	<b>(27.8)</b>
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,83,582	18,81,395	21,36,707	23,26,331	18,45,440	23,09,096	28,69,546	31,28,535
14	Railways	61,150	1,16,584	1,23,596	1,35,376	1,29,709	1,45,500	1,62,480	1,78,709
15	Transport by means other than Railways	3,37,347	6,17,201	6,65,683	7,04,468	5,47,310	8,24,289	9,19,849	10,12,680
16	Storage	5,108	16,194	18,597	19,796	20,962	21,586	24,223	28,210
17	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	1,25,930	2,47,549	2,58,179	2,92,918	3,18,734	3,74,447	4,35,910	4,80,371
18	Financial services	4,80,226	8,46,194	9,41,778	10,27,636	10,86,371	11,73,240	14,52,679	15,98,185
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	10,50,651	22,81,018	25,87,720	28,53,477	29,41,808	34,72,633	41,47,761	46,45,968
20	Public administration & Defence	4,91,155	9,45,082	10,45,488	11,51,736	12,06,853	13,15,856	14,43,484	15,99,734
21	Other Services	5,34,827	11,95,759	13,75,658	15,57,139	14,19,415	16,54,053	19,15,417	22,40,636
22	<b>Tertiary / Services Sector</b>	<b>39,69,975</b>	<b>81,46,975</b>	<b>91,53,405</b>	<b>1,00,68,876</b>	<b>95,16,602</b>	<b>1,12,90,700</b>	<b>1,33,71,348</b>	<b>1,49,13,028</b>
	<b>(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)</b>	<b>(49.0)</b>	<b>(52.5)</b>	<b>(53.3)</b>	<b>(54.8)</b>	<b>(52.3)</b>	<b>(52.2)</b>	<b>(54.3)</b>	<b>(54.4)</b>
23	<b>Gross Value Added (GVA)</b>	<b>81,06,946</b>	<b>1,55,05,665</b>	<b>1,71,75,128</b>	<b>1,83,81,117</b>	<b>1,82,10,997</b>	<b>2,16,35,584</b>	<b>2,46,46,698</b>	<b>2,74,12,888</b>
	<b>(5+12+22)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>
24	Taxes on products	8,90,060	18,98,896	20,43,568	20,79,742	21,56,385	26,39,347	29,91,014	33,53,336
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	3,14,518	3,19,028	3,57,266	5,13,286	6,77,532	7,47,239	6,43,268
26	<b>Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</b>	<b>87,36,329</b>	<b>1,70,90,042</b>	<b>1,88,99,668</b>	<b>2,01,03,593</b>	<b>1,98,54,096</b>	<b>2,35,97,399</b>	<b>2,68,90,473</b>	<b>3,01,22,956</b>
	<b>(23+24-25)</b>								
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,84,813)	(-2,02,324)	(-1,93,114)	(-2,66,687)	(-2,77,808)	(-3,70,307)	(-4,12,170)
28	<b>Gross National Income (GNI)</b>	<b>86,59,505</b>	<b>1,69,05,230</b>	<b>1,86,97,344</b>	<b>1,99,10,479</b>	<b>1,95,87,409</b>	<b>2,33,19,590</b>	<b>2,65,20,166</b>	<b>2,97,10,786</b>
	<b>(26+27)</b>								
29	<b>Per Capita Gross National Income (₹)</b>	<b>70,980</b>	<b>1,28,655</b>	<b>1,40,899</b>	<b>1,48,475</b>	<b>1,44,512</b>	<b>1,70,392</b>	<b>1,91,773</b>	<b>2,12,981</b>

# Final Estimates

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to GVA

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

+ First Revised Estimates

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 PRICES (BASE YEAR 2011-12))**

(₹ Crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 <sup>#</sup>	2023-24 <sup>+</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	9,82,151	10,75,111	10,49,211	11,08,603	11,37,474	11,74,359	12,62,418	12,73,458
2	Livestock	3,27,334	4,97,830	5,40,970	5,81,714	6,17,799	6,57,269	6,90,067	7,27,481
3	Forestry & Logging	1,24,436	1,52,351	1,63,949	1,73,972	1,83,993	1,85,031	1,87,516	1,90,498
4	Fishing & aquaculture	68,027	1,14,730	1,24,468	1,30,037	1,34,947	1,53,447	1,65,976	1,75,850
<b>5</b>	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities</b>	<b>15,01,947</b>	<b>18,40,023</b>	<b>18,78,598</b>	<b>19,94,326</b>	<b>20,74,212</b>	<b>21,70,106</b>	<b>23,05,978</b>	<b>23,67,287</b>
	<b>(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)</b>	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(122.5)</i>	<i>(125.1)</i>	<i>(132.8)</i>	<i>(138.1)</i>	<i>(144.5)</i>	<i>(153.5)</i>	<i>(157.6)</i>
6	Mining & quarrying	2,61,035	3,29,612	3,26,815	3,17,134	2,91,075	3,09,276	3,19,733	3,30,007
<b>7</b>	<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>17,62,983</b>	<b>21,69,635</b>	<b>22,05,413</b>	<b>23,11,460</b>	<b>23,65,288</b>	<b>24,79,383</b>	<b>26,25,711</b>	<b>26,97,294</b>
	<b>(Sub-Total - 5+6)</b>								
8	Manufacturing	14,09,986	22,09,428	23,28,992	22,59,706	23,29,160	25,61,033	25,16,364	28,25,935
9	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	1,86,668	2,72,650	2,94,147	3,00,798	2,88,213	3,17,966	3,52,331	3,82,776
10	Construction	7,77,335	9,64,306	10,26,789	10,43,429	9,95,371	11,93,532	13,02,245	14,37,788
<b>11</b>	<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>23,73,988</b>	<b>34,46,383</b>	<b>36,49,928</b>	<b>36,03,933</b>	<b>36,12,744</b>	<b>40,72,531</b>	<b>41,70,940</b>	<b>46,46,499</b>
	<b>(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)</b>								
<b>12</b>	<b>Industry</b>	<b>26,35,023</b>	<b>37,75,996</b>	<b>39,76,743</b>	<b>39,21,067</b>	<b>39,03,819</b>	<b>43,81,807</b>	<b>44,90,673</b>	<b>49,76,507</b>
	<b>(Sub-Total - 6+11)</b>	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(143.3)</i>	<i>(150.9)</i>	<i>(148.8)</i>	<i>(148.2)</i>	<i>(166.3)</i>	<i>(170.4)</i>	<i>(188.9)</i>
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,83,582	15,68,175	17,07,781	18,28,868	14,38,477	16,14,780	18,48,277	19,99,559
14	Railways	61,150	87,886	91,350	82,303	65,754	79,828	93,649	1,01,345
15	Transport by means other than Railways	3,37,347	5,01,039	5,28,628	5,45,690	4,14,833	5,29,736	5,64,378	5,88,182
16	Storage	5,108	12,976	13,784	14,021	13,857	18,128	17,248	20,112
17	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	1,25,930	1,98,344	1,97,215	2,19,178	2,20,967	2,37,909	2,62,188	2,85,338
18	Financial services	4,80,226	7,28,670	7,58,170	7,84,536	8,24,294	8,31,305	9,03,368	9,72,874
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	10,50,651	18,08,521	19,56,051	21,13,708	21,29,836	22,91,542	25,55,909	28,41,712
20	Public administration & Defence	4,91,155	6,76,507	7,22,773	7,62,531	7,57,886	7,80,846	8,03,343	8,49,381
21	Other Services	5,34,827	8,36,035	9,02,705	9,69,873	8,43,408	9,40,853	10,33,017	11,49,180
<b>22</b>	<b>Tertiary / Services Sector</b>	<b>39,69,975</b>	<b>64,18,152</b>	<b>68,78,456</b>	<b>73,20,707</b>	<b>67,09,313</b>	<b>73,24,926</b>	<b>80,81,377</b>	<b>88,07,683</b>
	<b>(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)</b>	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(161.7)</i>	<i>(173.3)</i>	<i>(184.4)</i>	<i>(169.0)</i>	<i>(184.5)</i>	<i>(203.6)</i>	<i>(221.9)</i>
<b>23</b>	<b>Gross Value Added (GVA) (5+12+22)</b>	<b>81,06,946</b>	<b>1,20,34,171</b>	<b>1,27,33,798</b>	<b>1,32,36,100</b>	<b>1,26,87,345</b>	<b>1,38,76,840</b>	<b>1,48,78,028</b>	<b>1,61,51,477</b>
		<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(148.4)</i>	<i>(157.1)</i>	<i>(163.3)</i>	<i>(156.5)</i>	<i>(171.2)</i>	<i>(183.5)</i>	<i>(199.2)</i>
24	Taxes on products	8,90,060	13,54,508	14,95,644	15,55,807	13,65,116	15,79,572	17,37,953	18,78,132
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	2,44,097	2,36,527	2,57,267	3,57,591	4,34,566	4,51,068	3,79,017
<b>26</b>	<b>Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (23+24-25)</b>	<b>87,36,329</b>	<b>1,31,44,582</b>	<b>1,39,92,914</b>	<b>1,45,34,641</b>	<b>1,36,94,869</b>	<b>1,50,21,846</b>	<b>1,61,64,913</b>	<b>1,76,50,591</b>
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,45,888)	(-1,52,440)	(-1,41,741)	(-2,00,893)	(-1,93,926)	(-2,25,538)	(-2,45,953)
<b>28</b>	<b>Gross National Income (GNI) (26+27)</b>	<b>86,59,505</b>	<b>1,29,98,695</b>	<b>1,38,40,474</b>	<b>1,43,92,900</b>	<b>1,34,93,976</b>	<b>1,48,27,920</b>	<b>1,59,39,376</b>	<b>1,74,04,638</b>
<b>29</b>	<b>Per Capita Gross National Income (₹)</b>	<b>70,980</b>	<b>98,925</b>	<b>1,04,299</b>	<b>1,07,330</b>	<b>99,556</b>	<b>1,08,345</b>	<b>1,15,261</b>	<b>1,24,764</b>

# Final Estimates

+ First Revised Estimates

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

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

## ANNEXURE 3.7

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

		(₹ Crore)							
Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 <sup>#</sup>	2023-24 <sup>†</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	9,00,975	14,74,044	15,08,369	16,97,504	18,55,778	20,46,378	} 41,59,821 <sup>†</sup>	} 45,63,652 <sup>†</sup>
2	Livestock	3,22,185	7,76,644	8,71,931	9,67,331	11,01,402	12,24,115		
3	Forestry & Logging	1,23,070	2,15,521	2,52,711	2,67,219	2,81,723	2,94,142		
4	Fishing & aquaculture	60,039	1,79,696	1,97,056	2,18,750	2,26,333	2,62,453		
5	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities (Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)</b>	<b>14,06,268</b> (19.6)	<b>26,45,905</b> (19.3)	<b>28,30,067</b> (18.6)	<b>31,50,804</b> (19.4)	<b>34,65,237</b> (21.8)	<b>38,27,088</b> (20.2)	<b>41,59,821</b> (19.3)	<b>45,63,652</b> (19.0)
6	Mining & quarrying	2,29,186	2,81,018	3,18,507	2,94,703	2,58,005	3,66,974	4,32,152	4,46,988
7	<b>Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 5+6)</b>	<b>16,35,454</b>	<b>29,26,923</b>	<b>31,48,574</b>	<b>34,45,507</b>	<b>37,23,242</b>	<b>41,94,062</b>	<b>45,91,973</b>	<b>50,10,640</b>
8	Manufacturing	11,46,928	21,74,611	23,85,941	22,48,765	23,23,084	28,56,699	28,79,414	32,36,041
9	Electricity, Gas, Water & supply & Other Utility Services	1,23,811	2,96,301	3,05,599	3,49,175	3,35,928	3,91,224	4,04,278	5,47,199
10	Construction	7,38,178	11,24,218	12,62,214	12,75,344	12,42,079	16,98,027	19,70,506	21,81,430
11	<b>Secondary Sector (Sub-Total - 8+9+ 10)</b>	<b>20,08,917</b>	<b>35,95,131</b>	<b>39,53,754</b>	<b>38,73,284</b>	<b>39,01,092</b>	<b>49,45,950</b>	<b>52,54,199</b>	<b>59,64,669</b>
12	<b>Industry (Sub-Total - 6 + 11)</b>	<b>22,38,103</b> (31.1)	<b>38,76,149</b> (28.2)	<b>42,72,261</b> (28.1)	<b>41,67,987</b> (25.7)	<b>41,59,096</b> (26.2)	<b>53,12,923</b> (28.0)	<b>56,86,351</b> (26.4)	<b>64,11,657</b> (26.6)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,38,114	17,68,275	20,03,703	21,79,332	16,83,925	21,14,712	26,28,606	28,69,245
14	Railways	48,531	85,158	87,422	95,521	87,217	96,603	} 11,76,550 <sup>†</sup>	} 12,93,608 <sup>†</sup>
15	Transport by means other than Railways	2,88,063	5,25,910	5,57,553	5,78,602	4,16,410	6,79,791		
16	Storage	4,352	14,785	16,955	17,943	18,812	19,098		
17	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	1,02,776	1,73,231	1,67,052	1,90,407	2,07,493	2,49,671		
18	Financial services	4,73,399	8,28,182	9,20,433	10,04,385	10,58,464	11,42,590	14,18,851	15,61,313
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	8,97,897	18,97,837	21,53,968	23,84,768	24,31,024	28,86,301	34,62,497	39,20,982
20	Public administration & Defence	4,05,592	8,22,681	9,13,055	10,10,915	10,56,263	11,45,476	12,54,497	13,96,611
21	Other Services	4,86,677	11,02,739	12,68,369	14,36,842	12,86,470	14,94,526	17,30,284	20,35,410
22	<b>Tertiary / Services Sector (Sub-Total- 13 to 21)</b>	<b>35,45,400</b> (49.3)	<b>72,18,799</b> (52.5)	<b>80,88,510</b> (53.2)	<b>88,98,716</b> (54.9)	<b>82,46,076</b> (52.0)	<b>98,28,768</b> (51.8)	<b>1,16,71,285</b> (54.3)	<b>1,30,77,168</b> (54.4)
23	<b>Net Value Added (NVA) (5+12+22)</b>	<b>71,89,771</b> (100.0)	<b>1,37,40,853</b> (100.0)	<b>1,51,90,838</b> (100.0)	<b>1,62,17,507</b> (100.0)	<b>1,58,70,410</b> (100.0)	<b>1,89,68,780</b> (100.0)	<b>2,15,17,457</b> (100.0)	<b>2,40,52,477</b> (100.0)
24	Taxes on products	8,90,060	18,98,896	20,43,568	20,79,742	21,56,385	26,39,347	29,91,014	33,53,336
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	3,14,518	3,19,028	3,57,266	5,13,286	6,77,532	7,47,239	6,43,268
26	<b>Net Domestic Product (NDP) (23+24-25)</b>	<b>78,19,154</b>	<b>1,53,25,231</b>	<b>1,69,15,378</b>	<b>1,79,39,982</b>	<b>1,75,13,509</b>	<b>2,09,30,595</b>	<b>2,37,61,232</b>	<b>2,67,62,544</b>
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,84,813)	(-2,02,324)	(-1,93,114)	(-2,66,687)	(-2,77,808)	(-3,70,307)	(-4,12,170)
28	<b>Net National Income (NNI) (26+27)</b>	<b>77,42,330</b>	<b>1,51,40,418</b>	<b>1,67,13,054</b>	<b>1,77,46,868</b>	<b>1,72,46,821</b>	<b>2,06,52,786</b>	<b>2,33,90,925</b>	<b>2,63,50,374</b>
29	<b>Per Capita Net National Income (₹)</b>	<b>63,462</b>	<b>1,15,224</b>	<b>1,25,946</b>	<b>1,32,341</b>	<b>1,27,244</b>	<b>1,50,906</b>	<b>1,69,145</b>	<b>1,88,892</b>

# Final Estimates

+ First Revised Estimates

† Breakup not available

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to NVA

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

## ANNEXURE 3.8

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

(₹ Crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 <sup>#</sup>	2023-24 <sup>+</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	9,00,975	9,58,190	9,26,203	9,79,351	9,99,993	10,27,800	21,17,687 <sup>†</sup>	21,64,289 <sup>†</sup>
2	Livestock	3,22,185	4,90,378	5,33,168	5,73,553	6,09,020	6,47,822		
3	Forestry & Logging	1,23,070	1,50,651	1,62,145	1,72,058	1,81,971	1,82,913		
4	Fishing & aquaculture	60,039	1,02,619	1,11,386	1,15,878	1,19,594	1,36,775		
5	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities (Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)</b>	<b>14,06,268</b> (100.0)	<b>17,01,840</b> (121.0)	<b>17,32,902</b> (123.2)	<b>18,40,839</b> (130.9)	<b>19,10,578</b> (135.9)	<b>19,95,310</b> (141.9)	<b>21,17,687</b> (150.6)	<b>21,64,289</b> (153.9)
6	Mining & quarrying	2,29,186	2,85,401	2,80,854	2,70,254	2,42,855	2,59,035	2,67,764	2,75,139
7	<b>Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 5+6)</b>	<b>16,35,454</b>	<b>19,87,241</b>	<b>20,13,756</b>	<b>21,11,093</b>	<b>21,53,433</b>	<b>22,54,345</b>	<b>23,85,451</b>	<b>24,39,429</b>
8	Manufacturing	11,46,928	18,65,797	19,67,832	18,79,829	19,35,086	21,48,293	20,83,681	23,73,205
9	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	1,23,811	1,59,467	1,72,330	1,71,332	1,52,656	1,75,725	2,04,235	2,26,198
10	Construction	7,38,178	8,92,015	9,43,660	9,48,257	8,87,215	10,72,839	11,68,148	12,90,672
11	<b>Secondary Sector (Sub-Total - 8+9+10)</b>	<b>20,08,917</b>	<b>29,17,280</b>	<b>30,83,823</b>	<b>29,99,418</b>	<b>29,74,957</b>	<b>33,96,857</b>	<b>34,56,064</b>	<b>38,90,075</b>
12	<b>Industry (Sub-Total - 6+11)</b>	<b>22,38,103</b> (100.0)	<b>32,02,681</b> (143.1)	<b>33,64,676</b> (150.3)	<b>32,69,672</b> (146.1)	<b>32,17,812</b> (143.8)	<b>36,55,892</b> (163.3)	<b>37,23,828</b> (166.4)	<b>41,65,214</b> (186.1)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,38,114	14,72,163	16,00,030	17,11,218	13,12,283	14,76,175	16,90,864	18,31,289
14	Railways	48,531	61,780	62,552	51,268	33,478	44,837	6,79,285 <sup>†</sup>	7,11,146 <sup>†</sup>
15	Transport by means other than Railways	2,88,063	4,20,016	4,34,510	4,40,918	3,11,774	4,21,331		
16	Storage	4,352	11,790	12,478	12,558	12,200	16,407		
17	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	1,02,776	1,35,488	1,22,433	1,36,592	1,31,983	1,41,579		
18	Financial services	4,73,399	7,13,306	7,40,667	7,65,793	8,01,994	8,08,039	8,78,742	9,46,351
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	8,97,897	14,99,438	16,22,976	17,57,371	17,48,545	18,83,100	21,21,858	23,84,706
20	Public administration & Defence	4,05,592	5,68,503	6,10,127	6,44,799	6,34,583	6,52,284	6,69,780	7,07,718
21	Other Services	4,86,677	7,57,244	8,15,992	8,73,893	7,39,356	8,26,100	9,08,020	10,11,797
22	<b>Tertiary / Services Sector (Sub-Total- 13 to 21)</b>	<b>35,45,400</b> (100.0)	<b>56,39,728</b> (159.1)	<b>60,21,764</b> (169.8)	<b>63,94,410</b> (180.4)	<b>57,26,195</b> (161.5)	<b>62,69,852</b> (176.8)	<b>69,48,550</b> (196.0)	<b>75,93,006</b> (214.2)
23	<b>Net Value Added (NVA) (5+12+22)</b>	<b>71,89,771</b> (100.0)	<b>1,05,44,250</b> (146.7)	<b>1,11,19,343</b> (154.7)	<b>1,15,04,922</b> (160.0)	<b>1,08,54,586</b> (151.0)	<b>1,19,21,052</b> (165.8)	<b>1,27,90,065</b> (177.9)	<b>1,39,22,510</b> (193.6)
24	Taxes on products	8,90,060	13,54,508	14,95,644	15,55,807	13,65,116	15,79,572	17,37,953	18,78,132
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	2,44,097	2,36,527	2,57,267	3,57,591	4,34,566	4,51,068	3,79,017
26	<b>Net Domestic Product (NDP) (23+24-25)</b>	<b>78,19,154</b>	<b>1,16,54,661</b>	<b>1,23,78,459</b>	<b>1,28,03,462</b>	<b>1,18,62,110</b>	<b>1,30,66,058</b>	<b>1,40,76,950</b>	<b>1,54,21,624</b>
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-)/76,824	(-)/1,45,888	(-)/1,52,440	(-)/1,41,741	(-)/2,00,893	(-)/1,93,926	(-)/2,25,538	(-)/2,45,953
28	<b>Net National Income (NNI) (26+27)</b>	<b>77,42,330</b>	<b>1,15,08,774</b>	<b>1,22,26,019</b>	<b>1,26,61,722</b>	<b>1,16,61,217</b>	<b>1,28,72,132</b>	<b>1,38,51,412</b>	<b>1,51,75,671</b>
29	<b>Per Capita Net National Income (₹)</b>	<b>63,462</b>	<b>87,586</b>	<b>92,133</b>	<b>94,420</b>	<b>86,034</b>	<b>94,054</b>	<b>1,00,163</b>	<b>1,08,786</b>

# Final Estimates

+ First Revised Estimates

† Breakup not available

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

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

## ANNEXURE 3.9

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

Sr. No.	District	Nominal GDDP (₹ Crore)				Real GDDP (₹ Crore)				Per Capita Nominal NDDP (₹)			
		2020-21	2021-22 <sup>#</sup>	2022-23 <sup>++</sup>	2023-24 <sup>+</sup>	2020-21	2021-22 <sup>#</sup>	2022-23 <sup>++</sup>	2023-24 <sup>+</sup>	2020-21	2021-22 <sup>#</sup>	2022-23 <sup>++</sup>	2023-24 <sup>+</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	Mumbai <sup>@</sup>	5,03,831	6,07,710	7,16,604	8,01,322	3,60,220	4,04,328	4,47,206	4,84,521	2,95,289	3,54,389	4,13,115	4,55,767
2	Thane <sup>§</sup>	3,72,543	4,48,230	5,28,639	5,90,676	2,65,564	2,97,618	3,28,728	3,56,248	2,52,367	3,02,685	3,53,704	3,90,726
3	Raigad	68,727	82,164	96,502	1,06,694	48,677	54,170	59,608	64,516	2,06,277	2,46,524	2,87,943	3,15,681
4	Ratnagiri	33,252	38,631	43,770	48,730	22,608	24,494	26,192	28,483	1,69,687	1,96,879	2,21,629	2,45,421
5	Sindhudurg	19,323	22,800	26,309	28,334	12,702	14,004	15,145	16,630	1,92,649	2,27,360	2,61,172	2,79,080
	<b>KONKAN DIV.</b>	<b>9,97,676</b>	<b>11,99,534</b>	<b>14,11,825</b>	<b>15,75,756</b>	<b>7,09,772</b>	<b>7,94,614</b>	<b>8,76,878</b>	<b>9,50,399</b>	<b>2,61,374</b>	<b>3,13,182</b>	<b>3,65,090</b>	<b>4,02,769</b>
6	Nashik	1,31,773	1,54,924	1,78,401	1,95,406	93,170	1,02,798	1,12,844	1,18,946	1,71,362	2,00,882	2,29,356	2,49,000
7	Dhule	32,941	39,169	45,753	48,778	22,808	24,999	27,348	28,856	1,29,906	1,54,484	1,79,353	1,89,384
8	Nandurbar	18,341	20,917	24,429	26,160	13,042	13,734	15,030	15,704	92,044	1,04,599	1,21,502	1,29,146
9	Jalgaon	65,906	75,673	90,425	97,597	46,623	49,767	56,531	58,683	1,25,530	1,43,622	1,70,784	1,82,696
10	Ahilyanagar	89,341	1,07,844	1,16,476	1,28,774	61,660	68,134	72,469	76,819	1,62,742	1,96,609	2,09,920	2,30,819
	<b>NASHIK DIV.</b>	<b>3,38,302</b>	<b>3,98,527</b>	<b>4,55,483</b>	<b>4,96,715</b>	<b>2,37,302</b>	<b>2,59,433</b>	<b>2,84,221</b>	<b>2,99,008</b>	<b>1,47,340</b>	<b>1,73,295</b>	<b>1,96,424</b>	<b>2,12,528</b>
11	Pune	2,97,998	3,60,143	4,17,472	4,68,791	2,12,485	2,38,107	2,60,383	2,81,986	2,42,710	2,92,903	3,36,288	3,74,257
12	Satara	57,178	70,423	80,862	89,252	40,231	45,920	49,834	53,302	1,55,722	1,92,724	2,20,001	2,41,369
13	Sangli	57,033	71,211	82,918	89,978	40,200	45,262	49,484	52,441	1,65,068	2,07,382	2,40,078	2,58,557
14	Solapur	89,427	1,08,184	1,21,724	1,37,443	64,979	72,301	77,315	84,237	1,67,269	2,02,494	2,25,504	2,53,088
15	Kolhapur	86,167	1,07,693	1,23,772	1,38,467	61,270	71,054	76,876	83,296	1,76,898	2,22,636	2,53,924	2,82,297
	<b>PUNE DIV.</b>	<b>5,87,803</b>	<b>7,17,654</b>	<b>8,26,748</b>	<b>9,23,931</b>	<b>4,19,163</b>	<b>4,72,644</b>	<b>5,13,893</b>	<b>5,55,262</b>	<b>1,98,121</b>	<b>2,42,351</b>	<b>2,76,867</b>	<b>3,07,120</b>
16	Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	72,136	86,100	98,763	1,12,380	51,373	55,923	60,625	66,319	1,54,004	1,83,446	2,08,457	2,35,677
17	Jalna	29,274	34,422	40,643	42,804	20,766	21,352	24,187	25,683	1,23,893	1,45,440	1,70,855	1,78,329
18	Parbhani	25,935	30,916	37,852	40,530	18,524	20,014	22,945	23,836	1,13,975	1,35,757	1,65,642	1,75,758
19	Hingoli	13,778	17,306	19,386	21,153	9,734	10,751	11,486	12,035	96,975	1,22,288	1,35,799	1,47,333
20	Beed	36,416	41,912	50,629	56,319	25,880	26,183	30,527	33,187	1,15,722	1,33,035	1,60,144	1,77,240
21	Nanded	48,513	57,256	67,324	76,165	33,943	36,654	40,667	44,418	1,16,760	1,37,554	1,60,802	1,81,013
22	Dharashiv	25,195	31,295	35,214	38,263	17,338	19,079	20,881	21,938	1,26,407	1,57,751	1,76,189	1,90,383
23	Latur	39,108	48,059	52,722	58,828	27,762	30,564	32,275	35,201	1,30,317	1,60,569	1,74,180	1,93,152
	<b>CHHATRAPATI SAMBHAJINAGAR DIV.</b>	<b>2,90,354</b>	<b>3,47,266</b>	<b>4,02,532</b>	<b>4,46,442</b>	<b>2,05,319</b>	<b>2,20,520</b>	<b>2,43,592</b>	<b>2,62,617</b>	<b>1,25,966</b>	<b>1,50,655</b>	<b>1,73,398</b>	<b>1,91,085</b>
24	Buldhana	31,119	39,078	40,496	44,035	21,254	24,128	24,719	26,093	98,848	1,24,469	1,27,105	1,37,235
25	Akola	29,230	36,450	41,663	45,915	20,883	23,225	25,244	27,080	1,27,571	1,59,454	1,80,580	1,97,334
26	Washim	13,350	16,757	17,606	19,760	9,493	10,433	11,030	11,929	92,215	1,16,236	1,20,584	1,34,754
27	Amravati	45,170	53,765	58,370	70,027	32,513	35,083	36,957	42,123	1,25,474	1,49,092	1,59,790	1,91,401
28	Yavatmal	35,436	43,092	46,980	54,899	25,032	27,370	28,895	32,519	1,04,658	1,27,267	1,37,351	1,60,088
	<b>AMRAVATI DIV.</b>	<b>1,54,305</b>	<b>1,89,141</b>	<b>2,05,115</b>	<b>2,34,636</b>	<b>1,09,175</b>	<b>1,20,239</b>	<b>1,26,845</b>	<b>1,39,743</b>	<b>1,11,153</b>	<b>1,36,387</b>	<b>1,46,153</b>	<b>1,66,465</b>
29	Wardha	23,559	29,779	33,323	36,918	16,660	18,805	20,139	22,072	1,46,046	1,85,159	2,05,252	2,25,691
30	Nagpur	1,29,113	1,55,565	1,81,716	2,02,438	91,969	1,02,995	1,13,360	1,22,869	2,10,736	2,53,264	2,92,993	3,22,927
31	Bhandara	17,899	21,419	25,242	28,564	12,455	13,958	15,422	16,919	1,22,076	1,46,337	1,71,746	1,93,418
32	Gondia	19,149	22,560	26,619	30,065	13,420	14,890	16,598	17,979	1,17,808	1,38,764	1,63,078	1,83,414
33	Chandrapur	40,438	48,453	57,183	62,007	28,448	31,588	34,941	37,470	1,47,042	1,76,064	2,06,631	2,21,846
34	Gadchiroli	12,053	13,923	15,757	18,375	8,450	9,160	9,817	10,921	93,425	1,07,725	1,21,076	1,40,860
	<b>NAGPUR DIV.</b>	<b>2,42,211</b>	<b>2,91,699</b>	<b>3,39,840</b>	<b>3,78,367</b>	<b>1,71,402</b>	<b>1,91,396</b>	<b>2,10,278</b>	<b>2,28,230</b>	<b>1,62,438</b>	<b>1,95,535</b>	<b>2,26,135</b>	<b>2,49,703</b>

# Final Estimates

++ Second revised estimates

+ First revised estimates

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

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

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM.

@ Includes Mumbai city &amp; Mumbai Suburban

§ Includes Palghar





# 4 Prices and Public Distribution System





## 4. PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

4.1 Changes in prices affects quantum and pattern of consumption of goods & services and purchasing power of people. Price indices like Consumer Price Index and Wholesale Price Index are used to measure the change in the level of prices of commodities over a period of time. The Government intervenes to control the adverse price changes through dynamic stock management, provision of essential food items at subsidized rates, etc. Government provides essential commodities at affordable prices or free of cost to the poor & weaker sections of the society through Public Distribution System (PDS) for protecting them from the impact of price rise.

### Price Indices

#### Consumer Price Index

4.2 The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures change over time in the general level of prices of goods & services consumed by households and is used to represent the retail price index. Since 1962 CPI is being compiled in the State for rural and urban areas on monthly basis. Consumer Price Index for rural, urban and combined areas for all states and All-India are compiled by the National Statistical Office (NSO), GoI on monthly basis since January, 2011. Apart from this, CPI for industrial workers (CPI-IW), CPI for agricultural labourers (CPI-AL), CPI for rural labourers (CPI-RL) are separately compiled by the Labour Bureau, GoI on monthly basis.

#### Consumer Price Index compiled by the State

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

4.3.1 During April to December, 2024, the average CPI for rural and urban areas was 394.1 and 371.1 respectively, as against 371.8 and 355.2 during the same period of previous year. During April to December, 2024, the average CPI for 'Food' group for rural and urban areas was 411.1 and 406.2 respectively, as against 382.9 and 380.0 during the same period of previous year. During April to December, 2024, the average CPI for 'Fuel, Power & Light' group was 729.8 and 689.0 for rural and urban areas respectively, as against 699.4 and 694.6 during the same period of previous year.

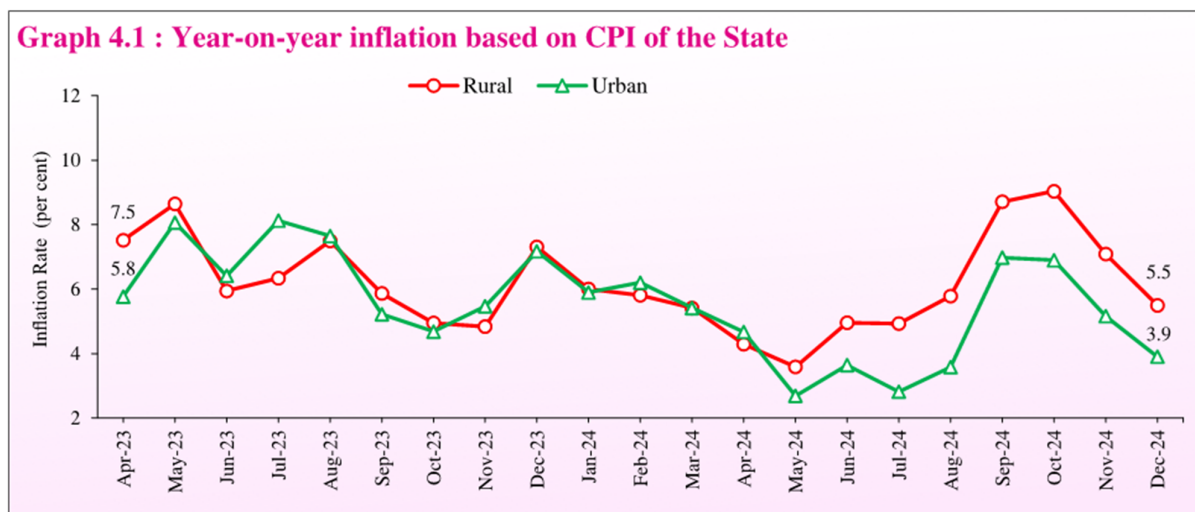
4.3.2 During April to December, 2024, the year-on-year inflation based on average CPI was 6.0 per cent in rural and 4.5 per cent in urban areas. For 'Food' group, the year-on-year inflation based on average CPI during April to December, 2024 was 7.4 per cent in rural areas and 6.9 per cent in urban areas. During April to December, 2024 the year-on-year inflation based on average CPI of 'Fuel, Power & Light' group for rural areas was 4.3 per cent and for urban areas it was (-)0.8 per cent. Year-on-year inflation based on average CPI for sub group of 'food' group is given in Table 4.1. Groupwise CPI for rural areas are given in Annexure 4.1 and for urban areas are given in Annexure 4.2.

**Table 4.1 Year-on-year inflation based on average CPI for sub group of 'food' group**

(per cent)

Sub-groups of food group	Rural		Urban	
	April to December, 2023	April to December, 2024	April to December, 2023	April to December, 2024
Cereals & products	13.0	1.5	11.6	2.1
Pulses & products	15.0	14.8	17.0	14.4
Milk & milk products	6.5	3.7	6.4	3.6
Edible oil	(-3.2)	(-2.2)	(-2.0)	(-0.6)
Eggs, meat & fish	3.6	3.1	4.9	4.0
Vegetables & fruits	1.4	19.8	5.0	16.9
Condiments & spices	20.0	18.2	22.6	15.8
Other food	5.2	3.1	4.0	3.8
<b>Food group</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM

**Graph 4.1 : Year-on-year inflation based on CPI of the State**

## Consumer Price Indices compiled by Central Govt. agencies

4.4 National Statistical Office (NSO), GoI compiles monthly CPI (Base year 2012=100) for rural & urban areas and combined at All-India level. For compilation of CPI, prices of goods & services are regularly collected from 1,181 rural and 1,114 urban centres in the country, of which, 66 rural and 86 urban centres are from the State. The average All-India CPI during April to December, 2024 was 195.0 for rural, 189.9 for urban and 192.6 for combined areas as against 184.9, 182.0 and 183.6 respectively during the same period of previous year. During April to December, 2024, the year-on-year inflation based on average CPI for rural, urban and combined areas were 5.4 per cent, 4.3 per cent and 4.9 per cent respectively. Groupwise year-on-year inflation based on average All-India CPI is given in Table 4.2.

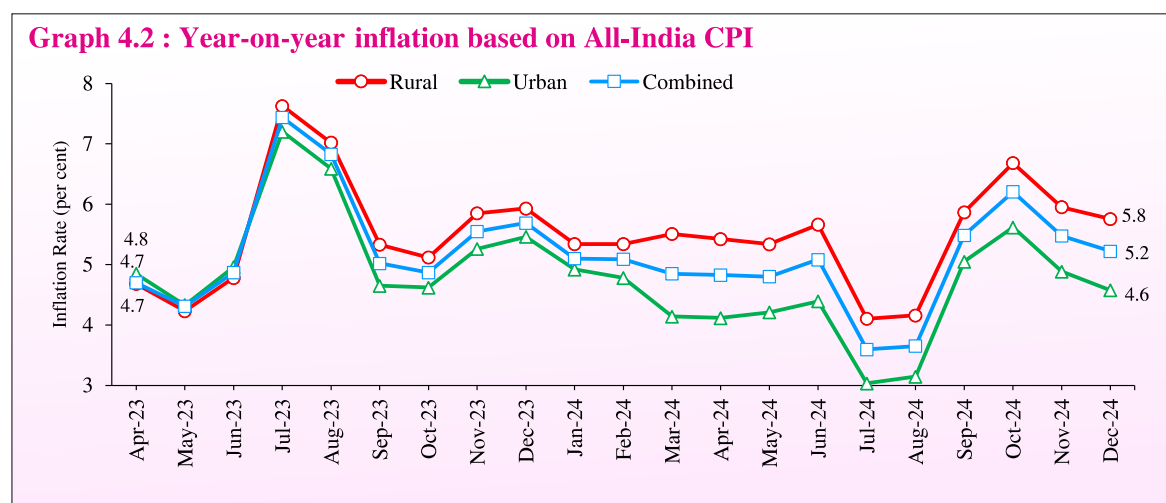
**Table 4.2 Groupwise year-on-year inflation based on average All-India CPI**

Group	(per cent)					
	2023-24			2024-25 <sup>@</sup>		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Food & beverages	6.9	7.3	7.0	7.7	7.4	7.6
Pan, tobacco & intoxicants	3.6	3.6	3.6	2.6	3.0	2.7
Clothing & footwear	4.6	5.0	4.7	2.6	2.9	2.7
Housing	N A	3.9	3.9	N A	2.7	2.7
Fuel & light	1.8	1.1	1.6	(-1.2)	(-6.4)	(-3.2)
Miscellaneous	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.0	3.8	3.9
<b>Inflation-CPI(General)</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>Inflation-Consumer Food Price Index(CFPI)</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

N A Not Applicable

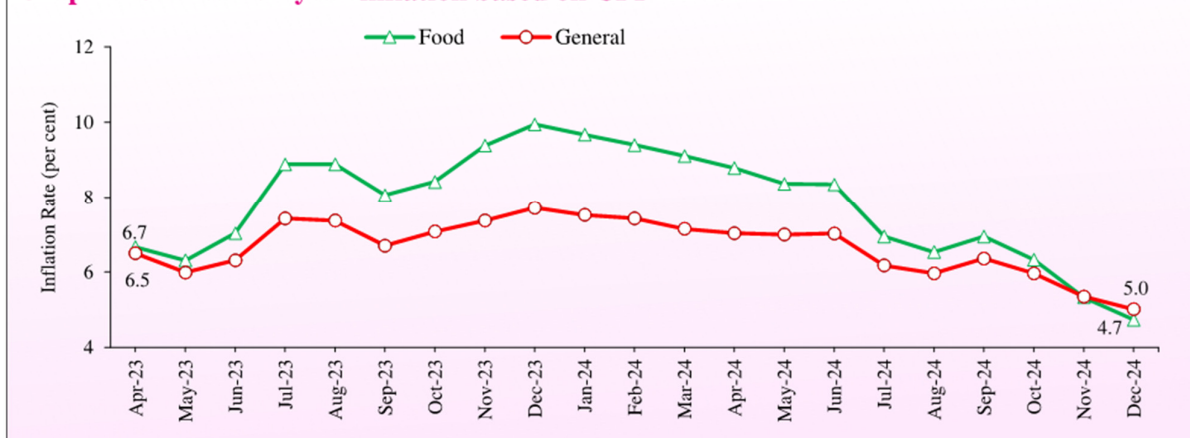
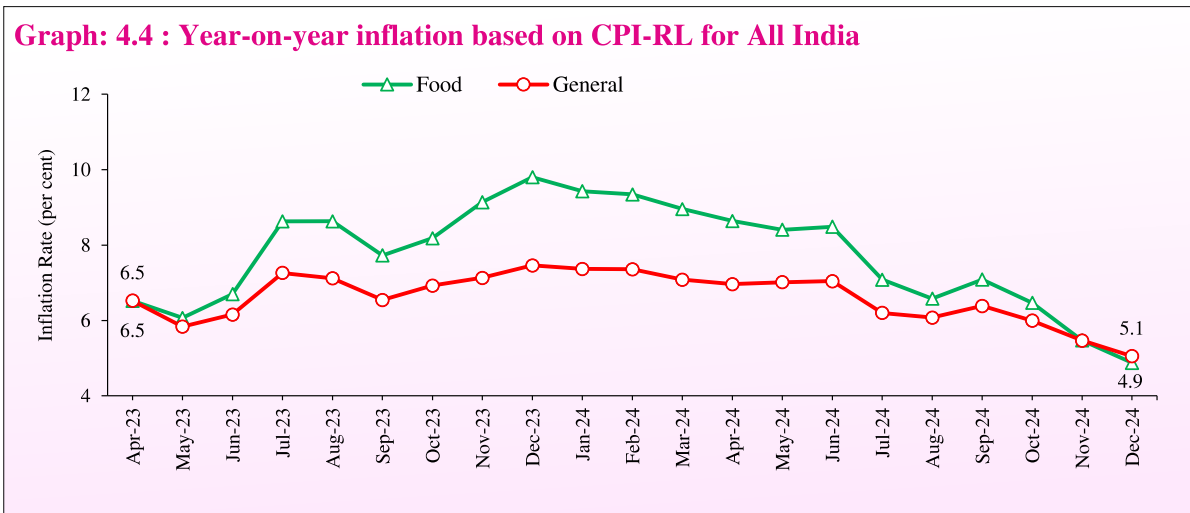
@ April to December, 2024



4.4.1 Average CPI compiled by NSO, GoI for the State during April to December, 2024 was 193.4 for rural, 185.8 for urban and 188.3 for combined areas. During April to December, 2024, the year-on-year inflation based on average CPI for rural, urban and combined areas was 3.9 per cent, 4.5 per cent and 4.3 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) & Rural Labourers (CPI-RL) (Base year 1986-87=100), serve as a guiding factor for fixation and revision of minimum wages of labourers in agriculture and rural sectors respectively under the 'Minimum Wages Act', 1948. They are compiled by the Labour Bureau, GoI. Prices are collected from 600 centres across 20 states in the country, of which 54 centres are from Maharashtra. At All-India level, average CPI-AL and average CPI-RL during April to December, 2024 were 1295.3 and 1307.0 respectively, showing year-on-year inflation of 6.2 per cent for both CPI.

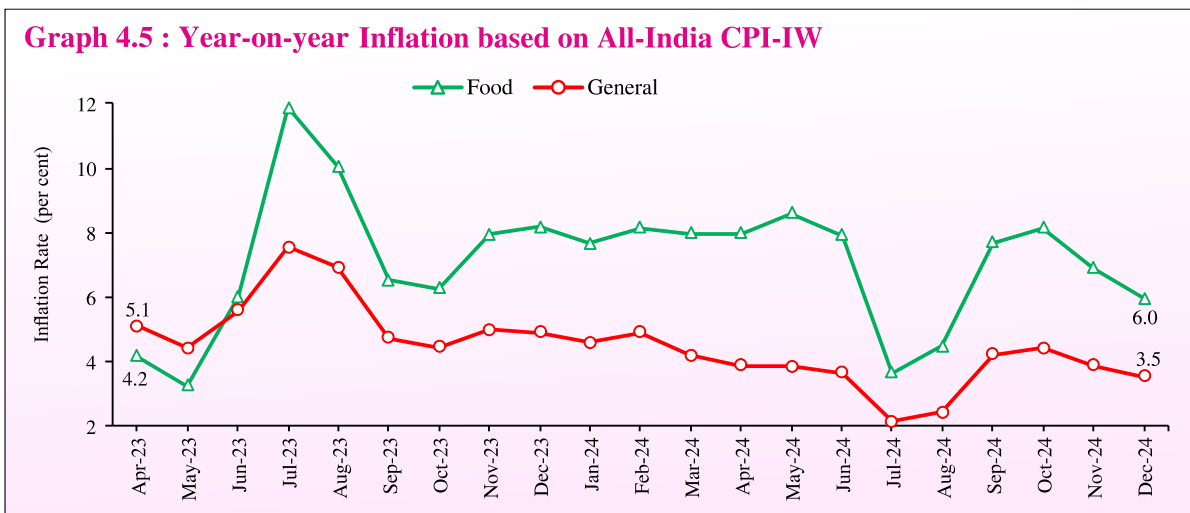
4.5.1 During April to December, 2024 the average CPI-AL and average CPI-RL for the State were 1463.6 and 1456.4 showing year-on-year inflation of 7.9 per cent and 7.4 per cent respectively. CPI-AL and CPI-RL for Maharashtra and All-India are given in Annexure 4.4.

**Graph: 4.3 : Year-on-year inflation based on CPI-AL for All India****Graph: 4.4 : Year-on-year inflation based on CPI-RL for All India**

4.6 Consumer Price Index for Industrial workers (CPI-IW) is used for fixation & revision of minimum wages for Industrial workers and also to determine the rate of Dearness Allowance (DA) for government employees & industrial workers. CPI-IW (Base year 2016=100) is being compiled by the Labour Bureau, GoI. For this purpose retail prices of selected goods & services of industrial importance are collected from 88 selected centres across country, of which six centres are from the State. The average CPI-IW for All-India during April to December, 2024, was 142.4 showing year-on-year inflation of 3.6 per cent. The year-on-year inflation based on CPI-IW was 3.9 per cent in April, 2024 which decreased to 3.5 per cent in December, 2024. All-India CPI-IW are given in Annexure 4.5 and the inflation based on various important consumer price indices at All-India level are given in Annexure 4.6. During April to December, 2024, the average CPI-IW for Mumbai, Solapur, Nagpur, Pune, Nashik, and Thane centres were 132.3, 149.8, 144.7, 130.7, 138.1 and 134.0 respectively. CPI-IW for central centres in Maharashtra are given in Annexure 4.7.

4.6.1 Apart from CPI-IW compiled by Labour Bureau, GoI for six centres in Maharashtra, Office of Commissioner of Labour, GoM compiles monthly CPI-IW (Base year 2001=100) separately for five centres in the State. These five centres are Akola, Kolhapur, Jalgaon, Nanded and Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar. During April to December, 2024, the average CPI-IW for Akola, Kolhapur, Jalgaon, Nanded and Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar centres were 493.1, 456.4, 482.7, 540.2, 480.7 respectively. CPI-IW for State centres in Maharashtra are given in Annexure 4.8.



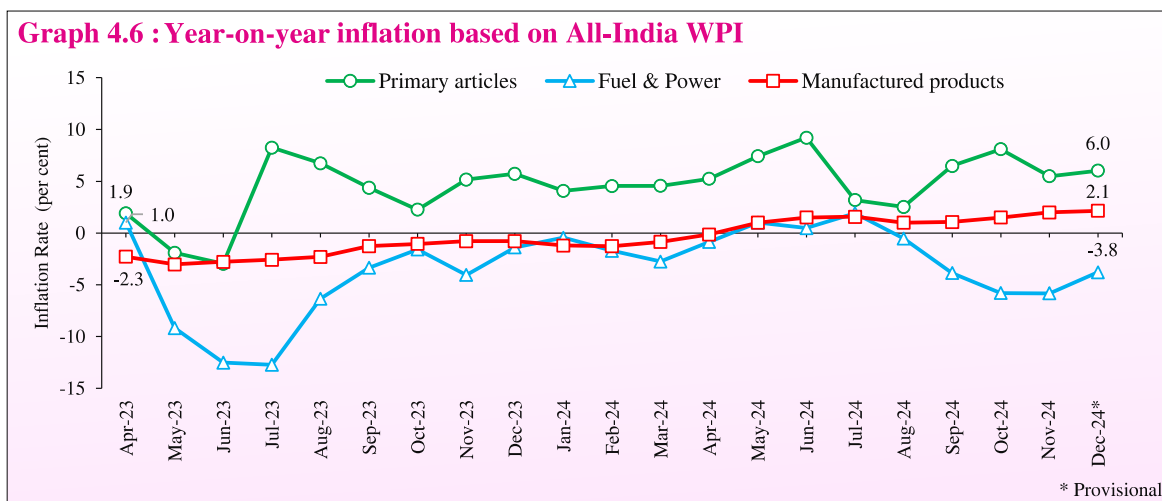


### All-India Wholesale Price Index

4.7 The Office of Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, GoI compiles Wholesale Price Index (WPI) (Base year 2011-12=100) on monthly basis. WPI is being compiled for three major groups viz. 'Primary Articles', 'Fuel & Power' and 'Manufactured Products'.

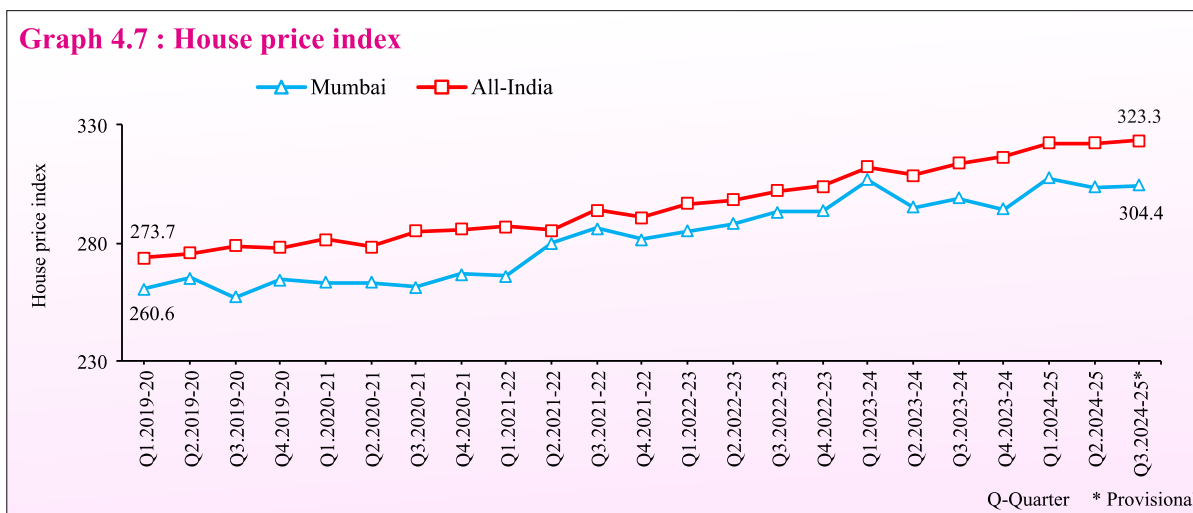
4.7.1 The WPI for 'All Commodities' has increased from 152.9 in April, 2024 to 155.4 (provisional) in December, 2024. During the same period, for 'Primary Articles' group it increased from 187.1 to 193.8 (provisional), for 'Fuel & Power' group it decreased from 151.4 to 149.9 (provisional), whereas for 'Manufactured Products' group it increased from 141.2 to 143.0 (provisional). The 'Food' index, which was 184.6 in April, 2024 increased to 195.9 (provisional) in December, 2024. All-India WPI are given in Annexure 4.9.

4.7.2 Year-on-year inflation based on average WPI during April to December, 2024 was 2.2 per cent. However, it has increased from 1.2 per cent in April, 2024 to 2.4 per cent (provisional) in December, 2024. For 'Primary Articles' group, it increased from 5.2 per cent in April, 2024 to 6.0 per cent (provisional) in December, 2024. For 'Fuel & Power' group, it has declined from (-)0.8 per cent in April, 2024 to (-)3.8 per cent (provisional) in December, 2024. For 'Manufactured Products' group, the inflation increased from (-)0.1 per cent in April, 2024 to 2.1 per cent (provisional) in December, 2024. The year-on-year inflation based on WPI 'Food' index was 6.1 per cent in April, 2024 which increased to 8.9 per cent (provisional) in December, 2024.



## House Price Index

4.8 A house is both, asset and an important factor of household's cost of living. At micro economic level, policy makers track house prices to enhance their understanding of real estate and credit markets. The movement in house prices are also used as an indicator of households borrowing capacity and debt burden and their effects on aggregate consumption. House price index (HPI) plays an important role in monetary policy setting for its overall objectives of price stability and sustainable growth. House price index (HPI) has been found to be useful in gauging trend and patterns of residential property prices across cities in India. The Reserve Bank of India is compiling quarterly House price index (HPI) (Base Year 2010-11) for ten major cities of country viz., Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Jaipur, Kanpur, Kochi, Kolkata, Lucknow and Mumbai. The Index is designed to track the price movements in housing market over time using sale/purchase registration data of the respective state governments registration authorities. Based on these city indices an average house price index representing All-India house price movement is also compiled. Average HPI for Quarter 1 to 3 of 2024-25 for Mumbai was 305.1 as against 300.1 during the same period of the previous year. Similarly for All-India average HPI for Quarter 1 to 3 of 2024-25 was 322.5 and for the same period of the previous year, it was 311.3. As per Quarter 3 of 2024-25, the year-on-year increase in the HPI was 1.9 per cent for Mumbai and 3.1 per cent for All-India.





## PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

4.9 Public Distribution System (PDS) evolved as a system to ensure food security through distribution of foodgrains at affordable prices to weaker sections of the society. The State has well established network of Fair Price Shops (FPS) for distribution of essential commodities. Apart from regular distribution, various State schemes are being implemented for the benefit of vulnerable sections.

### PDS Infrastructure

4.10 As on 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2024, there were 51,691 functional 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 4.3.

4.11 Vigilance committees have been set up at various levels in the State for surveillance of the distribution of the essential commodities through PDS. Inspections of FPS is continuous process for ensuring regular supply & quality of foodgrains and keep check on malpractices. During 2024-25, upto October, 51,691 inspections were carried out, licences of 39 FPS were terminated, licenses of 69 FPS were suspended and fine of ₹ 68.47 lakh was collected during these inspections. Number of Vigilance committees is given in Table 4.4.

4.12 As on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2024, total number of ration card holders were 2.65 crore. Ration card holders by category of ration card is given in Table 4.5 and districtwise number of ration card holders are given in Annexure 4.10.

**Table 4.3 Number of FPS by type of ownership**

(As on 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2024)

Type of ownership	FPS (no.)
Individual	
General	29,434
Scheduled Castes	3,193
Scheduled Tribes	3,010
Ex-service man	214
Women Self Help Group	6,116
Men Self Help Group	166
Grampanchayat	293
Urban local body	433
Co-operative society	7,946
Other	886
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,691</b>

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

**Table 4.4 Number of vigilance committees**

(As on 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2024)

Level	Vigilance committees
Municipal Corporation	101
Municipal Council	300
District	34
Taluka	455
Village	39,537
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,427</b>

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

**Table 4.5 Ration card holders by category of ration card**

(As on 31<sup>st</sup> December) (Lakh)

Year	Yellow		Saffron			Annapurna	White	Total
	BPL	AAY	PHH	PHH Farmers	NPH			
2022	37.01	25.60	90.36	8.87	72.44	0.06	22.21	256.55
2023	36.71	24.83	94.59	8.66	75.52	Neg	22.52	262.83
2024	33.58	25.32	106.55	7.31	70.38	0.00	22.07	265.20

BPL: Below Poverty Line    AAY: *Antyoday Anna Yojana*    PHH: Priority Households    NPH: Non Priority Households  
Note : Totals may not add up due to rounding.    Neg : Negligible

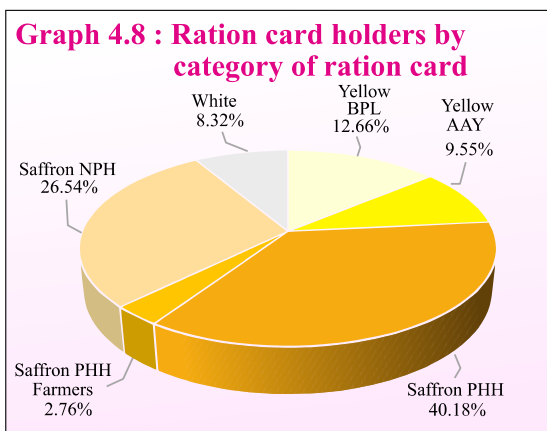
Source : Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, GoM

## National Food Security Act, 2013

4.13 The 'National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013' has been enacted to provide food and nutritional security to the citizens, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality foodgrains at affordable prices. This act is being implemented in the State since 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2014 and about 62.3 per cent population is entitled to receive foodgrains at subsidised rates.

4.14 Under NFSA, Beneficiaries are categorised as *Antyoday Anna Yojana* (AAY) Households and Priority Households (PHH). AAY household is entitled to receive 35 kg of foodgrains

per ration card per month and PHH is entitled to receive five kg of foodgrains per person per month. Rice, wheat and coarse grains are being provided at ₹ three, ₹ two and ₹ one per kg respectively to the beneficiaries. However, as per the GoI notification, the foodgrains are being distributed free of cost from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2024 to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2028. Number of persons entitled and total beneficiaries under NFSA in selected states are given in Table 4.6. Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to FPS under NFSA is given in Table 4.7. Allotment of rice and wheat by GoI to the State and quantity of rice and wheat distributed to authorised FPS are given in Annexure 4.11 and Annexure 4.12 respectively. Under NFSA, districtwise allotment, off-take & distribution of foodgrains to FPS for AAY households and PHH during 2023-24 are given in Annexure 4.13 and Annexure 4.14 respectively.



**Table 4.6 Number of persons entitled and total beneficiaries under NFSA in selected states**

(As on 14<sup>th</sup> January, 2025)(Lakh)

State	Number of persons entitled	Total beneficiaries		Ration Cards		Aadhar seeded Ration Cards	
		AAY	PHH	AAY	PHH	AAY	PHH
Andhra Pradesh	268.23	24.78	242.33	9.08	80.17	9.08	80.17
Bihar	871.72	114.78	756.95	22.93	156.14	22.67	156.03
Chhattisgarh	NA	19.22	180.03	7.18	46.69	7.18	46.67
Gujarat	382.84	37.13	345.72	8.05	70.67	8.03	70.44
Karnataka	401.93	43.89	361.51	10.80	101.92	10.80	101.92
Madhya Pradesh	546.42	53.77	483.67	14.17	111.47	14.17	111.47
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>700.17</b>	<b>100.07</b>	<b>585.02</b>	<b>24.81</b>	<b>141.04</b>	<b>24.81</b>	<b>141.04</b>
Rajasthan	446.62	21.55	414.46	6.10	100.78	6.10	100.65
Tamil Nadu	360.94	62.66	298.29	18.03	95.57	18.03	95.57
Telangana	191.70	15.95	176.24	5.67	49.00	5.66	48.89
Uttar Pradesh	1,520.60	132.89	1,369.08	40.90	315.65	40.89	315.65
West Bengal	595.00	54.19	540.81	16.17	124.01	14.64	120.15
<b>All-India</b>	<b>8,135.01</b>	<b>825.45</b>	<b>7,051.41</b>	<b>225.85</b>	<b>1,725.80</b>	<b>223.33</b>	<b>1,718.59</b>

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

NA Not available

**Table 4.7 Allotment, off-take and distribution of food grains 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	2022-23	6.38	5.88	5.84	4.14	3.77	3.74
	2023-24	6.59	6.18	6.22	3.68	3.41	3.45
	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	3.93	3.67	3.45	2.25	2.06	1.95
PHH	2022-23	21.55	19.33	19.21	13.98	12.64	12.32
	2023-24	22.26	19.81	19.97	12.44	11.09	11.21
	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	13.26	11.71	11.03	7.54	6.69	6.21

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

+ upto October

4.15 GoM has extended the benefits of PHH under NFSA to all APL (saffron) cardholder farmer families of 14 drought prone districts (all the districts of Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar & Amravati divisions and Wardha in Nagpur division). Since April, 2024, amount of ₹ 170 per beneficiary per month is being distributed through DBT instead of foodgrains. During 2024-25, upto October, expenditure of ₹ 201.10 crore was incurred for 32.64 lakh beneficiaries.

### Distribution of coarse grains

4.16 Coarse grains (Jowar, Maize, Raagi, etc.) procured under Minimum Support Price scheme are distributed to the NFSA beneficiaries in the State. Allotment, off-take and distribution of coarse grains to FPS are given in Table 4.8.

**Table 4.8 Allotment, off-take and distribution of coarse grains to FPS**

('000 MT)									
Year	Jowar			Maize			Raagi		
	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS
2023-24	147.54	92.47	92.47	125.62	0.08	0.08	50.00	0.19	0.19
2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	230.00	0.04	--	440.00	0.00	--	20.00	0.00	0.00

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

+ upto December

### Fortification of Rice and its distribution under PDS

4.17 GoI is implementing 'Fortification of Rice & its distribution under PDS' scheme to initiate the process towards nutritional security and to control anaemia & micro-nutrient deficiency. During 2024-25 upto December, about 32.24 lakh MT of fortified rice has been distributed to the beneficiaries through PDS.

### Distribution of Sugar

4.18 In the State, sugar is being supplied only to AAY card holders. GoI has fixed monthly allocation of about 2,505 MT of the State. One kg of sugar per family per month is supplied at ₹ 20 per kg. Allotment, off-take and distribution of sugar to FPS is given in Table 4.9.

**Table 4.9 Allotment, off-take and distribution of sugar to FPS**

(Lakh MT)			
Year	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS
2022-23	0.27	0.27	0.27
2023-24	0.27	0.26	0.26

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

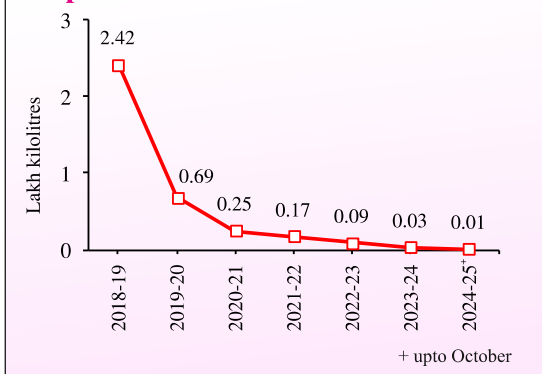
## Distribution of Kerosene

4.19 Under PDS, kerosene is provided to the card holders excluding all those having domestic gas connection. In the State, 31 districts have become kerosene free.

## Distribution of foodgrains to establishments holding ration card

4.20 GoI sanctions allocation of foodgrains for establishments under the Welfare Institutions and Hostels Scheme. During 2024-25, upto September, the number of establishments registered on *Aadhaar* enabled Public Distribution System (AePDS) are 3,295 and number of beneficiaries are 3.40 lakh. Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to establishments holding ration card are given in Table 4.10.

**Graph 4.9 : Kerosene distribution to FPS**



**Table 4.10 Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to establishments holding ration card**

Year	Rice			Wheat		
	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution
2022-23	35.76	15.38	12.98	0.00	0.00	4.68
2023-24	10.81	8.23	12.73	18.94	15.40	12.56
2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	7.69	6.38	6.08	8.40	6.79	6.30

(’000 MT)

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

+ upto September

## Decentralised procurement

4.21 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 2024-25, upto December, about 5.07 lakh MT foodgrains worth ₹ 1,167.08 crore has been purchased from 1.54 lakh farmers in the State. Procurement of paddy and coarse grains is given in Table 4.11.

**Table 4.11 Procurement of paddy and coarse grains**

Year	Paddy	Coarse grains		
		Jowar	Maize	Raagi
2023-24	1,163.65	92.47	0.08	0.19
2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	507.37	0.04	0.00	0.00

(’000 MT)

+ upto December

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

## ITeS in PDS

4.22 As on 14<sup>th</sup> January, 2025, out of total eligible 165.84 lakh ration cards covered under NFSA, *Aadhaar* seeding of almost all ration cards has been completed. For distribution of food grains ePoint of Sale (ePoS) devices have been installed in 52,813 FPS across the State as on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2025.

4.22.1 During May, 2018, the State has launched *Aadhar* enabled PDS across all FPS and introduced inter-state & pan-state portability. 'One Nation, One Ration Card' scheme is being implemented from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2020. During December, 2024 about 1.51 crore families availed ration with *Aadhaar* based biometric authentication.

### Godowns

4.23 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 June, 2024 there are 902 godowns having storage capacity of 7.23 lakh MT. GoM has undertaken a programme to construct new godowns with financial assistance from NABARD. Upto June, 2024 administrative approval is given for construction of 321 godowns with storage capacity 4.71 lakh MT, of which construction of 254 godowns is completed and that of 67 godowns is in progress. Districtwise number of godowns and fair price shops are given in Annexure 4.15.

### Shivbhojan Yojana

4.24 To provide meals to poor and needy people in the State at affordable rate, GoM had started *Shivbhojan Yojana* in January, 2020. At the end of November, 2024 in all 1,884 *Shivbhojan Centers* are functioning in the State. During 2023-24, in all 5.76 crore *Shivbhojan Thalīs* were distributed and expenditure incurred was ₹ 199.96 crore. During 2024-25, upto November in all 3.97 crore *Shivbhojan Thalīs* were distributed and expenditure incurred was ₹ 96.58 crore.

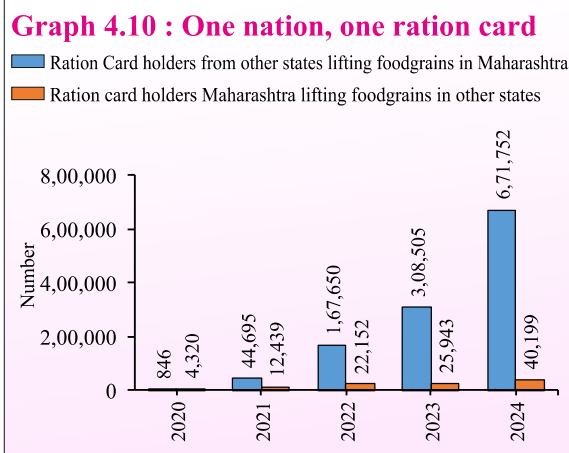
### Distribution of Anandacha Shidha

4.25 On the occasion of *Gauri-Ganapati* festival, 2024, ration kits '*Anandacha Shidha*' comprising of four commodities which includes one kg each of sugar, suji, chana dal & one litre of soyabean 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 foodgrain kits are distributed at the rate of ₹ 100 per kit. The State has distributed 153.49 lakh ration kits at the rate of ₹ 100 per kit.

### State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission

4.26 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 5.20 lakh complaints of consumers were received upto September, 2024 of which 4.35 lakh were resolved.

\* \* \* \* \*



## ANNEXURE 4.1

## GROUPWISE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR RURAL AREAS IN MAHARASHTRA

(Base Year – 2003=100)

Year/ Month	Food	Pan, Supari & Intoxicants	Fuel, Power & Light	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Commodities	Year - on - Year Inflation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Weight</b>	<b>52.85</b>	<b>2.15</b>	<b>10.67</b>	<b>8.53</b>	<b>25.80</b>	<b>100.00</b>	--
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 <sup>#</sup>	567	152 <sup>#</sup>	229 <sup>#</sup>	316 <sup>#</sup>	5.2 <sup>#</sup>
2021-22	338	486	592	153 <sup>+</sup>	235 <sup>*</sup>	326 <sup>*</sup>	4.0 <sup>+</sup>
2022-23	357	505	658	159	259	350	7.8 <sup>*</sup>
2023-24	383	522	699	168	270	372	6.3
2024-25 <sup>\$</sup>	411	550	730	175	280	394	6.0
April 2024	383	539	702	172	277	375	4.3
May 2024	394	541	720	173	277	383	3.6
June 2024	404	544	731	174	279	390	5.0
July 2024	406	548	733	174	279	391	4.9
August 2024	416	554	736	175	280	397	5.8
September 2024	430	552	736	175	281	405	8.7
October 2024	433	555	737	176	282	407	9.0
November 2024	420	556	736	176	282	401	7.1
December 2024	413	559	737	176	283	397	5.5

# Average for June to March

+ Average for June to March

\* Average for May to March

\$ Average for April to December

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

Source - Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics, GoM.

## ANNEXURE 4.2

## GROUPWISE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS IN MAHARASHTRA

(Base Year – 2003=100)

Year / Month	Food	Pan, Supari & Intoxicants	Fuel, Power & Light	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Commodities	Year - on - Year Inflation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Weight</b>	<b>45.80</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>10.28</b>	<b>7.51</b>	<b>34.87</b>	<b>100.00</b>	--
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 <sup>#</sup>	547	154 <sup>#</sup>	218 <sup>#</sup>	302 <sup>#</sup>	6.1 <sup>#</sup>
2021-22	337	478	581	156 <sup>+</sup>	231 <sup>*</sup>	313 <sup>*</sup>	4.5 <sup>+</sup>
2022-23	355	505	647	166	244	334	7.1 <sup>*</sup>
2023-24	380	527	690	174	256	355	6.3
2024-25 <sup>\$</sup>	406	553	689	181	264	371	4.5
April 2024	382	544	669	180	261	357	4.7
May 2024	387	546	686	180	262	361	2.7
June 2024	401	550	692	181	263	368	3.6
July 2024	410	552	692	181	264	373	2.8
August 2024	409	555	692	181	264	373	3.6
September 2024	421	557	692	182	265	378	7.0
October 2024	423	556	692	182	265	380	6.9
November 2024	415	557	692	183	266	376	5.2
December 2024	407	558	692	184	267	373	3.9

# Average for June to March

+ Average for June to March

\* Average for May to March

\$ Average for April to December

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

Source - Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics, GoM.

## 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						
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 <sup>#</sup>	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>\$\$</sup>
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>Rural</b>								
Food & Beverages	54.28	139.3	145.0 <sup>@</sup>	157.0	162.6	174.0	186.1	198.6
Pan, Tobacco & Intoxicants	2.72	158.6	158.5 <sup>@</sup>	168.2	173.3	181.7	189.4	192.2
Clothing & Footwear	7.56	148.7	149.0 <sup>@</sup>	152.3	165.9	184.1	190.4	193.9
Housing	--	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Fuel & light	7.86	147.5	148.1 <sup>@</sup>	157.7	181.0	206.0	207.2	192.7
Miscellaneous	27.58	144.4	149.3 <sup>@</sup>	156.9	166.5	174.8	180.0	183.2
General Index	100.00	142.6	147.3	156.3 <sup>+</sup>	165.6	177.7	186.5	193.4
Inflation	--	1.6	3.3	5.5 <sup>+</sup>	6.6 <sup>**</sup>	7.3	5.0	3.9
<b>Urban</b>								
Food & Beverages	34.38	137.8	148.5 <sup>@</sup>	161.0	166.0	177.5	189.9	203.5
Pan, Tobacco & Intoxicants	0.97	169.2	174.3 <sup>@</sup>	185.9	190.5	196.8	200.9	204.4
Clothing & Footwear	5.14	138.4	141.9 <sup>@</sup>	148.1	154.4	169.6	177.7	182.6
Housing	24.74	134.6	139.9 <sup>@</sup>	147.0	152.1	162.2	172.8	177.6
Fuel & light	5.21	127.3	131.7 <sup>@</sup>	144.1	162.6	187.2	187.8	179.5
Miscellaneous	29.56	127.4	131.4 <sup>@</sup>	144.3	152.1	162.3	167.3	172.9
General Index	100.00	133.7	140.5	150.6 <sup>+</sup>	157.9	169.5	178.3	185.8
Inflation	--	4.0	5.1	6.6 <sup>+</sup>	5.5 <sup>**</sup>	7.4	5.2	4.5
<b>Combined</b>								
Food & Beverages	--	138.5	147.0 <sup>@</sup>	159.2	164.5	176.0	188.2	201.4
Pan, Tobacco & Intoxicants	--	163.0	165.1 <sup>@</sup>	175.6	180.4	188.0	194.2	197.3
Clothing & Footwear	--	142.8	144.9 <sup>@</sup>	149.9	159.3	175.8	183.1	187.4
Housing	--	134.6	139.9 <sup>@</sup>	147.0	152.1	162.2	172.8	177.6
Fuel & light	--	136.0	138.8 <sup>@</sup>	150.0	170.6	195.3	196.2	185.2
Miscellaneous	--	132.8	137.1 <sup>@</sup>	148.3	156.7	166.3	171.3	176.2
General Index	--	136.7	142.8	152.5 <sup>+</sup>	160.5	172.2	181.0	188.3
Inflation	--	3.1	4.4	6.2 <sup>+</sup>	5.9 <sup>**</sup>	7.3	5.1	4.3

Note: N.A. - Not Applicable

# Average for August to March

@ Average for April to February

Source: National Statistical Office, GoI

+ 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)
2014-15	873	848	778	800	865	845	781	802
2015-16	930	897	807	835	919	891	813	839
2016-17	993	950	841	870	981	943	847	875
2017-18	975	957	846	889	963	951	852	895
2018-19	963	967	850	907	950	963	855	915
2019-20	1131	1094	932	980	1113	1084	937	986
2020-21	1220	1168	990	1034	1195	1153	995	1040
2021-22	1225	1200	1013	1075	1204	1192	1021	1084
2022-23	1302	1279	1076	1148	1279	1279	1084	1160
2023-24	1421	1373	1168	1229	1392	1372	1173	1240
2024-25 <sup>s</sup>	1541	1464	1237	1295	1508	1456	1244	1307
April 2024	1498	1428	1201	1263	1463	1422	1207	1275
May 2024	1501	1434	1205	1269	1468	1428	1212	1281
June 2024	1518	1446	1220	1280	1486	1440	1227	1292
July 2024	1537	1459	1232	1290	1505	1452	1240	1302
August 2024	1552	1470	1240	1297	1519	1463	1247	1309
September 2024	1563	1478	1247	1304	1529	1471	1254	1316
October 2024	1573	1487	1260	1315	1539	1478	1267	1326
November 2024	1570	1487	1265	1320	1537	1480	1272	1331
December 2024	1561	1483	1262	1320	1525	1474	1269	1331

\$ Average for April to December

Source - Labour Bureau, Simla, GoI.

## 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)
<b>Weight</b>	<b>46.20</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>6.43</b>	<b>15.27</b>	<b>6.57</b>	<b>23.26</b>	<b>100.00</b>
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)
<b>Weight</b>	<b>39.17</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>16.87</b>	<b>6.08</b>	<b>30.31</b>	<b>100.00</b>
2020-21 <sup>@</sup>	120	134	134	114	118	117	119
2021-22	123.5	140.2	155.0	116.9	121.4	121.5	123.6
2022-23	131.1	147.9	176.0	121.1	130.0	128.1	131.1
2023-24	140.7	157.2	169.2	125.8	139.6	134.3	137.9
2024-25 <sup>§</sup>	149.7	161.9	149.2	130.5	145.0	137.0	142.4
April 2024	143.4	161.1	152.8	128.4	143.2	136.1	139.4
May 2024	145.2	161.2	149.5	128.4	143.6	136.1	139.9
June 2024	148.7	161.6	148.8	128.4	144.2	136.3	141.4
July 2024	150.4	162.0	148.8	131.6	144.4	136.6	142.7
August 2024	149.7	161.9	148.9	131.6	145.0	136.9	142.6
September 2024	151.3	162.3	148.8	131.6	145.5	137.4	143.3
October 2024	153.9	162.3	148.4	131.6	146.0	137.7	144.5
November 2024	153.8	162.3	148.5	131.6	146.4	137.9	144.5
December 2024	151.3	162.9	148.6	131.6	146.7	138.3	143.7

<sup>@</sup> Average for September to March

<sup>§</sup> Average for April to December

Source - Labour Bureau, Simla, GoI.

## ANNEXURE 4.6

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

Year/Month (1)	Inflation		
	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)
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 <sup>#</sup>	4.0	4.2
2022-23	6.1	6.8	7.0
2023-24	5.2	7.1	6.9
2024-25 <sup>s</sup>	3.6	6.2	6.2
April 2024	3.9	7.0	7.0
May 2024	3.9	7.0	7.0
June 2024	3.7	7.0	7.0
July 2024	2.1	6.2	6.2
August 2024	2.4	6.0	6.1
September 2024	4.2	6.4	6.4
October 2024	4.4	6.0	6.0
November 2024	3.9	5.3	5.5
December 2024	3.5	5.0	5.1

# Average for September to March

\$ Average for April to December

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

Source - Labour Bureau, Simla, GoI.

## ANNEXURE 4.7

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS FOR  
CENTRES IN MAHARASHTRA

(CENTRAL CENTERS)

Year/Month (1)	MUMBAI		SOLAPUR		NAGPUR		PUNE		NASHIK		THANE	
	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)	Food group (12)	General index (13)
	(Base year – 2001=100)											
<b>Weight</b>	<b>48.88</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>54.74</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>43.05</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>39.77</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>41.43</b>	<b>100.00</b>		
2014-15	283	262	282	265	293	281	299	257	278	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)											
<b>Weight</b>	<b>37.91</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>43.52</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>35.44</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>35.14</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>40.63</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>37.74</b>	<b>100.00</b>
2020-21 <sup>@</sup>	118.7	113.8	116.8	118.5	116.5	117.8	121.7	115.7	120.2	115.5	116.0	112.8
2021-22	123.3	118.0	124.2	127.6	119.5	123.3	123.5	120.2	124.3	119.7	120.1	118.1
2022-23	129.6	124.1	132.1	136.7	124.3	130.4	125.9	123.2	129.2	124.0	126.0	124.5
2023-24	135.8	128.7	140.2	143.8	136.0	138.4	132.8	126.9	139.9	131.3	132.9	128.9
2024-25 <sup>§</sup>	142.6	132.3	150.3	149.8	149.4	144.7	140.5	130.7	149.4	138.1	141.3	134.0
April 2024	136.3	129.4	147.8	147.8	141.2	140.6	134.7	127.8	145.1	134.8	135.0	130.5
May 2024	137.1	129.7	147.6	147.7	142.0	140.9	137.7	129.2	144.8	134.6	136.2	130.9
June 2024	142.3	131.7	149.7	148.9	148.4	144.0	138.2	129.4	147.1	135.6	141.7	133.0
July 2024	143.5	132.8	151.5	150.7	148.9	144.9	140.2	130.8	148.7	137.4	142.9	135.0
August 2024	141.8	132.1	150.8	150.4	150.2	145.4	140.9	131.1	150.3	138.1	141.6	134.6
September 2024	143.9	133.0	152.4	151.0	152.3	146.0	141.0	131.1	152.2	140.5	142.0	135.0
October 2024	147.1	134.3	152.1	151.2	155.9	147.6	142.5	131.7	151.9	140.3	145.1	136.2
November 2024	146.9	134.3	150.5	150.5	155.4	147.4	144.7	132.5	152.8	140.8	144.4	135.9
December 2024	144.3	133.3	150.0	149.8	150.1	145.5	144.4	132.8	151.8	140.4	142.6	135.3

<sup>@</sup> Average for September to March<sup>§</sup> Average for April to December

Source - Labour Bureau, Simla, GoI.

**ANNEXURE 4.8**  
**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS FOR**  
**CENTRES IN MAHARASHTRA**

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

Year/Month	AKOLA		KOLHAPUR		JALGAON		NANDED		AURANGABAD	
	Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>Weight</b>	<b>45.88</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>48.22</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>47.76</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>49.05</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>40.89</b>	<b>100.00</b>
2014-15	220	243	262	255	266	261	270	289	276	273
2015-16	250	262	276	270	278	272	304	314	296	292
2016-17	267	282	288	281	286	285	318	331	303	308
2017-18	276	311	284	296	282	303	305	343	293	324
2018-19	277	332	284	310	285	318	305	359	294	337
2019-20	293	358	309	333	309	341	343	395	317	357
2020-21	305	376	334	354	337	360	378	421	338	374
2021-22	330	408	344	381	366	394	401	461	363	402
2022-23	351	435	382	416	379	427	418	489	387	433
2023-24	377	470	409	440	407	458	454	522	430	464
2024-25 <sup>s</sup>	396	493	434	456	438	483	479	540	459	481
April 2024	390	476	421	446	423	467	476	531	453	471
May 2024	390	477	426	448	426	468	478	532	454	472
June 2024	393	494	432	456	431	480	474	538	453	479
July 2024	400	498	437	459	434	483	477	541	457	482
August 2024	403	500	440	460	438	485	478	542	461	484
September 2024	404	501	442	461	443	488	484	545	464	485
October 2024	395	497	442	461	451	492	482	545	466	486
November 2024	396	497	436	459	452	492	491	549	466	486
December 2024	394	497	431	458	445	489	471	539	459	483

\$ Average for April to December

Source -Office of the Labour Commissioner, GoM.

## ANNEXURE 4.9

## ALL-INDIA WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

(Base year – 2011-12 = 100)

Year / Month	Primary Articles	Fuel & Power	Manufactured Products	All commodities	Inflation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>Weight</b>	<b>22.62</b>	<b>13.15</b>	<b>64.23</b>	<b>100.00</b>	--
2015-16	124.6	86.5	109.2	109.7	(-) 3.7
2016-17	128.9	86.3	110.7	111.6	1.7
2017-18	130.6	93.3	113.8	114.9	2.9
2018-19	134.2	104.1	117.9	119.8	4.3
2019-20	143.3	102.2	118.3	121.8	1.7
2020-21	145.7	94.0	121.5	123.4	1.3
2021-22	160.7	124.6	135.0	139.4	13.0
2022-23	176.8	159.5	142.6	152.5	9.4
2023-24	183.0	152.0	140.2	151.4	(-) 0.7
2024-25 <sup>s</sup>	194.2	149.0	142.1	154.8	2.2
April 2024	187.1	151.4	141.2	152.9	1.2
May 2024	188.1	150.1	142.0	153.5	2.7
June 2024	192.3	146.9	142.0	154.0	3.4
July 2024	197.8	148.2	141.7	155.3	2.1
August 2024	195.1	148.3	141.3	154.4	1.2
September 2024	195.5	147.2	141.9	154.7	1.9
October 2024	200.6	148.8	142.9	156.7	2.8
November 2024	197.9	149.9	143.1	156.4	2.2
December 2024*	193.8	149.9	143.0	155.4	2.4

\$ Average for April to December

\* Provisional

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

## ANNEXURE 4.10

DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF RATION CARD HOLDERS (As on 31<sup>st</sup> DECEMBER, 2024)

District	Yellow		Saffron			Annapurna	White	Total ration cards
	BPL	AAY	PHH	PHH Farmers	NPH			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Mumbai	24,423	19,892	18,70,272	0	14,88,413	0	9,42,338	43,45,338
Thane	58,304	48,767	55,506	0	40,520	0	4,366	2,07,463
Palghar	1,00,571	98,945	2,13,566	0	2,85,000	0	42,526	7,40,608
Raigad	84,902	99,676	2,80,207	0	2,18,294	0	1,18,499	8,01,578
Ratnagiri	46,896	40,741	2,01,766	0	1,08,989	0	44,084	4,42,476
Sindhudurg	45,566	21,649	1,48,824	0	0	0	22,297	2,38,336
Nashik	3,25,113	1,94,192	3,61,230	0	6,15,649	0	1,06,191	16,02,375
Dhule	1,24,119	75,451	1,22,254	0	1,96,894	0	17,751	5,36,469
Nandurbar	1,00,712	1,18,555	49,115	0	94,358	0	9,115	3,71,855
Jalgaon	2,15,041	1,35,814	3,05,171	0	4,07,566	0	72,710	11,36,302
Ahilyanagar	2,16,133	87,141	4,20,874	0	2,82,505	0	47,417	10,54,070
Pune	0	56,319	9,43,943	0	6,93,120	0	1,79,745	18,73,127
Satara	1,20,386	26,784	2,83,013	0	2,27,710	0	58,671	7,16,564
Sangli	65,245	31,181	3,21,643	0	2,66,540	0	81,178	7,65,787
Solapur	1,73,863	57,437	2,83,139	0	4,10,443	0	76,035	10,00,917
Kolhapur	1,46,976	53,215	3,89,462	0	3,25,124	0	99,325	10,14,102
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	1,23,058	66,265	3,55,445	56,731	2,37,101	0	7,728	8,46,328
Jalna	1,12,578	44,697	1,91,165	34,246	28,021	0	3,255	4,13,962
Parbhani	72,868	44,890	1,69,226	46,173	95,064	0	3,701	4,31,922
Hingoli	15,260	29,955	1,44,174	37,332	23,805	0	3,182	2,53,708
Beed	2,30,112	38,963	1,27,905	1,20,316	44,066	0	6,486	5,67,848
Nanded	0	78,984	4,63,087	76,269	25,236	0	10,465	6,54,041
Dharashiv	1,04,384	39,211	1,15,424	51,596	29,394	0	10,467	3,50,476
Latur	86,022	42,212	2,67,309	46,836	21,577	0	21,802	4,85,758
Buldhana	64,602	1,26,925	2,14,451	81,429	96,834	0	23,000	6,07,241
Akola	45,456	39,338	2,41,552	26,302	73,031	0	14,930	4,40,609
Washim	50,323	66,862	1,44,270	10,492	14,544	0	10,456	2,96,947
Amravati	1,28,204	43,706	3,31,268	73,840	58,683	0	15,006	6,50,707
Yavatmal	1,33,783	1,35,956	2,76,136	60,126	42,289	0	12,888	6,61,178
Wardha	43,806	49,146	1,90,155	8,820	23,691	0	12,263	3,27,881
Nagpur	1,16,556	1,26,852	5,79,664	0	3,87,688	0	72,335	12,83,095
Bhandara	75,685	66,396	1,02,812	0	32,906	0	15,818	2,93,617
Gondia	81,716	81,266	1,00,632	0	67,609	0	6,553	3,37,776
Chandrapur	0	1,42,965	2,93,425	0	54,050	0	26,177	5,16,617
Gadchiroli	24,909	1,01,437	97,310	0	21,253	0	8,417	2,53,326
<b>Maharashtra State</b>	<b>33,57,572</b>	<b>25,31,785</b>	<b>1,06,55,395</b>	<b>7,30,508</b>	<b>70,37,967</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,07,177</b>	<b>2,65,20,404</b>

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

## ANNEXURE 4.11

## ALLOTMENT OF RICE AND WHEAT BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO THE STATE

(Lakh MT)

Year (1)	Rice (2)	Wheat (3)
2001-02 (Total)	9.23	17.13
Of which, TPDS	6.55	12.16
2018-19 (Total)	21.40	27.90
Of which, NFSA,2013	20.21	25.84
2019-20 (Total)	21.22	27.64
Of which, NFSA,2013	20.10	25.70
2020-21 (Total)	21.10	27.42
Of which, NFSA,2013	20.11	25.70
2021-22 (Total)	20.42	27.00
Of which, NFSA,2013	19.54	25.47
2022-23 (Total)	28.59	19.26
Of which, NFSA,2013	27.93	18.12
2023-24 (Total)	28.85	16.12
Of which, NFSA,2013	28.85	16.12
2024-25 (Total) * #	17.19	9.79
Of which, NFSA,2013	17.19	9.79

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

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

TPDS - Targeted Public Distribution System

NFSA - National Food Security Act

\* Upto October, 2024

# Interim Statement.

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

## ANNEXURE 4.12

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

(Lakh MT)

Year (1)	Rice			Wheat		
	Mumbai rationing area (2)	Other districts (3)	Total. (2) + (3) (4)	Mumbai rationing area (5)	Other districts (6)	Total (5) + (6) (7)
2001-02 (Total)	0.02	5.16	5.18	0.05	8.48	8.53
Of which, TPDS	0.02	5.00	5.02	0.04	8.27	8.31
2018-19 (Total)	1.57	16.92	18.49	2.33	21.37	23.71
Of which, NFSA,2013	1.57	15.97	17.54	2.33	19.64	21.97
2019-20 (Total)	2.11	19.11	21.22	3.14	24.50	27.64
Of which, NFSA,2013	1.59	15.78	17.36	2.35	19.78	22.13
2020-21 (Total)	2.09	18.02	20.11	3.12	22.58	25.70
Of which, NFSA,2013	1.66	16.69	18.35	2.46	20.90	23.36
2021-22 (Total)	2.04	17.50	19.54	3.10	22.37	25.47
Of which, NFSA,2013	1.70	16.39	18.09	2.54	20.52	23.06
2022-23 (Total)	2.82	25.11	27.93	2.16	15.97	18.12
Of which, NFSA,2013	2.45	22.76	25.21	1.86	14.69	16.55
2023-24 (Total)	3.04	25.81	28.85	1.63	14.49	16.12
Of which, NFSA,2013	2.48	23.52	26.00	1.35	13.15	14.50
2024-25 (Total) * #	1.52	15.67	17.19	1.01	8.77	9.79
Of which, NFSA,2013	1.32	14.06	15.38	0.93	7.74	8.67

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

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

TPDS - Targeted Public Distribution System

NFSA - National Food Security Act

\* Upto October, 2024

# Interim Statement

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



## ANNEXURE 4.13

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

(MT)

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

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 2023-24**

(MT)

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

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

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding

## ANNEXURE 4.15

## UPTO JUNE, 2024 DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF GODOWNS AND FAIR PRICE SHOPS

District	(Capacity in M.T.)									
	Total no. of Government Godowns		Godowns not useful for storage due to disrepair		Godowns leased to others		Godowns rented from others		Godowns available for Storage	Number of fair price shops @
	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Mumbai	13	8,724	6	3,243	-	-	-	-	7	3,064
Thane	16	8,580	1	500	-	-	-	-	15	608
Palghar	25	12,750	4	1,300	1	300	-	-	20	1,085
Raigad	60	29,990	22	8,300	-	-	-	-	38	1,447
Ratnagiri	50	22,790	28	8,550	1	250	-	-	21	952
Sindhudurg	18	10,960	5	2,500	-	-	-	-	13	463
Nashik	45	59,580	9	8,650	-	-	-	-	36	2,609
Dhule	24	15,480	4	2,000	-	-	-	-	20	987
Nandurbar	32	20,820	6	3,000	-	-	-	-	26	1,079
Jalgaon	40	30,340	9	2,250	-	-	3	1,600	34	1,993
Ahilyanagar	82	62,210	41	21,850	3	1,300	-	-	38	1,888
Pune	29	29,030	10	4,390	-	-	2	690	21	2,540
Satara	49	27,390	16	4,340	-	-	1	300	34	1,714
Sangli	36	22,280	7	2,850	-	-	-	-	29	1,369
Solapur	52	43,640	5	1,300	-	-	-	-	47	1,871
Kolhapur	25	21,100	2	550	-	-	-	-	23	1,684
Chhatrapati Sambhajanagar	19	19,758	8	7,718	-	-	5	6,800	16	1,818
Jalna	19	20,300	9	3,900	-	-	-	-	10	1,280
Parbhani	19	13,070	5	2,250	-	-	3	2,600	17	1,183
Hingoli	16	15,840	6	5,500	-	-	-	-	10	797
Beed	45	37,370	14	7,310	-	-	4	4,000	35	1,977
Nanded	52	27,540	16	5,250	-	-	1	500	37	2,000
Dharashiv	31	21,800	9	3,300	-	-	2	1,000	24	1,078
Latur	30	27,190	7	5,650	-	-	-	-	23	1,351
Buldhana	29	17,080	4	1,400	-	-	14	6,850	39	1,536
Akola	25	16,770	3	850	-	-	-	-	22	1,061
Washim	16	12,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	776
Amravati	39	19,920	4	1,050	-	-	2	850	37	1,916
Yavatmal	44	27,360	11	7,380	-	-	-	-	33	2,043
Wardha	18	13,250	2	2,000	-	-	-	-	16	887
Nagpur	58	37,408	21	6,231	-	-	4	6,100	41	1,987
Bhandara	28	18,140	3	1,100	-	-	1	550	26	890
Gondia	20	14,060	4	1,150	3	700	-	-	13	999
Chandrapur	38	24,470	4	1,800	3	1,250	-	-	31	1,544
Gadchiroli	43	25,050	5	2,350	6	2,600	2	5,000	34	1,197
<b>Maharashtra State</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>8,34,760</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>1,41,762</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>36,840</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>51,673</b>

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

@ upto October, 2024





# Public Finance





## 5. PUBLIC FINANCE

5.1 Public finance is mainly concerned with the management and effective allocation of public resources, which funds and support various projects and initiatives for benefit of public at large. The fiscal health of the government determines its ability to mobilise public resources for the welfare of public. Annual assessment of fiscal indicators like ratios of revenue deficit, fiscal deficit, debt stock etc. to GSDP is essential in maintaining fiscal discipline that helps to prioritise developmental needs. The State's fiscal policy is in line with the debt and deficit limits as prescribed in the 'Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act'.

### State Budget 2024-25

5.2 As per the budget estimates (BE) for 2024-25, the budgetary deficit is expected to be ₹ 11,299 crore. Total receipts and expenditure are expected to marginally increase by 0.1 per cent and 2.0 per cent respectively in 2024-25 (BE) over the previous year. Important fiscal indicators are given in Table 5.1 while series of fiscal indicators is given in Annexure 5.1.

### Revenue Receipts

5.3 As per 2024-25 (BE), revenue receipts are expected to be 11.0 per cent of GSDP. It has increased at an average rate of 12.1 per cent annually during the last ten years. Component-wise revenue receipts are given in Table 5.2 and details of receipt on revenue and capital account are given in Annexure 5.2.

**Table 5.1 Important fiscal indicators**

Particulars	₹ Crore)		
	2022-23	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
1. Revenue Receipts <i>As per cent of total receipts</i>	4,05,678 (88.0)	4,86,116 (81.0)	4,99,463 (83.1)
2. Revenue Expenditure <i>As per cent of total expenditure</i>	4,07,614 (86.0)	5,05,647 (84.2)	5,19,514 (84.8)
3. Revenue Deficit (2-1) <i>As per cent of GSDP</i>	1,936 (0.1)	19,532 (0.5)	20,051 (0.4)
4. Capital Receipts <sup>#</sup> <i>As per cent of total receipts</i>	55,473 (12.0)	1,14,000 (19.0)	1,01,531 (16.9)
5. Capital Expenditure <sup>#</sup> <i>As per cent of total expenditure</i>	66,308 (14.0)	94,851 (15.8)	92,780 (15.2)
6. Total Receipts <sup>#</sup> (1+4)	4,61,151	6,00,116	6,00,994
7. Total Expenditure <sup>#</sup> (2+5)	4,73,922	6,00,498	6,12,293
8. Budgetary Deficit (7-6)	12,772	382	11,299
9. Fiscal Deficit <i>As per cent of GSDP</i>	67,602 (1.9)	1,11,956 (2.8)	1,10,355 (2.4)
10. Primary Deficit <i>As per cent of GSDP</i>	25,913 (0.7)	63,378 (1.6)	53,628 (1.2)
11. Interest Payment <i>As per cent of revenue receipts</i>	41,689 (10.3)	48,578 (10.0)	56,727 (11.4)

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 Component-wise 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	15,844	33,662	2,78,996
2019-20	1,88,971	36,197	2,25,167	3,271	11,026	14,297	43,725	2,83,190
2020-21	1,64,280	36,479	2,00,759	2,286	13,689	15,975	52,733	2,69,468
2021-22	2,20,982	54,263	2,75,245	2,617	16,690	19,307	38,760	3,33,312
2022-23	2,77,584	59,903	3,37,487	2,430	14,346	16,776	51,414	4,05,678
2023-24 (RE)	3,26,398	69,654	3,96,052	3,000	21,620	24,620	65,444	4,86,116
2024-25 (BE)	3,43,040	76,932	4,19,972	3,150	23,625	26,775	52,715	4,99,463

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

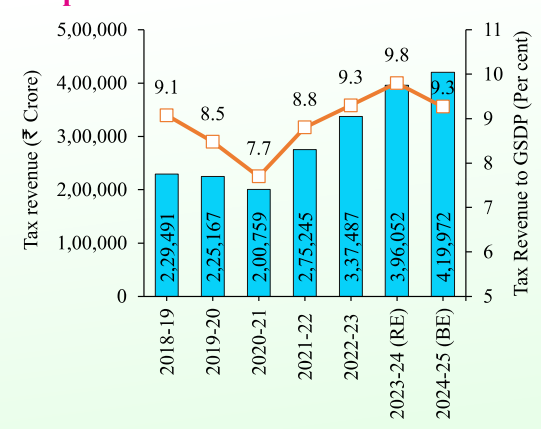
Source : Finance Department, GoM

## Tax revenue

5.3.1 As per 2024-25 (BE), tax revenue is expected to be the largest contributor (84.1 per cent) to revenue receipts. In tax revenue, Own Tax Revenue (OTR) is expected to be the highest contributor (81.7 per cent) in 2024-25 (BE).

5.3.2 Revenue for the State through its own resources is expected to be ₹ 3,43,040 crore (68.7 per cent of total revenue receipts) in 2024-25 (BE). State Goods & Services Tax (SGST) is the largest contributor (45.4 per cent) of OTR followed by 'Tax on Sales, Trade', etc. with 18.2 per cent. Component-wise OTR is given in Table 5.3, whereas OTR, revenue receipts and revenue expenditure of selected states for 2023-24 (RE) are given in Table 5.4.

**Graph 5.1: Tax Revenue of the State**



**Table 5.3 Component-wise OTR**

Component	(₹ Crore)						
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
State Goods & Service Tax	82,352	82,602	69,949	97,305	1,21,256	1,44,791	1,55,756
Tax on Sales, Trade, etc.	35,725	37,786	33,160	45,924	54,568	62,050	62,500
Stamps & Registration Fees	28,545	28,707	25,428	35,594	45,286	51,500	55,000
State Excise Duties	15,321	15,428	15,089	17,221	21,507	29,000	30,500
Taxes & Duties on Electricity	10,085	9,619	8,354	8,384	14,721	14,000	14,180
Taxes on Vehicles	8,613	8,467	6,655	9,080	11,740	15,000	14,875
Land Revenue	2,088	2,155	2,063	3,065	2,431	2,500	3,000
Other Taxes on Income & Expenditure	2,583	2,502	2,474	2,652	2,931	4,000	3,500
Tax on Goods & Passengers	837	773	13	394	1,582	1,760	1,760
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities & Services	1,389	932	1,097	1,364	1,562	1,797	1,970
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,87,538</b>	<b>1,88,971</b>	<b>1,64,280</b>	<b>2,20,982</b>	<b>2,77,584</b>	<b>3,26,398</b>	<b>3,43,040</b>

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

Source: Finance Department, GoM

**Table 5.4 OTR, revenue receipts and revenue expenditure of selected states for 2023-24 (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	85,922	6.0	1,73,767	12.1	2,12,450	14.8
Bihar	50,400	5.9	2,14,494	25.1	2,50,024	29.3
Chhattisgarh	40,600	8.0	1,11,350	22.0	1,27,020	25.1
Gujarat	1,34,076	5.5	2,15,793	8.9	1,97,175	8.1
Karnataka	1,60,303	6.4	2,26,780	9.1	2,40,731	9.6
Madhya Pradesh	87,545	6.4	2,31,733	17.0	2,31,112	17.0
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>3,26,281</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>4,86,116</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>5,05,647</b>	<b>12.5</b>
Rajasthan	1,10,601	7.2	2,37,672	15.6	2,67,744	17.5
Tamil Nadu	1,70,147	6.3	2,72,577	10.0	3,17,484	11.7
Telangana	1,11,798	7.4	1,69,090	11.3	1,67,385	11.1
Uttar Pradesh	2,13,065	8.4	5,25,218	20.6	4,54,771	17.8
West Bengal	92,742	5.5	2,08,659	12.3	2,36,912	13.9

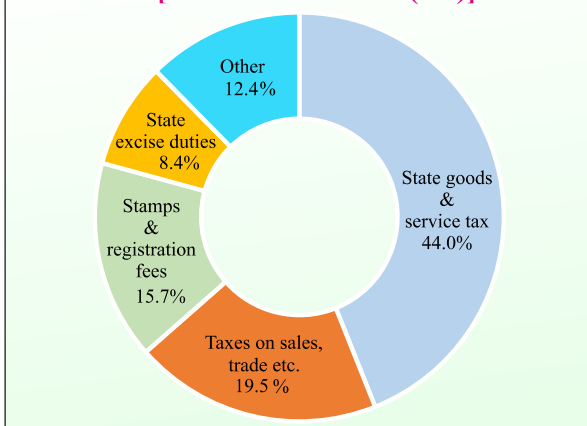
Source : Reserve Bank of India

Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2024-25



5.3.3 The State has buoyant Own Tax Revenues (OTR). The tax buoyancy of own tax revenues during the period 2011-12 to 2024-25 (BE) was more than one i.e. 1.1. This implies that the State's own tax revenue on an average increases over & above 10 per cent than that of increase in GSDP. The tax buoyancy before the introduction of GST (i.e. between 2011-12 to 2016-17) was 0.8 as compared to 1.4 between 2017-18 to 2024-25 (BE), implying a significant increase in tax buoyancy post GST era.

**Graph 5.2: Average Composition of various taxes under OTR [2018-19 to 2024-25 (BE)]**



### Share in central taxes

5.4 Sharing of central taxes and grants are two major components of central devolution as recommended by the Finance commission and disbursed by the Union Government. Within central devolution, tax is to be shared with the states as per the provisions of the Article 280 of the Indian Constitution.

5.4.1 As per 15<sup>th</sup> FC recommendations, State is entitled to receive share of 6.317 per cent in total central taxes during the award period (2021-22 to 2025-26). Details of inter-se share of selected states in central taxes as per recommendations of 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission is given Table 5.5

**Table 5.5 Details of inter-se share of selected states in central taxes as per recommendations of 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission**

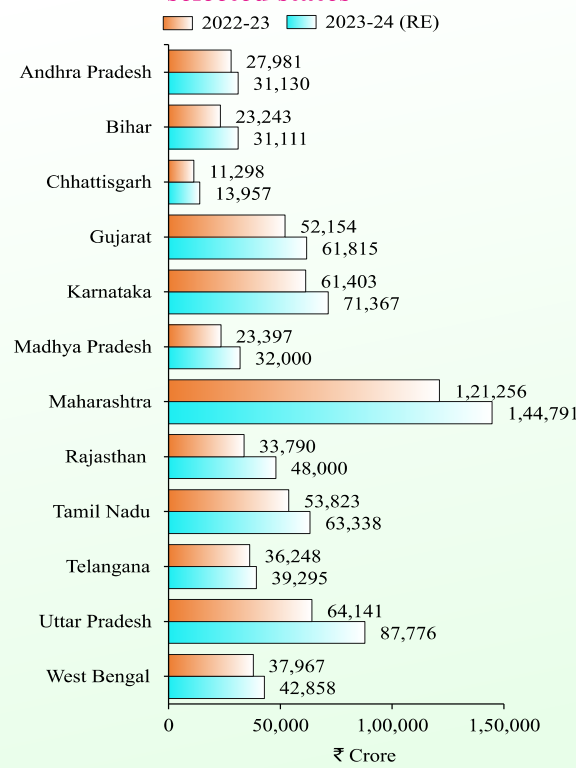
State	(per cent)			
	13 <sup>th</sup> FC 2010-11 to 2014-15	14 <sup>th</sup> FC 2015-16 to 2019-20	15 <sup>th</sup> FC 2020-21	15 <sup>th</sup> FC 2021-22 to 2025-26
Andhra Pradesh	6.937 <sup>@</sup>	4.305	4.111	4.047
Bihar	10.917	9.665	10.061	10.058
Chhattisgarh	2.470	3.080	3.418	3.407
Gujarat	3.041	3.084	3.398	3.478
Karnataka	4.328	4.713	3.646	3.647
Madhya Pradesh	7.120	7.548	7.886	7.850
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>5.199</b>	<b>5.521</b>	<b>6.135</b>	<b>6.317</b>
Rajasthan	5.853	5.495	5.979	6.026
Tamil Nadu	4.969	4.023	4.189	4.079
Telangana	NA	2.437	2.133	2.102
Uttar Pradesh	19.677	17.959	17.931	17.939
West Bengal	7.264	7.324	7.519	7.523

<sup>@</sup> Includes Telangana

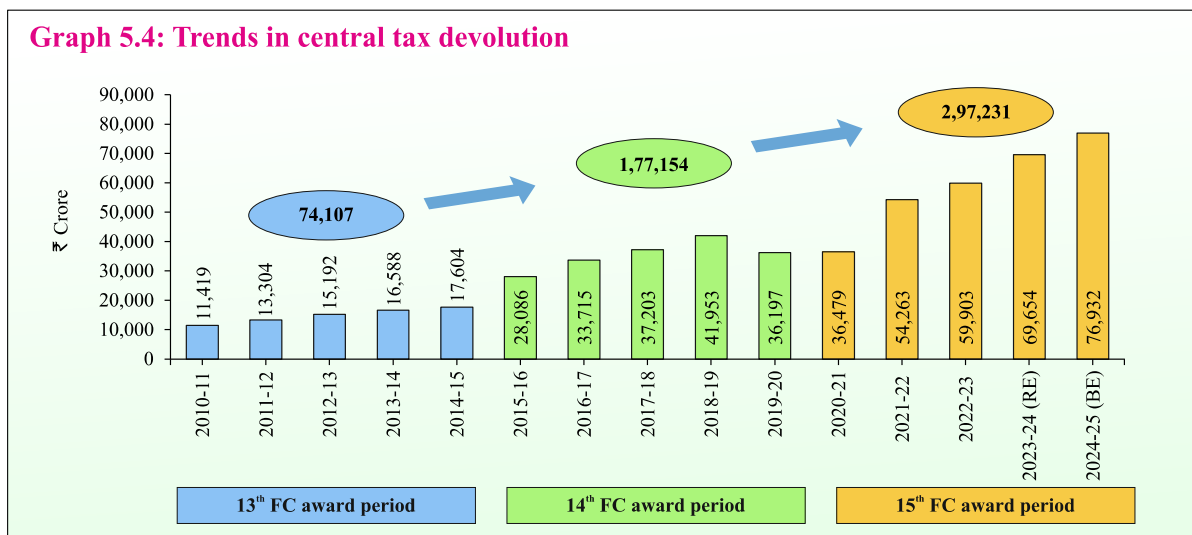
NA Not applicable

Source : Reports of 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission

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

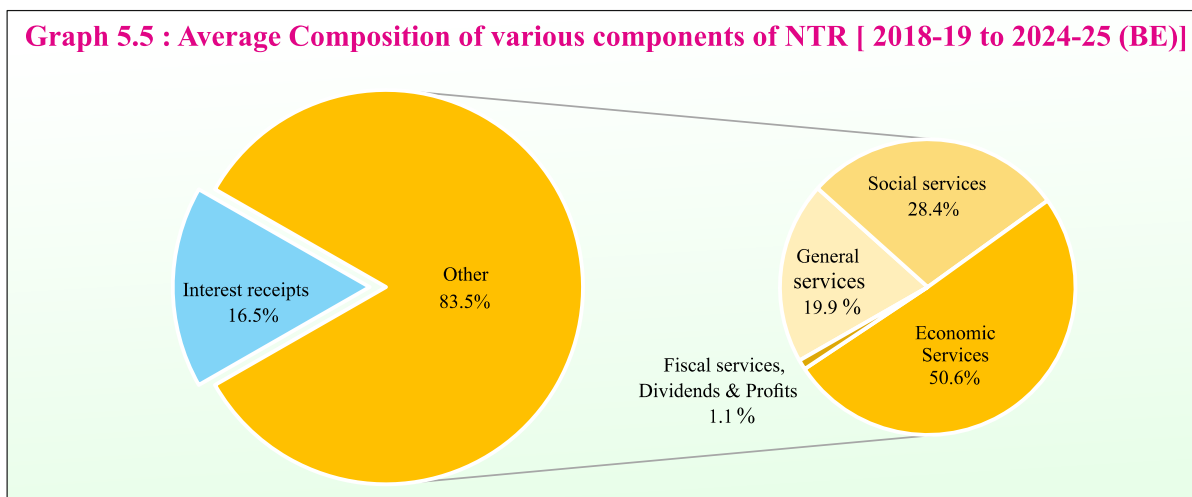


5.4.2 As per 2024-25 (BE), share in central taxes is expected to increase by 10.4 per cent over the previous year. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax (34.7 per cent) is expected to be the highest contributor followed by Corporation Tax (31.5 per cent) and CGST (30.6 per cent).



## Non- Tax revenue

5.5 Non-Tax revenue consists of interest receipts, dividends & profits, revenue generated from general services, social services, economic services and fiscal services. Non-Tax revenue is expected to increase by 8.8 per cent over the previous year as per 2024-25 (BE). Revenue generated from economic services is expected to be the largest contributor (52.6 per cent) followed by general services (18.5 per cent) and social services (16.7 per cent) in Non-Tax revenue as per 2024-25 (BE).



## Grant-in-aid from GoI

5.6 Under the Article 275 of the Indian constitution, the Finance commission recommends grants-in-aid to bridge revenue deficits that arise even after considering state's revenues from own sources, non-tax revenue and share in central taxes.

5.6.1 Grant-in-aid from GoI, comprises of grants under (i) centrally sponsored schemes, (ii) central finance commission recommendations, (iii) constitutional provisions and (iv) other grants. According to 15<sup>th</sup> FC recommendation, the State is expected to receive ₹ 70,375 crore grants during the five year award period starting from 2021-22 to 2025-26. Grants-in-aid are expected to decrease

by 19.5 per cent in 2024-25 (BE) as compared to the previous year. As per the provisions of ‘GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017’, states are entitled to receive compensation from GoI for the loss of revenue. Accordingly, a total compensation of ₹ 1,20,593 crore was due from GoI, of which, 100.0 per cent is received upto January, 2025. Other than that, ₹ 509 crore excess devolution is received for the period 2017-18. Transfer of financial resources from GoI to the State is given in Table 5.6 and transfer of financial resources from GoI to selected states is given in Table 5.7.

**Table 5.6 Transfer of financial resources from GoI to the State**

Particular	(₹ Crore)									
	14 <sup>th</sup> FC					15 <sup>th</sup> FC				
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Share in central taxes	28,086	33,715	37,203	41,953	36,197	36,479	54,263	59,903	69,654	76,932
Grants in Aid from GoI	16,899	21,653	21,823	33,662	43,725	52,733	38,760	51,414	65,444	52,715
Loans and advances	584	627	168	339	937	14,996	18,625	10,236	16,354	9,721
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,569</b>	<b>55,995</b>	<b>59,194</b>	<b>75,954</b>	<b>80,859</b>	<b>1,04,208</b>	<b>1,11,648</b>	<b>1,21,553</b>	<b>1,51,453</b>	<b>1,39,369</b>

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

Source: Finance Department, GoM

**Table 5.7 Transfer of financial resources from GoI to selected states**

State	(₹ Crore)							
	Share in central taxes		Grants-in-aid from GoI		Loans and advances		Total	
	2022-23	2023-24 (RE)	2022-23	2023-24 (RE)	2022-23	2023-24 (RE)	2022-23	2023-24 (RE)
Andhra Pradesh	38,177 (4.0)	45,711 (4.1)	36,149 (5.5)	34,702 (4.7)	8,411 (7.5)	5,011 (3.4)	82,736 (4.8)	85,424 (4.3)
Bihar	95,510 (10.1)	1,02,737 (9.3)	29,026 (4.4)	54,775 (7.4)	10,155 (9.0)	11,933 (8.0)	1,34,690 (7.8)	1,69,445 (8.5)
Chhattisgarh	32,358 (3.4)	39,750 (3.6)	13,148 (2.0)	12,600 (1.7)	3,700 (3.3)	4,600 (3.1)	49,207 (2.9)	56,950 (2.9)
Gujarat	33,034 (3.5)	41,649 (3.8)	23,131 (3.5)	20,807 (2.8)	5,870 (5.2)	7,634 (5.1)	62,035 (3.6)	70,089 (3.5)
Karnataka	34,596 (3.6)	40,281 (3.7)	36,867 (5.6)	14,196 (1.9)	5,266 (4.7)	6,254 (4.2)	76,730 (4.5)	60,731 (3.0)
Madhya Pradesh	74,543 (7.9)	86,703 (7.9)	36,954 (5.6)	40,184 (5.4)	10,665 (9.5)	14,500 (9.8)	1,22,163 (7.1)	1,41,387 (7.1)
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>60,001 (6.3)</b>	<b>69,771 (6.3)</b>	<b>51,414 (7.8)</b>	<b>65,444 (8.8)</b>	<b>10,236 (9.1)</b>	<b>16,355 (11.0)</b>	<b>1,21,651 (7.1)</b>	<b>1,51,569 (7.6)</b>
Rajasthan	57,231 (6.0)	66,557 (6.0)	29,846 (4.5)	39,867 (5.4)	7,084 (6.3)	10,199 (6.9)	94,161 (5.5)	1,16,623 (5.9)
Tamil Nadu	38,731 (4.1)	45,053 (4.1)	37,734 (5.7)	26,996 (3.6)	10,255 (9.1)	13,123 (8.8)	86,721 (5.0)	85,172 (4.3)
Telangana	19,668 (2.1)	23,742 (2.2)	13,179 (2.0)	9,730 (1.3)	2,501 (2.2)	1,948 (1.3)	35,348 (2.1)	35,420 (1.8)
Uttar Pradesh	1,69,745 (17.9)	1,97,802 (17.9)	59,920 (9.1)	1,02,590 (13.8)	8,823 (7.8)	20,939 (14.1)	2,38,488 (13.8)	3,21,331 (16.1)
West Bengal	71,435 (7.5)	83,193 (7.5)	38,304 (5.8)	29,576 (4.0)	5,111 (4.5)	7,416 (5.0)	1,14,850 (6.7)	1,20,184 (6.0)
<b>All India</b>	<b>9,48,982</b>	<b>11,03,001</b>	<b>6,61,457</b>	<b>7,40,822</b>	<b>1,12,673</b>	<b>1,48,507</b>	<b>17,23,111</b>	<b>19,92,330</b>

Note : Figures in bracket show percentage to All India Total

Source : Reserve Bank of India

Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding

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

5.6.3 As per the 15<sup>th</sup> FC recommendations, ratio of GoI and state's contribution in State Disaster Risk Management Fund is 75:25. Accordingly, the State is expected to receive ₹ 17,803 crore grants from GoI during the award period. Grants-in-aid received and expenditure incurred under 15<sup>th</sup> FC recommendations are given in Table 5.8.

**Table 5.8 Grants-in-aid received and expenditure incurred under 15<sup>th</sup> FC recommendations**

Particulars	(₹ Crore)							
	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	Received	Expendi- -ture	Received	Expendi- -ture	Received	Expendi- -ture	Received	Expendi- -ture
<b>1. Panchayat Raj Institutions</b>	5,827.00	5,827.00	4,267.16	4,267.16	3,696.71	3,696.71	3,629.20	2,177.52
i. Basic grants (untied)	2,913.50	2,913.50	1,722.80	1,722.80	1,476.93	1,476.93	1,451.69	871.01
ii. Tied grants	2,913.50	2,913.50	2,544.36	2,544.36	2,219.78	2,219.78	2,177.51	1,306.51
<b>2. Urban local bodies</b>	2,806.00	2,806.00	2,121.00	2,120.40	2,144.34	2,144.34	494.72	494.72
i. Million Plus Cities	1,586.00	1,586.00	1,199.00	1,199.00	1,181.64	1,181.64	0	0
<i>of which,</i>								
a. Ambient air quality	793.00	793.00	400.00	400.00	321.00	321.00	0	0
b. Incentive grant for Ambient air quality	0	0	0	0	41.34	41.34	0	0
c. Solid waste management & sanitation	793.00	793.00	799.00	799.00	819.30	819.30	0	0
ii. Non Million Plus Cities	1,220.00	1,220.00	922.00	921.40	962.70	962.70	494.72	494.72
<i>of which,</i>								
a. Basic grants (untied)	610.00	610.00	368.80	368.20	382.00	382.00	197.89	197.89
b. Tied grants	610.00	610.00	553.20	553.20	580.70	580.70	296.83	296.83
<b>3. Health Grant For Local Bodies (Rural &amp; Urban)</b>	0	0	1,330.71	1,330.71	556.68	556.68	0	0
<b>4. State Disaster Risk Management Fund (Central share)</b>	3,222.00	2,577.60	3,222.00	2,577.60	3,383.00	2,304.99	2,841.60	2,030.19
i. State Disaster Response Fund	3,222.00	2,577.60	2,577.60	2,577.60	2,706.40	2,304.99	2,841.60	2,019.58
ii. State Disaster Mitigation Fund	NA	NA	644.40	0	676.60	0	0	10.61

Source : Finance Department, GoM

NA Not applicable

5.6.4 During 2024-25 upto January, the actual revenue receipts were 76.3 per cent and tax revenue was 81.8 per cent of budget estimates for 2024-25. Revenue from SGST and Taxes on Sales, Trade etc. by the end of January, 2025 was 86.0 per cent and 74.5 per cent of budget estimates respectively. Actual revenue receipts upto January are given in Table 5.9.

## Revenue Expenditure

5.7 Share of revenue expenditure in total expenditure is expected to be 77.6 per cent in 2024-25 (BE). Share of Development expenditure in revenue expenditure is expected to be 64.0 per cent. Social services (education, water supply, health & family welfare, etc.) is expected to have 65.1 per cent share in development expenditure and a major share of 41.7 per cent in total revenue expenditure. Details of revenue expenditure are given in Table 5.10. Details of development and non-development expenditure on revenue and capital account are given in Annexure 5.3.

**Table 5.10 Details of revenue expenditure**  
(₹ Crore)

Year	Development	Non-development	Total
2018-19	1,82,257	84,765	2,67,022
2019-20	2,00,255	1,00,050	3,00,305
2020-21	2,06,756	1,03,854	3,10,610
2021-22	2,27,941	1,21,745	3,49,686
2022-23	2,77,024	1,30,591	4,07,614
2023-24 (RE)	3,53,050	1,52,597	5,05,647
2024-25 (BE)	3,32,736	1,86,778	5,19,514

Note : Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding  
Source : Finance Department, GoM

**Table 5.9 Actual revenue receipts upto January**

Item	2023-24	2024-25
(₹ Crore)		
<b>A) Tax Revenue (1 + 2)</b>	<b>2,89,453</b>	<b>3,43,655</b>
1) Own Tax Revenue ( 1 to 10)	<b>2,37,638</b>	<b>2,75,916</b>
1. Tax on Sales, Trade, etc.	44,446	46,586
2. SGST	1,15,431	1,33,939
3. Stamps & registration fees	39,374	45,880
4. State excise duty	17,630	19,255
5. Taxes & duties on electricity	5,380	11,339
6. Land revenue	1,666	3,071
7. Taxes on vehicles	10,687	12,061
8. Other taxes on income & expenditure	2,192	2,298
9. Taxes on goods & passengers	14	346
10. Other taxes and duties on commodities & services	817	1,142
2) Share in central taxes	51,815	67,739
<b>B) Non-Tax Revenue (1 + 2)</b>	<b>30,114</b>	<b>37,425</b>
1. Non-tax revenue (excluding central grants)	13,661	16,709
2. Grants-in-aid from GoI	16,453	20,716
<b>Total (A+B)</b>	<b>3,19,567</b>	<b>3,81,080</b>

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

Source : Office of Principal Accountant General (Maharashtra), GoI

**Table 5.11 Actual revenue expenditure upto January**

Item	2023-24	2024-25
(₹ Crore)		
<b>1. Development expenditure</b>		
a. Social services	1,22,784	1,57,265
b. Economic services	3,63,263	48,948
c. Grants-in-aid and Contributions to local bodies and Panchyat Raj Institutions	23,067	25,772
<b>Total (a+b+c)</b>	<b>1,82,174</b>	<b>2,31,985</b>
<b>2. Non-development expenditure</b>		
a. General services	75,040	82,592
b. Interest payment and debt services	34,080	37,564
<b>Total (a+b)</b>	<b>1,09,120</b>	<b>1,20,156</b>
<b>3. Total revenue expenditure (1+2)</b>	<b>2,91,295</b>	<b>3,52,141</b>

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

Source : Office of Principal Accountant General (Maharashtra), GoI

5.7.1 During 2024-25 upto January, actual revenue expenditure was 67.8 per cent and development expenditure was 69.7 per cent of budget estimates. Out of the total actual development expenditure, expenditure on social services was 67.8 per cent. Actual revenue expenditure upto January is given in Table 5.11.

5.7.2 As per 2024-25 (BE), committed expenditure on account of salary, pension and interest is expected to be 55.8 per cent of revenue expenditure and 58.0 per cent of revenue receipts. Component-wise revenue expenditure is given in Table 5.12.

**Table 5.12 Component-wise 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)	71,162 (26.7)	27,690 (10.4)	2,67,022 (100.0)
2019-20	1,00,806 (33.6)	36,080 (12.0)	33,561 (11.2)	28,386 (9.5)	69,829 (23.2)	31,643 (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	1,07,776 (30.8)	49,115 (14.0)	40,158 (11.5)	29,137 (8.3)	83,254 (23.8)	40,246 (11.6)	3,49,686 (100.0)
2022-23	1,24,325 (30.5)	54,572 (13.4)	41,689 (10.2)	43,159 (10.6)	1,00,196 (24.6)	43,673 (10.7)	4,07,614 (100.0)
2023-24 (RE)	1,42,718 (28.2)	60,446 (12.0)	48,578 (9.6)	52,484 (10.4)	1,45,051 (28.7)	56,371 (11.1)	5,05,647 (100.0)
2024-25 (BE)	1,59,071 (30.6)	74,011 (14.3)	56,727 (10.9)	33,063 (6.4)	1,36,165 (26.2)	60,477 (11.6)	5,19,514 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets show percentage to total revenue expenditure

Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding

Source : Finance Department, GoM

5.7.3 As per 2024-25 (BE), the total expenditure on subsidies is expected to be ₹ 33,063 crore. Some of the major subsidies as per 2024-25 (BE) are given in Table 5.13

**Table 5.13 Some of the major subsidies as per 2024-25 (BE)**

		(₹ Crore)
Particulars		Amount
Concession in energy tariff to agriculture pump consumer (General) (Scheme)		5,685
Premium subsidy under Pradhan Mantri Crop Insurance Scheme (Committed)		5,000
Incentives under package scheme of incentives (Committed)		3,600
Transport Commissioner-Establishment (Committed)		1,750
Gharkul Yojana for Scheduled Caste and Nav Baudha people (Rural) (SCSP)		1,250
Concession in Energy Tariff to Industrial Consumers (General) (Scheme)		1,200
Namo Shetakari Mahasanna Nidhi Yojana (100 % State Scheme) (Scheme)		1,000

Source : Finance Department, GoM

5.7.4 To assess variations in expenditure on government final consumption, capital formation, etc. economic and purpose classification of the State budget data is carried out based on the guidelines provided by National Statistical Office, GoI. Expenditure on government final consumption and capital formation as per the economic and purpose classification of state budget is given in Annexure 5.4.

## Capital Receipts

5.8 Capital receipts comprise of (i) public debt viz. internal debt of the State and loans & advances from GoI, (ii) loans & advances given by the State (recovery), (iii) net receipts from public account and (iv) other net capital receipts such as inter-state settlement, contingency fund & its appropriations. As per 2024-25 (BE), the share of capital receipts in total receipts is expected to be 24.1 per cent. As per the budget estimates of 2024-25, the main component of capital receipts is internal debt, amounting to ₹ 1,27,749 crore (80.5 per cent of capital receipt). Details of capital receipts are given in Table 5.14.

**Table 5.14 Details of capital receipts**

(₹ Crore)					
Year	Receipts from public debt	Loans and advances given by the state government (Recovery)	Other Capital receipts (Net)	Public account (Net)	Total
2018-19	26,025	1,604	0	23,049	50,678
2019-20	57,153	1,615	(-) 9,000	32,951	82,719
2020-21	1,18,516	1,612	9,000	(-) 5,374	1,23,754
2021-22	90,587	1,179	0	17,325	1,09,091
2022-23	94,702	643	0	4,923	1,00,268
2023-24 (RE)	1,48,520	2,427	0	19,051	1,69,997
2024-25 (BE)	1,37,470	2,475	0	18,784	1,58,729

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

Source : Finance Department, GoM

## Capital Expenditure

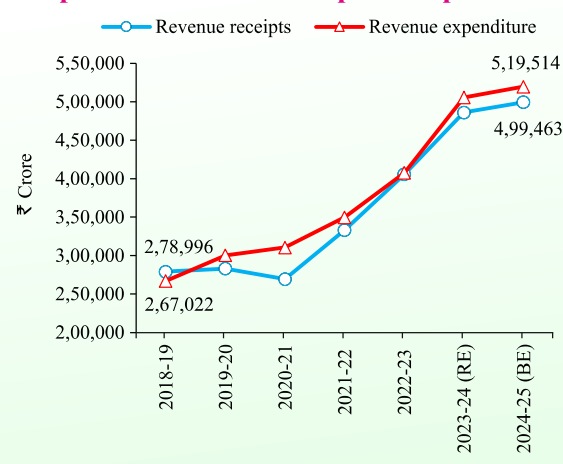
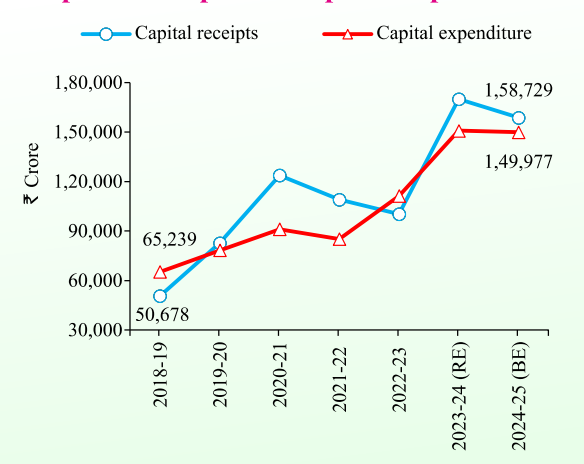
5.9 Share of capital expenditure in total expenditure is expected to be 22.4 per cent as per 2024-25 (BE). Out of the total capital expenditure, major expenditure is expected to be incurred on economic services (78.6 per cent), of which the highest share is expected to be of roads & bridges (43.4 per cent). Details of capital expenditure are given in Table 5.15.

**Table 5.15 Details of capital expenditure**

(₹ Crore)			
Year	Development	Non-development	Total
2018-19	36,594	28,645	65,239
2019-20	38,385	39,976	78,361
2020-21	32,029	59,087	91,115
2021-22	49,106	36,033	85,140
2022-23	66,308	44,995	1,11,303
2023-24 (RE)	94,851	55,997	1,50,848
2024-25 (BE)	92,780	57,198	1,49,978

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

Source : Finance Department, GoM

**Graph 5.6 : Revenue receipts & expenditure****Graph 5.7 : Capital receipts & expenditure**

## Deficit Trends

5.10 As per 2024-25 (BE), the revenue deficit, fiscal deficit and primary deficit are expected to be ₹ 20,051 crore (0.4 per cent of GSDP), ₹ 1,10,355 crore (2.4 per cent of GSDP), ₹ 53,628 crore (1.2 per cent of GSDP) respectively. The State has adhered to 'Maharashtra Fiscal Responsibility & Budgetary Management (MFRBM) Rules, 2006' on fiscal consolidation. The percentage of fiscal



deficit to GSDP as per 2024-25 (BE) is expected to remain well within the limits as prescribed in the rules (Three per cent of GSDP). Indicative fiscal deficit and debt path for the State as per 15<sup>th</sup> FC recommendations is given in Table 5.16. Fiscal deficit as per cent of GSDP for selected states is given in Table 5.17.

**Table 5.16 Indicative fiscal deficit and debt path for the State as per 15<sup>th</sup> 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

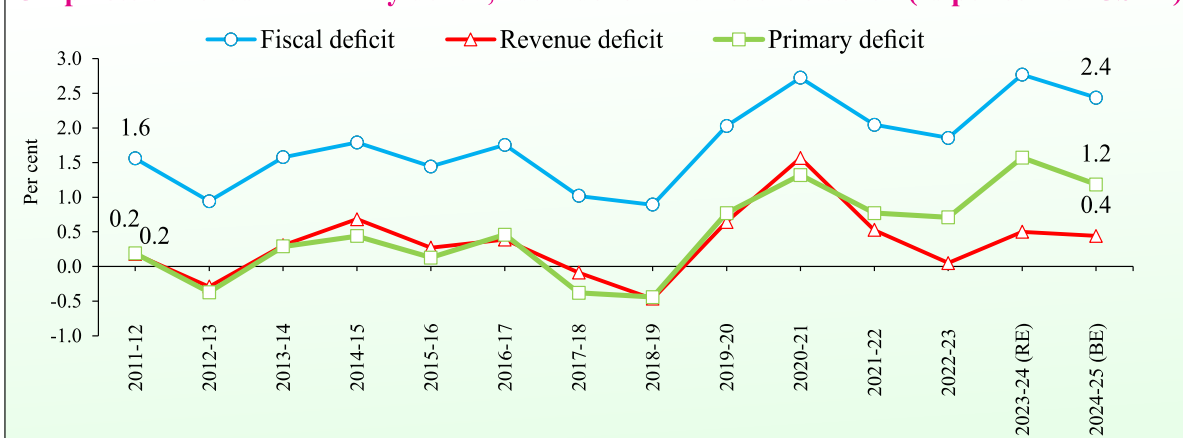
Source: 15<sup>th</sup> FC report for 2021-26

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

(per cent)		
State	2022-23	2023-24 (RE)
Andhra Pradesh	4.0	4.4
Bihar	6.0	8.9
Chhattisgarh	1.0	7.3
Gujarat	0.8	1.7
Karnataka	2.1	2.7
Madhya Pradesh	3.3	4.0
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Rajasthan	3.8	4.3
Tamil Nadu	3.4	3.5
Telangana	2.5	3.3
Uttar Pradesh	2.8	3.2
West Bengal	3.3	3.5

Source : Reserve Bank of India

**Graph 5.8 : Trends in Primary deficit, fiscal deficit and revenue deficit (as per cent of GSDP)**



## Debt Profile

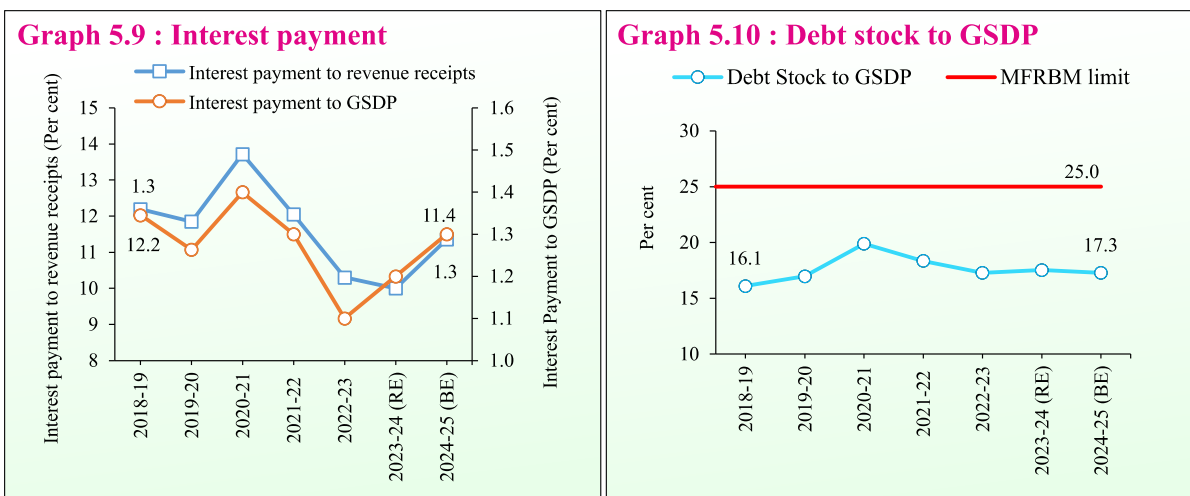
5.11 Debt stock refers to the accumulated outstanding loans and other liabilities of the State. As per the budget estimates of 2024-25 (BE), debt stock of the State is expected to increase by 10.1 per cent over the previous year. However, its percentage to the GSDP (17.3 per cent) is expected to be well within the prescribed limit (25.0 per cent of GSDP) as per 'MFRBM rules, 2006'. As per 2024-25 (BE), the major contributor of total debt stock is internal debt of the state, which is expected to be ₹ 6,37,141 crore (81.4 per cent). Debt stock and interest payments are given in Table 5.18 while Borrowings & other liabilities during the year are given in Annexure 5.5.

**Table 5.18 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	19.9	36,970
2021-22	5,76,868	18.3	40,158
2022-23	6,29,235	17.3	41,689
2023-24 (RE)	7,11,278	17.5	48,578
2024-25 (BE)	7,82,991	17.3	56,727

Source: Finance Department, GoM





### Annual scheme 2024-25

5.12 The total outlay for annual scheme 2024-25 is ₹ 1,92,000 crore as against ₹ 1,72,000 crore for 2023-24. In total outlay, the Social & Community Services sector has highest share (40.0 per cent) followed by Transport sector (18.6 per cent). Share of district schemes in annual scheme 2024-25 is ₹ 23,528 crore as against ₹ 20,188 crore in 2023-24. Details of sectorwise annual scheme is given in Table 5.19 and details of sectorwise district annual scheme is given in Table 5.20.

**Table 5.19 Details of sectorwise annual scheme**

Sector	(₹ Crore)					
	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	Actual expenditure	Per cent share	Anticipated expenditure	Per cent share	Outlay	Per cent share
Agriculture & Allied Activities	16,005	10.7	23,381	10.1	14,367	7.5
Rural Development	6,909	4.6	8,283	3.6	7,150	3.7
Special Area Development	231	0.1	425	0.2	425	0.2
Irrigation and Flood Control	10,803	7.2	16,851	7.3	18,169	9.5
Energy	14,346	9.6	16,111	7.0	13,790	7.2
Industry & Minerals	920	0.6	3,328	1.4	1,993	1.0
Transport & Communication	30,669	20.5	32,544	14.0	35,667	18.6
Science, Technology & Environment	247	0.2	526	0.2	335	0.2
General Economic Services	1,490	1.0	2,716	1.2	3,272	1.7
Social & Community Services	58,455	39.0	1,10,988	47.9	76,721	40.0
General Services	6,410	4.3	10,440	4.5	13,863	7.2
Other Programmes	3,376	2.2	6,058	2.6	6,248	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,49,862</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,31,652</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,92,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

Source: Planning Department, GoM

**Table 5.20 Details of sectorwise district annual scheme**

Sector	(₹ Crore)					
	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	Actual expenditure	Per cent share	Anticipated Expenditure	Per cent share	Outlay	Per cent share
Agriculture & Allied Activities	1,795	9.9	1,825	9.1	2,046	8.7
Rural Development	1,455	8.0	1,147	5.7	1,365	5.8
Irrigation and Flood Control	714	4.0	896	4.4	968	4.1
Energy	969	5.4	1,024	5.1	1,330	5.7
Industry & Minerals	21	0.1	26	0.1	27	0.1
Transport & Communication	2,117	11.7	2,143	10.6	2,254	9.6
General Economic Services	521	2.9	553	2.7	765	3.3
Social & Community Services	8,094	44.7	9,632	47.7	11,488	48.8
General Services	1,053	5.8	2,061	10.2	2,639	11.2
Other Programmes	1,365	7.5	880	4.4	647	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,104</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20,188</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23,528</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

Source: Planning Department, GoM

## Guarantees given by the State

5.13 Outstanding guarantees of the State at the end of 2022-23 were ₹ 66,726 crore (16.4 per cent of total revenue receipts). The highest outstanding guarantee was of Urban Development Department (40.6 per cent) followed by Public Works Department (27.9 per cent) and Industry, Energy & Labour Department (Energy) (27.1 per cent). Guarantees given by GoM during 2022-23 are given in Table 5.21.

**Table 5.21 Guarantees given by GoM during 2022-23**

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)			
Urban Development	31,016.00	0.00	0.00	3,916.00	0.00	27,100.00
Public works	13,000.00	6,551.13	0.00	911.13	0.00	18,640.00
Industry, Energy & Labour (Energy)	15,218.86	3,007.08	0.00	147.25	0.00	18,078.69
Co-operation, Marketing & Textile	3,076.27	95.86	0.00	791.62	0.00	2,380.51
Social Justice & Special Assistance	418.18	38.00	0.00	118.04	0.00	338.14
Home (Transport)	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Minority Development	26.47	12.00	0.00	11.07	0.00	27.40
Water supply & sanitation	30.15	0.00	0.00	5.06	0.00	25.09
Other Backward Bahujan Welfare Department	23.80	0.00	0.00	3.54	0.00	20.26
Tribal Department	12.32	6.78	0.00	3.26	0.00	15.84
Water Resources	20.66	0.00	0.00	20.66	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,892.71</b>	<b>9,760.85</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>5,927.63</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>66,725.93</b>

Source: Finance Department, GoM

## 5<sup>th</sup> State Finance Commission

5.14 The 5<sup>th</sup> 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 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2020 to March, 2025. The State FC has made recommendations regarding evaluation of economy of the local bodies, economic and administrative measures, and additional sources to increase income, accounts and audit. Some of the recommendations of the commission accepted by GoM are as follows:

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

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## ANNEXURE 5.1

## SERIES OF FISCAL INDICATORS

(₹ Crore)

Item (1)	2018-19 (2)	2019-20 (3)	2020-21 (4)	2021-22 (5)	2022-23 (6)	2023-24 <sup>#</sup> (7)	2024-25 <sup>##</sup> (8)
<b>1. Revenue Receipts (a + b)</b>	<b>2,78,996</b>	<b>2,83,190</b>	<b>2,69,468</b>	<b>3,33,312</b>	<b>4,05,678</b>	<b>4,86,116</b>	<b>4,99,463</b>
a) Tax Revenue	2,29,491	2,25,167	2,00,759	2,75,245	3,37,487	3,96,052	4,19,972
b) Non-Tax Revenue	49,506	58,022	68,709	58,066	68,191	90,064	79,491
<b>2. Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>2,67,022</b>	<b>3,00,305</b>	<b>3,10,610</b>	<b>3,49,686</b>	<b>4,07,614</b>	<b>5,05,647</b>	<b>5,19,514</b>
<i>of which</i>							
a) Interest Payments	34,021	33,561	36,970	40,158	41,689	48,578	56,727
b) Administrative Services	20,760	26,831	25,705	30,118	34,157	40,386	51,429
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. services	20,841	27,970	32,550	38,789	43,391	46,315	60,356
<b>3. Revenue Deficit (2 - 1)</b>	<b>(-) 11,975</b>	<b>17,116</b>	<b>41,142</b>	<b>16,374</b>	<b>1,936</b>	<b>19,532</b>	<b>20,051</b>
<b>4. Capital Receipts</b>	<b>50,678</b>	<b>82,719</b>	<b>1,23,754</b>	<b>1,09,091</b>	<b>1,00,268</b>	<b>1,69,997</b>	<b>1,58,729</b>
<b>4.1) Net Capital receipts</b>	<b>25,562</b>	<b>58,094</b>	<b>66,168</b>	<b>73,058</b>	<b>55,473</b>	<b>1,14,000</b>	<b>1,01,531</b>
<i>of which</i>							
a) Recovery of loans	1,604	1,615	1,612	1,179	643	2,427	2,475
b) Other capital receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) Borrowings & Other Liabilities	23,957	56,479	64,555	71,879	54,830	1,11,574	99,056
<b>5. Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>65,239</b>	<b>78,361</b>	<b>91,115</b>	<b>85,140</b>	<b>1,11,303</b>	<b>1,50,848</b>	<b>1,49,977</b>
<b>6. Total Receipts (1 + 4)</b>	<b>3,29,674</b>	<b>3,65,909</b>	<b>393,222</b>	<b>4,42,402</b>	<b>5,05,946</b>	<b>6,56,113</b>	<b>6,58,192</b>
<b>7. Total Expenditure (2 + 5)</b>	<b>3,32,260</b>	<b>3,78,667</b>	<b>4,01,725</b>	<b>4,34,825</b>	<b>5,18,917</b>	<b>6,56,495</b>	<b>6,69,491</b>
<b>8. Appropriation to contingency fund</b>	<b>3,528</b>	<b>15,350</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>9. Budgetary Deficit (7 - 6 - 8)</b>	<b>(-) 942</b>	<b>(-) 2,593</b>	<b>7,003</b>	<b>(-) 7,577</b>	<b>12,772</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>11,299</b>
<b>10. Fiscal Deficit (9 + 4 C)</b>	<b>23,015</b>	<b>53,886</b>	<b>71,559</b>	<b>64,302</b>	<b>67,602</b>	<b>1,11,956</b>	<b>1,10,355</b>
<b>11. Primary Deficit (10-2 (a))</b>	<b>(-) 11,006</b>	<b>20,325</b>	<b>34,588</b>	<b>24,144</b>	<b>25,913</b>	<b>63,378</b>	<b>53,628</b>
<b>12. Debt Stock</b>	<b>4,07,152</b>	<b>4,51,117</b>	<b>5,19,086</b>	<b>5,76,868</b>	<b>6,29,235</b>	<b>7,11,278</b>	<b>7,82,991</b>
<i>As per cent of GSDP (base year 2011-12)</i>							
<b>1. Revenue Receipts</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>
a) Tax Revenue	9.1	8.5	7.7	8.8	9.3	9.8	9.3
b) Non - Tax Revenue	2.0	2.2	2.6	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.8
<b>2. Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>11.5</b>
<i>of which,</i>							
a) Interest Payments	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3
b) Administrative Services	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. services	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3
<b>3. Revenue Deficit</b>	<b>(-) 0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>4. Capital Receipts</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>4.1) Net Capital receipts</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<i>of which,</i>							
a) Recovery of loans	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	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	0.9	2.1	2.5	2.3	1.5	2.8	2.2
<b>5. Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>6. Total Receipts</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>14.5</b>
<b>7. Total Expenditure</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>14.8</b>
<b>8. Appropriation to contingency fund</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>9. Budgetary Deficit</b>	<b>(-) 0.04</b>	<b>(-) 0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>(-) 0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>10. Fiscal Deficit</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>11. Primary Deficit</b>	<b>(-) 0.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>12. Debt Stock</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>17.3</b>

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	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 <sup>#</sup>	2024-25 <sup>##</sup>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
<b>(A) Total Revenue Receipts (1+2+3+4)</b>	<b>2,78,996</b>	<b>2,83,190</b>	<b>2,69,468</b>	<b>3,33,312</b>	<b>4,05,678</b>	<b>4,86,116</b>	<b>4,99,463</b>	
<b>(1) State's Own Tax Revenue (1 to 11)</b>	<b>1,87,538</b>	<b>1,88,971</b>	<b>1,64,280</b>	<b>2,20,982</b>	<b>2,77,584</b>	<b>3,26,398</b>	<b>3,43,040</b>	
(1) State GST	82,352	82,602	69,949	97,305	1,21,256	1,44,791	1,55,756	
(2) Tax on Sales, Trade etc.	35,725	37,786	33,160	45,924	54,568	62,050	62,500	
(3) Stamps and Registration Fees	28,545	28,707	25,428	35,594	45,286	51,500	55,000	
(4) State Excise Duties	15,321	15,428	15,089	17,221	21,507	29,000	30,500	
(5) Taxes and Duties on Electricity	10,085	9,619	8,354	8,384	14,721	14,000	14,180	
(6) Taxes on Vehicles	8,613	8,467	6,655	9,080	11,740	15,000	14,875	
(7) Land Revenue	2,088	2,155	2,063	3,065	2,431	2,500	3,000	
(8) Other Taxes on Income & Expenditure	2,583	2,502	2,474	2,652	2,931	4,000	3,500	
(9) Tax on Goods and Passengers	837	773	13	394	1,582	1,760	1,760	
(10) Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services	1,389	932	1,097	1,364	1,562	1,797	1,970	
<b>(2) Non-Tax Revenue (1+2)</b>	<b>15,844</b>	<b>14,297</b>	<b>15,975</b>	<b>19,307</b>	<b>16,776</b>	<b>24,620</b>	<b>26,775</b>	
(1) Interest Receipts	4,191	3,271	2,286	2,617	2,430	3,000	3,150	
(2) Other non-tax revenue	11,652	11,026	13,689	16,690	14,346	21,620	23,625	
<b>(3) Share in Central Taxes (1 to 8)</b>	<b>41,953</b>	<b>36,197</b>	<b>36,479</b>	<b>54,263</b>	<b>59,903</b>	<b>69,654</b>	<b>76,932</b>	
(1) Corporation Tax	14,622	12,350	10,980	15,128	20,125	21,433	24,197	
(2) Central GST	10,378	10,278	10,894	16,017	16,951	20,868	23,557	
(3) Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	10,768	9,677	11,252	16,520	19,634	23,609	26,663	
(4) Customs	2,980	2,296	1,970	3,911	2,358	2,385	1,572	
(5) Union Excise Duties	1,981	1,596	1,231	2,057	740	896	940	
(6) Service Tax	390	0	152	628	95	13	3	
(7) Taxes on Wealth	5	1	0	3	0	451	(-) 1	
(8) Integrated GST	828	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>(4) Grants - in - aid from Central Government</b>	<b>33,662</b>	<b>43,725</b>	<b>52,733</b>	<b>38,760</b>	<b>51,414</b>	<b>65,444</b>	<b>52,715</b>	
<b>(B) Total Capital Receipts (1+2+3+4)</b>	<b>50,678</b>	<b>82,719</b>	<b>1,23,754</b>	<b>1,09,091</b>	<b>1,00,268</b>	<b>1,69,997</b>	<b>1,58,729</b>	
<b>(1) Receipts from Public Debts (a+b)</b>	<b>26,025</b>	<b>57,153</b>	<b>1,18,516</b>	<b>90,587</b>	<b>94,702</b>	<b>1,48,520</b>	<b>1,37,470</b>	
(a) Internal Debt of the State Govt.	25,686	56,217	1,03,520	71,961	84,466	1,32,165	1,27,749	
(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	339	937	14,996	18,625	10,236	16,354	9,721	
<b>(2) Loans &amp; Advances given by the State Government (Recoveries)</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>1,615</b>	<b>1,612</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>2,475</b>	
<b>(3) Other Capital Receipts (net) ‡</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(-) 9,000</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>(4) Public Account (net) (a+b+c+d)</b>	<b>23,049</b>	<b>32,951</b>	<b>(-) 5,374</b>	<b>17,325</b>	<b>4,923</b>	<b>19,051</b>	<b>18,784</b>	
(a) Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc. (net)	492	1,767	740	967	576	(-) 991	(-) 1,362	
(b) Reserve Funds (net) (1+2)	(-) 1,356	3,619	601	(-) 8	251	(-) 1,123	(-) 697	
(1) Interest Bearing	(-) 282	3,782	658	156	712	(-) 473	52	
(2) Non-interest Bearing	(-) 1,074	(-) 163	(-) 57	(-) 164	(-) 461	(-) 650	(-) 750	
(c) Civil Deposits (net) (1+2)	4,323	5,204	6,006	2,604	3,722	(-) 10,032	(-) 7,403	
(1) Interest Bearing	3,631	5,887	5,674	2,105	1,170	(-) 9,016	(-) 7,230	
(2) Non-interest Bearing	692	(-) 683	332	498	2,552	(-) 1,016	(-) 173	
(d) Others	19,590	22,362	(-) 12,721	13,762	373	31,197	28,246	
<b>Total Receipts (A + B)</b>	<b>3,29,674</b>	<b>3,65,909</b>	<b>3,93,222</b>	<b>4,42,402</b>	<b>5,05,946</b>	<b>6,56,113</b>	<b>6,58,192</b>	

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

# Revised Estimates

## Budget Estimates

‡ 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	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 <sup>#</sup>	2024-25 <sup>##</sup>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
<b>(A) Revenue Expenditure (1+2)</b>	<b>2,67,022</b>	<b>3,00,305</b>	<b>3,10,610</b>	<b>3,49,686</b>	<b>4,07,614</b>	<b>5,05,647</b>	<b>5,19,514</b>	
<b>(1) Development Expenditure (a+b+c)</b>	<b>1,82,257</b>	<b>2,00,255</b>	<b>2,06,756</b>	<b>2,27,941</b>	<b>2,77,024</b>	<b>3,53,050</b>	<b>3,32,736</b>	
<b>(a) Social Services (1 to 8)</b>	<b>1,09,391</b>	<b>1,22,947</b>	<b>1,22,023</b>	<b>1,42,523</b>	<b>1,63,329</b>	<b>2,23,622</b>	<b>2,16,681</b>	
(1) Education, Sports, Art & Culture	50,922	62,357	62,209	68,554	81,211	96,141	98,438	
(2) Health & Family Welfare	11,969	13,576	16,102	19,455	18,663	24,313	24,172	
(3) Water Supply & Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	14,378	12,205	12,899	16,685	22,251	45,069	32,921	
(4) Information & Broadcasting	142	130	86	134	135	368	668	
(5) Welfare of SC, ST & OBC	14,234	13,655	10,739	16,464	18,746	27,047	24,931	
(6) Labour and Labour Welfare	883	914	1,076	1,290	1,509	2,375	2,676	
(7) Social Welfare and Nutrition	16,724	19,997	18,861	19,818	20,586	27,956	32,470	
(8) Others	140	114	52	124	228	353	406	
<b>(b) Economic Services (1 to 9)</b>	<b>52,759</b>	<b>56,043</b>	<b>64,336</b>	<b>59,455</b>	<b>80,820</b>	<b>97,502</b>	<b>83,199</b>	
(1) Agriculture and Allied activities	20,020	20,666	31,888	17,698	26,826	34,846	26,682	
(2) Rural Development	6,997	8,240	9,847	9,103	14,352	21,768	17,551	
(3) Special Area Programme	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
(4) Irrigation and Flood control	1,898	2,170	2,043	2,220	2,312	2,393	3,026	
(5) Energy	11,135	11,221	9,865	12,187	13,885	13,772	11,247	
(6) Industry and Minerals.	3,580	3,673	2,697	5,874	6,879	7,728	5,446	
(7) Transport and Communication	6,338	7,185	5,160	8,689	12,092	12,704	13,648	
(8) Science, Technology & Environment	297	186	215	306	783	1,047	1,063	
(9) General Economic Services	2,494	2,702	2,621	3,377	3,690	3,242	4,532	
<b>(c) Grants-in-Aid &amp; contributions to Local Bodies &amp; P.R. Institutions</b>	<b>20,107</b>	<b>21,264</b>	<b>20,396</b>	<b>25,963</b>	<b>32,874</b>	<b>31,926</b>	<b>32,856</b>	
<b>(2) Non-Development Expenditure (a+b)</b>	<b>84,765</b>	<b>1,00,050</b>	<b>1,03,854</b>	<b>1,21,745</b>	<b>1,30,591</b>	<b>1,52,597</b>	<b>1,86,778</b>	
<b>(a) General Services (1 to 4)</b>	<b>46,943</b>	<b>62,490</b>	<b>65,884</b>	<b>76,587</b>	<b>87,402</b>	<b>1,01,019</b>	<b>1,26,050</b>	
(1) Organs of State	2,272	4,322	3,360	3,293	3,815	7,011	8,699	
(2) Fiscal Services	3,070	3,367	4,270	4,387	6,039	7,307	5,566	
(3) Administrative Services	20,760	26,831	25,705	30,118	34,157	40,386	51,429	
(4) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	20,841	27,970	32,550	38,789	43,391	46,315	60,356	
<b>(b) Interest Payments &amp; Debt Services</b>	<b>37,821</b>	<b>37,561</b>	<b>37,970</b>	<b>45,158</b>	<b>43,189</b>	<b>51,578</b>	<b>60,727</b>	
<b>(B) Capital Expenditure (1+2)</b>	<b>65,239</b>	<b>78,361</b>	<b>91,115</b>	<b>85,140</b>	<b>1,11,303</b>	<b>1,50,848</b>	<b>1,49,977</b>	
<b>(1) Development Expenditure (a+b)</b>	<b>36,594</b>	<b>38,385</b>	<b>32,029</b>	<b>49,106</b>	<b>66,308</b>	<b>94,851</b>	<b>92,780</b>	
(a) Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account	35,049	36,416	29,687	46,670	61,644	85,657	85,292	
(b) Loans and Advances given by the State Government	1,545	1,970	2,342	2,436	4,664	9,194	7,487	
<b>(2) Non-Development Expenditure (a+b+c)</b>	<b>28,645</b>	<b>39,976</b>	<b>59,087</b>	<b>36,033</b>	<b>44,995</b>	<b>55,997</b>	<b>57,198</b>	
(a) Internal Debt of the State Government	24,190	23,607	56,616	34,918	43,764	53,133	55,422	
(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	926	1,019	971	1,115	1,031	2,864	1,775	
(c) Appropriation to Contingency Fund	3,528	15,350	1,500	0	200	0	0	
<b>Total Expenditure (A + B)</b>	<b>3,32,260</b>	<b>3,78,667</b>	<b>4,01,725</b>	<b>4,34,825</b>	<b>5,18,917</b>	<b>6,56,495</b>	<b>6,69,491</b>	

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

# Revised Estimates

## Budget Estimates

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

## ANNEXURE 5.4

## EXPENDITURE ON GOVERNMENT FINAL CONSUMPTION AND CAPITAL FORMATION AS PER THE ECONOMIC AND PURPOSE CLASSIFICATION OF STATE BUDGET

(₹ Crore)							
Particular	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 <sup>#</sup>	2024-25 <sup>##</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>A. Consumption Expenditure</b>							
1. Compensation to Employees (1.1+1.2)	47,095	63,153	65,934	75,168	85,523	97,102	1,18,448
1.1 Wages & Salaries	28,175	37,421	35,912	39,234	45,102	53,861	62,273
1.2 Pension	18,920	25,732	30,022	35,934	40,421	43,240	56,175
2. Net Purchases of Commodities & Services (2.1+2.2-2.3)	13,590	19,242	14,087	10,133	14,276	21,574	26,571
2.1 Purchases	12,384	16,603	17,632	13,891	13,730	21,533	26,579
2.2 Maintenances	6,306	7,264	3,515	4,795	6,505	7,350	7,952
2.3 Sales	5,099	4,625	7,060	8,553	5,959	7,309	7,960
<b>Total Consumption Expenditure</b>	<b>60,685</b>	<b>82,396</b>	<b>80,020</b>	<b>85,300</b>	<b>99,800</b>	<b>1,18,676</b>	<b>1,45,019</b>
<b>B. Expenditure on Capital Formation</b>							
1. Buildings	3,210	2,629	2,798	4,323	6,428	12,627	12,184
2. Roads & Bridges	9,512	11,566	9,392	17,955	16,237	22,108	20,376
3. Other Capital Outlay <sup>@</sup>	10,220	7,194	12,312	14,435	13,904	19,705	19,649
4. Transport Equipments	96	112	100	104	119	314	365
5. Machinery & Equipment	1,171	1,319	1,002	1,408	2,917	4,012	6,496
6. Cultivated Assets <sup>§</sup>	4	5	6	9	5	6	7
<b>7. Expenditure on New Capital Formation ( 1 to 6 )</b>	<b>24,213</b>	<b>22,825</b>	<b>25,610</b>	<b>38,234</b>	<b>39,610</b>	<b>58,773</b>	<b>59,077</b>
8. Change in Stock	0	0	0	0	(-) 4,244	(-) 4,680	(-) 4,194
<b>9. Gross Capital Formation (7+8)</b>	<b>24,213</b>	<b>22,825</b>	<b>25,610</b>	<b>38,234</b>	<b>35,367</b>	<b>54,093</b>	<b>54,883</b>

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

# Revised Estimates

## Budget Estimates

<sup>@</sup> Year 2019-20 onwards includes expenditure on Research & Development<sup>§</sup> Includes Animal Stock

Source - Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics, GoM.

## ANNEXURE 5.5

## BORROWINGS &amp; OTHER LIABILITIES DURING THE YEAR

								(₹ Crore)
Item	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 <sup>#</sup>	2024-25 <sup>##</sup>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
<b>I Debt Receipts (1+2+3) (bearing interest)</b>	<b>4,749</b>	<b>43,963</b>	<b>68,001</b>	<b>57,782</b>	<b>52,366</b>	<b>82,043</b>	<b>71,733</b>	
1) Internal Debt of the State Government (net)	1,496	32,610	46,904	37,043	40,703	79,032	72,327	
2) Loans & Advances from Central Government (net)	(-) 587	(-) 82	14,025	17,510	9,204	13,491	7,946	
3) Interest bearing obligations (a + b + c)	3,841	11,435	7,072	3,228	2,459	(-) 10,480	(-) 8,540	
a) Provident Fund (net)	492	1,766	740	967	576	(-) 991	(-) 1,362	
b) Reserve Fund (net)	(-) 282	3,782	658	156	712	(-) 473	52	
c) Civil Deposits (net)	3,631	5,887	5,674	2,105	1,170	(-) 9,016	(-) 7,230	
<b>II Debt Receipts (1+2) (Not bearing interest)</b>	<b>19,208</b>	<b>12,516</b>	<b>(-) 3,446</b>	<b>14,097</b>	<b>2,464</b>	<b>29,531</b>	<b>27,323</b>	
1) Net receipts on Public Account <sup>@</sup>	19,208	21,516	(-) 12,446	14,097	2,464	29,531	27,323	
2) Other capital receipts (net) <sup>\$</sup>	0	(-) 9,000	9,000	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total Borrowings &amp; other Liabilities (I + II)</b>	<b>23,957</b>	<b>56,479</b>	<b>64,555</b>	<b>71,879</b>	<b>54,830</b>	<b>1,11,574</b>	<b>99,056</b>	

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.





# Institutional Finance and Capital Market





## 6. INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE AND CAPITAL MARKET

6.1 A strong and cohesive financial system is essential for accelerating economic growth. Financial system fulfills the credit needs of individuals & businesses, offering insurance protection, encourages savings and facilitates investment & capital formation. These financial institutes include banks, non-banking financial institutes such as insurance companies, mutual funds and capital markets. Financial institutions assist in capital formation by utilising surplus funds effectively for productive purposes. The average contribution of financial services sector in the State's gross value added was about 10.4 per cent, whereas the State's average share in the national financial services sector was about 24 per cent.

### Banking institutions

6.2 Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), a key player in the Indian banking system, classified into categories such as Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), Private Banks, Foreign Banks etc. based on their nature of operations. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 of the total banking offices of SCBs in India 8.8 per cent were functional in the State. The banking offices distribution in the State shows that Public Sector Banks are 54 per cent, followed by Private Banks 33 per cent, Small Finance Banks six per cent, RRBs six per cent and Foreign Banks one per cent. Deposits and credit of SCBs in the State are given in Table 6.1 and its series is given in Annexure 6.1.

**Table 6.1 Deposits and credit of SCBs in the State**

(As on 31<sup>st</sup> March)

Particulars	Rural		Semi-urban		Urban		Total	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
Banking offices (no.)	3,230	3,279	3,211	3,275	7,151	7,375	13,592	13,929
Deposits (₹ '000 Crore)	113.07	129.38	222.82	259.52	3,587.02	4,278.94	3,922.91	4,667.84
Credit (₹ '000 Crore)	76.85	87.01	146.15	192.00	3,644.35	4,319.71	3,867.35	4,598.72
CD ratio (per cent)	67.9	67.3	65.6	73.9	101.6	100.9	98.6	98.5

Source: Reserve Bank of India

6.3 As on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2024 State has highest share in both aggregate deposits (22.9 per cent) and gross credit (28.0 per cent) in India. State's per capita deposits and per capita credit of SCBs (excluding RRB) were recorded at ₹ 3,84,584 and ₹ 3,72,942 respectively as on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2024 whereas corresponding national figures were ₹ 1,52,527 and ₹ 1,21,202 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 31<sup>st</sup> March)

Bank group	Banking offices (no.)		Deposits (₹ '000 Crore)		Credit (₹ '000 Crore)		CD ratio (per cent)	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
Public Sector Banks	7,514	7,528	1,982.88	2,250.48	1,748.11	1,990.92	88.2	88.5
Foreign Banks	110	111	377.92	452.76	208.50	232.61	55.2	51.4
RRBs	744	750	20.61	22.85	13.82	15.52	67.1	67.9
Private Banks	4,375	4,640	1,517.55	1,908.19	1,869.79	2,328.45	123.2	122.0
Small Finance Banks	837	894	22.98	32.58	27.14	31.22	118.1	95.8
<b>All</b>	<b>13,592<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>13,929<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>3,922.91<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>4,667.85<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>3,867.35</b>	<b>4,598.72</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>98.5</b>

Source: Reserve Bank of India

§ including Payment banks

6.4 As on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2024 the number of Automated Teller Machines (ATM) per lakh population was 22 in the State where as 18 at All-India level. The distribution of the 28,434 ATMs deployed in the State was 66 per cent in urban areas, 21 per cent in semi-urban areas and 13 per cent in rural areas.

6.5 As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 the proportion of total deposits in current account, savings accounts and term deposits were 14.1 per cent, 18.7 per cent and 67.2 per cent respectively. The proportion of total deposits in rural, semi urban and urban areas were 2.8 per cent, 5.6 per cent and 91.7 per cent respectively. Deposits of SCBs in the State by type of account are given in Table 6.3.

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

(As on 31<sup>st</sup> March)

Type of account	Deposits (₹ '000 Crore)								Per cent change in total deposits over previous year
	2023				2024				
	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Total	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Total	
Current	6.49	24.02	560.99	591.50	7.88	26.86	622.14	656.88	11.1
Savings	57.64	102.12	647.54	807.30	66.94	114.72	691.04	872.70	8.1
Term deposits	48.94	96.69	2,378.49	2,524.11	54.56	117.94	2,965.76	3,138.27	24.3
<b>All</b>	<b>113.07</b>	<b>222.82</b>	<b>3,587.02</b>	<b>3,922.91</b>	<b>129.38</b>	<b>259.52</b>	<b>4,278.94</b>	<b>4,667.85</b>	<b>19.0</b>

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding

6.6 Out of total outstanding credit, the share of Public Sector Banks was 51.4 per cent while of Private Banks was 41.9 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 31<sup>st</sup> March)

Bank group	Outstanding credit (₹ '000 Crore)		Per cent change over previous year
	2023	2024	
	Public Sector Banks	1,779.64	
Foreign Banks	203.72	222.98	9.5
RRBs	13.83	15.53	12.3
Private Banks	1,309.18	1,688.17	28.9
Small Finance Banks	26.37	31.28	18.6
<b>All</b>	<b>3,332.74</b>	<b>4,030.65</b>	<b>20.9</b>

Source: Reserve Bank of India

**Table 6.5 Occupation groupwise outstanding credit of SCBs in the State**

(As on 31<sup>st</sup> March)

Occupation / Category of Loan	Outstanding credit (₹ '000 Crore)		Per cent change over previous year
	2023	2024	
	Agriculture & Allied activities	121.77	
Mining & Quarrying	22.42	23.19	3.4
Manufacturing	528.36	535.18	1.3
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	142.83	150.48	5.4
Construction	244.96	257.99	5.3
Transport	68.58	87.64	27.8
Professional & other services	222.43	353.95	59.1
Trade	272.32	290.09	6.5
Finance	804.64	998.20	24.1
Personal loans	755.85	1,018.85	34.8
Others	148.58	173.10	16.5
<b>All</b>	<b>3,332.74</b>	<b>4,030.65</b>	<b>20.9</b>

Source: Reserve Bank of India

6.7 As per the directives of Reserve Bank of India, SCBs allocates a specified proportion of their lending to the priority sector. The purpose behind priority sector lending is to facilitate access to credit for vulnerable sections of the community and to ensure an adequate flow of resources to economic segments exhibiting higher employment generation potential and thereby contributing to alleviation of poverty. 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 31<sup>st</sup> March)

Priority sector	Accounts ('000)		Per cent change over previous year	Outstanding advances (₹ '000 Crore)		Per cent change over previous year
	2023	2024		2023	2024	
Agriculture & Allied activities	8,915	10,346	16.1	693.12	785.54	13.3
Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	2,181	2,982	36.7	544.02	625.39	15.0
Education	174	182	4.6	5.80	6.72	15.9
Housing	1,226	1,513	23.4	168.90	219.18	29.8
Export	2	1	(-50.0)	17.26	14.95	(-)13.4
Other	2,164	1,618	(-)25.2	13.94	15.40	10.5
<b>All</b>	<b>14,662</b>	<b>16,642</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>1,443.03</b>	<b>1,667.18</b>	<b>15.5</b>

Source: Reserve Bank of India

### Annual credit plan

6.8 Access to bank loans at the village level is crucial for driving economic growth in rural areas. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has established a "Service Area Approach" to guarantee credit availability in every village within a district as a service unit. The annual credit plan guarantees sufficient and timely credit flow to the sectors prioritised for development and those that have traditionally been undeserved. Annual credit plan of the State is prepared and monitored by the convenor bank of State Level Bankers' Committee. Bank of Maharashtra is designated as the convenor bank for the State. The plan size for priority sector of the State for the year 2024-25 was ₹ 7.25 lakh crore. The share of 'Agriculture Sector' that includes Farm Credit, Agri Infrastructure and Ancillary Activities is 24.4 per cent. Similarly, the share of 'MSME Sector' that includes Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Khadi & Village Industries and Others under MSMEs is 60.7 per cent and that of 'Other Sectors' that include Export Credit, Education Loans, Housing Loans, Loans to Social Infrastructure Projects, Loans to Projects under Renewable Energy and Other under Priority Sector is 14.9 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**

Priority sector	(₹ '000 Crore)					
	2023-24			2024-25		
	Target	Achievement	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Target	Achievement <sup>+</sup>	Beneficiaries <sup>+</sup> (Lakh)
Agriculture	168.48	154.12	88.38	177.34	109.50	57.05
Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises	361.92	423.11	18.10	440.23	300.67	8.77
Other	121.00	63.05	18.64	107.59	29.46	7.11
<b>All</b>	<b>651.40</b>	<b>640.28</b>	<b>125.12</b>	<b>725.16</b>	<b>439.63</b>	<b>72.93</b>

Source: State Level Banker's Committee, Maharashtra State

+ upto September

## Micro finance

6.9 Micro finance offers financial assistance to individuals and communities who have limited access to banking services, particularly those who are unemployed or have low income. Apart from providing credit, it encompasses a range of support services including savings, insurance, money transfer facilities, financial guidance, etc. 'Self Help Group (SHG) bank linkage programme' is being implemented by NABARD in the State since 1992. Details of SHG bank linkage programme in the State is given in Table 6.8.

**Table 6.8 Details of SHG bank linkage programme in the State**

Type of Bank	Particulars	(As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2024)			
		Total SHGs		Exclusive women SHGs	
		Number	Amount (₹ Crore)	Number	Amount (₹ Crore)
Co-operative	Savings	4,33,119	522.58	4,00,492	487.00
	Loans disbursed	22,102	381.15	21,930	377.69
	Loans outstanding	31,326	360.66	30,758	354.72
Regional Rural	Savings	1,63,450	632.49	1,52,365	602.67
	Loans disbursed	24,396	610.85	24,091	602.15
	Loans outstanding	43,797	636.53	41,644	618.29
Public commercial	Savings	7,84,411	1,853.43	5,78,016	1,198.22
	Loans disbursed	1,59,922	4,743.05	1,52,391	4,567.11
	Loans outstanding	2,34,128	5,017.02	2,09,134	4,664.85
Private commercial	Savings	3,04,499	537.38	3,00,160	524.64
	Loans disbursed	85,173	3,528.91	85,146	3,527.57
	Loans outstanding	1,46,310	3,584.96	1,44,772	3,576.91

Source: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

## Financial inclusion

6.10 Financial inclusion aims to provide affordable access to financial services and the timely provision of adequate credit to the disadvantaged and low-income groups. *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)*, *Atal Pension Yojana (APY)*, *Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)*, *Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)*, *Pradhan Mantri Vishwakarma Yojana*, etc. are some of the schemes being implemented for financial inclusion.

6.10.1 **Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana** : PMJDY provides access to financial services such as bank accounts, remittances, credit, insurance, pensions, etc. Under PMJDY, upto 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2024 in all 3.61 crore accounts were opened in the State. Total balance in these accounts was ₹ 15,478 crore. Of the total accounts, 1.98 crore accounts (55 per cent) were from rural / semi-urban areas. Under the scheme, about 2.53 crore 'RuPay cards' were issued. Banking facilities provided under financial inclusion by SCBs in the State are given in Table 6.9 and districtwise details of PMJDY are given in Annexure 6.3.

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

Particulars	(As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March)		
	2022	2023	2024*
Number of banking outlets in villages (no.)	1,07,718	78,894	71,970
Basic Saving Bank Deposit Accounts (BSBDA)			
Number ('000)	45,104	44,387	45,244
Amount (₹ Crore)	14,587.50	15,963.63	19,010.60
Overdraft amount availed (₹ Crore)	51.60	53.94	52.26
Kisan Credit Cards			
Number ('000)	3,916	4,036	4,157
Outstanding amount (₹ Crore)	48,668.10	51,775.72	56,488.18

Source: Reserve Bank of India

\* Provisional

6.10.2 **Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana** : The main objective of *Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana* is to develop the micro enterprises sector by extending financial support. It addresses the fundamental need for accessible loans for non-farm micro and small enterprises actively involved in income generating activities. As on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2024 total loans of ₹ 19,392 crore were disbursed to 20.14 lakh beneficiaries in the State. The State's share in the total amount of loans disbursed under the scheme at all India level was 9.5 per cent. The Progress of *Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana* in the State is given in Table 6.10.

**Table 6.10 Progress under Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana in the State**

Category	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
<b>Shishu</b> (for loans up to ₹ 50,000)			
No. of accounts	38,56,944	35,25,632	12,55,238
Sanctioned loans (₹ Crore)	11,648.68	11,708.45	4,443
Disbursed loans (₹ Crore)	11,600.63	11,684.55	4,436
<b>Kishor</b> (₹ 50,000 to ₹ 5 lakh)			
No. of accounts	12,68,689	15,97,329	6,82,188
Sanctioned loans (₹ Crore)	14,566.99	18,363.90	8,057
Disbursed loans (₹ Crore)	14,377.20	18,221.00	7,952
<b>Tarun</b> (₹ 5 lakh to ₹ 10 lakh)			
No. of accounts	1,27,691	1,57,018	76,292
Sanctioned loans (₹ Crore)	10,316.31	13,002.81	7,153
Disbursed loans (₹ Crore)	10,126.69	12,868.19	7,004
<b>Total</b>			
No. of accounts	52,53,324	52,79,979	20,13,718
Sanctioned loans (₹ Crore)	36,531.98	43,075.16	19,653
Disbursed loans (₹ Crore)	36,104.52	42,773.74	19,392

Source: State Level Banker's Committee, Maharashtra State

+ upto September



6.10.3 **Pradhan Mantri Vishwakarma Yojana** : Pradhan Mantri Vishwakarma Yojana was launched on 17<sup>th</sup> September, 2023 for the welfare and empowerment of artisan community in India. The scheme provides skill development training and financial assistance to artisans. As on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2024 loans of ₹ 169.23 crore were sanctioned to 19,755 beneficiaries, of which ₹ 87.79 crore were disbursed to 11,029 beneficiaries in the State.

### Rural Infrastructure Development Fund

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

**Table 6.11 Loans sanctioned & disbursed under RIDF in the State**

(As on 27<sup>th</sup> November, 2024)

Tranche	Year	Status	Loan Sanctioned (₹ Crore)	Loan disbursed (₹ Crore)
I - XXIV	1995-2019	Completed	16,334.53	14,337.43
XXV - XXIX	2019-2024	Ongoing	8,045.98	5,419.49
XXX	2024-2025	Ongoing	1,249.24	0.00

Source: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

### Capital market

6.12 Capital market, a critical element of the financial system that fosters capital formation for the economy by circulating savings with long-term investment opportunities. Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd. (BSE) and National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (NSE) are the most technologically advanced and sophisticated stock exchanges of the country functioning in the State. BSE is one of the oldest and most significant stock exchange while, the NSE is one of the largest exchanges worldwide.

6.12.1 **Primary market:** Primary market offers new securities like stocks and bonds directly to investors for the first time, often through an Initial Public Offer (IPO) for raising capital to companies. Details of amount mobilised in primary market are given in Table 6.12.

**Table 6.12 Details of amount mobilised in primary market**

Type of Issue	Maharashtra				All-India			
	Issues (no.)		Amount mobilised (₹ Crore)		Issues (no.)		Amount mobilised (₹ Crore)	
	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
Equity	114	95	25,439	29,297	340	302	83,093	1,21,633
Debt	13	10	3,906	2,541	45	25	19,166	5,526
<b>All</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>29,345</b>	<b>31,838</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>1,02,259</b>	<b>1,27,159</b>

Source: Securities and Exchange Board of India

+ upto October



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

**Table 6.13 Details of amount mobilised in REITs and InvITs**

	Maharashtra		India	
	Amount mobilised (₹ Crore)		Amount mobilised (₹ Crore)	
	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
REITs	3,200	0	5,905	1,228
InvITs	19,544	9,383	33,118	9,383
<b>All</b>	<b>22,744</b>	<b>9,383</b>	<b>39,023</b>	<b>10,611</b>

Source: Securities and Exchange Board of India + upto October

**6.12.3 Secondary market:** As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 the market capitalisation of BSE and NSE was at ₹ 387 lakh crore and ₹ 384 lakh crore respectively. At the end of October, 2024 the market capitalisation of BSE and NSE was at ₹ 445 lakh crore and ₹ 441 lakh crore respectively. The Equity market turnover of NSE and BSE are given in Table 6.14.

**Table 6.14 Equity market turnover of NSE and BSE**

Stock exchange	(₹ '000 Crore)		
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
NSE	13,305	20,103	18,105
BSE	1,029	1,629	1,336

Source: Securities and Exchange Board of India + upto October

## Commodity exchange

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

**Table 6.15 Turnover of Commodity Exchange in the State**

Commodity exchange	Commodities traded (no.)			Turnover (₹ '000 Crore)		
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
MCX	22	26	26	14,781	27,655	30,080
NCDEX	25	21	20	207	206	92
BSE	15	14	11	8	36	281
NSE	7	10	9	18	202	590

Source: Securities and Exchange Board of India

+ upto October

## Joint stock companies

6.14 Joint-stock companies facilitate the growth of a diverse array of ancillary industries, trade, and trade-related activities, concurrently generating significant employment opportunities. As on 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2024 about 19.1 per cent of the total joint stock companies in India were in the State with 24.8 per cent share in the paid-up capital. Number of joint stock companies and their paid-up capital are given in Table 6.16.

**Table 6.16 Number of joint stock companies and their paid-up capital**

Item	Maharashtra				All-India			
	Companies (no.)		Paid-up capital (₹ '000 Crore)		Companies (no.)		Paid-up capital (₹ '000 Crore)	
	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
Private	3,08,855	3,25,220	513.49	548.13	16,19,248	17,19,161	2,174.55	2,196.94
Public	16,710	16,909	877.31	904.11	72,247	73,006	3,462.13	3,649.41
<b>All</b>	<b>3,25,565</b>	<b>3,42,129</b>	<b>1,390.80</b>	<b>1,452.24</b>	<b>16,91,495</b>	<b>17,92,167</b>	<b>5,636.68</b>	<b>5,846.35</b>

Source: Ministry of Corporate Affairs, GoI

+ upto November

## Mutual funds

6.15 Mutual funds (MFs) are professionally managed investment vehicles in which funds are pooled from investors and invested in diversified portfolios of stocks, bonds and other securities. During 2024-25 upto October an amount of ₹ 3,53,684 crore was mobilised under the mutual funds through the mutual fund agencies whose registered offices are situated in Maharashtra, where as ₹ 7,71,995 crore was mobilised from MFs at all India level. Amount mobilised through mutual funds is given in Table 6.17.

**Table 6.17 Amount mobilised through mutual funds**

Year	Funds Mobilised		Amount (₹ '000 Crore)	
	Funds Mobilised		Amount	
	New fund offers	Existing mutual funds	Existing mutual funds	Existing mutual funds
2022-23	62.00		10,445.00	
2023-24	66.36		11,381.85	
2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	77.93		7,802.78	

Source: Association of Mutual Funds in India

+ upto October

## Insurance

6.16 Insurance is the most effective risk management tool, protecting individuals from financial risks stemming from various unforeseen events. In addition to safeguarding against property damage & casualties and providing a financial safety net for individuals & businesses, the insurance sector promotes savings and supplies long term capital for development. There are 24 life insurance companies functioning in the State. The share of Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) in total life insurance business underwritten in the State during 2023-24 was 61.5 per cent whereas the share of private sector insurance companies was 38.5 per cent. State's share in total new life insurance premium at All india level was 28.7 per cent for the year 2023-24. Details of new individual life insurance policies underwritten are given in Table 6.18.

**Table 6.18 New individual life insurance policies underwritten**

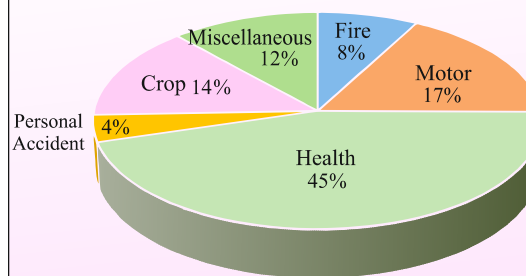
Particulars		Number ('000)			Premium Received (₹ Crore)		
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Maharashtra	Private	1,133	1,160	1,306	30,829	40,555	41,692
	LIC	2,242	2,106	1,843	55,306	73,006	66,729
	<b>All</b>	<b>3,375</b>	<b>3,266</b>	<b>3,149</b>	<b>86,135</b>	<b>1,13,561</b>	<b>1,08,421</b>
All-India	Private	7,399	8,048	8,792	1,15,421	1,38,476	1,55,734
	LIC	21,755	20,465	20,430	1,98,786	2,31,922	2,22,671
	<b>All</b>	<b>29,154</b>	<b>28,513</b>	<b>29,222</b>	<b>3,14,206</b>	<b>3,70,398</b>	<b>3,78,405</b>

Source: Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding

6.16.1 During 2023-24, share of the State in total non-life insurance premium underwritten at All india level was 23.9 per cent. The State has registered a growth of 16.9 per cent in collection of non-life insurance premium over the previous year. Details of Non-life insurance premium underwritten is given in Table 6.19.

**Graph 6.1 : Segment wise non-life insurance premium underwritten in the State during 2023-24**



**Table 6.19 Details of Non-life insurance premium underwritten**

(₹ Crore)

Year	Insurance Segment							Total
	Fire	Motor		Personal accident	Health	Crop	Miscellaneous <sup>#</sup>	
		Own damage	Third party					
<b>Maharashtra</b>								
2021-22	5,045	3,781	5,576	2,195	23,301	5,561	6,500	51,959
2022-23	5,505	4,560	6,766	2,222	26,349	5,834	7,868	59,104
2023-24	5,454	5,017	6,912	2,787	31,258	9,600	8,065	69,093
<b>All-India</b>								
2021-22	21,548	27,173	43,261	6,904	73,052	29,465	19,281	2,20,684
2022-23	23,932	31,783	49,497	7,036	89,492	32,015	23,140	2,56,895
2023-24	25,656	37,325	54,456	7,771	1,07,681	30,728	26,067	2,89,684

# 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 <sup>†</sup>
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
2015 <sup>#</sup>	56,214	44,578	95,688	60,479	19,81,815	18,71,000	21,33,718	19,76,057
2016 <sup>#</sup>	61,824	52,817	1,02,026	67,660	20,13,746	21,14,827	21,77,596	22,35,304
2017 <sup>#</sup>	63,597	46,740	1,28,123	77,920	19,71,935	21,74,919	21,63,654	22,99,580
2018 <sup>#</sup>	70,104	49,384	1,39,312	84,875	19,55,325	21,96,322	22,89,301	24,04,766
2019 <sup>#</sup>	77,276	52,242	1,56,900	92,205	23,15,767	25,70,362	25,49,943	27,14,809
2020 <sup>#</sup>	91,709	53,929	1,83,780	96,459	24,79,479	26,75,833	27,54,968	28,26,220
2021 <sup>#</sup>	99,062	62,293	1,96,551	1,11,408	27,57,841	27,22,041	30,53,454	28,95,742
2022 <sup>#</sup>	1,03,680	66,559	2,08,397	1,25,385	31,88,902	29,90,962	35,00,979	31,82,906
2023 <sup>#</sup>	1,13,069	76,848	2,22,822	1,46,150	35,87,016	36,44,356	39,22,908	38,67,354
2024 <sup>#</sup>	1,29,381	87,012	2,59,522	1,92,002	42,78,944	43,19,713	46,67,847	45,98,727

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
2015 <sup>#</sup>	1,81,988	1,68,541	5,555	5,729	11,284	9.6
2016 <sup>#</sup>	1,81,383	1,86,190	5,753	6,036	11,789	9.8
2017 <sup>#</sup>	1,78,101	1,89,289	5,822	6,369	12,191	10.0
2018 <sup>#</sup>	1,86,223	1,95,619	5,908	6,409	12,317	10.0
2019 <sup>#</sup>	2,07,425	2,20,836	5,995	6,506	12,501	10.2
2020 <sup>#</sup>	2,23,439	2,29,213	6,264	6,850	13,114	10.6
2021 <sup>#</sup>	2,45,381	2,32,707	6,332	6,828	13,160	10.6
2022 <sup>#</sup>	2,78,980	2,53,634	6,341	6,879	13,220	10.5
2023 <sup>#</sup>	3,10,195	3,05,802	6,441	7,151	13,592	10.7
2024 <sup>#</sup>	3,66,393	3,60,967	6,554	7,375	13,929	10.9

† Data relate to the second Friday of June 1971

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

NA Not Available

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

Source - Reserve Bank of India

## ANNEXURE 6.2

## DISTRICTWISE ANNUAL CREDIT PLAN (2024-25)

(₹ 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	22,174	100	1,64,997	47,855	2,35,026	24,90,000	27,25,026	
2	Mumbai Suburban	10,001	100	87,930	19,090	1,17,021	3,69,505	4,86,526	
3	Thane	4,000	450	30,000	5,500	39,500	83,500	1,23,000	
4	Palghar	875	350	3,670	1,590	6,135	7,150	13,285	
5	Raigad	1,750	450	5,100	1,950	8,800	38,200	47,000	
6	Ratnagiri	2,319	868	1,323	499	4,141	2,311	6,453	
7	Sindhudurg	1,100	600	975	400	2,475	2,575	5,050	
8	Nashik	9,362	4,300	13,100	2,901	25,363	17,598	42,961	
9	Dhule	2,350	1,250	1,477	781	4,608	2,280	6,888	
10	Nandurbar	1,441	900	360	297	2,098	1,040	3,138	
11	Jalgaon	7,500	4,000	3,900	700	12,100	5,000	17,100	
12	Ahilyanagar	12,092	8,780	3,850	525	16,467	15,255	31,723	
13	Pune	16,100	6,370	52,000	7,500	75,600	2,26,000	3,01,600	
14	Satara	5,800	3,600	2,660	3,060	11,520	6,700	18,220	
15	Sangli	5,650	3,150	4,680	640	10,970	10,990	21,960	
16	Solapur	8,570	4,600	3,950	1,721	14,240	6,030	20,270	
17	Kolhapur	6,400	3,600	9,800	1,300	17,500	16,800	34,300	
18	Chhatrapati Sambhajanagar	4,750	2,400	7,900	1,250	13,901	14,150	28,051	
19	Jalna	2,770	1,820	1,200	300	4,270	2,200	6,470	
20	Parbhani	3,779	2,253	872	382	5,033	1,380	6,413	
21	Hingoli	2,031	1,410	551	238	2,820	735	3,555	
22	Beed	3,510	2,410	2,020	1,050	6,580	1,900	8,480	
23	Nanded	3,711	2,511	1,650	1,399	6,760	3,340	10,100	
24	Dharashiv	3,054	2,202	462	317	3,833	1,315	5,148	
25	Latur	4,925	3,000	2,600	700	8,225	3,630	11,855	
26	Buldhana	3,900	2,200	1,350	620	5,870	4,200	10,071	
27	Akola	3,050	1,500	1,960	370	5,380	2,470	7,850	
28	Washim	2,235	1,600	620	348	3,203	875	4,078	
29	Amravati	3,500	2,100	2,750	830	7,080	3,400	10,480	
30	Yavatmal	3,600	2,400	1,372	808	5,780	2,450	8,230	
31	Wardha	2,200	1,100	1,450	188	3,838	1,270	5,108	
32	Nagpur	6,900	1,900	19,900	1,330	28,130	25,000	53,131	
33	Bhandara	1,394	875	675	305	2,374	500	2,874	
34	Gondia	1,502	750	900	330	2,732	860	3,592	
35	Chandrapur	2,375	1,375	1,800	375	4,551	3,700	8,251	
36	Gadchiroli	670	385	430	164	1,264	1,000	2,264	
<b>Maharashtra State</b>		<b>1,77,342</b>	<b>77,659</b>	<b>4,40,235</b>	<b>1,07,613</b>	<b>7,25,190</b>	<b>33,75,310</b>	<b>41,00,501</b>	

Note - Details may not add up to due to rounding. NFS - Non-Farm Sector, OPS - Other Priority Sector, NPS - Non-Priority Sector

Source: State Level Banker's Committee, Maharashtra State

## ANNEXURE 6.3

DISTRICTWISE DETAILS OF *PRADHAN MANTRI JAN DHAN YOJANA*(As on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2024)

Sr. No.	District	Total Accounts Opened	No. of RuPay Cards Issued	No. of Zero Balance Accounts	Total Deposit in Accounts (₹ Crore)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Mumbai	6,10,038	5,11,083	74,708	331.29
2	Mumbai Suburban	10,25,245	8,32,323	1,36,041	492.33
3	Thane	15,68,962	11,85,814	1,98,346	685.11
4	Palghar	9,50,148	6,35,518	60,172	448.47
5	Raigad	6,55,032	4,44,434	68,786	366.27
6	Ratnagiri	3,90,653	2,42,816	36,363	235.85
7	Sindhudurg	1,94,803	1,33,673	15,323	127.49
8	Nashik	23,61,041	15,27,436	1,70,387	1,196.40
9	Dhule	8,59,121	5,97,241	81,324	258.00
10	Nandurbar	7,82,397	5,74,948	60,882	206.43
11	Jalgaon	15,93,355	11,29,858	1,03,311	560.97
12	Ahilyanagar	16,91,398	12,43,343	1,10,221	830.64
13	Pune	20,24,065	13,95,288	2,14,315	1,262.20
14	Satara	8,66,518	5,83,659	75,754	347.54
15	Sangli	9,32,926	6,67,056	1,40,173	318.21
16	Solapur	17,14,728	13,16,054	1,35,915	739.90
17	Kolhapur	14,47,076	10,50,824	1,52,093	546.69
18	Chhatapati Sambhajanagar	15,42,839	9,91,322	1,44,104	610.41
19	Jalna	8,44,110	4,92,370	64,169	272.18
20	Parbhani	9,03,587	5,45,752	84,745	279.98
21	Hingoli	6,48,197	4,05,823	59,673	187.74
22	Beed	12,68,982	8,25,765	1,07,828	638.24
23	Nanded	15,05,034	10,19,788	1,55,511	468.88
24	Dharashiv	7,37,318	4,72,077	71,969	408.72
25	Latur	9,44,647	6,59,210	89,859	350.35
26	Buldhana	9,38,770	7,00,900	41,870	248.45
27	Akola	6,37,685	4,20,141	37,610	188.84
28	Washim	4,30,798	3,10,899	22,199	110.69
29	Amravati	9,30,515	6,43,517	66,383	329.43
30	Yavatmal	12,11,388	8,50,646	78,759	307.99
31	Wardha	3,71,598	2,82,362	24,306	184.41
32	Nagpur	14,15,788	11,13,084	1,04,124	740.71
33	Bhandara	5,04,995	3,82,828	23,631	301.98
34	Gondia	6,64,699	4,48,032	35,162	346.39
35	Chandrapur	6,91,376	4,91,520	34,480	359.21
36	Gadchiroli	3,35,218	2,42,231	12,965	189.97
	<b>Maharashtra State</b>	<b>3,61,95,050</b>	<b>2,53,69,635</b>	<b>30,93,461</b>	<b>15,478.37</b>

Source: State Level Banker's Committee, Maharashtra State



# Agriculture and Allied Activities







## 7. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

7.1 Agriculture and allied activities sector is crucial component of the State economy providing food security and employment opportunities. More than half of the State population is dependent on this sector for their livelihood. The sector has witnessed remarkable transformations over the years. Addressing the challenges faced by this sector is essential to ensure food security and sustainable development.

### AGRICULTURE

7.2 The agriculture sector in the State covers diverse range of crops mainly sugarcane, cotton, soyabean, pulses, fruit crops, etc. Vulnerability to climate change and degradation in productivity of land still poses a challenge to the State. Various strategic initiatives are being taken up by the government to enhance agricultural production, promote export and to encourage agro processing. Also, various schemes for the benefit of farmers including risk management and risk mitigation to cover financial losses of farmers due to natural disasters are being implemented in the State.

### Monsoon 2024

7.3 Monsoon rains arrived on 6<sup>th</sup> June, 2024 in the State. During June, July, August, September, and October the State received 106.7 per cent, 145.5 per cent, 90.5 per cent, 115.5 per cent and 121.9 per cent rainfall respectively as against the normal rainfall. Total rainfall in the State in 2024 upto October was 116.8 per cent of the normal. Out of total 355 talukas (excluding Mumbai city and Mumbai suburban districts) in the State, 203 talukas received excess rainfall, 68 talukas received normal rainfall and 84 talukas received deficient rainfall. Classification of talukas according to rainfall received is given in Table 7.1. Regionwise normal rainfall and actual rainfall received is given in Table 7.2.

**Table 7.1 Classification of talukas according to rainfall received**

Rainfall class (per centage to normal)	No. of talukas <sup>#</sup>											
	June		July		August		September		October		Monsoon June-October	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
120 & above	11	148	226	257	0	106	212	163	4	151	19	203
100 - 120	11	45	55	56	2	39	67	72	8	31	64	36
80 - 100	23	73	47	35	6	71	38	71	4	39	126	32
60 - 80	54	42	20	5	29	85	30	34	18	55	112	28
40 - 60	109	37	7	2	85	48	8	13	39	37	33	35
20 - 40	133	10	0	0	172	6	0	2	61	21	1	20
0 - 20	14	0	0	0	61	0	0	0	221	21	0	1

<sup>#</sup>Excluding talukas in Mumbai City & Mumbai Suburban districts

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

**Table 7.2 Regionwise normal rainfall and actual rainfall received**

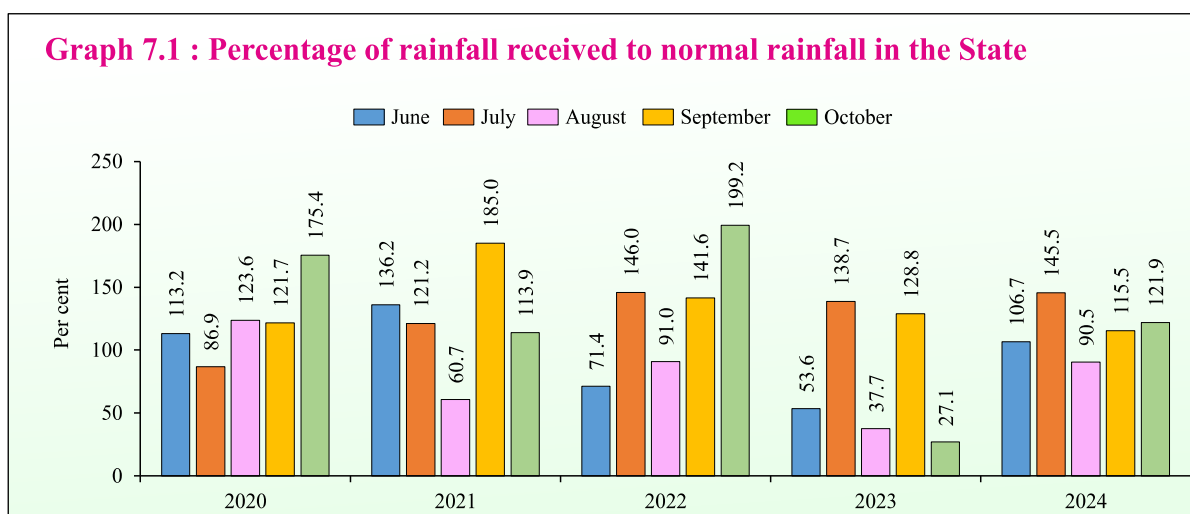
(mm)

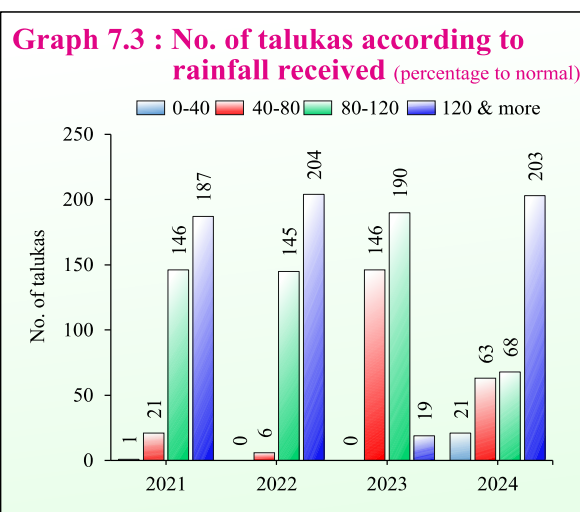
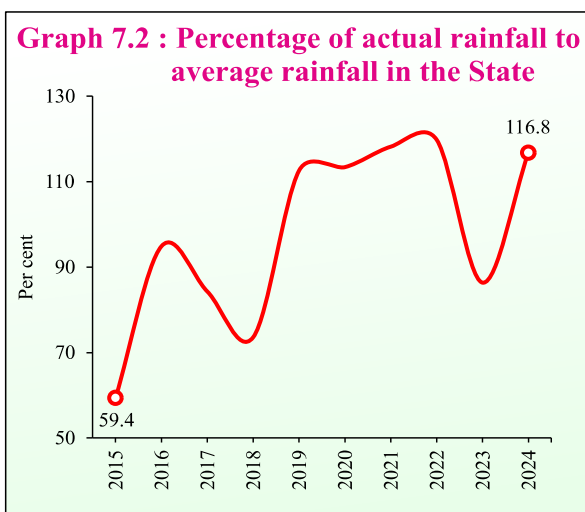
Rainfall during		Region						Maharashtra
		Konkan <sup>#</sup>	Nashik	Pune	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	Amravati	Nagpur	
	<b>Normal</b>	<b>662.5</b>	<b>139.7</b>	<b>198.6</b>	<b>134.0</b>	<b>147.6</b>	<b>187.1</b>	<b>207.6</b>
June	2023 Actual	464.6	68.5	68.4	55.5	48.6	126.6	111.3 (53.6)
	2024 Actual	629.4	160	211.1	183.3	163.7	131.1	221.5 (106.7)
	<b>Normal</b>	<b>1,063.8</b>	<b>218.5</b>	<b>327.2</b>	<b>186.2</b>	<b>239.6</b>	<b>362.3</b>	<b>330.9</b>
July	2023 Actual	1,687.8	199.5	304.3	272.5	370.9	468.3	458.8 (138.6)
	2024 Actual	1,563.2	225.4	422.2	230.2	324	651.5	481.4 (145.5)
	<b>Normal</b>	<b>766.3</b>	<b>197.4</b>	<b>247.5</b>	<b>193.3</b>	<b>231.7</b>	<b>347.8</b>	<b>286.0</b>
August	2023 Actual	314.8	49.9	70.4	54.3	74.8	203.6	107.9 (37.7)
	2024 Actual	598.4	257.5	253.8	160.9	199.8	237.2	258.8 (90.5)
	<b>Normal</b>	<b>375.5</b>	<b>151.5</b>	<b>171.7</b>	<b>166.0</b>	<b>130.9</b>	<b>175.3</b>	<b>179.7</b>
September	2023 Actual	478.3	226.7	144.3	199	186.3	287.7	231.4 (128.8)
	2024 Actual	415.7	145.6	135.8	230.1	175.9	227.7	207.6 (115.5)
	<b>Normal</b>	<b>108.6</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>71.1</b>
October	2023 Actual	77.7	5.2	36.8	8.3	2.8	7.8	19.3 (27.1)
	2024 Actual	166.5	95.6	107.9	81	59.2	28	86.7 (121.9)
	<b>Normal</b>	<b>2,976.7</b>	<b>760.2</b>	<b>1,041.5</b>	<b>750.8</b>	<b>807.3</b>	<b>1,125.9</b>	<b>1,075.3</b>
<b>June to October</b>	<b>2023 Actual</b>	<b>3,023.2</b>	<b>549.8</b>	<b>624.2</b>	<b>589.6</b>	<b>683.4</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>928.7 (86.4)</b>
	<b>2024 Actual</b>	<b>3,373.4</b>	<b>884.1</b>	<b>1,131.4</b>	<b>885.5</b>	<b>922.6</b>	<b>1,275.5</b>	<b>1,256.0 (116.8)</b>

# Excluding Mumbai City &amp; Mumbai Suburban districts

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

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM





## Operational holdings

7.4 The first Agricultural Census was conducted in 1970-71. The latest one (11<sup>th</sup>) was conducted in 2021-22. As per the provisional figures the number of operational holdings in the State are about 171.11 lakh, area of operational holdings is about 210.79 lakh ha and average size of operational holding is 1.23 ha.

- Average size of operational holding of Scheduled Castes declined to 1.24 ha in 2015-16 as compared to 1.47 ha as in 1995-96
- Average size of operational holding of Scheduled Tribes declined to 1.76 ha in 2015-16 as compared to 2.15 ha as in 1995-96

- The proportion of women land holders increased from 12.9 per cent in 1995-96 to 15.5 per cent in 2015-16. Similarly, the average size of operational holding has changed from 1.58 ha to 1.22 ha during the same period.

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

**Table 7.3 Number and area of operational holdings in the State**

Size class (ha)	No. of operational holdings ('000)			Area of operational holdings ('000 ha)		
	1970 -71	2015 -16	2021-22*	1970 -71	2015 -16	2021-22*
Marginal (upto 1.0)	1,242	7,816	9,343	578	3,449	4,296
Small (1.0 - 2.0)	878	4,339	5,117	1,284	5,771	7,190
Semi-Medium (2.0 - 4.0)	1,087	2,327	2,054	3,131	6,025	5,378
Medium (4.0 - 10.0)	1,229	734	538	7,717	4,099	2,978
Large (10.0 & above)	514	69	59	8,470	1,162	1,237
<b>All size class</b>	<b>4,950</b>	<b>15,285</b>	<b>17,111</b>	<b>21,180</b>	<b>20,506</b>	<b>21,079</b>

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

\* Provisional

**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
Bihar	16,191	1,64,413	3,746	6,457	0.39	0.39
Chhattisgarh	3746	4010	5084	4992	1.36	1.24
Gujarat	4,886	5,320	9,898	9,978	2.03	1.88
Haryana	1,628	1,628	3,646	3,609	2.25	2.22
Karnataka	7,832	8,677	12,161	11,724	1.55	1.35
Madhya Pradesh	8,872	10,004	15,836	15,671	1.78	1.57
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>13,699</b>	<b>15,285</b>	<b>19,767</b>	<b>20,506</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>1.34</b>
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
West Bengal	7,123	7,243	5,510	5,487	0.77	0.76
<b>All India</b>	<b>1,38,348</b>	<b>1,46,454</b>	<b>1,59,592</b>	<b>1,57,817</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.08</b>

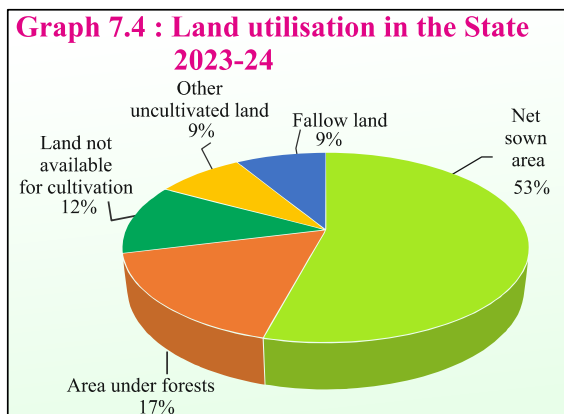
Source: Agriculture Census, GoI

## Compensation for Natural Disasters

7.5 Compensation for loss due to untimely rains and hailstorms between January to May, 2024 was sanctioned for maximum three ha area. Compensation of ₹ 797.94 crore was sanctioned to 4.95 lakh farmers for 2.88 lakh ha affected area. Similarly, compensation for loss due to heavy rainfall and flood between June to September, 2024 was sanctioned for maximum three ha area. A compensation of ₹ 1,470.92 crore was sanctioned to 50.36 lakh farmers for 37.67 lakh ha affected area.

## Land Utilisation

7.6 According to the land use statistics of the year 2023-24, out of total geographical area of the State (307.58 lakh ha), the gross cropped area was 246.67 lakh ha (79.7 per cent) and net cropped area was 163.54 lakh ha (53.2 per cent). Time series of land use statistics of the State is given in Annexure 7.2.



## Agricultural Production

7.7.1 **Kharif crops:** During *kharif* season of 2024-25, sowing was completed on 157.59 lakh ha which was about 0.6 per cent more as against 156.58 lakh ha during the previous year. The area under cereals, pulses and oilseeds is expected to increase while the area under cotton and sugarcane is expected to decrease as compared to previous year. Area and production of principal *kharif* crops are given in Table 7.5.

**Table 7.5 Area and production of principal *kharif* crops**

Crop	Area ('000 ha)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2023-24	2024-25 (tentative)	Per cent change <sup>#</sup>	2023-24	2024-25 (tentative)	Per cent change <sup>#</sup>
Rice	1,525.39	1,520.51	(-)0.3	3,589.86	3,546.88	(-)1.2
Jowar	111.71	105.47	(-)5.6	99.28	126.13	27
Bajra	367.22	399.06	8.7	212.54	518.85	144.1
Ragi	68.89	68.11	(-)1.1	112.65	92.90	(-)17.5
Maize	909.42	1,121.58	23.3	1,440.97	3,869.06	168.5
Other Cereals	42.21	33.35	(-)21	22.34	18.37	(-)17.8
<b>Total Cereals</b>	<b>3,027.84</b>	<b>3,248.08</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>5,477.74</b>	<b>8,172.19</b>	<b>49.2</b>
Tur	1,129.48	1,223.02	8.3	1008.35	1,260.57	25
Moong	185.46	236.16	27.3	73.20	161.87	121
Udid	259.78	389.17	49.8	102.88	326.69	217.5
Other Pulses	62.10	71.28	14.8	47.20	74.51	57.9
<b>Total Pulses</b>	<b>1,636.82</b>	<b>1,919.63</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>1,231.62</b>	<b>1,823.64</b>	<b>48.1</b>
<b>Total Foodgrains</b>	<b>4,664.66</b>	<b>5,167.71</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>6,709.37</b>	<b>9,995.83</b>	<b>49</b>
Soyabean	5,109.72	5,159.27	1	6,668.16	8,438.31	26.5
Groundnut	144.97	148.07	2.1	155.57	219.96	41.4
Sesamum	3.85	4.52	17.4	1.15	1.22	6.1
Nigerseed	4.44	3.87	(-)12.8	1.20	0.81	(-)32.5
Sunflower	2.51	9.78	289.6	0.43	4.41	925.6
Other Oilseeds	3.57	2.47	(-)30.8	1.07	0.78	(-)27.1
<b>Total Oilseeds</b>	<b>5,269.06</b>	<b>5,327.98</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>6,827.58</b>	<b>8,665.49</b>	<b>26.9</b>
Cotton (Lint) <sup>@</sup>	4,287.09	4,085.99	(-)4.7	8,918.08	9,887.46	10.8
Sugarcane <sup>**</sup>	1,437.02	1,167.04	(-)18.8	1,12,626.68	1,05,219.15	(-)6.6
<b>All crops</b>	<b>15,657.83</b>	<b>15,748.72</b>	<b>0.6</b>	-	-	-

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

Note: i) Figures for 2023-24 are based on final advance estimates & for 2024-25 are based on second advance estimates

ii) Figures may not add up due to rounding

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

**7.7.2 Rabi crops:** During *rabi* season of 2024-25 about 62.81 lakh ha area has been sown which is about seven per cent more (58.71 lakh ha) than the previous year. An increase in the area of cereals & pulses and a decrease in the area of oilseeds is expected as compared to the previous year. Area and production of major *rabi* crops are given in Table 7.6.

**Table 7.6 Area and production of principal *rabi* crops**

Crop	Area ('000 ha)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>§</sup>	Per cent change <sup>#</sup>	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>§</sup>	Per cent change <sup>#</sup>
Jowar	1,590.85	1,505.41	(-)5.4	1,644.43	1,729.18	5.2
Wheat	1,046.89	1,251.25	19.5	1,988.29	2,575.15	29.5
Maize	356.59	471.79	32.3	904.86	1,294.54	43.1
Other cereals	10.41	12.50	20.1	4.30	5.41	25.8
<b>Total cereals</b>	<b>3,004.74</b>	<b>3,240.95</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>4,541.88</b>	<b>5,604.28</b>	<b>23.4</b>
Gram	2,687.95	2,824.36	5.1	2,836.08	3,536.54	24.7
Other pulses	108.73	153.99	41.6	52.16	79.37	52.2
<b>Total pulses</b>	<b>2,796.68</b>	<b>2,978.35</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2,888.24</b>	<b>3,615.91</b>	<b>25.2</b>
<b>Total foodgrains</b>	<b>5,801.42</b>	<b>6,219.30</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7,430.12</b>	<b>9,220.19</b>	<b>24.1</b>
Sesame	1.32	1.72	30.3	0.92	0.56	(-)39.1
Safflower	41.33	33.34	(-)19.3	31.88	21.64	(-)32.1
Sunflower	2.36	1.82	(-)22.9	0.98	1.03	5.1
Linseed	6.62	5.35	(-)19.2	2.46	2.48	0.8
Rapeseed & mustard	17.65	19.17	8.6	6.67	7.45	11.7
<b>Total oilseeds</b>	<b>69.28</b>	<b>61.41</b>	<b>(-)11.4</b>	<b>42.91</b>	<b>33.16</b>	<b>(-)22.7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,870.70</b>	<b>6,280.70</b>	<b>7.0</b>	-	-	-

<sup>#</sup> Calculated on the basis of actual figures

<sup>§</sup> Tentative

Note: i) Figures for 2023-24 are based on final advance estimates and 2024-25 are based on second advance estimates

ii) Figures may not add up due to rounding

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

**7.7.3 Summer Crops:** During summer season of 2024-25, an area of 3.97 lakh ha was sown as against 4.31 lakh ha area sown during 2023-24.

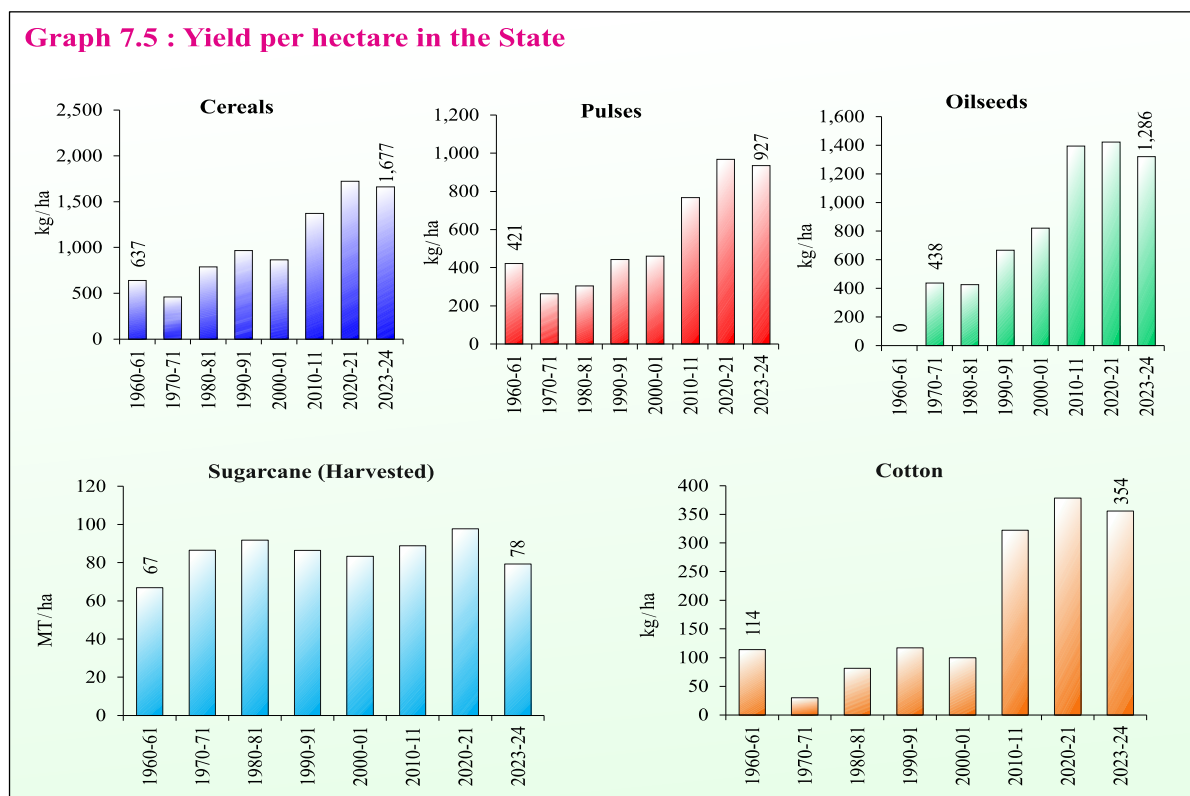
7.7.4 There has been a significant increase in crop production in the State during the last six decades. Time series of area under major crops, production and productivity per ha in the State is given in Annexure 7.3. The cropwise index numbers of agricultural production in the State (Base: Triennial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

**Table 7.7 Triennial average yield for selected commodities for selected states**

State	Triennial average yield (2021-22 to 2023-24)				
	Cereals (kg/ha)	Pulses (kg/ha)	Oilseeds (kg/ha)	Cotton (kg/ha)	Sugarcane (MT/ha)
Andhra Pradesh	3,937	925	810	398	77
Bihar	3,039	899	1115	0	59
Chhattisgarh	2,386	673	694	321	57
Gujarat	2,666	1,425	2,218	578	75
Haryana	3,991	792	1,795	364	83
Karnataka	2,426	627	978	475	88
Madhya Pradesh	2,899	1,115	1,059	442	65
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>1,788</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>87</b>
Punjab	4,511	1,047	1,554	413	83
Rajasthan	2,103	632	1,493	527	82
Tamil Nadu	3,546	599	2,360	330	108
Telangana	3,639	1,062	1,786	470	99
Uttar Pradesh	3,138	1,044	1,116	378	81
West Bengal	3,266	944	1,285	742	76
<b>All India</b>	<b>2,928</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>82</b>

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

**Graph 7.5 : Yield per hectare in the State**



7.8 **Horticulture:** Estimated area under horticulture crops in the State was 21.74 lakh ha in 2023-24, showing decrease of 2.9 per cent as compared to the previous year 2022-23 (22.39 lakh ha). According to the final advance estimates for the year 2023-24, the area under various fruit crops in the State was 8.74 lakh ha, of which area under mango fruit was highest (1.70 lakh ha) followed by orange/mandarin (1.43 lakh ha), grapes (1.23 lakh ha), banana (1.09 lakh ha), pomegranate (1.08 lakh ha), and *mosambi* (0.79 lakh ha). During 2023-24, area under vegetable crops was 9.46 lakh ha, of which area under onion crop was the highest (6.92 lakh ha) followed by tomato (0.55 lakh ha) and green chilly (0.31 lakh ha) crops. Information on area of horticulture crops and their production is given in Table 7.8.

**Table 7.8 Area and production of horticulture crops**

Crop	Area ('000 ha)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2022-23	2023-24	Per cent change	2022-23	2023-24	Per cent change
Fruits	839.25	874.12	4.2	14,095.48	15,255.18	8.2
Vegetables	1,045.27	946.34	(-)9.5	16,280.45	15,049.49	(-)7.6
Plantation crops	226.47	226.39	Neg	404.35	423.37	4.7
Spices	117.26	113.93	(-)2.8	1,840.00	1,860.17	1.1
Flowers@	10.56	12.16	15.1	155.08	96.38	(-)37.9
Aromatic & Medicinal Plants	1.12	1.17	4.2	4.21	3.65	(-)13.5
<b>Total Horticulture Crops</b>	<b>2,239.93</b>	<b>2,174.11</b>	<b>(-)2.9</b>	<b>32,779.58</b>	<b>32,688.23</b>	<b>(-)0.3</b>

@ includes cut and loose flowers

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

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

7.9 **Organic Farming:** The demand for organic crop products is increasing from domestic and international markets. Various schemes are being implemented to promote organic farming in the State. The State ranks first in all India with 32.7 per cent share in organic farm production. The area and production under organic farming is given in Table 7.9.

**Table 7.9 Area and production under organic farming**

Year	Area ('000 ha)		Production ('000 MT)	
	Maharashtra	All India	Maharashtra	All India
2021-22	1,133.67	9,119.87	691	3,410
2022-23	1,284.31	5,391.79	790	2,953
2023-24	1,001.08	4,475.83	1,161	3,550

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

## Improved seeds

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

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

Distribution Agency	Season	('000 quintal)			Per cent change in 2024 over 2023
		2022	2023	2024#	
Public	<i>Kharif</i>	114	238	309	29.8
	<i>Rabi</i>	338	350	313	(-)10.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Private	<i>Kharif</i>	1,657	1,660	1,625	(-) 2.1
	<i>Rabi</i>	817	657	934	42.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,474</b>	<b>2,317</b>	<b>2,559</b>	<b>10.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<i>Kharif</i>	<b>1,771</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>1,934</b>	<b>1.9</b>
	<i>Rabi</i>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>23.8</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,926</b>	<b>2,905</b>	<b>3,181</b>	<b>9.5</b>

# Expected availability of seeds

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM



## Fertilisers and Pesticides

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

**Table 7.11 Use of chemical fertilisers**

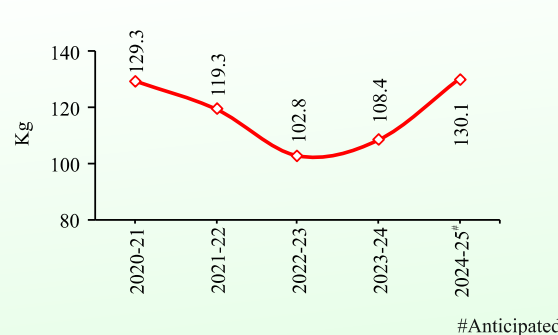
(Lakh MT)

Year	Chemical fertiliser consumption		
	<i>Kharif</i>	<i>Rabi</i>	Total
2022-23	37.67	27.06	64.73
2023-24	44.56	20.01	64.57
2024-25 <sup>#</sup>	44.01	27.06	71.07

# anticipated

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

**Graph 7.6 : Per hectare consumption of chemical fertilisers in the State**



#Anticipated

**Table 7.12 Use of pesticides**

(MT)

Year	Pesticides							
	Chemical			Per ha consumption (kg)	Bio			Per ha consumption (kg)
	<i>Kharif</i>	<i>Rabi</i>	Total		<i>Kharif</i>	<i>Rabi</i>	Total	
2022-23	10,819	4,637	15,456	3.96	1,748	749	2,497	10.51
2023-24	6,103	2,615	8,718	1.32	1,720	891	2,611	11.71
2024-25 <sup>#</sup>	3,661	1,569	5,230	0.79	1,032	5,344	1,566	7.03

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

# anticipated

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

('00 MT)

Region	2023-24				2024-25 <sup>#</sup>			
	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphate (P)	Potash (K)	Total	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphate (P)	Potash (K)	Total
Konkan	297	59	42	399	304	63	60	427
Nashik	3,729	2,049	1,162	6,940	4,557	2,566	1,720	8,843
Pune	3,537	1,749	876	6,162	4,483	2,436	1,426	8,346
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	4,021	2,959	834	7,813	4,794	3,563	1,309	9,666
Amravati	2,099	1,754	456	4,309	2,571	2,030	675	5,276
Nagpur	2,077	1,297	190	3,565	1,957	1,288	226	3,472
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>15,760</b>	<b>9,867</b>	<b>3,560</b>	<b>29,187</b>	<b>18,666</b>	<b>11,947</b>	<b>5,416</b>	<b>36,028</b>

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

# anticipated

## Irrigation

7.12 The irrigated area in command area under the jurisdiction of Water Resources Department, GoM is 39.27 lakh ha in 2023-24. Number of irrigation projects and irrigation potential created & utilised are given in Table 7.14. Number of minor irrigation projects (local sector) and irrigation potential created & utilised are given in Table 7.15.



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

Particulars	Projects of Water Resources Department		
	Major & Medium	Minor	Total
No. of projects completed & ongoing as on 30 <sup>th</sup> June, 2023	407	3,229 <sup>s</sup>	3,636
<b>Irrigation potential (lakh ha)</b>			
(i) Irrigation potential created upto 30 <sup>th</sup> June, 2023	39.34	16.99	56.33
(ii) Area under irrigation by canal & river during 2023-24*	21.06	6.58	27.64
(iii) Area under irrigation by wells in command area during 2023-24*	10.12	1.51	11.63
<b>(iv) Total area under irrigation during 2023-24 (ii+iii)*</b>	<b>31.18</b>	<b>8.09</b>	<b>39.27</b>

§ Includes lift irrigation schemes implemented through Irrigation Development Corporation of Maharashtra \* Provisional  
 Source: Chief Auditor, Water and Irrigation, under Water Resources Department, GoM, Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar

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

Particulars	K.T. Weirs	Lift Irrigation schemes	Other important types			Total
			M.I. Tanks	Percolation tanks	Others <sup>s</sup>	
No. of projects as on 30 <sup>th</sup> June, 2024						
a) Completed	14,454	2,911	3,021	24,302	73,098	1,17,786
b) Ongoing	2,141	110	624	967	5,126	8,968
<b>Irrigation potential (Lakh ha)</b>						
i) Created upto June, 2023	3.98	0.43	3.19	7.03	6.20	20.83
ii) Created upto June, 2024	4.09	0.43	3.20	7.03	6.31	21.06
iii) Utilised in 2023-24	1.43	0.15	1.12	3.52	3.15	9.37

§ 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 for direct irrigation schemes and 50 per cent for indirect irrigation schemes.

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

**7.12.1 Reservoir storage:** The total live storage as on 15<sup>th</sup> October, 2023 in the major, medium and minor irrigation (State sector) reservoirs taken together was 32,596 million cubic meters, which was nearly 74.5 per cent of the storage capacity as per the project design. Live storage of water, irrigation potential and actual irrigated area are given in Table 7.16.

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

Year	Storage capacity as per project design (MCM)	Live storage as on 15 <sup>th</sup> October (MCM)	Percentage of live storage	Irrigation potential created (as on 30 <sup>th</sup> June) (Lakh ha)	Actual irrigated area (1 <sup>st</sup> July to 30 <sup>th</sup> June) (Lakh ha)	Percentage of actual irrigated area to irrigation potential created
2021-22	43,470	34,443	79.2	54.95	42.11	78.5
2022-23	43,477	34,470	79.3	55.60	42.33	76.1
2023-24*	43,742	32,596	74.5	56.33	39.27	69.7

MCM: Million Cubic meters

\* Provisional

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

**7.12.2 Water Users Associations:** Upto December, 2024 in all 12,656 Water Users Associations (WUAs) with Cultivable Command Area (CCA) of 56.79 lakh ha are formed in the State under Water Resources Department for management of irrigation systems by farmers. Out of these 3,525 WUAs covering 14.41 lakh ha CCA are registered under the 'Maharashtra Management of Irrigation Systems by Farmers Act, 2005' and 577 WUAs covering 1.85 lakh ha area are constituted under 'Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960'. Details of irrigation and non-irrigation water charges are given in Annexure 7.5.

## Electrification of Agricultural Pumps

7.13.1 In the State, in all 48.69 lakh agricultural pumps were energised upto March, 2024 and during 2024-25 upto November, in all 1,20,860 agricultural pumps were energised.

7.13.2 **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Mahabhiyan:** *Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Mahabhiyan* (PM-KUSUM) Component-B is being implemented in the State from 2019-20 to 2025-26. In all 5.05 lakh off-grid independent solar agricultural pumps have been sanctioned for the State, of which 2.55 lakh solar agricultural pumps are sanctioned to MEDA & 2.50 lakh agricultural solar pumps are sanctioned to MSEDCL. Under this scheme, farmers can install 3 HP, 5 HP and 7.5 HP off-grid independent solar agricultural pumps. Since inception of the scheme in all 2,49,270 solar agricultural pumps have been installed upto December, 2024 of which MEDA has installed 1,34,559 solar pumps whereas MSEDCL has installed 1,14,711 solar pumps.

7.13.3 Upto December, 2024 in all 3,62,820 solar agricultural pumps have been installed in the State under the central & state governments Solar Agricultural Pump schemes, including *Atal* Solar Agricultural Pump scheme phase - I (6,550), phase - II (7,000), CM Solar Agricultural Pump scheme phase - I (25,000), phase - II & phase - III (75,000) and PM KUSUM component B scheme (2,49,270).

## Agricultural Finance

7.14 Financial assistance is provided to farmers by way of short-term loans, credit, etc. by government through various banks and co-operative institutions. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides agricultural short term & medium-term loans through Maharashtra State Co-operative Banks (MSCB), District Central Co-operative Banks (DCCB), Regional Rural Banks (RRB) and Scheduled Commercial Banks. Annual Credit Plan for priority sector of the State for 2024-25 is ₹ 7.25 lakh crore. Share of Agricultural and allied activities in Annual Credit Plan of priority sector is 24.5 per cent. Details of loans disbursed by Scheduled Commercial Banks, RRBs and MSCB & DCCBs are given in Table 7.17.

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

Type of loan	(₹ Crore)							
	Scheduled Commercial Banks		RRBs		MSCB & DCCBs		Total	
	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
Crop loan	32,124	18,633	4,617	3,615	23,454	18,530	60,195	40,778
Agriculture term loan	90,730	67,428	672	463	2,524	831	93,926	68,722
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,22,855</b>	<b>86,061</b>	<b>5,288</b>	<b>4,078</b>	<b>25,978</b>	<b>19,361</b>	<b>1,54,121</b>	<b>1,09,500</b>

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

+ upto September

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee, Maharashtra State

7.15.1 The institutions directly associated with agricultural finance at grass root level in the State are Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies (PACS) which provide short-term crop loans to their cultivator members. During 2023-24, loans of ₹ 23,465 crore were disbursed to 31.20 lakh member farmers through PACS. The crop loan disbursement target for 2024-25 has been set to ₹ 25,999 crore, of which PACS have disbursed crop loans of ₹ 18,530 crore to 24.88 lakh member farmers during *kharif* season by the end of September 2024 and ₹ 889 crore to 1.06 lakh member farmers during *rabi* season upto December, 2024.

7.15.2 **Kisan Credit Card Scheme:** Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank has issued 31.34 lakh *Kisan* Credit Cards (KCC) in the State during 2023-24. The amount of loans sanctioned to the KCC holders during 2023-24 was ₹ 23,738 crore and during 2024-25, upto December was ₹ 19,990 crore. Details of KCC linked agriculture loans disbursed to farmers by MSCB are given in Table 7.18.

**Table 7.18 Agriculture loans to farmers by MSCB linked to KCC**

Year	Short term loans		Long term loans		Total KCC	
	No of farmers ('000)	Amount (₹ Crore)	No of farmers ('000)	Amount (₹ Crore)	No of farmers ('000)	Amount (₹ Crore)
2022-23	3,432	22,149	21	230	3,453	22,379
2023-24	3,120	23,465	14	273	3,134	23,738
2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	2,631	19,869	6	120	2,637	19,990

Source: Maharashtra State Co-op. Bank Ltd.

+ upto December

## Crop Insurance and Financial Assistance

7.16.1 **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana:** This scheme is being implemented in the State from 2016 to provide financial support to farmers in case of financial loss occurred because of damage to crops due to natural calamities, pests or diseases. Under the scheme, depending on the notified crop, farmers have to pay a maximum of five per cent of the sum insured as insurance premium and remaining amount of the premium is paid by the government. GoM is implementing comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme from 2023-24 in which farmers can participate in the scheme by registering on the portal and paying only ₹ one as premium. Details of *Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana* is given in Table 7.19.

**Table 7.19 Details of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana**

Year	No. of farmers participated (lakh)	Area (lakh ha)	Sum insured (₹ crore)	Gross premium (₹ crore)	No. of farmers proposed for Compensation (lakh)	Compensation paid to farmers (lakh)	Compensation proposed (₹ crore)	Actual paid Compensation
2022-23	104.06	62.99	29,867.98	4,691.51	80.54	78.44	4,123.32	4,090.63
2023-24	242.54	163.25	74,986.03	10,141.12	131.35	121.95	8,514.44	8,084.25
2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	223.60	152.93	72,104.76	9,767.62	17.09	**	678.97	**

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

\*\* in progress

+ upto January

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

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

Year	No. of farmers participated (lakh)	Area (lakh ha)	Sum insured (₹ crore)	Gross premium (₹ crore)	Compensation paid to farmers (lakh)	Compensation paid (₹ crore)
2021-22	2.85	2.09	2,579.24	730.55	2.32	940.30
2022-23	3.38	2.47	3,109.39	949.36	2.29	1,141.68
2023-24	2.99	2.18	2,735.62	893.35	2.32	952.39
2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	2.99	2.18	3,412.10	963.22	**	**

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

\*\* in progress

+ upto December

**7.16.3 Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Krishi Swavalamban Yojana:** Under this scheme, financial assistance in the form of 100 per cent subsidy is provided to Scheduled Caste farmers having land area between 0.40 ha to 6.00 ha. Financial assistance is provided for various components with an objective of increasing productivity of land viz. new dug well, repair of old wells, plastic lining of farm pond, inwell boring, pump set, electricity connection charges, micro irrigation set, HDPE/PVC pipes, kitchen garden, farm machinery, etc. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 158.70 crore was incurred for 11,092 beneficiaries. During 2024-25, upto December a total of 20,432 beneficiaries are selected on MahaDBT portal and ₹ 46.82 crore expenditure is incurred.

**7.16.4 Birsa Munda Krishi Kranti Yojana:** Under this scheme, financial assistance in the form of 100 per cent subsidy is provided to Scheduled Tribe farmers having land area between 0.40 ha to 6.00 ha. Financial assistance is provided for various components with an objective of increasing productivity of land viz. new well, repair of old wells, plastic lining of farm pond, inwell boring, pump set, electricity connection charges, micro irrigation sets, HDPE / PVC pipes, kitchen gardens, borewell (only for forest land holders under FRA), farm machinery, etc. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 88.71 crore was incurred for 5,466 beneficiaries. During 2024-25, upto December a total of 11,402 beneficiaries are selected on MahaDBT portal and ₹ 23.88 crore expenditure is incurred.

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

**7.16.5.1 Protsahanpar Labha Yojana under Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Shetkari Karjamukti Yojana 2019:** This scheme is being implemented in the State from July, 2022 to encourage the farmers repaying crop loan regularly. Under this scheme, depending on crop loan amount, benefit of maximum ₹ 50,000 is being given to the farmers who borrowed crop loans in any of the two years from 2017-18 to 2019-20 and timely repaid full loan amount. Since inception upto November, 2024 benefit of ₹ 5,249 crore was given to 14.50 lakh beneficiary farmers.

**7.16.6 Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh interest rebate scheme:** The scheme is being implemented in the State since April, 2021 to motivate farmers for regular repayment of the short-term crop loan. Under the scheme, interest subsidy is given to farmers who regularly repay the loan by 30<sup>th</sup> June of every year. Eligible farmers are given interest subsidy of three per cent for the loan amount upto ₹ three lakhs. During 2022-23, interest subsidy of ₹ 430.24 crore was given to 27.34 lakh farmers whereas during 2023-24, interest subsidy of ₹ 368 crore was given to 14.39 lakh farmers.

**7.16.7 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi:** With an objective to provide income support to small and marginal land holding farmers' families, GoI is implementing *Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi* Scheme (PM-KISAN) since 2018-19. Under this scheme, annual subsidy of ₹ 6,000 per annum per family in three equal installments is given to eligible farmer families through DBT. Since inception upto October, 2024 total amount of ₹ 33,468.54 crore has been deposited in the bank accounts of 117.55 lakh farmers of the State.

**7.16.8 Namo Shetkari Mahasanman Nidhi Yojana:** GoM is implementing this scheme from 2023-24 to augment the income of all eligible farmers by giving financial assistance in addition to financial assistance given under PM-KISAN *Yojana*. Under this scheme, farmer families eligible under PM-KISAN scheme gets additional ₹ 6,000 per annum per family in three equal instalments through DBT. Upto October, 2024, amount of ₹ 9,055.83 crore has been credited to bank accounts of 91.45 lakh beneficiary farmers in the State.

**7.16.9 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Mandhan Yojana:** This voluntary and contribution-based pension scheme is being implemented in the State with the aim of providing old age protection and social security to small and marginal farmers. Under this scheme, eligible small and marginal farmers will be given a pension of ₹ 3,000 per month. Farmers in the age group of 18 to 40 years as on 1<sup>st</sup> August, 2019 are eligible to participate in this scheme and have to deposit ₹ 55 to ₹ 200 per month in the pension fund till they attain 60 years of age. GoI deposits an amount equal to the farmers' contribution in the pension fund. Upto October, 2024, in all 80,383 farmers from the State have participated in this scheme.

## Agricultural Marketing

7.17 Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) have been established in the State under 'Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act, 1963'. In order to ensure fair price for the agricultural produce of the farmers and to protect the farmers from exploitation done by the traders and middlemen by paying low prices for the agricultural produce, the facilities of selling the agricultural produce are made available in the APMCs. There are 305 APMCs and 624 Sub-Market Committees functioning in the State. Upto December 2024, in all 1,719 direct marketing licenses have been issued. Apart from this, 97 private markets have been issued licenses. The quantity and value of arrivals in APMCs of the State are given in Table 7.21.

7.18 **Minimum Support Price Scheme:** GoI declares Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for selected crops before their sowing seasons 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 Tribal Development Corporation, National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation and Maharashtra State Co-operative Cotton Growers Federation. The MSP declared for selected crops by GoI are given in Table 7.22.

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

Year	Quantity (Lakh MT)	Value (₹ Crore)
2022-23	110.37	40,993
2023-24	241.00	57,937
2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	168.36	40,672

+ As on 23<sup>rd</sup> January, 2025

Source: Maharashtra State Agriculture Marketing Board

**Table 7.22 MSP declared for selected crops by GoI**

Crop	MSP (₹ / quintal)		
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Paddy (FAQ)	2,040	2,183	2,300
Paddy (Grade A)	2,060	2,203	2,320
Jowar (Hybrid)	2,970	3,180	3,371
Jowar (Maldandi)	2,990	3,225	3,421
Wheat	2,125	2,125	2,130
Maize	1,962	2,090	2,225
Bajra	2,350	2,500	2,550
Gram	5,335	5,335	5,335
Tur	6,600	7,000	7,550
Moong	7,555	8,558	8,682
Udid	6,600	6,950	7,400
Sunflower	6,400	6,760	7,280
Soyabean	4,300	4,600	4,892
Groundnut-in-shell	5,850	6,377	6,783
Cotton (Medium Staple)	6,080	6,620	7,121
Cotton (Long Staple)	6,380	7,020	7,521
Safflower	5,450	5,650	5,650
Ragi	3,578	3,846	4,290

FAQ: Fair Average Quality

Source: Directorate of Marketing, GoM

## Information & Communication Technology

**7.19.1 Electronic National Agricultural Market (e-NAM):** e-NAM is a nationwide electronic trading portal launched in 2016. Through e-NAM, markets in the APMCs have been connected electronically and the facility of online buying and selling has been made available. e-NAM has provided a single window facility for all information and services related to the APMCs, including inputs and prices of agricultural produce, purchase and sale orders, provision for responding to trade opportunities. In all 133 APMCs of the State are operating under e-NAM. Online gate entry, e-auction have been started in 118 APMCs and e-payment has been started in 78 APMCs. Upto October 2024, about 481 lakh qtl of agricultural produce worth ₹ 18,073 crore was e-auctioned and e-payments of ₹ 449 crore were made. Quality assaying laboratories have been established in 118 APMCs for quality inspection & certification of agricultural commodities.

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

**7.19.3 MahaDBT Farmer Portal:** MahaDBT portal is used for transferring subsidies & benefits of more than 25 central and state schemes related to agriculture directly into bank accounts of eligible farmers. An integrated computerised system under the title 'Shetkari yojna' is developed for the convenience of farmers to provide benefits of all the schemes through single application. On this portal, more than 42.50 lakh farmers are registered upto 31 October, 2024 and ₹ 5,510.81 crore have been distributed to farmers.

## Various Agricultural Development Schemes implemented in the State

**7.20 Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana:** *Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana* was launched in 2007-08 with the aim of holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors. Since 2017-18 this scheme is being implemented as RKVY-RAFTAAR with an objective of making farming a remunerative economic activity through strengthening farmers' efforts, risk mitigation & promoting agri-business entrepreneurship. This Scheme is being implemented from the year 2022-23 as RVKY-Cafeteria and further it was renamed on 28<sup>th</sup> November, 2024 as *Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana*. It includes Annual Action Plan (AAP) and Detailed Project Report (DPR). Under AAP based stream components like (i) Per Drop More Crop (Micro irrigation), (ii) Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation, (iii) Rainfed Area Development, (iv) Soil Health Card & Management, (v) Organic Farming (*Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana*), (vi) Agro forestry are included. Under DPR stream, 70 per cent grant is reserved for growth in production, infrastructure & assets, 20 per cent for special sub-schemes of national priority under RKVY- Cafeteria and 10 per cent for innovation & agri-entrepreneurship development projects. During 2023-24, total expenditure incurred was ₹ 116.22 crore, during FY 2024-25 fund upto December 2024, expenditure of ₹ 93.34 crore has been incurred.

**7.20.1 Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana - Per Drop More Crop:** This micro irrigation scheme is being implemented in the State from the year 2015-16 with the aim of more efficient use of water and maximum yield per drop of water. From 2022-23 Per Drop More Crop component is implemented under RKVY. Under this scheme, the criterion for subsidy is 55 per cent for small and marginal farmers and 45 per cent for other farmers limited to five ha area. From 2020-21 subsidy under this scheme is distributed through MahaDBT portal. Since 2015-16 upto January 2025 total 11.69 lakh ha area has been brought under micro-irrigation and about 14.44 lakh farmers have been benefitted under this scheme and subsidy of ₹ 3,741.58 crore has been distributed.



**7.20.2 Chief Minister Sustainable Agriculture Irrigation Scheme - Micro Irrigation:** In order to provide sustainable irrigation facilities to the farmers, this scheme is being implemented in the State since 2019-20. Under this scheme, apart from the admissible subsidy under *Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana* - per drop more crop scheme, 25 per cent top up subsidy is being given to small & marginal farmers and 30 per cent top up subsidy is being given to other farmers. Since inception of the scheme in all 5,18,297 farmers have received top up subsidy of ₹ 777.87 crore upto 3<sup>rd</sup> February, 2025. Details of sprinkler & drip irrigation sets and subsidy distributed under *Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana* and Chief Minister Sustainable Agriculture Irrigation Scheme- Micro Irrigation are given in Table 7.23.

**Table 7.23 Details of sprinkler & drip irrigation sets and subsidy distributed under *Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana* and Chief Minister Sustainable Agriculture Irrigation Scheme- Micro Irrigation**

Year	Sprinkler irrigation sets		Drip irrigation sets		Subsidy (₹ Crore)
	No. of sets	Area (ha)	No. of sets	Area (ha)	
2022-23	83,313	60,993.62	1,01,073	1,00,454.03	556.74
2023-24*	34,921	27,839.24	49,274	50,042.08	280.90
2024-25*	446	426.34	1,045	1,194.76	6.25

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

\* Provisional

**7.20.3 Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation:** Sub-Mission on agricultural Mechanisation is being implemented in the State since 2014-15 under the National Agricultural Extension and Technology Mission, GoI with an objective to tackle challenges posed due to declining size of landholding, decreasing number of bullocks, non-availability of labours, increasing labour wages, short period of *kharif* season, varied cropping pattern, etc. Components of this Sub-Mission are subsidy to farmers for purchase of improved agricultural implements and establishment of agricultural implement banks. Details of beneficiaries and subsidy given under Agricultural Mechanisation sub-mission is given in Table 7.24.

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

Year	Agricultural Implements		Agricultural Implement Banks		Total subsidy (₹ Crore)
	Number	Subsidy (₹ Crore)	Number	Subsidy (₹ Crore)	
2022-23	29,741	176.98	290	15.35	192.33
2023-24	23,235	163.46	79	4.31	167.77
2024-25+	4,728	39.07	48	3.22	42.29

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

+ upto October

**7.20.4 Rainfed Area Development Programme:** The objective of Rainfed Area Development Programme is to minimise risk by providing agriculture-based income generating opportunities and sustaining the rainfed agriculture through optimum utilisation of potential of natural resources and resources created through various interventions. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 17.97 crore was incurred on 8,732 beneficiaries whereas in 2024-25 upto October, expenditure of ₹ 7.84 crore is incurred for 2,159 beneficiaries.

**7.20.5 Soil Health Management and Distribution of Soil Health Cards:** Two sub-campaigns, Soil Health Management and Distribution of Soil Health Cards are being implemented to promote integrated nutrient management to maintain soil health and improve soil productivity. To facilitate testing of soil and water sample, in all 32 soil testing laboratories & five manure sample testing laboratories have been set up in the State. Soil health cards are being distributed to farmers once in every three years to create awareness about soil health status and to suggest measures to improve soil health. During 2023-24, in all 2.39 lakh soil health cards were distributed and during 2024-25 upto October 1.45 lakh soil health cards were distributed.

**7.20.6 Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana:** The objectives of the scheme are: (i) to improve soil fertility and soil health by increasing organic practices instead of using chemical fertilisers, pesticides, etc., (ii) to produce chemical-free, safe, healthy and nutritious organic produce, (iii) to develop natural and organic produce value chains and (iv) establishment of Biological Input Resource Centre at farmer group and farmer producer company level. Under this scheme, a group of farmers with total area of 20 ha is formed and for three consecutive years, benefits are given to the group. Under the scheme, during 2023-24 expenditure of ₹ 27.77 crore was incurred whereas during 2024-25 upto November expenditure of ₹ 10.18 crore was incurred.

**7.21 Punyasloka Ahilya Devi Holkar Nursery Scheme:** Since 2020-21, this scheme is being implemented in the State under RKVY to motivate farmers for production of disease-free planting material of vegetables to produce 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. Agriculture graduates women & their groups and vegetable producing small & marginal farmers and their groups are given priority for selection. During 2024-25, upto October expenditure of ₹ 50.17 lakh has been incurred on 24 nurseries.

**7.22 Support to State Extension Programs for Extension Reforms:** The scheme aims at making the extension system to be farmer driven and farmer accountable by disseminating technology to farmers through Agricultural Technical Management Agency (ATMA). The components of the scheme are trainings, demonstrations, farmers' exposure visits, formation & capacity building of farmers' groups, farm school, *kisan goshtie*, agriculture exhibitions, *kisan mela*, farmers' friends, etc. During 2023-24, expenditure incurred of ₹ 53.24 crore and during 2024-25 upto October expenditure of ₹ 19.24 crore was incurred.

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

**7.24 Krishi Unnati Yojana - Seed Village Programme:** This programme is being implemented in the State to provide quality and certified seeds at affordable prices and to increase production. Under this scheme, certified seeds are supplied upto one-acre area per farmer. Under the scheme, during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 35.75 crore has been incurred and 8,404.5 MT seeds were distributed to 2,11,797 farmers whereas in 2024-25 upto October ₹ 32.25 crore was sanctioned and 11,291.6 MT seeds were distributed to 3,30,381 farmers.

**7.25 Crop Pest Survey Advisory Project (CROPSAP):** This project aims at (i) to create awareness and provide information to farmers about pest and disease management through training and visits, (ii) to provide early warning so that measures can be taken before pest and disease outbreak and (iii) to provide information and scientific advice through free SMS. The project covers Paddy, Soyabean, Cotton, Tur, Gram, Maize, Sunflower & Sugarcane. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 24.25 crore was incurred while during 2024-25 upto October, expenditure of ₹ 1.68 crore has been incurred.

**Table 7.25 Componentwise expenditure incurred under FNS in the State**

Component	Expenditure incurred		
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
Rice	2.41	6.06	0.46
Wheat	0.81	1.56	0.14
Pulses	58.50	107.30	9.49
TRFA Pulses	5.35	11.09	0.59
Coarse Cereals (Maize)	2.31	3.76	1.17
Nutri Cereals	55.52	106.03	4.84
Commercial Crops (Sugarcane & Cotton)	3.62	7.38	0.37
NMEO-Oilseeds	39.40	63.00	3.25
<b>All components</b>	<b>167.92</b>	<b>306.18</b>	<b>20.31</b>

TRFA- Targeting Rice Fallow Areas + upto October

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM



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

**Table 7.26 Physical & financial progress under MIDH in the State**

(Since inception upto October, 2024)

Component	Unit	Physical	Financial (₹ crore)
Establishment of high-tech nurseries & tissue culture laboratories for production of quality planting material and seed production	no	1,920	38.53
Area expansion for high density plantation of mango, guava, oranges & plantation of grapes, banana, papaya, spices & flower crops	ha	3,10,153	487.11
Establishment of Mushroom projects	no	39	3.34
Rejuvenation of old orchards	ha	49,345	53.79
Construction of community tanks & farm ponds lining	no	28,470	557.29
Establishment of Green house, shed net house, plastic mulching, anti-bird/ anti-hail net etc. under protected cultivation	ha	21,307	440.88
Construction of pack house, ripening chamber, onion storage structure, cold storage, pre-cooling unit etc. to promote post-harvest management	no	19,421	372.80
Promotion of Integrated pest/ nutrient management	no	70	20.86
	ha	44,453	
Promotion of organic farming	ha	15,529	21.25
Promotion of bee-keeping	no	10,978	1.42
Promotion of horticulture mechanisation	no	34,295	159.96
Farmers training/ study tours under human resource development	no	3,05,640	42.65
Indo-Israel/ Indo-Dutch projects-6	no	6	40.47
Innovative components	no	10,562	19.52
Others	-	-	80.73
Mission management(Administrative Expenses)	-	-	99.19
<b>All components</b>			<b>2,439.79</b>

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Director, NHM, Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

**7.27 Horticulture plantation through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):** This scheme is being implemented since 2011-12 in 34 districts of the State. The objectives of the scheme are to enhance income of MGNREGA job card holder farmers and employment generation through orchard plantation in their own productive or fallow land upto two ha. The subsidy amount is directly deposited in the bank account of farmer on the basis of percentage survival of plants. During 2023-24, horticulture plantation was done on 38,973.28 ha area. During 2024-25 upto January, horticulture plantation was done on 39,397 ha area.

**7.28 Bhausaheb Fundkar Falbaug Lagwad Yojana:** This scheme provides benefits of Orchard plantation scheme to the farmers who are not registered under MGNREGA. This scheme is being implemented in the State since *khari*f season of 2018-19 and provides 100 per cent subsidy. The objectives of this scheme are to increase farmers' income, create employment for young farmers, change cropping patterns, create a sustainable source of income and increase the availability of raw materials for agro-processing industries. In all 16 perennial fruit crops can be planted under this scheme. Since inception of the scheme upto November, 2024, in all 47,134 beneficiary farmers planted fruit crops on 44,495 ha and expenditure of ₹ 240.29 crore was incurred.

### 7.29 Plantation of horticulture and vegetable crops in kitchen garden of tribal families:

This scheme is being implemented for tribal families of 14 districts of the State viz. Thane, Pune, Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Nanded, Amravati, Yavatmal, Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Palghar and Gondia. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 25.41 lakh has been incurred on 6,515 beneficiary families. In the year 2024-25, ₹ 24.00 lakh have been received till the month of October, 2024 and expenditure is in progress.

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

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

Commodity	Export From	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	
		Quantity (MT)	Value (₹ Crore)	Quantity (MT)	Value (₹ Crore)	Quantity (MT)	Value (₹ Crore)
Grapes	Maharashtra	2,52,091	2,487	3,24,641	3,395	19,804	323
	India	2,67,950	2,543	3,43,982	3,461	26,535	412
Banana	Maharashtra	2,65,855	1,133	4,89,431	1,532	43,961	357
	India	3,61,842	1,413	5,96,358	2,070	49,194	376
Pomegranate	Maharashtra	48,527	316	56,407	2,411	3,29,369	1,272
	India	62,280	470	72,011	406	3,96,138	1,471
Orange	Maharashtra	65,266	146	57,493	137	26,615	246
	India	73,158	167	69,862	169	33,563	343
Mango	Maharashtra	18,933	326	25,203	415	11,506	33
	India	22,964	378	32,104	495	16,631	48
Onion	Maharashtra	21,37,442	3,792	14,86,241	3,261	31,074	385
	India	25,23,495	4,519	17,17,439	3,923	33,374	421
Other vegetables (excluding Onion)	Maharashtra	1,08,426	690	1,20,848	841	103	5
	India	8,27,288	2,443	9,18,108	2,938	489	15
Rose Flowers	Maharashtra	254	19	386	27	14	1
	India	1,210	51	1,160	54	180	2
Rose Plants	Maharashtra	111	2.2	23	2.1	16,791	155
	India	126	3.2	83	3.4	39,515	421
Raisins	Maharashtra	26,221	248	45,436	482	4,37,988	1,832
	India	27,641	267	47,751	512	5,27,405	2,225
Mango Pulp	Maharashtra	8,256	110	21,621	213	47,958	406
	India	1,09,500	1,190	60,900	624	5,34,703	1,804
Other processed Fruits & Vegetables <sup>s</sup>	Maharashtra	1,32,959	1,572	1,32,884	1,625	97,917	1,314
	India	3,88,208	4,755	4,89,216	5,659	3,24,747	3,854

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

\$ Excluding Mango pulp

+ upto October

7.30.1 **Cold Storage:** Subsidies are provided for establishing cold storages in the private sector. In the State, upto January 2025, there are 185 private cold storages, with a fruit storage capacity of 4.17 lakh MT.

7.31 **Watershed Development Programme:** The objective of the watershed development programme is to increase agricultural productivity by conserving natural resources. Since most of the area in the State is dependent on rainfall, various schemes are being implemented to increase the productivity of dry land, stop soil erosion, conserve soil moisture and conserve water. Details of completed and ongoing micro watersheds upto December, 2024 are given in Table 7.28.

**Table 7.28 Details of Completed and ongoing micro watersheds**

(upto December, 2024)

Scheme	Number of micro watersheds		Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
	Selected	Completed	
1. Vidarbha Panlot Vikas Mission	1,032	1,032	365.36
2. Marathwada Panlot Vikas Mission	285	285	137.34
3. River Valley Project	271	226	580.80
4. Western Ghat Development Programme	160	160	137.19
5. National Watershed Development Programme	1,028	956	290.59
6. Accelerated Watershed Development Programme	12,344	10,695	3,268.00
7. Rural Infrastructure Development Programme- NABARD assistance	364	364	86.87
8. Integrated Watershed Management Programme	15,612	14,935	3,116.00
9. Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyan	22,586	22,581	9,731.32
10. Vidarbha Intensive Irrigation Development Programme	588	588	318.36
11. Other Schemes (DPAP, Hariyali, Jawahar, Ashwasit, etc.)	5,680	5,680	-

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

**7.31.1 Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyan 2.0:** Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyan 2.0 is being implemented in the State from January, 2023. Components of the *abhiyan* are (i) soil and water conservation works in the villages where the first phase of *Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyan* as well as other watershed development programmes were not implemented and which are eligible as per the village selection criteria, (ii) watershed development works in the villages where *Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyan* first phase & other watershed development programmes were implemented but more water is required and there is a gap left to block, (iii) efforts for water availability & efficient use in villages through water literacy and (iv) sustainable development of watershed area through available ground water. Since inception upto November 2024, in all 70,961 works were completed and expenditure of ₹ 1,138.83 crore has been incurred.

**7.32 Chief Minister Sustainable Agriculture Irrigation Scheme - Individual Farm Pond:** The scheme aims to encourage creation of infrastructure for pumping the water flowing through streams, rivers etc. when it rains heavily or from other water sources such as ponds, wells, bores, etc. and storing it in farm ponds. Under this scheme, individual beneficiaries receive minimum subsidy of ₹ 14,433 and a maximum of ₹ 75,000 depending on the size of the farm pond. During 2023-24, subsidy of ₹ 106 crore was given to 15,406 beneficiaries whereas during 2024-25 upto December, subsidy of ₹ 17.39 crore was paid to 2,540 beneficiaries through DBT.

**7.33 Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh Jaivik Sheti Mission:** This cluster-based mission is being implemented in the State since 2019-20 with the aim of promoting organic farming/toxin-free farming. Under the mission eligible group of farmers are given benefits for three consecutive years. In the first phase, districts of Vidarbha region viz. Buldhana, Akola, Washim, Amravati, Yavatmal and Wardha were included. The period of the mission is now extended upto 2027-28, the scope of the scheme is extended across the State and it is renamed as Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh Natural Farming Mission. In second phase it is proposed to bring 6.61 lakh ha area under natural/organic farming. During 2023-24 in all 4,617 new groups have been formed and expenditure of ₹ 11.25 crore was incurred.

**7.34 Hon. Balasaheb Thackeray Agribusiness and Rural Transformation (SMART) Project:** The State is implementing SMART project from 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2020. The main objective of the project is to support the development of inclusive and competitive agricultural value chains focussing on small & marginal farmers in the State. Since inception of the project, upto 8<sup>th</sup> November, 2024 expenditure of ₹ 514.55 crores incurred and about 5.20 lakh farmers of 14,115 villages from 34 districts were benefitted through 719 community based organisation.

**7.35 Nanaji Deshmukh Krishi Sanjeevani Prakalp (Project on Climate Resilient Agriculture -PoCRA):** This project is being implemented by GoM to enhance climate-resilience & profitability of small holder farming systems in selected 16 districts of the State. The project is being implemented in 5,220 villages in the State. 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. Since inception of project, upto November, 2024 financial assistance of ₹ 4,039.26 crore has been provided to 4.92 lakh farmers, expenditure of ₹ 89.88 crore was incurred for completion of soil & water conservation works and expenditure of ₹ 587.60 crore has been incurred for 5,349 agri-business projects.

**7.36 Formation and promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organisations:** GoI is implementing this scheme since 2020-21. The objectives of the scheme are (i) to promote holistic system to facilitate development of sustainable income oriented farming, (ii) to enhance productivity through efficient, cost-effective and sustainable resource use, (iii) to provide support to new farmer producer organisations (FPOs) up to five years in all aspects of management of agricultural activity and (iv) capacity building to develop agriculture farmer producer organisations entrepreneurship skills to become economically viable and self-sustaining. Since inception of the scheme up to 2023-24, in all 583 FPOs are allocated to the State and 583 FPOs have been established up to September, 2024.

**7.37 Prime Minister Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme:** This scheme is being implemented in the State on 'One District One Product' basis for a period of five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25. A target of empowering 22,234 micro food processing industries is set for the State. Since inception upto December, 2024 subsidy of ₹ 516.53 crore has been disbursed to 20,272 projects.

**7.38 Chief Minister Agriculture and Food Processing Scheme:** Chief Minister Agriculture and Food Processing Scheme is being implemented in the State since 2017-18 for consecutive five years. The main objectives of the scheme are to encourage modern technology-based projects for quality enhancement of agricultural produce, to encourage exports, to create skilled manpower for agro & food processing and employment generation through small and medium agro & food processing units in rural areas. Since inception of the scheme upto November, 2024 grants of ₹ 201.47 crore were distributed for 593 projects.

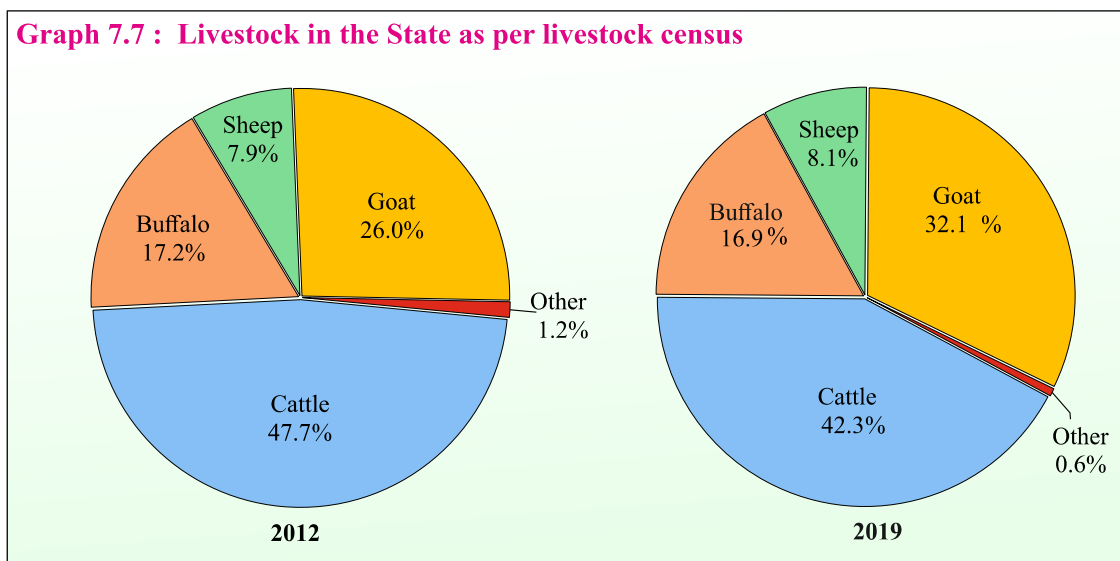
**7.39 Establishment of Gram Krishi Vikas Samiti:** The State has made it mandatory to establish a *Gram Krishi Vikas Samiti* in every village to ensure the holistic development of agriculture, optimum use of natural resources and the prioritisation of the works to be undertaken through various schemes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

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

**7.41 Turmeric Research and Processing Policy - Hon. Balasaheb Thackeray Haridra (Turmeric) Research and Training Centre:** The 'Turmeric Research and Processing Strategy 2022-2027' was announced in the State in September, 2022 to help farmers overcome the difficulties in the production, processing, marketing and export of turmeric. To implement this policy, Hon. *Balasaheb Thackeray Haridra* (Turmeric) Research and Training Centre is set up in Hingoli district and during 2023-24 expenditure of ₹ 23.71 crore has been incurred whereas during 2024-25 upto January expenditure of ₹ 11.92 crore has been incurred.

## Allied Activities

7.42 Agriculture, the backbone of rural livelihood is usually supplemented with allied activities such as animal husbandry, dairy, fisheries and forestry. These activities provide an additional source of income, enhance food security and offer vital support to rural families. These activities also create employment opportunities for marginalised groups, including landless labourers, small-scale farmers and women, thereby contributing substantially to rural economic growth and poverty alleviation. The government is implementing diversified development schemes to foster an enabling environment for allied activities.



## Animal Husbandry

7.43 **20<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census 2019:** During Livestock Census 2019, breed-wise and rural/urban wise livestock information was collected for the first time. As per this Census, State ranks seventh at National Level having total livestock population 3.31 crore. There is an increase of 1.8 per cent in total livestock as compared to Livestock census 2012. Total poultry birds in the State were 7.43 crore and the State ranks fifth at National Level. Livestock and poultry birds in selected states as per Livestock Census 2019 are given in Table 7.29. Region wise livestock and poultry birds as per Livestock Census 2019 are given in Table 7.30.

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

State	Livestock				Poultry birds	
	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep & Goats	Other <sup>@</sup>	Backyard	Commercial
Andhra Pradesh	4,601	6,219	23,149	99	22,267	85,595
Bihar	15,398	7,720	13,035	388	9,074	7,451
Chhattisgarh	9,984	1,175	4,186	528	8,560	10,152
Gujarat	9,634	10,543	6,655	61	4,219	17,553
Karnataka	8,469	2,985	17,220	339	11,045	48,448
Madhya Pradesh	18,751	10,307	11,389	190	9,435	7,224
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>13,993</b>	<b>5,604</b>	<b>13,285</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>22,113</b>	<b>52,184</b>
Rajasthan	13,938	13,693	28,744	426	1,934	12,688
Tamil Nadu	9,519	519	14,389	74	21,264	99,516
Telangana	4,232	4,226	23,998	185	17,543	62,455
Uttar Pradesh	19,020	33,017	15,465	511	4,460	8,055
West Bengal	19,078	631	17,232	542	59,106	18,216
<b>All India</b>	<b>1,93,463</b>	<b>1,09,852</b>	<b>2,23,146</b>	<b>10,300</b>	<b>3,17,073</b>	<b>5,34,736</b>

Source: Department of Animal Husbandary & Dairying, GoI @ includes horses & ponies, mules, donkeys, camels and pigs

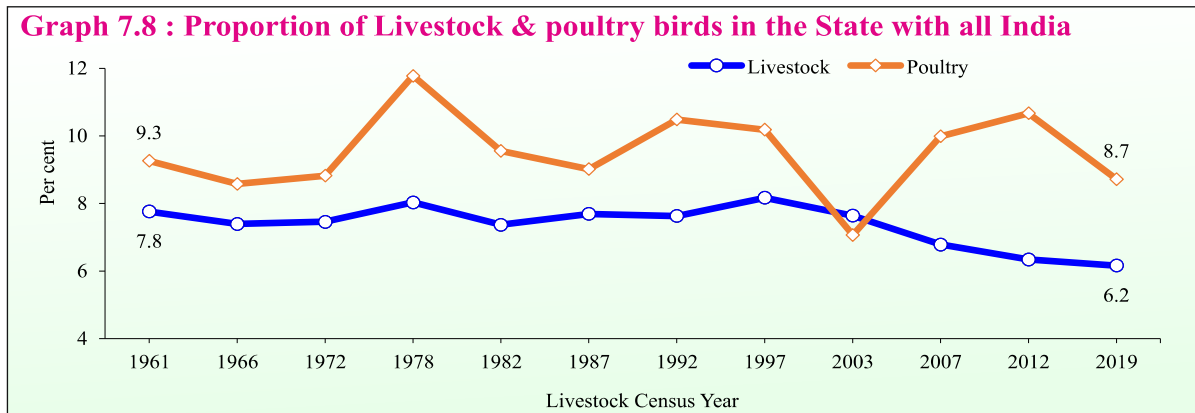
**Table 7.30 Regionwise livestock and poultry birds as per Livestock Census 2019**

Veterinary Region	Livestock					Total Poultry birds
	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep and Goats	Other@	Total	
Mumbai	839	342	348	7	1,536	10,794
Nashik	3,510	883	4,038	47	8,478	20,995
Pune	2,553	2,184	3,316	38	8,091	30,626
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	1,757	534	1,591	28	3,910	2,610
Latur	1,355	756	990	22	3,123	1,993
Amravati	1,924	456	1,584	26	3,990	2,992
Nagpur	2,055	449	1,418	30	3,952	4,288
<b>State</b>	<b>13,993</b>	<b>5,604</b>	<b>13,285</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>33,080</b>	<b>74,298</b>

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

Note: figures may not added to total due to rounding

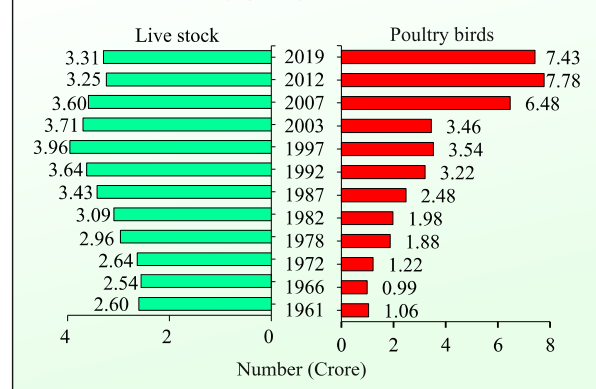
Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

**Graph 7.8 : Proportion of Livestock & poultry birds in the State with all India**

**7.43.1 21<sup>st</sup> Livestock Census 2024:** As per directives of GoI, the 21<sup>st</sup> livestock census is being conducted during the period 25<sup>th</sup> November, 2024 to 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2025. This census is being conducted online through a mobile app, making it more efficient and reliable. Stray dogs, stray cattles and for the first time, stray pastoral communities will also be covered in this census.

**7.44 Veterinary health care infrastructure of the State government:** The State is providing veterinary medical facilities and implementing

vaccination programmes for animal health care upto village level through a network of veterinary institutions. Veterinary health care infrastructure of the State Government is given in Table 7.31 and the details of cases treated and vaccinated are given in Table 7.32.

**Graph 7.9 : Livestock and poultry birds in the State**



**Table 7.31 Veterinary health care infrastructure of the State Government**(As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024)

Veterinary Region	Poly clinics <sup>#</sup>	Minipoly Clinics	Veterinary Dispensaries	Mobile veterinary clinics	Mukhyamantri pashu-chikitsapathak	LH and DC mobile van	Total	District artificial insemination centres
Mumbai	6	40	478	12	7	9	552	5
Nashik	5	49	832	6	10	21	923	5
Pune	6	51	992	7	20	9	1,085	5
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	4	33	437	2	5	11	492	4
Latur	5	35	444	3	9	7	503	4
Amravati	6	51	562	17	7	17	660	5
Nagpur	7	57	694	18	15	6	797	6
<b>State</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>4,439</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>5,012</b>	<b>34</b>

LH and DC – Livestock health and disease control

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

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

**Table 7.32 Details of cases treated and vaccinated**

('000)

Particulars	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
General treatment	11,512	9,329	10,116
Castration	486	451	340
Major operation	36	32	30
Minor operation	214	163	129
Vaccination (including poultry)	51,631	56,488	61,402

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

+ upto January

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

7.46 **Rashtriya Gokul Mission:** This mission is being implemented in the State since 2014-15 to undertake breed improvement, enhance milk production & productivity and distribute disease-free high genetic merit bulls. During 2023-24, an expenditure of ₹ 101.59 crore was incurred. Details of expenditure under *Rashtriya Gokul Mission* is given in Table 7.34.

**Table 7.33 Information about Artificial Insemination**

('000)

Particulars	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
<b>I) Cow (AI)</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>1,637</b>	<b>1,642</b>
Exotic	155	212	220
Cross breed	970	987	1014
Indigenous	426	438	408
<b>No. of calves born (Cow)</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>398</b>
Cross breed	378	342	289
Indigenous	143	136	109
<b>II) Buffalo (AI)</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>685</b>
<b>No. of calves born (Buffalo)</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>178</b>

+ upto January

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

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

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

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

**7.47 National Livestock Mission (NLM):** This mission was launched by GoI in 2014-15, by merging various schemes related to 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 towards employment generation, entrepreneurship development to increase 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, ₹ 17.72 crore subsidy was distributed to 100 beneficiaries upto November 2024.

**7.48 Livestock Insurance Scheme:** This scheme is being implemented in the State by Maharashtra Livestock Development Board since 2014-15. The main objective of this scheme is to provide protection to livestock owners against losses due to sudden death of livestock, due to natural calamities, accidents or diseases. In the first phase of the scheme, out of 8,707 claims filed, 8,327 claims for dead animals were settled and the insurance company paid ₹ 23.87 crore to the beneficiaries. In the second phase of the scheme, out of 3,854 claims filed, 3,300 claims for dead animals were settled and the insurance company paid ₹ 9.58 crore to the beneficiaries. The GoI has sanctioned a fund of ₹ five crore in the year 2024-25.

**7.49 National Animal Disease Control Programme:** This programme is being implemented in the State since 2019-20 to achieve effective control of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and brucellosis by 2024-25 and complete eradication by 2029-30. During 2020-21 to 2024-25 upto October, in all 970.40 lakh animals were vaccinated in five rounds of FMD preventive vaccination. Under brucellosis preventive vaccination Programme from 2021-22 to October, 2024, in all 26.32 lakh calves between the age of 4 to 8 months have been vaccinated in the State.

**7.50 Newly Revised Govardhan Govansh Seva Kendra Yojana:** This scheme is being implemented in the State since 2023-24. Under this scheme, establishment of one *Govardhan Govansh Seva Kendra* in each taluka of 34 districts is proposed. The objective of this scheme is to take care of cows and bulls that are not suitable for milk production, agricultural work, animal breeding, carrying of burden. Under this scheme subsidy of ₹ 15 lakh for *goshalas* with 50 to 100 livestock, ₹ 20 lakh for *goshala* with 101 to 200 livestock and ₹ 25 lakh for *goshala* with more than 200 livestock is given. Under this scheme, 152 *goshala* have been approved and ₹ 16.71 crore subsidy has been disbursed to 148 *goshalas* upto October, 2024.



7.51 **Maharashtra Goseva Ayog:** Maharashtra *Goseva Ayog* is constituted by Maharashtra *Goseva Ayog Act 2023* for preservation, protection and welfare of cattle and supervision of institutions engaged therein, in the State. Some of the main functions of the *Ayog* are -

- To ensure the implementation and monitoring of Maharashtra State Bovine Breeding Policy
- Providing financial assistance to institutions and suggesting measures to strengthen financially weak institutions
- To seek practical assistance in adopting new scientific technologies in coordination with universities/ research institutes for breed improvement, fodder development and manure, urine and biogas manufacturing plants etc.
- To inquire into the complaints in the functioning of the institutions, to review the activities for prevention of cruelty against animals and the work of District Animal Welfare Society

7.52 **Special project to increase milk production in Vidarbha & Marathwada region:** GoM has started a special project in collaboration with National Dairy Development Board and Mother Dairy Fruit & Vegetable Pvt. Ltd. to increase milk production in 11 districts of *Vidarbha* and *Marathwada* region. This project includes fodder development programme, supply of quality cattle feed, feed supplements (mineral mixture) and veterinary services such as AI service at doorstep, vaccination, eradication of ticks & flies, infertility & treatment camps, etc. Upto March, 2023, in all 5,075 infertile camps & training camps to 25,000 farmers has been organised. In all 13,169 ha land was made available for fodder production and 18,745 MT enriched cattle feed were supplied. *Vidarbha Marathwada Dairy Development Project (Phase-II)* aims to increase milk production in 19 districts of *Vidarbha* and *Marathwada* for which ₹ 149 crore have been sanctioned. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 43.72 crore was incurred.

7.53 **Chief Minister Animal Health Scheme:** This scheme aims to establish mobile veterinary clinics in rural areas for providing veterinary services to remote, hilly and tribal villages. Farmers/livestock owners get medical treatment for their animals at their doorstep through these mobile veterinary clinics. These veterinary clinics also provide services like preventive vaccination, artificial insemination, guidance regarding diet & health of animals and information about various schemes. During 2023-24, total 1,32,304 farmers/livestock owners requested veterinary services from the call center, out of which 1,09,634 livestock were provided services. During 2024-25 upto December, total 2,35,033 farmers/livestock owners requested services from the call center, out of which services have been provided for 2,18,498 livestock.

7.54 **Fodder Development:** To provide nutritious fodder to livestock, fodder crop seed distribution scheme is implemented in the State. During 2023-24, funds of ₹ 39.88 crore was utilised for distributing 12,636.06 quintal fodder crop seeds to livestock owners and fodder crop was sown in the area of 42,120.02 ha and production of 20.93 lakh MT green fodder is expected. During 2024-25, ₹ 25.59 crore funds are utilised upto October, 2024 for distribution of 10,266.78 quintal fodder crop seeds to livestock owners and fodder crop was sown in the area of 25,872.30 ha and production of 10.93 lakh MT green fodder is expected.

7.55 **Raje Yashwantrao Holkar Mahamesh Yojana:** The objective of the scheme is to promote 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, whereas 50 per cent subsidy is given for purchasing of mini silage baler-cum-wrapper machine & installation of animal feed units. During 2019-20 to 2024-25, sheep units were distributed to 1,598 beneficiaries upto December, infrastructure for sheep rearing was provided to 148 beneficiaries, improved rams were distributed to 262 beneficiaries and balanced feed was provided to 8,213 sheep.

7.55.1 Various State Level *Navinyapurna Yojana* are implemented in the State for livestock rearing, entrepreneurship development and generating employment in rural areas for economic upliftment of poor. Information of various innovative State level schemes is given in Table 7.35.

**Table 7.35 Information of various innovative State level schemes**

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

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

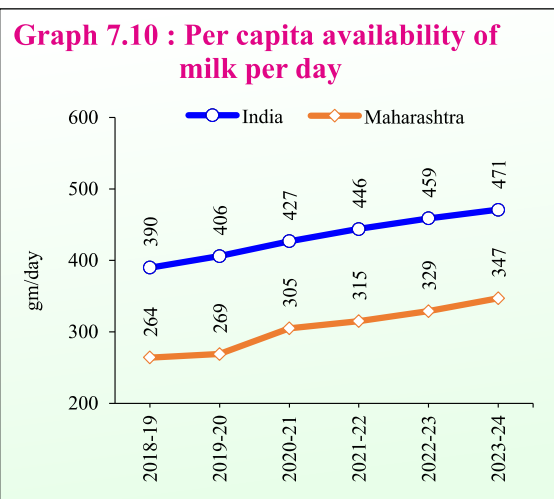
7.56 **Poultry development:** The GoM has established four central hatcheries in Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar, Kolhapur, Nagpur and Pune with the following objectives:

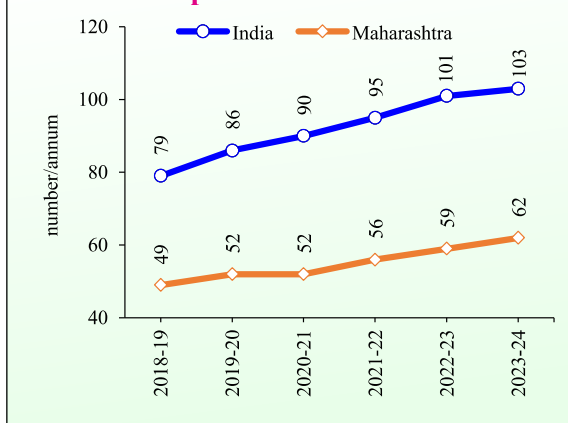
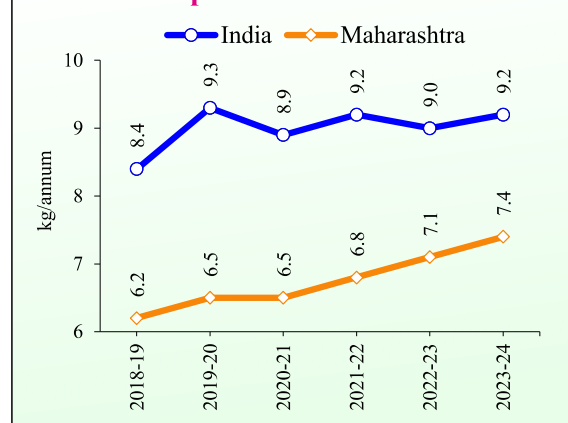
- To produce and supply improved chicks, pullets & hatching eggs to farmers at government approved rate
- To distribute improved variety of eggs, one day old chicks and cockerels & pullets to beneficiaries under different poultry schemes
- To supply improved birds for rural poultry farming
- To provide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

7.56.1 The poultry birds supplied through central hatcheries were 3.58 lakh during 2022-23, 2.42 lakh during 2023-24, 45,000 upto December during 2024-25.

7.57 **Kisan Credit Card for livestock owners/farmers:** The objective of this scheme is to give short-term credit to farmers for rearing their dairy animals, poultry birds and small ruminants. Upto December, 2024, in all 84,773 *Kisan Credit Cards* were distributed to eligible livestock owners/farmers.

7.58 **Major livestock products:** During 2023-24, the State ranks third in meat production with 11.3 per cent share. The State ranks fifth in milk production and per capita availability of milk in the State is 347 gram per day as against 471 gram per day at the national level. The State ranks seventh in eggs production and per capita availability of eggs in the State is 62 eggs per annum as against 103 eggs per annum at the national level. Livestock and poultry products in the State are given in Table 7.36 and livestock and poultry products in selected states during 2023-24 are given in Table 7.37.



**Graph 7.11 : Per capita availability of egg per annum****Graph 7.12 : Per capita availability of meat per annum****Table 7.36 Livestock and poultry products in the State**

Year	Meat (’000 MT)	Milk (’000 MT)	Egg (Crore)	Wool (’000 kg)
2021-22	1,138 (12.3)	14,305 (6.2)	702 (5.4)	1,585 (4.8)
2022-23	1,124 (11.5)	15,042 (6.5)	738 (5.3)	1,592 (4.7)
2023-24	1,157 (11.3)	16,045 (6.7)	779 (5.5)	1,601 (4.8)

Note: Figures in bracket indicate per centage share to All India

Source: Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2024, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, GoI

**Table 7.37 Livestock and poultry products in selected states during 2023-24**

States	Meat (’000 MT)	Milk (’000 MT)	Egg (Crore)	Wool (’000 Kg)
Andhra Pradesh	1,068	13,994	2,549	0
Bihar	404	12,853	344	174
Chhattisgarh	61	2,124	239	75
Gujarat	37	18,312	189	2,084
Karnataka	454	13,463	946	659
Madhya Pradesh	152	21,326	349	341
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>1,157</b>	<b>16,045</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>1,601</b>
Rajasthan	248	34,733	309	16,014
Tamil Nadu	768	10,808	2,233	2
Telangana	1,113	5,840	1,839	0
Uttar Pradesh	1,260	38,780	592	829
West Bengal	1,294	7,650	1,624	773
<b>All India</b>	<b>10,253</b>	<b>2,39,299</b>	<b>14,277</b>	<b>33,689</b>

Source: Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2024, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, GoI

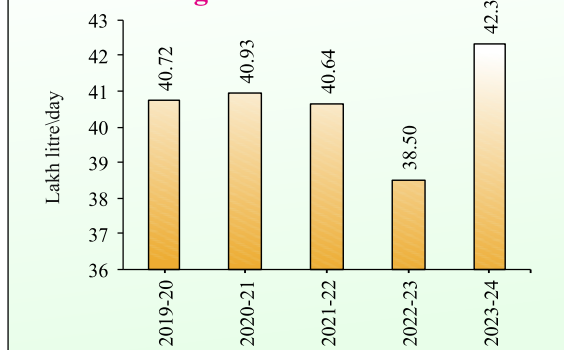
**7.59 Dairy Development:** Dairy is a supplementary activity to agriculture, which has potential for generating additional income & employment opportunities for the rural households besides improving nutrition levels. Milk production and per capita availability of milk in the State is given in Table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

**Table 7.38 Milk production and per capita availability of milk**

Year	Milk production (Lakh MT)		Per capita availability of Milk (gram per day)	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
2021-22	143.05	2,210.69	315	446
2022-23	150.42	2,305.77	329	459
2023-24	160.45	2,392.99	347	471

Source: Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics - 2024, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, GoI

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



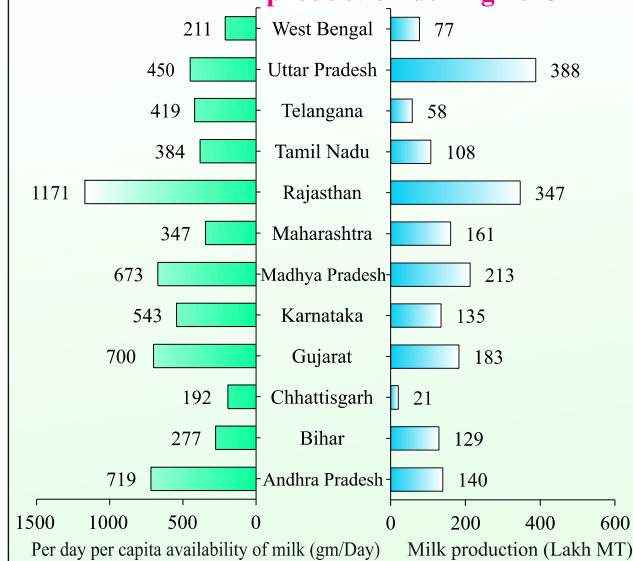
**7.60** At the end of March, 2023, under cooperation sector, there were 103 milk processing plants with capacity of 135.72 lakh litre per day and 122 chilling centres with capacity 36.57 lakh litre in the State. During 2023-24 the average daily collection of milk by co-operative dairies was 42.32 lakh litre and during 2024-25 upto November, it was 42.38 lakh litre. During 2023-24 upto January, there were 215 cold storages with capacity of 11,276 MT, of which 196 cold storage with capacity of 10,881 MT were with private sector.

**Table 7.39 Regionwise milk production in the State**

Region	(Lakh MT)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Konkan	4.78	4.68	4.80
Nashik	38.51	41.51	45.09
Pune	65.33	68.57	73.40
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	21.61	22.39	23.47
Amravati	6.67	6.25	6.25
Nagpur	6.15	7.00	7.44
<b>State</b>	<b>143.05</b>	<b>150.42</b>	<b>160.45</b>

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

**Graph 7.14 : Per capita availability of milk and milk production during 2023-24**



## Fisheries

7.61 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 centres. There were 15,323 marine fishing boats in operation, of which 13,700 were mechanised.

7.61.1 The area suitable for inland and brackish water fishing in the State is 3.90 lakh ha and 0.17 lakh ha respectively. Fish production and exports are given in Table 7.40.

**Table 7.40 Fish Production and exports**

Item	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
<b>Fish production (Lakh MT)</b>			
Marine	4.46	4.35	1.13
Inland	1.44	2.65	0.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>1.83</b>
<b>Gross value (₹ Crore)</b>			
Marine	7,951	7,002	1,921
Inland	1,807	3,345	910
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,758</b>	<b>10,347</b>	<b>2,831</b>
<b>Export of fish</b>			
a) Quantity (Lakh MT)	2.42	2.46	NA
b) Value (₹ Crore)	6,212	6,582	NA

Source: Commissioner of Fisheries GoM

NA Not available

+ upto September

7.61.2 In *Rashtriya Krushi Vikas Yojana* (RKVY), development of 6 fishing jetties worth ₹ 107 crore have been undertaken since 2016-17, of which, works of two jetties have been completed and works of two jetties are in progress.

7.61.3 Under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, development of 14 fishing jetties worth ₹ 194.43 crore have been undertaken, of which three jetties have been completed and works of eight jetties are in progress.

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

7.62.1 Under PMMSY from the year 2021-22 to 2024-25, in all ₹ 1,447.67 crore is approved for 4,174 beneficiaries, out of which the share of GoI, GoM and beneficiaries was ₹ 544.27 crore, ₹ 414.58 crore and ₹ 488.82 crore respectively. Details of major activities under *Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana* are given in Table 7.41.

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

Activity Name	No of Beneficiaries		Expenditure (₹ Crore)	
	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
Installation of Cages in Reservoirs under cage fish farming	239	0	129.06	0
Establishment of Small / Medium / Large Recirculating Aquaculture System (RAS)	18	86	4.5	21.97
Establishment of Cold storage / Ice manufacturing plant (storage of minimum 10/20/30/50-tonne capacity)	1	14	0.40	8.40
Fish Feed Mills with production capacity of 2/8/20 ton /day	0	10	0.00	3.00
Construction of Biofloc pond for Freshwater areas including input of ₹ four lakh/ha	0	106	0.00	19.60
Construction of New Growout Ponds	0	189	0.00	15.26
Inputs of Freshwater Aquaculture including Composite Fish Culture, Scampi Tilapia, Pangasius etc	0	189	0.00	8.72
Open Sea Cage culture (100-120 m <sup>3</sup> )	70	0	3.75	0.00
Livelihood and Nutritional support for fishers' families	2,000	0	0.90	0.00
Other activities	1248	0	452.84	0.00

Source: Commissioner of Fisheries GoM

+ upto November

7.62.2 Cage culture fish farming is being implemented under PMMSY to increase fish production in the State. Since inception upto November 2024, for inland fishing in 105 water reservoirs in the State, 17,463 cages were sanctioned, of which 4,465 cages were erected and expected fish production was 8,930 MT.

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

7.64 **Kisan Credit card for fisherman:** The objective of this scheme is to give short-term credit to fishermen for fish farming, shrimp farming and fishing, etc. During 2024-25 upto January, in all 16,008 Kisan credit cards were distributed to eligible fishermen.

## Sericulture

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

**Table 7.42 Mulberry plantation and silk production**

Item	('000)		
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
<b>Area under plantation</b>			
Total (ha)	13,872	18,608	21,029
Old (ha)	10,376	13,063	16,188
New (ha)	3,496	5,544	4,841
Beneficiaries (farmers) (no.)	13,367	17,521	19,528
Supply of disease free layings (Lakh)	59.25	70.97	43.14
Cocoon production (MT)	3963.69	4,903.00	2,886.00
Production of raw silk (MT)	609.80	754.26	443.97
Employment generated (mandays) (Lakh)	67.08	82.95	48.84

Source: Directorate of Sericulture, GoM

+ upto November

7.65.1 Tussar 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 Tussar silkworms are grown) in these four districts is 18,866 ha. During 2023-24 production of raw Tussar silk was 182.79 lakh. During 2024-25 upto November, production of raw Tasar silk was 44.18 lakh.

## Forest

7.66 The total forest area of the State at the end of the year 2023-24 was about 62 thousand sq km, which was 20.1 per cent of the geographical area of the State. The jurisdiction of the total forest area in the State is divided amongst Forest department (55,826.04 sq km), Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra (FDCM) (3,548.36 sq km), Private forests brought under the possession of Forest department (1,185.02 sq km) and Revenue Department (1,433.34 sq km). Forest area is the second largest to agricultural land in the State as per land use statistics of the State 2023-24. Forest circlewise distribution of forest area is given in Table 7.43.

**Table 7.43 Forest circlewise distribution of forest area**

(as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024)

Forest circle	Forest area (sq km)				Per centage to total forest area
	Reserved	Protected	Unclassed	Total	
Gadchiroli	11,210.51	1,403.05	264.21	12,877.77	20.8
Nagpur	4,480.88	2,155.20	1,116.95	7,753.03	12.5
Dhule	6,148.11	57.06	222.90	6,428.07	10.4
Thane	4,445.25	1,160.57	297.94	5,903.76	9.5
Nashik	5,007.98	224.61	54.00	5,286.59	8.5
Amravati	5,054.44	14.07	15.34	5,083.85	8.2
Chandrapur	3,838.58	880.42	126.30	4,845.30	7.8
Kolhapur	3,414.67	354.02	767.47	4,536.16	7.3
Yavatmal	3,377.84	5.39	100.54	3,483.77	5.6
Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	2,934.78	68.65	173.76	3,177.19	5.1
Pune	2,473.33	0.03	143.91	2,617.27	4.2
<b>State</b>	<b>52,386.37</b>	<b>6,323.07</b>	<b>3,283.32</b>	<b>61,992.76</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

7.66.1 Total forest cover in the State is 50,858 sq km as per India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2023, showing an increase of 60 sq km as against reported in ISFR 2021. 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'. The total forest cover of the State comprises of 19.4 per cent very dense forest, 42.4 per cent moderately dense forest and 38.2 per cent open forest. Forest cover of selected states is given in Table 7.44.

**Table 7.44 Forest cover of selected states**

(sq km)

State	Geographical area	Total forest cover	Per centage of forest cover to geographical area
Andhra Pradesh	1,62,923	30,085	18.5
Bihar	94,163	7,532	8.0
Chhattigarh	1,35,192	55,812	41.3
Gujarat	1,96,244	15,017	7.7
Karnataka	1,91,791	39,254	20.5
Madhya Pradesh	3,08,252	77,073	25.0
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>3,07,713</b>	<b>50,858</b>	<b>16.5</b>
Rajasthan	3,42,239	16,548	4.8
Tamil Nadu	1,30,060	26,450	20.3
Telangana	1,12,077	21,179	18.9
Uttar Pradesh	2,40,928	15,046	6.2
West Bengal	88,752	16,832	19.0
<b>All India</b>	<b>32,87,469</b>	<b>7,15,343</b>	<b>21.8</b>

Source: India State of Forest Report, 2023

7.67 **Tree cover:** 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, 2023 the State ranks first at national level with tree cover 14,525 sq km. Forest cover, tree cover and carbon stock is given in Table 7.45.



**Table 7.45 Forest cover, Tree cover and Carbon stock**

Year	Recorded Forest Area	Forest cover				Scrub forest	Tree cover	Carbon stock (MT)
		Very dense	Moderately dense	Open forest	Total			
2013	Within	8,369	15,962	13,132	37,463			
	Outside	351	4,808	8,010	13,169			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,720</b>	<b>20,770</b>	<b>21,142</b>	<b>50,632</b>	<b>4,157</b>	<b>9,142</b>	<b>NA</b>
2015	Within	8,361	15,939	13,143	37,443			
	Outside	351	4,808	8,026	13,185			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,712</b>	<b>20,747</b>	<b>21,169</b>	<b>50,628</b>	<b>4,157</b>	<b>9,558</b>	<b>NA</b>
2017	Within	8,027	14,168	11,596	33,791			
	Outside	709	6,484	9,698	16,891			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,736</b>	<b>20,652</b>	<b>21,294</b>	<b>50,682</b>	<b>4,160</b>	<b>9,831</b>	<b>493</b>
2019	Within	8,200	14,477	11,962	34,639			
	Outside	521	6,095	9,523	16,139			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,721</b>	<b>20,572</b>	<b>21,485</b>	<b>50,778</b>	<b>4,256</b>	<b>10,806</b>	<b>441</b>
2021	Within	8,476	15,068	12,496	36,040			
	Outside	258	5,521	8,979	14,758			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,734</b>	<b>20,589</b>	<b>21,475</b>	<b>50,798</b>	<b>4,247</b>	<b>12,108</b>	<b>452</b>
2023	Within	9,539	15,827	10,745	36,111			
	Outside	327	5,750	8,671	14,748			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,866</b>	<b>21,577</b>	<b>19,416</b>	<b>50,859</b>	<b>3,646</b>	<b>14,525</b>	<b>465</b>

Source: India State of Forest Report

RFA Recorded forest area

NA Not available

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

**Table 7.46 Area of wildlife projects and expenditure incurred**

Project	Area (sq km)		Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)		
	Core	Buffer	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
<b>Tiger Project</b>					
Melghat	1,500.49	1,268.04	4.79	7.00	1.71
Tadoba-Andhari	625.82	1,101.77	4.16	8.11	1.53
Pench	257.26	483.96	3.32	7.27	1.08
Sahyadri	511.87	565.45	1.65	2.76	1.05
Navegaon-Nagzira	653.67	1,241.27	3.99	6.64	1.35
Bor	138.12	678.14	1.61	3.08	1.24
<b>Elephant Project, Kolhapur</b>	<b>Area not specified</b>		<b>0.47</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>NA</b>

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

NA Not Available

+ upto October



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

**Table 7.47 Production and value of forest produce**

(₹ Crore)						
Forest produce	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25 <sup>@</sup>	
	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value
<b>(A) Major forest produce**</b>						
Timber (LCM)	1.59	637.62	1.59	533.02	1.65	608.36
Firewood (LCM)	2.34	63.76	2.09	59.39	2.10	79.47
<b>Total (A) (LCM)</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>701.38</b>	<b>3.68</b>	<b>592.41</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>687.83</b>
<b>(B) Minor forest produce</b>						
Bamboo** (LMT)	1.05	21.22	0.35	22.26	0.64	24.70*
Tendu leaves (LSB)	2.61*	73.37*	1.62*	38.05*	NA	NA
Grass (MT)	1,191*	0.12*	950*	0.12*	NA	NA
Gum (Quintal)	4,184.2*	0.25*	1,685*	0.12*	NA	NA
Others (Lac, Hirda, Shikekai etc)	NA	1.30	NA	1.95	NA	NA
<b>Total (B)</b>		<b>96.30</b>		<b>62.50</b>		<b>24.70</b>
<b>Total (A + B)</b>		<b>797.68</b>		<b>654.91</b>		<b>712.53</b>

\* Provisional                      \*\* including data of FDCM                      NA Not available                      @ expected  
 LCM - Lakh Cubic Metre    LMT - Lakh Metric Tonne    LSB - Lakh Standard Bags (1 Bag is 1,000 bundles of 50 tendu leaves)  
 Source: Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, GoM

7.70 **Tree Plantation:** Tree plantation programme is mainly implemented in the State through Forest Department, FDCM and Directorate of Social Forestry. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 228.64 crore was incurred on plantation activity. Area under tree plantation and expenditure incurred is given in Table 7.48.

**Table 7.48 Area under tree plantation and expenditure incurred**

Year	Forest Department		FDCM		Social Forestry		
	Area (ha)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Area (ha)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Area (ha)	Length <sup>@</sup> (km)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
2020-21	7,234	46.70	2,361	17.57	3,302	1,224	51.92
2021-22	10,698	98.76	11,835	12.65	7,413	7,238	238.01
2022-23	18,164	156.77	2,523	25.45	5,557	6,477	213.22
2023-24	16,339	164.74	1,932	18.83	4,684	443	45.07

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

@ includes plantation along road side

## Social Forestry

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

**Table 7.49 Major social forestry schemes**

Scheme	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
Seedlings planted on community land (Lakh seedlings)	45.21	19.95	38.20
a) Block plantation (ha)	4,144.00	847.17	1248.18
b) Road/railway/canal side plantation (km)	7,503.00	381.03	1167.24
Seedlings supplied to <i>Gram panchayat</i> (Lakh seedlings) institutions and individuals	215.49	104.23	132.13
MGNREGA Scheme			
a) Farm bund plantation unit (Lakh seedlings)	17.54	8.19	17.90
b) Agroforestry plantation (Lakh seedlings)	105.01	7.98	13.33
<i>Kanya Van Samruddhi Yojana</i> (Lakh seedlings)	1.57	0.76	0.31

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

+ upto November

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

7.73 **Mangroves conservation:** As per 'ISFR 2023', the total mangrove cover of the State is 315 sq km area. For conservation of mangroves, about 11,548 ha of mangroves have been declared as reserved forests under section 20 of the 'Indian Forest Act, 1927'.

7.73.1 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 199 villages from Palghar, Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts. During 2024-25, the State has allocated funds of ₹ 5.94 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. During 2023-24, mangrove plantation over an area of 138 ha was carried out and a profit of ₹ 1.78 crore was earned by beneficiaries through various livelihood activities. During 2024-25 mangrove plantation over an area of 187 ha has been carried out and a profit of ₹ 2.45 crore was earned by beneficiaries through various livelihood activities.

\* \* \* \* \*

## ANNEXURE 7.1

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

Sr. No.	Size class (ha)	Number of operational holdings ('00)							
		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11	2015-16	2021-22*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Below 0.5	6,834	9,914	16,672	27,462	31,658	36,457	43,722	51,908
2	0.5—1.0	5,585	9,345	16,075	25,595	29,525	30,633	34,436	42,521
3	1.0—2.0	8,783	15,409	27,276	36,056	41,503	40,523	43,392	51,171
4	2.0—3.0	6,266	10,275	13,969	15,791	17,020	15,463	16,964	15,318
5	3.0—4.0	4,606	6,583	7,289	6,949	7,496	6,128	6,306	5,219
6	4.0—5.0	3,576	4,601	4,469	3,780	4,037	3,142	3,353	2,553
7	5.0—10.0	8,715	9,316	7,241	4,873	5,214	3,964	3,984	2,830
8	10.0—20.0	4,180	2,819	1,530	773	622	590	576	463
9	20.0 and above	961	363	176	97	81	89	121	126
	<b>Total</b>	<b>49,506</b>	<b>68,625</b>	<b>94,697</b>	<b>1,21,376</b>	<b>1,37,156</b>	<b>1,36,989</b>	<b>1,52,854</b>	<b>1,71,107</b>

Sr. No.	Size class (ha)	Area of operational holdings ('00 ha)							
		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11	2015-16	2021-22*
(1)	(2)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1	Below 0.5	1,634	2,630	4,119	7,328	7,740	9,180	10,278	12,209
2	0.5—1.0	4,142	7,103	12,057	19,159	20,274	22,680	24,209	30,747
3	1.0—2.0	12,842	23,337	39,833	51,271	52,476	57,391	57,711	71,904
4	2.0—3.0	15,386	25,363	33,689	37,414	37,542	36,681	38,844	35,955
5	3.0—4.0	15,920	22,815	25,108	23,676	23,756	20,974	21,412	17,828
6	4.0—5.0	15,961	20,556	19,864	16,717	16,717	13,901	14,778	11,277
7	5.0—10.0	61,213	63,937	48,700	32,084	32,135	26,027	26,216	18,499
8	10.0—20.0	56,302	37,213	19,749	9,961	6,776	7,524	7,251	5,994
9	20.0 and above	28,394	10,662	6,129	3,418	2,634	3,314	4,365	6,373
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,11,794</b>	<b>2,13,616</b>	<b>2,09,248</b>	<b>2,01,028</b>	<b>2,00,050</b>	<b>1,97,672</b>	<b>2,05,064</b>	<b>2,10,785</b>

Sr. No.	Size class (ha)	Average size of holdings (ha)							
		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11	2015-16	2021-22*
(1)	(2)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
1	Below 0.5	0.24	0.27	0.25	0.27	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.24
2	0.5—1.0	0.74	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.69	0.74	0.70	0.74
3	1.0—2.0	1.46	1.51	1.46	1.42	1.26	1.42	1.33	1.41
4	2.0—3.0	2.46	2.47	2.41	2.37	2.21	2.37	2.29	2.35
5	3.0—4.0	3.46	3.47	3.44	3.41	3.17	3.42	3.40	3.42
6	4.0—5.0	4.46	4.47	4.44	4.42	4.14	4.42	4.41	4.42
7	5.0—10.0	7.02	6.86	6.73	6.58	6.16	6.57	6.58	6.54
8	10.0—20.0	13.47	13.20	12.91	12.89	10.89	12.75	12.59	12.94
9	20.0 and above	29.55	29.37	34.82	35.24	32.52	37.24	36.07	50.68
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4.28</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>2.21</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.23</b>

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

\* Provisional

## ANNEXURE 7.2

## LAND UTILISATION STATISTICS OF THE STATE

(Area '000 ha)

Year	Geographical area	Area under forests	Land not available for cultivation		Other uncultivated land			Fallow lands		Cropped Area		Gross cropped area
			Barren and uncultivable land	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Culturable waste land	Permanent pastures and grazing land	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves	Current fallows	Other fallows	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1986-87	30,758	5,350	1,679	1,152	1,044	1,367	196	909	1,057	18,004	2,320	20,324
1990-91	30,758	5,128	1,622	1,091	966	1,125	301	898	1,063	18,565	3,295	21,859
1995-96	30,758	5,148	1,544	1,349	960	1,166	292	1,072	1,248	17,980	3,524	21,504
2000-01	30,758	5,150	1,544	1,364	959	1,168	327	1,126	1,276	17,844	3,775	21,619
2005-06	30,758	5,212	1,720	1,407	914	1,252	249	1,327	1,204	17,473	5,083	22,556
2010-11	30,758	5,216	1,731	1,449	919	1,242	250	1,366	1,179	17,406	5,769	23,175
2011-12	30,758	5,210	1,728	1,450	919	1,243	250	1,378	1,191	17,385	5,720	23,106
2012-13	30,758	5,207	1,721	1,455	916	1,244	250	1,417	1,200	17,343	5,772	23,115
2013-14	30,758	5,205	1,723	1,460	915	1,242	249	1,401	1,192	17,368	6,012	23,380
2014-15	30,758	5,201	1,727	1,482	919	1,249	249	1,399	1,188	17,344	5,929	23,273
2015-16	30,758	5,194	1,731	1,521	887	1,249	251	1,477	1,255	17,191	5,671	22,863
2016-17	30,758	5,194	1,822	1,642	924	1,351	253	1,401	1,257	16,910	6,314	23,224
2017-18	30,758	5,219	1,834	1,650	923	1,287	256	1,365	1,262	16,942	6,326	23,268
2018-19	30,758	5,174	1,849	1,692	924	1,323	272	1,448	1,260	16,815	6,397	23,212
2019-20	30,758	5,222	1,882	1,712	935	1,353	273	1,444	1,215	16,722	6,848	23,570
2020-21	30,758	5,207	1,951	1,726	934	1,365	272	1,438	1,214	16,650	7,248	23,898
2021-22	30,758	5,209	1,975	1,744	943	1,364	274	1,455	1,203	16,590	7,558	24,149
2022-23	30,758	5,199	1,985	1,768	963	1,412	268	1,477	1,195	16,491	7,924	24,415
2023-24	30,758	5,163	1,985	1,772	1,011	1,449	276	1,530	1,218	16,354	8,313	24,667

Note - Figures for the years 2010-11 to 2023-24 are provisional.

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

## ANNEXURE 7.3

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

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

**Foodgrains**

Sr. No.	Year	Rice			Wheat			Jowar		
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	1960-61	1,300	1,369	1,054	907	401	442	6,284	4,224	672
2	1970-71	1,352	1,662	1,229	812	440	542	5,703	1,557	273
3	1980-81	1,459	2,315	1,587	1,063	886	834	6,469	4,409	681
4	1990-91	1,597	2,344	1,467	867	909	1,049	6,300	5,929	941
5	2000-01	1,512	1,930	1,277	754	948	1,256	5,094	3,988	783
6	2010-11	1,516	2,691	1,775	1,307	2,301	1,761	4,060	3,452	850
7	2020-21	1,561	3,291	2,109	1,126	2,071	1,839	2,320	2,186	942
8	2022-23	1,687	3,963	2,349	1,204	2,301	1,912	1,507	1,551	1,029
9	2023-24	1,693	4,027	2,379	1,047	1,988	1,899	1,740	1,775	1,020

Sr. No.	Year	Bajra			Other Cereals			All Cereals		
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1	1960-61	1,635	489	299	480	272	567	10,606	6,755	637
2	1970-71	2,039	824	404	414	254	614	10,320	4,737	459
3	1980-81	1,534	697	454	451	340	754	10,976	8,647	788
4	1990-91	1,940	1,115	575	432	443	1,025	11,136	10,740	964
5	2000-01	1,800	1,087	604	664	544	819	9,824	8,497	865
6	2010-11	1,035	1,123	1,086	1,068	2,749	2,575	8,985	12,317	1,371
7	2020-21	687	906	1,317	1,385	3,747	2,706	7,079	12,201	1,724
8	2022-23	539	579	1,074	1,447	4,026	2,782	6,384	12,421	1,945
9	2023-24	404	246	608	1,453	2,592	1,783	6,338	10,629	1,677

Sr. No.	Year	Tur			Gram			Moong		
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1	1960-61	530	468	883	402	134	333	0	0	0
2	1970-71	627	271	432	310	87	281	0	0	0
3	1980-81	644	319	495	410	137	335	0	0	0
4	1990-91	1,004	419	417	668	355	532	0	0	0
5	2000-01	1,096	660	602	676	351	519	714	244	341
6	2010-11	1,302	976	750	1,438	1,300	904	554	372	672
7	2020-21	1,340	1,450	1,082	2,231	2,397	1,074	401	207	517
8	2022-23	1,191	859	721	2,935	2,974	1,013	299	181	605
9	2023-24	1,129	1,008	893	2,688	2,836	1,055	200	76	380

Sr. No.	Year	Udid			Other Pulses			All Pulses		
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
1	1960-61	0	0	0	1,417	387	273	2,349	989	421
2	1970-71	0	0	0	1,629	319	196	2,566	677	264
3	1980-81	0	0	0	1,661	369	222	2,715	825	304
4	1990-91	0	0	0	1,585	667	421	3,257	1,441	442
5	2000-01	574	205	357	497	177	356	3,557	1,637	460
6	2010-11	482	329	682	262	119	455	4,038	3,096	767
7	2020-21	356	227	636	266	163	613	4,595	4,444	967
8	2022-23	368	234	635	230	150	652	5,023	4,398	876
9	2023-24	260	103	396	172	100	581	4,450	4,123	927

(Contd.)

## ANNEXURE 7.3 (Concl.)

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

**Foodgrains**

Sr. No.	Year	Total Foodgrains			Groundnut			Soyabean		
		Area (39)	Production (40)	Yield (41)	Area (42)	Production (43)	Yield (44)	Area (45)	Production (46)	Yield (47)
1	1960-61	12,955	7,744	598	1,083	800	739	0	0	0
2	1970-71	12,886	5,414	420	904	586	649	0	0	0
3	1980-81	13,691	9,472	692	695	451	648	0	0	0
4	1990-91	14,393	12,181	846	864	979	1,132	201	190	947
5	2000-01	13,382	10,133	757	490	470	958	1,142	1,266	1,109
6	2010-11	13,023	15,413	1,183	395	470	1,290	2,729	4,316	1,581
7	2020-21	11,674	16,646	1,426	309	407	1,318	4,290	6,264	1,460
8	2022-23	11,407	16,818	1,474	254	335	1,317	4,918	6,699	1,362
9	2023-24	10,787	14,752	1,368	226	285	1,257	5,115	6,671	1,304

Sr. No.	Year	Safflower			Other Oilseeds			All Oilseeds		
		Area (48)	Production (49)	Yield (50)	Area (51)	Production (52)	Yield (53)	Area (54)	Production (55)	Yield (56)
1	1960-61	331	0	0	454	0	0	1,868	0	0
2	1970-71	406	102	252	408	65	159	1,718	753	438
3	1980-81	480	174	363	605	103	170	1,780	728	426
4	1990-91	634	258	408	1,127	455	404	2,826	1,882	666
5	2000-01	296	122	412	631	241	382	2,559	2,099	820
6	2010-11	173	94	544	331	176	532	3,628	5,056	1,394
7	2020-21	21	12	569	105	36	343	4,725	6,719	1,422
8	2022-23	31	24	767	88	34	383	5,291	7,091	1,340
9	2023-24	41	32	771	67	20	303	5,449	7,008	1,286

**Cash crops**

Sr. No.	Year	Sugarcane			Cotton (lint)			Tobacco		
		Harvested Area (57)	Production (58)	Yield (in MT) (59)	Area (60)	Production (61)	Yield (62)	Area (63)	Production (64)	Yield (65)
1	1960-61	155	10,404	67	2,500	1,673	114	25	12	480
2	1970-71	167	14,433	87	2,750	484	30	12	5	448
3	1980-81	258	23,706	92	2,550	1,224	82	12	8	648
4	1990-91	442	38,154	86	2,721	1,875	117	8	8	1,039
5	2000-01	595	49,569	83	3,077	1,803	100	8	9	1,148
6	2010-11	965	85,691	89	3,942	7,473	322	1	1	994
7	2020-21	1,143	1,11,642	98	4,545	10,110	378	0.6	1.2	2,015
8	2022-23	1,488	1,35,754	91	4,240	8,591	344	0.85	2.24	2,637
9	2023-24	1,437	1,12,627	78	4,287	8,918	354	0.69	0.79	1,139

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

(2) Sugarcane Productivity in MT/ha

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

## ANNEXURE 7.4

## CROPWISE INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN THE STATE

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

Groups/Crops	Weight	1982-83	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2019-20	2020-21	2022-23	2023-24
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>1. Foodgrains -</b>									
<b>(a) Cereals -</b>									
(i) Rice	9.49	87.4	106.1	87.4	122.1	131.2	149.0	179.5	182.4
(ii) Wheat	5.92	80.6	93.9	97.9	237.7	185.3	214.0	237.7	205.4
(iii) Jowar	22.16	95.5	121.1	81.4	70.5	38.1	44.6	31.4	35.6
(iv) Bajra	3.08	64.2	154.3	150.5	155.5	70.9	125.4	80.2	34.0
(v) Barley	0.02	37.7	17.0	13.2	188.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
(vi) Maize	0.46	36.9	105.2	253.8	2,180.5	1,642.5	3,006.7	3,258.3	2,052.9
(vii) Ragi	0.85	92.0	98.4	60.8	55.5	41.3	44.4	51.8	53.2
(viii) Kodra	0.05	73.7	66.6	43.6	23.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
(ix) Other cereals	0.19	76.7	150.8	162.5	26.1	160.2	100.7	67.8	94.7
<b>Total - Cereals</b>	<b>42.22</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>115.7</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>134.2</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>130.2</b>	<b>132.8</b>	<b>114.8</b>
<b>(b) Pulses -</b>									
(i) Gram	1.47	78.4	215.8	213.3	790.7	1,362.3	1,458.0	1,808.7	1724.8
(ii) Tur	5.45	96.1	105.2	166.0	245.3	300.8	364.5	215.9	253.4
(iii) Other pulses	3.52	112.5	160.0	150.0	196.5	98.8	143.1	135.3	66.9
<b>Total - Pulses</b>	<b>10.44</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>139.2</b>	<b>167.3</b>	<b>305.6</b>	<b>382.2</b>	<b>444.0</b>	<b>413.0</b>	<b>397.7</b>
<b>Total - Foodgrains</b>	<b>52.66</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>120.4</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>168.2</b>	<b>156.0</b>	<b>192.4</b>	<b>188.4</b>	<b>170.9</b>
<b>2. Non-Foodgrains</b>									
<b>(a) Oil Seeds -</b>									
(i) Groundnut	7.23	71.4	158.9	76.2	74.3	50.2	66.1	54.3	46.2
(ii) Sesamum	0.57	94.2	223.7	88.9	58.9	15.3	19.2	12.5	17.9
(iii) Rape, mustard and linseed	0.78	73.4	86.5	30.8	5.1	8.7	11.1	19.1	15.5
(iv) Castor seed	0.01	25.0	166.7	358.3	333.3	270.7	359.0	88.0	89.4
(v) Sunflower	0.57	76.8	609.8	352.3	267.3	24.4	24.5	29.1	4.8
<b>Total - Oil seeds</b>	<b>9.16</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>184.8</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>39.3</b>
<b>(b) Fibres -</b>									
(i) Cotton	9.89	110.4	128.6	123.6	512.3	455.2	693.1	589.0	611.4
(ii) Mesta	0.04	44.5	38.0	36.5	26.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Total - Fibres</b>	<b>9.93</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>128.2</b>	<b>123.2</b>	<b>510.4</b>	<b>453.3</b>	<b>690.4</b>	<b>586.7</b>	<b>608.9</b>
<b>(c) Miscellaneous -</b>									
(i) Sugarcane	25.97	114.3	158.2	186.9	297.2	261.3	421.0	511.8	424.6
(ii) Tobacco	0.14	68.3	117.3	138.1	32.7	12.3	17.7	33.2	11.7
(iii) Potato	0.22	84.2	120.9	121.9	NA	NA	NA	469.0	650.3
(iv) Chilly	1.92	107.1	102.2	82.0	NA	NA	NA	525.2	732.4
<b>Total - Miscellaneous</b>	<b>28.25</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>153.9</b>	<b>179.0</b>	<b>273.4</b>	<b>240.3</b>	<b>387.0</b>	<b>510.0</b>	<b>445.2</b>
<b>Total - Non - Foodgrains</b>	<b>47.34</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>154.5</b>	<b>150.2</b>	<b>285.6</b>	<b>246.8</b>	<b>386.6</b>	<b>436.5</b>	<b>401.0</b>
<b>All Crops</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>136.5</b>	<b>127.4</b>	<b>223.8</b>	<b>199.0</b>	<b>284.3</b>	<b>304.9</b>	<b>279.8</b>

Note – Index numbers for 2017-18 to 2023-24 are provisional

N.A. Not Available

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

## ANNEXURE 7.5

## IRRIGATION &amp; 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
2022-23*	172.82	2,211.27	2,383.89	103.38	1,448.17	1,551.55	998.28	2,822.86	3,821.15
2023-24*	430.24	2,978.15	3,408.39	105.50	1,982.43	2,087.93	1,316.71	3,999.68	5,316.39

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

\* Provisional



**ANNEXURE 7.6**  
**LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY IN THE STATE**

('000)									
Livestock Census Year	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep and goats	Other live stock <sup>+</sup>	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 <sup>\$</sup>
(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 <sup>@</sup>
2012	15,484	5,595	11,016	394	32,489	885	187	29	77,795 <sup>@</sup>
2019	13,993	5,604	13,285	198	33,080	973	199	26	74,298 <sup>@</sup>

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

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

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

@ Total poultry includes birds in poultry farm.

Source - Livestock Census





# Industry and Co-operation





## 8. INDUSTRY AND CO-OPERATION

8.1 The industry and cooperation sectors are complementary to each other, with cooperatives providing raw materials, finance and skilled manpower to industries while industries offer technology, market access, financial support and capacity building to cooperatives. This symbiotic relationship can promote industrialisation, employment, productivity and competitiveness through modernisation, governance, integration with global value chains and innovation. These two sectors play a prominent role in the State's economic landscape. Government initiatives & policies aim to strengthen this relationship, fostering economic growth and development in the State.

### INDUSTRY

8.2 The industry sector is an indispensable part of the overall development process as it drives economic growth, innovation and employment opportunities. Industries foster technological advancements, entrepreneurship & competitiveness and also give directions to other sectors. Maharashtra's industrial sector constitutes a vital component of the industrial sector of the nation. Diversified industry base, complementary cooperative sector, infrastructure development and government support through proactive policies & strong institutional support are the driving factors of the industrial development in the State. The State's diverse industries encompass key sectors such as automotive, information technology, pharmaceuticals, textiles and engineering which facilitates a competitive business environment. The State's industrial sector continues to attract domestic & international investors and the State has maintained its top position in foreign direct investment in the country.

### Policy Initiatives

#### 8.3 State's Industrial Policy-2019:

The State has its comprehensive Industrial Policy-2019 in place promoting 14 thrust sectors. The State has initiated various progressive sectoral policies in consonance with other existing policies related to industrial development such as Logistics Policy 2024, Tourism Policy 2024, Export Promotion Policy 2023, New IT and ITeS Policy 2023, Integrated & Sustainable Textile Policy 2023-2028, Maritime Development Policy 2023, Green Hydrogen Policy 2023 and Electric Vehicle Policy 2021, etc. Apart from implementation of GoI schemes, GoM is also implementing various schemes & initiatives for promoting industrial development in the State.

#### Industrial Policy-2019: Thrust Sectors

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

8.4 **Maharashtra Logistics Policy 2024:** The policy aims to make Maharashtra a global logistics hub by modernising the state's logistics sector. The policy is aligned with the National Logistics

Policy and is intended to play a key role in helping Maharashtra achieve its goal of becoming a USD one trillion economy by 2028. The policy includes the following initiatives:

- Setting up small, large, mega, ultra mega, and multi-storied logistics parks
- Creating 25 district logistics nodes with dedicated space in MIDC areas
- Establishing five regional logistics hubs
- Establishing five state logistics hubs
- Incorporating technologies such as blockchain, artificial intelligence, intelligent logistics management systems, green logistics parks, sustainable design, and model shifts

#### **Objectives of the Logistics policy 2024:**

- Reducing logistics costs by 4-5 per cent compared to the current 14-15 per cent
- Reducing the time required for logistics operations
- Minimising carbon emissions by adopting green initiatives and advanced technologies like AI & blockchain
- Offering financial incentives to encourage investment
- Creating jobs and contributing to a more sustainable future

**8.5 Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) Initiative:** Maharashtra has been recognised as an 'Achiever' in the Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) rankings conducted by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), GoI for the year 2020-21. Further, in the seventh edition of BRAP 2022 initiative, Maharashtra has been awarded the 'Top Achiever' ranking for EoDB at the 'Udyog Samagam 2024' conference. As per the UK-India Business Council Report 2022, Maharashtra ranked first (with score 3.33 out of 5) for its conducive business environment. The State is currently working on the implementation of the Business Reform Action Plan 2024, which includes BRAP plus and the reduction of regulatory compliance burden (RCB).

**8.6 Single Window System:** As envisioned in the Industrial Policy-2013, GoM has established the Maharashtra Industry, Trade, and Investment Facilitation Cell (MAITRI) in Mumbai since February, 2014 to provide a single point of contact for investors. MAITRI aims to boost investments and facilitate businesses in the State by offering Government-to-Business (G2B) services. The MAITRI portal serves as a one-stop shop, providing all investment-related services and information. Through MAITRI Portal 1.0, entrepreneurs have access to 141 services from 17 different government departments. MAITRI Portal 2.0, an upgraded version with additional features, has been developed and launched on 04<sup>th</sup> February, 2024.

**8.6.1** MAITRI has been functioning as the nodal agency for the single window system in the State, since the enactment of the MAITRI Act from July, 2023. Upto December, 2024, in all 3,21,400 applications have been received of which 3,13,939 applications have been disposed of and out of the total 3,334 complaints received, 3,224 have been resolved by MAITRI.

## **Industrial Investment in the State**

**8.7** Since adoption of liberalisation policy (August, 1991), in all 30,610 projects (including IEM, LoI and 100 per cent export oriented units) with an intended investment of ₹ 20,36,567 crore and expected employment of about 35.75 lakh were approved upto July, 2024 in the State.

**8.7.1** The Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) are used to report intention for establishing a business and report the commencement of business, both can be filed and acknowledged online through the G2B portal of GoI. The investment intentions and other details are reported in IEM Part-A and intimation regarding the commencement of business is communicated through IEM Part B. In the State, during January, 2022 to July, 2024, in all 627 industrial projects with an intended investment of ₹ 2,11,993 crore reported to establish their projects as per Part A acknowledgments and 545 industrial projects with an investment of ₹ 1,24,292 crore have reported commencement of business as per Part B acknowledgments.

8.7.2 Industrial projects & intended investment in selected states as per IEM-Part A acknowledgements is given in Table 8.1. Industrial projects & investment in selected states as per IEM-Part B acknowledgements is given in Table 8.2.

**Table 8.1 Industrial projects and intended investment in selected states  
(as per IEM-Part-A acknowledgement)**

State	2022		2023		2024 <sup>+</sup>	
	Projects (no.)	Investment (₹ Crore)	Projects (no.)	Investment (₹ Crore)	Projects (no.)	Investment (₹ Crore)
Andhra Pradesh	54	16,137	51	12,238	21	23,857
Bihar	7	1,305	8	850	3	365
Chhattisgarh	35	7,443	42	10,196	17	24,612
Delhi	22	15,102	24	3,285	11	5,365
Gujarat	191	1,00,089	190	62,535	96	49,881
Haryana	38	3,302	60	18,911	25	24,984
Karnataka	103	70,695	66	21,097	31	9,005
Madhya Pradesh	75	11,956	61	22,163	37	4,846
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>38,986</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>59,551</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>1,13,456</b>
Odisha	55	72,345	50	2,10,837	27	67,260
Punjab	26	3,789	26	2,940	10	313
Rajasthan	45	22,155	60	16,289	19	6,881
Tamil Nadu	68	9,383	94	20,010	32	3,527
Telangana	34	5,887	59	13,242	21	3,502
Uttar Pradesh	71	10,375	70	21,577	31	18,532
West Bengal	26	4,532	37	6,486	22	20,903
<b>All-India</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>4,24,101</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>5,10,852</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>3,81,687</b>

Source: IEM Statistics Report, August 2024 of Department for promotion of Industry & Internal Trade, GoI + upto July

**Table 8.2 Industrial projects and investment in selected states  
(as per IEM-Part-B acknowledgement)**

State	2022		2023		2024 <sup>+</sup>	
	Projects (no.)	Investment (₹ Crore)	Projects (no.)	Investment (₹ Crore)	Projects (no.)	Investment (₹ Crore)
Andhra Pradesh	46	45,301	52	15,719	46	9,708
Bihar	4	416	12	1,194	6	662
Chhattisgarh	27	3,208	17	2,076	23	17,189
Delhi	0	0	8	2,983	2	30
Gujarat	153	42,341	183	67,381	125	30,997
Haryana	20	2,476	39	7,192	24	3,352
Karnataka	57	8,397	40	6,474	26	3,940
Madhya Pradesh	53	7,337	72	13,806	74	15,924
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>41,083</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>56,652</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>26,557</b>
Odisha	22	37,879	29	24,746	26	42,610
Punjab	28	3,977	29	32,598	22	2,466
Rajasthan	44	21,860	38	10,608	26	14,800
Tamil Nadu	60	9,150	44	7,315	38	4,630
Telangana	34	4,389	31	4,128	13	3,143
Uttar Pradesh	52	10,190	99	16,410	54	8,461
West Bengal	26	4,030	27	10,510	27	2,256
<b>All-India</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>2,62,995</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>2,91,982</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>1,96,255</b>

Source: IEM Statistics Report, August 2024 of Department for promotion of Industry & Internal Trade, GoI + upto July

**8.8 Magnetic Maharashtra:** The event Magnetic Maharashtra 2.0 was organised in June, 2020 in the State with an aim to attract investments and generate employment. From June, 2020 to January, 2025, the State signed 249 MoUs worth ₹ 23,56,861 crore of investments and expected employment of about 24.10 lakh. These include MoUs signed during successive World Economic Forum summits in Davos and those signed apart from the summits.

**8.8.1** In the ‘World Economic Forum 2025’ held at Davos, Switzerland, the State has signed 63 MoUs worth ₹ 15.73 lakh crore with expected employment of about 15.96 lakh. The MoUs were signed with reputed companies across Steel & metals, IT, Green Energy, Automobiles & Electric Vehicles, Textile, Data Centers, Electronics, Aerospace & Defense, Biotech & Pharmaceuticals, Food & Beverages, Infrastructure, Drone Manufacturing, Education etc.

**8.9 Mega Projects:** Mega Project Policy has been implemented in the State since 2005. The State has approved 944 mega projects since inception upto December, 2024 with an investment of ₹ 10,20,092 crore and expected employment of 9.17 lakh. Eligibility certificates have been issued to 277 projects with an investment of ₹ 1,50,861 crore & expected employment of about 1.85 lakh.

**8.10 District level Investment Parishads:** Recognising the significant role of districts in driving development, district-level investment councils were organized to attract investments that would propel economic prosperity. These councils were convened in 34 districts from February 20, 2024, to March 15, 2024. The agenda of these councils encompassed a wide range of topics, including sharing of experiences by entrepreneurs, exploring investment opportunities within the respective districts, deliberations on key industrial sectors within the district, discussions on investment and business opportunities in other sectors with potential, and organising events for the signing of MoUs. These councils witnessed active participation from entrepreneurs and stakeholders, demonstrating an enthusiastic response. In these councils, 2,652 MoUs were signed, signifying proposed investments amounting to ₹ 96,680 crore, with the potential to generate 2.31 lakh employment opportunities.

**8.11 Foreign Direct Investment:** The business friendly environment coupled with various policies and skilled workforce has helped the State to remain on forefront in terms of FDI Equity inflow in India. FDI Equity inflows in the states as per DPIIT, GoI report are given in Table 8.3.

**Table 8.3 FDI Equity inflows in the states**

State	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	(₹ Crore)	
				Cumulative (October, 2019- September, 2024)	Percentage to AII-India total FDI Equity Inflows
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>1,18,422</b>	<b>1,25,101</b>	<b>1,13,236</b>	<b>6,45,664</b>	<b>31</b>
Karnataka	83,628	54,427	29,597	4,19,081	21
Gujarat	37,059	60,600	33,060	3,32,684	16
Delhi	60,119	53,980	26,807	2,70,881	13
Tamil Nadu	17,247	20,157	13,553	97,796	5
Haryana	20,735	15,797	10,974	86,243	4
Telangana	10,319	25,094	12,865	73,725	4
Jharkhand	44	90	-	19,382	1
Rajasthan	7,218	2,195	1,242	19,295	1
West Bengal	3,217	1,501	948	13,346	1
<b>All-India</b>	<b>3,67,435</b>	<b>3,67,899</b>	<b>2,49,032</b>	<b>20,35,681</b>	<b>100</b>

Note : States are given as per the DPIIT, GoI Report.

+ upto September

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



## Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

8.12 Manufacturing and service enterprises have been classified into Micro, Small and Medium enterprises (MSMEs) based on annual turnover along with investments in plant & machinery or equipment. Various schemes are being implemented to strengthen and promote the MSMEs in the State. GoI has launched *Udyam* Registration Portal on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2020 to provide permanent registration number to MSMEs for facilitating ease of doing business. Since inception upto December, 2024, in all 46.74 lakh MSMEs have been registered in the State with the investment of about ₹ 13.01 lakh crore and employment of about 201.67 lakh. All-India MSMEs registered under *Udyam* registration portal upto December, 2024 was 3.27 crore of which 14.3 per cent were from the State. Region wise *Udyam* registration of MSMEs is given in Table 8.4.

**Table 8.4 Regionwise *Udyam* registration of MSMEs**

(From July, 2020 to December, 2024)

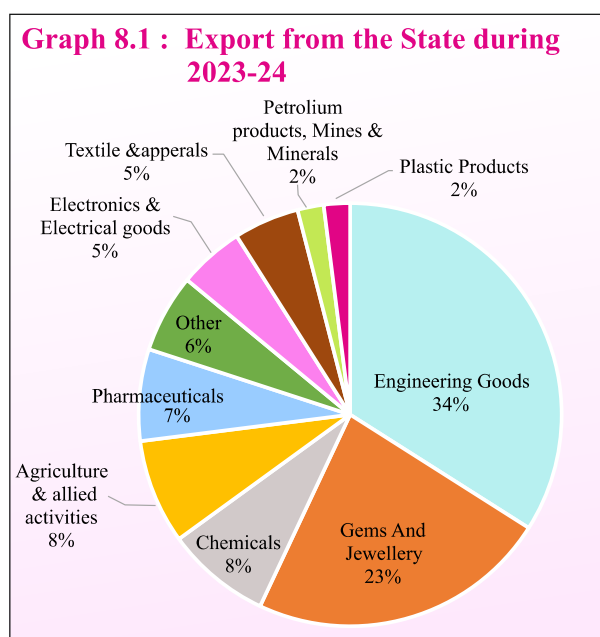
Region	Micro enterprises		Small enterprises		Medium enterprises	
	Number	Employment (Lakh)	Number	Employment (Lakh)	Number	Employment (Lakh)
Konkan (Excl. Mumbai)	7,08,589	21.82	39,989	2.01	1,096	1.44
Mumbai <sup>#</sup>	6,90,613	19.19	59,996	1.71	3,978	3.53
Nashik	5,99,927	13.45	13,790	1.48	1,098	1.51
Pune	8,99,986	45.89	17,987	5.25	6,996	4.11
Chhatrapati Sambhajanagar	5,80,991	22.53	8,099	8.16	2,001	1.20
Amravati	3,29,781	10.51	3,989	3.01	907	1.00
Nagpur	6,93,959	29.95	8,992	2.02	1,599	1.91
<b>All</b>	<b>45,03,846</b>	<b>163.34</b>	<b>1,52,842</b>	<b>23.64</b>	<b>17,675</b>	<b>14.70</b>

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

# including City and Suburban districts

## Exports from Maharashtra

8.13 The State is one of the major exporter in the country and consistently making efforts through launching various initiatives to increase State's contribution in global exports. Maharashtra State Export Promotion Policy 2023, One District One Product, District as an Export Hub, State & District Export Promotion Council, etc. are some of the key initiatives taken by the State. Gems & jewellery, engineering items, agriculture & allied products, chemicals, metal & metal products, drugs & pharmaceuticals, electronics & electrical components and textile & apparels are some of the main products exported from the State. Export of products worth ₹5,56,379 crore during 2023-24 and ₹3,58,439 crore during 2024-25 upto November have been done from the State.

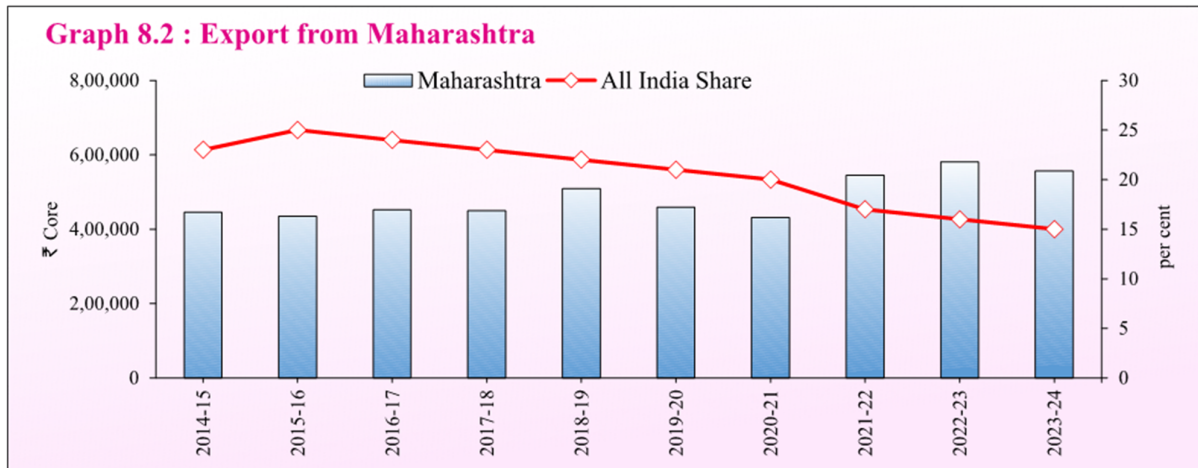


8.13.1 GoM has taken various initiatives for export promotion such as rent subsidy of 50 per cent to small scale industries units for participation in Industrial Exhibitions in the country or foreign countries, Award to the Best Exporters from the State and establishment of international exhibition centres.

### 8.13.2 Maharashtra State Export Promotion Policy-2023:

The policy aims to boost exports from the State by creating a favorable business environment and providing incentives to exporters. The policy focuses on creating and strengthening export-promoting infrastructure and facilities, offering exclusive incentives for exporters and export-oriented units (EOUs), promoting One District One Product (ODOP) & Geographical Indication (GI) products. Additionally, the policy provides institutional arrangements for export facilitation, ease of doing export business and convergence of the State government policies to promote exports. The policy also offers incentives for new MSME entrants, including assistance for participation in international exhibitions and logistics incentives for first-time MSME exporters.

- The State ranks second in the total exports from India during 2023-24 by contributing 15.4 per cent
- The State ranks second in India as per the Export Preparedness Index ranking 2022 published by NITI Aayog
- The State has 37 Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and eight Agri Export zones
- The State has 27 industrial parks focused on exports across various sectors which is highest in the leaders category as per DPIIT, GoI



## Schemes/Programmes for Industrial Development

8.14 **Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP):** For holistic development of Micro and Small sector, GoI is implementing this programme since 2006. The objectives of this programme are (i) to enhance the productivity and competitiveness of Micro & Small Enterprises (MSEs) for their holistic development by adopting cluster approach through financial assistance for establishment of Common Facility Centers (CFCs) in the existing clusters and (ii) establishment of new / up-gradation of existing Industrial Areas / Estates / Flatted Factory Complexes. Under this programme, grant of ₹277.01 crore has been released for 47 approved projects for setting up of CFC, out of which 24 CFCs are operational in the State upto December, 2024.

8.15 **Maharashtra State Industrial Cluster Development Programme:** This programme is being implemented since 2014 by GoM for development of industries, mainly in the 'no industry' districts and naxalite area in the State. Under the programme, development of 256 cluster projects have been initiated by GoM, of which 125 cluster projects have been approved for establishment of CFCs. Upto December, 2024 in all 71 CFCs were operational in the State and the expenditure incurred was ₹ 326.01 crore.

**8.16 Package Scheme of Incentives:** With an aim to promote balanced regional development and spread of industries in industrially less developed areas, the State is implementing Package Scheme of Incentives for new or expanded industrial units in these areas. Since inception of the scheme in 1964, it has been amended from time to time. Under Package Scheme of Incentives-2019, eligible private sector, State public sector/joint sector and co-operative sector are considered for providing incentives. Disbursement under Package Scheme of Incentives is given in Table 8.5.

**Table 8.5 Disbursement under Package Scheme of Incentives**

Particulars	Disbursement		
	2022-23 2023-24 2024-25 <sup>+</sup>		
	₹ Crore)		
<b>Industrial promotion subsidy</b>			
Mega Projects	3,452	3,793	468
Large Scale Industries	375	578	63
MSMEs	1,451	943	513
<b>Other incentives</b>			
Large Scale Industries	104	30	2
MSMEs	468	256	142
Electric Vehicle	150	100	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>1,188</b>

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

+ upto December

## Institutional Support and industrial infrastructure in the State

**8.17 Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC):** MIDC is the State nodal industrial and investment promotion agency. MIDC has auxiliary infrastructure of 19 Common Effluent Treatment Plants, two Sewage Treatment Plants, four Common Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage & Disposal Facility Plants. Industrial infrastructure through Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor and SUPA-Japanese Investment Zone projects is under development. Upto December, 2024, MIDC has 292 industrial complexes (147 large industrial areas, 105 mini-industrial areas and 40 growth centers) with more than 1.01 lakh ha. of land, largest water supply network in Asia (2,500 MLD per day), dedicated feeders for electricity supply to industries and specialised infrastructure such as wine parks, silver parks, floriculture parks, food parks, textile parks, 27 IT parks and nine special economic zones. Development of 15 new industrial areas and specialised parks are under process.

8.17.1 MIDC offers ready-to-move-in factory environment under plug & play infrastructure equipped with advanced utilities and affordable pricing structure with sectoral tailoring. Additionally, MIDC also provides industrial shed spaces on rental basis to enable quick setting up of industries. Information of industrial and commercial units in MIDC areas is given in Table 8.6.

**Table 8.6 Information of industrial and commercial units in MIDC areas**

Region	Units (Industrial+ Commercial) (no.)	Investment (₹ Crore)	Employment (Lakh)	Developed plots (Industrial+ Commercial) (no.)
Konkan (Excl. Mumbai)	13,551	30,731	0.55	16,756
Mumbai <sup>#</sup>	312	56	0.01	317
Nashik	10,772	11,929	1.22	14,860
Pune	14,550	1,44,013	0.92	19,135
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	11,636	7,743	2.60	13,979
Amravati	3,134	8,016	0.27	7,688
Nagpur	5,048	80,891	1.69	8,981
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,003</b>	<b>2,83,779</b>	<b>7.26</b>	<b>81,716</b>

Source: Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, GoM

<sup>#</sup> including City and Suburban District

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

8.18.1 Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Area (AURIC) is a state-of-art greenfield industrial township being developed over 10,000 acres in Chatrapati Sambhajnagar as a part of DMIC. Robust plug-and-play infrastructure, including an integrated network of roads, underground utilities (such as power, water, recycled water and sewerage), an uninterrupted power supply and effluent treatment facilities are offered at AURIC. The project is equipped with modern technology driven solutions such as city wide Wi-Fi, a central command & control room and e-governance systems, making it a preferred destination for multinational companies. Upto November, 2024, AURIC has attracted investment of ₹ 60,376 crore with more than 1,046 hectares land allotment and an employment generation potential of 35,492 jobs.

**Key flagship projects of the State:**

- Hi Tech ESDM parks at Ranjangaon and Talegaon
- Bulk drugs park & leather cluster at Dighi port industrial area
- Mega food park & hubs at AURIC, Dindori, Sinnar, Butibori and Nagpur
- Startups & Data centre at Mumbai, Navi Mumbai and Taloja
- Medical devises, equipment and R&D at AURIC, Pune and Sindhudurg
- Integrated & multi modal logistics at Chakan, Talegaon, Bhiwandi, Nashik, Jalna and Nagpur
- Gems and Jewellery park at Trans Thane Creek (TTC) Industrial area, Taloja, Navi Mumbai
- PM-Mitra textile park at additional Amaravati
- Skill Development centers at Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar, Nagpur, Nashik, Pune and additional Amaravati
- Centre for Invention, Innovation, Incubation and Training (CIIT) centers at Ratnagiri and Dombivli

8.18.2 Dighi Port Industrial Area (DPIA) Project covering area of 2,450 hectares, with an investment potential of ₹ 38,000 crore is envisioned as a port-led industrial hub, leveraging its proximity to Dighi port. DPIA project is expected to generate employment of about 1.14 lakh.

**8.19 Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (MSSIDC):**

MSSIDC assists entrepreneurs and provides support services like consulting, counseling, marketing, training, import-export, entrepreneurship development programmes for the development of small scale industries. Turnover of MSSIDC is given in Table 8.7.

**Table 8.7 Turnover of MSSIDC**

(₹ Crore)			
Item	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
Marketing assistance	3.97	6.44	1.82
Others	0.45	0.87	0.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.42</b>	<b>7.31</b>	<b>2.45</b>

+ upto December

Source: Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation Ltd.

8.20 **Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board (MSKVIB):** The main functions of MSKVIB is to organise, develop and expand activities of Khadi & Village Industries (KVI) in the State. The board implements various schemes such as Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme, Chief Minister Employment Generation Programme, Artisan Employment Guarantee Scheme, etc. Financial assistance of ₹ 91.85 crore has been disbursed in the form of subsidy to KVI units in 2023-24 and ₹ 29.49 crore has been disbursed in 2024-25 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)
2022-23	1.84	1,950	3.90
2023-24	1.87	1,978	4.08
2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	1.91	2,021	4.15

+ upto December

Source: Maharashtra State Khadi & Village Industries Board

8.21 **‘Maharashtra State Innovation Society’ (MSInS):** MSInS serves as the nodal agency for startups and innovation in the State. It is responsible for implementing initiatives under the ‘Maharashtra State Innovation Startup Policy-2018’. With the presence of several major investors and a network of more than 125 incubators, the State has created a favorable environment for startups. The State has allocated venture funding of ₹ 500 crore for startups and MSMEs through three venture funds. Number of startups and employment therein for selected states is given in Table 8.9.

**Table 8.9 Number of startups and employment therein for selected states**

State	As on 23 <sup>th</sup> January, 2025	
	Startups	Employment
Andhra Pradesh	2,478	27,258
Bihar	3,115	34,265
Chhattisgarh	1,688	18,568
Gujarat	12,820	1,41,020
Karnataka	15,726	1,72,986
Madhya Pradesh	4,949	54,439
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>26,686</b>	<b>2,93,546</b>
Rajasthan	5,392	59,312
Tamil Nadu	10,249	1,12,849
Telangana	7,886	86,746
Uttar Pradesh	14,502	1,59,522
West Bengal	4,943	54,373
<b>All-India</b>	<b>1,10,444</b>	<b>12,14,884</b>

Source: Maharashtra State Innovation Society

- As per the ‘States’ Startup Ranking 2022’ report of Startup India, the State is one of the five top performer states and retained the top spot in the ‘Outlook Start-Up Outperformers 2023’ rankings
- The State has the highest share of about 24 per cent in the startups recognised by DPIIT, GoI at all India level as on 23<sup>rd</sup> January, 2025
- There are at least 15 startups in each district of the State
- Upto October, 2024, from the 117 unicorn (a company with valuation more than \$ 1 billion) startups in India, 27 are in the State
- Maharashtra is the only state to have a Fintech policy and has a dedicated supporting team ‘the Mumbai Fintech Hub’ for fintech startups

8.21.1 Maharashtra Startup Week is the initiative platform through which 24 startups with innovative solutions get a work order of ₹ 15 lakh each. From five events organised so far, innovative solutions worth ₹ 18 crore are procured from startups. Maharashtra startup week pilots have been deployed in 30 districts in the State.

8.21.2 **Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Women’s Startup Scheme:** This scheme is launched in the State in 2024 to address the need to provide financial support to women-led startups and innovative startups for business growth and expansion. The objective of the scheme is to make women startups self-reliant & independent, promote job creation to reduce unemployment and establish the State having highest number of women startups in the country. The scheme offers one-time financial assistance ranging from ₹ one lakh to ₹ 25 lakh based on startup turnover. Under the scheme, 25 per cent of the total allocated funds are reserved for women from marginalised and economically



disadvantaged background. In the first phase, ₹ 74 lakh has been distributed among the 20 women startups and in the second phase ₹ 55 lakh has been distributed among the 11 women startups.

8.21.3 Various initiatives/schemes for Startups in the State are given in Table 8.10.

**Table 8.10 Various Initiatives/Schemes for Startups in the State**

(upto December, 2024)

Initiative/ Policy	Objective, coverage of the Initiative/Policy	Achievement	
		Particulars	Nos.
Scheme for Setup and Expansion of Incubators	To support incubators across the State with a grant of ₹ five crore to be disbursed over a period of five years	Incubators	26
	Setting up of incubators for capacity building & strengthening the startups in partnership with public universities	Incubators	14
		Incubators for women entrepreneurs	1
	Startups developed through incubators supported	Startups	350
Scheme for Intellectual Property Rights and Quality Testing & Certification	To support early-stage startups in the State, with a reimbursement of ₹ two lakh for domestic patents, upto ₹ 10 lakh for international patents and upto ₹ two lakh for quality testing & certification	Startups reimbursed for patents	112
		Startups reimbursed for quality testing & certification	174
Maharashtra Student Innovation Challenge programme 2023	To foster and showcase innovations by college students in the State and to empower them with the necessary support so that their entrepreneurial dreams come true	Institutions	2,015
		Unique innovators	9,230
Maharashtra Startup Acceleration Programme	To provide mentoring through network of experienced mentors & alumni and help the founders in scaling their business and eventually build a sustainable & large business	Startups	100
		Cohorts	4

Source: Maharashtra State Innovation Society

8.21.4 **National Startup Conclave:** The State has been authorised to organise National level Startup Mega Conference/Conclave to connect startups with investors & mentors to facilitate the exchange of knowledge & experiences, provide investment opportunities, market linkages and foster collaboration between the State's startup ecosystem, investors and stakeholders across the country.

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

8.22 Maharashtra contributes significantly in the software export of India. New IT & ITeS Policy of Maharashtra State-2023 is being implemented in the State for the balanced development of Information Technology all over the State and to boost the growth of IT & ITeS sector. The policy aims to make the State a global IT & ITeS destination, AVGC (Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming & Comics) industry hub and technology capital of the country. The policy offers various incentives such as stamp duty exemption for IT & ITeS units, electricity duty exemption for data centers and additional floor space index for IT parks. The policy allows IT & ITeS units, integrated information technology townships and data centers to set up in any zones, including residential and no-development/green development zones declared by the State. Additionally, IT & ITeS units are granted essential services status and the policy gives dedicated incentives for emerging technology companies, customized skill development incentives to boost talent development & employability of IT workforce and fiscal support for R&D activities in IT, market development, certification & patents to encourage research activities and commercialization of technology products.

8.22.1 **IT Parks:** Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC), City & Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO) and Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) have developed public IT parks in the State. In all 37 public IT parks with an investment of about ₹ 18,000 crore and about 2.7 lakh employment are functioning in the State upto December, 2024.

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

8.22.3 Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) is an autonomous body established by GoI to promote the development and export of software & software services. In terms of software exports made by registered units through STPI, the State contributes about 20 per cent share of All-India software exports and ranks second after Karnataka. Software exports made by registered units through STPI from the State is given in Table 8.11.

**Table 8.11 Software Exports made by registered units through STPI from the State**

(₹ Crore)	
Year	Software Exports
2015-16	64,063.6
2016-17	69,010.0
2017-18	74,580.2
2018-19	85,595.4
2019-20	91,513.9
2020-21	1,01,581.4
2021-22	1,25,684.5
2022-23	1,65,701.5
2023-24	1,79,275.1
2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	1,20,752.9

+ upto 17<sup>th</sup> December

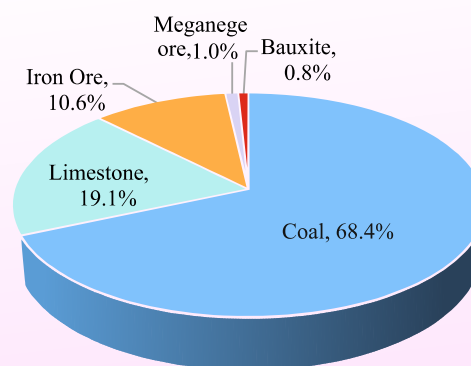
Source: Software Technology Parks of India Annual Reports

## Mining

8.23 The total potential mineral area in the State is about 58 thousand sq km, which is about 19 per cent of the total geographical area of the State. Of the total area with potential mineral reserves, 60 percent is in the Nagpur division (Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Nagpur, Gondia), 10 percent is in the Amaravati division (Yavatmal), 20 percent is in Konkan division (Raigad, Ratnagiri & Sindhudurg), 5 per cent in Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar division, 3 per cent is in Pune division (Kolhapur) and 2 per cent in Nashik division.

8.23.1 As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024, in all 193 major mineral mines were functional in the State with employment of 50,051 therein. The total value of minerals extracted during 2023-24 was ₹ 22,724 crore whereas the total value of minerals extracted during 2024-25 upto September was ₹ 11,585 crore. During 2023-24, the production of coal was highest among all the minerals followed by limestone. During 2023-24, about 692.82 lakh MT coal worth ₹ 16,537 crore was extracted (about 73 per cent of total value of minerals extracted). The minerals production in the State is given in Annexure 8.1.

**Graph 8.3 : Share of major minerals in total Minerals production during 2023-24 in the State**



## Textile

8.24 Textile sector is a significant contributor to the employment and economy of the State. The substantial production of cotton, yarn, non-traditional silk, tassar & mulberry silk, wool and non-conventional yarn from bamboo, banana, *ghaypat*, *ambadi* & coir in the State provides strong base for textile industry. Additionally, the traditional textile sector of the State consisting of renowned products like paithani, narayan peth sariees, himroo shawls, warli textile, etc. are highly appreciated in the markets.

8.24.1 **Textile mills:** There are in all 225 spinning & composite textile mills in the State with installed capacity of 48.82 lakh spindles and 43,863 rotors upto December, 2024.

8.24.2 **Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS):** TUFS was introduced by GoI in 1999 to facilitate the textile industry with new and appropriate technologies for making the textile industry globally competitive. Under the State Textile Policy, 2011-17 & 2018-23 in all 5,094 textile projects have been linked with TUFS for interest subsidy on long term loans. Of these projects, during 2023-24 interest & capital subsidy of ₹ 802.50 crore was given to 2,695 projects and during 2024-25 upto December, ₹ 147.73 crore was given to 40 projects in the State.

8.24.3 **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-(4) (Kolhapur). In all, there are 889 units functioning in these textile parks with total employment of 44,092 upto December, 2024.

8.25 **Integrated and Sustainable Textile Policy 2023-2028:** The policy of the State envisage evolving the textile industry in the State through integrating the whole textile value chain and create an enabling environment for sustained growth of all sub-sectors in the textile industry. The policy announces sub-sector wise incentives to MSME, large, mega and ultra mega enterprises such as capital and electricity subsidy for the private sector and share capital & electricity subsidy for co-operative sector. It covers various measures for development of handloom sector, wool, sericulture and traditional textile sectors and promotes green & sustainable textile production.

## Tourism

8.26 **Maharashtra Tourism Policy 2024:** The policy focuses on transforming Maharashtra into a preferred, sustainable, globally recognised tourist destination while leveraging its cultural and natural diversity and promoting sustainability, inclusivity and economic growth. The policy targets to attract investments worth ₹1,00,000 crores in the tourism sector over 10 years, double the tourist inflow within the same period and create 18 lakh direct and indirect jobs. Various fiscal incentives like capital investment subsidies, SGST reimbursements, interest subvention, electricity duty exemptions & specific incentives for women entrepreneurs, SC/ST groups and differently-abled individuals and non-fiscal incentives like simplified land conversion processes, single window clearances, etc. will be provided under the policy. The initiatives under the policy are :

### Strategic Focus Areas of Tourism Policy:

- Rural tourism, agro-tourism, eco-tourism, wellness tourism, adventure tourism and caravan tourism development
- Focus on special zones like the Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR) for cruise tourism, cultural tourism, and MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions) development
- Digital and Brand Marketing through leveraging digital campaigns, influencer partnerships and events to market Maharashtra globally
- Encouraging green practices such as renewable energy, waste management and reducing plastic usage at tourist sites for sustainability

- Cruise and River Tourism: Utilising the State's coastline and rivers to attract domestic and international tourists
- Rural Tourism Promotion: Competitions to recognise villages promoting cultural and natural heritage while boosting rural economies
- Maharashtra Special Destination Development Program: Focused on developing 50 unique destinations
- Tourism Mitra Program: Deploying task forces for safe and responsible tourism at key destinations



8.27 Tourism Policy of the State designates tourism as priority sector as this sector holds the potential to accelerate economic development and generate high employment with comparatively low inputs. Industry status has also been given to this hospitality sector. Various schemes are being implemented for promotion & publicity to boost tourism in the State and to strengthen the tourism sector. The State has come up with policies for sectors like agro-tourism, beach shack, caravan tourism and adventure tourism. Details of initiatives/policies for tourism sector are given in Table 8.12.

**Table 8.12 Details of Initiatives/Policies for Tourism Sector**

Initiative/ Policy	Objective, coverage of the Initiative/Policy	No. of applications Sanctioned <sup>+</sup>
Single Window Clearance for hospitality sector	Promoting ease of doing business for hospitality sector by reducing the number of permissions/approvals from 70 to 10	206
Agro-tourism Policy	Rural development through agro-tourism, ensuring market to agricultural produce, encouraging agriculture related business and providing employment to women & youth, etc.	833
Adventure Tourism Policy	Covers more than 25 adventure activities like trekking, paragliding, water rappelling, river rafting, biking, rock climbing, scuba diving, etc.	584
Caravan Tourism Policy	To develop tourism in offbeat destinations like remote places, reserved sites where any permanent construction is prohibited and some of the peculiar places of sea shores, historical forts, mountain ranges etc. not having adequate stay arrangements	8
Beach Shack Policy	Setting up of temporary eco-friendly and Coastal Regulation Zone compliant beach shacks, deck beds, umbrellas and common beach facility centers along the Konkan coast. (Kelwe, Boardi, Diveagar, Varsoli, Aare Ware, Guhagar Kunkeshwar and Tarkarli are selected for pilot projects)	--
'Aai' Women Oriented Tourism Policy	For the empowerment of women in the State, this policy has been announced by GoM in July, 2023. Under this policy reimbursement of interest (within the limit of 12 per cent) upto ₹ 4.50 lakh or for the period of 7 years whichever is earlier will be given to women entrepreneurs in tourism business on their loans upto ₹ 15 lakh from authorised banks.	432

Source: Directorate of Tourism, GoM

+ upto December, 2024

8.28 Maharashtra has significant tourism potential for attracting domestic and foreign tourists. The State offers wide range of experience to tourists, from scenic hill stations, beautiful beaches, nature & wildlife sanctuaries, forts, natural caves, UNESCO heritage sites & historical monuments, museums to pilgrimage sites & places of worship. The State has always attracted domestic and foreign tourists. According to 'India Tourism Statistics, 2023' report, the State ranked sixth in domestic tourist visits and second in foreign tourist visits during 2022. State wise number of tourist visits is given in Table 8.13.

8.28.1 As per India Tourism Statistics 2023 report, in India, there were 1,716 approved hotels with 1,07,795 hotel rooms as on 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2023. Maharashtra ranks first in terms of hotel rooms (16,557) followed by Kerala (15,093) and ranks second in terms of number of recognised travel trade service provider (117) after Delhi (512) in India as on 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2023. During 2022, Mumbai Airport has registered second highest number of Foreign Tourists Arrivals (17.8 per cent) after Delhi Airport (37.7 per cent). Number of visitors to centrally protected & ticketed Archaeological Survey of India monuments in the State during 2020-21 to 2022-23 are given in Table 8.14.

**Table 8.13 Statewise number of tourist visits**

State	(Lakh)					
	Domestic			Foreign		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Andhra Pradesh	708.3	932.8	1,927.7	0.7	0.3	1.7
Bihar	56.4	25.0	253.3	3.1	0.01	0.9
Chhattisgarh	28.1	47.5	236.4	0.02	0.0	0.002
Gujarat	194.6	245.3	1,358.1	2.1	0.1	17.8
Karnataka	774.5	813.3	1,824.1	1.7	0.7	1.3
Madhya Pradesh	235.8	255.5	358.5	1.0	0.4	2.0
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>392.3</b>	<b>435.7</b>	<b>1,113.0</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>15.1</b>
Rajasthan	151.2	219.8	1,083.3	4.5	0.3	4.0
Tamil Nadu	1,406.5	1,153.4	2,185.8	12.3	0.6	4.1
Telangana	400.0	320.0	607.5	0.5	0.1	0.7
Uttar Pradesh	861.2	1,097.1	3,179.1	8.9	0.4	6.5
West Bengal	288.4	243.3	845.4	4.6	0.3	10.4
<b>All India</b>	<b>6,102.2</b>	<b>6,776.3</b>	<b>17,310.1</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>85.9</b>

Source: India Tourism Statistics 2023 report

**Table 8.14 Number of visitors to centrally protected, ticketed Archeological Survey of India Monuments**

Particulars	('000)					
	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Maharashtra	All-India	Maharashtra	All-India	Maharashtra	All-India
Domestic visitors	1,271.5	13,153.1	3,029.6	26,046.9	7,675.2	47,901.0
Foreign visitors	0.9	415.9	5.7	318.7	64.6	1,445.4

Source: India Tourism Statistics 2023 report

**8.29 Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC):** MTDC manages well-established resorts and restaurants across the State. In all 34 resorts, one *kalagram* and one boat club are established at scenic locations and the tourists are given services with warm hospitality & by serving delicious local cuisine in the restaurants. MTDC also offers heritage walks, adventure activities, and aquatic sports along with interesting tour packages giving opportunities to the tourists to explore the riches of the State.

8.29.1 *Niwas Nyahari Yojana* of MTDC aims to promote tourism and provide homestay facilities to tourists while generating employment opportunities for local residents. *Mahabhraman yojana* aims to provide an immersive cultural experience to tourists, showcasing the State's rich heritage and traditions through guided tours organised by enterprenurs registered under this scheme. Upto December, 2024, there were 1,414 *Niwas Nyahari* entrepreneurs and 56 *Mahabhraman* entrepreneurs in the State.

8.29.2 MTDC has developed Indian Institute of Scuba Diving and Aquatic Sports (IISDA) at Tarkarli in Sindhudurg district which is first in India. This institute has been empanelled by Maharashtra Maritime Board for scuba diving and water sports training.

8.29.3 MTDC has developed Koyna Jalparyatan Kendra at Munawale in Satara district which is one of the biggest freshwater tourism center in the country. This centre has been opened for tourists from March, 2024.

## Annual Survey of Industries

8.30 The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is the principal source of Industrial Statistics and plays a key role in assessing the changes in the growth and structure of the registered units in the manufacturing sector. The estimates of various aggregates like input, fixed & working capital, employment, output, value added, etc. pertaining to registered manufacturing sector are available from this survey. ASI covers 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 2022-23 results, the State has retained its first position by virtue of its contribution to net value added (16.7 per cent), gross value added (16.3 per cent), working capital (14.7 per cent) and total emoluments (17.5 per cent)
- In terms of contribution to net value added, the State is followed by Gujarat (14.5 per cent), Tamil Nadu (10.3 per cent), Karnataka (7.1 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (6.1 per cent)
- In terms of total emoluments, the State is followed by Tamil Nadu (13.0 per cent), Gujarat (12.9 per cent), Karnataka (7.7 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (7.5 per cent)

8.30.1 Principal characteristics of industries based on ASI are given in Table 8.15 and selected structural ratios based on ASI are given in Table 8.16.

**Table 8.15 Principal characteristics of industries based on ASI**

Characteristics	(₹ Crore)					
	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Maharashtra	Per cent to All- India	Maharashtra	Per cent to All- India	Maharashtra	Per cent to All- India
No. of operating Industries	20,017	10.0	20,372	10.2	20,739	10.0
Fixed Capital	4,31,087	11.7	4,52,129	12.1	4,93,444	12.0
Working Capital	1,77,006	16.0	1,98,958	14.7	2,35,157	14.7
Invested Capital	6,86,939	13.2	7,26,247	13.1	8,04,118	13.1
Gross Value of Plant & Machinery	4,50,151	12.1	4,94,020	12.9	5,27,182	12.7
Total Persons Engaged (no.)	19,58,888	12.2	21,38,304	12.4	23,74,711	12.8
Total Emoluments	82,422	17.0	95,469	17.0	1,11,928	17.5
Total Output	12,53,609	14.2	16,66,508	14.0	21,22,242	14.6
Total Input	10,13,921	14.1	13,45,612	13.6	17,63,415	14.3
Gross Value Added (GVA)	2,39,689	14.8	3,20,896	15.7	3,58,827	16.3
Net Value Added (NVA)	2,02,541	15.2	2,78,822	15.9	3,13,274	16.7

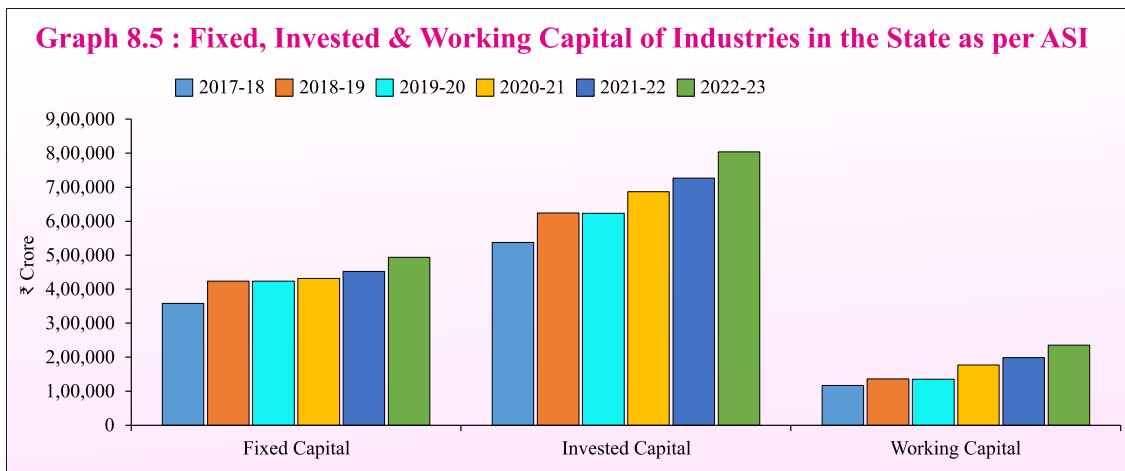
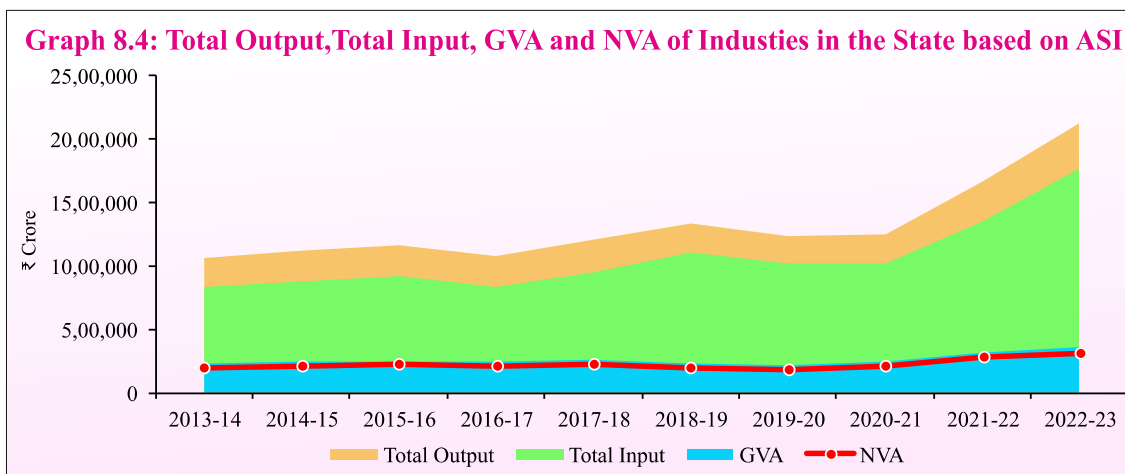
Source: National Statistical Office, GoI

8.30.2 Major industries in the State in terms of total value of output during 2022-23 were basic metals (12.2 per cent), motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (12.1 per cent), food products (11.5 per cent), coke & refined petroleum products (10.1 per cent), chemicals & chemical products (9.7 per cent), and Machinery & equipment n.e.c. (7.8 per cent). These industry groups accounted for 64.2 per cent value of output of all industries and 59.1 per cent of fixed capital during 2022-23. Selected characteristics of industries in the State (based on ASI) are given in Annexure 8.2.

**Table 8.16 Selected structural ratios based on ASI**

Ratios	(₹ Lakh)					
	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Maharashtra	All-India	Maharashtra	All-India	Maharashtra	All-India
<b>a) Per factory in operation</b>						
Investment in fixed capital	2,154	1,844	2,219	1,858	2,379	1,996
Value of goods & services produced	6,263	4,396	8,180	5,946	10,233	7,015
Net value added	1,012	667	1,369	872	1,511	911
Workers (no.)	70	63	76	68	83	71
<b>b) Per worker</b>						
Net value added	14.52	10.61	18.00	12.85	18.14	12.86
Annual wages	2.30	1.77	2.44	1.94	2.54	2.05

Source: National Statistical Office, GoI



## Index of Industrial Production

8.31 All-India Index of Industrial Production (IIP) measures changes in level of production and is free from influential impacts of price changes. This indicator tracks manufacturing activities in various sectors of the economy and is of immense importance to the government for framing policies. It is being used by various organisations as well. All-India IIP is compiled by National Statistical

Office, GoI on monthly basis. Groupwise and use-based category wise All-India IIP is given in Table 8.17. Series of IIP at All-India is given in Annexure 8.3.

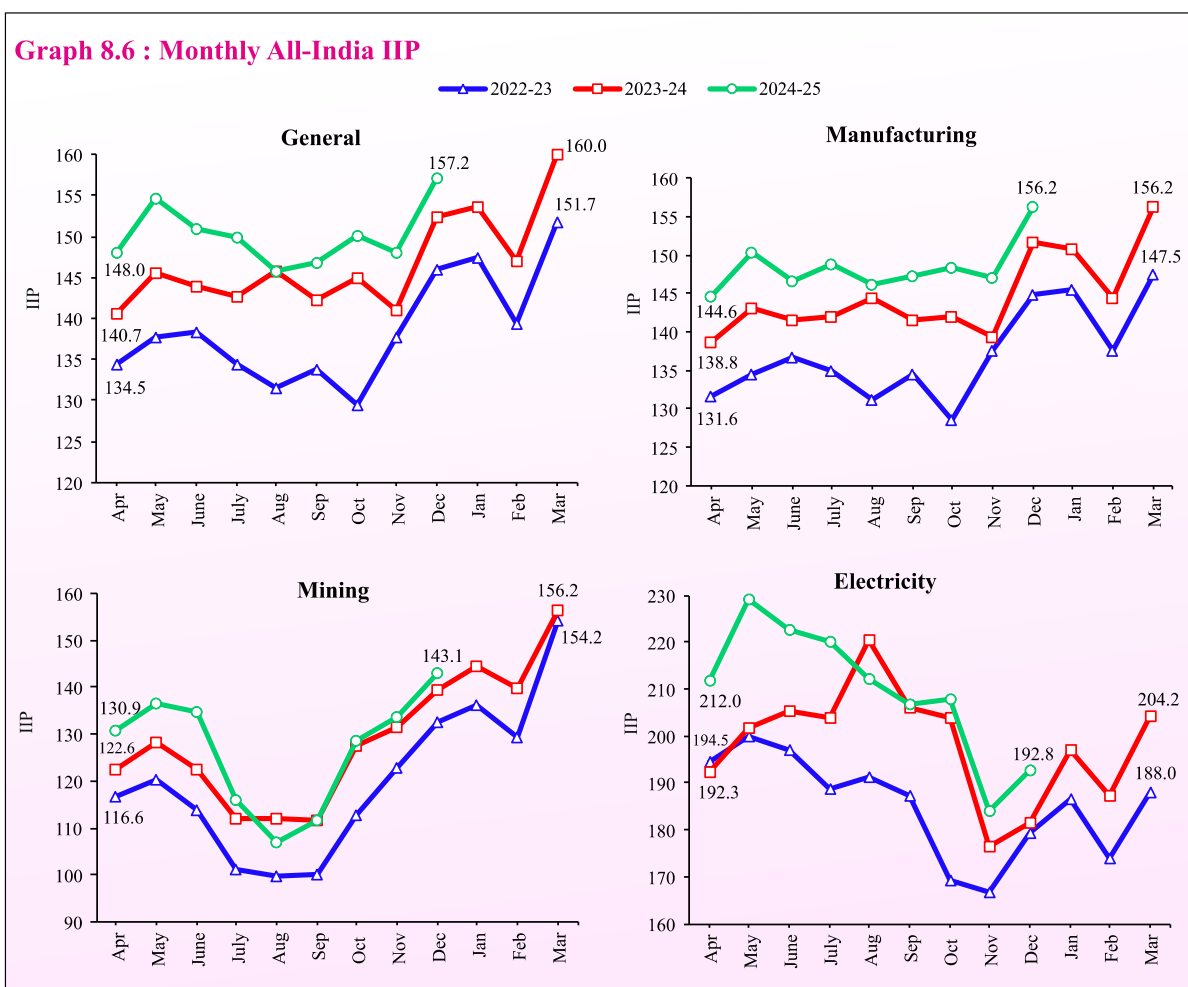
**Table 8.17 Groupwise and use-based categorywise All-India IIP**

Item	Weight	Average IIP (April-December)		
		2023-24	2024-25 <sup>++</sup>	Per cent change
General Index	100.00	144.4	150.2	4.0
<b>Groupwise</b>				
Mining	14.37	122.9	127.0	3.3
Manufacturing	77.63	142.7	148.4	4.0
Electricity	7.99	199.0	209.8	5.4
<b>Use-based Category</b>				
Primary goods	34.05	145.2	150.8	3.9
Capital goods	8.22	103.6	108.9	5.1
Intermediate goods	17.22	155.2	162.2	4.5
Infrastructure/ construction goods	12.34	172.7	183.2	6.1
Consumer durables	12.84	116.6	126.8	8.7
Consumer non-durables	15.33	152.8	150.5	(-)1.5

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

++ Figures for December, 2024 are based on quick estimates

**Graph 8.6 : Monthly All-India IIP**



## CO-OPERATION

8.32 The Co-operative movement traces its origin to agriculture & allied activities and was originally evolved as mechanism for pooling people's meager resources with a view to provide them advantages of economies of scales. Subsequently co-operatives have entered into various spheres of socio-economic activities viz. production, marketing, credit & banking, processing, consumer, dairying, storage, housing, farming, fishing, etc. The co-operative movement in the State is the largest ever community-led socio-economic development effort in the country. The overarching vision and mission of cooperatives in Maharashtra is to strengthen the movement by developing economically sound and independent institutions.

8.33 Co-operative societies are registered under 'The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960'. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 there were about 2.22 lakh co-operative societies in the State of which, about 57 per cent were co-operative housing societies. Information about co-operative societies is given in Table 8.18 and details of co-operative societies in the State are given in Annexure 8.4.

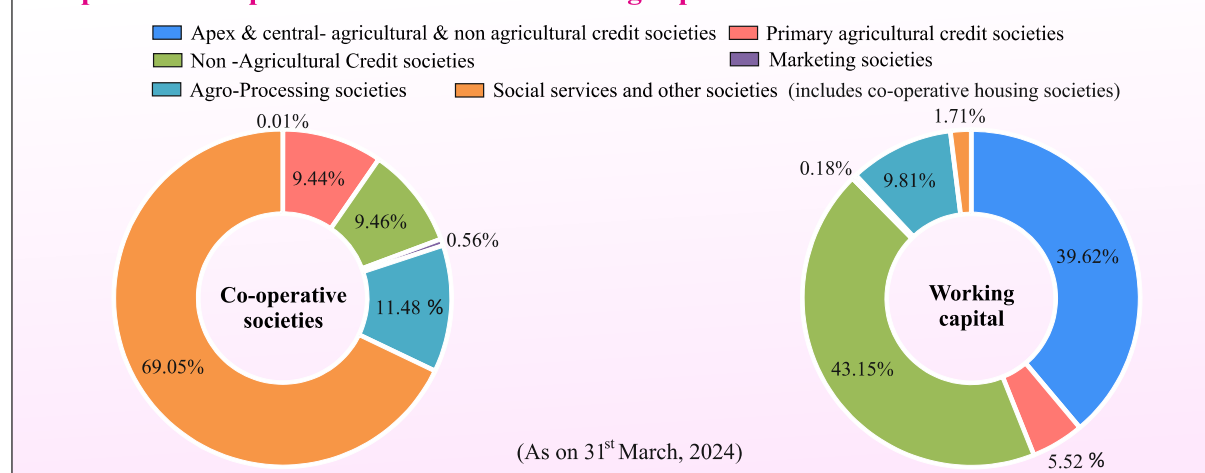
**Table 8.18 Information about co-operative societies in the State**

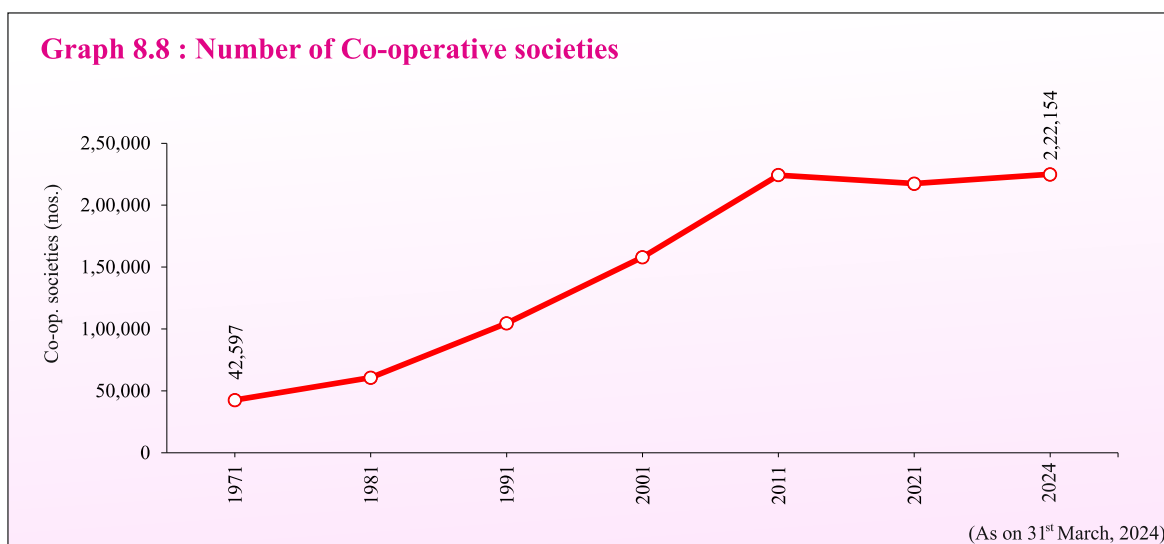
Particulars	2022	2023	2024*	(As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March)
				Per cent change in 2024 over 2023
Societies (no.)	2,22,738	2,24,847	2,22,154	(-1.2
Members (lakh)	587	594	600	1.0
Paid-up share capital (₹ Crore)	27,261	27,736	28,365	2.3
<i>Of which, GoM</i>	2,965	2,580	2,210	(-14.3
Working capital (₹ Crore)	4,60,720	4,73,917	4,85,792	2.5
Deposits (₹ Crore)	2,40,051	2,40,582	2,45,990	2.3
Loans advanced (₹ Crore)	1,61,445	1,78,813	1,86,080	4.1
Societies in profit (no.)	54,925	57,309	57,029	(-0.5
Societies in loss(no.)	38,370	39,990	39,748	(-0.6
Loans outstanding (₹ Crore)	1,90,864	2,07,539	2,15,742	4.0

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

\* Provisional

**Graph 8.7 : Co-operative societies and working capital**





### Apex and District Central Co-operative Banks

8.34 Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd. is the apex co-operative bank in the State. In all 31 District Central Co-operative Banks are working at district level. Information of Apex and District Central Co-operative Banks is given in Table 8.19.

**Table 8.19 Information of Apex and District Central Co-operative Banks**

(As on 31<sup>st</sup> March)

Particulars	2022	2023	2024*	Per cent change in 2024 over 2023
<b>Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd.</b>				
Members (no.)	2,000	1,914	1,910	(-0.2)
Working capital (₹ Crore)	36,367	38,047	46,716	22.8
Deposits (₹ Crore)	21,067	18,614	23,583	26.7
Loans advanced (₹ Crore)	20,592	20,791	47,280	127.4
Loans outstanding (₹ Crore)	25,960	26,450	33,682	27.3
Loans overdue (₹ Crore)	1,756	2,092	2,428	16.1
<b>District Central Co-operative Banks (31)</b>				
Members (lakh)	2.00	1.36	1.41	3.7
Working capital (₹ Crore)	1,37,892	1,46,343	1,60,695	9.8
Deposits (₹ Crore)	1,03,090	1,06,465	1,17,480	10.3
Loans advanced (₹ Crore)	41,954	60,578	78,663	29.9
Loans outstanding (₹ Crore)	61,358	71,405	74,650	4.5
Loans overdue (₹ Crore)	14,884	15,591	16,787	7.7

Source : Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd.

\* Provisional

### Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies

8.35 Short term agricultural credit, mainly for seasonal agricultural operations, is provided by Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS). As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 there were 20,962 PACS in the State which include 30 farmer service societies and 885 *adivasi* co-operative societies having about 0.67 lakh and 7.39 lakh members respectively. Information of PACS is given in Table 8.20.

**Table 8.20 Information of PACS**

Particulars	2022	2023	2024*	(As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March)
				Per cent change in 2024 over 2023
Societies (no.)	21,097	21,082	20,962	0.0
Members (lakh)	155	155	156	0.6
Working capital (₹ Crore)	25,290	25,877	26,815	3.6
Own funds (₹ Crore)	5,205	5,276	5,467	3.6
Share capital (₹ Crore)	3,673	3,728	3,903	4.7
<i>Of which, GoM</i>	10.62	11.50	12.41	7.9
Loanee members (lakh)	31.52	31.75	30.42	(-4.2)
<i>Of which, 1) Marginal farmers (upto one ha)</i>	9.34	9.50	9.77	2.8
2) Small farmers (one to two ha)	8.17	8.32	8.59	3.2
Loans disbursed (₹ Crore)	13,489	13,141	13,356	1.6
<i>Of which, disbursed to Small &amp; Marginal farmers</i>	5,966	5,843	5,940	1.7
Loans outstanding (₹ Crore)	21,873	25,508	29,281	14.8
Loans recovered (₹ Crore)	9,635	8,605	8,363	(-2.8)
Loans overdue (₹ Crore)	6,176	6,374	6,503	2.0
Societies in profit (no.)	10,567	10,659	10,928	2.5
Societies in loss (no.)	10,194	10,098	9,963	(-1.3)

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

\* Provisional

8.36 In order to strengthen PACS, GoI is implementing the project 'Computerisation of Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies'. Under this project, 12,000 working PACS in the State are to be computerised during 2022-23 to 2024-25, of which 6,704 has been computerised till December, 2024. As on December, 2024 total expenditure of ₹ 126.89 crore has been incurred under this project.

### Agro-processing Co-operative Societies

8.37 GoM provides financial assistance to co-operative societies for setting up agro-processing units. These units comprises of sugar factories, cotton ginning & pressing societies, spinning mills, handloom & powerloom, dairy, fisheries, rice mills, oil mills and other processing units. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 there were 25,502 agro-processing co-operative societies having about 66 lakh members.

8.38.1 As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 there were 172 registered co-operative sugar factories in the State. Information of co-operative sugar factories is given in Table 8.21.



**Table 8.21 Information of co-operative sugar factories**(As on 31<sup>st</sup> March)

Particulars	2022	2023	2024*	Per cent change
				in 2024 over 2023
Registered co-operative factories (no.)	175	172	172	0.0
Factories in production (no.)	101	106	104	(-1.9)
Members ('00)	26,768	26,821	27,357	2.0
Share capital of GoM (₹ Crore)	1,315.21	1,315.71	1,334.61	1.4
Average TCD capacity (lakh MT)	8.01	8.85	9.51	7.5
Sugarcane crushed (lakh MT)	1,322.32	1,053.91	1,076.18	2.1
Sugar produced (lakh MT)	137.35	105.32	110.18	4.6
Average extraction (per cent)	11.25	11.28	11.07	(-1.9)
Average sugarcane price (₹ /MT)				
a) FRP	2,514	2,568	2,485	(-3.2)
b) Actual paid by factories	2,617	2,723	2,888	6.1
Molasses (lakh MT)	27.82	22.58	22.94	1.6
No. of factories having				
a) Distillery plants	78	77	77	0.0
b) Co-generation plants	60	60	60	0.0
Installed capacity of co-generation (MW)	1,237.90	1,237.90	1,243.40	0.4
Factories in profit (no.)	28	31	36	16.1
Factories in loss (no.)	37	62	52	(-16.1)

TCD Tonnes Crushed per Day

FRP Fair &amp; Remunerative Price

\* Provisional

Source : Office of the Sugar Commissioner, GoM

8.38.2 As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 there were 13,635 co-operative dairy societies and 65 co-operative dairy unions in the State. Information of co-operative dairy societies and dairy unions is given in Table 8.22.

**Table 8.22 Information of co-operative dairy societies and dairy unions**(As on 31<sup>st</sup> March)

Particulars	Co-operative dairy societies			Co-operative dairy unions		
	2023	2024*	Per cent change	2023	2024*	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	13,942	13,635	(-2.2)	80	65	(-18.8)
Members (lakh)	13.38	12.92	(-3.4)	1.49	1.25	(-16.1)
Share capital (₹ Crore)	14.59	13.60	(-6.8)	84.31	82.75	(-1.9)
Working capital (₹ Crore)	28.74	25.94	(-9.7)	100.14	90.80	(-9.3)
Milk procured (₹ Crore)	338.42	335.55	(-0.8)	989.41	981.40	(-0.8)
Milk & milk products sold (₹ Crore)	512.27	510.65	(-0.3)	1,256.72	1,160.35	(-7.7)
Societies in profit (no.)	8,392	7,582	(-9.7)	68	62	(-8.8)
Societies in loss (no.)	5,550	6,053	9.1	12	18	50.0

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

\* Provisional

8.38.3 As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 there were 87 co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies and 212 co-operative spinning mills in the State. Information of co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies is given in Table 8.23 and information of co-operative spinning mills is given in Table 8.24.

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

(As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March)			
Particulars	2023	2024*	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	84	87	3.6
<i>Of which, in production</i>	69	69	0.0
Members ('00)	1,046	1,053	0.7
Share capital (₹ Crore)	8.19	8.33	1.7
<i>Of which, GoM</i>	2.27	2.36	4.0
Working capital (₹ Crore)	91.84	99.30	8.1
Raw cotton ginned (MT)	18.20	13.98	(-)23.2
Societies in profit (no.)	9	9	0.0
Societies in loss (no.)	60	60	0.0

\* Provisional

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

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

(As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March)			
Particulars	2023*	2024*	Per cent change
Number of mills	208	212	1.9
<i>Of which, in production</i>	57	47	(-)17.5
Members ('00)	4,856	6,362	31.0
Share capital (₹ Crore)	2,333.43	2,493.89	6.9
<i>Of which, GoM</i>	2,100.09	2,184.89	4.0
Working capital (₹ Crore)	5,939.16	5,877.39	(-)1.0
No. of spindles (lakh)	12.33	10.76	(-)12.7
Value of Yarn produced	1,637.39	1,208.79	(-)26.2
Mills in profit (no.)	8	9	12.5
Mills in loss (no.)	49	38	(-)22.5

\* Provisional

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Textiles, GoM

8.38.4 As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 there were 560 co-operative handloom and 1,668 co-operative powerloom societies in the State. Information of co-operative handloom & co-operative powerloom societies is given in Table 8.25.

**Table 8.25 Information of co-operative handloom & co-operative powerloom societies**

(As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March)						
Particulars	Handloom			Powerloom		
	2023*	2024*	Per cent change	2023*	2024*	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	607	560	(-)7.7	1,645	1,668	1.4
Members ('00)	579.88	555.04	(-)4.3	810.49	829.93	2.4
Share capital (₹ Crore)	6.61	5.75	(-)13.0	165.81	175.80	6.0
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	1.61	1.61	0.0	50.96	50.95	0.0
Working capital (₹ Crore)	8.01	6.75	(-)15.7	1,019.04	1,046.81	2.7
No. of looms ('000)	2.90	2.80	(-)3.5	13.26	14.16	6.8
Production value (₹ Crore)	26.15	27.30	4.4	77.51	78.51	1.3
Societies in profit (no.)	120	165	37.5	105	100	(-)4.7
Societies in loss (no.)	187	390	108.5	1,540	1,568	1.8

\* Provisional

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Textiles, GoM

### Fisheries co-operative societies

8.39 As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 there were 3,376 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 8.26.

**Table 8.26 Information of fisheries co-operative societies & fisheries co-operative unions**(As on 31<sup>st</sup> March)

Particulars	Fisheries co-operative federation			Fisheries co-operative union			Primary fisheries co-operative societies		
	2023	2024*	Per cent change	2023	2024*	Per cent change	2023	2024*	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	1	1	0.0	37	37	0.0	3,262	3,376	3.5
Members (lakh)	3,421	3,430	0.3	1,235	1,275	3.2	3.29	4.56	38.6
Share capital (₹ Crore)	1.4	1.4	2.1	35.00	37.00	5.7	75.00	78.00	4.0
<i>Of which, GoM</i>	0.28	0.28	0.0	20.00	23.00	15	60.00	63.68	6.1
Working capital (₹ Crore)	10.28	13.84	34.6	500.00	530.00	6.0	300.00	310.00	3.3
Fish & fish production sold (₹ Crore)	-	-	-	-	-	-	716.93	714.56	(-0.3)
Societies in profit (no.)	1	1	0.0	21	24	14.3	2,100	2,190	4.3
Societies in loss (no.)	-	-	-	16	13	(-18.8)	1,162	1,186	2.1

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Fisheries, GoM

\* Provisional

### Co-operative marketing societies

8.40 Co-operative marketing societies have a three-tier organisational structure. The Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. is the apex body. The District Co-operative Marketing Societies and Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies are functioning at district and village level respectively. Information of co-operative marketing societies is given in Table 8.27.

**Table 8.27 Information of co-operative marketing societies**(As on 31<sup>st</sup> March)

Particulars	2023	2024*	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	1,291	1,241	(-3.9)
Members (lakh)	10.36	10.00	(-3.5)
Share capital (₹ Crore)	95.00	94.00	(-1.1)
<i>Of which, GoM</i>	25.00	25.00	0.0
Working capital (₹ Crore)	1,293	1,228	(-5.0)
Sales (₹ Crore)			
(a) Agriculture produce	5,004	5,771	15.3
(b) Fertilisers	1,056	1,234	16.9
(c) Seeds	195	240	23.1
(d) Consumer goods	650	769	18.3
Societies in profit (no.)	627	623	(-0.6)
Societies in loss (no.)	614	612	(-0.3)

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

\* Provisional

### Non-Agricultural co-operative credit societies

8.41 As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 there were 21,014 non-agricultural co-operative credit societies, of which 14,138 were urban co-operative credit societies, 6,431 were salary earners co-operative credit societies and 445 urban co-operative banks. About 72 per cent non-agricultural co-operative credit societies were in profit. Information of non-agricultural co-operative credit societies is given in Table 8.28.

**Table 8.28 Information of non-agricultural co-operative credit societies**(As on 31<sup>st</sup> March)

Particulars	2023	2024*	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	21,007	21,014	0.0
Members (lakh)	285.29	287.87	0.9
Deposits (₹ Crore)	1,12,326	1,13,972	1.5
Own funds (₹ Crore)	28,827	29,562	2.5
Share capital (₹ Crore)	12,784	13,056	2.1
<i>Of which, GoM</i>	1.00	1.00	0.0
Working capital (₹ Crore)	2,07,028	2,09,628	1.3
Loans advanced (₹ Crore)	81,631	82,433	1.0
Loans outstanding (₹ Crore)	79,551	81,270	2.2
Loans recovered (₹ Crore)	55,719	55,563	(-)0.3
Loans overdue (₹ Crore)	12,667	13,204	4.2
Societies in profit (no.)	15,071	15,151	0.5
Societies in loss (no.)	5,087	5,112	0.5

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

\* Provisional

### Co-operative Consumer Societies

8.42 Maharashtra State Co-operative Consumer Federation is the apex body which controls the functions of the wholesale co-operative consumer stores working at district level. These wholesale co-operative consumer stores distribute goods to primary co-operative consumer stores. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 there were 125 wholesale co-operative consumer stores and 1,831 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 8.29.

**Table 8.29 Information of co-operative consumer federation, wholesale & primary co-operative consumer stores**(As on 31<sup>st</sup> March)

Particulars	Co-operative Consumer federation		Wholesale Co-operative consumer store		Primary Co-operative consumer store	
	2023	2024*	2023	2024*	2023	2024*
Number	1	1	126	125	1,500	1,831
Members ('00)	6.85	7.02	3,769	3,916	13,133	17,044
Share capital (₹ Crore)	0.51	0.51	22.77	23.38	91.64	91.58
<i>Of which, GoM</i>	-	-	3.85	3.98	4.39	4.36
Consumer stores in profit (no.)	1	1	74	72	800	762
Consumer stores in loss (no.)	-	-	52	52	700	785

Source : i) Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation & Registrar Co-operative Societies, GoM  
ii) Maharashtra State Co-operative Consumer Federation Ltd.

\* Provisional

### Other co-operative societies

8.43 As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 there were 1,25,815 co-operative housing societies having about 40 lakh members in the State.

8.44 There were 11,272 labour contract co-operative societies having about 5.57 lakh members and 289 forest labour co-operative societies with 0.68 lakh members as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024.

## Maharashtra State Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.

8.45 Maharashtra State Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation Ltd. is the central housing credit institution functioning in the State. Information of Maharashtra State Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation Ltd. is given in Table 8.30.

**Table 8.30 Information of Maharashtra State Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.**

(As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March)			
Particulars	2023	2024*	Per cent change
Members (no.)	10,266	10,255	(-)0.1
Working capital (₹ Crore)	86.84	84.29	(-)2.9
Gross loans distributed (₹ Crore)	644.00	644.00	0.0
Loans outstanding (₹ Crore)	36.87	35.16	(-)4.6
Loans recovered (₹ Crore)	3.50	3.43	(-)2.0
Loans overdue (₹ Crore)	34.56	34.49	(-)0.2

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

\* Provisional

## Licensed money lenders

8.46 Apart from agriculture and non-agricultural credit societies, the State permitted licensed money lenders to provide loans to individuals. Information of licensed money lenders is given in Table 8.31.

**Table 8.31 Information of licensed money lenders**

(As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March)			
Particulars	2023	2024*	Per cent change
Money lenders (no.)	12,037	11,725	(-)2.6
Loanee (no.)	8,74,026	9,12,738	4.4
Loans disbursed (₹ Crore)	1,317.68	1,541.69	17.0

\* Provisional

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

\* \* \* \* \*

## ANNEXURE 8.1

## MINERALS PRODUCTION IN THE STATE

(Quantity: '000 tonne)

(Value: ₹ Lakh)

Sr. No.	Minerals	Quantity / Value	1961 <sup>§</sup>	1971 <sup>§</sup>	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2020-21	2022-23	2023-24
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Salt	Quantity	384	472	540	229	148	180	70	140	123
		Value	186	745	6,681	47,244	2,10,192	5,08,249	9,22,580	10,52,742	16,53,729
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	6,109	10,704
		Value	51	69	657	384	31	7,154	17,167	2,13,263	4,15,576
5	Limestone	Quantity	55	363	715	5,135	6,066	10,431	13,582	16,656	19,327
		Value	2	33	163	1,968	5,266	15,647	55,549	39,979	98,762
6	Manganese ore	Quantity	179	218	232	276	363	589	1,042	740	1,030
		Value	206	148	553	1,615	6,280	54,109	1,53,461	67,251	92,111
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	831	850
		Value	2	21	137	443	1,705	4,585	3,367	8,721	5,177
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 (Grade)	Quantity	--	--	--	3	3	284	1	0.9	0.8
		Value	--	--	--	--	24	12,457	94	95	47
12	Laterite	Quantity	--	--	--	85	83	49	--	--	--
		Value	--	--	--	76	107	58	--	--	--
13	Kyanite	Quantity	--	5	22	15	0.20	3	1	0.3	2.0
		Value	--	11	53	85	1	24	36	8.44	43
14	Others <sup>§§</sup>	Quantity	--	4	544	912	306	4,034	508	106	147
		Value	--	0.36	27	196	49	5,258	1,126	191	6,929

§ Figures are for calendar year.

§§ Others include minerals like Sand Stowing and Silimanite.

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

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

## ANNEXURE 8.2

**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF INDUSTRIES IN THE STATE  
(BASED ON ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES)**

(₹ Crore)

Activity (at two digit level NIC 2008)	Year	No. of Ind.	Factories in operation	Fixed capital	Working capital	Wages to workers	Total output	Material consumed	Total input	Net value added
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(1) Cotton ginning, cleaning etc. (01)	2020-21	609	493	1,281	2,623	92	14,480	10,650	13,487	882
	2021-22	602	531	1,225	2,825	110	24,004	20,517	23,012	865
	2022-23	498	372	1,433	3,270	95	18,331	15,324	17,358	847
(2) Salt production (08)	2020-21	11	11	2	2	2	4	0	1	3
	2021-22	11	10	2	3	2	4	0	1	3
	2022-23	11	9	2	3	2	5	0	2	4
(3) Food products and beverages (10,11)	2020-21	2,783	2,331	56,756	27,806	3,447	2,03,807	1,32,510	1,81,654	18,283
	2021-22	2,755	2,245	56,222	18,732	3,810	2,04,341	1,52,903	1,81,340	19,274
	2022-23	2,820	2,451	68,486	30,400	4,443	2,65,661	1,92,434	2,35,027	26,238
(4) Tobacco products (12)	2020-21	73	70	1,052	722	169	3,593	1,076	1,299	2,195
	2021-22	70	62	994	723	198	4,206	1,298	1,534	2,567
	2022-23	67	63	932	752	228	5,084	1,676	1,945	3,029
(5) Textiles (13)	2020-21	1,756	1,220	15,844	4,855	1,845	31,514	17,750	25,061	5,015
	2021-22	1,764	1,246	14,404	5,914	2,471	49,505	29,271	39,692	8,408
	2022-23	1,705	1,221	16,879	6,073	2,801	52,270	28,162	41,940	8,774
(6) Wearing apparel (14)	2020-21	1,018	623	1,806	2,205	336	5,632	2,758	4,187	1,268
	2021-22	998	577	1,610	2,882	597	9,638	4,167	7,305	2,155
	2022-23	1,055	678	2,500	2,616	774	13,491	7,175	10,309	2,934
(7) Leather and related products (15)	2020-21	121	93	319	373	51	884	397	616	247
	2021-22	117	78	516	398	50	1,159	525	879	252
	2022-23	132	124	453	298	73	1,701	915	1,365	304
(8) Wood and products of wood & cork (except furniture) (16)	2020-21	234	155	432	407	41	870	535	692	153
	2021-22	207	146	507	949	41	1,120	749	921	176
	2022-23	232	165	795	1,179	55	3,670	2,782	3,142	480
(9) Paper and paper products (17)	2020-21	862	682	8,818	741	491	19,125	11,555	15,155	3,084
	2021-22	833	661	10,467	1,981	561	21,215	13,126	16,670	3,938
	2022-23	866	663	8,491	1,979	655	28,230	17,162	21,827	5,701
(10) Printing and reproduction of recorded media (18)	2020-21	685	467	2,153	229	245	4,960	2,103	3,599	1,058
	2021-22	694	412	2,869	959	345	7,533	3,653	5,374	1,868
	2022-23	688	403	1,762	666	295	7,524	3,868	5,676	1,591
(11) Coke, refined petroleum products (19)	2020-21	164	158	22,679	7,883	875	77,272	66,476	72,250	3,634
	2021-22	165	146	22,477	11,761	796	1,31,103	1,09,562	1,18,695	10,966
	2022-23	187	166	25,220	14,970	824	2,32,467	1,89,811	2,08,907	21,633
(12) Chemicals & chemical products, pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products (20,21)	2020-21	2,594	2,123	58,223	31,840	3,943	1,90,491	93,523	1,40,038	45,141
	2021-22	2,692	2,219	70,243	41,260	4,434	2,59,087	1,31,768	1,84,749	66,807
	2022-23	2,732	2,236	73,454	49,677	5,130	2,75,633	1,47,573	2,12,582	56,468
(13) Rubber and plastic products (22)	2020-21	1,722	1,194	25,362	3,244	1,970	55,831	30,636	40,453	13,288
	2021-22	1,691	1,298	28,000	5,167	2,168	75,868	45,745	57,993	15,203
	2022-23	1,687	1,315	27,432	(-) 5,878	2,226	74,963	46,069	58,775	13,543
(14) Other non-metallic mineral products (23)	2020-21	900	676	14,418	4,552	525	20,863	9,663	15,233	4,396
	2021-22	976	677	14,984	7,949	797	32,003	15,131	23,451	7,199
	2022-23	829	592	15,956	7,780	771	27,166	12,896	20,890	5,074

.(Contd.)

## ANNEXURE 8.2 (Contd.)

Activity (at two digit level NIC 2008)	Year	No. of Ind.	Factories in operation	Fixed capital	Working capital	Wages to workers	Total output	Material consumed	Total input	Net value added
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(15) Basic metals (24)	2020-21	1,338	1,091	77,510	8,076	2,332	1,43,350	96,201	1,19,037	20,207
	2021-22	1,243	976	78,436	10,522	2,977	2,15,927	1,43,834	1,75,270	35,795
	2022-23	1,406	1,138	78,165	(-) 2,016	3,460	2,58,573	1,88,842	2,27,826	25,137
(16) Fabricated metal product, except machinery and equipment (25)	2020-21	3,038	2,156	17,208	13,292	2,097	48,492	28,937	37,658	9,155
	2021-22	3,013	2,205	16,169	13,896	2,389	59,651	36,266	47,271	10,761
	2022-23	3,176	2,315	20,255	20,503	3,040	83,190	48,981	65,326	16,079
(17) Computer, Electronic and Optical products (26)	2020-21	490	413	3,991	8,705	778	28,392	16,935	22,033	5,709
	2021-22	449	407	5,710	9,943	849	44,366	24,225	35,608	8,009
	2022-23	496	393	5,685	11,045	950	53,390	30,011	39,261	13,366
(18) Electrical equipments (27)	2020-21	1,231	1,009	9,937	10,875	1,379	47,003	29,981	35,944	9,594
	2021-22	1,312	1,009	11,642	9,291	1,708	58,075	38,351	45,290	11,529
	2022-23	1,349	1,152	20,925	16,148	2,530	1,13,509	56,485	92,188	19,417
(19) Machinery & equipments n.e.c, Repair & installation of machinery and equipment (28,33)	2020-21	2,430	2,035	27,875	24,609	3,614	99,819	53,582	74,074	22,602
	2021-22	2,431	2,047	31,139	27,294	4,405	1,27,899	73,154	98,017	26,479
	2022-23	2,237	1,927	32,123	31,417	5,045	1,68,714	1,02,323	1,31,210	33,834
(20) Motor vehicles, trailers and semi trailers (29)	2020-21	1,313	1,055	48,968	10,720	4,698	1,27,764	84,491	1,03,864	17,972
	2021-22	1,455	1,279	49,749	9,218	5,358	1,86,224	1,34,744	1,57,195	21,712
	2022-23	1,367	1,168	52,724	20,184	6,236	2,57,614	1,92,632	2,17,249	32,052
(21) Other transport equipments (30)	2020-21	336	306	9,298	4,753	1,119	44,604	30,573	34,915	8,458
	2021-22	370	335	8,957	5,238	1,184	56,403	39,552	44,327	10,840
	2022-23	349	297	10,530	5,592	1,386	65,235	45,899	51,378	12,468
(22) Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing (31,32)	2020-21	1,086	827	6,919	12,636	1,410	60,706	47,597	54,095	5,941
	2021-22	1,204	918	5,968	11,955	1,810	66,748	46,207	57,923	8,189
	2022-23	1,204	915	6,015	14,344	1,865	75,305	52,900	66,661	7,979
(23) Others (Waste collection, treatment and disposal activity, material recovery, publishing activity, other industries (38,58, others)	2020-21	1,265	830	20,235	(-) 4,144	671	24,151	8,966	18,575	4,255
	2021-22	1,298	888	19,839	96	806	30,427	8,070	23,096	5,826
	2022-23	1,353	976	23,228	4,155	926	40,516	14,469	32,570	6,325
<b>Total</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>26,059</b>	<b>20,017</b>	<b>4,31,087</b>	<b>1,77,006</b>	<b>32,129</b>	<b>12,53,609</b>	<b>7,76,896</b>	<b>10,13,921</b>	<b>2,02,541</b>
	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>26,350</b>	<b>20,372</b>	<b>4,52,129</b>	<b>1,98,958</b>	<b>37,863</b>	<b>16,66,508</b>	<b>10,72,817</b>	<b>13,45,612</b>	<b>2,78,822</b>
	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>26,446</b>	<b>20,739</b>	<b>4,93,444</b>	<b>2,35,157</b>	<b>43,809</b>	<b>21,22,242</b>	<b>13,98,388</b>	<b>17,63,415</b>	<b>3,13,274</b>

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



## ANNEXURE 8.3

## INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA

(Base year 2011-12 = 100)

Sr. No.	Item	Weight	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>++</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>I</b>	General Index	<b>100.00</b>	<b>129.0</b>	<b>118.1</b>	<b>128.8</b>	<b>138.5</b>	<b>146.7</b>	<b>150.2</b>
<b>II</b>	Mining	<b>14.37</b>	<b>109.6</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>107.4</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>128.9</b>	<b>127.0</b>
<b>III</b>	Manufacturing	<b>77.63</b>	<b>129.6</b>	<b>117.2</b>	<b>128.6</b>	<b>137.1</b>	<b>144.7</b>	<b>148.4</b>
	Industry groups							
1	Food products	5.30	123.7	120.4	121.7	132.4	134.5	126.1
2	Beverages	1.04	106.4	78.9	83.8	105.5	110.9	111.9
3	Tobacco products	0.80	95.4	81.8	85.7	88.4	81.1	82.8
4	Textiles	3.29	115.7	91.1	117.7	107.5	107.6	108.6
5	Wearing apparel	1.32	154.6	108.4	128.4	127.9	109.9	112.5
6	Leather and related products	0.50	122.7	100.6	100.4	96.0	95.0	92.2
7	Wood and products of wood & cork, except furniture ; manufacture of articles of straw & plating material	0.19	113.8	91.5	102.9	104.5	98.3	102.0
8	Paper and paper products	0.87	90.8	69.6	81.7	82.4	79.4	79.1
9	Printing & reproduction of recorded media	0.68	90.7	65.3	70.6	90.6	89.3	83.8
10	Coke and refined petroleum products	11.77	126.7	111.2	118.2	128.0	133.0	136.1
11	Chemicals and chemical products	7.87	118.5	116.0	121.2	129.3	127.4	129.1
12	Pharmaceuticals, medicinal, chemical and botanical products	4.98	215.2	218.7	227.6	216.2	233.6	232.9
13	Rubber and plastic products	2.42	100.0	96.3	103.6	104.5	109.1	112.5
14	Other non-metallic mineral products	4.09	121.3	105.7	121.5	135.3	144.1	144.3
15	Basic metals	12.80	159.1	149.8	173.3	191.9	214.1	224.4
16	Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	2.65	90.6	78.2	84.7	85.3	92.4	95.7
17	Computer, electronic and optical products	1.57	151.0	132.0	138.6	137.2	121.7	129.3
18	Electrical equipment	3.00	105.2	92.3	107.2	99.3	106.7	120.8
19	Machinery and equipment n. e. c	4.77	107.7	92.5	100.0	113.5	121.0	122.0
20	Motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers	4.86	100.2	81.1	91.5	114.5	127.8	129.9
21	Other transport equipment	1.78	136.6	112.0	111.8	127.0	144.7	159.2
22	Furniture	0.13	197.3	142.2	164.8	204.1	192.9	226.3
23	Other Manufacturing	0.94	81.2	62.9	90.0	90.9	85.3	82.2
<b>IV</b>	<b>Electricity</b>	<b>7.99</b>	<b>158.4</b>	<b>157.6</b>	<b>169.3</b>	<b>185.2</b>	<b>198.3</b>	<b>209.8</b>

<sup>++</sup> Average of April, 2024 to December 2024, figures for December 2024 are based on quick estimates

Source – National Statistical Office, GoI

**ANNEXURE 8.4**  
**DETAILS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE STATE**

Item (1)	1970-71 (2)	1980-81 (3)	1990-91 (4)	2000-01 (5)	2010-11 (6)	2020-21 (7)	2022-23 (8)	2023-24* (9)
<b>I. Number of co-operative societies</b>								
(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 <sup>§</sup>	18,577	19,565	20,551	21,451	20,897	21,082	20,962
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	2,964	5,474	11,291	22,014	23,434	21,006	21,007	21,014
(4) Marketing societies	410	423	931	1,115	1,719	1,370	1,291	1,241
(5) Agro-processing enterprises <sup>@</sup>	6,810	14,327	28,954	39,070	48,848	26,491	24,489	25,502
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies <sup>@</sup>	11,964	21,915	43,845	75,232	1,28,760	1,47,613	1,56,945	1,53,402
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,597</b>	<b>60,747</b>	<b>1,04,620</b>	<b>1,58,016</b>	<b>2,24,306</b>	<b>2,17,410</b>	<b>2,24,847</b>	<b>2,22,154</b>
<b>II. Number of members ('000)</b>								
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies <sup>§§</sup>	70	1,014	1,485	1,371	247	212	212	212
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	3,794	5,416	7,942	10,125	15,001	15,314	15,530	15,650
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	2,438	3,759	9,302	18,467	21,618	28,085	28,528	28,786
(4) Marketing societies	282	471	745	840	1,337	1,041	1,036	1,031
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	959	2,124	3,974	6,339	8,010	6,508	6,596	6,589
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	1,038	1,999	3,455	5,880	6,809	6,989	7,423	7,732
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,581</b>	<b>14,783</b>	<b>26,903</b>	<b>43,022</b>	<b>53,022</b>	<b>58,150</b>	<b>59,325</b>	<b>60,000</b>
<b>III. Working capital (₹ crore)</b>								
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	613	1,831	8,806	39,267	89,719	1,67,578	1,84,478	1,92,494
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	343	527	1,851	6,988	18,987	24,145	25,877	26,816
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	168	1,209	7,508	66,887	1,04,814	2,02,664	2,07,028	2,09,628
(4) Marketing societies	39	188	340	1,518	1,300	1,897	1,293	879
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	219	1,029	4,588	13,288	28,717	45,693	47,038	47,669
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	107	426	1,191	6,492	4,897	7,989	8,203	8,306
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>5,210</b>	<b>24,284</b>	<b>1,34,440</b>	<b>2,48,434</b>	<b>4,49,966</b>	<b>4,73,917</b>	<b>4,85,792</b>
<b>IV. Gross loan (₹ crore)</b>								
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	751	1,528	9,085	28,709	40,436	63,851	82,013	88,591
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	133	250	800	3,734	8,060	12,941	13,141	13,356
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	204	1,129	5,178	39,268	49,907	80,726	81,631	82,432
(4) Marketing societies	3	3	8	18	11	5	6	6
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	3	12	17	103	2,052	2,385	1,787	1,452
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	4	12	60	235	215	221	235	242
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>2,934</b>	<b>15,148</b>	<b>72,067</b>	<b>1,00,681</b>	<b>1,60,129</b>	<b>1,78,813</b>	<b>1,86,079</b>

(Contd.)

## ANNEXURE 8.4 (Concl.)

Item	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2020-21	2022-23	2023-24*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>V. Outstanding loans (₹ crore)</b>								
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	478	1,137	5,889	23,120	42,385	87,158	97,892	1,01,925
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	284	384	1,310	5,308	12,024	18,019	25,508	29,281
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	105	731	4,594	35,908	47,863	75,788	79,551	81,270
(4) Marketing societies	2	4	9	182	5,032	30	33	34
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	6	30	69	236	3,724	6,158	4,024	2,686
(6) Social services & other Co-op. societies	8	25	191	2,899	834	498	531	547
<b>Total</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>2,311</b>	<b>12,062</b>	<b>67,653</b>	<b>1,11,862</b>	<b>1,87,651</b>	<b>2,07,539</b>	<b>2,15,743</b>
<b>VI. Turnover-Value of produced goods sold (₹ crore)</b>								
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	51	146	239	1,012	593	847	872	879
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	3	10	--	38	76	NA	NA	NA
(4) Marketing societies	214	979	2,602	3,205	1,368	4,954	6,905	6,656
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	194	1,031	3,467	7,496	46,112	34,160	31,369	34,919
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	69	187	330	1,588	4,076	7,679	6,719	6,863
<b>Total</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>2,353</b>	<b>6,638</b>	<b>13,339</b>	<b>52,225</b>	<b>47,639</b>	<b>45,865</b>	<b>49,317</b>

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

NA Not Applicable

\* Provisional

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

\$\$ Excluding Nominal Members.

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

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





9

# Infrastructure





## 9. INFRASTRUCTURE

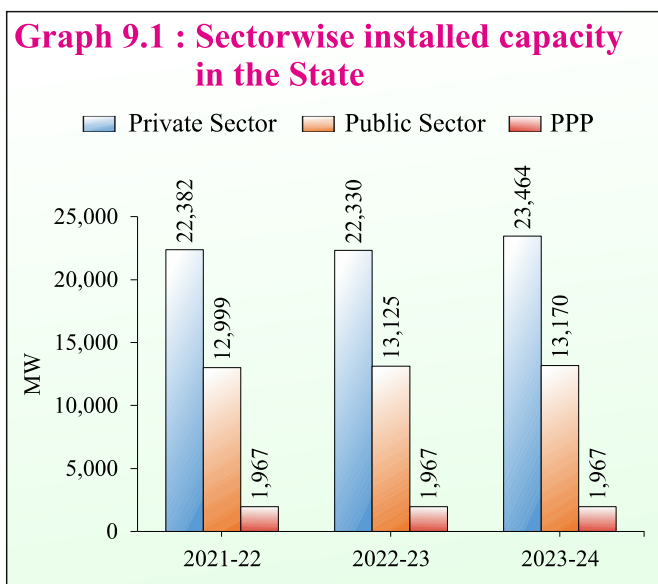
9.1 Quality infrastructure accelerates socio-economic development. Maharashtra has a well-developed infrastructure that supports the State to become one of the most industrialised and economically significant states in the country. State's robust energy infrastructure is a mix of thermal, hydro and renewable energy sources and its transportation infrastructure mainly includes vast road & rail network, major ports and key airports, ensuring seamless connectivity.

### ENERGY

9.2 The energy sector is a key element for economic growth, industrial development and social well-being. Maharashtra, being one of the most industrialised and populous state, plays a crucial role in the country's energy sector. The State's energy infrastructure supports its industrial and commercial sectors. Maharashtra is the largest consumer of electricity in India and has a well-developed electricity generation and distribution system. The State has relied heavily on thermal power plants for electricity generation. With a growing emphasis on renewable energy to address environmental concerns and meet the increasing demand for energy in a sustainable manner, there has been a notable shift in recent period towards diversifying energy sources in the State.

#### Installed capacity of Electricity

9.3 In the State as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024, total installed capacity of electricity generation through conventional & non-conventional sources was 38,601 MW of which share of private sector was 60.8 per cent, that of public sector was 34.1 per cent and of public-private partnership (PPP) (Ratnagiri Gas Power Project Ltd.) was 5.1 per cent. Electricity generated mainly through thermal sources is contributing about 52.8 per cent in installed capacity of the State. The sourcewise installed capacity is given in Table 9.1.



**Table 9.1 Sourcewise installed capacity**

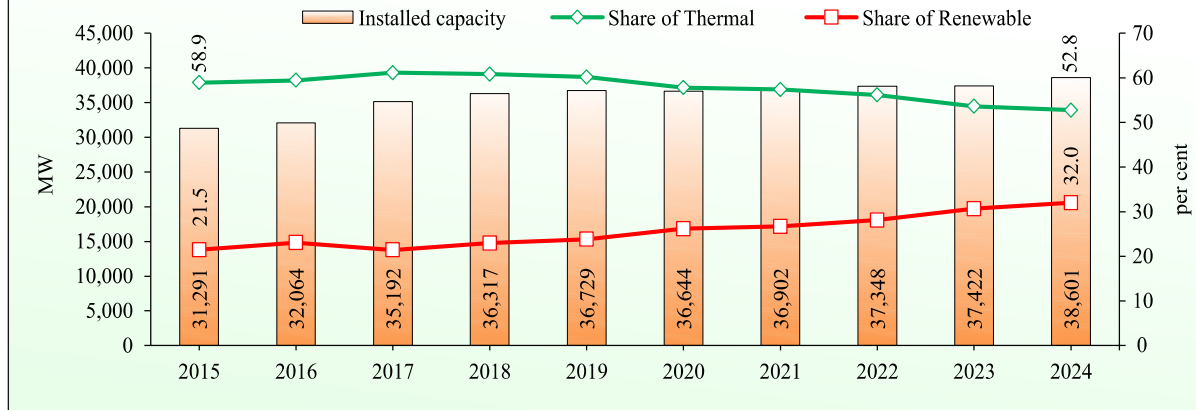
Source	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March			As on 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2024	Per cent change in 2024 over 2023
	2022	2023	2024		
<b>In the State</b>	<b>37,348</b>	<b>37,422</b>	<b>38,601</b>	<b>39,904</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Thermal	20,966	20,066	20,366	20,366	1.5
Renewable	10,502	11,476	12,355	13,658	7.7
Hydro	3,061	3,061	3,061	3,061	0.0
Natural gas	2,819	2,819	2,819	2,819	0.0
<b>Central sector allocation</b>	<b>7,944</b>	<b>7,944</b>	<b>8,323</b>	<b>8,323</b>	<b>4.8</b>

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

9.3.1 Capacity addition of 660 MW project of MAHAGENCO at Bhusawal thermal power station is commissioned in January, 2025 and commercial operational date is expected in February, 2025. Process of acquiring statutory clearances is in progress for Koradi thermal power station project having capacity of 1,320 MW.

- Total installed capacity in the State increased from 31,291 MW in 2014-15 to 38,601 MW in 2023-24 with compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 2.4 per cent.
- Installed capacity through thermal sources is highest with average share of 57.8 per cent over the period.

**Graph 9.2 : Installed capacity and share of thermal and renewable energy in the State (as on 31<sup>st</sup> March)**



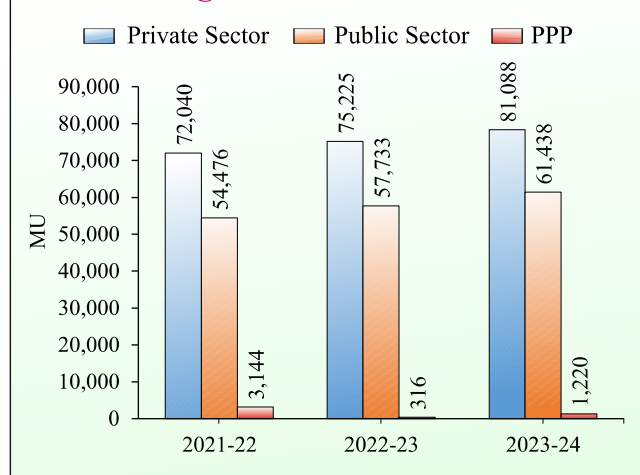
### Electricity generation

9.4 During 2024-25, upto December total electricity generated in the State was 1,04,274 Million Units (MU). The total electricity generated in the State was 1,43,746 MU during 2023-24. The share of private, public and public-private partnership in total electricity generation in the State during 2023-24 was 56.4 per cent, 42.7 per cent and 0.9 per cent respectively.

9.4.1 In total electricity generated during 2023-24, share of electricity generated through thermal, renewable and other sources was 76.8 per cent, 16.8 per cent and 6.4 per cent respectively. Sourcewise electricity generated is given in Table 9.2.

- Electricity generated in the State increased from 1,03,779 MU in 2014-15 to 1,43,746 MU in 2023-24 with CAGR of 3.7 per cent.
- Share of energy generated through renewable energy sources in total energy generated in the State has increased from 8.1 per cent to 16.8 per cent during this period with CAGR of 12.4 per cent.

**Graph 9.3 : Sectorwise electricity generated in the State**





**Table 9.2 Sourcewise electricity generated**

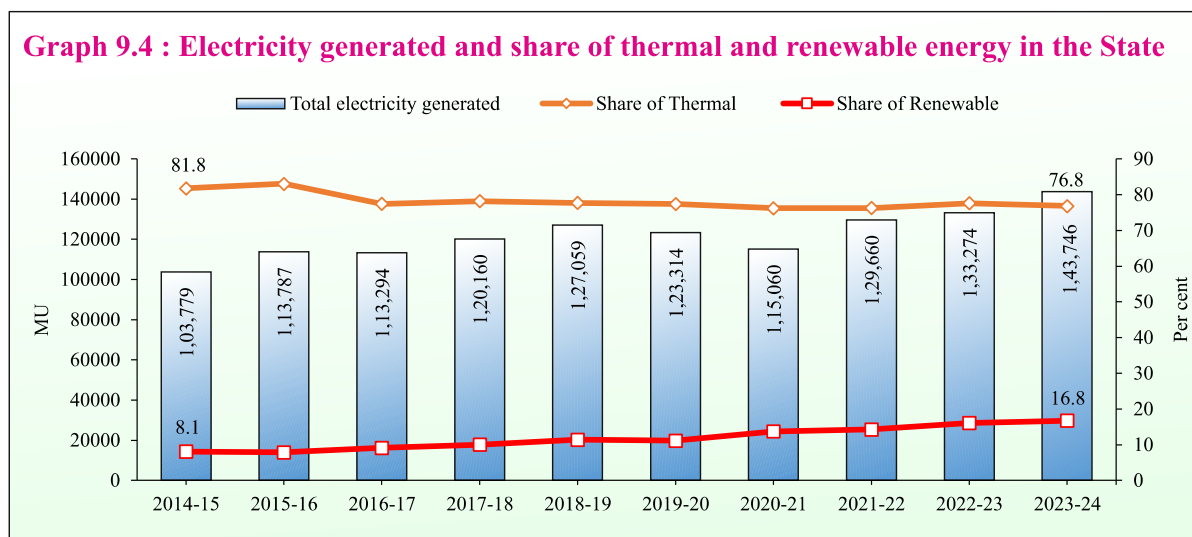
Source	(MU)				Per cent change in 2023-24 over 2022-23
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	
<b>In the State</b>	<b>1,29,660</b>	<b>1,33,274</b>	<b>1,43,746</b>	<b>1,04,274</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Thermal	98,871	1,03,420	1,10,426	81,118	6.8
Renewable <sup>s</sup>	18,520	21,468	24,098	14,698	12.3
Hydro	6,144	5,956	5,252	3,996	(-)11.8
Natural gas	6,125	2,430	3,970	4,462	63.4
<b>Received from central sector</b>	<b>39,581</b>	<b>43,933</b>	<b>45,275</b>	<b>33,192</b>	<b>3.1</b>

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.

**Graph 9.4 : Electricity generated and share of thermal and renewable energy in the State**

## Electricity purchase

9.5 During 2023-24 per unit average cost of electricity purchased by MAHADISCOM was ₹ 5.60 and by BEST was ₹ 6.40. 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)
2022-23	1,55,096	90,003	4,679	3,775
2023-24	1,66,970	93,534	4,944	3,166
2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	1,20,706	68,754	3,920	2,386

Source: MAHADISCOM, BEST

+upto December

## Electricity consumption

9.6 During 2024-25, upto September total electricity consumption in the State, was 81,640 MU. Aggregate consumption of electricity in the State during 2023-24 was 1,62,054 MU. The consumption of electricity in the State was highest for industrial sector (38.7 per cent) followed by agriculture sector (25.3 per cent) and domestic (21.6 per cent). Sectorwise electricity consumption in the State is given in Table 9.4. Per capita ultimate consumption of electricity is given in Table 9.5. Installed capacity, generation & consumption of electricity in the State is given in Annexure 9.1.

**Table 9.4 Sectorwise electricity consumption**

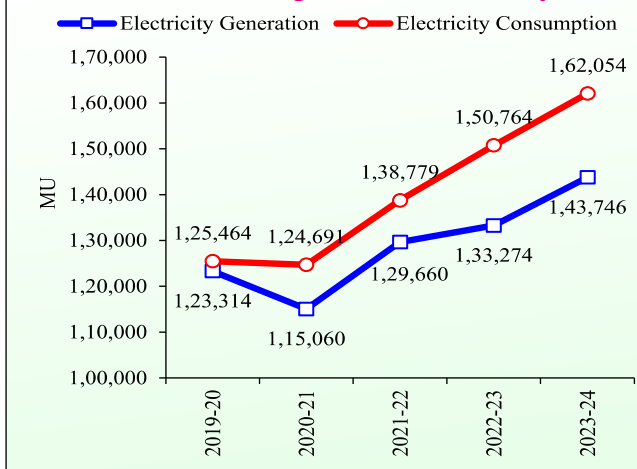
Sector	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	(MU)
					Per cent change in 2023-24 over 2022-23
Industrial	53,373	58,842	62,687	32,359	6.5
Agriculture	36,242	37,481	40,927	16,026	9.2
Domestic	30,699	32,773	34,935	20,373	6.6
Commercial	11,347	14,303	15,687	8,732	9.7
Public Services <sup>@</sup>	5,897	6,111	6,450	3,391	5.5
Railways	179	248	356	185	43.5
Other	1,042	1,006	1,012	574	0.6
<b>All</b>	<b>1,38,779</b>	<b>1,50,764</b>	<b>1,62,054</b>	<b>81,640</b>	<b>7.5</b>

<sup>@</sup> including public lighting & water supply works

<sup>+</sup> upto September

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

**Graph 9.5 : Yearwise trend of generation and consumption of electricity**

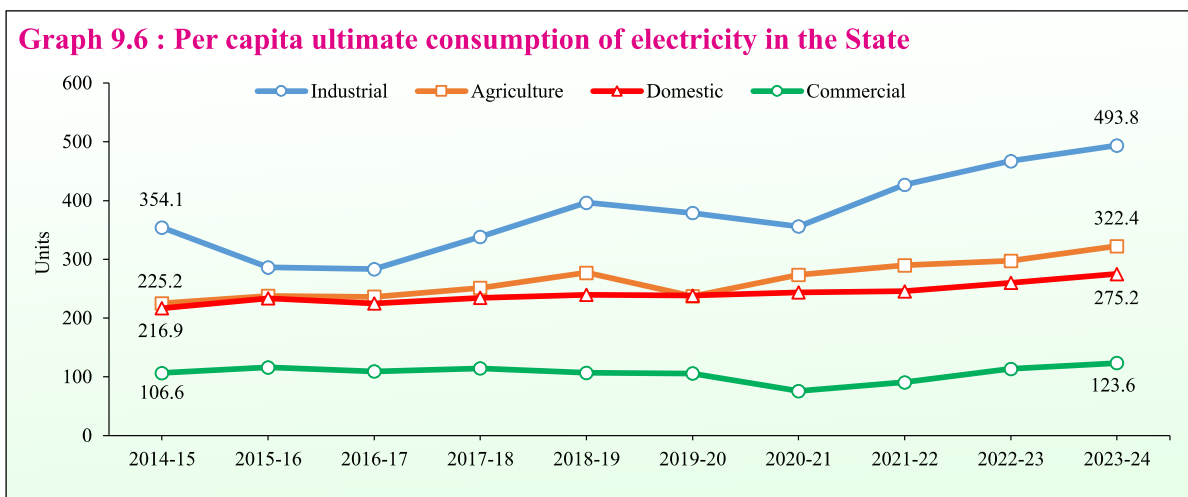


- Electricity consumption in the State increased from 1,12,855 MU in 2014-15 to 1,62,054 MU in 2023-24 with CAGR of 4.1 per cent.
- Share of industrial consumption in total consumption of the State is highest over the period with average share of 36.0 per cent.

**Table 9.5 Per capita ultimate consumption of electricity**

Sector	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24*	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
<b>All</b>	<b>1,110.2</b>	<b>824.6</b>	<b>1,196.7</b>	<b>916.0</b>	<b>1,276.5</b>	<b>966.4</b>
Commercial	90.8	71.0	113.5	84.9	123.6	90.4
Industrial	427.0	273.0	467.1	302.5	493.8	314.4
Agriculture	289.9	163.8	297.5	176.6	322.4	194.9
Domestic	245.6	248.4	260.1	255.7	275.2	268.0

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

**Graph 9.6 : Per capita ultimate consumption of electricity in the State**

## Demand and supply of electricity

9.7 Various measures taken by the State for capacity addition, improvement in Transmission & Distribution (T & D) network and energy conservation have resulted in improved supply position. Supply of electricity at average peak demand is given in Table 9.6.

**Table 9.6 Supply of electricity at average peak demand**

Year	Average peak demand	Supply	Surplus
2021-22	21,221	21,750	529
2022-23	22,779	23,169	390
2023-24	23,105	23,811	706
2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	22,422	23,266	844

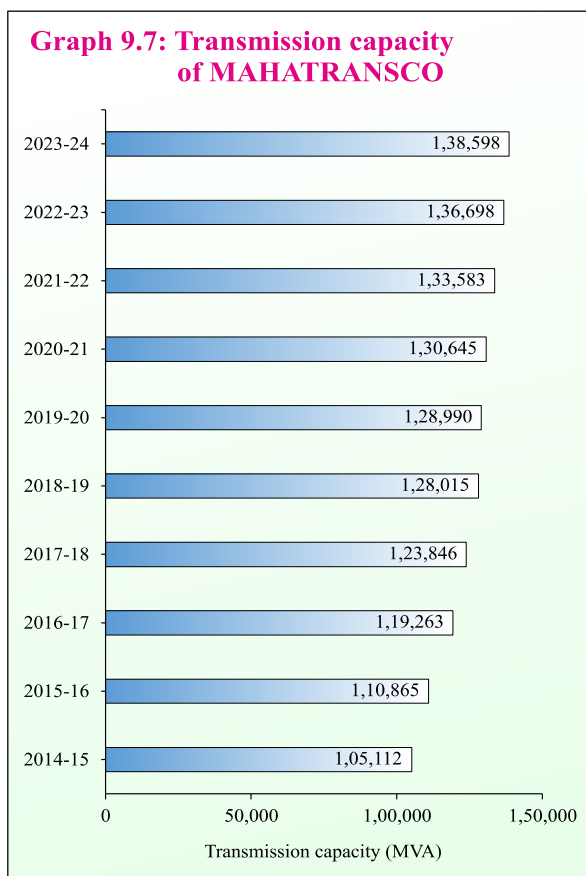
Source: MAHADISCOM

+ upto December

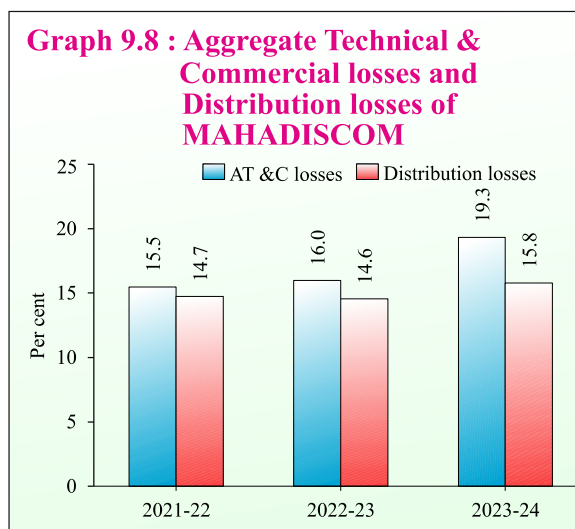
## Transmission and Distribution network infrastructure

9.8 Improvement in Transmission and Distribution (T & D) network infrastructure is an ongoing process which involves measures such as modernisation of Extra High Voltage (EHV) sub-stations, replacement of faulty meters, load reduction on overloaded high tension (HT) & low tension (LT) circuits by providing additional transformers, erection & commissioning of new sub-stations and anti-theft drive.

9.8.1 The transmission capacity of MAHATRANSCO was about 1,38,598 Mega Volt Ampere (MVA) with the network of 51,518 circuit km transmission lines and 742 sub-stations by the end of March, 2024. Transmission capacity has been enhanced to 1,40,163 MVA with the network of 51,868 circuit km transmission lines and 750 sub-stations by the end of December, 2024. The transmission losses of MAHATRANSCO for 2022-23 & 2023-24 were 3.26 per cent & 3.27 per cent respectively, whereas for 2024-25 upto November, it was 3.37 per cent.

**Graph 9.7: Transmission capacity of MAHATRANSCO**

9.8.2 Distribution network of MAHADISCOM is all over Maharashtra except Mumbai city. BEST has distribution network in Mumbai city. In addition to MAHADISCOM, Tata Power Co. Ltd. and Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd. have distribution network in Mumbai suburban. The details of distribution network in the State is given in Table 9.7.



**Table 9.7 Details of Distribution network in the State**

(upto March, 2024)

Distribution Company	MAHADISCOM	BEST	Adani Electricity	Tata Power
Sub-stations (No.)	4,175	2,603	7,096	1,133
Circuit line length (km)	11,64,765	12,331	25,995	5,493
Transformers (No.)	9,39,103	3,625	7,583	1,100

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

9.8.3 The contribution of MAHADISCOM to the distribution utilities in the State was 87.5 per cent followed by Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd. (6.1 per cent), Tata Power Co. Ltd. (3.5 per cent) and BEST (2.9 per cent) during 2023-24. The distribution losses are given in Table 9.8.

**Table 9.8 Distribution losses**

(per cent)

Distribution Company	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
MAHADISCOM	14.74	14.56	15.80	13.40
BEST	4.63	4.18	4.12	4.39
Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.	6.52	5.89	5.45	6.55 <sup>#</sup>
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	1.31	1.14	1.19	1.53

<sup>#</sup> Losses for 2024-25 as approved by MERC

<sup>+</sup> upto September

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

9.8.4 **Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme:** GoI has launched Reforms Based and Result Linked Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in 2021 to minimize the Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT & C) losses and Average Cost of Supply-Average Revenue Realised (ACS-ARR) gap. Under the scheme, 60 per cent of the project cost will be provided to distribution companies for up-gradation of the distribution infrastructure, prepaid smart metering and other supporting activities by March, 2026. The scheme is being implemented through MAHADISCOM and BEST in the State. Under the scheme, smart metering of 2.37 crore non-agricultural consumers, 4.07 lakh non-agricultural distribution transformers and 27,826 feeders through MAHADISCOM is proposed by MAHADISCOM. In order to minimise AT & C losses and reduce ACS-ARR gap, installation of 1,376 transformers and metering of 3,485 km line is completed by November, 2024.

## Regulatory measures and electricity tariffs

9.9 'The Electricity Act, 2003' has mandated the Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission (MERC) to take measures to rationalise the electricity tariff under electricity price regulation, economic management and reforms of the power sector. MERC has notified 'Multi Year Tariff Regulation, 2019' for the period from April, 2020 to March, 2025 for determining the category wise tariffs for distribution companies for each year. Average tariffs of electricity during 2024-25 are given in Table 9.9.

**Table 9.9 Average tariffs of electricity during 2024-25**

Category of user	(₹ per unit)			
	MAHADISCOM	BEST	Adani Electricity	Tata Power
<b>LT - Domestic/Residential</b>				
BPL	2.80	3.73	@	@
0-100 Units	7.15	4.29	6.14	3.28
101-300 Units	12.58	8.22	8.84	7.01
301-500 Units	16.90	11.88	10.52	13.55
Above 500 Units	18.21	13.84	11.20	15.18
<b>LT - Commercial/Non-residential</b>				
0-20 kW load	12.05	10.53	9.30	9.70
> 20 kW & ≤ 50 kW load	16.61	11.90	10.12	11.17
Above 50 kW load	18.60	12.17	10.19	11.55
<b>LT - Industry</b>				
0-20 kW load	7.95	9.14	8.59	9.02
Above 20 kW load	10.74	11.27	9.50	11.04
<b>LT - Agriculture</b>				
Metered – Pumpsets	5.08	@	@	@
Metered – Others	8.79	@	@	@
<b>LT - Street lights (Public lighting)</b>				
Grampanchayat and A, B & C class Municipal Councils	8.95	@	@	@
Municipal Corporation areas	10.80	#	#	#
<b>LT - Public services</b>				
Government educational institutions & hospitals	9.92	9.18	8.95	9.62
Others	10.70	9.34	9.25	10.84
<b>HT - Commercial</b>	15.58	10.75	9.59	12.05
<b>HT - Industry</b>	10.09	9.66	8.98	10.40
<b>HT - Railways / Metro / Monorail</b>	10.11	11.50	@	10.93
<b>HT - Public services</b>				
Government educational institutions & hospitals	12.09	9.61	8.89	11.21
Others	13.00	10.50	9.80	10.71
<b>HT - Agriculture pumps</b>	6.54	@	@	@
<b>HT - Agriculture other</b>	8.93	@	@	@

@ Average tariff not shown as no consumer or lower number of consumers

# LT Street lights is included in others of LT Public services

Source: Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission

## Renewable energy

9.10 Being one of the urbanised, populated and industrialised State, demands for energy is ever increasing in the State. To increase share of renewable energy substantially by 2030, it has become necessary to use renewable energy sources as an alternative to existing conventional sources for electricity generation. Wind, solar, hydro, biomass, biogas, sea waves, geo-thermal, etc. are clean and eco-friendly renewable energy sources. Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA) is the designated agency to co-ordinate, regulate and enforce the provisions of the 'Energy Conservation Act, 2001'.

- Total installed capacity of renewable energy in the State increased from 6,717 MW in 2014-15 to 12,355 MW in 2023-24 with CAGR of 7.0 per cent.
- Share of installed capacity of solar energy has increased from 4.9 per cent to 31.7 per cent during this period with CAGR of 31.7 per cent.

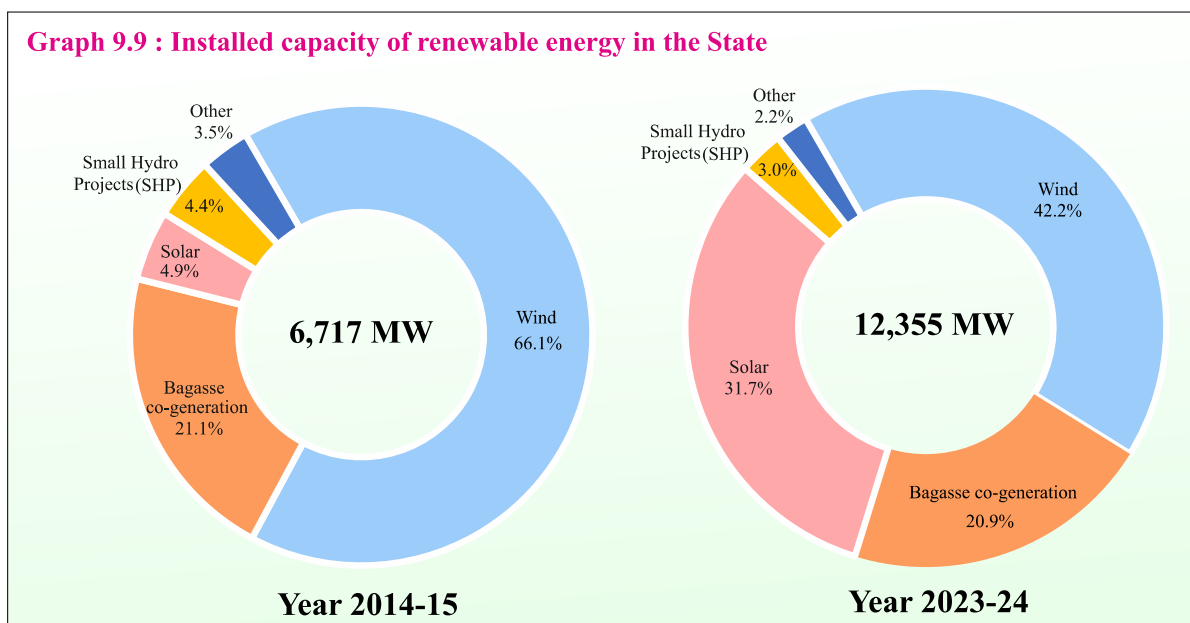
9.10.1 Share of renewable energy in total installed capacity of the State for the year 2023-24 is 32.0 per cent. The State ranks fifth in India after Rajasthan, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka in terms of installed capacity of renewable energy. Potential and installed capacity of renewable energy in the State is given in Table 9.10.

**Table 9.10 Potential and installed capacity of renewable energy in the State**

Source	Potential capacity	Installed capacity			
		As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March			31 <sup>st</sup> December,
		2022	2023	2024	2024
Wind	98,210	5,011	5,011	5,214	5,222
Bagasse co-generation	3,917	2,339	2,407	2,582	2,690
Solar	64,320	2,522	3,429	3,915	5,102
Small Hydro Projects (SHP)#	786	370	370	370	370
Biomass	2,630	215	215	215	215
Industrial waste		42	42	42	42
Urban solid waste	898	3	3	17	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,70,761</b>	<b>10,502</b>	<b>11,476</b>	<b>12,355</b>	<b>13,658</b>

Source: MEDA

# projects (less than 25 MW capacity) installed by Irrigation Department, GoM



**9.11 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).

9.11.1 Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) is a market based instrument to promote renewable energy and to address the mismatch between available renewable energy sources and the requirement of the obligated entities to meet their RPO. MEDA is the State agency for RPO, its compliance and implementation of REC framework. As per 'RPO-REC Regulation-2019' of MERC, obligated entity had to purchase minimum 10.5 per cent solar and 11.5 per cent other renewable energy during 2023-24 out of the total conventional consumption by them. RPO achievements are given in Table 9.11.

**Table 9.11 RPO achievements**

Distribution Company	(per cent)					
	Solar Energy			Other Renewable Energy		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24*	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24*
<b>RPO</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>11.5</b>
MAHADISCOM	5.3	7.2	7.3	9.0	8.6	7.0
BEST	6.0	1.8	1.1	14.6	0.1	0.0
Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.	5.3	14.1	17.3	3.2	11.5	13.3
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	8.8	17.3	18.3	7.9	7.5	11.2

Source: Maharashtra Energy Development Authority

\* Provisional

## Policies regarding renewable energy

9.12 The State government has implemented several policies to promote renewable energy as part of its commitment to sustainable energy and reducing carbon emissions. Some of the policies are as below:

- **Unconventional Energy Generation Policy, 2020** - The state has adopted a policy for electricity generation from new and renewable energy sources, covering both transmission-linked and non-transmission projects. The goal of the policy is to establish environment friendly electricity generation projects with a capacity of 17,360 MW.
- **Maharashtra Green Hydrogen Policy, 2023** - The Green Hydrogen Policy aims to create a production capacity of at least 500 kilotonnes of green hydrogen per year in the State by 2030 and make the State a leader in green hydrogen and its related products, promote decarbonisation in industries, increase energy security and promote exports in the green hydrogen sector.

## Schemes for energisation

9.13 In all 48.69 lakh agricultural pumps were energised in the State upto 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024. During 2024-25, upto November in all 1,12,860 agriculture pumps were energised. Various schemes are being implemented in the state regarding energisation in agriculture sector and domestic electrifications. Details of various schemes are given in Table 9.12.



**Table 9.12 Details of various schemes for energisation**

(Since inception upto December, 2024)

Scheme	Objective of the Scheme	Scheme inception	Particulars	Achievement
<b>Schemes for energisation in agriculture sector</b>				
<i>Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthan Mahabhiyan (PM KUSUM)</i>	Installation of grid connected solar power plants & solar agricultural pump and non-grid solar agricultural pumps in the State	July, 2019	No. of solar pumps installed	1,34,319
<i>Mukhyamantri Saur Krishi Vahini Yojana</i>	Provide electricity to farmers during day time by installing solar projects in decentralized manner at or nearby MAHADISCOM's sub-station	June, 2017	Installed capacity of solar energy (Megawatt)	548 <sup>#</sup>
High Voltage Distribution System Scheme	Provide connections to agriculture pumps that have paid the necessary fees and pending for connection as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2018	May, 2018	No. of connections provided	1,38,830 <sup>#</sup>
<b>Domestic electrification schemes</b>				
<i>Pradhan Mantri Surya ghar muft bijli yojana</i>	Provide electricity to one crore households by installation of rooftop solar panels upto 3KW with subsidy	February, 2024	Installed capacity (Megawatt)	69,690
Rooftop Solar Programme	Installation of rooftop solar system for consumers in all sectors	February, 2016	Installed capacity of rooftop solar system (Megawatt)	2,028 <sup>#</sup>
<b>Schemes under Unconventional Energy Generation Policy, 2020</b>				
Decentralized Micro Grid Project	To establish decentralised micro grid project for providing sustainable and uninterrupted electricity supply through solar or other renewable energy to households in villages/ padas of remote areas that cannot be electrified by conventional means	December, 2020	Installed capacity of decentralised micro grid project (Kilowatt)	91.2
Solar based cold storage	Establishment of 800 solar energy based cold storage of capacity 4 kw each per year for storage of agriculture produce	December, 2020	No. of cold storage established	22
Rural Electrification Programme	Electrify households with solar lamps and fan in remote villages which are not electrified through conventional energy sources by government and areas where MAHADISCOM is unable to electrify the house in next five years	December, 2020	No. of household electrified (Target to electrify 10,000 Households each year)	7,977

Source: MAHADISCOM, Maharashtra Energy Development Authority

# upto March, 2024

9.13.1 **Continuous Electricity Scheme:** GoM has introduced Continuous electricity scheme in March, 2024 for immediate replacement of over 15 year old and faulty transformers to provide uninterrupted and quality electricity supply to consumers.

9.13.2 **Mukhyamantri baliraja mofat vij yojana 2024:** GoM has introduced the *Mukhyamantri baliraja mofat vij yojana - 2024* to provide free electricity to agricultural pump users up to 7.5 HP. The scheme is being implemented for a period of five years, from April, 2024 to March, 2029.

9.13.3 **Mukhyamantri Saur Krishi Vahini Yojana 2.0:** GoM has launched *Mukhyamantri Saur Krishi Vahini Yojana 2.0* to make the *Mukhyamantri Saur Krishi Vahini Yojana* more efficient and streamlined, solarise atleast 30 per cent of agriculture channel in the State by 2025 and create at least 7,000 MW of solar power capacity to provide uninterrupted and sustainable electricity supply to farmers during the day.



9.13.4 **Various measures for renewable energy:** The information of various measures for renewable energy are given in Table 9.13.

**Table 9.13 Information of various measures to promote renewable energy**

Particulars	Upto 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2024	Estimated energy saving potential	Estimated CO <sub>2</sub> reduction per year
	(no.)	(MU)	(MT)
<b>Measures of renewable energy</b>			
a) Energy audit	2,184	88.83	NA
b) Walk through energy audit	4,031	8.50	NA
c) Demo projects of energy conservation in government/semi-government office buildings	132	14.48	11,874.05
d) Installation of energy conservation devices in municipal corporations/councils	40	2.43	1,992.61
<b>Schemes under Bureau of energy efficiency</b>			
a) Model energy efficient village campaign	33	1.42	1,165.46
b) Implementation of energy efficient activities in government schools	464	2.29	1,876.59
c) Demo projects in government/semi-government hospitals	41	0.31	273.34
d) Demo projects in municipal councils	20	1.49	1,229.06
e) Demo projects in government buildings	22	0.90	741.82
f) Energy clubs	533	NA	NA
Wind monitoring stations	414	NA	NA
Solar power plants in government buildings	2,120	52.80	44,703.00
Briquetting projects	209	NA	NA
Exhibitions	355	NA	NA

Source: Maharashtra Energy Development Authority

NA Not Applicable

## Other forms of energy

### Petroleum and Natural Gas

9.14 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 9.14.

**Table 9.14 Information of PNG connections and CNG stations**

Particulars	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
CNG Stations (number)	571	4,433	741	5,666	964	6,861
CNG Sales ('000MT)	811.7	3,968.0	1,022.3	5,102.7	1,130.1	5,661.1
PNG Connections ('000)	2,332.6	9,350.7	2,846.1	11,083.6	3,623.5	12,982.6
Domestic	2,327.4	9,302.6	2,840.6	11,029.2	3,617.6	12,922.5
Industrial	0.5	13.2	0.9	16.6	1.0	18.8
Commercial	4.7	34.9	4.7	37.8	4.9	41.4

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, GoI

## Consumption of Petroleum products

9.15 The State ranks second (9.4 per cent) in consumption of petroleum products in India, after Gujarat (10.5 per cent). Consumption of major petroleum products are given in Table 9.15.

**Table 9.15 Consumption of major petroleum products**

Petroleum products	('000 MT)			
	2022-23		2023-24*	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
Naphtha	328	12,127	377	13,864
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	3,364	28,504	3,426	29,650
Motor Spirit/Gasoline (MS)	3,815	34,976	4,068	37,219
Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO)	6	490	4	479
Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF)	1,125	7,378	1,468	8,247
High Speed Diesel (HSD)	9,291	85,900	9,931	89,653
Light Diesel Oil (LDO)	107	726	122	783
Furnace Oil (FO)	667	6,185	546	5,645
Hot Heavy Stock (HHS)/ Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (LSHS)	154	773	187	873
Lubricants/Grease	450	3,737	487	4,076
Bitumen	586	8,041	617	8,838
Others	1,059	34,185	802	33,943
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,951</b>	<b>2,23,022</b>	<b>22,035</b>	<b>2,33,270</b>

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, GoI

\* Provisional

9.15.1 Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO) / Light Diesel Oil (LDO) dealers and SKO/ LDO retail outlets are given in Table 9.16.

**Table 9.16 SKO/LDO dealers and SKO/LDO retail outlets**

Particulars	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
SKO/LDO Dealers (number)	752	6,436	786	6,414	786	6,344
SKO/ LDO Retail Outlets (number)	7,667	83,027	8,045	86,855	8,358	90,084
PDS SKO allocation ('000 MT)	22	1,388	13	968	6	756
PDS SKO upliftment of allocation ('000 MT)	12	1,292	3	308	1	298

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, GoI

9.15.2 Details of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) consumers and distributors are given in Table 9.17.

**Table 9.17 Details of LPG consumers and distributors**

Particulars	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
LPG Active Domestic Consumers (lakh)	299	3,053	304	3,140	311	3,242
LPG Distributors (no.)	2,219	25,269	2,231	25,386	2,237	25,481
Auto LPG Dispensing stations (no.)	83	716	59	640	27	468
Bottling Plants (no.)	20	199	22	208	22	210
Bottling capacity (Thousand Metric Tonne per annum)	2,370	21,573	2,610	22,225	2,670	22,843

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, GoI

9.16 **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. Upto December, 2024 in all 52.2 lakh LPG connections have been provided in the State out of which 44.1 lakh LPG connections have been provided under this scheme. GoI has launched *Ujjwala 2.0* on 10<sup>th</sup> August, 2021. The scheme aims to provide deposit-free LPG connections to low-income families who could not be covered under the earlier phase of PMUY. Under *Ujjwala 2.0*, along with a deposit free LPG connection, first refill and hotplate is provided free of cost to the beneficiaries. Under *Ujjwala 2.0*, upto December, 2024 in all about eight lakh LPG connections have been provided in the State.

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

9.17 An accessible and affordable transport and communication system is essential for seamless connectivity & sustainable economic growth. The transport system comprises of roads, railways, waterways and airways, whereas communication system consists major connectivity through postal services, telephones, cellphones, internet services, etc. Innovations and inventions in the field of transport and communication lead to better service delivery and wider market accessibility in the State.

### Surface transport

9.18 **Road network:** The road network consists of highways, district roads, village roads and internal city roads. The total road length maintained by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI), Public Works Department (PWD) and Zilla Parishad (ZP) (excluding road length maintained by other agencies) at the end of March, 2024 was 3.28 lakh km. Road length by type of roads in the State maintained by NHAI, PWD and ZP is given in Table 9.18 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 9.18 Road length by type of roads in the State (maintained by NHAI, PWD and ZP)**

(As on 31<sup>st</sup> March)

Year	Road length (km)						Total
	National highways	Major state highways	State highways	Major district roads	Other district roads	Village roads	
2020-21	18,089	2,900	29,388	68,350	46,408	1,57,980	3,23,115
2021-22	18,366	2,622	29,265	68,535	45,371	1,59,714	3,23,873
2022-23	18,366	2,716	30,465	71,574	43,229	1,59,139	3,25,489
2023-24*	18,366	2,692	30,922	74,178	43,229 <sup>#</sup>	1,59,139 <sup>#</sup>	3,28,526

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding

# Road length upto March 2023

\* Provisional

Source: Public Works Department, GoM

9.18.1 Road length maintained by forest department at the end of March, 2024 was 15,760.68 km.

9.19 **Central Road Fund Scheme:** GoI is implementing Central Road Fund (CRF) scheme since 2001-02 for the development & maintenance of national highways, state roads (roads of interstate connectivity & economic importance), rural roads and construction of roads either under or over the railways by means of a bridge & erect suitable safety works at unmanned rail-road level crossings. A total of 1,562 works are sanctioned under CRF scheme in the State and upto March, 2024 about 75 per cent work is completed.

9.20 **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana:** The objective of *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* (PMGSY), launched by GoI in 2000, was to provide all-weather road connectivity to the unconnected habitations in the rural areas with a population of 500 & above (250 & above for tribal areas). The objective of PMGSY-II, started in 2013 was to upgrade existing selected rural roads based on their economic potential and their role in facilitating the growth of rural market centres. The objective of PMGSY- III, started in 2019 is to upgrade roads connecting secondary schools, health centres and market committee centres. Under PMGSY in all 1,822 habitations were connected upto December, 2024. Road length constructed and upgraded under PMGSY is given in Table 9.19.

**Table 9.19 Road length constructed and upgraded under PMGSY**

(Upto December, 2024)

Phase	Road length sanctioned (km)	Road length completed (km)	Expenditure (₹ Crore)
I	24,210.87	24,167.80	7,241.21
II	2,585.91	2,585.91	1,437.32
III	6,459.03	3,012.42	2,651.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,255.81</b>	<b>29,766.13</b>	<b>11,329.74</b>

Source: Rural Development Department, GoM

9.21 **Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana:** This scheme is being implemented in the State since 2015-16 for connecting unconnected habitations and upgrading existing rural roads which are not covered under PMGSY. For upgrading other district roads & rural roads *Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* phase-2 is being implemented since 2021-22 in the State. Road length constructed and upgraded under *Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* is given in Table 9.20.

**Table 9.20 Road length constructed and upgraded under Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana**

(Upto December, 2024)

Phase	Road length sanctioned (km)	Road length completed (km)	Expenditure (₹ Crore)
I	30,922	29,520	20,180.00
II	9,995	1,120	1,833.00

Source: Rural Development Department, GoM

9.22 **Bharatmala Pariyojana:** This 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 40 projects, worth ₹ 46,752 crore, are under implementation in the State. *Sant Tukaram Palkhi Marg*, *Sant Dnyaneshwar Palkhi Marg*, *Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway* are included in this programme.

9.23 **Projects of Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation (MSRDC):** This corporation is established for development of roads & allied infrastructure in the State mainly through private participation and deals with road projects, flyover projects, toll collection rights, etc. Most of the project undertaken by MSRDC are on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis. Status of ongoing projects of MSRDC are given in Table 9.21.

**Table 9.21 Status of ongoing projects of MSRDC**

(Upto December, 2024)

Name of project	Estimated project cost (₹ Crore)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Expected year of completion
Versova- Bandra sea link project	18,120.96	3,602.55	2028-29
Mumbai - Pune Expressway Augmentation	7,155.00	7,560.44	2024-25
<i>Hindu Hruday Samrat Balasaheb Thackeray Maharashtra Samruddhi Mahamarg</i>	63,264.00	64,755.00	2024-25
Pune ring road	42,277.70	6,242.63	2026-27
Thane creek bridge – Phase III	775.58	724.00	2024-25
Virar - Alibaug Multimodal transport lane	66,253.25	3,438.19	2026-27
Revas - Reddy coastal road	27,290.00	447.73	2026-27
Kokan Greenfield Expressway	71,298.00	16.39	2028-29
Jalna - Nanded Expressway	24,702.92	958.55	2026-27
Nagpur-Gondia access controlled super communication Expressway	21,670.03	28.94	2027-28
Bhandara- Gadchiroli access controlled super communication Expressway	12,586.62	76.08	2027-28
Nagpur- Chandrapur access controlled super communication Expressway	21,702.33	0.63	2027-28
Pune Nashik Industrial Corridor	-	1.72	NA
Pune to Aurangabad Greenfield Expressway	-	3.44	NA
Nagpur- Goa Maharashtra Shaktipeeth Expressway	-	43.86	NA

Source: Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation

NA Not Available

9.23.1 **Hindu Hrudaysamrat Balasaheb Thackeray Maharashtra Samruddhi Mahamarg:** An eight lane expressway (701 km long and 120 m wide) connecting Mumbai to Nagpur, passes through 10 districts, 26 talukas and 392 villages thereby connecting 24 districts. Development of 24 *Krusha Samruddhi Kendra* is proposed at the crossing points of state and national highways. This corridor connects industrial places (Butibori, Wardha, Amravati, Jalna, Chikalthana, Shendra, Waluj and Sinnar), tourist & pilgrimage places (Sewagram, Karanja (Lad), Lonar, Sindkhedraja, Ellora and Shirdi). Upto December, 2024 about 99 per cent work is completed and expenditure incurred is ₹ 64,755 crore. Out of total road length Nagpur to Igatpuri (about 625 km) is opened to traffic. Remaining road length about 76 km will be expected by February, 2025.

9.24 **Projects of Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority:** Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR) comprises of entire area of Mumbai City, Mumbai Suburban and parts of Thane, Raigad & Palghar districts. MMR covers 6,328 sq km area under nine Municipal Corporations, nine Municipal Councils, one Nagar Panchayat, 44 Census Towns & about 1,425 villages. Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) has undertaken various infrastructure projects in MMR. Status of on-going transport projects by MMRDA is given in Table 9.22.

**Table 9.22 Status of on-going transport projects by MMRDA**

(As on 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2024)

Name of project	Commence- ment year	Cost of project (₹ Crore)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Expected year of completion	Current status
<b>EXTENDED MUIP:</b>					
Phase - I, II & III: Roads, Flyovers	2007	10,793.42 <sup>S</sup>	7,631.79	-	Work in progress
Outer Area Road Development Scheme	2014	1,730.00	1,101.13	2025	Work in progress
Santacruz – Chembur Link Road (SCLR) Kurla to Vakola Phase I	2016	669.53	704.95	2025	95 per cent work completed
Bharat Diamond Bourse to Vakola Junction Phase II (under extension of SCLR)	2017	196.00	261.41	2025	95 per cent work completed
Constructions of Flyover at Kalanagar Junction, Bandra (East) Mumbai	2017	103.73	103.08	2024	The project consists of three arms (B, C and D). Arm B and C opened for traffic and arm D is completed
Traffic improvement of Chheda Nagar Junction Ghatkopar (East) on Eastern Express Highway	2018	223.85	246.04	2024	96 per cent work completed
Construction of 6 Lane Tunnel from Tikujiniwadi in Thane City to Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Borivali	2023	16,600.40	2,396.00	2028	work in progress
Sewri – Worli elevated connector project	2021	1,051.86	1,145.22	2026	58 per cent work completed
Versova -Virar Sea link project	-	63,426.00	24.55	-	DPR work in process
Construction of underground road tunnel including approaches connecting from Orange gate Eastern freeway to Marine drive at Mumbai	2024	8,742.00	16.76	2028	work in progress

MUIP Mumbai Urban Authority Infrastructure Project \$ Cost of projects includes other work DPR Detailed Project Report  
Source: Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority

**9.25 Mumbai Coastal Road Project (South):** The Mumbai Coastal Road of length 10.58 km from Princess Street flyover to Worli end of Bandra Worli Sea Link with three interchanges, by Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai is in progress. The total estimated cost of the project is ₹ 13,983.83 crore. Upto January, 2025, about 95 per cent work is completed and expenditure of ₹ 12,212 crore was incurred. The southbound traffic lane from Bandra Worli Sea Link to Princess street flyover and the northbound traffic lane from Marine Drive to Bandra Worli Sea Link is opened to traffic from January, 2025.

## Public passenger road transport facility

**9.26 Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC):** This corporation provides passenger services within the State and adjoining states. Percentage of villages covered and population served by MSRTC bus service is given in Table 9.23 and the transport statistics is given in Table 9.24.

**Table 9.23 Percentage of villages covered and population served by MSRTC bus service**

Access to bus service	Percentage of villages covered		Percentage of population served	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24
Direct	77.4	77.4	92.4	92.3
Upto 3 km	14.7	14.8	5.3	5.4
Between 3 to 5 km	4.5	4.5	1.4	1.3
Beyond 5 km	3.4	3.3	1.0	1.0

Source: Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

**Table 9.24 Transport statistics of MSRTC**

Item	Unit	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
Total vehicles in possession	Number	15,618	15,760	15,560
Average no. of buses on road per day	Number	13,316	14,160	14,416
Total employees (As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March)	Number	89,283	87,639	88,545
Average effective km operated per day	Lakh	45.54	49.54	51.01
Average no. of passengers carried per day	Lakh	43.78	55.49	58.69
Vehicle productivity	Km	291.58	314.34	327.84
Crew productivity	Km	218.21	219.94	223.00
Bus Staff ratio (on road vehicles)	-	6.70	6.24	6.14
Average seating capacity	Number	42.70	42.71	42.86
Load factor (excluding value of concessions)	Per cent	49.4	46.7	45.8
Load factor (including value of concessions)	Per cent	67.7	83.7	84.3

Source: Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

+ upto December

9.26.1 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 9.25.

**Table 9.25 Transport statistics of fairs & casual contracts of MSRTC**

Particulars	Fairs		Casual contracts					
	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	2023-24			2024-25 <sup>+</sup>		
			Conces- sional	Non- Conces- sional	All	Conces- sional	Non- conces- sional	All
Effective km (lakh)	189.49	154.13	146.76	134.51	281.27	62.21	169.75	231.96
Income earned (₹ crore)	90.74	79.94	43.35	79.18	122.53	18.33	130.74	149.07

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding

+ upto December

Source: Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation



9.26.2 Various types of concessions in bus fares are provided to students, women, senior citizens (above 65 years of age), cancer patients, freedom fighters, etc. by MSRTC and amount of concession is reimbursed by GoM. During 2023-24, amount of concessions given was ₹ 4,137.62 crore. The number of accidents and compensation paid by MSRTC is given in Table 9.26.

**Table 9.26 Number of accidents and compensation paid by MSRTC**

Particulars	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
Accidents (no.)	3,014	3,381	2,704
Persons died (no.)	343	421	354
Persons injured (no.)	3,584	2,818	3,465
Rate of accidents per lakh km	0.18	0.19	0.19
On the spot payment (₹ crore)	0.81	1.76 <sup>@</sup>	-
Final compensation (₹ crore)	87.71	85.22 <sup>@</sup>	-

@ Unaudited

+ upto December

Source: Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

9.26.3 **Mahila Sanman Yojana:** This scheme is being implemented by GoM since March, 2023 for women passengers travelling by buses of MSRTC within the State. Under this scheme 50 per cent concession in bus fare (excluding city transport) is given to women passengers. Since inception upto December, 2024, MSRTC received reimbursement amount of ₹ 3,110.21 crore under this scheme.

9.26.4 **Freight transport by MSRTC:** MSRTC has commenced goods transport service from May, 2020 and made available 1,130 buses for goods transportation. At the end of March, 2024, about 19.08 Lakh MT and during 2024-25, upto December about 0.75 Lakh MT goods were transported by MSRTC.

9.27 **City public passenger road transport:** MSRTC provides local passenger transport facility in Ratnagiri city & Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad city Municipal Corporation where as *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 13 cities respective Municipal Corporations/ Councils provide transport facilities. City public passenger road transport statistics is given in Table 9.27.

**Table 9.27 City public passenger road transport statistics**

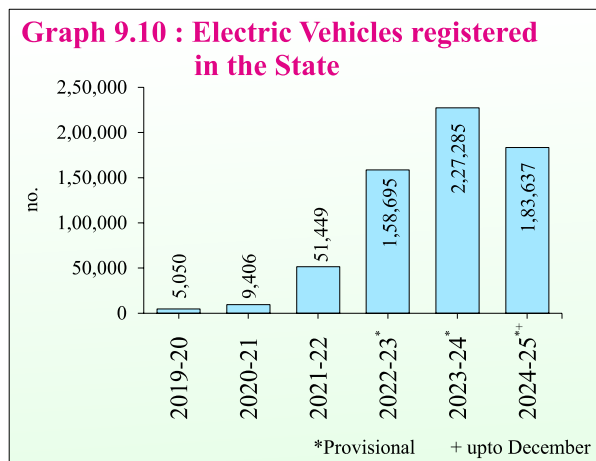
Transport service provider	(As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March)					
	Average no. of vehicles on road per day		Average no. of passengers carried per day (Lakh)		Average effective km operated per day (Lakh)	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
MSRTC (City operations)	85	74	0.26	0.31	0.11	0.13
BEST	3,257	2,902	29.17	29.36	5.14	4.68
Pune Mahanagar Parivahan Mahamandal Ltd	1,603	1,658	11.20	12.07	3.51	3.39
Navi Mumbai Municipal Transport	362	354	2.08	2.01	0.81	0.79
Nagpur Municipal Transport	324	367	1.14	1.16	0.63	0.75
Thane Municipal Transport	267	308	2.42	1.84	0.44	0.49
Vasai-Virar Municipal Transport	92	100	0.46	0.55	0.14	0.15
Kolhapur Municipal Transport	64	62	0.48	0.36	0.15	0.14
Solapur Municipal Transport	15	21	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01
Kalyan-Dombivli Municipal Transport	58	63	0.36	0.41	0.10	0.11
Mira-Bhayander Municipal Transport	67	75	0.70	0.83	0.15	0.15
Amravati Municipal Transport	17	12	0.18	0.13	0.02	0.01
Khopoli Municipal Transport	4	5	0.02	0.02	Neg	0.01
Latur Municipal Transport	18	16	0.15	0.12	0.03	0.03
Ahilyanagar Municipal Transport	15	15	0.08	0.07	0.03	0.03
Nashik Municipal Transport	240	244	0.75	0.66	0.53	0.45

Neg Negligible

Source: Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation, BEST, Pune Mahanagar Parivahan Mahamandal Ltd. & respective Municipal Corporations/ Council

## Motor vehicles

9.28 The total number of motor vehicles on road in the State as on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2025 is 4.88 crore showing an increase of about 5.9 per cent over the previous year. Total number of Battery Electric Vehicles (BEVs) registered in the State upto December, 2024 was 6,44,779. The number of vehicles per km road length (roads maintained by NHAI, PWD and ZP) in the State was 149 as on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2025. Number of motor vehicles in the State is given in Table 9.28 and its time series is given in Annexure 9.4.



**Table 9.28 Number of motor vehicles in the State**

Category of vehicles	As on 1 <sup>st</sup> January					
	Maharashtra			Brihanmumbai		
	2024*	2025*	Per cent change	2024*	2025*	Per cent change
Two wheelers (motorcycles, scooters & mopeds)	33,323.53	35,442.95	6.4	2,800.36	2,998.31	7.1
Auto rickshaws	1,163.02	1,222.84	5.1	241.56	248.71	3.0
LMV (cars, jeeps, station wagons & taxis)	7,100.71	7,650.06	7.7	1,525.58	1,632.62	7.0
Buses <sup>S</sup>	174.31	184.78	6.0	22.66	24.49	8.0
Goods vehicles <sup>SS</sup>	2,265.20	2,414.34	6.6	128.71	141.60	10.0
Tractors	1,161.21	1,247.62	7.4	0.42	0.68	62.2
Trailers	483.84	498.85	3.1	0.33	0.40	18.6
Ambulances	22.51	24.42	8.5	2.25	2.48	10.1
Others	119.80	139.21	16.2	7.55	9.18	21.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,814.12</b>	<b>48,825.07</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>4,729.42</b>	<b>5,058.47</b>	<b>7.0</b>

LMV Light Motor Vehicles

\* Provisional

<sup>S</sup> includes stage carriages, contract carriages, school buses & Public Service Vehicles <sup>SS</sup> includes articulated/multi-axial vehicles, trucks & lorries, tankers, delivery vans (3 & 4 wheelers), etc.

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding

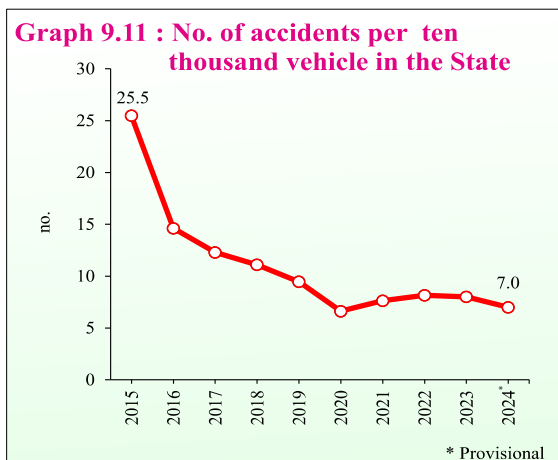
Source: Office of the Transport Commissioner, GoM

9.28.1 The driving licenses and registration certificates are issued online in the form of smart card through *SARATHI* & *VAHAN* application respectively. Upto December, 2024 the number of valid motor driving licenses in the State was 428.20 lakh, showing an increase of 2.2 per cent over the previous year. The number of learning licenses issued in the State during 2024-25, upto December was 26.59 lakh.

## Road Safety

9.29 The number of accidents per ten thousand vehicles in the year 2024 was seven in the State. Plays and lectures based on theme of road safety are organised every year in the State for public awareness. Road safety week in the month of January is celebrated in the State to promote road safety measures. Road accident statistics in the State is given in Table 9.29.



**Graph 9.11 : No. of accidents per ten thousand vehicle in the State****Table 9.29 Road accident statistics in the State**

(no.)			
Year	Accidents	Persons died	Persons injured
2022	33,383	15,224	27,239
2023	35,243	15,366	29,764
2024*	36,084	15,335	30,730

\* Provisional

Source: Office of the Additional Director General (Traffic), Home Department, GoM

9.29.1 To automate the traffic rule's enforcement, the One State One eChallan System (OSOC) is being implemented. Since inception (January, 2019) about 6,300 eChallan devices and about 96 interceptor vehicles deployed across the State to take necessary actions against the drivers who violate the traffic rules. eChallan statistics is given in table 9.30.

**Table 9.30 eChallan statistics**

Year	Total		Paid		Unpaid		Non compoundable cases (lakh)
	Challan (lakh)	Amount (₹ Crore)	Challan (lakh)	Amount (₹ Crore)	Challan (lakh)	Amount (₹ Crore)	
2022	159.06	1,216.07	66.75	503.75	89.14	712.32	3.17
2023	164.78	1,265.54	61.82	440.61	97.35	824.93	5.61
2024	169.06	1,533.97	40.07	299.09	127.15	1,234.89	1.85

Source : Office of the Additional Director General (Traffic), Home Department, GoM

## Railway

9.30 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 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 was 6,310.94 km, which is 9.1 per cent of the total railway route length of India (69,180.79 km). The status of on-going works of central railway in the State is given in Table 9.31.

**Table 9.31 Status of on-going central railway works**(As on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2024)

Name of the route	Route length (km)	Total project cost (₹ Crore)	Physical progress (per cent)
Pune-Miraj-Londha (doubling)	280 <sup>#</sup>	4,872.53	84
Wardha-Nanded via Yavatmal-Pusad (New line)	284	3,445.48	47
Itarsi-Nagpur 3 <sup>rd</sup> line	279	2,449.91	42
Ahmednagar-Narayandoh -Beed-Parli Vajjnath (New line)	261	4,944.99	90
Daund-Manmad (doubling)	248	2,081.27	87
Manmad- Jalgaon 3 <sup>rd</sup> line	160	1,552.24	75
Wardha-Ballarshah 3 <sup>rd</sup> line	132	1,384.72	67
Wardha-Nagpur 3 <sup>rd</sup> line	76	540.02	72
Wardha-Nagpur 4 <sup>th</sup> line	79	637.95	70
Kalyan-Kasara 3 <sup>rd</sup> line	67	1,432.61	50
Baramati-Lonand via Phaltan	64	1,843.90	50 <sup>\$</sup>
Dhule (Borvahir)-Dhule -Nardana	51	1,170.83	5
Solapur-Tuljapur-Osmanabad	84	3,295.74	5
Indore-Manmad via Malegaon	368	16,320.53	work in progress
Pune-Nashik	265	2,425.00	DPR prepared

# Excluding South Western Railway route DPR Detailed Project Report

\$ Phaltan to Lonand route commissioned

Source: Central Railway

9.30.1 During 2022-23 & 2023-24 cargo traffic handled by central railway was 760.53 lakh MT and 833.96 lakh MT respectively.

9.31 **Mumbai Suburban Railway:** This is the major mode of public transport in MMR. Two zonal railways, viz. western railway and central railway operate Mumbai suburban railway system. The Harbour line and Trans Harbour line are parts of the central railway. During 2023-24, everyday both suburban railways fleet of 233 local trains (12 AC local trains) were utilised to run 3,092 train services including 162 AC services, carrying on an average 73.8 lakh passengers per day.

9.31.1 Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd. (MRVC) implements rail component of Mumbai Urban Transport Projects (MUTP). The status of on-going projects of MUTP II, III & III A is given in Table 9.32.

**Table 9.32 Status of on-going projects of MUTP II, III & III A**

(As on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2024)

Name of project	Length of corridor (route kilometer)	Estimated cost (₹ Crore)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Expected year of completion	Physical Progress (Per cent)
<b>MUTP II</b>					
Mumbai Central - Borivali (additional 6 <sup>th</sup> line)	29.63	918.53	872.88	March, 2027	70
CSMT-Kurla (additional 5 <sup>th</sup> & 6 <sup>th</sup> line)	15.39	1,367.00	584.16	December, 2026	28
<b>MUTP III</b>					
New suburban corridor between Panvel-Karjat	29.60	2,782.00	1,916.15	December, 2025	68
New suburban corridor link between Airoli- Kalwa (elevated)	3.30	476.00	233.14	-	45
Quadrupling of Virar-Dahanu road	64.00	3,578.00	1,305.31	December, 2026	30
Trespass Control on Mid-section on central railway & western railway	-	551.00	510.43	March, 2025	88
<b>MUTP III A</b>					
Kalyan-Badlapur (3 <sup>rd</sup> & 4 <sup>th</sup> line)	14.05	1,510.00	415.60	December, 2026	25
Borivali-Virar (5 <sup>th</sup> & 6 <sup>th</sup> line)	26.00	2,184.00	140.73	December, 2027	10
Kalyan -Asangaon (4 <sup>th</sup> line)	32.22	1,759.00	133.61	December, 2025	4
Extension of Harbour Line between Goregaon- Borivali	7.08	825.58	2.11	December, 2027	work in progress

Source: Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation

CSMT Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus

9.31.2 Apart from announcements 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 9.33.

**Table 9.33 Number of accidental deaths and persons injured on Mumbai suburban railway route**

Cause of accident	2022		2023		2024	
	Deaths	Injured	Deaths	Injured	Deaths	Injured
Crossing railway Line	1,118	201	1,277	241	1,151	234
Fall in gap	3	4	10	1	14	10
Fall down from train	700	1,026	590	1,241	570	1,329
Hitting railway poles	12	31	4	47	6	38
Other <sup>s</sup>	674	893	709	911	727	1,086
<b>All</b>	<b>2,507</b>	<b>2,155</b>	<b>2,590</b>	<b>2,441</b>	<b>2,468</b>	<b>2,697</b>

<sup>s</sup> Includes electric shock, suicide, natural deaths, cases referred for forensic analysis, etc.

Source: Mumbai Railway Police Commissionerate, GoM

## Metro Rail Projects

9.32 Metro Rail Project is designed to reduce traffic congestion on road and alternate to existing public transport in urban region. Metro rail projects are undertaken in Mumbai, Navi Mumbai, Pune & Nagpur cities to have a safe, reliable, efficient, affordable, commuter friendly and environmentally sustainable rapid public transport system. Details of operational metro rail in the State is given in table 9.34.

**Table 9.34 Details of operational metro rail in the State**

Name of metro rail	Route	Metro rail commissioned year	Length (km)	Average no. of passengers per day (lakh)
Mumbai Metro Rail	1 Varsova to Ghatkoper	June, 2014	11.40	5.00
	2A Dahisar to D.N. nagar	January, 2023	18.6	
	7 Andheri (E) to Dahisar (E)	January, 2023	16.5	
Navi Mumbai Metro line 1	CBD Belapur to Pendhar	November, 2023	11.10	0.14
Nagpur Metro rail phase 1	North-South corridor - Khapri to Automotive square (orange line)	December, 2022	20.54	0.90
	East-West corridor - Lokmanya Nagar to Prajapati Nagar (aqua line)	December, 2022	19.48	
Pune Metro Rail	Corridor I-Pimpri Chinchwad to Swargate (Purple line)	September, 2024	17.53	1.20
	Corridor II-Vanaz to Ramwadi (Aqua line)	March, 2024	15.75	

Source: MMRDA, Maharashtra Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Mumbai Metro One Private Limited

9.32.1 **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 9.35.

**Table 9.35 Status of on-going metro rail projects in MMR**

Metro Line	Name of project	Commencement year	Cost of Project (₹ Crore)	Expenditure incurred <sup>+</sup> (₹ Crore)	Expected year of completion	Status <sup>+</sup>
2B	D.N. Nagar -Mandale (23.6 km)	2018	10,986	5,725.29	June, 2026	78 per cent of civil works completed
3	Colaba-Bandra-SEEPZ (33.5 km)	2016	37,276	30,585.10	2024-25	94 per cent civil works completed (Phase 1-Aarey to BKC opened for traffic)
4	Wadala-Ghatkopar-Thane - Kasarwadavli (32 km)	2018	14,549	3,772.93	April, 2027	75 per cent civil works completed
4A	Kasarwadavli - Gaimukh (2.7 km)	2019	949	497.31	December, 2025	86 per cent civil works completed
5	Thane-Bhiwandi-Kalyan (23.5 km)	2019	8,417	1,340.25	June, 2029	94 per cent civil works completed for Phase-I (Thane-Bhiwandi)
6	Swami Samarth Nagar-Vikhroli (14.5 km)	2018	6,716	2,133.17	December, 2026	77 per cent civil works completed
9	Dahisar (E) – Mira Bhayandar and Andheri - CSMIA (13.5 km)	2019	6,607	2,270.04	December, 2026	65 per cent civil works completed
10	Gaimukh-Shivaji chowk (Mira Road)	-	4,476	5.13	December, 2027	work in Progress
11	Wadala-CSMT	-	8,739	-	-	DPR work in process
12	Kalyan- Taloja	-	5,865	167.46	December, 2027	3 per cent civil works completed

CSMIA *Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj* International Airport DPR Detailed Project Report + upto November, 2024  
*Source:* Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority, Mumbai Metro Rail Corporation Limited

**9.32.2 Nagpur metro rail project:** Nagpur Metro rail project Phase II is sanctioned by GoI in December, 2022 consisting of an extension of two operational corridors of Phase-I. This project consists of 32 stations covering length of 43.80 km. The cost of project is ₹ 6,708 crore and work of this project is in progress.

**9.32.3 Pune metro rail project:** Northern extension corridor Pimpri Chinchwad to Nigdi (4.41 km elevated) of Pune Metro Rail Project is sanctioned by GoI in October, 2023 with project cost of ₹ 910.18 crore. Upto December, 2024 about 8 per cent work is completed. Southern extension corridor from Swargate to Katraj (5.46 km underground) is sanctioned by GoI in September, 2024 with project cost of ₹ 2,954.53 crore and work of this project is in progress.

## Mumbai Ahmedabad High Speed Rail Project

9.33 Mumbai Ahmedabad High Speed Rail project has been sanctioned by GoI in December, 2015 with estimated project cost of ₹ 1.08 lakh crore. Under this project work of following three packages is in progress.

- Construction of underground high speed rail station at Bandra Kurla Complex
- Construction of about 21 km long tunnel partly passing under sea
- Construction of 135 km long high-speed rail viaduct, bridge and tunnel.

## Water transport

9.34 Water transport is cheaper and environment friendly as compared to road and railway transport facilities. Maharashtra Maritime Development Policy, 2023 (MMDP 2023) is being implemented in the State from August, 2023.

9.34.1 **Major ports:** Two major ports viz. Mumbai Port and Jawaharlal Nehru Port are located in the State. During 2023-24, Mumbai Port and Jawaharlal Nehru Port handled 672.60 lakh MT and 858.18 lakh MT cargo traffic respectively. Transport statistics of major ports is given in Table 9.36.

**Table 9.36 Transport statistics of major ports**

Particulars	Mumbai Port		Jawaharlal Nehru Port	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24
<b>Total cargo capacity (lakh MT)</b>	<b>838.50</b>	<b>838.50</b>	<b>1,208.00</b>	<b>1,253.00</b>
<b>Cargo traffic handled (lakh MT)</b>	<b>636.08</b>	<b>672.60</b>	<b>838.61</b>	<b>858.18</b>
<i>Of which</i> a) Import	458.51	490.26	465.32	508.71
b) Export	177.57	182.34	373.29	349.46
Passenger traffic handled ('000)	190.43	277.90	NA	NA
Vessels handled (no.)	7,401	7,519	3,273	3,498

Source: Mumbai Port trust & Jawaharlal Nehru Port trust

NA Not Applicable

9.34.2 **Non-major ports:** There are 48 non-major ports in the State with number of captive and multi-purpose jetties set-up within these ports, which also undertake cargo handling. The transport statistics of non-major ports is given in Table 9.37.

**Table 9.37 Transport statistics of non-major ports**

Particulars	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
<b>Cargo traffic handled (lakh MT)</b>	<b>712.56</b>	<b>768.71</b>	<b>514.92</b>
<i>Of which</i> a) Import	518.17	581.42	405.10
b) Export	194.39	187.29	109.82
<b>Passenger traffic handled (lakh)</b>	<b>187.24</b>	<b>186.70</b>	<b>126.81</b>
<i>Of which</i> a) By mechanised vessels	185.47	185.17	125.95
b) By non-mechanised vessels	1.77	1.53	0.86
<b>Vehicle traffic handled (lakh)</b>	<b>5.28</b>	<b>5.32</b>	<b>2.36</b>

Source: Maharashtra Maritime Board

+ upto December

9.34.3 **Roll on – Roll off (ro-ro) services:** This services have been started at New *Bhaucha Dhakka* (Mumbai) - Mandwa (Raigad), Agardanda-Dighi in Raigad district and Bhayander (Thane)-Vasai (Palghar). Construction works of ro-ro jetties are in progress at Marve-Manori (Mumbai suburban), Gorai-Borivali (Mumbai suburban), *Bhaucha Dhakka* (Mumbai)-Kashid (Raigad), *Bhaucha Dhakka* (Mumbai)-Mora (Raigad) waterways. Belapur (Navi Mumbai)-Elephanta (Raigad) passenger service has started. Construction of Passenger Jetty at Malvan (Sindhudurg) is completed.

9.34.4 **Sagarmala programme:** Under this programme, projects have been identified across the areas of port modernisation & new port development, port connectivity, port led industrialisation and community development. Upto January, 2025 under this programme, 12 projects are completed in the State and expenditure of ₹ 246.31 crore was incurred.

9.34.5 **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

9.35 There are 13 Domestic airports functioning in the State, of which six are International airports. Transport statistics of airports in the State is given in Table 9.38.

**Table 9.38 Transport statistics of airports in the State**

Airport	Aircraft movement handled (no.)		Passenger traffic (Lakh)		Cargo traffic (MT)	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24
<b>A) Domestic</b>	<b>3,35,651</b>	<b>3,68,815</b>	<b>446.98</b>	<b>524.70</b>	<b>2,87,176</b>	<b>2,78,690</b>
Mumbai	2,22,608	2,41,813	327.23	385.02	2,36,797	2,31,616
Pune	58,261	62,616	78.66	93.56	39,314	37,833
Juhu (Mumbai)	18,762	23,292	1.32	1.53	299	310
Nagpur	19,603	20,816	25.00	26.84	8,984	7,913
Shirdi	5,635	6,015	7.33	7.25	643	244
Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	4,625	5,756	4.68	6.20	1,138	725
Nashik (Ojhar HAL)	1,957	4,226	1.08	2.42	0	48
Kolhapur	2,730	3,174	1.29	1.60	0	0
Sindhudurg	610	397	0.28	0.18	0	0
Gondia	554	287	0.11	0.08	0	0
Nanded	122	191	Neg	0.01	0	0
Solapur	80	120	Neg	Neg	0	0
Jalgaon	104	112	Neg	0.01	0	0
<b>B) International</b>	<b>69,806</b>	<b>85,881</b>	<b>114.13</b>	<b>146.03</b>	<b>5,40,397</b>	<b>5,91,864</b>
Mumbai	67,779	83,173	112.07	143.19	5,40,137	5,91,361
Pune	1,190	1,423	1.41	1.70	55	8
Nagpur	837	1,186	0.65	1.11	205	80
Nashik (Ojhar HAL)	-	54	0.00	Neg	0	415
Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	-	43	0.00	0.04	0	0
Shirdi	-	2	-	Neg	-	0
<b>Total (A + B)</b>	<b>4,05,457</b>	<b>4,54,696</b>	<b>561.11</b>	<b>670.73</b>	<b>8,27,573</b>	<b>8,70,554</b>

Source: Airports Authority of India

HAL Hindustan Aeronautics Limited

Neg Negligible

9.35.1 To reduce air-traffic congestion at *Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj* International Airport, an additional international airport is being developed in four phases at Navi Mumbai through Public Private Partnership. It will be one of the largest greenfield airports planned to handle 9 crore passengers and 25 lakh MT cargo per annum. This airport will have 1,160 ha area with two independent parallel runways for simultaneous operation. Phase I and II of this project with overall capacity of 2 crore passengers and 8 lakh MT cargo per annum is expected to be commission by May, 2025. Estimated cost for Phase I and II is ₹ 19,647 crore.

9.35.2 **Ude Desh Ka Aam Naagrik (UDAN):** Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) is a flagship programme of GoI, connecting unserved & underserved airports and catering to regional areas & hinterlands. UDAN- RCS aims to make flying affordable for public. Since inception upto September, 2024 about 40,000 flights have been operated and about 17 lakh passengers benefited through six RCS airports in the State.

## Communication

9.36 Post, telephone, 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 9.39.

9.37 The total number of landline connections at the end of September, 2024 in the State was 53.99 lakh. The landline and cell phone connections per lakh population were 4,221 and 98,235 respectively. Landline and cell phone connections in the State is given in Table 9.40.

**Table 9.39 Operational statistics of postal services in the State**

Particulars	Area	(no.)	
		2022-23	2023-24
Post offices	Rural	12,160	12,497
	Urban	1,274	1,275
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13,434</b>	<b>13,772</b>
Letter boxes	Rural	27,555	31,123
	Urban	9,661	6,263
	<b>Total</b>	<b>37,216</b>	<b>37,386</b>
Delivery postmen (including <i>dak sevak</i> )	Rural	7,823	9,381
	Urban	6,149	5,904
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13,972</b>	<b>15,285</b>

Source: General Post Office, Mumbai

**Table 9.40 Details of landline and cell phone connections in the State**

Operator	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	
	Landlines	Cell phones	Landlines	Cell phones	Landlines	Cell phones
MTNL	12.87	6.60	11.86	2.40	10.94	2.23
BSNL	6.03	63.22	5.61	57.30	4.97	57.55
Bharati	9.23	309.98 <sup>§</sup>	10.96	317.97 <sup>§</sup>	11.64	322.05 <sup>§</sup>
Tata	6.72	-	8.21	-	8.47	-
Vodafone Idea	1.96	358.22	1.99	332.37	2.05	321.75
Reliance/Jio	10.09	520.03	12.46	566.02	15.50	553.13
Reliance com.	0.52	0.01	0.44	0.00	0.42	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.42</b>	<b>1,258.07</b>	<b>51.54</b>	<b>1,276.05</b>	<b>53.99</b>	<b>1,256.70</b>

§ Bharati & Tata Teleservices combined

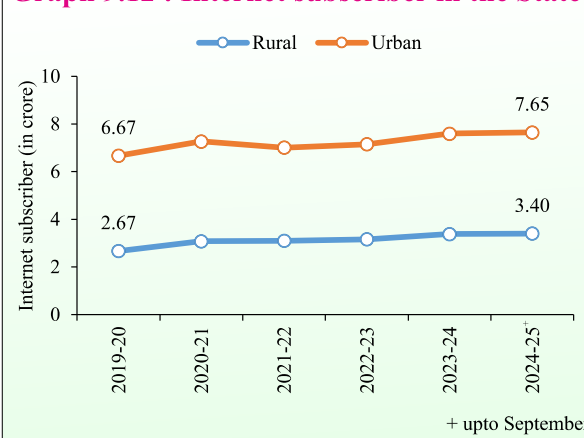
+ upto September

Source: Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

9.38 The internet subscriber in the State at the end of September, 2024 was 11.06 crore.

9.39 A public Wi-Fi hotspot is an area where Wi-Fi enabled internet can be accessed. These areas are created in places such as malls, cafe, airports, stadiums, parks, etc. There are 17,552 public Wi-Fi hotspot and 38,717 access points in the State at the end of September, 2024.

**Graph 9.12 : Internet subscriber in the State**



9.40 **BharatNet** : Under BharatNet Phase-I, 15,379 Gram Panchayats have been connected by Optical Fiber Cable (OFC). BharatNet Phase-II (MahaNet-I) project is being implemented to provide high speed internet connectivity using OFC network in 26 districts, 153 talukas and about 12,513 gram panchayats covering about 56,067 km of the State. Upto January, 2025, in all 76 per cent project work is completed.

9.41 **Urban MahaNet**: Cost effective high speed broadband connectivity is being provided in the State through Urban MahaNet. Using this connectivity various offices of GoM including urban local bodies are providing e-Governance services such as G2C and G2G. Upto January, 2025, under this programme connectivity is provided in the State at 3,823 locations.

\* \* \* \* \*



## ANNEXURE 9.1

## INSTALLED CAPACITY, GENERATION &amp; CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY IN THE STATE

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2010-11 (7)	2020-21 (8)	2023-24 (9)
<b>A. Installed capacity (MW)</b>								
A - 1 Installed Capacity in the State								
(1) Thermal	477 <sup>\$</sup>	1,065 <sup>\$</sup>	2,771	6,462	8,075	9,665	21,176	20,366
(2) Renewable Energy	--	--	--	--	--	3,408	9,846	12,355
(3) Hydro	282	844	1,317	1,552	2,874	3,066	3,061	3,061
(4) Natural Gas	--	--	--	672	1,820	2,714	2,819	2,819
<b>Total (A-1)</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>1,909</b>	<b>4,088</b>	<b>8,686</b>	<b>12,769</b>	<b>18,853</b>	<b>36,902</b>	<b>38,601</b>
A - 2 State's share in Installed Capacity of -								
(1) National Thermal Power Corp.	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,048 <sup>@</sup>	4,686	7,254	7,254
(2) Nuclear Power Corporation	NA	NA	NA	NA	137	690	690	1,069
<b>Total (A-2)</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>2,185</b>	<b>5,376</b>	<b>7,944</b>	<b>8,323</b>
<b>Total (A-1 + A-2)</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>1,909</b>	<b>4,088</b>	<b>8,686</b>	<b>14,954</b>	<b>24,229</b>	<b>44,846</b>	<b>46,924</b>
<b>B. Generation (MU) -</b>								
(1) Thermal	1,903 <sup>\$</sup>	3,392	11,416	28,085	49,377	52,796	87,690	1,10,426
(2) Renewable Energy <sup>#</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	5,118	15,813	24,098
(3) Hydro	1,365	4,533	6,448	5,615	4,889	6,374	5,593	5,252
(4) Natural Gas	--	--	--	2,730	6,943	18,729	5,964	3,970
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,268</b>	<b>7,925</b>	<b>17,864</b>	<b>36,430</b>	<b>61,209<sup>#</sup></b>	<b>83,017</b>	<b>1,15,060</b>	<b>1,43,746</b>
<b>C. Consumption (MU) -</b>								
(1) Industrial	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	34,416	44,109	62,687
(2) Domestic	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	19,546	30,229	34,935
(3) Agriculture	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	16,257	33,924	40,927
(4) Commercial	198	547	949	2,068	4,105	11,527	9,415	15,687
(5) Railways	339	421	766	970	1,581	2,188	135	356
(6) Public Water works	35	146	330	NA	1,199	1,983	6,090	6,450
(7) Public lighting	20	74	159	291	551	846		
(8) Other	--	62	198	267	378	633	789	1,012
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,720</b>	<b>7,650</b>	<b>14,034</b>	<b>29,971</b>	<b>47,289</b>	<b>87,396</b>	<b>1,24,691</b>	<b>1,62,054</b>
<b>D. Per capita ultimate consumption of electricity (Units)</b>								
(1) Industrial	46.8	105.4	129.5	195.4	191.2	307.2	355.8	493.8
(2) Commercial	5.0	10.9	15.1	27.5	42.7	102.9	76.0	123.6

- Note - (1) The above figures are related to public utilities only. NA Not available.  
(2) @ This includes additional share of 323 MW from NTPC/ NPC which was unallocated share and surplus from Goa.  
(3) # This includes captive power and Renewable Energy (sold to MAHADISCOM).  
(4) \$ The figures for Oil are included in Thermal  
(5) Installed capacity & Generation for private companies other than Tata Power Co. Ltd. & Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd are taken from CEA website reports.  
(6) 1 Unit = 1 Kilo Watt Hour.

- Source - (1) CEA - Central Electricity Authority  
(2) MAHAGENCO  
(3) MAHADISCOM  
(4) BEST  
(5) MEDA  
(6) Tata Power Co.Ltd.  
(7) Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.



## ANNEXURE 9.2

**ROAD LENGTH BY TYPE OF ROADS IN THE STATE  
(MAINTAINED BY NATIONAL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT  
AND ZILLA PARISHAD)**

(km)								
Serial No.	Year	National highways	Major State highways	State highways	Major district roads	Other district roads	Village roads	All roads
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	1965-66	2,364	--	10,528	12,628	8,744	17,524	51,788
2	1970-71	2,445	--	14,203	17,684	11,012	20,020	65,364
3	1980-81	2,945	--	18,949	25,233	25,404	68,600	1,41,131
4	1990-91	2,959	--	30,975	38,936	38,573	61,522	1,72,965
5	2000-01	3,688	--	33,212	46,751	43,696	89,599	2,16,946
6	2005-06	4,367	--	33,571	48,987	45,226	99,279	2,31,430
7	2006-07	4,367	--	33,675	49,147	45,674	1,00,801	2,33,664
8	2007-08	4,367	--	33,800	49,393	45,886	1,02,149	2,35,595
9	2008-09	4,367	--	33,933	49,621	46,143	1,03,604	2,37,668
10	2009-10	4,376	--	34,102	49,901	46,817	1,04,844	2,40,040
11	2010-11	4,376	--	34,103	49,936	46,897	1,06,400	2,41,712
12	2011-12	4,376	--	34,157	50,256	47,529	1,06,601	2,42,919
13	2012-13	4,376	6,694	27,528	50,256	47,573	1,06,745	2,43,172
14	2013-14	5,858	6,337	33,963	50,232	52,761	1,14,557	2,63,708
15	2014-15	4,766	6,163	33,860	50,585	58,115	1,45,879	2,99,368
16	2015-16	4,901	5,249	33,695	52,275	56,564	1,53,435	3,05,119
17	2016-17	7,682	3,971	30,776	51,627	56,336	1,53,946	3,04,336
18	2017-18	10,195	3,272	29,151	55,030	53,924	1,52,272	3,03,843
19	2018-19	10,300	2,967	28,466	60,531	49,206	1,57,127	3,08,597
20	2019-20	17,726	2,967	29,030	63,886	47,398	1,48,335	3,09,342
21	2020-21	18,089	2,900	29,388	68,350	46,408	1,57,980	3,23,115
22	2021-22	18,366	2,622	29,265	68,535	45,371	1,59,714	3,23,873
23	2022-23	18,366	2,716	30,465	71,574	43,229	1,59,139	3,25,489
24	2023-24*	18,366	2,692	30,922	74,178	43,229 <sup>#</sup>	1,59,139 <sup>#</sup>	3,28,526

\* Provisional

# Road length upto March, 2023

Note - (1) The classification of road length upto 1987 was according to 'Road Development Plan (RDP), 1961-81' and 1987-88 onwards it is according to 'RDP 1981-2001'.

(2) State highways include major State highways for 1965-66 to 2011-12.

(3) The classification of road length from 2012-13 is according to 'RDP 2001-21'

(4) Figures may not add up due to rounding

Source - Public Works Department, GoM

## ANNEXURE 9.3

**CLASSIFICATION OF DISTRICT-WISE ROAD LENGTH ACCORDING TO BREADTH  
(MAINTAINED BY NATIONAL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT  
AND ZILLA PARISHAD)**

(km)											
Sr. No.	District	Achievement in Length 2022-23					Achievement in Length 2023-24 <sup>*S</sup>				
		7.0	5.5	3.75	Other	Total	7.0	5.5	3.75	Other	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Brihan Mumbai	49	0	0	0	49	25	0	0	0	25
2	Thane	973	679	894	1,934	4,479	973	679	905	1,934	4,490
3	Palghar	788	692	1,601	4,061	7,141	788	692	1,864	4,061	7,404
4	Raigad	2,144	2,145	2,577	1,501	8,367	2,144	2,182	2,608	1,501	8,435
5	Ratnagiri	1,808	1,998	5,305	905	10,016	1,808	1,998	5,552	905	10,263
6	Sindhudurg	636	1,994	3,472	1,981	8,083	636	1,994	3,472	1,981	8,083
	<b>Konkan Division</b>	<b>6,397</b>	<b>7,508</b>	<b>13,849</b>	<b>10,382</b>	<b>38,135</b>	<b>6,373</b>	<b>7,545</b>	<b>14,401</b>	<b>10,382</b>	<b>38,701</b>
7	Ahilyanagar	1,955	3,093	10,403	5,599	21,050	1,955	3,093	10,724	5,599	21,371
8	Nashik	2,167	2,276	10,777	4,549	19,769	2,167	2,276	10,901	4,549	19,893
9	Dhule	1,228	1,045	4,371	206	6,850	1,228	1,170	4,371	206	6,976
10	Nandurbar	472	690	5,701	130	6,993	472	690	5,870	130	7,162
11	Jalgaon	1,805	1,709	4,803	5,087	13,404	1,805	1,709	4,914	5,087	13,515
	<b>Nashik Division</b>	<b>7,627</b>	<b>8,813</b>	<b>36,054</b>	<b>15,572</b>	<b>68,066</b>	<b>7,627</b>	<b>8,938</b>	<b>36,780</b>	<b>15,572</b>	<b>68,917</b>
12	Pune	1,966	1,988	15,036	401	19,391	1,966	1,988	15,139	401	19,494
13	Satara	1,051	1,266	8,236	3,175	13,728	1,051	1,266	8,464	3,175	13,956
14	Sangli	2,179	1,795	4,040	4,977	12,991	2,179	1,795	4,068	4,977	13,019
15	Kolhapur	1,395	1,801	2,519	3,033	8,748	1,395	1,801	2,549	3,033	8,778
16	Solapur	2,046	1,888	4,978	8,678	17,590	2,046	1,888	4,978	8,678	17,590
	<b>Pune Division</b>	<b>8,637</b>	<b>8,738</b>	<b>34,810</b>	<b>20,263</b>	<b>72,448</b>	<b>8,637</b>	<b>8,738</b>	<b>35,199</b>	<b>20,263</b>	<b>72,837</b>
17	Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	1,459	1,402	5,943	1,597	10,401	1,459	1,402	5,943	1,597	10,401
18	Jalna	1,484	986	4,258	787	7,516	1,484	986	4,316	787	7,574
19	Parbhani	1,075	875	2,851	900	5,701	1,075	875	2,851	900	5,701
20	Hingoli	439	1,296	1,848	599	4,182	439	1,296	1,848	599	4,182
21	Nanded	1,795	1,518	7,346	1,597	12,256	1,795	1,759	7,346	1,597	12,497
22	Beed	1,688	780	8,028	2,034	12,530	1,688	780	8,028	2,034	12,530
23	Dharashiv	1,244	1,459	4,281	598	7,582	1,244	1,459	4,563	598	7,864
24	Latur	1,369	831	4,487	1,120	7,807	1,369	831	4,743	1,120	8,063
	<b>Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar Div.</b>	<b>10,553</b>	<b>9,147</b>	<b>39,041</b>	<b>9,233</b>	<b>67,975</b>	<b>10,553</b>	<b>9,388</b>	<b>39,637</b>	<b>9,233</b>	<b>68,812</b>
25	Buldhana	1,590	1,191	1,950	1,017	5,749	1,590	1,244	2,036	1,017	5,888
26	Akola	896	958	985	630	3,469	896	958	985	630	3,469
27	Washim	775	457	995	905	3,132	775	457	995	905	3,132
28	Amravati	1,330	1,391	1,432	4,085	8,238	1,330	1,391	1,534	4,085	8,340
29	Yavatmal	948	1,475	3,189	3,167	8,778	948	1,475	3,189	3,167	8,778
	<b>Amravati Division</b>	<b>5,540</b>	<b>5,472</b>	<b>8,550</b>	<b>9,803</b>	<b>29,365</b>	<b>5,540</b>	<b>5,525</b>	<b>8,739</b>	<b>9,803</b>	<b>29,607</b>
30	Wardha	521	656	2,173	1,791	5,140	521	656	2,187	1,791	5,154
31	Nagpur	1,330	1,997	6,143	5,263	14,734	1,330	1,997	6,143	5,263	14,734
32	Bhandara	558	692	2,527	2,561	6,338	558	692	2,527	2,561	6,338
33	Gondia	475	464	3,591	2,839	7,369	475	464	3,647	2,839	7,425
34	Chandrapur	1,519	902	2,616	4,775	9,811	1,519	902	2,685	4,775	9,880
35	Gadchiroli	870	1,304	2,355	1,580	6,109	870	1,304	2,368	1,580	6,121
	<b>Nagpur Division</b>	<b>5,273</b>	<b>6,015</b>	<b>19,405</b>	<b>18,808</b>	<b>49,500</b>	<b>5,273</b>	<b>6,015</b>	<b>19,557</b>	<b>18,808</b>	<b>49,652</b>
	<b>Maharashtra State</b>	<b>44,027</b>	<b>45,693</b>	<b>1,51,709</b>	<b>84,061</b>	<b>3,25,489</b>	<b>44,003</b>	<b>46,150</b>	<b>1,54,312</b>	<b>84,061</b>	<b>3,28,526</b>

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding

\* Provisional

§ Road length of other district road and village road upto March, 2023

Source - Public Works Department, GoM

## ANNEXURE 9.4

## NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN THE STATE

(As on 1<sup>st</sup> January)

Sr. No.	Class of vehicles	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	2023*	2024*	2025*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Motor-cycles, scooters & mopeds	83,930	3,46,826	16,96,157	44,09,906	1,20,60,990	3,15,89,898	3,33,23,529	3,54,40,085
2	Motor cars, Jeeps & Station wagons	1,22,508	2,24,752	4,23,505	9,01,278	23,82,789	62,53,313	66,80,745	71,78,752
3	Taxi cabs	17,806	31,302	43,168	86,438	1,82,676	3,79,057	4,19,964	4,70,914
4	Auto rickshaws	3,049	29,474	1,26,049	4,07,660	6,44,037	11,03,967	11,63,017	12,22,838
5	Stage carriages	10,250	13,789	18,203	27,286	34,061	42,708	46,015	47,397
6	Contract carriages	--	1,498	3,980	13,975	31,459	71,932	77,964	84,463
7	Lorries—								
	(i) Diesel engine	34,987	87,079	1,80,883	3,41,344	8,78,239	20,23,147	21,37,061	22,13,246
	(ii) Petrol engine	21,791	18,005	13,774	57,317	77,189	16,528	27,720	31,846
	(iii) Others (CNG, LPG, etc.)	--	--	--	NA	NA	91,325	99,485	1,60,582
	(iv) Electric	--	--	--	--	--	628	935	12,236
8	Ambulances	441	925	2,233	4,025	9,600	21,334	22,506	24,423
9	School buses	491	594	1,025	1,714	6,117	34,219	36,231	38,410
10	Private service vehicles	810	2,171	4,622	5,815	9,421	13,472	14,099	14,508
11	Trailers	7,075	23,173	60,858	1,67,856	2,84,696	4,70,511	4,83,844	4,98,808
12	Tractors	7,821	24,079	61,088	1,72,578	3,58,556	10,79,768	11,61,208	12,47,383
13	Others	810	1,319	5,040	9,872	29,829	1,06,733	1,19,800	1,39,176
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,11,769</b>	<b>8,04,986</b>	<b>26,40,585</b>	<b>66,07,064</b>	<b>1,69,89,659</b>	<b>4,32,98,540</b>	<b>4,58,14,123</b>	<b>4,88,25,067</b>
	Motor vehicles per lakh of population	618	1,309	3,353	7,186	15,119	34,370	36,087	38,166
	Number of vehicles per km. road length maintained by NHAI, PWD & ZP	5	6	15	31	71	134	141	149
	Ambulances per lakh of population	0.9	1.5	2.8	4.4	8.5	17	18	19

Source - Office of the Transport Commissioner, GoM

NA Not Available

\* Provisional





# Social Sector





## 10. SOCIAL SECTOR

10.1 Social sector development refers to the policies, strategies and programmes aimed at improving the well-being of the population focusing on sectors like Education, Healthcare, Women & Child Development, Social Justice, Housing, Employment and Poverty alleviation. Social sector development ensures the benefits of development reaches to all the sections of the society, especially vulnerable and marginalised communities. Implementation of various schemes & programmes in this sector facilitates to distribute benefits and opportunities evenly and thereby helps in achieving sustainable development.

### EDUCATION

10.2 Education is universally acknowledged as one of the key inputs contributing to the process of national and individual development. 'Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all' is one of the Sustainable Development Goals. Sustainable development can be achieved by providing universal access to quality education. The State has robust educational framework to cater inclusive and equitable quality education in the State.

#### National Education Policy 2020

10.3 The National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 aims to pave way for transformational reforms in school and higher education systems in the country to achieve the targets Stated in Sustainable Development Goal. The salient features of the policy are:

##### I. School education

- To universalise education from pre school to secondary level with 100 per cent Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) in school education by 2030
- To replace current 10+2 system by new 5+3+3+4 curricular structure corresponding to age three to eight years (foundational stage in two parts, i.e three years of Anganwadi/pre-school + two years in primary school in Grades 1-2), eight to 11 years (preparatory stage Grades three-five), 11 to 14 years (middle stage Grades six-eight) and 14 to 18 years (secondary stage Grades nine-12 in two phases, i.e. nine-10 in the first and 11-12 in the second) respectively
- To bring out of school children into the mainstream through an open schooling system
- To bring the out of school children of age six-14 years under school curriculum with 12 years of schooling
- To make Class X and XII examinations simpler
- To introduce accreditation frame work and an independent authority to regulate public as well as private schools
- To give emphasis on foundational literacy and numeracy
- To impart vocational education from class VI onwards with internship
- To formulate new and comprehensive 'National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education 2021'

##### II. Higher education

- To enhance GER in higher education to 50 per cent by 2035
- Three or four years holistic undergraduate education having multiple entry & exit options and with flexible curriculum
- To establish educational credit bank to facilitate transfer of credits

- To set up Education and Research Universities having global standards for multidisciplinary education
- To establish National Research Foundation for fostering a strong research culture in India
- To set up a Higher Education Commission of India, a single umbrella body for the entire higher education, excluding medical and legal education

### III. Other features

- To establish 'National Educational Technology Forum', an autonomous body to provide a platform for free exchange of ideas on the use of technology to enhance learning, assessment, planning and administration
- To establish '*PARAKH*', National Assessment Centre for assessment of students
- To encourage foreign universities to set up centres in India
- To give emphasis on setting up of Gender Inclusion Fund and Special Education Zones for disadvantaged regions and groups

## Action taken by the State for implementation of National Education Policy 2020

### 10.3.1 The following initiatives are being taken by the State

- On the lines of 'National Curriculum' issued by the GoI, the State Curriculum has been developed for the basic level and the curriculum for Kindergarten, Class one and Class two has been prepared and the process of creating the curriculum for Class three to 12 is underway
- Conducted two gatherings under '*Pahile Paul*' to prepare pre-primary students for pre-school (About 8.51 lakh students from 53,043 schools of the State were participated)
- About 64,235 schools benefitted from *NIPUN Bharat Abhiyaan* in terms of mainstreaming first standard students and creating awareness among parents
- Produced workbooks "*Karuya Maitri Ganitashi*" in eight languages (Marathi, Urdu, English, Hindi, Gujarati, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada) for the development of basic numeracy and academic achievement for the students of first to fifth standard under the *NIPUN Bharat Abhiyaan* which benefitted about 40 lakh students from 64,235 government and local bodies schools
- Developed guide book and made available online for teachers and workbook for students under *Vidya Pravesh* initiative which benefitted about 6.69 lakh students
- To teach engineering curriculum in the Marathi language a set of 20 marathi translated books for diploma and degree are prepared and made available to the institutions
- In all 163 polytechnic colleges in the State already started courses in Marathi language
- Translation of 88 books of engineering/polytechnic courses into Marathi language is in progress

## Primary and Upper Primary education

10.4 Various educational programmes are being implemented in the State for primary education. Some important indicators of primary (Std I to V) and upper primary (Std VI to VIII) education are given in Table 10.1. Regionwise, education level wise institutions, enrollment and number of teachers are given in Annexure 10.2.



**Table 10.1 Some important indicators of primary (Std I to V) and upper primary (Std VI to VIII) education**

		(As on 30 <sup>th</sup> September)		
Indicator		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Reported number of schools imparting primary education		1,05,848	1,04,781	1,04,499
Percentage of schools in rural areas		75.8	75.1	75.2
Density of schools per 10 sq km	(a) Primary	3.2	3.2	3.2
	(b) Upper primary	1.7	1.7	1.7
Primary schools per thousand children (age 6 to 11 years)		10.1	10.1	10.1
Upper primary schools per thousand children (age 11 to 14 years)		9.3	9.3	9.3
Percentage share of private self-financed schools to total schools		16.3	12.2	12.4
Enrollment in schools (lakh)		154.2	146.0	146.0
Percentage of girls enrollment		47.3	47.2	47.7
Gross Enrollment Ratio	(a) Primary	106.9	99.2	101.6
	(b) Upper primary	100.4	93.4	94.3
Average Student - Class room ratio (all schools)		28	26	26
Number of teachers (lakh)		5.0	4.9	4.8
Pupil-teacher ratio		31:1	30:1	31:1
Percentage of schools having facilities of				
Drinking water		99.5	99.6	99.5
Functional girls toilet		96.3	96.0	95.8
Boundary wall		88.5	85.1	89.3
Computers		63.2	70.5	72.2
Ramp for disabled		93.1	93.9	94.1
Playground		86.3	87.5	87.0
Library		89.3	91.7	92.9
Electricity connection		98.3	94.9	94.4
Dropout rate	(a) Primary	0.00	5.05	0.00
	(b) Upper primary	1.53	5.72	0.62
Gender Parity Index	(a) Primary	1.05	0.92	0.92
	(b) Upper primary	0.98	0.88	0.88

Source : Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

**10.5 ‘The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009’:** This act has been enacted in the State since April, 2010. The Act provides children the right to free and compulsory complete primary education in the nearest school. Under this Act, 25 per cent of the total admission capacity in self-financing private schools (excluding minority schools) is reserved and students from economically weaker & disadvantaged sections are given free education along with free admission from pre-primary to Std VIII. Since inception of RTE Act, about 7.89 lakh students were admitted to schools upto November, 2024. Under this act 78,376 students got admission during 2024-25.

**10.5.1** Under the RTE Act, efforts are being made to bring every out-of-school child in the age group six to 14 years in educational stream. In all 6,570 out-of-school children brought in mainstream and of which 4,633 children were given special training during 2023-24. During 2024-25, upto November 2,212 out-of-school children have been identified and 1,790 children have been given special training.

## Secondary and Higher secondary education

10.6 Some important indicators of secondary (Std IX to X) and higher secondary (Std XI to XII) education are given in Table 10.2. Regionwise, education level wise institutions, enrollment and number of teachers are given in Annexure 10.2.

**Table 10.2 Some important indicators of secondary (Std IX to X) and higher secondary (Std XI to XII) education**

		(As on 30 <sup>th</sup> September)		
Indicator		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Reported number of schools imparting secondary and higher secondary education		28,612	28,532	28,986
Percentage of schools in rural areas		60.0	61.8	58.2
Density of schools per 10 sq km				
	(a) Secondary	0.8	0.8	0.8
	(b) Higher secondary	0.4	0.4	0.4
Percentage share of private self-financed schools to total schools		35.1	26.7	28.6
Enrollment in schools (lakh)		66.4	66.3	63.7
Percentage of girls enrollment		46.1	47.0	47.0
Gross Enrollment Ratio				
	(a) Secondary	93.7	86.7	90.1
	(b) Higher secondary	71.5	66.6	68.3
Average Student - Class room ratio (all schools)		43	44	40
Number of teachers (lakh)		2.5	2.5	2.5
Pupil-teacher ratio		27:1	27:1	26:1
Percentage of schools having facilities of				
	Drinking water	99.9	99.9	99.9
	Functional girls toilet	98.1	99.2	98.7
	Boundary wall	94.6	94.9	95.2
	Ramp for disabled	89.4	90.7	91.2
	Playground	95.3	95.5	95.2
	Library	95.1	96.0	96.4
	Electricity connection	99.1	99.1	98.9
	Computers	86.1	93.6	94.9
	Computer & internet	76.5	83.6	83.4
Dropout rate				
	(a) Secondary	10.7	9.9	5.4
	(b) Higher secondary	N A	6.9	3.0
Gender Parity Index				
	(a) Secondary	0.98	0.88	0.88
	(b) Higher secondary	0.98	0.88	0.88

N A Not Available

Source : Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

10.7 **Self-financed Schools:** Maharashtra Self-financed Schools (Establishment and Regulation) Act, 2012 is being implemented in the State since January, 2013. Number of self-financed schools by type of board and medium of instructions are given in Table 10.3.

**Table 10.3 Number of self-financed schools by type of board and medium of instructions**

Year	Board					Medium		
	State Board	CBSE	CBSE & State Board	ICSE/IGCSE/IB/Other	Total	Marathi	English	Urdu/Hindi/Bengali/Gujarati/Kannad
2021-22	5,092	1071	21	393	6,577	823	5,639	115
2022-23	5,144	1116	17	397	6,674	802	5,762	110
2023-24	13,282	1,178	16	375	14,851	1,954	12,670	227

CBSE - Central Board of Secondary Education

IGCSE - International General Certificate of Secondary Education

Source : Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

ICSE - Indian Certificate of Secondary Education

IB - International Baccalaureate

10.8 **Sainiki schools:** There are 38 aided *Sainiki* schools in the State of which four schools are exclusively for girls. During 2024-25, a total of 12,224 students have been enrolled.

10.9 **Samagra Shiksha:** *Samagra Shiksha*, an overarching programme, is being implemented in the State since 2018-19 to provide quality education to the students. Under this programme three schemes viz. *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA), *Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan* (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) are subsumed to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education from pre-school to higher secondary stage as envisaged under Sustainable Development Goal. During 2023-24, expenditure incurred was ₹ 2,378.60 crore. During 2024-25 upto November, expenditure incurred was ₹ 864.88 crore.

10.10 **Inclusive Education for Divyang programme:** Inclusive Education for *Divyang* programme is being implemented in the State to ensure quality education to Children With Special Needs (CWSN) in a normal set up with a normal peer group for their emotional progress and their social integration. Identification & medical assessment of CWSN and providing educational & rehabilitative support services such as braille books, spectacles, hearing aids & appliances, speech trainer, etc. are included in the programme. Progress of Inclusive Education for *Divyang* programme is given in Table 10.4.

**Table 10.4 Progress of Inclusive Education for Divyang programme**

Level of education	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	
	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
Primary (I to VIII)	2.02	21.16	1.90	32.67	1.76	0.13
Secondary (IX to XII)	0.55	8.58	0.51	14.41	0.55	0.11

Source : Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

+ upto November

10.11 **Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman Yojana:** Mid Day Meal Scheme launched in August, 1995 and has been renamed as *Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman Yojana* in November, 2022. This scheme is being implemented with an objective of increasing enrollment and attendance of primary & upper primary school students and also improving their nutritional levels. Cooked meal is provided to the students under this scheme. Progress of *Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman Yojana* is given in Table 10.5.

**Table 10.5 Progress of Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman Yojana**

Standard	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	
	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
I to V	59.95	70.00	61.28	844.20	50.78	271.71
VI to VIII	40.68	47.00	40.22	690.71	31.26	181.14

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

+ upto November

10.12 **Model School:** The State government launched model school scheme in 2021 to develop 1,500 schools as model schools. In the first phase in all 488 schools of local bodies, Maharashtra International Board of Education, *Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya*, Government *Vidyaniketan* and schools in urban areas are sanctioned to develop as model school. During 2023-24, for the construction of 140 model schools and remaining work of 328 model schools expenditure incurred was ₹ 299.13 crore.

**10.13 Schemes to encourage education:** 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 10.6.

**Table 10.6 Progress of selected schemes to encourage children for education**

Name of the Scheme	2023-24		2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	
	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
Fee concession to students of standard I to X studying in government aided and unaided schools	27.80	3.52	27.80	5.00
Free education to economically backward students (Boys) of standard XI & XII	1.36	0.50	1.36	0.50

Source : Directorate of Education (schemes), GoM

+ upto November

**10.14 Schemes to promote girls education:** GoM is implementing various schemes to promote girls education viz. *Ahilyabai Holkar* scheme (free travel in State transport service buses), free education to girls studying in XI & XII, *Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya*, etc. The progress of selected schemes to promote girls education is given in Table 10.7.

**Table 10.7 Progress of selected schemes to promote girls education**

Scheme	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	
	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
<i>Ahilyabai Holkar</i> scheme	21.61	432.78	22.33	538.56	24.80	654.12
Free education to girls studying in standard XI & XII	12.99	1.64	12.99	2.02	12.99	2.00
<i>Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya</i>	0.04	21.82	0.04	20.66	0.04	9.8

Source : 1) Maharashtra state road transport corporation, Mumbai

+ upto November

2) Directorate of Education (scheme), GoM

3) Maharashtra *Prathamik Shikshan Parishad*

**10.15 PM SHRI schools:** PM SHRI school (PM Schools for rising India) a centrally sponsored scheme is being implemented in the State since 2022. The objective of this scheme is to develop selected existing schools as PM SHRI schools which will implement all aspects of 'National Education Policy-2020'. Under this scheme, more than 15,000 selected schools (primary, secondary and higher secondary) will strengthen and develop with excellent infrastructural facilities in a pleasant, stimulating and academically conducive school environment with adequate resources to provide high quality qualitative education. There are 10,077 PM SHRI Schools in India of which 827 are in the State.

## National Achievement Survey

10.16 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. Percentage of students in the State by performance level as per NAS-2021 is given in Table 10.8.

**Table 10.8 Percentage of students in the State by performance level**

		(per cent)			
Class	Subject	Performance level 2021			
		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
	Modern Indian Language	46	41	13	1
Std X	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

## Sports education

10.17 In order to promote sports and develop the skills of young sports persons, the GoM has established *Shiv Chhatrapati Kridapeeth* in Pune and eight *Krida Prabodhinis* under the purview of *Kridapeeth* where trainings are imparted in 16 games. During 2024-25, in all 609 players are under training in these *Krida Prabodhinis*. So far 30 students of *Krida Prabodhinis* have received the *Shiv Chhatrapati* sports award of GoM. Medals won by students of *Krida Prabodhinis* are given in Table 10.9.

**Table 10.9 Medals won by students of *Krida Prabodhinis***

Year	No. of trainees	Medals											
		International level				National level				State level			
		Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
2022-23	606	1	0	1	2	14	13	39	66	119	36	43	198
2023-24	472	6	0	1	7	58	33	31	122	113	68	58	239
2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	609	1	3	0	4	11	22	18	51	163	98	89	350

Source: Directorate of Sports and Youth Services, GoM

+ upto December  
Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2024-25

## Higher & Technical education

10.18 As per the All-India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2023-24, there were 57 State universities (28 public, 28 private and one open), 21 deemed universities (11 private, seven government and three government aided), eight 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 2024-25 are given in Annexure 10.3 to Annexure 10.6.

**Table 10.10 Higher education statistics in the State based on AISHE**

Particulars	(As on 30 <sup>th</sup> September)	
	2021-22	2022-23
Universities (Number)	74	78
Colleges (Number)	4,685	5,725
Stand-alone Institutions (Number)	2,237	2,182
Enrollment in Higher education		
a) All institutions (lakh)	45.77	46.21
b) Percentage of females	44.5	45.36
Enrollment in Universities & Constituent Units		
a) All institutions (lakh)	10.20	9.08
b) Percentage of females	40.2	41.37
Gross enrollment ratio (18-23 years of age)		
a) All categories	35.3	37.16
b) SC	36.3	38.34
c) ST	17.3	14.19
Gender Parity Index (18-23 years of age)		
a) All categories	0.90	0.83
b) SC	0.93	0.90
c) ST	0.78	0.82
Number of teachers (lakh)	1.68	1.74
Pupil teacher ratio	27	27

Source: All-India Survey on Higher Education 2022-23, GoI

10.19 **Self-financed Universities:** 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 2022-23, total enrollment in 21 self-financed universities in the State was 76,410 of which 30,726 were female students.

### ***Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan***

10.20 *Pradhan Mantri-Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan* (PM-USHA) is being implemented in the State since 2013. It aims at attaining higher levels of access, equity and excellence in the higher education with greater efficiency, transparency, accountability and responsiveness. During 2024-25 upto November, total expenditure of ₹ 501.56 crore was incurred. Under 'Enhancing quality & excellence in selected State universities' component of the scheme, Savitribai phule pune university has been sanctioned the grant of ₹ 100 crore and 25 autonomous colleges have been supported with grants of ₹ five crore each. Further, seven universities have been sanctioned ₹ 20 crore each for strengthening and 43 colleges have been sanctioned ₹ five crore each. Four districts have also been sanctioned ₹ 10 crore each for promoting equity and inclusion in education.

The following are some of the key achievements of the *Rashtriya Uchchatar shiksha abhiyan*: -

- For setting up new research and technology transfer centers in the country, Maharashtra is the first State in the country to receive a grant of ₹ 20 crore.
- With the objective of developing research capacity and initiating research projects to ensure expansion, commercialisation or technology transfer of industries, six centers for technology development and technology transfer were set up in six State universities
- In the State under the scheme three cluster universities namely Dr. Homi Bhabha State university, Mumbai, Hyderabad (Sindh) national collegiate university, Mumbai and Dr. Karmveer Bhaurao Patil university, Satara have been established
- Two new model degree colleges are being set up in two aspirational districts in the State
- Under PM-USHA, ₹ 100 crore has been sanctioned to four universities under the component Multidisciplinary Education and Research University (MERU)

10.21 **Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj tuition fee scholarship scheme:** This scheme is being implemented in the State for students belonging to economically backward category )having annual family income upto ₹ eight lakh(. The progress of *Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj* tuition fee scholarship scheme is given in Table 10.11.

**Table 10.11 Progress of *Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj* tuition fee scholarship scheme**

Educational stream	Year	Number of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
Higher education (343 courses)	2021-22	1,65,775	111.45
	2022-23	1,59,182	132.04
	2023-24	1,62,223	149.43
Technical education (282 courses)	2021-22	2,28,025	845.18
	2022-23	2,38,142	909.72
	2023-24	2,33,270	895.11
Medical education & research (8 courses)	2021-22	19,078	186.65
	2022-23	21,881	236.43
	2023-24 <sup>+</sup>	8,893	57.68
Agriculture (30 courses)	2021-22	17,890	29.75
	2022-23	24,500	33.25
	2023-24	24,410	35.00
Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development & Fisheries (6 courses)	2021-22	379	0.93
	2022-23	430	1.17
	2023-24	419	1.13

+ upto December

Source :1) Higher & Technical Education Department, GoM

2) Directorate of Higher Education, GoM

3) Directorate of Medical Education & Research, GoM

4) Maharashtra Council of Agricultural Education & Research

5) Maharashtra Animal & Fishery Science University



## PUBLIC HEALTH

10.22 Public health services are dedicated to enhance the quality of life through organised measures aimed at preventing diseases and promoting health and longevity for all individuals. The State has made significant progress towards achieving targets outlined in the Sustainable Development Goal 3 'Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages' and continues to strive for improvements in health indicators. The government is implementing various healthcare schemes and programs to ensure accessible and affordable healthcare to all.

### Public health infrastructure

10.23 The State has three-tier health infrastructure to provide comprehensive health services. The primary tier comprises of Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Community Health Centres (CHC). The sub-district hospitals and district hospitals constitute secondary tier whereas, well equipped hospitals attached to medical colleges and super-specialty hospitals are at tertiary level. Health infrastructure of the State Government is given in Table 10.12 and series of medical facilities available in the State (public, local bodies and trust hospitals) is given in Annexure 10.7 and districtwise health infrastructure is given in Annexure 10.8.

10.24 Sub-centres provide health services with counselling for maternal & child health care, family welfare, nutrition, immunisation, control of diarrhoea & communicable diseases. Facilities available at PHC are outdoor patients department (OPD), six beds indoor ward, emergency services, operative & laboratory facilities and medicines. Family planning services and treatment to patients referred by sub-centres are also provided at PHC. Similarly, a CHC is to be set up as referral centre for every four to five PHCs covering a population of 80,000 to 1.20 lakh. Round the clock health facilities are available at community health centres, sub-district hospitals, district hospitals and hospitals attached to medical college.

10.25 Allopathic medical graduates in the State have to register with Maharashtra Medical Council and renew their license every five years. Upto December, 2024 in all 1,99,998 (including 96,679 post graduates) allopathic doctors were registered.

10.25.1 To enhance the existing medical facilities, government has brought Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) into the mainstream health care services. There are 1,14,432 ayurveda doctors (including 6,615 post graduate) & 9,726 unani doctors (including 172 post graduate) registered with Maharashtra Council of Indian Medicine and 88,528 homeopathy doctors (including 3,527 post graduate) registered with Maharashtra Council of Homeopathy upto December, 2024. Assuming 80 percent availability of registered allopathic doctors and considering total AYUSH doctors (2,12,686), the doctor-population ratio in the State is 1: 343.

*Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2024-25*

**Table 10.12 Health infrastructure of the State Government**

(As on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2024)

Type of Institution	No.
Sub-centre	10,765
Primary Health Centre	1,936
Community Health Centre	367
Primary Health Unit	121
Mobile Medical Unit	66
Sub-district Hospital	101
District Hospital	19
Hospitals attached to Medical College	32
Primary Health Centre attached to Medical College	6
General Hospital	8
Women Hospital	22
Mental Hospital	4
Leprosy Hospital	2
TB Hospital	5
Regional Referral Hospital	2

*Source:* Directorate of Health Services, GoM



## ***Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission***

10.26 *Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission* is being implemented in the State since October, 2021 to meet the need of better equipment of the public health services at primary, secondary and tertiary care levels. The main objectives of the mission are strengthening of grass root public health institutions to provide universal comprehensive healthcare, expanding & building disease surveillance systems enabled by information technology and to support the research work on infectious diseases. Under this mission, available/sanctioned health facilities upto December, 2024 are as follows:

- Sanctioned Integrated Public Health Laboratories (IPHL) in district hospitals at Nashik, Ratnagiri, Nanded, Amravati, Buldhana, Gadchiroli, Ahilyanagar, Pune, Dharashiv, Beed, Bhandara, Raigad, Dhule, Satara, Parbhani, Hingoli, Washim, Wardha, Nandurbar, Akola, Palghar, Sindhudurg, Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar, Nagpur, in government medical colleges at Jalgaon, Solapur, Chandrapur, Kolhapur, Sangli, Yavatmal, Gondia and in general hospitals at Ulhasnagar (Thane), Mira Bhayander & Malvani (Malad)
- Sanctioned Critical Care Hospital Blocks (CCHB) having 100 beds in district hospitals at Nashik, Pune, Nanded and Palghar
- Sanctioned Critical Care Hospital Blocks (CCHB) having 50 beds each in district hospitals at Jalna, Ahilyanagar, Gadchiroli, Bhandara, Satara, Buldhana, Beed, Amravati, Ratnagiri, Hingoli, Wardha, Washim, Government medical colleges at Latur, Chandrapur, Akola, Gadchiroli, Solapur, Dharashiv, Nandurbar, Satara, Miraj (Sangli), Parbhani, Dhule, Ulhasnagar (Thane), Jalgaon, Yavatmal, Sindhudurg, Raigad (Alibag), Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar, Kolhapur & Gondia and in general hospitals at Ulhasnagar (Thane) & Mira Bhayander

## ***Hindu Hrudaysamrat Balasaheb Thackeray Aapla Davakhana***

10.27 *Hindu Hrudaysamrat Balasaheb Thackeray Aapla Davakhana* is being implemented at 428 locations in the State in first phase since May, 2023 with the aim to provide services to the common people in urban areas mainly poor and slum dwellers and to monitor and control the prevalence of various diseases. Health services like out-patient check-up, free meditation, free, laboratory test, teleconsultation, examination of pregnant mothers etc are provided through *Hindu Hrudaysamrat Balasaheb Thackeray Aapla Davakhana*.

10.27.1 In all 42.41 lakh out-patient services, 4.98 lakh free laboratory test and check-up of 68,372 pregnant women have been conducted upto December, 2024. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 60.27 crore was incurred and during 2024-25 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 28.01 crore was incurred on this programme.

## **National Health Mission**

10.28 The National Health Mission (NHM), which encompasses National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) was launched in 2013 to provide universal access to health care by strengthening health systems, institutions and human resource capabilities. The main components of the mission include strengthening of health system in rural & urban areas, control of communicable & non-communicable diseases and implementation of reproductive, maternal, newborn, child & adolescent health programmes.

10.28.1 ***Ayushman Arogya Mandir Programme:*** The programme aims to provide comprehensive primary health care services by transforming existing Sub-centres and PHCs into Health & Wellness Centres (HWCs). The existing HWCs have been renamed as '*Ayushman Arogya Mandir*'. Under this program upto December, 2024 in all 12,044 *Ayushman Arogya Mandirs* are functional in the State.

**10.28.2 National Rural Health Mission (NRHM):** NRHM is being implemented in the State to address health needs of the underserved rural population especially women, children and vulnerable sections of the society by providing affordable, accessible and quality healthcare. Some of the facilities provided under NRHM upto December, 2024 are as follows:

- Health services to rural population through 14,825 medical officers including specialists and 63,694 ASHA workers
- Telemedicine facility at 23 hospitals, 39 sub district hospitals/CHCs and 6 medical colleges
- Implementation of Sickle Cell Disease Control Programme in 21 districts where sickle cell disease is prevalent
- In all 20 Mobile Medical Units operational by NGOs/*Rugna Kalyan Samitis* to provide health care services to people living in remote and inaccessible areas of the State.

10.28.2.1 During 2023-24, expenditure incurred under NRHM in the State was ₹ 3,870.24 crore and during 2024-25 upto December, expenditure incurred was ₹ 2,362.19 crore. Physical achievements under NRHM is given in Table 10.13.

**Table 10.13 Physical achievements under NRHM**

Component		Particulars	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	
					(no.)	
AYUSH	Patients treated	Out Patient Department (OPD)	42,97,034	47,77,843	41,84,048	
		In Patient Department	79,461	1,21,471	71,977	
		Patients treated	6,46,061	1,93,353	6,52,781	
Mobile Medical Unit	RMNCH+A	Lab test	1,45,812	24,703	47,943	
		Villages visited	2,30,407	75,736	1,66,914	
		Patients referred and opinion received	11,970	4,408	15,314	
Telemedicine		25,805	14,320	21,306		
Sickle cell disease control programme	Total tests performed	Sufferers	8,82,873	12,00,007	17,45,029	
		Carriers	1,838	16,043	2,088	
		Carriers	15,720	1,20,347	23,189	
Palliative Care	Patients treated	44,931	1,04,087	56,186		
Referral transport	Pregnant women	Institutional deliveries	4,70,342	12,00,007	5,61,861	
		Home to institute	4,77,758	2,99,157	2,43,724	
		Institute to institute	1,63,242	1,44,582	1,16,882	
		Institute to home	5,43,400	3,75,583	3,08,197	
		Sick Neonates	Home to institute	83,024	41,288	34,640
			Institute to institute	27,819	42,465	14,611
			Institute to home	1,35,347	66,706	57,729
<b>Public - Private Partnership (PPP)</b>						
a) Health Advice Call Centre	Total calls		8,67,060	9,21,735	4,02,636	
		Camps organised	7	6	-	
b) Epilepsy programme	Patients treated	EEG in camps	1,861	1,956	-	
		OT/PT/Speech therapy provided	260	324	-	
		Camps organised	536	618	-	
		Patients treated	67	63	-	
c) Medical & Dental camp	Surgeries performed		97,635	12,85,205	-	
		Beneficiary mothers	4,501	4,307	-	
d) <i>Maheer Ghar</i>		2,352	2,729	2,334		

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

**10.28.3 National Urban Health Mission (NUHM):** NUHM is being implemented in the State to meet health care needs of urban population primarily, slum dwellers and other marginalised groups of all cities/towns with population above 50,000. In all 98 cities in the State are covered under NUHM.

10.28.3.1 Under NUHM, upto December, in all 807 urban PHCs are functional, 10 Mobile Medical Units are operating and 13,113 ASHA workers are working in the State. To provide health care facilities to people living in slums having population around 10,000 and not having urban PHC, 100 clinics viz. *Aapala davakhana* have been approved in 10 municipal corporations. During 2023-24, expenditure incurred under NUHM was ₹ 373.30 crore and during 2024-25 upto December, expenditure incurred was ₹ 277.20 crore.

10.28.4 **Reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health programme (RMNCH+A):** RMNCH+A 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 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 484.98 crore and during 2024-25 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 287.17 crore was incurred. Some of the health indicators are given in Table 10.14 and its series is given in Annexure 10.9. The details of some schemes under RMNCH+A is given in Table 10.15.

**Table 10.14 Health indicators**

Indicator	2018	2019	2020
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	15.6	15.3	15
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	5.5	5.4	5.5
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

**Table 10.15 The details of schemes under RMNCH+A**

Scheme	Objective	Particulars	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
<i>Janani Suraksha Yojana</i>	To promote institutional deliveries and reduce infant & maternal mortality in BPL, SC & ST families	Number of Beneficiaries (Lakh)	3.56	2.89
		Expenditure Incurred (₹ Crore)	46.54	34.79
<i>Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyaan</i>	To provide assured and quality antenatal care to pregnant women on a fixed day of every month. The services are provided at the health facility centre free of cost in addition to the routine antenatal care.	Number of pregnant women who received ANC (Lakh)	2.76	1.99
		Number of pregnant women who received ANC in 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> trimester for 1 <sup>st</sup> time (Lakh)	1.18	0.80
		Number of high risk pregnancies identified (Lakh)	0.44	0.45
		Expenditure incurred (₹ Lakh)	17.03	2.11
<i>Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana</i>	To improve health & nutrition for mother & child as well as compensation for wage loss, if any. the benefit of ₹ 5,000 is provided to pregnant women and lactating mothers in two phases & only if the second child is a girl, amount of ₹ 6,000 is given through DBT	Number of Beneficiaries (Lakh) Expenditure Incurred (₹ Crore)	1.20 44.47	4.62 165.32

**Table 10.15 The details of schemes under RMNCH+A**

Scheme	Objective	Particulars	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
<i>Navsanjivani Yojana</i>	To improve health conditions of tribal people thereby reducing neonatal morbidity and mortality through various activities such as visits of mobile medical squads, Dai meetings, pre-monsoon preventive measures etc.	Functional squads (No.)	272	265
		Pregnant women examined (No.)	89,647	1,08,020
		Children examined (Lakh)	8.56	8.16
		Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	11.71	6.79
<i>Matrutva Anudan Yojana</i>	To provide health services like antenatal care registration, regular health check-up and medicines to pregnant women in tribal areas	Number of Beneficiaries (No.)	68,391	17,589
		Expenditure Incurred (₹ Crore)	4.26	1.26

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

+ upto December

**10.28.4.1 Universal Immunisation Programme:** Universal Immunisation Programme is being implemented in the State with an aim to provide immunisation services to pregnant women, infants & children in various age groups to protect them from diseases such as tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, haemophiles influenza type B, hepatitis B, measles, Japanese Encephalitis, Rota virus, etc. Number of beneficiaries of Universal Immunisation Programme is given in Table 10.16.

**Table 10.16 Number of beneficiaries of Universal Immunisation Programme**

Vaccine	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
BCG	19.27	19.37	19.04	19.52	19.19	15.26
OPV 0	19.27	18.01	19.04	16.39	19.19	13.11
OPV I	19.27	19.60	19.04	18.89	19.19	14.28
OPV II	19.27	19.28	19.04	18.41	19.19	13.83
OPV III	19.27	19.57	19.04	18.83	19.19	14.18
Hepatitis B 0	19.27	14.97	19.04	11.09	7.65	9.13
Measles/Rubella	19.27	19.67	19.04	18.89	19.19	14.76
FIPV I	19.27	19.55	19.04	18.73	19.19	14.20
FIPV II	19.27	19.51	19.04	18.66	19.19	14.10
FIPV III	NA	NA	19.04	18.32	19.19	14.55
DPT (booster)	18.94	18.89	18.74	18.47	18.89	14.13
OPV (booster)	18.94	18.87	18.74	18.52	18.89	14.18
DPT 5 years	21.04	17.21	21.75	16.31	21.35	11.92
Td 10 years	21.96	15.77	22.13	16.15	22.30	11.70
Td 16 years	23.75	15.16	25.30	15.08	24.12	10.92
Td Pregnant women	21.20	19.87	21.16	19.45	21.32	15.56
Pentavalent 3	19.27	19.59	19.04	18.85	19.19	14.20
Rota virus 3	19.27	19.57	19.04	18.72	19.19	14.14
PCV 1 <sup>st</sup>	19.27	17.13	19.04	18.70	19.19	14.20
PCV 2 <sup>nd</sup>	19.27	16.88	19.04	18.66	19.19	14.61
PCV booster	19.27	14.78	19.04	18.51	19.19	14.27
Pentavalent 1	19.27	19.67	19.04	19.29	19.19	14.27
Pentavalent 2	19.27	19.34	19.04	18.89	19.19	13.83
Rota virus 1	19.27	19.55	19.04	19.21	19.19	14.22
Rota virus 2	19.27	19.25	19.04	18.81	19.19	13.81
Japanese Encephalitis 1	4.40	4.36	4.41	3.98	3.30	3.36
Japanese Encephalitis 2	4.36	3.64	4.34	3.82	3.24	3.22

NA Not Applicable

+ upto December

BCG – Bacille Calmette-Guerin OPV- Oral Polio Vaccine FIPV- Fractional dose of Inactivated Polio Virus Vaccine

DPT- Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertusis Td- Tetanus and adult Diphtheria PCV - Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

10.28.4.2 **Pulse Polio Programme:** Children below five years of age, irrespective of earlier receipt of number of doses of Oral Polio Vaccine, are immunised on National Immunisation Day. The State has succeeded in controlling the spread of polio virus. Details of Pulse Polio Programme is given in Table 10.17.

**Table 10.17 Details of Pulse Polio Programme**

Year	No. of children immunised (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
2022-23	111.34	7.57
2023-24	111.52	11.68
2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	16.26	0.53

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto December

10.28.4.3 **Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram:** *Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram* aims at early detection and management of 'four Ds' viz. defects at birth, diseases in children, deficiency condition and development delays including disabilities. Biannual regular health screening of preschool children upto six years of age using *anganwadi* as a platform is an essential component. Moreover, children in the age group 6-18 years studying in government and government aided schools also receive regular health checkups. Children diagnosed for illness receive follow up referral support and treatment including surgical interventions free of cost. Information of *Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram* is given in Table 10.18.

**Table 10.18 Information of Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram**

Year	Schools / Anganwadi	Number	Students (lakh)			Operations performed	
			Health screened	Treated	Referred	Heart related	Other
2022-23	Schools	86,247	122.03	9.85	4.24	3,839	30,269
	Anganwadi - phase I <sup>#</sup>	1,07,052	67.04	4.39	1.31		
	phase II <sup>##</sup>	1,09,931	69.73	5.50	2.00		
2023-24	Schools	84,402	122.06	10.61	5.09	3,334	32,801
	Anganwadi - phase I <sup>#</sup>	1,01,283	64.26	4.50	1.59		
	phase II <sup>##</sup>	1,07,969	67.40	4.77	2.29		
2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	Schools	70,680	98.79	9.55	4.80	2,164	26,918
	Anganwadi - phase I <sup>#</sup>	1,10,171	67.61	5.20	2.14		
	phase II <sup>##+</sup>	51,045	30.46	2.87	1.36		

# April to September

## October to March

+ upto December

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

10.28.4.4 **Family Welfare Programme:** The main objective of the Family Welfare Programme is to stabilise population. Sterilisation and spacing between the births of two children are important aspects of the programme. Emphasis is given on propagation of spacing methods like Oral Pills, Intra-uterine device (IUD), PPIUCD, conventional contraceptives along with some new contraceptive methods like Injectable Medroxy Progesterone Acetate (MPA), Weekly Centchroman Pills, etc. Information of Family Welfare Programme is given in Table 10.19.

**Table 10.19 Information of Family Welfare Programme**

('000)

Year	Sterilisation			IUD		Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
	Target	Achievement		Target	Achievement	
		Vasectomy	Tubectomy			
2022-23	565	9.50	370.70	490	478.30	28.18
2023-24	510	6.20	296.70	490	443.50	31.55
2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	510	5.40	208.80	490	336.00	14.46

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

+ upto December

**10.28.4.5 Adolescent Health Programme:** Adolescents (age 10-19 year) contribute over 23 per cent of the population in Maharashtra. Adolescent Health Programme aims to improve reproductive health status of adolescent girls & boys and provide counseling & create awareness, access to early & safe abortion services. The information of Adolescent Health Programme is given in Table 10.20.

**Table 10.20 Information of Adolescent Health Programme**

(no.)

Year	Total no. of Adolescents registered	Total no. of Adolescents who received clinical services	Total no. of Adolescents who received counselling services
2022-23	11,70,020	11,30,468	12,62,905
2023-24	14,31,584	13,36,375	16,46,169
2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	12,29,318	11,51,735	14,37,134

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

+ upto December

**10.28.5 National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme:** National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme is being implemented in the State to reduce mortality and control morbidity due to vector borne diseases. Number of cases & deaths reported due to vector borne diseases are given in Table 10.21.

**Table 10.21 Number of cases & deaths reported due to vector borne diseases**

(no.)

Vector borne disease	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	
	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported
Malaria	14,533	23	16,760	23	18,569	19
Lymphatic Filariasis	505	0	420	0	238	0
Dengue	8,822	27	19,611	55	18,162	21
Japanese Encephalitis	3	0	3	0	4	2
Chikungunya	1,011	0	1,943	0	5,522	0
AES/Chandipura	0	0	1	1	5	3

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM

AES : Acute Encephalitis Syndrome

+ upto December

**10.28.6 National Programme for Non Communicable Disease:** National Programme for Non Communicable Disease (NPNCD) is being implemented in the State since 2010 to prevent and control common non communicable diseases through behaviour and life style changes, to provide early diagnosis & management and build capacity at various levels of health care for prevention, diagnosis & treatment. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 14.93 crore was incurred and during 2024-25 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 11.93 crore was incurred on this programme. Details of NPNCD is given in Table 10.22.

**Table 10.22 Details of NPNCD**

(no.)

Year	No. of Patients confirmed					No. of Patients On Treatment				
	CVD	Stroke	COPD	CKD	Other Cancer	CVD	Stroke	COPD	CKD	Other Cancer
2022-23	15,479	6,712	14,014	6,521	8,601	15,085	6,379	13,930	7,286	8,683
2023-24	20,002	7,198	18,101	6,839	8,041	19,690	7,012	17,315	6,557	7,812
2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	21,381	10,039	21,780	7,758	3,325	18,460	6,955	20,921	7,512	3,235

CVD - Cardiovascular Diseases

COPD - Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases

CKD - Chronic Kidney Diseases

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

+ upto December



**10.28.7 National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme:** The programme aims to achieve Tuberculosis (TB) Elimination by 2025. Under this programme free diagnostic, treatment & follow up services are given to all diagnosed TB patients (includes public & private sector). All diagnosed and notified TB patient who are on anti-TB treatment receive incentives of ₹ 1,000 per month from 1<sup>st</sup> November, 2024 under *NIKSHAY Poshan Yojana*. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 216.48 crore was incurred and during 2024-25 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 193.98 crore was incurred. Information of National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme is given in Table 10.23.

**Table 10.23 Information of National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme**

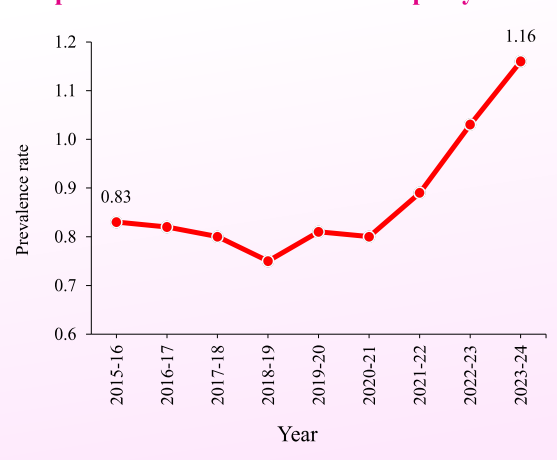
Component	2022	2023	2024
Suspected TB patients per lakh population	1,552	2,027	2,704
Cure rate (Per cent)	87	87	88

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

**10.28.8 National Programme for Control of Blindness:** National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) is being implemented mainly for cataract surgeries & screening of school children with provision of spectacles to the students having refractive errors. The NPCB aims to reduce the rate of blindness to 0.25 per cent by the year 2025. During 2023-24, in all 9.44 lakh cataract surgeries were performed and expenditure incurred was ₹ 28.89 crore, while during 2024-25 upto December, in all 7.48 lakh cataract surgeries were performed and expenditure incurred was ₹ 6.41 crore.

**10.28.9 National Leprosy Eradication Programme:** National Leprosy Eradication Programme aims to eliminate leprosy (prevalence of less than one case per 10,000 population in all districts), strengthen disability prevention & medical rehabilitation of persons affected by leprosy and reduction in the level of stigma associated with leprosy. During 2023-24, number of newly reported & active leprosy cases were 20,001 & 14,976 respectively and the prevalence rate per 10,000 population was 1.16. During 2024-25 upto December, number of newly reported and active leprosy cases were 13,960 & 13,339 respectively and the prevalence rate per 10,000 population was 1.04.

**Graph 10.1 : Prevalence rate of Leprosy**



**10.28.10 National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly:** National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) is being implemented to provide an easy access to promotional, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services to the elderly through district hospitals, rural hospitals and primary health centre. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 194.65 crore was incurred and during 2024-25 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 97.90 crore was incurred on this programme. Information of National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly is given in Table 10.24.

**Table 10.24 Information of National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly**

Care services provided	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
Elderly persons attended OPD	7,02,749	4,22,912	9,34,085
Cases admitted in wards	33,327	24,778	63,088
Persons given rehabilitation services	20,669	13,395	46,711
Lab. tests performed on elderly	3,27,152	1,88,974	5,81,552
Elderly persons provided home based care	4,081	4,137	14,999

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

+ upto December

**10.28.11 National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness:** National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD) is being implemented since 2010 to prevent avoidable hearing loss on account of disease or injury, early identification, diagnosis & treatment of ear problem and to medically rehabilitate persons suffering with deafness. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 69.74 lakh was incurred and during 2024-25 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 1.60 lakh was incurred on this programme. Information of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness is given in Table 10.25.

**Table 10.25 Information of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness**

Particulars	(no.)		
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
Number of cases examined with Deafness	51,333	68,430	43,351
Number of Surgeries performed	1,739	2,272	2,498
Number of hearing aids fitted	1,773	2,572	1,794
No. of persons referred for rehabilitation	7,013	5,983	6,688

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

+ upto December

**10.28.12 National Mental Health Programme:** National Mental Health Program (NMHP) of GoI is being implemented in the State with main objectives as follows:

- To functionalise District Mental Health Unit at district level
- Early detection & treatment of patients
- Targeted Intervention for School & College Students and Community
- To make mental health services available, along with the other health services in the remote and rural population

10.28.12.1 Infrastructure and key programs under NMHP is as below

- Four Regional Mental Hospitals (RMH) with a combined bed capacity of 5,695
- 13 Day Care Centers for rehabilitation
- 34 Memory Clinics focused on dementia care
- 24/7 mental health services across Maharashtra through Tele MANAS (Over 1,19,797 calls have been received from October, 2022 to December, 2024)
- *Prerna Prkalp* (Farmer Counseling Health Service Program) provides mental health services in 14 suicide-prone districts. ASHA workers conduct surveys in village to identify the depressed people and refer them to further treatment

10.28.12.2 During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 3.57 crore was incurred and during 2024-25 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 1.04 crore was incurred. The details of National Mental Health Program is given in Table 10.26.

**Table 10.26 Details of National Mental Health Program**

Component	(no.)					
	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	
	DMHP	RMH	DMHP	RMH	DMHP	RMH
OPD services	6,64,618	1,45,192	9,18,872	1,63,830	11,90,725	1,30,836
IPD services	21,086	58,166	16,742	48,521	16,939	30,855

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

+ upto December

**10.28.13 National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme:** National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme (NIDDCP) is being implemented in endemic districts to reduce the prevalence of iodine deficiency disorder below 5 per cent in the entire country. Replacing common salt by Iodized salt in the diet of the people staying in endemic districts is the surest way of controlling Iodine deficiency. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 58.25 crore was incurred and during 2024-25 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 49.47 crore was incurred.



10.28.14 **Maharashtra Emergency Medical Services:** Maharashtra Emergency Medical Services provide pre-hospital health services to patients through life support ambulance while transporting them to nearby hospital for further treatment. This 24×7 emergency service is provided free of cost and can be availed by dialing a tollfree 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 10.27.

**Table 10.27 Number of patients served in emergency situation**

Emergency situation	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
Birth in Ambulance	1,272	1,135	745
Pregnancy	1,71,243	1,35,522	77,447
Medical	9,35,367	9,06,174	5,63,822
Accident (vehicle)	30,351	25,827	13,268
Assault	7,483	6,765	6,339
Burns	2,445	2,185	1,389
Cardiac	29,084	24,092	13,949
Fall	7,385	5,454	862
Intoxication / Poisoning	23,605	23,421	18,443
Mass Casualty	221	2,822	1,791
Poly Trauma	96,573	97,039	79,978
Lighting/Electrocution	334	316	259
Suicide/Self Inflicted Injury	819	675	547
Others	1,31,338	28,701	21,092
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,37,520</b>	<b>12,60,128</b>	<b>7,99,931</b>

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

+ upto December

### **Integrated Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana and Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana**

10.29 Integrated *Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana* (MJPJAY) and *Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana* (AB-PMJAY) have been implemented in expanded form across the State from 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2024. The scheme provides end to end cashless quality medical services for identified diseases through empanelled hospitals.

10.29.1 Details of Integrated MJPJAY and AB-PMJAY is as follows

- Applicable to all families in the State
- An insurance cover of ₹ 5 lakh per family per annum is being provided
- In all 1,356 surgeries/treatments covered
- In all 2.92 crore Ayushman cards have been generated in the State upto December, 2024

10.29.2 Details of Integrated *Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana* and *Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana* and information of surgery counts & claim paid under Integrated MJPJAY and AB-PMJAY is given in Table 10.28 and 10.29 respectively.

**Table 10.28 Details of Integrated Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana and Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana**

Year	No. of Beneficiaries (no.)	Surgeries/ Therapies (no.)	Total Claim Paid Amount (₹ Crore)
2022-23	4,44,277	8,56,450	1,835.87
2023-24	5,26,861	10,24,451	1,831.13
2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	4,86,601	8,45,226	1,143.26

Source : State Health Assurance Society, GoM

+ upto December

**Table 10.29 Surgery counts & claim paid under Integrated Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana and Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana**

Speciality	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	
	No. of surgeries/ therapies	Claims paid (₹ Crore)	No. of surgeries/ therapies	Claims paid (₹ Crore)	No. of surgeries/ therapies	Claims paid (₹ Crore)
Medical oncology	2,17,328	124.86	2,56,325	120.03	2,01,856	73.00
Cardiology	1,15,576	437.09	1,38,114	450.05	1,19,580	264.25
Nephrology	97,323	135.95	1,13,699	136.92	89,973	99.10
Genitourinary system	61,159	116.49	79,179	127.92	64,202	128.15
Poly trauma	61,790	116.96	70,597	111.42	21,259	70.98
Pediatrics medical management	37,569	79.65	48,717	88.68	40,599	99.37
Orthopedic Surgery and Procedures	37,426	66.49	48,696	75.51	77,399	50.78
Ophthalmology Surgery	35,314	38.48	45,882	38.74	33,318	26.45
Radiation oncology	28,219	138.78	31,443	138	24,182	94.98
Surgical oncology	24,200	65.21	27,260	62.48	20,425	36.60

Source : State Health Assurance Society, GoM

+ upto December

## National AIDS Control Programme

10.30 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 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 149.74 crore was incurred and during 2024-25 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 96.61 crore was incurred. Information of HIV/AIDS cases is given in Table 10.30.

**Table 10.30 HIV/AIDS cases**

Particulars	('000)		
	2022	2023	2024
Persons screened from risk groups	6,948	7,470	6,718
HIV positive by three tests methods	18	18	13
HIV positivity rate (per cent) <sup>@</sup>	0.26	0.24	0.21
AIDS cases	12.03	10.69	10.73
Deaths due to AIDS	2.00	1.95	1.83

<sup>@</sup> with respect to persons screened from risk groups

Source: Maharashtra State AIDS Control

## State Blood Transfusion Council

10.31 The prime objective of State Blood Transfusion Council is to provide adequate & safe blood and its components at reasonable rates. Since 2000, free blood is being provided to Sickle Cell children as well as Thalassemia and Hemophilia patients. Information about blood collection is given in Table 10.31.

**Table 10.31 Information about blood collection**

Year	Blood centres (no.)	Total collection (lakh units)	Of which, voluntarily donated (lakh units)	No. of cards issued to patients of		
				Sickle Cell	Thalassemia	Hemophilia
2022	368	19.28	19.08	421	638	103
2023	375	20.44	20.36	909	566	148
2024	393	21.59	21.49	1,539	1,111	315

Source : State Blood Transfusion Council, GoM

## Epidemic Control Programme

10.32 Epidemic Control Programme deals with monitoring of outbreaks as well as sporadic cases of water borne diseases like cholera, gastro, diarrhoea, infective hepatitis, typhoid, etc. Containment measures are taken to control occurrences and deaths due to these diseases. The number of attacks & deaths due to water borne diseases are given in Table 10.32.

**Table 10.32 Number of attacks & deaths due to water borne diseases**

Disease	(no.)					
	2022		2023		2024	
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
Cholera	1,104	20	22	01	1,028	04
Gastro	21,425	00	27,757	00	25,582	04
Diarrhoea	3,42,225	05	3,25,927	00	3,65,192	06
Infective hepatitis	2,113	00	2,403	00	3,136	01
Typhoid	29,730	00	38,614	00	45,707	00
Leptospirosis	458	18	1,484	08	953	26

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

## Transplantation of Human Organs

10.33 GoI has enacted the Transplantation of Human Organs (THO) Act, 1994 to regulate removal, storage & transplantation of human organs for therapeutic purposes and for prevention of commercial dealings in human organs. In the State there are 284 organ transplant centres registered upto December, 2024 of which 132 centres are registered for single organ transplantation and 152 centres for multiple organ transplantation. Also 67 centres are registered as nontransplant organ retrieval centres. In addition to this there are 317 centres for eye retrieval, eye bank & cornea transplant. Number of transplantations performed are given in Table 10.33.

**Table 10.33 Number of transplantations performed**

Transplantation	(no.)		
	2022	2023	2024
<b>Liver</b>			
a) Kidney	608	593	661
b) Liver	318	295	291
<b>Cadaver</b>			
a) Kidney	86	69	89
b) Liver	64	58	57
c) Heart	06	10	07
d) Lungs	01	10	18
e) Cornea	3,238	1,759	2,736

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

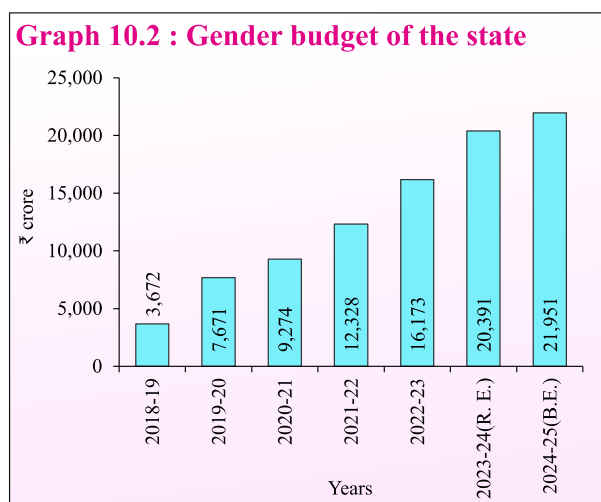
## WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

10.34 Empowerment of women & holistic development of children are pillars of an equitable, sustainable and prosperous society. Various schemes & programs are being implemented by government for empowerment of women and children.

### Women Development

10.35 Women empowerment is the catalyst for social, economic & political progress of State which ensures equal access to opportunities & resources and participation in decision making. Towards achieving these aspects, the State has declared fourth 'women policy' in 2024.

10.36 **Gender Budget:** The key objective of gender budgeting is to evaluate fiscal policies from a gender perspective and integrate the principle of gender equality in the budget. It is a means of bridging gaps in income, health, education, nutrition and the standard of living among women, men and persons of other genders. The share of gender budget in total State budget is 3.1 per cent in 2023-24 and 3.3 per cent in 2024-25.



10.37 **Mission Shakti:** 'Mission Shakti', an integrated woman empowerment programme of GOI is being implemented in the State since 2022-23 for the safety, security & empowerment of women. 'Mission Shakti' has two sub-schemes, 'Sambal' for safety & security and 'Samarthya' for empowerment of women. These sub schemes are being implemented through 45 *sakhi* one stop centres, 19 shakti sadans and 74 *sakhi nivas*. Performance of 'Sambal' and 'Samarthya' sub-schemes in the State is given in Table 10.34.

**Table 10.34 Performance of 'Sambal' and 'Samarthya' sub-schemes in the State**

Scheme Component	Objective	No. of beneficiary	
		2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
<b>Sambal sub scheme</b>			
<b>Sakhi One Stop Centre</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide support and assistance under one roof to women affected by violence.</li> <li>To facilitate immediate, emergency &amp; non-emergency access to a range of services including medical, legal, psychological &amp; counselling support.</li> </ul>	6,250	7,057
	<b>Women helpline</b>	To provide immediate assistance 24x7 to women in crisis.	2,039

**Table 10.34 Performance of ‘Sambal’ and ‘Samarthya’ sub-schemes in the State**

Scheme Component	Objective	No. of beneficiary	
		2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
<b>Samarthya sub schemes</b>			
<b>Shakti sadan (Ujjawala Homes &amp; Swadhar Greh schemes merged)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To create awareness for preventing trafficking of women &amp; children for sexual exploitation.</li> <li>To facilitate their rescue &amp; re-integration into society.</li> <li>To facilitate rehabilitation by providing basic amenities like food, clothing, shelter, care, education, medical treatment including counselling, legal aid, guidance &amp; vocational training to women in difficult circumstances.</li> </ul>	3,902	1,672
	<b>Sakhi Nivas</b>	To provide safe and conveniently located accommodation for working women with day care facility for their children.	5,483

Source: Office of Commissioner of Women and Child Development, GoM

+ upto December

**10.37.1 Hub for Empowerment of Women:** This is one of the component of ‘Samarthya’ sub scheme, in which hubs for empowerment of women are functional at district & State level. The ‘*Stree Shakti*’ digital portal has been developed, to create awareness about all schemes and services for women. Additionally, all women empowerment centers, One-Stop Centers, *Sakhi Nivas*, all *Anganwadis* and NGOs working for women in the State have been integrated on this portal. About 2.50 lakh women are connected through this portal. For the economic empowerment of women, the ‘*Yashasvini*’ digital portal has been developed. Through this portal, self-help groups of women, women entrepreneurs, cottage industries and small business run by women, etc. are being brought together. Efforts are being made to expand the scope of business run by women through the Women Empowerment Centers. Furthermore, various awareness campaigns are being carried out under different initiatives.

**10.37.2 *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao*:** This is component of ‘Sambal’ sub scheme which aims to ensure survival, safety & education of a girl child and to prohibit gender identification. 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.

10.38 Various women specific schemes are being implemented in the State. Performance of selected women specific schemes is given in Table 10.35.

**Table 10.35 Performance of selected women specific schemes**

Scheme	2023-24		2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	
	Number of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Number of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
Government Women Hostels / Women Shelter Homes / Protective Homes / State Homes	6,654	15.31	4,527	9.82
<i>Aadhar Greh</i>	2,005	0.05	1,307	0.00
Women counselling centres	25,734	4.20	18,322	1.32
<i>Manodhairya Yojana</i>	374	48.00	422	19.48
Protection of women from domestic violence	11,722	30.95	9,704	24.63

Source : Office of Commissioner of Women and Child Development, GoM

+ upto December

10.39 **Mukhyamantri Majhi ladki bahin yojana:** The State has launched this scheme in June, 2024. The objectives of this scheme are:

- To promote employment and economic development by providing adequate facilities to women and girls in the age group 21 to 65 years
- To rehabilitate women economically and socially
- To make women self-reliant
- To promote the empowerment of women and girls
- To improve the health and nutritional status of women and children dependent on them

10.39.1 Under the scheme per month ₹ 1,500 is given through DBT to the beneficiary. In all, 2.38 crore women availed the benefit and expenditure of ₹ 17,505.90 crore was incurred upto December, 2024.

10.40 **Pink e Rickshaw:** The scheme launched in July, 2024 aims to promote employment generation for women & girls in the age group 20 to 40 years in the State, to promote their economic and social development, to make them self-reliant, to promote empowerment and to provide safe travel for women & girls. Financial assistance (70 per cent of the e-rickshaw cost as a loan, 20 per cent State share & 10 per cent beneficiary share) will be provided to all interested & eligible women in major cities of 8 districts in the State and the loan repayment period will be 5 years. A target has been set of 10,000 beneficiaries.

10.41 **Participation of women in decision making:** In the 18<sup>th</sup> Loksabha (2024-2029), there are seven women MPs out of 48 sitting MPs and in the 17<sup>th</sup> Loksabha (2019-2024), there were eight women MPs out of 48 MPs from Maharashtra. In the Rajyasabha, there are five women MPs out of 19 sitting MPs from Maharashtra.

10.41.1 In 15<sup>th</sup> Maharashtra Legislative Assembly (2024-2029), as on 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2024 there are 22 women MLAs out of 288 sitting MLAs. In the 14<sup>th</sup> Maharashtra Legislative Assembly (2019-2024), there were 26 women MLAs out of 288 MLAs. In Maharashtra Legislative Council, there are four women MLCs out of 51 sitting MLCs as on 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2024.

10.41.2 As per The Bombay Village Panchayats and the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Act 2011, 'one half' of the total number of seats are reserved for women in Panchayat Raj Institutions. Seats reserved for women in local bodies in the State are given in Table 10.36.

**Table 10.36 Seats reserved for women in local bodies in the State**

(as on 30 <sup>th</sup> November, 2024)			
Local body	Number	Total seats	Seats reserved for women
Municipal Corporation	29	2,870	1,442
Municipal Council	246	6,109	3,097
Nagar Panchayat	146	2,482	1,314
Zilla Parishad	34	2,000	1,008
Panchayat Samiti	351	4,000	2,000
Gram panchayat	27,913	2,43,174	1,32,642
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,60,635</b>	<b>1,41,503</b>

Source : State Election Commission, GoM

10.41.3 As per the State Government employees master database (excluding Public undertakings and Local self government institutions) as on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2024, out of the 4,90,272 filled in posts, 25 per cent were women.



**10.42 Self Help Group:** Self Help Groups (SHGs) are informal association of individuals who come together to address common economic & social concerns. SHG movement is most successful network of women owned community based Micro Finance Institutions which gives access to finance by the poor and vulnerable groups for poverty reduction and sustainable development. As on March 2024, there are 16,30,589 SHGs in the State having accounts with cooperative banks, regional rural banks, public commercial banks and private commercial banks, out of which 13,80,838 SHGs (85 per cent) are exclusively for women.

**10.43 Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal (MAVIM):** GoM has declared MAVIM as a nodal agency to implement various women empowerment schemes through Self Help Groups (SHGs). The main objective of MAVIM is to organise women through SHGs, build their capacity & enhance self confidence, entrepreneurial development, synchronise employment opportunities through Community Managed Resource Centres which are federation of SHGs. Also MAVIM promotes women's initiatives for equal opportunities & participation in governance and build grass root institutes through SHGs. MAVIM also provides market linkages to SHGs and arranges training for enhancing the capacity of women in terms of leadership quality & administrative capacity.

10.43.1 During 2024-25 upto December, women SHGs received loans of ₹ 10,475.48 crore from various financial institutions, total internal loans disbursed was 3,779 crore while total cumulative savings of women SHGs was ₹ 1,404 crore. information of MAVIM attached women SHGs is given in Table 10.37.

**Table 10.37 Information of MAVIM attached women SHGs**

(As on 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2024)			
Particulars	Rural	Urban	Total
Villages & Cities covered under MAVIM (No.)	9,107	259	9,366
SHGs (No.)	91,170	72,766	1,63,936
Members (Lakh)	10.35	7.76	18.11
Bank loan (Cumulative) (₹ Crore)	7,539.38	2,936.10	10,475.48
Internal Loan(₹ Crore)	2,809	970	3,779
Savings(₹ Crore)	888	516	1,404

Source: Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal, GoM

**10.43.2 Community Managed Resource Centre:** Community Managed Resource Centre (CMRC) registered under 'Societies Registration Act, 1860' is a group of 250 to 300 SHGs formed in a cluster of about 20 to 25 villages within a radius of 25 km. The role of the CMRC is to provide primary services to SHGs such as skill development training for livelihood, bank linkages, provide market to produced goods. There are 295 CMRCs functioning in the State at the end of December, 2024.

**10.43.3 Tejashree Financial Services:** Tejashree financial services scheme is a loan redemption scheme being implemented through SHGs for ultra-poor and debt ridden women. Under this scheme the target is i) individual loan upto ₹ 10,000 to one lakh women ii) financial assistance upto ₹ 20,000 for repayment of loan to 10,000 debt ridden women and iii) working capital upto ₹ two lakh to 300 women social enterprises run by CMRCs. Since inception (2018-19) upto March, 2024, total loan of ₹119.62 crore was disbursed under the scheme.

**10.43.4 Nav Tejaswini:** Nav Tejaswini Rural Women Enterprise Development Project has been started in the State since January, 2021 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.

**10.44 Maharashtra State Commission for Women:** 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. An innovative initiative called ‘Woman commission at your doorstep’ was implemented extensively by organizing division-wise and district-wise public hearing, with the primary objective of giving women victims a platform to resolve their issues and interact freely. It also organises workshops, training programmes and seminars on women related issues viz. self defence programmes, awareness about gender equality, legal literacy, cyber crimes, 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 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 63.78 lakh was incurred and during 2024-25 upto January, expenditure of ₹ 30.88 lakh was incurred on these programmes.

10.44.1 Complaints regarding Marital problem, social problems, rape, property issues, sexual harassment at the workplace, harassment at the workplace & other problems are received at counselling branch and legal branch of Maharashtra State Women's Commission Office. During 2023-24 total number of complaints registered including pending complaints were 12,019 of which, 10,318 were resolved.

**10.45 Women protection:** Crime against women is direct or indirect physical or mental cruelty to women. Number of crimes against women per lakh female population in the year 2022 was 75 and in the year 2023 was 77.

10.45.1 For the safety of women, different measures such as prevention of atrocities against women cell, Bharosa cell, fast track court, complaint committee, etc. are established in the State. Crimes against women reported in the State are given in Table 10.38.

**Table 10.38 Crimes against women reported in the State**

Crime head	(no.)		
	2022	2023	2024
Rape	7,084	7,524	7,940
Kidnapping & abduction	9,297	9,361	8,883
Dowry deaths	180	170	139
Cruelty by husband & relatives	11,367	11,226	10,539
Molestation	}	}	}
Sexual harassment			
Immoral Trafficking	65	211	159
Other	1,255	1312	1,128
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,331</b>	<b>47,132</b>	<b>46,459</b>

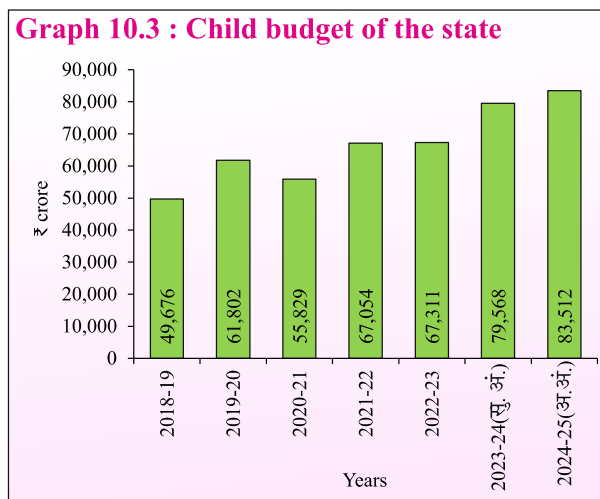
Source: Office of the Special Inspector General (Prevention of crime against women and children), GoM

## Child Development

10.46 Providing a nurturing environment for children’s physical, emotional & cognitive growth, as well as promoting quality education and learning opportunities for all children are key priorities of the government. ‘Child policy 2014’ is being implemented in the State to ensure that every child shall have an equal opportunity to develop potential within protected environment.



**10.46.1 Child budget:** Child Responsive Budgeting enables governments to plan and commit resources in a manner that prioritise equitable development for children. The share of child budget in total State budget is 12.1 per cent in 2023-24 and 12.5 per cent in 2024-25. Various child development schemes are being implemented in the State.



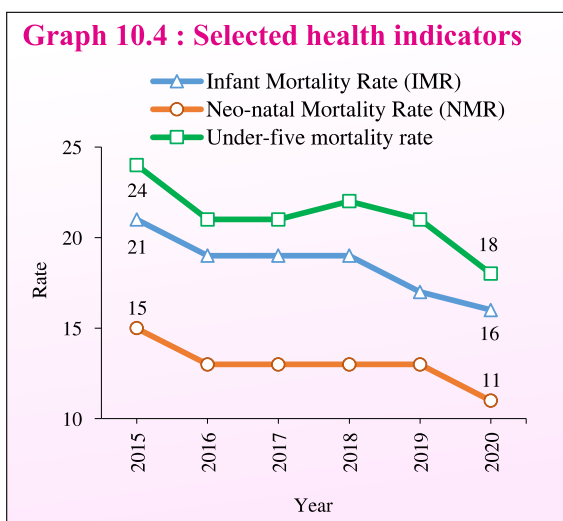
### Integrated Child Development Services Scheme

10.47 Integrated Child Development Services Scheme is being implemented in the State to address the growth needs of children under the age of six years. The main objectives of ICDS scheme are

- To improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group 0-6 years
- To lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child
- To reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout
- To achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development
- To enhance the capacity of mothers to care for the general health and nutritional needs of their children through education on proper nutrition and diet.

10.47.1 ICDS services are provided through *Anganwadis*. This programme is implemented through 1,10,631 *anganwadis* covered under 553 Child Development Projects. Under this scheme basic services such as immunisation, supplementary nutrition, health check-up, referral services, nutrition & health education and pre-school education are provided to children upto six years of age, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

**10.47.2 Nutrition programme:** The Supplementary Nutrition Programme is implemented under ICDS to meet the minimum nutritional requirements of children upto six years of age, pregnant women & lactating mothers and to provide health care to them. It also aims to minimise infant mortality by controlling malnourishment in remote and sensitive areas. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 1,629.52 crore was incurred on 65.28 lakh beneficiaries and during 2024-25, upto December expenditure of ₹1,192.13 crore was incurred on 64.42 lakh beneficiaries. Percentage of children of age 0 to 5 years in the State according to nutrition grades are given in Table 10.39



**Table 10.39 Percentage of children of age 0 to 5 years in the State according to nutrition grades**

Month	Area	Children weighed (no.)	Percentage of children		
			Normal	Moderately under weight	Severely under weight
March, 2023	Rural	38,53,585	94.1	5.1	0.9
	Tribal	8,60,418	81.7	14.8	3.5
	Urban	12,23,476	92.3	7.0	0.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>59,37,479</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>
March, 2024	Rural	34,23,694	94.2	5.0	0.9
	Tribal	8,11,289	81.3	15.2	3.5
	Urban	15,21,416	93.4	6.1	0.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57,56,399</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>
October, 2024	Rural	33,14,365	94.3	4.8	0.8
	Tribal	79,13,95	80.2	16.0	3.8
	Urban	14,78,867	93.7	3.8	0.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>55,84,627</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>

Source : Commissionerate of Integrated Child Development Services scheme, GoM

**10.47.3 Village Child Development Centre:** Under the ICDS programme, Village Child Development Centres (VCDC) has been established at village/*anganwadi* level for eliminating malnutrition. SAM children are kept in the *anganwadi* all day for a month. For elimination of severe malnutrition, medical advice as well as nutritional diet is provided. In *anganwadi*, children are provided an additional three times diet apart from three regular diets and all medical facilities. In March, 2024 out of 42,62,652 children, Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) children were 1.21 per cent and 3.92 per cent respectively whereas in December, 2024 out of 48,16,010 children, SAM and MAM children were 0.72 per cent and 3.24 per cent respectively.

**10.47.4 Poshan Abhiyaan:** This *Abhiyaan* is being implemented in all the districts under the ICDS programme. The main objectives of the *Abhiyaan* are (i) reducing malnutrition by six per cent, (ii) reducing anaemia by nine per cent in infants, adolescent girls & women and (iii) reducing the proportion of low birth weight babies by six per cent. To ensure community mobilisation and bolster people's participation, every year the month of September is celebrated as *Rashtriya Poshan Maah* in the State since 2018. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 88.24 crore and during 2024-25, upto December expenditure of ₹ 244.08 crore was incurred on this *Abhiyaan*. Progress of *Poshan Abhiyaan* is given in Table 10.40.

**Table 10.40 Progress of Poshan Abhiyaan**

Particulars	(per cent)	
	During March, 2023	During December, 2024
Pregnant Women anaemia	0.62	2.8
Lactating Women anaemia	0.92	2.6
SAM (0-5 years age)	1.93	0.8

Source: Commissionerate of Integrated Child Development Services scheme, GoM

**10.48 Scheme for child development:** Various schemes are being implemented in the State to increase birth rate of girls, to reduce infant mortality rate, to promote girls' education & improve their health status, etc. Details of various child development schemes are given in Table 10.41.

**Table 10.41 Details of various child development schemes**

Scheme name	Objective	Type of benefit	Year	Beneficiary (No.)	Expenditure (₹ crore)
<b>Majhi Kanya Bhagyashri Yojana</b>	To increase birth rate of girls, prevent prenatal sex determination, provide encouragement & assurance for education of girls, improve the health status of girls	Financial assistance	2023-24	2,889	6.78
			2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	5,280	13.20
<b>Lek Ladaki Yojana</b>	To increase birth rate of girls, reducing the mortality rate of girls, reducing malnutrition, promoting girl's education, reducing proportion of out-of-school girls to zero and preventing child marriage.	Financial assistance	2023-24	15,574	7.79
			2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	1,04,000	52.00
<b>Baby Care Kit</b>	To reduce the infant mortality rate of newborns, baby care kit bag upto ₹ 2,000 for newborns (first child in the family) are provided to mothers who have delivered at PHC/ Government hospital.	baby care kit bags	2023-24	6,00,600	120.00
			2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	2,35,084	46.96
<b>Scheme for adolescent girls</b>	To provide nutritional support to identified adolescent girls (14-18 years) in aspirational districts (Gadchiroli, Nandurbar, Dharashiv and Washim) for improving their health and nutritional status, providing them iron & folic acid supplementation, health check-up and referral services, nutrition & health education, skill training, etc.	Nutritional & non-nutritional support	2023-24	1,19,396	33.30
			2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	1,10,125	15.63
<b>Bharatratna Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Amrut Aahar Yojana</b>	To combat malnutrition arising due to deficiency of calories and proteins in scheduled areas & in additional tribal component schemes areas. The scheme is implemented in 14,322 <i>anganwadi</i> through 111 projects of 16 districts of State.	Nutritional support to	2023-24	i) pregnant women & lactating mothers	172.27
				ii) Children	1,13,782
			2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	i) pregnant women & lactating mothers	6,94,049
				ii) Children	135.75
<b>Krantijyoti Savitribai Phule Bal Sangopan Yojana</b>	To provide family life through NGO's to orphan, destitute, needy and homeless children.		2023-24	80,224	190.97
			2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	1,05,595	40.50

Source: Commissionerate of Integrated Child Development Services scheme, GoM

+ upto December

10.48.1 **Parenting & Education in Early Childhood:** Maharashtra State Council for Education Research and Training developed 'Balshikshankram' curriculum named 'Aakar' for the age group of three to six years, based on the developmental stages of a child and paedology. Pre-school activities of children enrolled in all *anganwadis* were carried out online through 'Aakar' child education programme. During 2023-24, in all 25.94 lakh children and during 2024-25 upto October, in all 24.62 lakh children were benefitted.

10.48.2 **Policy for Adoption of Anganwadi:** The Government is implementing policy for Adoption of *anganwadi* since October, 2022 for strengthening of *anganwadis* through public participation. *Anganwadi* can be adopted by establishments i) through Corporate social responsibility (CSR) programme, ii) NGOs, various trusts, Rotary club, Lions club etc. iii) persons/families/groups. The adopting agencies provide infrastructure, educational facilities, growth monitoring machines, training & skill development, health checkup facilities, etc. Since inception upto December, 2024 in all 3,442 *anganwadis* have been adopted.

10.48.3 **Chacha Nehru Bal Mahotsav:** *Chacha Nehru Bal Mahotsav* is organised every year in the second week of November in each district and region to bring forth hidden qualities of all children in Government/NGO care homes and develop feeling of brotherhood & team spirit among them. Competitions like sports, games, elocution, etc. are organised in this *mahotsav* and winners are awarded. Every year grants of ₹ five lakh for each district and ₹ 5.82 lakh for each region are sanctioned. Under the scheme during 2023-24, expenditure incurred was ₹ 1.77 crore and during 2024-25, upto December expenditure incurred was ₹ 0.83 crore.

### **Mission Vatsalya scheme**

10.49 *Mission Vatsalya* scheme aims at building a protective environment through government-civil society partnership for children in difficult circumstances as well as other vulnerable children. Programmes such as juvenile justice boards, State child protection society, district child protection society, Government/ NGO children homes, observation homes, after care homes, open shelter homes, special adoption resource agencies, child welfare committees, etc. are included under this scheme. Componentwise expenditure incurred on beneficiaries under *Mission Vatsalya* scheme is given in Table 10.42.

**Table 10.42 Componentwise expenditure incurred on beneficiaries under *Mission Vatsalya* scheme**

Component	No. of Units	Capacity	2023-24		2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	
			No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred (₹Lakh)	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred (₹Lakh)
Government						
Observation homes	12	425	183	710.40	204	134.06
Children homes	25	1,300	359	1,479.99	430	312.80
After care homes	6		--	--	--	--
Open shelter homes	6	235	169	107.75	190	0
Adoption agencies	18	207	196	263.80	202	0
NGO						
Observation homes	40	1,984	945	1,873.41	1,105	0
Children homes	323	--	--	--	--	0
HIV Children homes	10	625	373	987.60	361	0
Sponsorship scheme	0	--	18,500	8,464.49	26,983	6,317.12
After care service	--	--	485	213.91	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>4,776</b>	<b>21,210</b>	<b>14,101.35</b>	<b>29,475</b>	<b>6,763.98</b>

Source : Commissionerate of Women and Child Development, GoM

+ upto December

10.50 **Children Protection:** Offences committed against children or crimes in which children are victims are termed as crimes against children.

10.50.1 For the safety of children various measures such as implementation of POSCO act, Juvenile justice act, establishing child protection units, child welfare committees, special juvenile police units, awareness campaigns, child safety education & capacity building, etc. are being undertaken in the State. Crimes against children reported in the State are given in Table 10.43.

**Table 10.43 Crimes against children reported in the State**

	(no.)		
Crime head	2022	2023	2024
Murder	124	84	95
Infanticide	25	6	11
Foeticide	17	4	3
Child rape	4,180	4,594	4,650
Kidnapping & abduction	11,571	12,564	12,671
Abandonment	143	47	45
Other	4,700	4,503	5,103
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,760</b>	<b>21,802</b>	<b>22,578</b>

*Source:* Office of the Special Inspector General of Police, (Prevention of crime against women and children), GoM

10.51 **Transgenders:** Transgender persons continue to encounter discrimination, prejudice and limited access to essential services. The major problems faced by the transgender community include social exclusion, discrimination, unemployment, lack of educational facilities, homelessness, lack of medical facilities, depression, etc. For the welfare of transgender and protection of their rights, 'State Board for Protection and Welfare of Transgender Rights' at the State and regional level has been established.

10.51.1 The 'Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019' and The 'Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Rules, 2020' of GoI have come into force across the country. Through this act provisions such as identification of transgender persons, application for anti-discrimination identity certificate, issuance of identity certificate, gender reassignment, welfare measures by the government, non-discrimination in employment, liability of establishments, grievance redressal mechanism, right to residence, education of transgender persons, social security and health, liability of educational institutions to provide inclusive education to transgender persons, vocational training and self-employment, health facilities, National Council for Transgender Persons, functions of the National Council, etc. are made.

## EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY

10.52 Employment generation and poverty alleviation are important aspects of sustainable development. Employment intensive economic growth helps in reduction of poverty. Government is implementing various policies and programmes for employment generation & poverty alleviation.

### EMPLOYMENT

10.53 ‘Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all’ is one of the Sustainable Development Goals. Skilled workforce is essential to meet sectorial requirements and market demands. Addressing employment challenges and equipping the workforce with necessary skills are important for economic growth and social stability. The government is implementing various schemes for generating employment along with skill development initiatives to empower the youth of the State. The government reviews employment trends, formulate policies and relies on data from sources like population census, Economic Census, Periodic Labour Force Survey, etc.

### Employment status

10.54 **Employment status as per Population Census:** According to the Population Census 2011, the total workers in the State were 4.94 crore, out of which 4.38 crore were main workers and 0.57 crore were marginal workers. The proportion of female in main workers was 31.5 per cent and that in marginal workers was 53.6 per cent. The Work Participation Rate (WPR) for India was 39.8 per cent whereas, it was 44.0 per cent for the State. The percentage distribution of workers in the State according to population census are given in Table 10.44.

**Table 10.44 Percentage distribution of workers in the State according to population census**

Classification of workers	Census				
	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Main Workers					
a) Agriculture and allied activities					
Cultivators	35.5	31.9	30.0	24.8	23.2
Agriculture labourer and fishing	30.9	26.0	25.9	20.3	22.9
b) Other than Agriculture and allied activities					
Mining and Quarrying	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
Manufacturing	13.1	12.7	12.1	11.0	10.5
Construction	1.5	2.0	2.4	3.4	4.1
Trade	6.7	6.5	7.8	7.1	6.4
Transportation & Storage, Communication	3.0	3.0	3.4	4.3	5.8
Others	9.0	8.6	9.5	13.0	15.5
Marginal Workers	@	9.0	8.6	15.7	11.5
<b>Total Workers</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source : Office of the Registrar General of India, GoI

@ No classification of marginal workers exist

10.54.1 The percentage distribution of workers in the State by type of industry is given in Table 10.45. Economic classification of workers in the State as per Population Census 2011 is given in Annexure 10.10.

**Table 10.45 Percentage distribution of workers by type of industry**

Type of Industry	Census 2011	
	Main	Marginal
Agriculture and allied activities	52.1	62.8
Mining and Quarrying	0.3	0.2
Manufacturing	11.8	7.6
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0.4	0.1
Construction	4.6	5.3
Trade, Repairs, Transportation & Storage, Communication	13.7	6.1
Financial Services and Real Estate	1.9	0.6
Public Administration and Defence	5.3	1.8
Others	9.9	15.5
<b>Total Workers</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

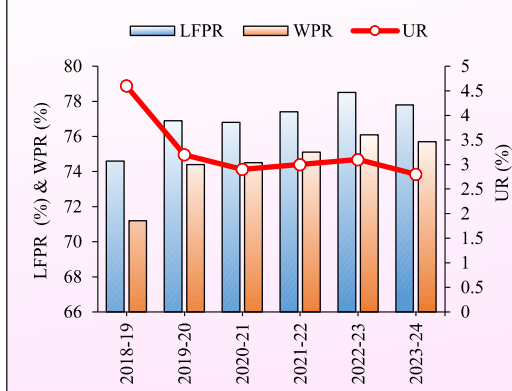
Source: Office of the Registrar General of India, GoI

# includes Public Administration and Defence

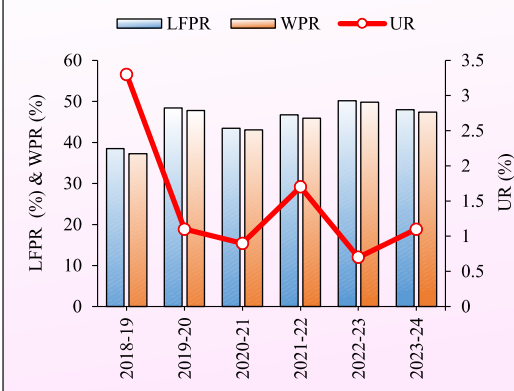
**10.55 Employment status as per Periodic Labour Force Survey:** The quinquennial survey on 'Employment and Unemployment' were conducted by the then National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). To suffice the need of labour force data at frequent time intervals National Statistical Office (NSO) launched Periodic 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) and Unemployment Rate (UR). The PLFS brings out the following key labour force indicators estimated on the basis of Usual Activity Status (Principal Activity Status (PS) + Subsidiary Activity Status (SS)) and Current Weekly Status (CWS).

- Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR): the percentage of persons in the labour force in the population
- Worker Population Ratio (WPR): the percentage of employed among the persons in the population
- Unemployment Rate (UR): the percentage of unemployed persons in the labour force

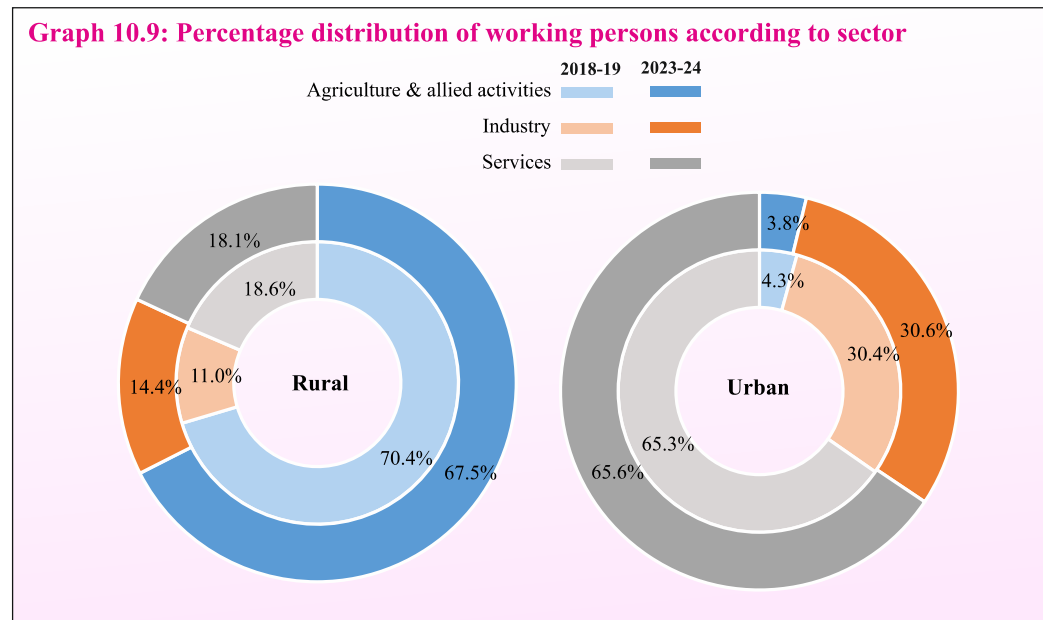
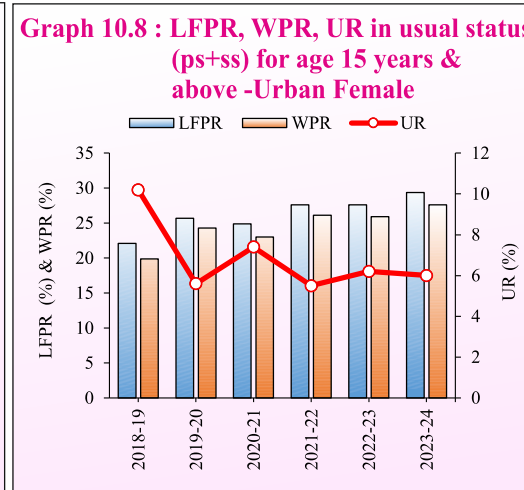
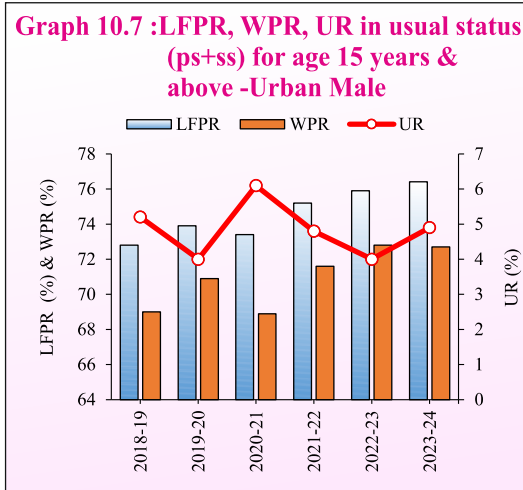
**Graph 10.5 : LFPR, WPR, UR in usual status (ps+ss) for age 15 years & above-Rural Male**



**Graph 10.6 : LFPR, WPR, UR in usual status (ps+ss) for age 15 years & above-Rural Female**







**10.56 Employment status as per Economic Census:** 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 are given in Table 10.46.



**Table 10.46 Number of establishments and employment therein as per fifth and sixth economic census**

Particulars	Fifth Economic Census- 2005@	Sixth Economic Census - 2013
Total establishments (lakh)	41.53	61.37
Agricultural establishments (per cent)	14.5	25.9
Non-agricultural establishments (per cent)	85.5	74.1
Persons employed in total establishments (lakh)	105.27	145.12
Persons employed in agricultural establishments (per cent)	10.0	18.2
Persons employed in Non-agricultural establishments (per cent)	90.0	81.8

@ Public administration, defence & compulsory social security service activities reported in Fifth economic census are not considered for meaningful comparison of Fifth and Sixth Economic Censuses

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

**10.57 Employment as per Employment Market Information Programme:** Employment Market Information (EMI) Programme provides 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 employment as per Employment Market Information Programme is given in Table 10.47.

**Table 10.47 Employment as per Employment Market Information Programme**

('000)

Year	Public Sector			Private Sector			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2022	1,713	648	2,362	4,186	1,675	5,862	5,900	2,324	8,224
2023	1,705	646	2,352	4,355	1,764	6,119	6,060	2,411	8,471
2024+	179	42	220	2,295	897	3,192	2,474	939	3,412

Source : Commissionerate of Skill development, Employment & Entrepreneurship, GoM

+ upto June

## Factory employment

10.58 At the end of November, 2024 in all 37,670 factories, registered under Factories Act 1948, were working in the State and the average daily employment therein was about 32.88 lakh. Of the total working factories, the percentage of factories having 50 or less workers was 69.8 per cent. Percentage distribution of average daily employment by type of industry is given in Table 10.48. Average daily employment in different industries in the State is given in Annexure 10.11 and working factories and factory employment in the State is given in Annexure 10.12.

**Table 10.48 Percentage distribution of average daily employment by type of industry**

Particulars	Year		
	2022	2023	2024
Consumer Goods	22.6	21.9	35.5
Intermediate Goods	20.1	19.1	19.3
Capital Goods	12.0	11.8	6.4
Others	45.3	47.2	38.8

Source : Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, GoI

**10.59 Employees in the State government services:** Census of the State government employees (excluding public undertakings and local self-government institutions) is conducted every year with 1<sup>st</sup> July as a reference date. As on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2024 sanctioned posts in group A to D in the State government services were 7.32 lakh, of which 33.1 per cent posts were vacant. Groupwise employees in the State government services are given in Table 10.49.

**Table 10.49 Employees in the State government services**

Group	Posts* (As on 1 <sup>st</sup> July, 2024)		
	Sanctioned	Filled in	Vacant
	A	0.44	0.28
B	0.76	0.47	0.29
C	4.93	3.56	1.37
D	1.18	0.59	0.59
<b>Total A to D</b>	<b>7.32</b>	<b>4.90</b>	<b>2.42</b>
E <sup>#</sup>	NA	2.39	NA

# Employees on daily wages honorarium, part-time & pay scale

NA Not Applicable

\* Provisional

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

## Skill development, employment and entrepreneurship

10.60 Skill development, employment and entrepreneurship guidance centres have been established in the State to counsel, guide and help the job seekers regarding employment & self-employment. In all 44 such centres are functioning in the State, of which 36 are at district level and eight for tribal candidates. A special desk for *divyang* is established in each district level centres.

10.60.1 The number of persons on the live register of these centres upto January, 2025 were 71.07 lakh. During 2024, number of persons registered in the centres were 10.11 lakh. The details of notified vacancies, placement and persons on the live register according to educational qualification are given in Annexure 10.13 and Annexure 10.14 respectively.

10.61 **Employment Promotion Programmes:** The State Government is implementing following programmes for promotion of employment.

- Employment promotion programme (EPP): 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

Details of Employment Promotion Programmes is given in Table 10.50.

**Table 10.50 Details of Employment Promotion Programmes**

Programme	Beneficiaries (number)			Expenditure incurred (₹ Lakh)		
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
Employment promotion	23,258	27,451	2,338	197.30	280.01	110.00
Apprenticeship training	31,135	40,012	32,046	1,723.50	1,870.34	1,385.30
Entrepreneurial development training	54,811	19,747	16,813	1,906.00	689.00	538.29

Source : 1. Commissionerate of Skill development, Employment & Entrepreneurship, GoM

+ upto December

2. Directorate of Vocational Education and Training, GoM

3. Directorate of Industries, GoM

10.62 Job fairs are being organised in all districts since 2009-10 to provide employment opportunities to skilled job seekers and also to make available skilled manpower to industries. Details of job fairs are given in Table 10.51.

**Table 10.51 Details of job fairs**

Particulars	(no.)		
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
No. of job fairs	557	581	646
Entrepreneurs participated	4,678	5,377	5,769
No. of candidates attended	1,91,919	2,56,666	87,523
Primary candidates selected	55,930	95,478	23,776

Source : Commissionerate of Skill development, Employment & Entrepreneurship, GoM

+ upto January

10.63 Maharashtra State Skill Development Society (MSSDS) is the nodal agency for planning, coordination, execution and monitoring of skill development schemes. All the skill development schemes of various departments are integrated and implemented through MSSDS. Information of skill development (short term training) schemes is given in Table 10.52.

**Table 10.52 Information of skill development (short term training) schemes**

Scheme	2023		2024	
	Enrolled Candidates	Certified Candidates	Enrolled Candidates	Certified Candidates
Skill acquisition and knowledge awareness for livelihood promotion (SANKALP)	1,327	886	3,611	1,982
<i>Pramod Mahajan Kaushalya Udyojakata Vikas Abhiyan (PMKUVA)</i>	1,02,871	90,954	1,15,962	2,748 <sup>@</sup>
<i>Pramod Mahajan Gramin Kaushalya Vikas Kendra (PMGKVK)</i>	11,800	6,846	20,750	3,539
<i>Kiman Kaushalya Vikas Karyakram</i>	26,969	24,792	31,581	18,956 <sup>@</sup>

Source: Maharashtra State Skill Development Society, GoM

<sup>@</sup> training under progress

10.64 **Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Women's Startup Scheme:** This scheme is started to provide financial support to women-led startups in the State with the objectives

- Promote Women Entrepreneurship: Encourage women to take up entrepreneurship and create successful startups.
- Foster Innovation: Support innovative ideas and solutions that address the challenges.
- Economic Empowerment: Enhance the economic status of women.

Under this scheme, 25 per cent of the total allocated funds will be reserved for women from marginalised and economically disadvantaged backgrounds. The scheme will provide financial assistance to early-stage women-led startups in the State, ranging from ₹ 1 lakh to a maximum of ₹ 25 lakh, based on their turnover.

### Employment generation schemes

10.65 **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 rural household, whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The expenditure on wages upto 100 days per household is borne by GoI and additional expenditure on wages beyond 100 days per household is borne by GoM. Details of MGNREGA scheme in the State is given in Table 10.53. Categorywise number of works completed and expenditure incurred is given in Annexure 10.15.

**Table 10.53 Details of MGNREGA scheme in the State**

Particulars	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
No. of households provided employment (Lakh)	21.21	24.46	25.72
<i>Of which</i> , number of households provided with (Lakh)			
less than or equal to 100 days	19.86	21.72	23.14
more than 100	1.35	2.75	2.59
Expenditure incurred for providing more than 100 days of employment (₹ Crore)	241.57	497.03	289.16
Employment generated (Person days in crore)	7.88	11.60	12.02
Average employment per household (days)	37	47	47
Share in employment of (per cent)			
Scheduled Castes	8.0	6.9	6.3
Scheduled Tribes	20.1	17.4	14.9
Women	44.7	43.9	44.3
Number of works completed	3,54,508	3,37,779	3,67,457
Total expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	3,024.40	4,462.33	4,613.37
Cost of generating one day of employment (₹)	384	385	384

Source: Planning Department (EGS), GoM

+ upto January

**10.66 Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission:** The State Government is implementing Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM-UMED) under *Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM)*. MSRLM focuses on sustainable agriculture and allied activities like animal husbandry, minor forest produce and fisheries. Performance of MSRLM-UMED is given in Table 10.54.

**Table 10.54 Performance of MSRLM-UMED**

Particulars	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
SHGs formed (no.)	63,035	56,832	36,836
Members of SHGs (no.)	5,61,278	7,78,055	4,97,216
Grants received (₹ Crore)	1,020.09	1,473.38	614.85
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	763.24	1,304.87	885.88
SHGs given loans (no.)	2,43,786	2,84,893	1,36,337
Credit Linkage (₹ Crore)	5,942.00	8,950.00	4,768.00

Source: Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission, GoM

+ upto October

**10.67 Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission:** The aim of *Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY NULM)* is to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities. The mission is being implemented in 259 urban local bodies in the State since May, 2017. Performance of DAY-NULM in the State is given in Table 10.55.

**Table 10.55 Performance of DAY NULM in the State**

Particulars	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
Fund Released			
GoI (₹ Crore)	62.33	90.09	0.0
GoM (₹ Crore)	41.56	60.06	0.0
Number of SHGs formed	10,863	14,474	11,256
Number of SHGs receiving revolving fund	11,135	8,870	3,542
Employment through Skill Training & Placement			
Training beneficiaries (no.)	2,430	15,048	NA
Placement beneficiaries (no.)	1765	9,751	NA
Self-Employment Programme			
Individual beneficiaries (no.)	5,829	5,942	3,076
Bank linkage programme Beneficiaries (no.)	1,50,996	1,40,237	73,340

Source: Directorate of Municipal Administration, GoM.

NA -Not Assigned

+ upto January

**10.68 Prime Minister employment generation programme:** This programme is being implemented in the State since 2008-09. The main objective of this programme is to generate employment opportunities for traditional artisans and unemployed youths through setting up of new self-employment ventures to reduce migration to urban areas. At the State level this programme is being implemented through the State Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Khadi & Village Industries Board and District Industry Centres. Information of Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme is given in Table 10.56.

**Table 10.56 Information of Prime Minister employment generation programme**

Particulars	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
Projects (no.)	3,607	2,727	897
Margin money disbursed (₹ Crore)	130.63	119.06	57.45
Employment generated (no.)	28,856	21,816	7,176

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

+ upto December

**10.69 Chief Minister Employment Generation Programme:** This programme is being implemented since 2019 in the State to generate employment opportunities through micro & small enterprises. Under this programme financial assistance of 15 to 35 per cent of project cost is provided as credit link subsidy. Under this programme, during 2023-24, credit link subsidy was given to 19,800 projects including margin money of ₹ 438.33 crore and during 2024-25, upto December, credit link subsidy was given to 8,188 projects including margin money of ₹ 238.35 crore.

**10.70 Mukhya Mantri Yuva Karya Prashikshan Yojana:** This scheme is launched in July, 2024 with the objective to enhance the capacity of the job seeking candidates by getting practical work experience training and also to provide the entrepreneurs with manpower required for their industry through job training. Eligible job seekers in the age group 18 to 35 years can register on the portal and major industries, start-ups, government, semi-government establishments can post their vacancies on the portal. The job training span is of six months, during which candidates receive a monthly stipend based on their educational qualifications through Direct Benefit Transfer as follows:

- 12<sup>th</sup> Pass: ₹ 6,000/-
- ITI / Diploma: ₹ 8,000/-
- Degree / Post Graduation: ₹ 10,000/-

Around 10 lakh job training opportunities will be made available in every financial year under this scheme. The details of entrepreneurship under *Mukhya Mantri Yuva Karya Prashikshan Yojana* are given in Table 10.57.

**Table 10.57 Details of entrepreneurship under *Mukhya Mantri Yuva Kary Prashikshan Yojana***

Particulars	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>		
	Government	Private	Total
Registered Interns	-	-	1,96,889
Registered establishments	18,526	11,108	29,634
Interns applied for posts	7,354	9,773	17,127
Internships offered by establishments	4,826	15,730	20,556
Interns joined	80,961	46,853	1,27,814

Source: Commissionerate of Skill development, Employment & Entrepreneurship, GoM

+ upto February

**10.71 Seed Money Scheme:** The scheme is being implemented by GoM to encourage unemployed persons to take up self-employment ventures through industry, service and business by providing soft loans to avail the institutional finance. Unemployed person or a group of persons of age 18 to 50 years who have passed standard VII are eligible under the scheme. During 2023-24, seed money of ₹ 6.66 crore was disbursed for 502 projects.

### ***Kamgar Kalyan***

**10.72 Employees registered under Employees' Provident Fund scheme:** Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) is applicable to the establishments having more than 20 workers. Employees registered under EPF scheme are given in Table 10.58.

**Table 10.58 Employees registered under EPF scheme**

Year	(Lakh)	
	Maharashtra	All-India
2022-23	30.29	138.52
2023-24	28.46	131.48
2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	20.68	95.63

+ upto November

Source : Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, GoI

**10.73 'Maharashtra Kamgar Kalyan Mandal'** was established in 1953 for implementing welfare schemes for workers & their families to improve standard of living and to promote their social, cultural, educational, economical & psychological upliftment. During 2022-23 and 2023-24, a total of 1.64 lakh and 1.71 lakh establishments were registered with the Kamgar Kalyan Mandal, having 56.18 lakh and 60.33 lakh workers respectively.

**10.74 e-Shram portal:** Ministry of Labour & Employment, GoI has developed e-Shram portal to create a National database of unorganised workers with an aim to provide social security services. Upto January, 2025 number of workers registered on e-Shram portal from the State were 1.74 crore of which 55.2 per cent were female. Out of total registered workers, 53.4 per cent are from age group 18-40 years and 26.7 per cent are from age group 40-50 years. Details of workers in the State registered on e-Shram portal is given in Table 10.59.

**Table 10.59 Details of workers in the State registered on e-Shram portal**

Occupation sector	(Lakh)
	Number <sup>+</sup>
Agriculture	94.70
Construction	13.52
Domestic workers	8.12
Leather industry	8.04
Apparel	10.72
Automobile & Transportation	5.99
Capital goods & manufacturing	3.02
Administration	3.57
Tourism & Hospitality	2.79
Electronics	2.08
Healthcare	2.37
Beauty & Wellness	1.60
Education	1.41
Retail	1.12
Miscellaneous	15.48

+ upto January, 2025

Source : Ministry of Labour & Employment, GoI

**10.75 Maharashtra Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board** is established to regulate the employment & condition of service and to provide safety,

health & welfare measures for the building & other construction workers. The board implementing various schemes for these workers. The total number of registered construction workers in the State upto December, 2024 was 50.2 lakh. In all 53.13 lakh persons were benefited from various schemes.

10.76 **Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan yojana:** This scheme is being implemented since 2019 for old age protection and social security to unorganised workers. The unorganised workers in the age group 18 to 40 years having monthly income upto ₹ 15,000 and not covered under any pension scheme are eligible under this scheme. These workers have to contribute ₹ 55 to ₹ 200 per month depending on their age and after completion of 60 years of age, will receive pension of ₹ 3,000 per month. Upto 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2025 in all 6,20,905 unorganised workers in the State have been registered under this scheme.

### **Prohibition of Child Labour**

10.77 ‘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 & 65 processes considered hazardous to the health and psyche of the child. As per the amendment in this Act in 2016, a person who has completed his 14 years of age but not completed 18 years is defined as adolescent and act prohibits employment of adolescents in certain hazardous occupations. During 2023, in all 195 places were raided and 69 child labourers & 66 adolescent labourers rescued and legal action was initiated against 73 establishments. During 2024, the number of raids was 260 and 54 child & 63 adolescent labourers were rescued and legal action initiated against 55 establishments.

### **Industrial Relations**

10.78 During 2024, there were 8 work stoppages (strikes and lockouts), which affected 1,842 employees in the State and number of person-days lost due to work stoppages was 4.58 lakh. During 2023, there were 20 work stoppages (strikes and lockouts), which affected 9,357 employees in the State and number of person-days lost due to work stoppages was 2.25 lakh. The details of industrial disputes in the State are given in Annexure 10.16.

### **POVERTY**

10.79 ‘End poverty in all its forms everywhere’ is one of the Sustainable Development Goals. Poverty alleviation has always remained a major challenge. To address this, government is implementing various welfare schemes which mainly include food grain distribution, financial aid, skill development, healthcare, access to education, etc.

### **Multidimensional Poverty Index**

10.80 Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) computed by NITI *Aayog* captures multiple and overlapping deprivations faced by the poor which was not sufficiently reflected in monetary poverty measure. MPI has three equally weighted dimensions viz. health, education and standard of living which are represented by 12 indicators.

10.80.1 As per ‘National MPI-2023’ report, MPI for the State was 0.033 during 2019-21, as against 0.065 during 2015-16. Multidimensionally poor population in the State decreased from 14.8 per cent in 2015-16 to 7.8 per cent in 2019-21. The percentage of multi dimensionally poor and deprived population in each indicator is given in Table 10.60.



**Table 10.60 Percentage of multidimensionally poor and deprived population**

		(per cent)			
Dimension	Indicator	Rural		Urban	
		2015-16	2019-21	2015-16	2019-21
Health	Nutrition	18.7	9.3	5.0	2.6
	Child & Adolescent mortality	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.3
	Maternal Health	10.5	6.1	3.1	1.7
Education	Years of Schooling	6.3	3.9	1.9	1.3
	School attendance	4.2	1.7	1.5	0.8
Standard of living	Cooking Fuel	21.4	8.6	1.9	0.9
	Sanitation	19.4	7.7	4.3	2.2
	Drinking Water	8.9	4.0	0.5	0.2
	Electricity	5.2	1.5	0.8	0.2
	Housing	17.2	8.7	1.8	1.1
	Assets	10.8	5.0	1.8	0.9
	Bank Account	5.1	1.5	2.2	0.9

Source: National Multidimensional Poverty Index - 2023, NITI Aayog, GoI

10. 80.2 The ‘National MPI-2023’ report presents India’s status in multidimensional poverty between survey period 2015-16 to 2019-21. The multidimensional poverty index for selected states is given in Table 10.61.

**Table 10.61 Multidimensional Poverty Index for selected states**

State	2015-16			2019-21		
	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All
Andhra Pradesh	0.064	0.020	0.051	0.032	0.009	0.025
Bihar	0.286	0.117	0.265	0.176	0.077	0.160
Chhattisgarh	0.160	0.043	0.133	0.084	0.019	0.070
Gujarat	0.123	0.029	0.083	0.075	0.016	0.050
Karnataka	0.079	0.021	0.055	0.043	0.013	0.031
Madhya Pradesh	0.218	0.061	0.173	0.111	0.030	0.090
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>0.100</b>	<b>0.024</b>	<b>0.065</b>	<b>0.048</b>	<b>0.013</b>	<b>0.033</b>
Rajasthan	0.164	0.050	0.137	0.080	0.019	0.065
Tamil Nadu	0.029	0.009	0.019	0.011	0.005	0.009
Telangana	0.085	0.021	0.057	0.031	0.011	0.024
Uttar Pradesh	0.211	0.084	0.179	0.118	0.051	0.103
West Bengal	0.116	0.053	0.097	0.064	0.022	0.050
<b>All- India</b>	<b>0.154</b>	<b>0.039</b>	<b>0.117</b>	<b>0.086</b>	<b>0.023</b>	<b>0.066</b>

Source: National Multidimensional Poverty Index - 2023, NITI Aayog, GoI



## HOUSING

10.81 Housing is one of the basic needs of human being and measure of the socio-economic status of people. The government is undertaking various measures such as providing affordable housing with the objective to reduce multidimensional poverty. Government has designed various policies and schemes to achieve 'Housing for All'.

### Urban Housing

10.82 Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA), Maharashtra Housing Development Corporation Limited (MahaHousing) and City & Industrial Development Corporation Limited (CIDCO) are the State agencies designated for creating mass housing projects in urban areas at affordable prices whereas Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA) is the agency for redevelopment of slums in urban areas. The government has taken number of policy initiatives for providing affordable houses to families belonging to Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG), Middle Income Group (MIG).

### *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) - (PMAY-U)*

10.83 This flagship scheme of GoI, is aimed to provide all weather pucca houses alongwith basic civic amenities and social infrastructure to all eligible beneficiaries in the urban areas by 2022 under 'Housing for All' mission. The scheme is being implemented in the State since 2015 through four verticals namely Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), In-situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) and Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS). The scheme addresses housing shortage among EWS, LIG, MIG and slum dwellers in urban areas. The scheme promotes women empowerment by providing the ownership of houses in the name of female member or in joint name. For the completion of houses sanctioned upto 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022, GoI had extended the timeline upto 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2025.

10.84.1 GoI has set the target of building 19.40 lakh houses in 409 cities of the State. Dwelling units are being constructed by State agencies, individuals and partnership with public & private institutions. Upto January, 2025, in all 1,590 projects consisting of 12.10 lakh dwelling units have been sanctioned, of which 3.78 lakh EWS dwelling units are grounded and 2.04 lakh EWS dwelling units are completed.

10.84.2 GoI has launched *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) 2.0* under which financial assistance will be provided to one crore urban poor and middle class families through States/UTs/Primary Lending Institutions to construct, purchase or rent a house at an affordable cost in urban areas in next five years from 2024-25. PMAY-U 2.0 is being implemented through four verticals namely Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS). The government assistance in BLC & AHP is ₹ 2.50 lakh per unit with 60:40 Centre-State sharing pattern whereas under ISS vertical, maximum subsidy of ₹ 1.80 lakh will be given for interest on home loans to eligible beneficiaries in five yearly installments.

10.84.3 MahaHousing is entrusted with the responsibility of constructing affordable mass housing projects under PMAY-U in the State under the vertical AHP. Total 10 joint venture projects have been sanctioned consisting of 27,388 dwelling units for EWS and 4,521 dwelling units for LIG beneficiaries. Out of these projects, eight projects consisting of 17,076 dwelling units for EWS and 3,902 dwelling units for LIG beneficiaries have been started. Of which 100 dwelling units for EWS have been completed and handed over to the beneficiaries.

10.85 **Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority:** MHADA, is the nodal agency responsible for providing affordable housing in the State. Since establishment upto November, 2024, MHADA has constructed 5,13,242 dwelling units/tenements (including redevelopment). Details of dwelling units/tenements constructed by MHADA are given in Table 10.62.

**Table 10.62 Details of dwelling units/tenements constructed by MHADA**

Year	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Tenements	Total	Transit camps	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
2021-22	1,831	62	256	0	2,122	4,271	0	752.66
2022-23	6,935	984	659	14	292	8,884	53	1,873.84
2023-24	10,471	408	793	53	0	11,725	334	2,265.47
2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	6,214	398	373	163	292	7,440	0	1,168.44

Source: Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority

+ upto November

**10.86 City and Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.:** CIDCO is implementing housing development programme in a planned manner in the State. Since establishment upto December, 2024, CIDCO has constructed in all 2,13,116 dwelling units/tenements. Details of dwelling units/tenements constructed by CIDCO since inception upto December, 2024 are given in Table 10.63.

**Table 10.63 Details of dwelling units/tenements constructed by CIDCO**

City	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Total
Navi Mumbai	81,676	14,974	33,285	28,693	1,58,628
Nashik	21,343	0	2,619	582	24,544
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	19,501	0	2,127	432	22,060
Nanded	7,758	0	126	0	7,884
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,30,278</b>	<b>14,974</b>	<b>38,157</b>	<b>29,707</b>	<b>2,13,116</b>

Source: City and Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.

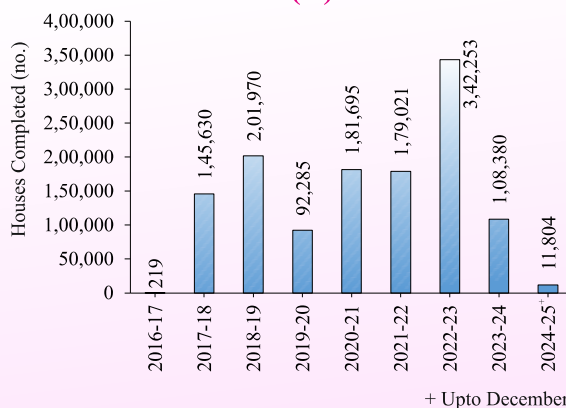
**10.86.1** Under PMAY-U, CIDCO has completed in all 23,157 tenements for EWS and LIG beneficiaries upto March, 2024. Also, under PMAY-U package 1 to 4, target of construction of 86,961 tenements for EWS and LIG beneficiaries was set in September, 2019, of which CIDCO has completed construction of 5,736 tenements upto December, 2024.

**10.87 Slum Rehabilitation Scheme:** This scheme is being implemented by the Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA). Under the scheme, tenements are being provided to families living in slums. Since inception upto December, 2024 in all 2,424 projects were completed and 2,68,188 families residing in slums were rehabilitated in tenements.

## Rural Housing

**10.88** Rural housing aims to cater the housing needs of economically and socially weaker sections of the society in rural areas. Government is implementing various schemes for rural housing.

**10.89 Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)-PMAY (G):** Under this scheme subsidy of ₹ 1.20 lakh in general area and ₹ 1.30 lakh in naxalite & hilly area is given to homeless beneficiaries for construction of dwelling unit of area 269 sq ft in rural areas. Since inception upto December, 2024, in all 19,51,704 dwelling units have been sanctioned, of which construction of 12,63,257 dwelling units were completed. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 1,724.69 crore and during 2024-25, upto December expenditure of ₹ 1,202.99 crore was incurred for the completion of dwelling units.

**Graph 10.10 : Houses completed under PMAY (G) in the State**

10.90 **Revised Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana-II:** The scheme is being implemented for construction of houses for Above Poverty Line beneficiaries in low income category. The cost of each house is fixed at ₹ one lakh, of which loan of ₹ 90,000 is provided through the lead bank in the district and the remaining ₹ 10,000 is borne by the beneficiary. The interest component of the loan is borne by GoM as a subsidy. Since inception upto December, 2024, amount of ₹ 89.02 crore was disbursed to lead banks as interest component through MHADA.

10.91 **Ramai Awas Yojana:** This scheme 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 ₹ 1.20 lakh in general area and ₹ 1.30 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 Awas Yojana is given in Table 10.64.

**Table 10.64 Progress of Ramai Awas Yojana**

Year	Dwelling units (no.)				Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	
	Target		Sanctioned		Rural	Urban
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
2021-22	1,21,107	22,676	1,11,493	5,553	562.50	75.00
2022-23	0	0	0	1,400	750.00	500.00
2023-24	1,34,174	18,261	1,11,731	3,412	1,357.19	442.81
2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	1,00,329	19,277	1,629	560	0	0

Source: Social Justice and Special Assistance Department, GoM

+ upto December

10.92 **Shabari Adivasi Gharkul Yojana:** This scheme is being implemented in the State for ST 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 and subsidy of ₹ 2.50 lakh is being provided to beneficiary for construction of dwelling unit of area 269 sq ft in urban areas. For urban area, during 2023-24 target of constructing 6,250 dwelling units was set and 1,116 dwelling units were sanctioned, for which an expenditure of ₹ 4.06 crore was incurred. During 2024-25 target of constructing 1,770 dwelling units was set and 640 dwelling units were sanctioned upto December. Progress of *Shabari Adivasi Gharkul Yojana* (rural) is given in the Table 10.65.

**Table 10.65 Progress of Shabari Adivasi Gharkul Yojana (rural)**

Year	Dwelling units (no.)		Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
	Target	Sanctioned	
2021-22	18,544	18,258	150.39
2022-23	93,288	82,545	200.04
2023-24	1,21,125	77,968	581.92
2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	8,713	1,713	630.51

Source: Tribal Development Department, GoM + upto December

10.93 **Yashawantrao Chavan Mukh Vasahat/Vaiyaktik Gharkul Yojana:** This scheme 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 2023-24, in all 31,634 dwelling units were sanctioned and an amount of ₹ 225.72 crore has been disbursed. During 2024-25, upto January 1, 12,970 dwelling units are sanctioned and an amount of ₹ 59.74 crore has been disbursed.

10.94 **Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Gharkul Jaga Kharedi Arthsahayya Yojana:** This scheme is being implemented for beneficiaries who are eligible under PMAY(G) and other rural housing schemes of the State, but are unable to get the benefit due to lack of own land. Under the scheme, GoM is providing free of cost government land or financial assistance upto ₹ one lakh for purchase of 500 sq ft land. Since inception of the scheme upto December, 2024, GoM has provided free of cost land to 23,570 beneficiaries and financial assistance of ₹ 15.96 crore was given to 3,879 beneficiaries for purchase of land.

10.95 **Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Gharkul Yojana:** This scheme is being implemented to provide all weather pucca houses to beneficiaries from Dhangar community belonging to Class 'C' Nomadic Tribes who are homeless or living in *kutch*a 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 2023-24, in all 5,413 dwelling units were sanctioned and an amount of ₹ 40 crore has been disbursed. During 2024-25 upto January, 23,880 dwelling units are sanctioned and an amount of ₹ 24 crore has been disbursed.

10.96 **Modi Awas Gharkul Yojana:** In order to provide all weather pucca houses to eligible rural beneficiaries from Other Backward Class and Special Backward Class categories who are not covered under PMAY(G) and other rural housing schemes, GoM has launched *Modi Awas Gharkul Yojana* in 2023-24. The scheme is being implemented on the same line of PMAY(G) with financial support of ₹ 12,000 crore, setting the target for construction of 10 lakh dwelling units in coming three years. During 2023-24, in all 2,99,407 dwelling units were sanctioned and an amount of ₹ 2,550 crore has been disbursed. For the year 2024-25, target of constructing three lakh dwelling units has been fixed.

### **Maharashtra Real Estate Regulatory Authority**

10.97 Under the 'Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016', the GoM has established the Maharashtra Real Estate Regulatory Authority (MahaRERA) for regulation of real estate sector infusing transparency in transactions in real estate sector, financial discipline, protection to interests of home buyers, accountability and speedy redressal of complaints through conciliation and quasi-judicial mechanism. Upto January, 2025, in all 48,855 projects are registered with MahaRERA. Since inception, MahaRERA has received 28,113 complaints, of which 20,278 complaints were resolved.

## WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

10.98 Access to safe drinking water and sanitization are essential for maintaining good health. Water supply and sanitation system requires sustained efforts to ensure access to adequate water and sanitation facilities. Government is implementing various schemes and programmes to ensure the accessibility and availability of water.

### Water Supply

10.99 The government is implementing various schemes to supply adequate quantity of clean water to meet the least minimum needs of all household in the State.

### Jal Jeevan Mission

10.100 *Jal Jeevan Mission* is being implemented in the rural areas of the State from September, 2020 with an aim '*Har Ghar Nal Se Jal*'. The main objective of *Jal Jeevan Mission* is to supply minimum 55 liters quality water per capita per day in every rural household by Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC). Under the Mission, FHTC is to be provided to every household, school, *grampanchayat* building, health centre, *Anganwadi* etc. in rural areas by 2024. During 2023-24 an expenditure of ₹ 16,579.87 crore was incurred on the mission. Physical progress of tap connections under *Jal Jeevan Mission* is given in Table 10.66.

**Table 10.66 Physical progress of tap connections under Jal Jeevan Mission**

(As on January, 2025)			
Type	Target	Achievement	per cent
Households	1,46,80,624	1,29,16,476	(88.0)
Schools	77,725	76,809	(98.8)
<i>Grampanchayat</i> Building	17,627	14,333	(81.3)
Health Centre	6,190	5,167	(83.5)
<i>Anganwadi</i>	90,661	89,146	(98.3)

Source : *Jal Jeevan Mission*, GoI

### Drinking Water Scarcity Mitigation Programme

10.101 Drinking Water Scarcity Mitigation Programme is being implemented every year from October to June in villages & *wadis* which are facing water scarcity. The region wise funds disbursed under Drinking Water Scarcity Mitigation Programme is given in Table 10.67.

**Table 10.67 Region wise funds disbursed under Drinking Water Scarcity Mitigation Programme**

(₹ Crore)		
Region	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
Konkan	18.26	10.51
Nashik	15.97	43.76
Pune	31.73	75.83
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	12.16	258.55
Amravati	7.88	10.89
Nagpur	14.00	5.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>404.73</b>

+ upto November

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

10.101.1 The State has taken various measures such as temporary piped water supply schemes, rejuvenation of bore wells and other water sources, water supply by tankers, etc. to tackle scarcity situation in scarcity affected villages and *wadis*. Number of villages/*Wadis* covered under drinking water scarcity mitigation programme is given in Table 10.68.

**Table 10.68 Villages and wadis covered under Drinking water scarcity mitigation programme**

Nature of Work	(no.)			
	Villages		Wadis	
	2022-23 <sup>@</sup>	2023-24 <sup>\$</sup>	2022-23 <sup>@</sup>	2023-24 <sup>\$</sup>
New bore wells	772	1,848	1,119	1,189
Temporary piped water supply- special repairs	28	836	8	462
Special repairs of bore wells	702	1,549	134	2,241
Temporary supplementary pipe connection	28	84	8	13
Water supply by tankers/ bullock carts	582	3,329	1,537	8,371
Requisition of private wells	1,472	5,094	544	2,873
Deepening/mud cleaning of wells	72	443	28	358

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

@ October, 2022 to June, 2023 \$ October, 2023 to June, 2024

### ***Atal Bhujal Yojana***

10.102 The World Bank aided *Atal Bhujal Yojana* is being implemented in the State during 2020-21 to 2024-25 with an objective to facilitate sustainable ground water management. In all 1,442 villages in 1,133 *grampanchayats* in 43 talukas from 13 districts of the State have been selected based on the of criteria of over exploited, critical and semi critical watersheds/talukas. Under the scheme various measures such as cement drains dams, percolation ponds, Kolhapur-style earthen drains, soil drains dams, forest ponds, recharge trench & shaft, recharge shaft, gabian drains, flat surface trench, drain deepening, closeireir pipelines, etc. are taken to increase the water level. Expenditure of ₹ 419.74 crore has been incurred since inception upto November, 2024.

### ***Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)***

10.103 *Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)* is being implemented in the State since 2015-16. The mission aims to provide financial support for development of basic infrastructure facilities of water supply and sewerage in cities. One of the objectives of the mission is to ensure that every household has access to a tap with assured supply of water and a sewerage connection. The mission covers 44 cities in the State and covers 76 per cent of urban population. Under this mission, GoI has sanctioned grants of ₹ 7,759 crore for the period 2015-16 to 2023-24 for the State.

10.103.1 In all 37 water supply projects worth ₹ 4,343 crore were approved, of which 25 projects worth ₹ 2,675 crore were completed upto December, 2024.

10.103.2 An amount of ₹ 3,233 crore has been approved for 30 sewerage projects, of which 15 projects worth ₹ 1,476 crore, were completed upto December, 2024.

10.103.3 The State has approved 128 Green Spaces (*Amrutvan*) projects worth ₹ 179 crore. All 128 projects worth ₹ 179 crore are commissioned upto December, 2024.

10.104 *AMRUT-2.0* mission is being implemented during 2021-22 to 2025-26 in all urban local bodies in the State. Under this mission, 288 projects of worth ₹ 28,357 crore have been approved by GoI. The main objectives of the scheme are as follows:

- Achieve 100 per cent self-sufficiency in water supply by providing tap connections to all households
- Rejuvenating water resources
- Developing parks & green spaces in the open spaces of cities
- Providing 100 per cent sewage treatment & sewage connections in 44 *AMRUT* cities.

## ***Nagarotthan Maha Abhiyaan***

10.105 *Nagarotthan Maha Abhiyaan* is being implemented in the State since 2010, with a view to create infrastructure in the urban local bodies.

In all 487 projects of ₹ 32,893 crore were approved upto November, 2024 under this *Mahaabhiyaan* financial & Physical progress is as follows:

- Water supply schemes: In all 242 projects worth ₹ 12,016 crore were approved of which, 53 projects worth of ₹ 2,110 crore were completed
- Sewerage/Storm Water Drain/Solid Waste Management: In all 99 projects worth ₹ 9,916 crore were approved, of which 18 projects of ₹ 1,130 crore were completed
- Road, storm water drain, flyover, solid waste management, land acquisition etc.: In all 146 projects worth ₹ 10,961 crore were approved, of which 49 projects worth of ₹ 3,557 crore were completed

## **Sanitation**

10.106 Management of solid & liquid waste, safe disposal of human excreta, right use of toilets and avoiding open defecation are some of the measures to protect human health and environment. Various schemes are being implemented in the State to provide sanitation facilities.

### ***Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)***

10.107 *Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)* is being implemented in the State since 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2014. The objectives of the mission are to ensure cleanliness in rural areas to stop the practice of open defecation, construction & sustained use of sanitary latrines at household level. The focus of the Mission is as follows:

- Make toilet facility available to every household
- Make India Open Defecation Free (ODF)
- Make India garbage free
- Adopt efficient solid waste management practices.

10.107.1 *Swachh Bharat mission Gramin* to is being implemented in the State during 2020-21 to 2024-25 with the objective to ensure that ODF behaviour are sustained and that solid and liquid waste management facilities are accessible. During 2023-24 an expenditure of ₹ 630 crore has been incurred under this mission physical progress up to October 2024 is a follows:

- Plastic waste management – against the target of 319 projects 41 projects are completed
- Gobardhan project against the target of 22 projects five projects are completed
- ODF plus model (number of villages) against the target of 27,758 villages 10,523 villages achieved

### ***Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)***

10.108 *Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)* is being implemented in the State since 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2014. The objective of the mission is to make cities ODF and to ensure scientific management of solid waste & sewerage including ensured behavioral changes regarding healthy sanitation practices. On the basis of *Swachh Bharat Mission* GoM has implementing *Swachh Maharashtra Mission (Urban)*.



Upto December, 2024 out of 411 cities of the State, 29 cities were ODF, 89 cities were ODF+, 264 cities were ODF++ and 21 cities were water+. The Government has sanctioned faecal sludge treatment plants (FSTP) for 311 urban local bodies, of which 234 cities have completed the project and initiated operations. The State has constructed 7,22,581 individual household latrines (IHHLs), 55,363 seats of public toilets and 1,04,954 seats of community toilets.

10.108.1 *Swachh Maharashtra* Mission (Urban) 2.0 is being implemented in all urban local bodies of the State on the line of *Swachh Bharat* Mission (Urban) 2.0. The period of the mission is from 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2021 to 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2026. The goal of the *Swachh Bharat* Mission (Urban) 2.0 is to make a garbage-free city. *Swachh Bharat* Mission urban - 2.0 envisages to construct sewage treatment plants with total capacity of 1,656 million liters per day (MLD), 1,823 km interception & diversion network of drains, sewage network of 10,056 km and procurement of 211 desludging vehicles in 358 ULB's by October, 2026.

### ***Swachh Sarvekshan* (Urban) - 2023**

10.109 In all 4,292 cities including 62 cantonment boards participated in *Swachh Sarvekshan* (Urban) - 2023 conducted at national level, of which 403 participant cities were from the State.

- The State has been honored as first best performing State. In all eight cities (Navi Mumbai, Pune, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Saswad, Lonavla, Karad, Panchgani, Gadhinglaj) from the State have received national level award
- Out of top 100 *AMRUT* rank holder cities in India 19 cities are from the State. Out of top 100 non *AMRUT* rank holder cities, 22 cities are from the State
- In all 111 ULBs have received star rating certifications, of which *Navi Mumbai* received seven Star certification, Pune & Pimpri-Chinchwad ULBs received five star certification, 27 ULBs received three Star certification and 81 ULBs received one star certification

### **Solid Waste Management (Urban)**

10.110 On an average daily 24,111 MT waste is generated in the State. Of which, 99.3 per cent waste is collected from door to door. About 99.5 per cent of the collected waste is segregated at source in wet & dry form and about 88 per cent waste is scientifically processed.

10.110.1 Compost fertilizer is produced by scientifically processing the segregated wet waste. The State has registered *Harit Mahacity* compost brand for sale and marketing of this compost fertilizer. In the State 230 cities are permitted to use the '*Harit Mahacity* Compost' brand for sale of compost fertilizers.



## ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION

10.111 Environmental conservation and sustainable development are paramount for ensuring a habitable planet for future generations. The rapid increase in industrialisation, urbanisation, deforestation and global warming are majorly deteriorating environment. Recognizing the critical importance of environmental protection and biodiversity preservation, the United Nations has prioritised the environment as a core component of Sustainable Development Goals. With comprehensive environmental policies, the State has embraced innovative & inclusive green practices and enforcing various environmental regulations.

### Pollution control

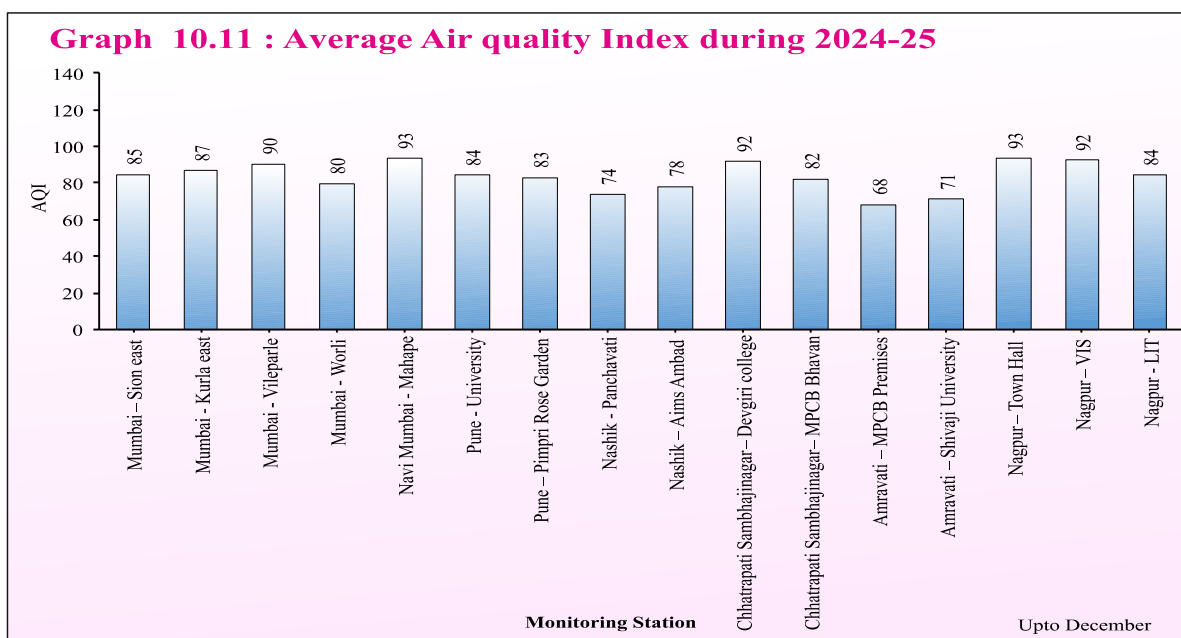
10.112 **Air pollution:** Air pollution, a major threat to both human health and the environment. The primary contributors to air pollution include vehicle emissions, industrial discharges, construction activities, road dust and the open burning of waste. ‘The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act of 1981’ is being enforced in the State to prevent, control and reduce air pollution. As part of the National Air Quality Monitoring Programme three key air pollutants viz. Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), Nitrogen Oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM/PM10) are being monitored regularly to assess air quality. The Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) evaluates the air pollution situation using continuous ambient air quality monitoring systems deployed at 69 locations in the State. Ambient average air quality reported at selected monitoring stations during 2024-25, is given in Table 10.69.

**Table 10.69 Ambient average air quality reported at selected stations during 2024-25**

Monitoring Station	Concentration of air pollutants					
	Sulphur Dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )		Nitrogen Oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> )		Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM/PM10)	
	Limit 50 µg/m <sup>3</sup>		Limit 40 µg/m <sup>3</sup>		Limit 60µg/m <sup>3</sup>	
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
	upto December					
Mumbai – Sion east	12	38	9	138	17	263
Mumbai - Kurla east	7	29	9	18	19	247
Mumbai - Vileparle	6	38	9	54	17	250
Mumbai - Worli	7	25	9	40	9	242
Navi Mumbai - Mahape	4	23	14	70	21	278
Pune - University	4	15	9	59	14	318
Pune – Pimpri Rose Garden	4	15	9	83	14	243
Nashik - Panchavati	4	73	9	38	14	276
Nashik – Aims Ambad	4	27	9	46	16	243
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar – Devgiri college	4	59	9	59	24	290
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar – MPCB Bhavan	4	32	9	87	0	192
Amravati – MPCB Premises	4	18	9	32	14	163
Amravati – Shivaji University	4	35	9	46	16	204
Nagpur – Town Hall	4	85	9	64	14	284
Nagpur – VIS	4	73	9	47	31	303
Nagpur - LIT	4	60	9	31	13	271

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

µg/m<sup>3</sup>microgram per cubic meter



10.113 Carbon dioxide emissions primarily result from the burning of fossil fuels like diesel, petrol and natural gas. To mitigate air pollution, the government has implemented several measures including the use of low sulphur diesel, lead free petrol and alternative fuels like LPG & CNG. Additionally, mandatory Pollution Under Control (PUC) certificate, a ban on 15 year old vehicles, incentives for converting eight year old vehicles to LPG/CNG and promoting electric vehicles are significant steps. During 2024-25 upto December, approximately 8.9 per cent of vehicles were operated on LPG/CNG, while 8.4 per cent were electric. Number of vehicles registered in the State is given in Table 10.70

**Table 10.70 Number of vehicles registered in the State**

Year	Total	(No.)	
		Of which	
		On LPG/ CNG	On Electricity
2019-20	23,83,477	1,01,211	5,050
2020-21	17,28,688	64,871	9,406
2021-22	18,79,731	88,787	51,449
2022-23*	24,17,260	1,63,178	1,58,695
2023-24*	25,80,224	1,91,525	2,27,285
2024-25**	21,97,324	1,94,734	1,83,637

\* Provisional

+ upto December

Source : Office of Transport Commissioner, GoM

10.114 **Noise pollution:** Exposure to noise pollution can lead to various health problems such as temporary hearing loss, permanent deafness, mental disorders and anxiety. The primary sources of noise pollution include road traffic, industrial operations, construction activities and events like festivals, weddings & religious ceremonies. Firecracker noise during festivals is a major concern. To assess the impact of noise pollution, the MPCB conducts 'Ambient Noise Level Monitoring Programs' in major cities. Noise levels are measured in residential, commercial and silent zones. According to 'The Noise Pollution (Regulation & Control) Rules of 2000', the maximum permissible noise levels in residential areas are 55 decibels during the day and 45 decibels at night. Day-night noise levels in selected cities during Diwali 2023 and Diwali 2024 are given in Table 10.71.

**Table 10.71 Day-night noise levels in selected cities during Diwali 2023 & 2024**

Location	Diwali							
	6 <sup>th</sup> Nov, 2023		24 <sup>th</sup> Oct, 2024		12 <sup>th</sup> Nov, 2023		1 <sup>st</sup> Nov, 2024	
	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night
Mumbai (Shivaji Park-Dadar)	81.0	76.7	73.4	66.9	69.2	64.6	79.8	63.9
Mumbai (Chembur)	57.9	53.6	66.8	63.7	57.4	59.4	77.0	60.7
Thane (Gokhale Road)	70.0	69.2	69.9	69.2	70.2	69.2	58.0	62.0
Thane (Wagle EState)	82.1	65.2	82.5	67.1	82.1	65.8	65.9	60.9
Pune (Swargate)	77.3	66.8	75.8	66.4	87.8	72.7	74.9	72.2
Pune (Laxmi Road)	87.2	65.7	77.4	65.5	88.6	79.4	83.2	75.5
Nashik (Central Bus Stand)	71.9	67.8	69.8	65.4	68.9	59.0	70.9	62.9
Nashik (Bytco Point)	71.7	65.5	72.0	65.6	69.5	58.2	72.2	65.3
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar (City Chowk)	68.8	48.2	64.3	48.8	73.5	62.9	77.0	60.7
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar (Kranti Chowk)	74.4	48.4	71.3	58.4	77.5	61.7	79.2	68.6
Nagpur (Sadar)	74.0	60.1	67.9	54.2	70.8	67.9	68.3	65.0
Nagpur (Civil Line)	72.4	63.4	70.2	57.8	66.5	73.9	67.9	67.0
Amravati (Rajkamal Chowk)	73.0	67.0	73.1	60.8	77.6	76.6	73.9	72.5
Akola (District Collector Office)	75.7	61.6	73.7	64.1	81.5	79.2	80.8	72.3

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

**10.115 Water pollution:** Water pollution is a significant issue affecting rivers, lakes, water bodies, ground water and coastal areas. Major sources of water pollution includes industrial wastewater, agricultural runoff containing fertilizers & pesticides and sewage discharge. This pollution leads to waterborne diseases and soil degradation. 'The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act of 1974' is being implemented in the State for the prevention & control of water pollution and maintaining & restoring water quality. Under the National Water Monitoring Program, the MPCB regularly monitors water quality at 250 monitoring stations. These stations covers surface water bodies (155 on rivers, 34 on sea/creeks, 10 on drains, one on dam) and groundwater sources (24 bore wells, 24 dug wells, one hand pump, one tube well). Surface water samples are analysed monthly for nine core and 19 general parameters, while groundwater samples are tested every six months for metals and pesticides. Water quality at 156 stations on 56 rivers in the State during 2024-25, is given in Table 10.72. Water quality at selected monitoring stations on selected rivers during April to December, 2024 is given in Table 10.73.

**Table 10.72 Water quality at 156 stations on 56 rivers in the State during 2024-25**

Parameters									
pH value		Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand		Dissolved Oxygen		Faecal Coliform		Nitrate	
6.0 to 9.0 <sup>#</sup>		Less than 3 mg/l <sup>#</sup>		More than 4 mg/l <sup>#</sup>		MPN/ 100 ml <sup>#</sup>		Less than 45mg/l	
Range	No. of Locations	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	16	Below permissible range	0	Below permissible range	0
Within range	155	Within range	34	Within range	139	Within range	154	Within range	155
Above permissible range	0	Above permissible range	121	Above permissible range	0	Above permissible range	1	Above permissible range	0
Dry river	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 10.73 Water quality at selected monitoring stations on selected rivers during April to December, 2024**

Monitoring Station	pH value	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	B.O.D (mg/l)	C.O.D. (mg/l)	Nitrate (mg/l)	Faecal Coliform (mg/l)
Krishna River at Rajapur Weir	8.1	6.9	3.0	13.0	0.8	6.5
Godavari river at Jaikwadi Dam, Paithan	8.4	6.5	3.5	12.0	1.4	1.8
Mula-Mutha River at Mundhwa Bridge	7.7	2.6	16.6	53.0	4.1	220.6
Kanhan River at downstream of M/s Vidharbha Paper Mills	8.1	6.0	3.5	12.7	1.6	43.9
Purna River at Dhupeshwar at upstream of Malkapur Water works	8.2	6.1	9.3	30.2	1.7	27.3
Darna River at Aswali (Darna Dam)	8.1	5.8	3.2	16.5	0.9	7.4
Savitri River at Muthavali village	7.9	7.1	5.4	61.8	0.6	6.4
Mithi River near bridge at Bandra, Mumbai	7.3	1.8	29.6	90.6	2.8	3458.8

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board B.O.D. Biochemical Oxygen Demand C.O.D. Chemical Oxygen Demand

**10.116 Industrial pollution:** During 2024-25 upto December, there were 1,34,467 industries under the purview of MPCB. Categorisation of industries based on pollution index for 2024-25 is given in Table 10.74.

**Table 10.74 Categorisation of industries based on pollution index for 2024-25**

MPCB Region	Red			Orange			Green			White	Total
	L	M	S	L	M	S	L	M	S		
Mumbai	668	51	1,116	759	329	1,890	70	70	3,223	320	8,496
Thane	289	59	1,078	287	74	1,530	49	42	2,344	496	6,248
Kalyan	209	86	2,262	155	89	1,940	44	39	2,341	1,369	8,534
Navi Mumbai	147	29	736	143	97	1,120	49	68	1,883	896	5,168
Raigad	292	62	585	155	59	1,029	56	43	936	206	3,423
Pune	1,790	198	2,853	1,789	562	6,914	699	498	9,621	4,222	29,146
Kolhapur	327	82	1,433	115	142	5,830	46	38	8,452	6,753	23,218
Nashik	575	96	1,493	249	190	4,115	151	113	6,043	5,194	18,219
Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar	361	42	582	163	127	3,469	87	99	6,211	784	11,925
Amravati	33	6	134	33	22	2,407	7	19	5,049	1,184	8,894
Nagpur	311	44	1,014	160	129	3,371	31	35	3,265	636	8,996
Chandrapur	159	37	110	23	44	581	11	10	865	360	2,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,161</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>13,396</b>	<b>4,031</b>	<b>1,864</b>	<b>34,196</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>50,233</b>	<b>22,420</b>	<b>1,34,467</b>

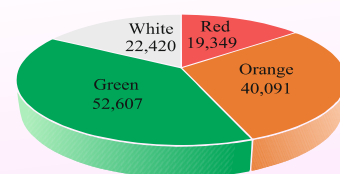
Red Pollution index 60 or above Orange Pollution index between 41 to 59

White Pollution index 20 or less L Large M Medium S Small

Green Pollution index between 21 to 40

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

10.116.1 Under Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) scheme, financial assistance is provided to install pollution control equipments for treatment and disposal of hazardous & non hazardous in the form of sludge solid waste generated from small scale industrial units. During 2023-24, CETPs are commissioned in 26 industrial areas covering 7,885 industries in the State. During 2024-25 upto December, average effluent quantity treated was about 1,731 lakh litres/day.

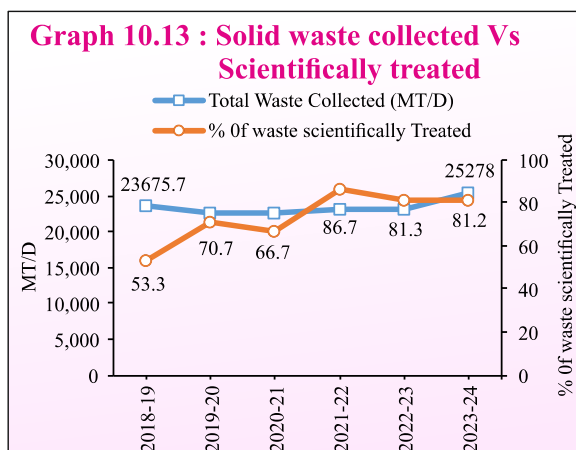
**Graph 10.12 : Categorisation of industries based on pollution index for 2024-25**

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

upto December

## Waste Management

**10.117 Solid Waste:** Solid waste includes household garbage, construction debris, industrial waste, drainage residue and waste from residential and commercial complexes. There are 56 common treatment facilities handling solid waste in the State operated by Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and Cantonment Boards. During 2023-24, out of the total solid waste generated 81.2 per cent was treated daily. There are 456 composting projects in 400 urban local bodies (ULBs), 145 vermicompost projects in 112 ULBs, 57 bio-methanization plants in 45 ULBs, 23 refuse derived fuel projects in 15 ULBs and there are four Waste-to-Energy plants with a combined capacity of 29 MW. Solid waste generated and treated in the areas of urban local bodies in the State during 2023-24 is given in Table 10.75.



**Table 10.75 Solid waste generated and treated in the areas of urban local bodies in the State during 2023-24**

Local body	Urban Local bodies (No.)	Solid waste		Percentage of solid waste treated (Per cent)
		Generated (MT/day)	Treated (MT/day)	
Municipal Corporation	28	17,719	16,190	91.4
Municipal Council				
A Class	17	882	699	79.3
B Class	74	1,362	1,193	87.6
C Class	150	4,598	1,901	41.3
Nagar Panchayat	142	569	418	73.5
Cantonment Board	7	148	131	88.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>25,278</b>	<b>20,532</b>	<b>81.2</b>

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

**10.118 Hazardous waste:** Hazardous wastes are wastes that are dangerous or potentially harmful to human health or to the environment. ‘Hazardous & other wastes (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016’ are applicable to hazardous and other waste management. In the State during 2023-24, hazardous waste of 4.51 lakh MT was sent to the common hazardous waste processing centers. MPCB has authorised 282 hazardous waste transporters and installation of Global Positioning System (GPS) for tracking of hazardous waste transporting vehicles has been made mandatory in the State. Common facility centers for hazardous waste processing have been set-up at Taloja (Thane), Mahape (Thane), Ranjangaon (Pune) and Butibori (Nagpur). Total capacity of common facility centres in the State is 4.92 lakh MT per year for landfill and 55,000 MT per year for incineration. Hazardous waste collection at common facility centres is given in Table 10.76.

**Table 10.76 Hazardous waste collection at common facility centres**

Year	Hazardous waste collected					Treated	
	Mumbai Waste Management Ltd. Taloja (Thane)	Trans Thane Waste Management Association Mahape (Thane)	Maharashtra Enviro Power Limited Ranjangaon (Pune)	Vidarbha Enviro Protection Limited Butibori (Nagpur)	Total	Land fill	Incineration
	2021-22	2.60	0.18	1.10	0.21	4.09	3.51
2022-23	2.56	0.18	1.07	0.22	4.03	3.33	0.70
2023-24	2.83	0.23	1.21	0.24	4.51	3.88	0.63

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

**10.119 Electronic waste:** Discarded electrical and electronic devices including parts is termed as Electronic waste (e-waste). During 2023-24, MPCB has authorised 226 industries having environment friendly technology with total capacity of 3,77,369 MT per year for dismantling and recycling of e-waste under 'e-waste management Rules, 2016'.

**10.120 Bio-medical waste:** As per 'Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016', MPCB has been issuing authorisation to health care establishments for disposal of bio-medical waste. During 2023-24 upto December, in all 76,413 health care establishments were under the purview of MPCB in the State. During 2023-24, in all 77.86 MT of biomedical waste generated at 259 health facilities centres in the State per day and treated in 30 common biomedical waste treatment and disposal facility centres (29 operating in incineration basis and one on deep burial basis).

**10.121 Plastic waste:** Due to improper collection, segregation and disposal of plastic & thermocol waste, several environmental issues have been arising. Rise in non-biodegradable plastic waste is causing damage to the environment and health. To ban manufacturing and use of some types of plastic and thermocol products, GoM has issued 'Maharashtra Plastic & Thermocol Product (Manufacture, Usage, Sale, Transport, Handling and Storage) Notification, 2018' and revised it time to time. During 2023-24, in all 2.38 lakh establishments were inspected, 890 MT banned plastic was seized and penalty of ₹ 5.9 crore was recovered from 13,305 establishments for use of banned plastic / thermocol products.

**10.121.1** In the State there are 513 material recovery facility centres in 418 urban local bodies where plastic, paper, iron, digital equipments are segregated from dry waste and sent for recycling. Upto December, 2024 there were 309 plastic recycling industries in the State with a total capacity of 16.10 lakh MT per year. Plastic waste generated, collected and disposed in the urban areas of the State is given in Table 10.77.

**Table 10.77 Plastic waste generated, collected and disposed in the urban areas of the State**

Year	Generation	Collection	Disposal					
			used for RDF	sent to co-processing	used for granule making	used for pyrolysis	used for road construction	sent to land filling
2021-22	3.06	3.05	1.67	0.47	0.46	0.05	0.12	0.19
2022-23	3.95	2.87	1.71	0.02	0.57	0.05	0.13	0.14
2023-24	4.27	3.61	2.15	0.10	0.72	0.09	0.09	0.18

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board RDF- refuse derived fuel

**10.122 Sewage Treatment:** Sewage treatment is a waste water treatment which removes contaminants from sewage to produce an effluent suitable for reuse thereby preventing water pollution. In the State there are total 150 sewage treatment plants (STP) installed with capacity of 7,419 MLD. During 2024-25 upto December, out of the total sewage generated in the State 40.5 per cent has been treated. Sewage generated and treated in the areas of urban local bodies of the State during 2024-25, is given in Table 10.78.



**Table 10.78 Sewage generated & treated in the areas of urban local bodies of the State during 2024-25**

Local body	No of Reporting Urban local bodies	Sewage		
		No of treatment plants	Generated (MLD)	Treated (MLD)
Municipal Corporation	28	123	8,475	3,956
Municipal Council				
A Class	17	7	456	132
B Class	74	9	553	78
C Class	150	7	531	55
Nagar Panchayat	142	1	405	32
Cantonment Board	7	3	128	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>10,548</b>	<b>4,275</b>

upto December  
Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

## Conservation

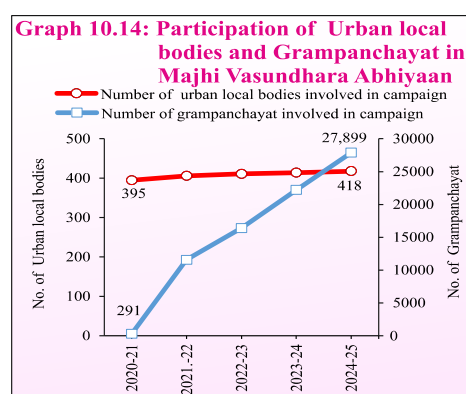
**10.123 Lake Conservation Plan:** National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystem is being implemented for environmental protection and conservation of lakes and large reservoirs in urban and semi-urban areas of the State. Koradi Lake, Nagpur and Dharmaveer Sambhaji Lake, Solapur have been included under this plan. GoI has approved works of ₹ 55.90 crore for these two lakes and grant of ₹ 28.66 crore has been disbursed upto October, 2024.

10.123.1 Under the State Lake Conservation Scheme, 176 lake conservation projects have been undertaken by the State Government for the environmental conservation of degraded lakes till December 31, 2024. A total of ₹ 59.95 crore has been disbursed in the financial year 2023-24.

**10.124 River Conservation Scheme:** For cleaning the polluted belts of the major rivers of the State, works such as collection, interception, diversion of sewage water of the cities and construction of sewage treatment plants, etc are being carried out under National River Action Plan. The necessary system is set up to enable re-use and recycling of processed sewage water in agriculture fields, industries, gardens, etc. GoI has sanctioned ₹ 990.26 crore for the conservation of Mula-Mutha river in Pune city and ₹ 350.45 crore has been disbursed till December, 2024. GoI has approved project worth ₹ 1,926.99 crore of Nag River pollution Control in Nagpur city.

10.124.1 GoM has launched the State River Conservation Scheme to clean the polluted belts of the rivers in the State. During 2019 grants of ₹ 41.51 crore have been approved for conservation of Amravati River, Godavari River and Mosam River out of which funds of ₹ 18.05 crore have been disbursed upto December 2024. Under Namami Chandrabhaga Mission total fund of ₹ 34.65 crore was disbursed so far for the conservation of Chandrabhaga river.

**10.125 Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyaan:** GoM has launched *Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyaan* with an objective to make citizen aware of the impacts of climate change and environmental issues and to encourage them to make a conscious effort towards improvement of the environment. It also aims to ensure sustainable development of Maharashtra and to take strong climate action at State level. *Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyaan* is being implemented for the year 2020-21 to 2024-25 in five phases. During 2024-25, in all 418 urban local bodies and 27,899 gram panchayats are participating under *Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyaan* 5.0.



Over the four years progress of *Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyaan* is as follows:

- Planted 293.27 lakh trees
- Created and maintained 52,497 green areas
- Created 200 MW of renewable energy generation capacity
- Created more than 28,035 percolation pits across the State
- Built about 227.60 crore cubic meter water conservation potential due to creation of percolation pits
- Over 2,500 water sources have been rejuvenated.
- Avoided 3.84 lakh tons carbon emissions
- Organised about 15,60,489 public awareness programmes

**10.126 Coastal Regulations:** GoI has issued ‘Coastal Regulation Zone Notification under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986’ for protection & conservation of coastal environment & ecosystem and regulation of developmental works in the coastal region. GoI has appointed Maharashtra Coastal Zone Management Authority for proper implementation of Coastal Regulation Zone Notifications in the State. Highest tide lines and coastal management maps of seven coastal districts of the State have been approved by GoI. Details of permissions given by the State under Coastal Regulation Zone Notification are given in Table 10.79.

**Table 10.79 Details of permissions given by the State under Coastal Regulation Zone Notification**

Year	New Building Construction Project	Reconstruction of Building Project	Infrastructure Projects like Jetty, Anti Soil Erosion Bund, Pipelines, Bridges, Roads, Water Supply, Electric Substations, etc.	CRZ	Total
2022	27	21	59	5	112
2023	97	67	179	6	349
2024	86	76	59	9	230

Source : Environment and Climate Change Department, GoM

**10.127 Environmental clearance:** GoI has issued the ‘Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006’ under which prior environmental clearance has been made mandatory for new construction projects, expansion or modernisation of existing projects or activities. State level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) has been constituted to grant environmental clearance. The State has granted environmental clearance to 1,485 building construction projects, 113 industrial construction projects and 1,264 mining projects upto December, 2024 through online process. Details of environmental clearances given by the State are given in Table 10.80.

**Table 10.80 Details of environmental clearances given by the State**

Year	Building Construction Projects	Industrial Construction Projects	Mining Projects	Total
2022-23	1,303	98	946	2,347
2023-24	1,117	87	947	2,151
2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	1,485	113	1,264	2,862

Source : Environment and Climate Change Department, GoM

+ upto December



## SOCIAL JUSTICE

10.128 Social justice aims to build a society based on equality, liberty and fraternity by empowering weaker sections through equitable access to resources and opportunities. The government is implementing various schemes & programmes in the State for socio-economic development of all the weaker sections especially for 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

10.129 During 2024-25, in all 215 schemes (152 state level & 63 district level) are being implemented in the State under Scheduled Caste Component Scheme (SCCS). Sectorwise proposed funds and expenditure incurred under SCCS is given in Table 10.81.

**Table 10.81 Sectorwise proposed funds and expenditure incurred under SCCS**

Sector	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	
	Expenditure	Expenditure	Proposed	Expenditure
	Incurred	incurred	funds	incurred
<b>A) State level schemes</b>	<b>3,899.33</b>	<b>8,119.80</b>	<b>12,893.00</b>	<b>4,160.49</b>
Agriculture & Allied Activities	46.18	121.70	365.03	66.35
Rural Development	303.56	429.11	569.66	173.49
Energy	80.00	80.00	90.00	29.70
Industry & Minerals	42.85	89.03	120.00	4.40
Transport & Communication	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
General Economic Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Social & Community Services	3,325.25	7,239.37	11,003.27	3,754.81
General Services	3.06	5.18	273.00	42.37
Other Programmes	98.43	155.41	472.04	89.37
<b>B) District level schemes</b>	<b>681.68</b>	<b>2,878.29</b>	<b>3,000.01</b>	<b>1,049.92</b>
Agriculture & Allied Activities	140.05	256.20	279.68	101.29
Rural Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy	69.17	170.12	187.87	59.27
Industry & Minerals	1.07	5.29	5.62	1.13
Transport & Communication	11.90	53.64	58.19	8.13
Social & Community Services	431.24	2,308.68	2,363.74	847.03
Innovative Schemes (General Services)	28.25	84.36	89.91	31.28
Other Programmes	0.00	0.00	15.00	1.79
<b>Total (A + B)</b>	<b>4,581.01</b>	<b>10,998.09</b>	<b>15,893.01</b>	<b>5,210.41</b>

Note : Figures may not add upto totals due to rounding

+ upto January

Source : Social Justice and Special Assistance Department, GoM

10.129.1 **Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj scholarship to SC students for higher education in India:** GoM is implementing this scheme for SC students to pursue higher studies in India and scholarship is given to 100 students every year. Under the scheme during 2023-24 an amount of ₹1.44 crore was disbursed to 61 students and during 2024-25, upto December an amount of ₹ 1.62 crore was disbursed to 55 students.

10.129.2 **Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj scholarship to SC students for higher education in abroad:** GoM is implementing this scheme for SC students to pursue higher studies in abroad. Under the scheme during 2023-24 an amount of ₹ 64.64 crore was disbursed to 218 students and during 2024-25, upto December an amount of ₹ 32.49 crore was disbursed to 145 students.

10.129.3 **Government hostels for SC students:** GoM provides hostel facility to facilitate secondary & higher education of SC students at taluka, district and divisional level. Accommodation, food, uniforms, educational material and other facilities are provided free of cost to the students admitted in these hostels. The cost of school uniform, physical training (PT) uniform, raincoat, shoes, etc. are being deposited directly into the bank accounts of students. Details of Government hostels for SC students is given in Table 10.82.

**Table 10.82 Details of Government hostels for SC students**

Particulars	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
<b>Government hostels</b>		
Government hostels (no.)	443	441
Intake capacity	43,023	42,873
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	292.14	259.03

Source : Commissionerate of Social Welfare, GoM

+ upto January

10.129.4 **Aided hostels scheme:** In aided hostels, free accommodation & food are provided to Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), *Vimukta Jati* & Nomadic Tribes (VJNT) students to complete the education program, to reduce the school dropout rate among backward class students in rural areas. Details of Aided hostels for SC, ST & VJN students is given in Table 10.83.

**Table 10.83 Details of Aided hostels for SC,ST & VJN students**

Particulars	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
<b>Aided hostels</b>		
Aided hostels (no.)	2,388	2,388
Intake Capacity	99,252	99,252
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	347.05	71.10

Source : Commissionerate of Social Welfare, GoM

+ upto January

10.129.5 **Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Swadhar Yojana:** This scheme has been initiated for SC and Neo-Buddhist students, who were admitted in various courses from class XI<sup>th</sup> onwards, but who did not get or have not taken admission in the government hostels. Under the scheme, financial assistance through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) is provided to students for food, shelter, educational material, subsistence allowance and other necessary facilities depending on educational stream and place of residence. Details of *Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Swadhar Yojana* is given in Table 10.84.

**Table 10.84 Details of Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Swadhar Yojana**

Particulars	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
Beneficiary students (no.)	20,462	71,926	14,421
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	125.99	366.82	79.78

Source: Commissionerate of Social Welfare, GoM

+ upto December

10.129.6 **Development of SC and Neo-Buddhist wasti in rural areas:** This scheme is being implemented for overall development of SC and Neo-Buddhist notified *wasti* in rural areas by providing basic facilities such as drinking water, electricity, construction of internal roads, roads connecting habitats, drainage, community hall, etc. There are 37,604 such notified *wastis* in the rural areas of the State. During 2023-24, expenditure incurred was ₹ 830.71 crore and during 2024-25, upto January expenditure of ₹ 202.05 crore was incurred under the scheme.

10.129.7 **Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Nagari Wasti Sudhar Yojana:** Under this scheme, facilities like drinking water, street lights, construction of bituminous/cement concrete roads, library, gymnasium, kindergarten, drainage, public toilets and repairing of wells, etc. are provided in SC and Neo-Buddhist *wasti* located in 249 notified wards in municipal corporation areas and 1,329 identified wards in municipal council areas. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 1,263.34 crore was incurred and during 2024-25, upto January expenditure of ₹ 357.30 crore was incurred.

10.129.8 **Margin money for Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhist new entrepreneurs in Standup India Scheme:** This scheme was introduced by GoI in 2015 to provide employment opportunities to SC/ST and women new entrepreneurs. New entrepreneurs have to bear 25 per cent of the total project cost and 75 per cent amount as loans that is guaranteed by Small Industries Development Bank of India. GoM has introduced a scheme in 2019 to provide margin money to SC and Neo-Buddhist entrepreneurs. Out of the 25 per cent of project cost, 15 per cent margin money is borne by GoM after contributing 10 per cent self-share by the beneficiaries. During 2023-24 subsidy of ₹ 2.32 crore was disbursed to 18 new entrepreneurs.

10.129.9 **Development Corporations:** GoM has setup various development corporations to accelerate socio-economic development of SC & Neo-Buddhist communities. These corporations work as channelising agencies to implement various financial assistance schemes of National Schedule Caste Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC). These corporation are as follows:

- *Mahatma Phule* Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd. for economic development of SC and Neo-Buddhist communities.
- *Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe* Development Corporation Ltd. (SLASDC) for economic, educational and social development of *Matang* community.
- *Sant Rohidas Charmodyog & Charmakar* Development Corporation Ltd. This corporation provides financial assistance as well as makes necessary arrangements for procurement & supply of raw material, provides training facilities regarding production & marketing of goods and act as a facilitator for sale of finished products in domestic & international markets for charmakar community.

Details of Development Corporations are given in Table 10.85.

**Table 10.85 Details of Development Corporations**

Development Corporations	Share capital			2023-24		2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	
	(₹ Crore)	(per cent share)		(₹ Crore)		(₹ Crore)	
		GoM	GoI	Beneficiaries (No.)	Financial assistance	Beneficiaries (No.)	Financial assistance
<i>Mahatma Phule</i> Backward Class Development Corp Ltd.	1,000	51	49	1,723	55.82	12,994	29.57
<i>Sahityaratnya Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe</i> Development Corporation Ltd.	1,000	51	49	1,399	13.32	901	9.07
<i>Sant Rohidas Charmodyog &amp; Charmakar</i> Development Corporation Ltd.	1,000	100	0	396	44.40	297	66.38

Source : 1) *Mahatma Phule* Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.

+ upto December

2) *Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe* Development Corporation Ltd.

3) *Sant Rohidas Charmodyog & Charmakar* Development Corporation Ltd.

10.129.10 **Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Research and Training Institute (BARTI):** This is an autonomous institution of GoM for socio-economic development of SC & Neo-Buddhist. Some of the programme conducted by BARTI are:

- Organising skill development programmes for unemployed SC youths.
- Conducts pre-training programmes for competitive examination such as Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Maharashtra Public Service Commission (MPSC), JEE-NEET, IBPS-BANK, Railway, LIC of India, NITCON Delhi capacity building training etc.
- Organising pre-recruitment training for Police and Military Services.
- During 2023-24, under Skill development programme 1,493 students were covered and various trainings were given to 16,124 students and during 2024-25, upto December in all 1,725 students were covered under Skill Development Programme and various trainings were given to 16,344 students.

### Tribal Component Scheme

10.130 During 2024-25, under Tribal Component Scheme (TCS), about 355 schemes (151 state level & 204 district level) are being implemented in the State. Sector wise proposed funds and expenditure incurred under TCS is given in Table 10.86.

**Table 10.86 Sectorwise proposed funds and expenditure incurred under TCS**

Sector	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25*	
	Expenditure incurred	Expenditure Incurred	Proposed funds	Expenditure Incurred
<b>A) State level schemes</b>	<b>8,872.43</b>	<b>11,715.81</b>	<b>12,996.73</b>	<b>5,215.01</b>
Agriculture & Allied Activities	50.60	64.33	125.17	37.84
Rural Development	588.32	130.81	352.00	331.80
Irrigation & Flood Control	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy	334.42	255.17	221.00	161.00
Industry & Minerals	5.20	8.14	5.00	3.00
Transport & Communication	547.93	1,848.71	2,310.00	367.68
Social & Community Services	7,344.90	9,408.65	9,983.56	4,313.68
<b>B) District level schemes</b>	<b>2,102.20</b>	<b>2,149.38</b>	<b>2,363.27</b>	<b>505.81</b>
Agriculture & Allied Activities	358.26	359.35	400.05	69.31
Rural Development	278.06	281.66	278.64	100.55
Irrigation & Flood Control	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy	139.23	135.99	147.46	21.07
Industry & Minerals	0.83	1.09	1.17	0.01
Transport & Communication	227.78	206.29	233.84	33.53
Social & Community Services	1,098.04	1,164.99	1,302.12	281.30
<b>Total (A + B)</b>	<b>10,974.63</b>	<b>13,865.19</b>	<b>15,360.00</b>	<b>5,215.01</b>

Note : Figures may not add upto totals due to rounding

+ upto December

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

10.130.1 **Ashram Schools for ST students:** Ashram schools have been established in the tribal areas of the State with an objective to promote education among ST. Meal, residence, school uniforms, educational material & equipments and other facilities are provided free of cost to tribal students admitted in Ashram Schools. The amount of expenses incurred for items such as raincoat,

umbrella, sweater, under garments, bath soap, laundry soap, hair oil, toothpaste, tooth brush, towel, etc are being directly deposited in the student's bank account. Details of Ashram schools for ST students is given in Table 10.87.

**Table 10.87 Details of Ashram schools for ST students**

Particulars	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
<b>Government Ashram Schools</b>			
Schools (no.)	497	497	497
Beneficiary students (no.)	1,97,872	1,99,416	1,99,955
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	1,284.51	1,573.77	1,082.60
<b>Aided Ashram Schools</b>			
Schools (no.)	556	556	556
Beneficiary students (no.)	2,42,716	2,41,548	2,53,118
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	1,538.86	1,617.45	1,252.82

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

+ upto December

**10.130.2 Education to tribal students in renowned English medium schools:** GoM had launched this scheme in 2010-11 to encourage tribal students to pursue studies in renowned residential English medium schools. GoM gives grant of maximum ₹ 70,000 per students per year to these schools for providing education, meals & residential facilities to tribal students. Details of education of tribal students in renowned English medium schools is given in Table 10.88.

**Table 10.88 Details of education of tribal students in renowned English medium schools**

Particulars	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
Beneficiary students (no.)	51,203	46,852	43,776
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	324.58	299.98	89.97

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

+ upto December

**10.130.3 Scholarship to ST students for higher education in India:** For pursuing higher education in India, scholarships are given to ST students under various schemes. Details of scholarship schemes to ST students for higher education in India is given in Table 10.89.

**Table 10.89 Details of scholarship schemes to ST students for higher education in India**

Scheme	2023-24		2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	
	Beneficiaries (No.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (No.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
GoI Post Matric Scholarship	1,18,844	678.37	45,559	85.71
Provision for Tuition & Exam Fee	5,732	75.04	923	19.91
Fee Reimbursement of Medical & similar courses	2,112	61.16	629	9.65

Source : Commissionerate of Tribal Development, GoM

+ upto December

**10.130.4 Scholarship to ST students for higher education abroad:** GoM has started this scholarship scheme for ST students to pursue higher education abroad and scholarship is given to 40 ST students every year. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 2.75 crore has been incurred for four students and during 2024-25, upto December expenditure of ₹ 3.79 crore has been incurred for 10 students.

**10.130.5 Government hostels for tribal students:** Under this scheme GoM is providing hostel facilities at taluka, district & divisional levels to tribal students for pursuing higher education. Accommodation, food, uniforms, educational material & equipment and other facilities are provided free of cost to the students admitted in these hostels. The cost of bedding material, uniforms, books,

educational material, etc. is being deposited directly into the bank accounts of students since 2017-18. Details of government hostels for tribal students given in Table 10.90.

**Table 10.90 Details of government hostels for tribal students**

Particulars	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
Hostels (no.)	487	490	490
Beneficiary students (no.)	52,378	54,708	54,405
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	164.11	230.44	113.39

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

+ upto December

10.130.6 **Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Swayam scheme:** Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to ST students who have taken admission for higher educational courses after XII<sup>th</sup> standard and do not get admission in government hostels. Financial assistance upto ₹ 60,000 is provided for meal, residence, educational material, subsistence allowance, etc. Details of *Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Swayam* scheme is given in Table 10.91.

**Table 10.91 Details of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Swayam scheme**

Particulars	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
Beneficiary students (no.)	20,000	24,867	22,530
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	105.00	145.53	38.45

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

+ upto December

10.130.7 **Direct funding to Grampanchayats under Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas Act:** Five per cent of the total TCS budget is allotted to the gram panchayats in Scheduled areas of the State 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 Rights Act, health, sanitation, education, wild life conservation, water conservation, forestry, wild life tourism and minor forest produce through this grant. Under PESA Act, direct funding is provided to 3,005 *grampanchayats* in scheduled areas. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 271.39 crore was incurred and during 2024-25, upto December expenditure of ₹ 108 crore was incurred under the scheme.

10.130.8 **Bharatratna Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam Amrut Aahar Yojana:** This scheme is being implemented in 85 integrated child development projects in scheduled areas of 16 tribal districts of the State. Under the scheme, 'one square meal' is provided to ST pregnant women for last trimester of the pregnancy & to ST lactating mothers for first trimester after delivery. Eggs or bananas are provided four times a week to ST children in the age group of seven months to six years. Details of *Bharatratna Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam Amrut Aahar Yojana* is given in Table 10.92.

**Table 10.92 Details of Bharatratna Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam Amrut Aahar Yojana**

Particulars	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
Beneficiary (no.)	6,97,795	8,07,831	8,23,636
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	231.87	207.93	123.89

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

+ upto December

10.130.9 **Thakkar Bappa Adivasi Wasti Sudharna Ekatmik Karyakram:** Under this scheme, small but permanent type of community development works are undertaken in tribal habitats. The works such as provision of clean drinking water, installation of filter plants, tap water schemes, bore wells, installation of hand pumps, electrification of habitats, installation of road lights through non-conventional energy, construction of connecting roads to main habitat, cement concrete/asphalting internal roads, wells, multipurpose hall, library, gymnasium, public toilets, community halls, protection wall near river, cemetery, etc. are being undertaken. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 418.50 crore was incurred and during 2024-25, upto December expenditure of ₹ 31.75 crore was incurred under the scheme.



**10.130.10 Tribal Research and Training Institute (TRTI):** This is an autonomous organisation of GoM working for the educational, cultural and research development of the ST. Programmes conducted by TRTI are:

- To provide pre-coaching of Union Public Service Commission Competitive examinations through reputed private professional institute in Delhi. Under this scheme, 100 candidates have been benefited. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 3.66 crore was incurred.
- To provide incentive financial assistance to Scheduled Tribe candidates for preparation of UPSC main examination, etc. Under this scheme, 15 candidates have been benefited during 2023-24 and expenditure of ₹ 7.50 lakh was incurred.

**10.130.11 Research Fellowship for PhD Course to Scheduled Tribes Candidates**

- This scheme is launched vide Government resolution dated 03 February, 2023 State. Under this scheme financial assistance is being provided annually to 100 ST candidates in the State for a maximum period of five years for pursuing a full time PhD program in any subject at recognised universities /colleges /institutions in India.
- Candidates are granted a research scholarships of ₹ 37,000 per month for the first two years and ₹ 42,000 for the remaining period, after submission of the evaluation report. Candidates with disabilities get an additional ₹ 2,000 monthly.
- Scheduled Tribal candidates are also eligible for house rent allowance as per rules. In all 540 students are selected for scholarship.

## Welfare of Other Backward *Bahujan*

10.131 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 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 6,657.14 crore was incurred and during 2024-25 upto January expenditure of ₹ 5,385.85 crore was incurred.

10.131.1 **Scholarship to OBC students for education in India:** GoM provides scholarship to OBC students for school & higher education. Details of scholarships schemes to OBC students for education in India is given in Table 10.93.

**Table 10.93 Details of selected scholarships schemes to OBC students for education in India**

Scheme	2023-24		2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	
	Beneficiaries (No.)	Expenditure Incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (No.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
Post-Matric Scholarships for OBC Students	5,24,951	1,095.89	2,93,536	253.93
Provision of tuition and examination fees	63,505	288.28	22,433	44.24
<i>Savitribai Phule</i> Scholarship Scheme for OBC Girls studying in Standard V to X	81,773	29.23	1,63,730	27.00

Source : Other Backward *Bahujan* Welfare Dept., GoM

+ upto January

10.131.2 **Scholarship to VJNT, OBC and SBC students for higher studies in abroad:** GoM has started scholarship scheme for VJNT, OBC and SBC students to pursue higher education in abroad. Maximum number of students per year under this scheme are 75. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 26.10 crore was incurred on 80 students and during 2024-25, upto January expenditure of ₹ 20.35 crore was incurred on 69 students.

10.131.3 **Vasantrao Naik Tanda/Wasti Sudhar Yojana:** The main objective of the *Vasantrao Naik Tanda/Wasti Sudhar Yojana* is to provide basic facilities to the *Tanda/Habitats of Vimukta Jati* Nomadic Tribes and Special Backward Classes. Under this scheme, basic facilities like drinking water supply, electrification, construction of internal roads, drainage & toilets, community halls, libraries, roads connecting to the main road, etc. are provided in *Tanda* settlement. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 303.67 crore and during 2024-25, upto December expenditure of ₹ 101.50 crore was incurred.

10.131.4 **Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.:** It has been established for the welfare of OBCs in the State. This corporation works as channelising agency of National Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. for the State. The Corporation implements schemes such as seed money, direct loan, individual & group loan interest reimbursement, etc. Details of Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. is given in Table 10.94.

**Table 10.94 Details of Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.**

Particulars	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
Beneficiaries (no.)	484	1,933	4,244
Amount disbursed (₹ lakh)	320.76	536.79	1,219.58

Source: Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

+ upto January

10.131.5 **Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Research and Training Institute (MAHAJYOTI):** This is an autonomous institution of GoM for socio-economic development of OBC, VJNT and SBC communities. Some of the programmes conducted by *MAHAJYOTI* are, (i) Pre-Training Class for Maharashtra Public Service Commission Exam (ii) Pre-Coaching class for Union Public Service Commission (Preliminary & Mains) Examination, (iii) Pre-coaching class for Competitive Exams of Banks, Railway Recruitment, Police Recruitment, Life Insurance Corporation of India, etc (iv) Professional pilot training and skill development training, etc. During 2023-24, in all 62,530 students have been benefited and expenditure of ₹ 278.30 crore was incurred and during 2024-25 in all 37,963 students have been benefited and expenditure of ₹ 381.39 crore was incurred.

10.132 **Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Research, Training and Human Development Institute (SARATHI):** It is established by GoM for social development of communities of Maratha, Kunbi, Maratha-Kunbi and Kunbi-Maratha communities in the State. *SARATHI* provides scholarship /fellowship and gives training for the preparation of UPSC, MPSC examinations and free online training for police recruitment to students in these four communities. During 2023-24, scholarships/fellowships/various training were given to 1,11,877 students and the expenditure of ₹ 221.72 crore was incurred. During 2024-25, upto January scholarships/fellowships/various training were given to 46,498 students and the expenditure of ₹ 171.49 crore was incurred.

10.132.1 **Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh - SARATHI scholarship for higher education in India:** This scheme is implemented for Maratha, Kunbi, Marath-Kunbi and Kunbi Maratha students to pursue higher education in India and scholarships is sanctioned to 300 students every year. Under the scheme during 2023-24, an amount of ₹ 1.69 crore was disbursed to 155 students and during 2024-25, upto January an amount of ₹ 3.81 crore was disbursed to 287 students.



10.132.2 **Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwad - SARATHI scholarship for meritorious boys and girls for higher education abroad:** This scheme is implemented for meritorious boys and girls for higher education abroad for Maratha, Kunbi, Maratha-Kunbi and Kunbi-Maratha students to pursue higher studies abroad and scholarship is sanctioned to 75 students every year. During 2023-24, an amount of ₹ 2.39 crore was disbursed to 14 students and during 2024-25, upto January amount of ₹ 6.28 crore was disbursed to 33 students.

10.133 **Annasaheb Patil Aarthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.:** It is established by GoM to provide employment and self-employment opportunities to economically backward educated unemployed youth. Details of *Annasaheb Patil Aarthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.* is given in Table 10.95.

**Table 10.95 Details of Annasaheb Patil Aarthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.**

Particulars	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	
	Beneficiary/ Group (No)	Amount Disbursed (₹ lakh)	Beneficiary/ Group (No)	Amount Disbursed (₹ lakh)	Beneficiary/ Group (No)	Amount Disbursed (₹ lakh)
Individual Loan Interest Reimbursement	15,601	17,489.62	21,370	30,035.33	22,452	25,081.64
Group Loan Interest Reimbursement	144	397.59	218	739.47	279	898.58

Source : *Annasaheb Patil Arthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Ltd*

+ upto December

## Minority Development

10.134 Various schemes are being implemented in the State for the development of the minority community, such as the minority area development scheme, multi-sectoral development scheme for minority dominated areas, financial assistance to minority educational institutions, etc. During 2023-24, an expenditure of ₹ 950.92 crore was incurred and during 2024-25, upto December expenditure of ₹ 157.50 crore was incurred.

10.134.1 **Higher education scholarship scheme for minority students:** This scheme is implemented for students from minority community in the State. Under this scheme economically weak and meritorious students who are pursuing medical, technical and professional courses, a scholarship upto ₹ 50,000 or the actual annual tuition fee whichever is less and students pursuing all courses after 12<sup>th</sup> grade, a scholarship of ₹ 5,000 or the actual annual tuition fee, whichever is less is given. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 124.60 crore was incurred on 26,200 students and during 2024-25, upto December expenditure of ₹ 55.84 crore was incurred on 13,648 students.

10.134.2 **Girls hostels for minority communities:** Under this scheme hostels are being established in 43 cities across 25 districts for girls for minority community pursuing higher education. Hostel fees are waived off for minority community girls having annual family income less than ₹ 8 Lakh and food allowance is also given. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 2.92 crore was incurred and during 2024-25, upto December expenditure of ₹ 3.18 crore was incurred.

10.134.3 **Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK):** This programme is implemented in the State with an objective to develop basic infrastructure in minority concentration areas. Infrastructure works such as drinking water, solar energy, education, health, skill development, women centric projects, sports, sanitation, etc. are taken under PMJVK. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 11.26 crore and during 2024-25, upto December expenditure of ₹ 52.62 crore was incurred.

10.134.4 **Wasti/Area development schemes for minority community:** Under this scheme works such as drinking water facility, electrification, street lights, construction of roads, *anganwadi*, community hall, *idgah*, waste water management, public toilets, repairs of cemetery, etc. are undertaken in minority dominated areas in the State. Details of *wasti/area* development schemes for minority community is given in Table 10.96.

**Table 10.96 Details of *wasti/area* development schemes for minority community**

Scheme	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)		
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
<i>Wasti/ Area</i> development in rural areas	66.48	347.26	99.75
<i>Wasti/ Area</i> development in urban areas	33.50	315.50	99.75

Source: Minority Development Department, GoM

+ upto December

10.134.5 **Maulana Azad Alpasankhyak Arthik Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.:** This *Mahamandal* has been set up for welfare of minority communities in the State. Which works as channelising agency for National Minorities Finance & Development Corporation. Since inception, educational loans of ₹ 298.85 crore have been disbursed to 37,802 students. During 2023-24, in all 2,492 students have been given educational loans worth ₹ 30.64 crore and during 2024-25 upto December, 2,088 students have been given educational loans worth ₹ 25.08 crore.

10.134.6 **Dr. Zakir Husain Madrasa Modernisation Scheme:** This scheme is being implemented in the State with the aim to provide education in subjects such as Science, Mathematics, Sociology, Hindi, Marathi, English, and Urdu, along with traditional religious education. The scheme also provides scholarships to students enrolled in 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grades in mainstream schools, as well as students in industrial training institutes. The scheme provides grants for infrastructure development, libraries and teachers' remuneration. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 10.47 crore was incurred. During 2024-25, upto December expenditure of ₹ 2.82 crore was incurred.

10.134.7 **Scholarship Scheme for Postgraduate and Ph.D. Courses Abroad for Minority Community Students:** This scheme is for higher education in abroad for students from minority communities and to enhance their academic excellence, the government has decided to implement the Foreign Scholarship Scheme for 75 students annually.

10.134.8 **Grant Scheme for Providing Infrastructure Facilities to Buddhist Community Organisations Engaged in Cultural, Educational, and Social Work:** This scheme has been approved to provide grants of up to ₹ 10 lakh for providing infrastructure facility to institutions working in the cultural, educational, and social sectors, where more than 51 per cent of the trustees or members belong to the Buddhist community and registered with the Charity Commissioner of the State.

## Welfare of Persons with Disabilities

10.135 Various schemes for *divyang* are being implemented by GoM with the objectives to identify their potentials, develop their skills, give them equal opportunities and protect their rights so as to empower them & involve them in the mainstream of the society. At present, the authorised share capital of this corporation is ₹ 500 crore and paid up capital is ₹ 105.92 crore.

10.135.1 **Maharashtra State Handicapped Finance & Development Corporation Ltd.:** It is established in the State for the welfare of persons with disability. This corporation works as State channelising agency for National *Divyangjan* Finance and Development Corporation. During 2024-25 upto January, direct loans of ₹ 20 lakh was given to 48 beneficiaries, term loan of ₹ 6.88 crore was given to 366 beneficiaries and for Mobile shop on vehicle ₹ 24.99 crore was given to 670 beneficiaries.

## National Social Assistance Programme

10.136 Various schemes under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) are being implemented in the State. Information of selected schemes under NSAP is given in Table 10.97.

**Table 10.97 Information of selected schemes under NSAP**

Scheme	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	
	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>	14.19	1,679.83	15.97	2,613.89	17.20	2,287.86
<i>Shravanbal Seva Rajya Nivruttivetan</i>	26.80	2,985.57	29.62	4,531.53	30.28	3,762.86
<i>Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension</i>	11.37	92.42	11.14	334.61	11.37	121.00
<i>Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension</i>	0.89	11.58	0.94	31.87	0.99	13.67
<i>Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension</i>	0.01	1.53	0.1	3.98	0.01	1.68
National Family Benefit	0.05	9.70	0.10	29.78	0.05	9.84

Source : Social Justice and Special Assistance Department, GoM

+ upto January

## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

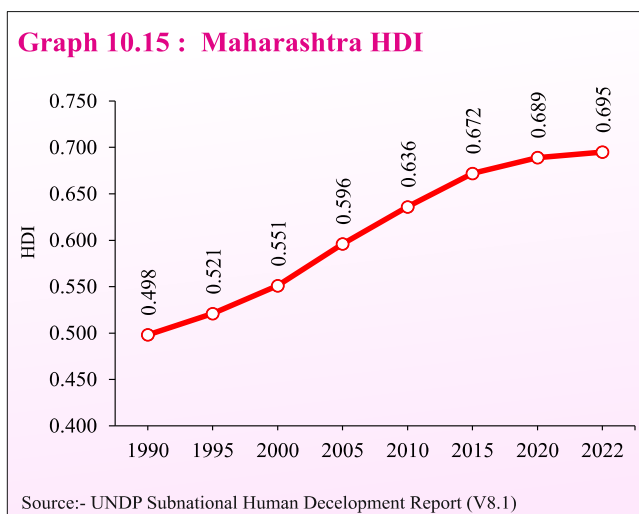
10.137 Human Development refers to a process of creating an environment where people can develop their full potential, lead healthy & full filling lives and contribute to the communities. The Sustainable Development Goal's and Human Development are closely inter-connected. Sustainable Development Goals are built on the foundation of human development, which emphasises the well-being and dignity of all.

### Human Development

10.138 **Human Development Index (HDI):** Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index for assessing long term progress by measuring three basic dimensions of human development viz. a healthy long life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. As per Human Development Report, 2023-24 published by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), India ranks 134<sup>th</sup> with HDI of 0.644 for 2022 as against 0.434 in 1990.

10.138.1 As per UNDP Subnational Human Development Index report (V8.1)-2022, Maharashtra's HDI was 0.695 (Goa having highest HDI 0.760 and Bihar having lowest HDI 0.577).

10.138.2 District wise HDI as per Maharashtra Human Development Report, 2012 is given in Annexure 10.17.



10.139 **Human Development Programme:** Maharashtra Human Development Programme is being implemented in 125 most backward talukas of the State. Under this programme, various schemes focusing on improvement in education, health and livelihood are being implemented. Considering socio-economic & geographical condition and local needs of the talukas, taluka specific schemes are formulated and implemented.

10.139.1 Under this programme, during 2023-24 expenditure of ₹ 562.50 crore was incurred and during 2024-25 upto January, expenditure of ₹ 75.16 crore was incurred. The physical progress of various schemes implemented under Maharashtra Human Development Programme is given in Table 10.98.

**Table 10.98 Physical progress of various schemes implemented under Maharashtra Human development Programme**

Scheme	Type of beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries		
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 <sup>+</sup>
<b>Education</b>				
a) <i>Abhyasika</i> in secondary & higher secondary schools (2,889 <i>Abhyasika</i> )	Students	3,563	1,157	2,807
b) Free of cost school bus service for girls in rural areas (871 buses)	Girl Students	80,030	86,443	78,658
c) ' <i>Bal Bhavan</i> ' science centres (124 centres)	Students visited	6,113	891	1,073
d) Extending scope of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Yojana upto X <sup>th</sup> Std.(39 schools)	Girl Students	1,900	1,900	1,900
e) Distribution of bicycles to the needy girls studying in class VIII <sup>th</sup> to XII <sup>th</sup> and living within five kilometres from school	Girls Students	1,08,430	78,366	54,078
f) Construction of <i>Anganwadis</i> <sup>s</sup> (no)		727	732	732
<b>Health</b>				
a) Health camps for pregnant women, lactating mothers and infants (0-6 months)	Pregnant women, lactating mothers and infants	8,05,134	8,03,035	6,58,701
b) Lapsed wages to SC, ST, BPL pregnant women	Pregnant women	1,25,279	1,19,771	64,005
c) Construction of Health sub centres <sup>s</sup>		44	44	44
<b>Income Generation</b>				
a) Mobile soil testing laboratories	Soil samples tested	9,461	3,569	4,122
b) District/ Taluka specific scheme				
1) Special scheme for Employment Generation	Beneficiary Group	7,352	3,344	-
2) Seed capital to <i>Gramsabha</i> for collection of minor forest produce	No. of Godowns	67	-	-
3) Tejashri Financial Services Scheme of microfinance through MAVIM	i) Ultra-poor women	13,633	18,399	16,307
	ii) Debt SHG	45	126	98
	iii) Debt women	60	1,028	20

<sup>s</sup> since inception of scheme

+ upto January

Source: Commissionerate of Human Development, GoM

## Sustainable Development Goals

10.140 The United Nations General Assembly adopted 'The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' in September 2015 consisting of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) and associated 169 targets. The SDG's are the blue print for achieving better & sustainable future for all based on five principles planet, people, prosperity, peace and partnership. The SDG's are a comprehensive list of global goals integrating social, economic and environmental dimensions of development.

10.140.1 To guide and track progress towards achieving the SDG's, standardised monitoring frameworks have been established at multiple levels. At the global level, the Global Indicator Framework (GIF) is formulated for monitoring progress of SDG's. Based on this, the National Indicator Framework (NIF) is developed to track progress at the national level. Similarly, at the state level, the State Indicator Framework (SIF) is formulated, while at the district level, the District Indicator Framework (DIF) is formulated to provide localised monitoring.

**10.141 Global Indicator Framework (GIF):** The United Nations adopted Global Indicator Framework comprising 231 indicators for the monitoring and implementation of SDG's in 2017. As per United Nations GIF Progress Report 2024, India's rank was 109 out of 167 nations with SDG composite score 64.0.

**10.142 National Indicator Framework (NIF):** Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has formulated the National Indicator Framework to monitor the progress of SDG's at the national level. Presently there are 290 indicators in the NIF-2024.

**10.143 SDG India Index:** NITI Aayog is the nodal institution for achieving SDG's in the country. NITI Aayog publishes SDG India Index to measure and track progress of all States and UT's based on indicators aligned with NIF.

10.143.1 The first edition of SDG India Index was published in 2018 and the latest one is published in 2023-24 (V4.0). The SDG India Index 2023-24(V4.0) is based on 16 Goals, 70 targets and 113 indicators. As per this report, Maharashtra's score is 73 as against all India score 71. Performance of Maharashtra in selected SDG indicators as per SDG India Index 2023-24 is given in Table 10.99.

**Table 10.99 Performance of Maharashtra in selected SDG indicators as per SDG India Index 2023-24**

Indicators	SDG	Maharashtra	India
Percentage of employment as a percentage of person who demanded employment under MGNREGA	1	99.5	99.7
Percentage of beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act (NFSA, 2013)	2	100	99.0
Percentage of institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported	3	99.6	97.1
Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	3	12.5	12.4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 1,00,000 Live Births)	3	33	97
Under 5 Mortality Rate(per 1000 Live Births)	3	18	32
Percentage of schools with access to basic infrastructure (electricity & drinking water)	4	94.6	88.6
Ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/salaried employees	5	0.76	0.76
Percentage of districts verified to be ODF (SBM(G))	6	100	100
Percentage of rural population having improved source of drinking water	6	99.8	99.2
Percentage of households electrified	7	100	100
Percentage of women account holder in PMJDY	8	55.7	55.6
Number of functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	8	11.4	11.7
Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY	9	99.5	99.7
Percentage of inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage	9	92.2	95.0
Ratio of female workers to male workers working as a professionals & technical workers	10	42.8	50.4
Percentage of individual household toilets constructed against target (SBM(U))	11	114.6	95.2
Percentage of wards with 100 per cent source segregation (SBM (U))	11	99.4	90.0
Percentage of wards with 100 per cent door to door waste collection (SBM (U))	11	99.9	97.0
Percentage of municipal solid waste (MSW) processed to total MSW Generated (SBM (U))	11	94.9	78.4
Percentage use of Nitrogenous fertilizer out of N.P.K (Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium)	12	50.8	65.2
Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	13	96.5	94.8
Percentage of population covered under Aadhar	16	95.1	95.4

Source: SDG India Index V4.0, NITI Aayog

10.144 **State Indicator Framework (SIF):** In line with National Indicator Framework, State has formulated State Indicator Framework consisting of 237 indicators for monitoring the progress of SDG's at the State level. As per 'Maharashtra SDG Progress Report 2022-23', performance of selected indicators is given in Table 10.100.

**Table 10.100 Performance of the State in selected SDG indicators as per Maharashtra SDG Progress Report 2022-23**

Indicators	SDG	Year	
		2015-16	2022-23
Percentage of households with tap water connections (Rural)	1	35.9	70.9
Percentage of households having access to toilet facility (Rural)	1	60.0	100
Percentage of population living in households with access to electricity	1	93.5	100
Percentage of children under the age of 5 years who are underweight	2	10.3	1.2
Percentage of population covered under National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 and one nation one ration card	2	83.8	100
Percentage of Agriculture Mandis enrolled in E-market	2	9.8	43.6
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per lakh live births)	3	55	33
Net enrolment ratio in primary schools	4	88.9	96.1
Net enrolment ratio in upper primary schools	4	78.4	79.1
Net enrolment ratio in secondary schools	4	58.8	61.0
Percentage of Exclusive women SHG's in Bank linked SHG's	5	88.4	86.7
			(2020-21)
Percentage of districts achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) target	6	11.7	100
Renewable energy share in the total installed electricity generation capacity	7	22.7	27.8
Annual growth rate of Agriculture sector	8	(-)-3.7	4.5
Percentage of waste recycled vs. waste generated	8	30.6	66.5
Percentage of rural habitations connected by all-weather road	9	94.8	99.4
Proportion of hazardous waste getting treated	12	27.4	50.2
Total annual fossil fuel consumption (Kerosene, 1000 MT)	12	442.0	16.0
			(2021-22)
No. of deaths attributed to disasters and natural calamities viz. flood, severe drought, etc.	13	450	502
Nitrogen percentage in ground water (average nitrate content in ground water) (mg/l)	14	24.8	23.8
Tree cover as percentage of total geographical area	15	3.1	3.9
			(2021)

Source: Maharashtra SDG Progress Report 2022-23.

10.145 **District Indicator Framework (DIF):** To monitor the progress of SDG's at district level, the State has formulated District Indicator Framework, which consists of 120 indicators.

10.146 **SDG Urban Index:** SDG Urban index has been published by NITI Aayog in 2021-22 with the objective to strengthen SDG's localization and monitoring at city level.

10.146.1 The SDG Urban Index ranks 56 urban areas based on 77 indicators across 46 targets and 15 SDG's. Out of 56 urban units five cities namely, Pune (Rank-7 with composite score 71.21), Nagpur (Rank-9 with composite score 69.79), Nashik (Rank-19 with composite score 67.50), Chatrapati Sambhaji Nagar (Rank-28 with composite score 65.36), Mumbai (Rank-33 with composite score 64.50) are from the State.

\* \* \* \* \*



## ANNEXTURE 10.1

## MANAGEMENT AND EDUCATION LEVELWISE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND ENROLMENT

Medium Year (1)	Government		Government Aided		Private Unaided Recognized		Other		Total	
	2022-23 (2)	2023-24 (3)	2022-23 (4)	2023-24 (5)	2022-23 (6)	2023-24 (7)	2022-23 (8)	2023-24 (9)	2022-23 (10)	2023-24 (11)
Number of schools										
Primary (I to V)	42,867	42,592	3,134	3,153	4,305	4,032	168	129	50,474	49,906
Upper Primary (I to VIII and VI to VIII)	20,592	20,576	4,212	4,230	4,521	4,347	120	99	29,445	29,252
Secondary (I to X, VI to X and IX to X)	1,518	1,527	10,515	10,613	5,558	5,647	40	33	17,631	17,820
Higher Secondary (I to XII, VI to XII, IX to XII and XI to XII)	454	369	6,087	6,156	4,355	4,637	5	4	10,901	11,166
Number of Teachers (Thousand)										
Primary (I to V)	182.9	177.4	79.1	78.5	110.8	117.1	1.6	1.2	374.4	374.2
Upper Primary (I to V and VI to VIII)	39.2	36.7	43.4	41.5	27.5	26.6	0.2	0.2	110.3	104.9
Secondary (I to X, VI to X and IX to X)	9.9	8.7	109.7	106.8	54.0	55.8	0.1	0.1	173.7	171.4
Higher Secondary (I to XII, VI to XII, IX to XII and XI to XII)	2.7	1.8	48.3	48.1	25.5	24.8	0.004	0.004	76.5	74.7
Enrolment of students (Thousand)										
Pre-primary	51.8	64.6	33.3	38.6	167.3	214.9	1.2	2.0	253.6	320.1
Primary (I to V)	3,935.8	3,783.3	2,237.0	2,241.0	2,856.0	3,037.4	28.4	29.9	9,057.2	9,091.6
Upper Primary (VI to VIII)	1,186.2	1,097.9	2,994.8	2,980.4	1,357.6	1,415.0	6.6	6.9	5,545.2	5,500.2
Elementary (I to VIII)	5,122.0	4,881.3	5,231.8	5,221.4	4,213.6	4,452.5	35.1	36.8	14,602.5	14,591.9
Secondary (IX to X)	232.6	222.7	2,431.4	2,466.5	852.6	902.6	2.0	2.1	3,518.6	3,593.9
Higher Secondary (XI to XII)	74.6	62.9	2,056.2	2,045.2	643.8	667.1	0.06	0.1	2,774.6	2,775.3

Source : UDICE+ Report 2022-23 and 2023-24



## ANNEXURE 10.2

REGIONWISE AND EDUCATION LEVELWISE INSTITUTIONS,  
ENROLMENT AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS

Item	Year	Region						Total
		Konkan	Pune	Nashik	Aurangabad	Amravati	Nagpur	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Primary (I to VIII)								
No. of Schools	2020-21	20,425	22,122	18,036	21,441	11,574	12,740	1,06,338
	2021-22	20,636	22,218	18,069	21,632	11,590	12,703	1,06,848
	2022-23	19,835	21,911	17,905	21,159	11,474	12,497	1,04,781
	2023-24	19,662	21,871	17,883	21,157	11,473	12,453	1,04,499
Total enrolment ('000)	2020-21	3,671.5	3,160.5	3,749.9	2,953.5	1,454.6	1,401.1	16,391.0
	2021-22	3,619.8	3,178.4	2,762.0	2,980.1	1,468.2	1,412.8	15,421.3
	2022-23	3,399.0	3,089.5	2,672.2	2,702.2	1,398.9	1,340.8	14,602.6
	2023-24	3,452.9	3,117.5	2,648.2	2,657.3	1,388.3	1,328.2	14,592.4
Girls enrolment ('000)	2020-21	1,745.8	1,477.0	1,284.7	1,379.2	692.1	674.8	7,753.6
	2021-22	1,725.9	1,490.3	1,296.2	1,395.3	700.7	681.2	8,289.6
	2022-23	1,623.1	1,450.9	1,256.3	1,272.6	669.1	650.0	7,422.0
	2023-24	1,651.6	1,471.6	1,253.1	1,267.6	668.0	645.7	7,957.6
No. of teachers ('000)	2020-21	108.1	106.2	83.3	105.6	52.6	56.3	516.1
	2021-22	102.8	103.0	81.1	103.4	50.7	53.3	494.3
	2022-23	101.0	101.8	79.3	100.9	49.9	51.9	484.8
	2023-24	98.3	102.9	78.9	99.6	49.4	50.4	479.5
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	2020-21	34.0	29.8	33.0	28.0	27.6	24.9	30.1
	2021-22	35.2	30.9	34.1	28.8	29.0	26.5	31.2
	2022-23	33.6	30.3	33.7	26.8	28.0	25.8	30.1
	2023-24	34.6	30.0	33.9	27.1	28.3	26.6	30.5
Secondary & Higher secondary (IX to XII)								
No. of Schools	2020-21	5,815	5,869	4,435	5,782	3,181	3,423	28,505
	2021-22	5,830	5,903	4,454	5,794	3,196	3,435	28,612
	2022-23	5,746	5,903	4,466	5,767	3,207	3,443	28,532
	2023-24	5,817	6,001	4,529	5,893	3,260	3,486	28,986
Total enrolment ('000)	2020-21	1,557.7	1,353.6	1,098.6	1,192.6	648.3	673.2	7,524.0
	2021-22	1,588.0	1,371.9	1,112.4	1,223.5	656.1	688.0	7,639.9
	2022-23	1,499.3	1,311.8	1,064.8	1,138.2	621.9	657.4	7,293.6
	2023-24	1,512.8	1,335.7	1,080.2	1,154.6	633.4	652.8	7,369.6
Girls enrolment ('000)	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	3,093.8
	2022-23	720.5	612.1	484.1	513.5	293.2	321.0	2,944.4
	2023-24	731.6	626.2	496.1	525.1	299.0	318.5	2,996.5
No. of teachers ('000)	2020-21	59.9	54.2	41.2	42.6	22.6	27.8	248.3
	2021-22	61.0	54.0	41.0	43.0	22.0	27.0	238.0
	2022-23	61.5	54.9	41.7	42.8	22.3	27.0	250.2
	2023-24	61.0	54.7	41.0	41.8	21.8	25.9	246.2
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	2020-21	26.0	25.0	26.7	28.0	28.7	24.2	26.3
	2021-22	26.3	25.4	26.9	28.5	29.2	25.1	26.7
	2022-23	24.4	23.9	25.5	26.5	27.8	24.3	25.1
	2023-24	24.8	24.4	26.4	27.6	29.0	25.2	25.9

Source: Maharashtra Prathmik Shikshan Parishad

## ANNEXURE 10.3

**NUMBER OF HEALTH SCIENCE INSTITUTIONS, THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND STUDENTS  
ADMITTED IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE COURSE DURING YEAR 2024-25 UPTO JANUARY**

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)
<b>Allopathy</b>												
Graduate	42	6,000	6,000	1	100	100	22	3,120	3,120	65	9,220	9,220
Post-Graduate <sup>@</sup>	29	3,102	0	1	82	0	21	1,007	0	51	4,191	0
<b>Ayurvedic</b>												
Graduate	6	654	653	16	1,173	1,172	104	8,181	8,132	126	10,008	9,957
Post-Graduate	4	158	154	5	168	127	30	906	734	39	1,232	1,015
<b>Homeopathy</b>												
Graduate	1	63	62	0	0	0	58	4,410	4,346	59	4,473	4,408
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	365	363	15	365	363
<b>Unani</b>												
Graduate	--	--	--	3	180	180	4	230	230	7	410	410
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	0	0	0	1	17	06	1	17	06
<b>Dental</b>												
Graduate	4	326	321	--	--	--	25	2,400	2,400	29	2,726	2,721
Post-Graduate	5	104	97	--	--	--	24	535	504	29	639	601
<b>Physiotherapy</b>												
Graduate	4	90	88	0	0	0	94	5,015	4,611	98	5,105	4,699
Post-Graduate	5	54	50	0	0	0	26	579	533	31	633	583
<b>Occupational Therapy</b>												
Graduate	4	90	89	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	90	89
Post-Graduate	5	40	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	40	29
<b>Audiology &amp; Speech Language Pathology</b>												
Graduate	2	53	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	53	50
Post-Graduate	1	15	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	15	12
M.Sc SLP	1	12	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	12	11
<b>Prosthetics &amp; Orthotics</b>												
Graduate	1	16	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	16	14
Post-Graduate	1	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	4	4
<b>Nursing</b>												
Graduate	8	380	352	--	--	--	221	11,830	9,715	229	12,210	10,067
Post-Graduate	5	82	76	--	--	--	41	849	671	46	931	747
<b>B.P.M.T</b>												
Graduate	18	1,299	828	--	--	--	3	203	98	21	1,502	926

Note: @ Admission process is ongoing

Source - 1) Maharashtra University of Health Sciences

2) State CET cell, Maharashtra State  
Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2024-25

**ANNEXURE 10.4**  
**NUMBER OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS, THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND STUDENTS ADMITTED**  
**IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE COURSE FOR THE YEAR 2024-25 UPTO JANUARY**

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)
<b>Engineering</b>												
Diploma	43	17,322	16,788	16	4,414	4,106	321	91,251	68,799	380	1,12,987	89,693
Graduate	10	3,300	3,051	13	4,632	4,492	330	1,49,532	1,27,173	353	1,57,464	1,34,716
Post-Graduate	6	545	186	11	1,757	1,082	170	8,649	4,769	187	10,951	6,037
<b>Architecture</b>												
Diploma	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	1,040	348	20	1,040	348
Graduate	0	0	0	3	177	177	59	3,830	2443	62	4,007	2,620
Post-Graduate	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	640	212	23	640	212
<b>Management Sciences</b>												
BBA/BMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	373	50,528	18,381	373	50,528	18,381
MBA/MMS	1	30	27	19	1,710	1,375	337	43,073	37,744	357	44,813	39,146
<b>Hotel management &amp; catering technology</b>												
Diploma	2	120	108	0	0	0	3	210	88	5	330	196
Graduate	0	0	0	2	66	1	9	720	189	11	786	190
Post-Graduate	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	24	8	1	24	8
<b>Pharmacy</b>												
Diploma	4	210	197	20	1,240	1,052	652	39,120	26,917	676	40,570	28,166
Graduate	4	220	219	9	570	504	502	40,492	27,845	515	41,282	28,568
Post-Graduate	4	95	82	8	325	290	199	7,289	6,764	211	7,709	7,136
Pharma D.	2	60	58	0	0	0	26	780	582	28	840	640
<b>Computer application</b>												
BCA	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	42,172	17,481	400	42,172	17,481
MCA	2	90	90	13	700	608	143	13,855	11,958	158	14,645	12,656
<b>Planning</b>												
Graduate	0	0	0	1	60	59	0	0	0	1	60	59
Post-Graduate	0	0	0	1	36	36	0	0	0	1	36	36
<b>Surface Coating Technology</b>												
Diploma	1	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	40	40
<b>Industrial training institutes</b>												
	419	93,536	88,039	--	--	--	588	59,524	38,337	1,006	2,43,376	1,26,376
<b>Govt. Technical School</b>												
	163	25,300	16,752	222	20,040	14,803	224	15,750	7,304	609	61,090	38,859
<b>Bachelor of Fine Arts</b>												
MHAAC	4	334	322	0	0	0	7	433	326	11	767	648
<b>Master of Physical Education</b>												
B. P.Ed.	0	0	0	10	1,100	827	44	4,800	3,525	54	5,900	4,352
M. P.Ed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	806	732	25	806	732
<b>Design</b>												
B. design	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	330	88	5	330	88

Source - 1) Directorate of Technical Education. 2) Directorate of Vocational Education and Training. 3) State CET cell, Maharashtra State

## ANNEXURE 10.5

**NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS FOR ARTS, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, NON A.I.C.T.E COURSES, LAW,  
EDUCATION, FINE ARTS, THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND STUDENTS ADMITTED IN FIRST YEAR  
OF THE COURSE DURING YEAR 2024-25 UPTO DECEMBER**

Faculty	Government			Government aided			Unaided			Total		
	Insti- tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Insti- tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Insti- tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Insti- tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<b>Arts*</b>												
Graduate		1,724	1,335		2,62,291	1,88,400		1,46,209	76,133		4,10,224	2,65,868
Post-Graduate		1,784	766		97,653	34,471		15,302	5,757		1,14,739	40,994
<b>Science*</b>												
Graduate		2,180	1,679		1,84,426	1,32,298		1,14,487	62,856		3,01,084	1,96,833
Post-Graduate		1,457	911		46,877	33,213		9,706	6,589		58,040	40,713
<b>Commerce*</b>												
Graduate	15	1,680	1,296	1,088	2,51,444	1,87,589	1,714	1,68,773	91,012	2,817	4,21,897	2,79,897
Post-Graduate		692	482		46,668	32,644		10,585	5,287		57,945	38,413
<b>Non-A.I.C.T.E Courses*</b>												
Graduate		240	187		23,989	21,052		31,835	22,250		56,064	43,489
Post-Graduate		--	--		887	633		954	534		1,841	1,167
<b>Law*</b>												
Graduate	1	330	276	41	7,948	7,790	109	9,457	8,820	151	17,735	16,886
Post-Graduate	--	--	--		2,232	1,774		2,598	1,830		4,830	3,604
<b>Education</b>												
D. Ed	16	700	538	97	4,577	3,646	458	25,730	18,124	571	31,007	22,308
B. Ed	12	660	579	41	2,278	2,004	466	33,067	30,161	519	36,005	32,744
M. Ed		0	0		110	35		2,160	947		2,676	1,145
<b>Visual Art</b>												
Diploma	3	120	94	31	1,930	1,312	178	11,600	1,077	212	13,650	2,483
Graduate	4	315	323	--	--	--	7	420	325	11	735	648
Post-Graduate	3	147	133	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	147	133

Note: \* This information is up to December 2023-24

Source - 1) Directorate of Higher Education, GoM

2) Directorate of Art, GoM

## ANNEXURE 10.6

**NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS FOR AGRICULTURE, VETERINARY AND FISHERY SCIENCE COURSES,  
THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND STUDENTS ADMITTED IN FIRST YEAR OF THE COURSE  
FOR THE YEAR 2024-25 UP TO JANUARY**

Faculty (1)	Government			Government aided			Unaided			Total		
	Institutions (2)	Intake capacity (3)	Admitted students (4)	Institutions (5)	Intake capacity (6)	Admitted students (7)	Institutions (8)	Intake capacity (9)	Admitted students (10)	Institutions (11)	Intake capacity (12)	Admitted students (13)
<b>Agriculture</b>												
Graduate	23	2,188	2,331	2	300	300	94	9,990	7,851	119	12,478	10,482
Post-Graduate	10	853	960	1	18	18	1	27	27	12	898	1,005
Ph.D.	4	157	118	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	157	118
<b>Horticulture</b>												
Graduate	6	332	319	--	--	--	10	840	483	16	1,172	802
Post-Graduate	10	134	144	--	--	--	1	6	6	11	140	150
Ph.D.	4	35	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	35	25
<b>Forestry</b>												
Graduate	2	82	78	--	--	--	0	0	0	2	82	78
Post-Graduate	2	22	20	--	--	--	0	0	0	2	22	20
Ph.D.	1	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	1
<b>Fishery Science</b>												
Graduate	1	40	44	--	--	--	0	0	0	1	40	44
Post-Graduate	1	28	27	--	--	--	0	0	0	1	28	27
Ph.D.	1	11	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	11	6
<b>Food Technology</b>												
Graduate	3	160	164	--	--	--	20	1,240	806	23	1,400	970
Post-Graduate	1	15	16	--	--	--	0	0	0	1	15	16
Ph.D.	1	10	0	--	--	--	0	0	--	1	10	0
<b>Bio-Technology</b>												
Graduate	2	100	93	--	--	--	13	990	489	15	1,090	582
Post-Graduate	1	8	8	--	--	--	3	24	22	4	32	30
Ph.D.	1	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3	1
<b>Agriculture Engineering</b>												
Graduate	5	304	205	--	--	--	12	720	160	17	1,024	365
Post-Graduate	4	86	45	--	--	--	0	0	0	4	86	45
Ph.D.	4	41	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	41	2
<b>Home Science</b>												
Graduate	1	60	39	--	--	--	0	0	0	1	60	39
Post-Graduate	1	12	8	--	--	--	0	0	0	1	12	8
<b>Agriculture Business Management</b>												
Graduate	2	120	29	--	--	--	11	860	603	13	980	632
Post-Graduate	1	35	35	--	--	--	3	90	86	4	125	121
<b>Post Harvest Management</b>												
Post-Graduate	1	30	21	--	--	--	0	0	0	1	30	21
Ph.D.	1	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	5	4
<b>Veterinary</b>												
Graduate	5	420	420	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	420	420
Post-Graduate	6	262	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	262	0
Ph.D.	6	95	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	95	0
<b>Dairy Technology</b>												
Graduate	2	64	51	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	64	51
Post-Graduate	1	8	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	8	0

Source - 1) Maharashtra Council of Agriculture Education and Research, GoM

2) Maharashtra Animal and Fishery Sciences University, GoM

## ANNEXURE 10.7

## MEDICAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR OF THE STATE

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 <sup>##</sup>	1,20,576	107
8	2014	1,402	3,087	10,580	1,811	193	3,062 <sup>##</sup>	1,21,066	108
9	2015	1,402	3,087	10,580	1,811	193	3,066 <sup>##</sup>	1,21,108	108
10	2016	1,402	3,087	10,580	1,811	193	3,091 <sup>##</sup>	1,21,108	108
11	2017	1,402	3,087	10,668	1,814	193	5,337	1,23,742	101
12	2018	1,402	3,087	10,668	1,828	193	5,337	1,27,943	103
13	2019	1,402	3,087	10,668	1,828	199	5,337	1,27,943	102
14	2020	1,402	3,087	10,668	1,828	199	5,337	1,27,943	102
15	2021	586	1,024	10,673	1,839	187	6,515	75,893	59.05
16	2022	594	1,094	10,740	1,938	121	12,791	78,138	60.80
17	2023	509	851	10,748	1,913	121	13,494	78,208	62.30
18	2024	528	851	10,765	1,936	121	13,494	93,407	73.34

Note: Information of 1971-2020 includes Local Bodies & Trust Hospitals.

@@ 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.

Source - (1) State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

(2) Directorate of Health Services, GoM

(3) State Bureau of Health Intelligence and Vital Statistics, GoM

## ANNEXURE 10.8

DISTRICTWISE HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE STATE  
(UPTO DECEMBER, 2024)

District	Sub-Centres	Primary Health Centres	Dispensaries <sup>@</sup>	Sub-District Hospitals <sup>#</sup>	District Hospitals	General Hospitals	Women Hospitals	Rural Hospitals
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Brihan Mumbai	-	-	-	0	0	1	0	0
Thane	191	33	10	3	1	2	1	6
Palghar	314	46	34	3	0	0	0	9
Raigad	288	54	11	6	1	0	0	8
Ratnagiri	378	68	6	3	0	0	1	8
Sindhudurg	248	38	14	4	0	0	1	6
<b>Konkan Division</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>37</b>
Nashik	592	112	27	6	1	1	1	23
Dhule	232	41	15	2	1	0	1	6
Nandurbar	293	61	17	2	0	0	0	12
Jalgaon	443	78	19	3	0	0	1	19
Ahilyanagar	565	98	7	3	1	0	0	22
<b>Nashik Division</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>82</b>
Pune	543	108	31	5	1	0	1	19
Satara	414	84	26	3	1	0	0	15
Sangli	348	65	17	3	0	0	0	12
Solapur	434	77	6	3	1	0	1	16
Kolhapur	413	78	29	5	0	1	0	15
<b>Pune Division</b>	<b>2,152</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>77</b>
Chhatrapati Sambhajanagar	279	53	12	3	1	0	0	10
Jalna	223	44	9	1	1	0	1	9
Parbhani	215	37	11	2	0	0	0	7
Hingoli	134	24	8	2	1	0	1	3
Beed	296	53	21	3	1	0	2	10
Nanded	383	70	32	4	1	0	1	14
Dharashiv	215	44	10	5	0	0	0	6
Latur	252	51	8	1	0	1	1	11
<b>Chhatrapati Sambhajanagar Division</b>	<b>1,997</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>70</b>
Buldhana	280	52	75	1	1	2	1	14
Akola	179	31	28	1	0	0	1	5
Washim	155	27	13	1	1	0	1	6
Amravati	339	59	103	6	1	0	2	8
Yavatmal	450	67	25	3	0	0	1	14
<b>Amravati Division</b>	<b>1,403</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>47</b>
Wardha	183	32	22	2	1	0	0	8
Nagpur	317	56	63	2	0	0	1	10
Bhandara	193	33	34	2	1	0	0	7
Gondia	258	45	33	1	0	0	0	10
Chandrapur	342	65	27	4	0	0	0	10
Gadchiroli	376	52	48	3	1	0	1	9
<b>Nagpur Division</b>	<b>1,669</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Maharashtra State</b>	<b>10,765</b>	<b>1,936</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>367</b>

<sup>@</sup> Include rehabilitation, Ayurvedic, Allopathic, Muffasil, Urban, Unani and Zilla Parishad

<sup>#</sup> Include hospitals with 50 beds and 100 beds

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM

## ANNEXURE 10.9

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

Year	Birth rate			Death rate			Infant mortality rate			Total fertility rate		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1971	33.7	29.0	32.2	13.5	9.7	12.3	111	88	105	4.9	3.9	4.6
	(38.9)	(30.1)	(36.9)	(16.4)	(9.7)	(14.9)	(138)	(82)	(129)	(5.4)	(4.1)	(5.2)
1981	30.4	24.5	28.5	10.6	7.4	9.6	90	49	79	4.0	3.0	3.7
	(35.6)	(27.0)	(33.9)	(13.7)	(7.8)	(12.5)	(119)	(62)	(110)	(4.8)	(3.3)	(4.5)
1991*	28.0	22.9	26.2	9.3	6.2	8.2	69	38	60	3.4	2.5	3.0
	(30.9)	(24.3)	(29.5)	(10.6)	(7.1)	(9.8)	(87)	(53)	(80)	(3.9)	(2.7)	(3.6)
2001	21.1	20.2	20.7	8.5	5.9	7.5	55	28	45	2.6	2.2	2.4
	(27.1)	(20.3)	(25.4)	(9.1)	(6.3)	(8.4)	(72)	(42)	(66)	(3.4)	(2.3)	(3.1)
2009	18.1	16.9	17.6	7.6	5.5	6.7	37	22	31	2.1	1.7	1.9
	(24.1)	(18.3)	(22.5)	(7.8)	(5.8)	(7.3)	(55)	(34)	(50)	(2.9)	(2.0)	(2.6)
2010	17.6	16.4	17.1	7.5	5.3	6.5	34	20	28	2.0	1.7	1.9
	(23.7)	(18.0)	(22.1)	(7.7)	(5.8)	(7.2)	(51)	(31)	(47)	(2.8)	(1.9)	(2.5)
2011	17.3	15.8	16.7	7.3	5.1	6.3	30	17	25	1.9	1.6	1.8
	(23.3)	(17.6)	(21.8)	(7.6)	(5.7)	(7.1)	(48)	(29)	(44)	(2.7)	(1.9)	(2.4)
2012	17.4	15.5	16.6	7.3	5.0	6.3	30	17	25	2.0	1.6	1.8
	(23.1)	(17.4)	(21.6)	(7.6)	(5.6)	(7.0)	(46)	(28)	(42)	(2.6)	(1.8)	(2.4)
2013	17.2	15.4	16.5	7.1	5.0	6.2	29	16	24	1.9	1.6	1.8
	(22.9)	(17.3)	(21.4)	(7.5)	(5.6)	(7.0)	(44)	(27)	(40)	(2.5)	(1.8)	(2.3)
2014	16.8	16.0	16.5	6.8	4.8	6.0	27	14	22	1.9	1.7	1.8
	(22.7)	(17.4)	(21.0)	(7.3)	(5.5)	(6.7)	(43)	(26)	(39)	(2.5)	(1.8)	(2.3)
2015	16.6	15.9	16.3	6.6	4.7	5.8	26	14	21	2.0	1.6	1.8
	(22.4)	(17.3)	(20.8)	(7.1)	(5.4)	(6.5)	(41)	(25)	(37)	(2.5)	(1.8)	(2.3)
2016	16.3	15.5	15.9	6.9	4.6	5.9	24	13	19	1.9	1.6	1.8
	(22.1)	(17.0)	(20.4)	(6.9)	(5.4)	(6.4)	(38)	(23)	(34)	(2.5)	(1.8)	(2.3)
2017	16.0	15.4	15.7	6.6	4.6	5.7	23	14	19	1.8	1.5	1.7
	(21.8)	(16.8)	(20.2)	(6.9)	(5.3)	(6.3)	(37)	(23)	(33)	(2.4)	(1.7)	(2.2)
2018	15.9	15.2	15.6	6.3	4.5	5.5	24	14	19	1.8	1.5	1.7
	(21.6)	(16.7)	(20.0)	(6.7)	(5.1)	(6.2)	(36)	(23)	(32)	(2.4)	(1.7)	(2.2)
2019	15.6	15.0	15.3	6.2	4.4	5.4	22	12	17	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	(21.4)	(16.4)	(19.7)	(6.5)	(5.0)	(6.0)	(34)	(20)	(30)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2020	15.3	14.6	15	6.2	4.6	5.5	20	11	16	1.6	1.4	1.5

Note - (1) Bracketed figures are for India.  
 (2) \* Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.  
 (3) Birth rates and Death rates are per thousand populations.  
 (4) Infant mortality rates are per thousand live births.

Source - Sample Registration Scheme Bulletin, Office of Registrar General of India



## ANNEXURE 10.10

## ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AS PER POPULATION CENSUS 2011

		('000)						
Class of workers	Main / Marginal / Total	Maharashtra			India <sup>#</sup>			
		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
	<b>Total (A+B)</b>		<b>58,243</b>	<b>54,131</b>	<b>1,12,374</b>	<b>6,23,122</b>	<b>5,87,447</b>	<b>12,10,569</b>

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

# Excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur state

Source – Office of Registrar General of India

## ANNEXURE 10.11

## AVERAGE DAILY EMPLOYMENT IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES IN THE STATE

('00)

Sr. No	Industry Group	Average daily employment								
		1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	2021	2022	2023	2024 <sup>+</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>(A)</b>	<b>Consumer Goods Industries</b>	<b>5,020</b>	<b>5,168</b>	<b>4,535</b>	<b>4,533</b>	<b>5,164</b>	<b>13,565</b>	<b>6,793</b>	<b>6,851</b>	<b>13,383</b>
1	Food products, beverages and tobacco products	921	965	1,330	1,662	1,991	3,074	3,095	3,319	3,257
2	Textiles (including wearing apparels)	3,516	3,554	2,527	2,167	2,182	6,382	2,767	2,689	6,519
3	Wood and wood products	75	75	152	154	217	3,202	289	282	2,679
4	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing, etc.	494	549	491	525	736	736	523	447	754
5	Tanning and dressing of leather & leather products	14	25	35	25	38	171	118	115	174
<b>(B)</b>	<b>Reconstruction goods Industries</b>	<b>2,435</b>	<b>3,193</b>	<b>3,421</b>	<b>3,462</b>	<b>6,648</b>	<b>6,850</b>	<b>6,033</b>	<b>5,975</b>	<b>7,280</b>
6	Chemicals and chemical products	760	1,059	1,215	1,299	1,802	2,667	2,224	2,047	2,967
7	Petroleum, rubber, plastic products	349	421	482	535	1,087	1,687	1,434	1,529	1,874
8	Non-metallic mineral products	402	403	423	317	465	958	579	637	958
9	Basic metals, metal products	924	1,310	1,301	1,311	3,294	1,538	1,796	1,762	1,481
<b>(C)</b>	<b>Capital goods Industries</b>	<b>2,110</b>	<b>2,898</b>	<b>2,712</b>	<b>3,140</b>	<b>5,033</b>	<b>2,858</b>	<b>3,623</b>	<b>3,699</b>	<b>2,407</b>
10	Machinery and equipments (other than transport equipments)	1,322	1,786	1,614	1,720	2,407	1,367	1,924	2,088	1,400
11	Transport equipments	608	903	867	1,025	1,785	239	439	679	276
12	Other manufacturing industries	180	209	231	395	841	1,252	1,260	931	731
<b>(D)</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>13,575</b>	<b>13,644</b>	<b>14,753</b>	<b>14,600</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,977</b>	<b>11,922</b>	<b>11,684</b>	<b>12,005</b>	<b>18,146</b>	<b>36,848</b>	<b>30,093</b>	<b>31,278</b>	<b>37,670</b>

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

+ upto November, 2024

(2) Bidi factories are covered under separate Act from 1974

Source - Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, GoM

## ANNEXURE 10.12

## WORKING FACTORIES AND FACTORY EMPLOYMENT IN THE STATE

		Employment ('000)								
Year	Item **	Section 2m (i)			Section 2m (ii) & Section 85			All Factories		
		Employing less than 50 workers	Employing 50 or more workers	Total	Employing less than 50 workers	Employing 50 or more workers	Total	Employing less than 50 workers	Employing 50 or more workers	Total all factories
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1971	Factories	6,341	2,701	9,042	856	343	1,199	7,197	3,044	10,241
	Employment	123	824	947	15	36	51	138	860	998
1981	Factories	10,238	3,132	13,370	3,154	70	3,224	13,392	3,202	16,594
	Employment	183	983	1,166	20	6	26	203	989	1,192
1991	Factories	13,139	3,199	16,338	7,743	38	7,781	20,882	3,237	24,119
	Employment	215	910	1,124	40	4	44	254	914	1,169
2001	Factories	15,977	3,929	19,906	8,393	25	8,418	24,370	3,954	28,324
	Employment	266	891	1,157	42	2	44	308	893	1,201
2009	Factories	18,668	6,112	24,780	9,263	17	9,280	27,931	6,129	34,060
	Employment	345	1,103	1,448	50	2	52	395	1,105	1,500
2010	Factories	19,173	6,517	25,690	9,183	15	9,198	28,356	6,532	34,888
	Employment	363	1,231	1,594	52	1	53	415	1,233	1,647
2011	Factories	19,410	7,373	26,783	9,067	26	9,093	28,477	7,399	35,876
	Employment	367	1,394	1,761	51	3	54	418	1,397	1,815
2018	Factories	18,655	9,431	28,086	7,824	45	7,869	26,479	9,476	35,955
	Employment	466	2,153	2,618	62	5	67	528	2,157	2,685
2019	Factories	18,451	9,252	27,703	7,826	51	7,877	26,277	9,303	35,580
	Employment	537	2,275	2,813	70	5	75	607	2,280	2,887
2020	Factories	20,479	10,479	30,958	4,299	736	5,035	24,778	11,215	35,993
	Employment	526	2,238	2,764	69	61	130	595	2,299	2,894
2021	Factories	21,511	10,986	32,497	4,052	299	4,351	25,563	11,285	36,848
	Employment	484	2,397	2,881	42	10	52	526	2,407	2,933
2022	Factories	21,063	10,449	31,512	4,886	84	4,970	25,949	10,533	36,482
	Employment	481	2,477	2,958	42	10	52	523	2,486	3,009
2023	Factories	20,596	11,056	31,652	4,758	150	4,908	25,354	11,206	36,560
	Employment	488	2,591	3,079	39	10	49	527	2,601	3,128
2024*	Factories	21,339	11,266	32,605	4,976	89	5,065	26,315	11,355	37,670
	Employment	511	2,723	3,234	43	11	54	554	2,734	3,288

Note - (1) Employment includes estimated average daily employment of factories not submitting returns + upto November, 2024

(2) Figures pertain to the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948

(3) Details may not add up to totals due to rounding in respect of employment

\*\* Factories – Number of working factories Employment – Average Daily Employment

Bidi factories are deregistered and covered under separate Act from 1974

Source – Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, GoM

## ANNEXURE 10.13

THE DETAILS OF NOTIFIED VACANCIES, PLACEMENT AND PERSONS ON THE LIVE REGISTER IN  
SKILL DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP GUIDANCE CENTRES

('000)

Year	Number of Registrations during reference Year	Number of vacancies notified	Number of placements during reference year	Number of persons on live register at the end of the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1991	591.8	64.8	30.3	3,159.8
1995	720.1	49.7	18.7	3,634.3
1996	688.7	53.7	22.6	3,787.2
1997	692.8	47.4	22.9	3,933.1
1998	729.3	37.9	16.8	4,109.6
1999	861.1	50.9	16.2	4,183.8
2000	750.8	43.9	18.1	4,348.8
2001	623.2	32.3	12.5	4,419.7
2002	622.7	30.9	9.5	4,203.3
2003	819.1	59.6	16.4	4,044.1
2004	880.3	43.4	15.1	4,105.7
2005	645.2	44.2	13.9	4,000.3
2006	608.1	68.3	14.8	3,608.5
2007	616.7	97.5	9.2	3,213.8
2008	721.5	99.2	11.8	3,007.2
2009	698.3	176.6	17.2	2,875.9
2010	892.9	378.8	353.9	2,682.4
2011	747.5	346.2	191.0	2,596.2
2012	612.3	259.2	134.2	2,404.0
2013	630.3	118.9	114.6	3,034.8
2014	536.4	841.1	84.7	3,571.5
2015	461.9	571.4	70.4	3,401.5
2016	460.0	576.8	144.0	3,356.7
2017	539.3	413.1	222.6	3,819.6
2018	726.9	785.3	197.9	4,403.4
2019	786.6	467.6	200.0	4,990.0
2020	575.1	801.8	199.4	5,365.6
2021	493.5	617.8	219.1	5,654.0
2022	487.3	851.0	248.9	5,878.4
2023	664.2	881.7	263.9	6,278.7
2024	1,011.5	1,093.2	227.1	7,063.1

Source - Commissionerate of Skill Development, Employment and Entrepreneurship, GoM

Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2024-25

## ANNEXURE 10.14

**NUMBER OF PERSONS ON THE LIVE REGISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND  
ENTREPRENEURSHIP GUIDANCE CENTRES AS ON OCTOBER, 2024**

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)	18,00,971	4,38,634	24.36	27.50
2.	S.S.C. Passed	14,47,813	4,06,939	28.11	22.11
3.	H.S.C. Passed	15,57,300	4,34,439	27.90	23.78
4.	I.T.I. trained and Apprentices	2,61,951	29,688	11.33	4.00
5.	Diploma holder				
	5.1 Engineering/Technology	1,31,767	30,780	23.36	2.01
	5.2 Medicine, DMLT and Pharmacy	23,138	8,797	38.02	0.35
	5.3 Others	1,49,829	1,22,467	81.74	2.29
	<b>Total (5.1 to 5.3)</b>	<b>3,04,734</b>	<b>1,62,044</b>	<b>53.18</b>	<b>4.65</b>
6.	Graduate				
	6.1 Engineering/Technology	1,82,288	50,906	27.93	2.78
	6.2 Medicine	3,832	3,481	90.84	0.06
	6.3 Others	8,00,363	2,89,528	36.17	12.22
	<b>Total (6.1 to 6.3)</b>	<b>9,86,483</b>	<b>3,43,915</b>	<b>34.86</b>	<b>15.07</b>
7.	Post-Graduate				
	7.1 Engineering/Technology	18,416	3,544	19.24	0.28
	7.2 Medicine	409	370	90.46	0.01
	7.3 Others	1,69,776	66,181	38.98	2.59
	<b>Total (7.1 to 7.3)</b>	<b>1,88,601</b>	<b>70,095</b>	<b>37.17</b>	<b>2.88</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>65,48,153</b>	<b>18,85,754</b>	<b>28.80</b>	<b>100.00</b>

I.T.I.- Industrial Training Institute

D.M.L.T.- Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technology.

Note - In above, job seeker's having more than one qualification are counted in each respective qualification.

Source - Commissionerate of Skill Development, Employment and Entrepreneurship, GoM

## ANNEXURE 10.15

**CATEGORYWISE NUMBER OF WORKS COMPLETED AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED THEREON  
UNDER THE MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE (MGNREG) IN  
THE STATE**

(₹ Lakh)

Sr. No.	Category of work	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25 <sup>+</sup>	
		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	3,789	14,779.95	4,173	25,130.16	4,781	43,525.93	4,565	48,050.63	6,714	30,811.35
2.	Flood Control and Protection	557	3,427.33	551	4,516.78	1,090	3,991.47	720	3,082.88	987	2,859.79
3.	Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	5,776	22,190.41	7,236	22,759.88	6,593	21,103.37	3,864	18,938.92	4,201	8,215.35
4.	Drought Proofing	22,339	35,129.97	13,723	26,530.85	13,382	14,384.67	14,665	6,186.30	17,518	840.39
5.	Micro and Small Irrigation Works	124	597.64	116	642.18	213	584.97	171	532.44	240	767.26
6.	Provision of Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ST and IAY beneficiaries / Small or Marginal Farmers	2,10,388	77,145.92	1,94,701	90,522.21	3,14,946	95,127.28	3,07,755	1,01,914.88	3,31,538	58,032.56
7.	Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	1,022	5,385.10	900	4,703.52	1,665	6,651.32	955	5,580.90	1,186	3,250.98
8.	Land Development / Agri. Development	3,539	4,990.89	2,682	1,966.48	2,760	1,631.12	1,084	1,907.50	1,287	1,320.55
9.	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra / Bharat Nirman Seva Kendra	24	12.79	21	8.82	3	0.49	7	4.35	7	0
10.	Other works	14,903	2,871.72	8,564	2,800.33	9,075	5,997.04	3,993	3,206.09	3,779	1,590.84
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,62,461</b>	<b>1,66,531.72</b>	<b>2,32,667</b>	<b>1,79,581.21</b>	<b>3,54,508</b>	<b>1,92,997.66</b>	<b>3,37,779</b>	<b>1,89,404.89</b>	<b>3,67,457</b>	<b>1,07,689.07</b>

Source - Planning Department (EGS), GoM

+ Upto January

## ANNEXURE 10.16

## THE DETAILS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE STATE\*\*

(Workers participated in '00 and person days lost in lakh)

Item	1981	1991	2001	2011	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 <sup>†</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>1. Textile mills —</b>									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	66	10	12	7	3	3	2	3	1
(b) Workers participated	564	61	86	26	35	36	35	50	0
(c) Person days lost	47.36	2.37	4.53	1.73	10.85	10.54	7.89	1.2	0.0
<b>2. Engineering factories —</b>									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	119	59	28	8	11	14	9	10	4
(b) Workers participated	412	110	65	71	12	14	17	29	12
(c) Person days lost	16.21	14.46	25.79	12.90	3.6	2.97	5.54	0.7	2.8
<b>3. Miscellaneous —</b>									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	451	148	19	18	9	12	6	7	3
(b) Workers participated	1,031	423	85	38	17	18	12	15	6
(c) Person days lost	31.49	29.66	15.90	7.80	4.9	4.76	5.08	0.3	1.8
<b>4. Total —</b>									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	636	217	59	33	23	29	17	20	8
(b) Workers participated	2,007	594	237	135	64	68	64	94	18
(c) Person days lost.	95.05	46.49	52.31	22.43	19.32	18.28	18.51	2.2	4.6

Note - (1) Figures against item No. 4 (b) and 4 (c) may not tally against actual totals due to rounding + upto December

(2) \*\* Under State Industrial Relations Machinery

(3) Information January to December

Source - Commissioner of Labour, GoM

## ANNEXURE 10.17

## DISTRICTWISE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX 2011

District	Total Literacy Rate (2011)	Gross Enrolment Ratio (2011-12)	Infant Mortality Rate (2007-08)	PCDDP constant (1999-2000) price (₹)	Human Development Index (HDI) 2011	HDI Status
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Nandurbar	63.0	67.7	75	19,156	0.604	Low
Gadchiroli	70.6	80.7	63	14,913	0.608	
Washim	81.7	88.0	46	14,885	0.646	
Hingoli	76.0	78.7	50	18,286	0.648	
Dharashiv	76.3	81.9	50	17,847	0.649	
Nanded	76.9	80.3	30	18,155	0.657	
Jalna	73.6	83.7	48	20,565	0.663	
Latur	79.0	91.1	53	17,674	0.663	
Dhule	74.6	83.7	44	21,442	0.671	
Beed	73.5	90.4	33	21,013	0.678	Medium
Parbhani	75.2	86.3	51	23,146	0.683	
Buldhana	82.1	87.6	34	19,487	0.684	
Yavatmal	80.7	84.9	47	24,118	0.700	
Gondia	85.4	87.2	67	23,091	0.701	
Amravati	88.2	86.0	59	21,804	0.701	
Bhandara	85.1	89.3	60	25,735	0.718	
Chandrapur	81.4	88.9	74	28,730	0.718	
Ahilyanagar	80.2	87.9	41	27,392	0.720	High
Akola	87.6	85.6	28	24,055	0.722	
Wardha	87.2	87.9	62	26,130	0.723	
Jalgaon	79.7	88.2	48	28,939	0.723	
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	80.4	82.2	44	30,690	0.727	
Solapur	77.7	89.5	23	28,828	0.728	
Ratnagiri	82.4	89.0	25	27,685	0.732	
Satara	84.2	85.7	27	29,916	0.742	
Sangli	82.6	87.9	33	33,713	0.742	Very High
Nashik	81.0	82.2	46	35,545	0.746	
Sindhudurg	86.5	87.5	35	31,563	0.753	
Raigad	83.9	88.9	35	34,377	0.759	
Kolhapur	82.9	88.4	13	36,178	0.770	
Nagpur	89.5	92.6	40	37,995	0.786	
Thane <sup>5</sup>	86.2	78.5	34	50,408	0.800	
Pune	87.2	88.2	28	50,158	0.814	
Mumbai <sup>@</sup>	90.3	85.5	18	58,818	0.841	
<b>Maharashtra State</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>35,033</b>	<b>0.752</b>	

PCDDP – Per capita District Domestic Product

Note - @ Mumbai city &amp; Mumbai Suburban districts together

\$ including Palghar

Source - Maharashtra Human Development Report 2012

Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2024-25



## GLOSSARY

**Median age:** Age that divides the population in two parts of equal size. That is, there are as many persons with ages above the median as there are with ages below the median.

**Dependency ratio:** The dependency ratio is a demographic indicator that measures proportion of dependent population (age 0-14 years & age 60 years and above) on working age population (age 15-59 years).

$$\text{Dependency Ratio} = \frac{\text{Dependent population (age 0-14 years \& age 60 years and above)}}{\text{Working age population (age 15-59 years)}} \times 1,000$$

**Population growth rate:** The population growth rate is the Change in the number of individuals over a specific period of time.

**Crude Birth Rate (CBR):** It is the total number of live births occurring in a given population during the year, per 1,000 persons.

$$\text{Crude Birth Rate (CBR)} = \frac{\text{Number of Births in a year}}{\text{Total population at midyear}} \times 1,000$$

**Crude Death Rate (CDR):** It is the total number of deaths occurring in a given population during the year, per 1,000 persons.

$$\text{Crude Death Rate (CDR)} = \frac{\text{Number of Deaths in a year}}{\text{Total population at midyear}} \times 1,000$$

**Infant Mortality Rate (IMR):** It is defined as the number of deaths of infants under one year old per 1,000 live births within a specific population and time period.

$$\text{Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths of infants under one year old in a year}}{\text{Number of live births in the same year}} \times 1,000$$

**Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR):** It is defined as the number of children dying before reaching the age of five per 1,000 live births within a specific population of time period

$$\text{Under-5 Mortality Rate (UFMR)} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths of children under 5 years old in a year}}{\text{Number of live births in the same year}} \times 1,000$$

**Total Fertility Rate (TFR):** TFR is a measure of the average number of children that would be born to a woman over her entire reproductive period.

**Life expectancy at birth:** The average number of years that a newborn could expect to live, if he or she were to pass through life exposed to the sex and age specific death rates prevailing at the time of his or her birth, for a specific year, in a given geographic area.

**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.

**Sex Ratio:** Sex Ratio has been defined as the number of female per 1,000 male in the population.

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of Female}}{\text{Number of Male}} \times 1,000$$

**Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years):** Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years) has been defined as the number of female children in age-group 0-6 years per 1,000 male children in the same age-group in the population.

$$\text{Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)} = \frac{\text{Number of Female Children (0-6 Years)}}{\text{Number of Male Children (0-6 Years)}} \times 1,000$$

**Literacy rate:** Literacy rate is percentage of the number of people in age 7 years and above who can read and write to the total population in that age group.

$$\text{Literacy rate} = \frac{\text{Number of literate (age 7 years and above)}}{\text{Total population (age 7 years and above)}} \times 100$$

**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.

$$\text{Work Participation Rate} = \frac{\text{Total workers (Main + Marginal)}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$$

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices:** It is a measure in monetary terms of all the goods & services produced (without duplication) within the boundaries of any geographical area during a given period of time (generally, one year). It is termed as **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** if the geographical boundary is nation, as **Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)** if the geographical boundary is State and termed as **Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)** if the geographical boundary is District.

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices:** Sum of GVA at basic prices for each industry + Taxes on products including import duties less Subsidies on Products

All Net Products such as **Net Domestic Product, Net State Domestic Product & Net District Domestic Product** are obtained by subtracting **Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC)** from respective **Gross Domestic Products**.

**GVA at basic prices (Income Approach):** Compensation of Employees + Operating surplus / Mixed Income + Consumption of Fixed Capital + Production taxes less production subsidies

**GVA at basic prices (Production Approach):** Gross value of output - Inputs

**Gross National Income (GNI):** It is an addition of Net Income from abroad & Gross Domestic Product of a Nation.

**Net National Income (NNI):** It is obtained by subtracting Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) from Gross National Income. It is also called as **National Income (NI)**.

**Per Capita Income:** **Per capita National Income, Per capita State Income & Per Capita District Income** is obtained by dividing Net Products of respective geographical area by mid- year population of respective year.

**Advance estimate:** Estimates based on available suitable/proxy indicators.

**Consumer Price Index:** Consumer Price Index measures the overall change in consumer prices based on a representative basket of goods and services over time.

**Wholesale Price Index:** Wholesale Price Index is a measure of the average change in prices of a basket of wholesale goods over a certain period of time.

**Primary Deficit:** Primary Deficit is fiscal deficit less interest payments

**Fiscal Deficit:** It is the difference between Government's borrowings and other liabilities of capital receipts and budgetary surplus/deficit.

**Budgetary Deficit:** It is the difference between total receipts and total expenditure of the budget.

**Revenue Deficit:** It is the difference between total revenue receipts and total revenue expenditure of the budget.

**Cropping Intensity:** Ratio of total cropped area to net area sown.

**Micro enterprises** - The investment in plant & machinery or equipment does not exceed ₹ one crore and turnover does not exceed ₹ five crore

**Small enterprises** - The investment in plant & machinery or equipment does not exceed ₹ 10 crore and turnover does not exceed ₹ 50 crore

**Medium enterprises** - The investment in plant & machinery or equipment does not exceed ₹ 50 crore and turnover does not exceed ₹ 250 crore

**Per capita Ultimate Consumption of Electricity** = Ultimate Consumption of Electricity/Mid-year population

Ultimate Consumption of Electricity refers to the electricity actually consumed by the consumers (or the electricity sold to consumers).

**Energy - Units**

1 MW = 1,000 kW

1 Unit = 1 kilo-watt-hour = 1 kWh

1 MU = 1 Million Units = 10, 00,000 kWh

1 MVA = 1 Million Volt Ampere

$$\text{Vehicle productivity} = \frac{\text{Average effective km operated per day (in lakh)}}{\text{Average vehicles held}} \times 1,00,000$$

$$\text{Crew productivity} = \frac{\text{Total effective km operated (in lakh)}}{\text{Total drivers on line days}} \times 1,00,000$$

$$\text{Percentage Load Factor} = \frac{\text{Actual passenger earning}}{\text{Expected passenger earning}} \times 100$$

**Teledensity:** Teledensity is the number of telephone connections for every hundred individuals living within an area.

$$\text{Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)} = \frac{\text{Enrolment in particular educational level}}{\text{Population of official age group for that particular educational level}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Gender Parity Index} = \frac{\text{Gross Enrolment Ratio of Girls}}{\text{Gross Enrolment Ratio of Boys}}$$

**CWSN:** Children With Special Needs refers to all those children who are challenged with various problems such as vision, hearing, movement, learning, cerebral palsy or mental retardation.

**Drop-out Rate:** It means proportion of pupils from a cohort enrolled in a given stage at a given school year who are no longer enrolled in the following school year.

**Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR):** It is defined as the number of deaths of children occurring under 28 days of live divided by the number of live births in that year.

$$\text{Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR)} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths within first 28 days of life}}{\text{Number of live births in the same year}} \times 1,000$$

**Maternal Death:** A maternal death is a death of a women while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but the from accidental or incidental causes.

**Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR):** Rates of the number of maternal deaths as a result of complication of pregnancy of childbearing in a given year per 1,00,000 live births in that year.

$$\text{Maternal Mortality Ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of maternal deaths in a given time period (usually 1 year)}}{\text{Total number of live births in the same time period}} \times 1,00,000$$

$$\text{Doctor Population Ratio} = \frac{80 \text{ per cent of Registered Allopathic Doctors} + \text{Total no. of Ayush Doctors}}{\text{Total population}}$$

**Underweight** - An underweight child has weight-for-age Z-score at least two standard deviations below the mean (-2 SD) for the World Health Organisation (WHO) child growth standards.

**Moderate Underweight (MUW)** is weight-for-age between -2 and -3 SD as per WHO growth chart.

**Severe Underweight (SUW)** is condition in which a child has a very low weight in relation to age (Z Score of < -3 SD) as per WHO child growth standards.

**Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)** defined as weight-for-height between -2 and -3 SD as per WHO growth chart.

**Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)** is a condition in which a child has very low weight in relation to length/height (Z Score of < -3 SD) as per WHO child growth standard. SAM is severe for wasting.

Z Score – It is the standard deviation (SD) above or below average.

**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.

**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.

**Female Work Participation Rate:** Female work participation rate (as per Population Census 2011) is defined as the percentage of total female workers (main + marginal) to total female population.

$$\text{Female work participation rate} = \frac{\text{Total female workers (Main + Marginal)}}{\text{Total female population}} \times 100$$

**Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)<sup>§</sup>:** 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)<sup>§</sup>:** 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)<sup>§</sup>:** UR is defined as the percentage of persons unemployed among the persons in the labour force.

$$\text{Unemployment Rate (UR)} = \frac{\text{No. of unemployed persons}}{\text{No. of employed persons} + \text{No. of unemployed persons}} \times 100$$

(§ As per terminology used in Annual report of Periodic Labour Force Survey, Report)

**Activity Status:** The activity status of a person is determined on the basis of the activities pursued by the person during the specified reference period.

**Usual Activity Status:** When the activity status is determined on the basis of the reference period of last 365 days preceding the date of survey, it is known as the usual activity status of the person.

**Principal Activity Status:** The activity status on which a person spent relatively long time during the 365 days preceding the date of survey was considered the usual principal activity status of the person.

**Subsidiary Activity Status:** The person pursued any other economic activity along with principal activity for 30 days or more during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. That economic activity is considered as subsidiary activity status.

**Current Weekly Status (CWS):** When the activity status is determined on the basis of the reference period of last 7 days preceding the date of survey, it is known as the current weekly status of the person.

**Unorganised worker:** Any worker who is a home based-worker, self-employed worker or a wage worker in the unorganised sector including a worker in the organised sector who is not getting any social security benefit is called an Unorganised Worker.

**Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI):** computed from twelve indicators of three equally weighted dimensions- health, education, and standard of living.

**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.

<b>Dimension</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Deprived if</b>
Health	Nutrition	Any child between the ages of 0 to 59 months, or woman between the ages of 15 to 49 years, or man between the ages of 15 to 54 years is found to be undernourished.
	Child Adolescent mortality	A child/adolescent under 18 years of age has died in the family in the five-year period preceding the survey.
	Maternal Health	Any woman in the household who has given birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, has not received at least 4 antenatal care visits for the most recent birth, or has not received assistance from trained skilled medical personnel during the most recent childbirth.
Education	Years of Schooling	No member of the household aged 10 years or older has completed six years of schooling.
	School attendance	Any school-aged child is not attending school up to the age at which he/she would complete class 8.
Standard of Living	Cooking Fuel	A household cooks with dung, agricultural crops, shrubs, wood, charcoal or coal.
	Sanitation	The household has unimproved or no sanitation facility or it is improved but shared with other households.
	Drinking Water	The household does not have access to improved drinking water or safe drinking water is at least a 30-minute walk from home (as a round trip).
	Electricity	The household has no electricity.
	Housing	The household has inadequate housing: the floor is made of natural materials, or the roof or wall are made of rudimentary materials.
	Assets	The household does not own more than one of these assets: radio, TV, telephone, computer, animal cart, bicycle, motorbike, or refrigerator; and does not own a car or truck.
	Bank Account	No household member has a bank account or a post office account

**ODF village:** A village can be notified/ declared as ODF village if, no visible faeces found in the environment/ village and every household as well as public/ community institutions using safe technology option for disposal of faeces.

**ODF city:** A city/ ward can be notified / declared as ODF city if, at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating in the open.

**ODF+ city:** A city/ ward can be notified / declared as ODF+ city/ ODF+ ward if, at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating and/ or urinating in the open, and all community & public toilets are functional and well maintained.

**ODF++ city :** A city / ward / work circle can be notified / declared as ODF++ city/ ODF++ ward/ ODF++ work circle if, at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating and/ or urinating in the open, all community and public toilets are functional and well maintained, and faecal sludge/septage and sewage is safely managed and treated, with no discharging and/or dumping of untreated faecal sludge/septage and sewage in drains, water bodies or open areas.

**Water+ city:** A city / ward / circle / zone can be declared as Water + provided all waste water released from households, commercial establishments drains, nallahs etc. is treated to a satisfactory level (as per CPCB norms), before releasing the treated waste water to the environment.

**Air Quality Index (AQI):** Air Quality Index (AQI) is a comprehensive index value calculated by transforming weighted values of impacts of individual air pollutants (e.g., SO<sub>2</sub>, CO, NO<sub>x</sub>) into a single number or set of numbers.

**Methodology for Construction of State and District HDI (SHDR-2012):**

The dimension indices for Health, Education and Income are calculated using following formula.

$$I_x = \text{Dimension Index of 'X'} = \frac{\text{Actual value} - \text{Minimum value}}{\text{Maximum value} - \text{Minimum value}}$$

Education index has been calculated by allocating two -third weight to literacy and one -third weight to GER.

An aggregate HDI for a given district has been calculated as a simple arithmetic mean.

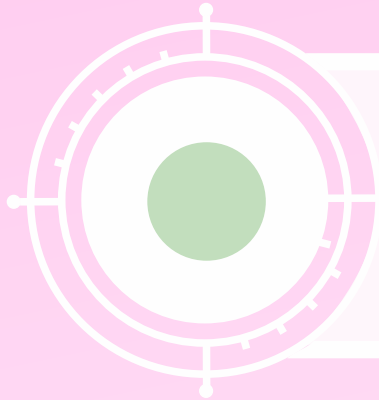
The goal posts used to estimate the district wise HDI are as follows:

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

**Human Development Index** is geometric mean of indices of Health, Education and Standard of living. Goalpost used for these indices are as follows –

Dimension	Indicator	Minimum	Maximum
Health	Life expectancy (years)	20	85
Education	Expected years of schooling (years)	0	18
	Mean years of schooling (years)	0	15
Standard of living	Gross National Income per capita (2017 PPP <sup>s</sup> )	100	75,000

\* \* \* \* \*



# 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
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>3.08</b>	<b>1,123.74</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>45.22</b>	<b>9.28</b>	<b>16.00</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>244.22</b>
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
<b>India<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>32.87</b>	<b>12,108.55</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>31.14</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>17.70</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>2,495.02</b>

§ includes Union Territories



### SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

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 <sup>^</sup>	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
<b>31.36</b>	<b>125.69</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>11.81</b>	<b>9.35</b>	<b>2.64</b>	<b>23.32</b>	<b>38.94</b>	<b>52.71</b>	<b>31.06</b>
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
<b>327.83</b>	<b>1,188.09</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>16.63</b>	<b>8.63</b>	<b>2.21</b>	<b>17.37</b>	<b>29.94</b>	<b>54.61</b>	<b>25.51</b>

N A Not Available <sup>^</sup> 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	(2023-24)							
(1)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
Andhra Pradesh	32,624	49.4	8,582	6,515	68.0	2.7	4.4	34.3
Arunachal Pradesh	1,86,824	8.8	3,643	40,969	72.7	(-)14.7	9.6	56.1
Assam	32,594	25.7	9,621	12,603	63.7	0.2	5.2	27.0
Bihar	16,780	23.5	8,037	4,285	71.2	4.2	8.9	38.9
Chhattisgarh	36,652	36.5	13,084	4,147	78.2	3.1	7.3	28.2
Delhi	28,445	89.9	N.A.	2,245	76.0	(-)0.4	0.7	1.8
Goa	1,32,062	42.8	26,826	10,244	66.8	(-)0.9	3.9	33.8
Gujarat	29,968	62.1	5,784	2,889	64.7	(-)0.8	1.7	18.2
Haryana	34,774	69.6	3,968	3,795	60.2	1.2	2.8	30.6
Himachal Pradesh	54,000	31.6	12,239	20,274	60.3	2.8	6.1	45.2
Jharkhand	23,953	30.1	9,188	3,490	68.9	(-)1.5	2.5	26.7
Karnataka	33,380	70.7	5,929	2,090	65.4	0.6	2.7	25.4
Kerala	35,370	60.7	5,936	3,252	37.7	2.1	3.5	37.2
Madhya Pradesh	26,581	37.8	9,945	4,609	66.7	0.0	4.0	30.2
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>38,291</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>5,496</b>	<b>5,155</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>18.3</b>
Manipur	72,971	5.7	24,382	44,000	55.0	(-)10.2	4.5	37.3
Meghalaya	65,957	14.7	25,183	28,823	68.7	(-)7.3	3.5	39.8
Mizoram	1,02,331	9.3	44,105	41,467	64.1	(-)0.6	5.2	34.9
Nagaland	73,955	10.1	28,019	35,449	53.0	(-)0.9	5.8	39.6
Odisha	39,939	29.1	10,768	6,241	71.5	(-)2.6	2.9	16.0
Punjab	32,076	52.1	6,429	5,683	50.1	3.2	4.1	46.7
Rajasthan	29,150	46.5	8,163	4,890	70.4	2.0	4.3	37.1
Sikkim	1,38,047	18.2	61,928	36,613	60.3	(-)1.9	5.2	33.0
Tamil Nadu	35,403	62.4	5,852	3,506	56.2	1.7	3.5	31.1
Telangana	44,286	66.1	6,218	2,548	67.4	(-)0.1	3.3	26.2
Tripura	53,671	13.8	19,688	25,517	60.6	(-)1.3	4.1	28.5
Uttar Pradesh	22,153	40.6	8,343	4,327	57.2	(-)2.8	3.2	30.9
Uttarakhand	46,665	35.9	10,549	15,790	57.6	(-)0.9	2.2	24.7
West Bengal	21,000	44.4	8,373	2,977	63.9	1.7	3.5	38.3
<b>India<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>30,172</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>7,904</b>	<b>5,309</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>28.5</b>

§ 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 <sup>@</sup>	Per capita deposits <sup>@</sup> (₹)	Per capita credit <sup>@</sup> (₹)	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)
(2023-24)	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2024					As on 14 <sup>th</sup> February 2025	
(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)
2,42,479	14.5	90,097	1,38,298	153.5	50.9	15,556	9,923
NA	12.8	1,85,309	55,427	29.9	22.3	461	309
1,35,787	8.5	61,163	35,439	57.9	39.4	24,743	14,046
60,337	6.1	40,769	20,586	50.5	47.2	62,440	44,973
1,47,361	10.0	79,922	60,671	75.9	40.6	18,226	10,980
4,61,910	17.1	8,53,075	7,70,018	90.3	16.7	6,663	5,089
NA	41.6	7,07,652	1,88,315	26.6	36.4	215	150
2,97,722	12.4	1,65,181	1,22,827	74.4	53.7	19,168	14,426
325,759	17.5	2,58,005	1,71,524	66.5	39.3	10,484	7,093
235,199	23.0	2,00,312	71,383	35.6	52.6	1,978	1,295
105,274	8.3	84,259	31,281	37.1	45.7	19,475	13,229
332,926	16.1	2,46,996	1,70,268	68.9	26.4	20,229	12,330
281,001	19.3	2,23,667	1,57,276	70.3	43.8	6,759	3,646
1,42,565	8.6	70,519	53,439	75.8	54.1	44,868	33,378
<b>2,78,681</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>3,66,508</b>	<b>3,61,081</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>36,384</b>	<b>25,518</b>
NA	7.3	48,168	35,659	74.0	24.5	1,116	684
1,36,948	11.3	1,01,723	41,828	41.1	19.5	830	502
NA	18.6	1,25,707	63,842	50.8	17.8	408	177
NA	9.1	76,054	39,151	51.5	20.6	407	303
1,63,101	12.0	1,12,216	53,881	48.0	42.5	22,755	16,149
1,96,505	21.4	1,99,667	1,16,406	58.3	54.6	9,467	6,660
1,67,964	10.3	81,929	71,002	86.7	55.4	36,645	27,200
5,87,743	25.2	2,12,203	93,735	44.2	66.3	95	67
3,15,220	16.2	1,74,416	1,96,791	112.8	45.2	16,886	12,211
3,56,564	15.4	2,05,918	2,26,299	109.9	29.7	12,401	8,925
1,77,723	14.6	88,693	39,315	44.3	37.1	1,107	551
93,514	7.7	73,329	36,579	49.9	45.2	97,571	65,825
2,60,201	18.9	1,89,566	76,561	40.4	51.8	3,818	2,557
1,54,119	9.7	1,14,848	56,564	49.3	45.8	53,590	34,077
<b>1,88,892</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>1,51,729</b>	<b>1,19,931</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>5,47,992</b>	<b>3,74,731</b>

@ Projected Population as on 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 \* Provisional N A Not Available**SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA**

State	Annual Credit Plan <sup>#</sup> (₹ 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	(2024-25)	(2023)	(2015-16)	Triennial average (2020-21 to 2022-23)					
(1)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)
Andhra Pradesh	2,64,000	874.4	0.94	3,796	927	2,945	798	448	76
Arunachal Pradesh	382	2,249.3	3.35	1,685	1,088	1,650	1,056	-	22
Assam	16,990	1,716.7	1.09	2,189	768	2,109	689	87	39
Bihar	1,11,266	938.1	0.39	2,795	895	2,664	1,086	0	57
Chhattisgarh	41,801	1,232.5	1.24	2,178	680	1,975	664	325	56
Delhi	11,523	723.8	1.39	3,792	2,000	3,792	1,312	-	-
Goa	1,670	3,642.3	1.10	2,757	887	2,562	1,946	-	65
Gujarat	1,37,754	907.3	1.88	2,625	1,399	2,212	2,060	567	77
Haryana	1,01,831	557.9	2.22	3,975	803	3,898	1,861	356	83
Himachal Pradesh	16,858	1,331.1	0.95	2,190	1,777	2,170	721	-	15
Jharkhand	16,800	1,022.1	1.10	1,974	1,054	1,682	804	-	-
Karnataka	1,92,201	914.3	1.36	2,479	634	1,775	1,036	478	94
Kerala	1,44,162	2,203.5	0.18	2,893	1,006	2,876	551	795	79
Madhya Pradesh	1,35,460	1,077.4	1.57	2,904	1,089	2,317	967	409	62
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>1,77,342</b>	<b>1,089.1</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1,795</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>1,436</b>	<b>1,308</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>92</b>
Manipur	912	798.6	1.14	2,444	956	2,262	766	-	57
Meghalaya	1,051	3,022.6	1.29	2,594	1,453	2,524	1,066	173	3
Mizoram	906	1,714.4	1.25	1,597	1,341	1,575	1,087	78	29
Nagaland	540	1,299.2	4.87	1,598	1,168	1,548	1,053	600	39
Odisha	69,437	1,413.6	0.95	2,170	560	1,902	911	551	55
Punjab	87,709	599.2	3.62	4,459	1,065	4,438	1,545	477	83
Rajasthan	1,63,688	631.4	2.73	2,124	659	1,538	1,504	604	81
Sikkim	477	2,811.1	1.27	1,729	967	1,655	928	-	-
Tamil Nadu	4,94,053	1,035.2	0.75	3,563	615	2,958	2,346	343	108
Telangana	1,34,138	1,058.7	1.00	3,525	1,030	3,238	1,779	451	96
Tripura	3,500	1,750.3	0.49	3,075	792	2,895	848	209	56
Uttar Pradesh	2,25,783	739.8	0.73	2,548	1,050	2,869	1,083	374	81
Uttarakhand	15,441	1,492.9	0.85	3,131	1,014	2,428	971	-	80
West Bengal	1,15,852	1,629.9	0.76	3,224	935	3,061	1,238	699	79
<b>India<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>27,13,527</b>	<b>1,102.8</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>2,887</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>2,438</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>84</b>

§ includes Union Territories # Target for Agriculture and allied activities under priority sector

### 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) <sup>\$\$</sup>	Percentage of net area sown to total geographical area	Cropping intensity	Number of livestock per 100 persons	Percentage of forest cover <sup>+</sup> to total geographical area	Percentage of tree cover <sup>++</sup> to total geographical area
(2022-23)	(2021-22)	(2022-23)	(2022-23)	(2022-23)	(2022-23)	(2019)	(2023)	(2023)
(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)
228.9	231.9	54.2	1.7	35.1	117.8	65.03	18.5	3.3
252.7	0.0	18.7	0.8	3.0	135.6	76.86	78.7	1.4
167.1	67.6	15.1	0.7	35.0	147.0	52.42	36.1	2.7
145.6	220.1	78.4	0.7	54.3	142.1	30.31	8.0	2.5
362.7	132.9	36.1	1.1	34.0	121.9	54.83	41.3	4.8
5.0	253.3	80.8	0.7	14.8	236.4	1.80	13.2	11.9
58.6	21.9	29.2	4.0	34.0	114.3	8.57	61.2	7.0
138.8	115.2	74.0	1.8	49.7	143.5	39.27	7.7	3.4
578.6	209.3	95.0	1.4	81.1	185.5	24.37	3.7	3.8
198.4	62.9	23.0	0.3	9.6	166.7	60.23	28.0	1.5
80.6	109.4	17.1	0.3	12.9	119.9	62.61	29.8	4.6
210.0	148.7	42.3	1.7	58.2	132.7	43.89	20.5	4.1
16.7	65.8	20.4	3.0	51.2	126.4	8.26	56.8	7.5
486.7	88.2	56.3	1.6	51.4	190.0	49.02	25.0	2.8
<b>132.8</b>	<b>121.9</b>	<b>N A</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>153.9</b>	<b>26.93</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>
138.0	31.5	14.9	0.7	17.1	100.0	17.66	74.3	0.9
101.7	0.0	35.2	0.6	12.2	120.4	62.94	75.6	3.2
51.1	6.1	14.1	0.6	6.9	142.1	30.03	85.3	2.7
231.2	0.8	25.9	0.7	21.8	130.5	25.63	73.7	2.4
196.6	117.5	32.2	1.0	27.4	117.5	40.20	33.7	4.0
986.5	251.4	93.5	2.1	81.6	202.2	23.50	3.7	2.9
295.2	58.7	44.7	1.4	53.8	152.9	72.96	4.8	3.2
121.0	0.0	9.4	0.7	11.7	167.5	41.13	47.3	0.7
152.2	177.9	60.2	1.1	37.2	132.7	32.28	20.3	4.1
509.9	203.9	69.8	1.9	52.6	157.3	87.40	18.9	3.1
204.0	39.8	24.1	0.9	24.3	190.2	32.85	72.3	2.4
245.0	183.3	81.3	0.8	66.9	175.2	30.00	6.2	3.7
152.8	140.3	58.5	0.4	10.6	164.1	39.47	45.4	2.3
189.9	150.4	66.5	1.0	58.8	191.2	38.54	19.0	3.3
<b>238.4</b>	<b>136.0</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>155.9</b>	<b>39.98</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>

\$\$ 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				Labour Force Participation Rate# (Age 15 years & above)		Worker Population Ratio# (Age 15 years & above)		
	Factories in operation (no.)	Workers ('000)	Total Output per Worker ('000)	Net Value Added per Worker ('000)	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
					(2022-23)				(2023-24)
Reference Year/ Date	(1)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
Andhra Pradesh	12,247	571	10,744	1,298	64.2	51.3	62.0	48.2	
Arunachal Pradesh	186	3	4,374	788	75.5	60.5	71.7	52.8	
Assam	5,010	204	7,054	1,229	68.5	55.8	66.1	51.6	
Bihar	2,782	115	12,400	1,252	54.3	43.4	52.8	40.3	
Chhattisgarh	4,403	242	12,909	1,339	75.2	57.0	74.1	52.6	
Delhi	2,181	71	7,514	844	52.5	46.3	49.4	45.4	
Goa	667	63	10,946	2,403	52.0	51.6	47.4	47.4	
Gujarat	24,811	1,802	14,250	1,518	71.5	55.4	71.3	54.1	
Haryana	7,935	876	10,044	1,178	50.0	48.6	48.5	46.7	
Himachal Pradesh	1,980	174	10,284	2,100	76.0	63.2	72.2	57.5	
Jharkhand	2,224	174	15,228	2,476	68.7	44.5	68.4	41.9	
Karnataka	11,391	953	9,378	1,407	59.8	51.7	58.7	49.6	
Kerala	6,852	241	10,346	1,265	58.6	53.7	54.1	50.1	
Madhya Pradesh	4,529	339	12,672	1,655	74.5	53.4	74.2	51.9	
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>20,739</b>	<b>1,727</b>	<b>12,290</b>	<b>1,814</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>50.9</b>	
Manipur	235	5	1,234	199	60.5	57.5	57.2	53.1	
Meghalaya	178	11	10,213	1,718	80.8	57.9	76.7	49.8	
Mizoram	204	1	746	166	55.7	52.5	54.9	50.7	
Nagaland	191	5	1,145	203	77.1	64.0	72.7	56.8	
Odisha	2,835	279	18,215	1,827	67.1	53.2	65.4	49.6	
Punjab	11,375	684	6,758	763	57.4	52.9	54.3	49.9	
Rajasthan	9,567	552	10,269	1,385	69.1	52.4	67.0	48.3	
Sikkim	82	21	13,476	5,682	81.9	57.0	80.1	55.3	
Tamil Nadu	31,517	2,283	6,326	845	65.2	51.3	63.1	49.2	
Telangana	10,700	766	4,805	841	67.1	54.4	64.8	50.4	
Tripura	688	21	996	186	66.0	49.9	65.1	48.3	
Uttar Pradesh	16,263	1,184	8,604	976	59.5	47.7	58.1	44.5	
Uttarakhand	2,373	337	7,618	1,584	64.5	49.5	61.9	46.6	
West Bengal	8,881	590	10,281	1,033	63.7	55.4	62.2	53.5	
<b>India<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>2,06,523</b>	<b>14,617</b>	<b>9,911</b>	<b>1,286</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>49.4</b>	

§ includes Union Territories # usual status (PS+SS) & data based on Annual Report- Periodic Labour Force Survey, (July, 2023-June, 2024)

## SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Unemployment Rate# (Age 15 years & above)		Economic Census				Installed capacity of electricity per lakh population* (MW)	Per capita generation of electricity* (kwh.)
		No. of establishments per lakh population	Employment in establishment per lakh population	No. of establishments per lakh population	Employment in establishment per lakh population		
Rural	Urban						
(2023-24)		6 <sup>th</sup> Economic Census (2013)		5 <sup>th</sup> Economic Census (2005)		(31-03-2024)	(2023-24)
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)
3.4	5.9	8,558	17,329	5,413	12,592	46.46	1,470.39
5.1	12.8	2,632	7,873	2,395	9,199	9.23	1.62
3.5	7.4	6,505	12,669	3,416	7,667	1.60	64.66
2.6	7.3	1,640	3,116	1,358	2,516	0.35	2.68
1.5	7.6	3,029	7,286	2,808	6,675	58.23	3,511.67
6.0	2.0	5,214	17,988	4,766	22,367	12.49	353.24
8.9	8.2	6,622	19,792	4,901	15,209	5.92	42.82
0.4	2.3	6,573	15,897	4,443	11,171	64.20	1,555.96
3.1	4.0	4,595	12,767	3,641	9,803	22.52	922.92
5.0	9.0	6,005	14,235	4,184	10,304	53.27	1,677.63
0.5	5.8	1,936	4,406	1,694	3,974	6.45	405.52
1.9	4.2	4,715	11,696	4,542	11,352	41.93	1,056.76
7.7	6.7	10,043	20,711	8,395	17,164	9.80	196.56
0.5	2.8	2,964	6,262	2,617	6,001	22.65	955.90
<b>2.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5,462</b>	<b>12,914</b>	<b>4,055</b>	<b>10,853</b>	<b>30.41@</b>	<b>1,132.27§</b>
5.5	7.5	8,942	15,936	4,189	9,443	1.68	2.77
5.0	14.0	3,558	9,755	3,328	9,694	11.74	260.15
1.3	3.4	5,239	11,140	5,303	11,856	6.09	79.67
5.7	11.3	3,080	8,179	1,694	8,341	1.60	36.18
2.6	6.8	4,977	10,287	4,705	9,526	16.52	821.33
5.4	5.6	5,454	13,145	4,154	10,473	33.18	1,572.12
3.1	7.7	4,223	9,136	3,164	6,938	47.48	1,338.16
2.2	3.0	6,096	14,950	3,227	11,415	134.99	4,847.23
3.1	4.1	6,971	16,210	6,821	15,481	40.82	1,013.01
3.5	7.3	5,964	15,818	3,786	13,145	39.63	1,206.13
1.4	3.2	6,445	10,997	5,571	11,344	3.23	114.93
2.2	6.7	3,345	7,066	2,204	4,466	8.57	372.26
3.9	5.8	3,908	10,416	3,534	8,020	33.32	888.69
2.2	3.3	6,470	13,041	4,929	11,761	8.61	499.44
<b>2.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4,832</b>	<b>10,846</b>	<b>3,776</b>	<b>9,109</b>	<b>31.67</b>	<b>1,242.86</b>

# usual status (PS+SS) &amp; data based on Annual Report- Periodic Labour Force Survey, (July, 2023-June, 2024)

\* 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	Aggregate Technical and Commercial Losses (Per cent)	Annual per capita ultimate Consumption of electricity* (kwh.)				Motor vehicles per lakh population* (no.)
		Total	Domestic	Industrial	Agriculture	
Reference Year/ Date	(2022-23)	(2023-24)				(31-3-2020)
(1)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)
Andhra Pradesh	7.98	1,298.14	344.81	420.34	259.83	24,888
Arunachal Pradesh	51.70	429.44	154.94	180.73	0.05	15,082
Assam	16.22	278.59	135.04	47.12	2.01	12,493
Bihar	25.01	308.56	130.39	35.57	44.38	8,095
Chhattisgarh	16.14	1,086.03	222.59	471.24	248.21	23,817
Delhi	7.26	1,603.34	832.87	134.87	1.81	58,258
Goa	11.85	3,084.45	946.96	1,526.70	26.37	93,746
Gujarat	9.99	1,758.90	249.50	1,058.43	293.53	38,669
Haryana	12.01	1,849.15	523.56	743.54	346.75	29,336
Himachal Pradesh	10.57	1,517.39	363.75	885.86	10.60	23,216
Jharkhand	30.28	657.07	151.54	421.30	2.54	13,242
Karnataka	13.91	1,144.14	244.80	210.08	440.71	39,200
Kerala	7.05	786.40	387.20	150.54	12.86	40,054
Madhya Pradesh	20.55	817.64	211.54	161.83	316.52	21,328
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>17.86</b>	<b>1,276.50</b>	<b>275.20</b>	<b>493.80</b>	<b>322.40</b>	<b>30,482</b>
Manipur	13.82	255.29	162.69	11.83	0.26	11,495
Meghalaya	23.97	517.47	178.57	162.05	0.06	11,180
Mizoram	26.27	412.56	249.98	10.34	0.22	22,095
Nagaland	45.81	308.01	185.05	32.72	0.01	23,845
Odisha	21.85	728.78	185.85	368.88	15.65	20,012
Punjab	11.26	1,928.11	577.94	723.48	416.27	37,489
Rajasthan	15.90	1,037.76	219.04	269.13	412.97	24,392
Sikkim	36.69	696.66	177.95	394.00	0.00	8,040
Tamil Nadu	10.31	1,449.88	423.71	545.52	207.28	42,089
Telangana	18.65	1,968.00	393.72	471.96	702.22	34,327
Tripura	28.15	297.57	127.37	11.36	9.92	13,600
Uttar Pradesh	22.00	502.74	227.35	21.51	89.99	15,206
Uttarakhand	15.32	1,185.15	318.67	594.04	36.45	25,551
West Bengal	15.37	645.43	218.96	244.83	15.58	11,153
<b>India<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>15.37</b>	<b>966.38</b>	<b>268.04</b>	<b>314.42</b>	<b>194.95</b>	<b>24,046</b>

§ includes Union Territories

\* provisional



### SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Total road length per hundred sq.km of area (km)	Railway route length per hundred sq. km of area (km)	Teledensity		Total Internet Subscribers per 100 population	Literacy percentage <sup>††</sup>		
		Wireline	Wireless		Male	Female	Total
(31-3-2019)	(31-3-2024)	As on 30 <sup>th</sup> September 2024			(2011)	(2011)	(2011)
(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)
108	2.46	4.60	78.93	68.28	74.77	59.96	67.35
66	0.01	1.14	78.95	58.69	72.55	57.70	65.38
509	3.28	1.02	71.70	56.17	77.85	66.27	72.19
317	4.20	0.60	54.18	42.19	71.20	51.50	61.80
78	0.90	1.40	67.42	57.59	80.27	60.24	70.28
1,090	12.67	19.07	164.58	161.29	90.94	80.76	86.21
505	1.87	3.88	152.64	156.34	92.65	84.66	88.70
127	2.57	2.46	88.05	75.02	85.75	69.68	78.03
114	4.03	2.86	114.08	97.88	84.06	65.94	75.55
132	0.56	2.52	117.38	89.87	89.53	75.93	82.80
102	3.33	1.02	60.60	48.61	76.84	55.42	66.41
187	1.90	5.30	97.99	87.52	82.47	68.08	75.36
669	2.70	4.43	115.05	98.80	96.11	92.07	94.00
118	1.71	1.71	67.36	57.10	78.73	59.24	69.32
<b>207</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>4.17</b>	<b>96.34</b>	<b>86.42</b>	<b>88.38</b>	<b>75.87</b>	<b>82.34</b>
145	0.25	2.16	72.68	70.13	83.58	70.26	76.94
179	0.04	2.03	75.69	61.68	75.95	72.89	74.43
77	0.01	3.25	108.85	99.55	93.35	89.27	91.33
228	0.15	1.73	73.13	73.30	82.75	76.11	79.55
196	1.92	1.29	76.59	57.72	81.59	64.01	72.87
294	4.50	4.97	104.08	87.84	80.44	70.73	75.84
92	1.79	1.43	78.59	63.61	79.19	52.12	66.11
172	0.00	1.08	113.49	94.42	86.55	75.61	81.42
208	3.10	3.89	99.28	81.85	86.77	73.44	80.09
125	1.80	3.95	105.32	94.92	75.04	57.99	66.34
430	2.53	1.22	75.81	52.31	91.53	82.73	87.22
184	3.66	0.94	68.26	54.94	77.28	57.18	67.68
129	0.65	3.50	103.06	83.70	87.40	70.01	78.82
320	4.69	1.68	78.67	64.07	81.69	70.54	76.26
<b>165</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>2.63</b>	<b>82.07</b>	<b>69.10</b>	<b>80.88</b>	<b>64.63</b>	<b>72.98</b>

†† The literacy rates related to the population aged seven years and above

### SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Enrolment in schools per thousand population (Std. I-XII)	Enrolment in schools per thousand population (Std. I-XII)	Average number of Teachers per school	Average number of Teachers per school	Percentage of female Teachers	Percentage of female Teachers
Reference Year/ Date	(2022-23)	(2023-24)	(2022-23)	(2023-24)	(2022-23)	(2023-24)
(1)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)	(89)	(90)
Andhra Pradesh	162	164	5.2	5.5	52.00	52.99
Arunachal Pradesh	209	206	6.7	7.1	49.66	51.03
Assam	200	193	6.0	6.0	42.27	43.48
Bihar	195	167	6.4	6.9	40.90	42.43
Chhattisgarh	192	190	4.7	4.9	49.19	50.39
Delhi	218	209	28.4	29.2	73.06	72.94
Goa	197	193	9.6	9.8	81.08	81.33
Gujarat	162	160	7.2	7.3	55.08	56.09
Haryana	191	184	10.2	10.7	63.54	64.73
Himachal Pradesh	190	190	5.6	5.7	52.66	53.60
Jharkhand	184	180	4.7	4.6	40.05	40.56
Karnataka	184	176	5.8	5.7	59.81	60.99
Kerala	173	175	17.3	18.3	80.11	80.94
Madhya Pradesh	177	176	4.9	5.2	49.27	51.00
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>49.65</b>	<b>50.87</b>
Manipur	204	200	8.7	8.8	54.94	56.00
Meghalaya	323	313	3.8	3.8	58.87	59.47
Mizoram	238	236	5.8	5.8	48.44	49.22
Nagaland	187	184	11.8	12.0	56.91	58.02
Odisha	166	167	5.4	5.4	47.17	47.91
Punjab	193	194	9.6	10.0	75.47	76.07
Rajasthan	220	206	6.7	7.2	40.47	41.32
Sikkim	187	175	12.2	12.4	61.98	63.06
Tamil Nadu	168	169	9.7	9.4	74.92	75.40
Telangana	185	191	7.2	8.0	60.85	63.06
Tripura	168	166	7.7	7.7	35.65	36.71
Uttar Pradesh	178	176	5.9	6.0	47.19	48.55
Uttarakhand	203	203	5.6	5.8	55.83	57.43
West Bengal	180	181	6.1	6.1	43.86	44.26
<b>India<sup>s</sup></b>	<b>182</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>52.34</b>	<b>53.33</b>

<sup>s</sup> includes Union Territories

## SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Gross Enrolment Ratio								
Foundational <sup>#</sup> (Pre-Primary to Std. II)	Preparatory (Std. III - V)	Middle (Std. VI -VIII)	Secondary (Std. IX -XII)	Foundational <sup>#</sup> (Pre-Primary - Std. II)	Preparatory (Std. III - V)	Middle (Std. VI -VIII)	Secondary (Std. IX -XII)	Higher Education Level (18-23 years)
(2022-23)				(2023-24)				(2021-22)
(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)	(98)	(99)
43.60	106.70	100.70	74.00	47.60	100.30	101.50	79.20	36.50
65.30	101.60	85.50	60.60	71.10	101.40	89.30	57.00	36.50
53.10	109.40	92.10	55.90	51.30	108.50	91.20	56.30	16.90
31.50	98.80	75.40	46.00	24.70	95.90	68.40	37.80	17.10
42.00	91.90	91.20	68.10	46.10	90.70	90.20	64.10	19.60
51.10	112.90	116.50	97.30	51.00	106.80	115.00	91.00	49.00
72.90	121.40	113.10	102.10	72.00	118.90	115.30	100.30	35.80
36.10	96.70	95.00	61.90	35.90	93.30	92.20	58.70	24.00
38.20	103.20	101.20	81.70	39.50	98.80	100.90	77.00	33.30
61.60	107.40	101.80	93.20	67.70	108.30	103.80	90.70	43.10
40.50	92.80	82.70	49.50	38.90	92.40	82.50	51.10	18.60
48.00	107.40	105.70	80.80	42.20	109.30	104.20	79.00	36.20
52.70	99.00	98.60	91.80	56.10	98.00	99.90	93.00	41.30
36.70	79.70	85.20	57.90	40.10	81.30	82.40	55.50	28.90
<b>41.40</b>	<b>98.40</b>	<b>96.80</b>	<b>78.90</b>	<b>41.40</b>	<b>102.20</b>	<b>98.20</b>	<b>80.70</b>	<b>35.30</b>
83.00	120.50	86.20	70.80	84.60	124.30	91.20	66.10	35.40
124.90	154.70	114.20	62.70	122.70	158.10	115.30	61.70	25.40
98.80	127.30	107.80	73.70	99.90	130.30	113.70	74.50	32.30
77.40	88.00	69.50	47.80	77.00	87.40	72.00	50.00	18.80
34.80	98.50	93.40	66.80	35.40	97.10	96.70	70.20	22.10
73.90	107.70	104.20	85.60	79.60	108.20	102.50	85.50	27.40
48.70	101.20	94.10	72.90	45.00	96.80	91.10	71.10	28.60
88.00	96.40	77.60	71.70	86.60	95.30	78.00	65.20	38.60
53.60	96.60	99.50	87.20	55.20	96.90	101.60	89.50	47.00
50.60	108.90	106.00	83.70	56.80	110.30	109.50	83.10	40.00
52.60	120.10	90.80	67.80	52.60	121.40	97.60	67.20	20.70
32.00	86.40	77.40	58.90	31.90	86.70	78.80	58.50	24.10
51.60	109.00	100.40	85.50	55.00	111.70	103.00	83.20	41.80
53.60	106.00	98.50	81.20	55.60	109.10	102.20	83.40	26.30
<b>41.90</b>	<b>96.90</b>	<b>90.00</b>	<b>67.60</b>	<b>41.50</b>	<b>96.50</b>	<b>89.50</b>	<b>66.50</b>	<b>28.40</b>

# GER is calculated using Pre-Primary enrolments in recognized schools as reported by States/UTs, excluding *Anganwadi* enrolments and enrolments in standalone Private Pre-Primary Schools

**SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA**

State	Pupil -Teacher Ratio				Pupil -Teacher Ratio			
	Foundational (Pre-Primary to Std. II)	Preparatory (Std. III - V)	Middle (Std. VI -VIII)	Secondary (Std. IX -XII)	Foundational (Pre-Primary to Std. II)	Preparatory (Std. III - V)	Middle (Std. VI - VIII)	Secondary (Std. IX -XII)
Reference Year / Date	(2022-23)				(2023-24)			
(1)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)	(106)	(107)
Andhra Pradesh	11	16	16	15	12	14	16	15
Arunachal Pradesh	6	6	8	15	6	5	7	13
Assam	10	12	14	14	10	12	13	14
Bihar	17	28	21	62	11	22	19	37
Chhattisgarh	10	12	17	21	10	11	15	19
Delhi	16	21	31	24	15	19	28	20
Goa	15	15	14	11	14	15	14	11
Gujarat	12	17	24	30	12	17	24	29
Haryana	10	15	19	17	10	14	18	15
Himachal Pradesh	9	9	8	8	10	9	8	8
Jharkhand	13	16	24	39	12	16	24	37
Karnataka	11	13	17	22	9	14	18	21
Kerala	13	15	20	17	13	14	19	16
Madhya Pradesh	10	11	18	27	10	11	16	25
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>
Manipur	8	7	10	13	8	7	9	12
Meghalaya	15	10	13	13	15	10	12	12
Mizoram	11	8	7	11	11	8	7	10
Nagaland	8	6	7	11	8	5	7	11
Odisha	7	11	15	22	7	11	15	22
Punjab	15	13	17	14	15	13	15	13
Rajasthan	12	14	13	18	10	12	12	16
Sikkim	4	4	7	8	4	3	6	7
Tamil Nadu	11	12	14	18	12	13	18	17
Telangana	10	13	14	15	10	11	12	13
Tripura	8	11	17	14	9	11	15	14
Uttar Pradesh	10	14	22	35	9	13	22	33
Uttarakhand	8	10	14	15	9	10	14	14
West Bengal	12	13	27	28	12	14	28	28
<b>India<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>

§ includes Union Territories

### SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Gender Parity Index								
Foundational (Pre-Primary to Std. II)	Preparatory (Std. III - V)	Middle (Std. VI -VIII)	Secondary (Std. IX -XII)	Foundational (Pre-Primary to Std. II)	Preparatory (Std. III - V)	Middle (Std. VI -VIII)	Secondary (Std. IX -XII)	Higher Education Level (18-23 years)
(2022-23)				(2023-24)				(2021-22)
(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)	(115)	(116)
0.98	1.00	0.96	1.03	0.99	1.00	0.98	1.02	0.93
1.01	1.03	1.08	1.08	1.00	1.02	1.08	1.10	0.90
1.04	1.05	1.11	1.19	1.03	1.06	1.14	1.20	1.09
1.06	1.09	1.11	1.17	0.96	1.03	1.03	1.11	0.92
0.99	1.01	1.01	1.15	0.99	1.01	1.02	1.17	1.23
1.09	1.05	1.04	1.06	1.10	1.07	1.05	1.07	1.03
0.95	1.00	1.04	1.08	0.96	0.99	1.05	1.11	0.99
1.05	1.04	1.00	0.97	1.03	1.05	1.02	1.01	0.90
1.00	0.99	0.98	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.22
1.00	1.01	1.02	1.04	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.05	1.33
0.97	1.01	1.01	1.07	0.97	1.00	1.01	1.08	1.01
1.00	1.01	0.98	1.06	1.00	1.01	0.99	1.08	1.01
0.99	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.44
1.05	1.06	1.05	1.04	0.96	1.00	0.99	1.01	0.94
<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.90</b>
1.03	1.03	1.04	1.01	1.01	1.04	1.05	1.02	1.01
1.00	1.05	1.18	1.36	0.99	1.04	1.18	1.37	1.24
1.01	1.01	1.03	1.15	1.02	1.00	1.04	1.13	1.06
1.03	1.05	1.11	1.18	1.02	1.04	1.11	1.18	1.28
0.98	0.99	0.99	1.04	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.04	0.88
0.99	0.99	1.02	1.03	0.99	1.00	1.01	1.05	1.19
0.99	1.03	0.97	0.93	0.98	1.04	1.00	0.96	0.97
0.97	0.95	1.00	1.14	0.98	0.95	1.01	1.12	1.21
1.01	1.01	1.00	1.07	1.01	1.02	1.00	1.07	1.01
1.00	1.01	1.00	1.02	0.99	1.02	1.01	1.05	1.08
1.01	1.03	1.05	1.12	1.01	1.04	1.06	1.11	0.89
1.04	1.06	1.06	0.96	0.99	1.03	1.03	0.96	1.02
1.03	1.04	1.03	1.04	1.02	1.05	1.04	1.07	1.09
1.02	1.01	1.01	1.18	1.02	1.01	1.02	1.16	1.03
<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.01</b>

**SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA**

State	Drop Out Rate						Life expectancy at birth (years)		Birth rate	Death rate
	Preparatory (Std. III - V)		Middle (Std. VI - VIII)		Secondary (Std. IX -XII)		Male	Female		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				
Reference Year / Date	(2023-24)						(2016-20)		(2020)	
(1)	(117)	(118)	(119)	(120)	(121)	(122)	(123)	(124)	(125)	(126)
Andhra Pradesh	1.30	1.00	1.30	0.80	11.70	8.60	69.1	72.2	15.7	6.3
Arunachal Pradesh	4.60	3.40	7.20	6.50	18.00	15.50	N A	N A	17.3	5.7
Assam	8.10	5.50	10.30	6.10	19.40	19.50	67.3	68.6	20.8	6.2
Bihar	13.80	13.60	26.00	25.90	21.20	20.50	69.7	69.2	25.5	5.4
Chhattisgarh	2.60	1.90	6.20	4.30	18.30	11.00	63.5	66.8	22.0	7.9
Delhi	0.50	0.00	0.60	0.60	12.30	8.30	74.1	77.7	14.2	3.6
Goa	0.70	1.30	1.20	1.00	10.00	5.40	N A	N A	12.1	5.9
Gujarat	1.00	1.00	3.50	4.90	18.80	14.20	68.1	73.2	19.3	5.6
Haryana	3.30	2.30	5.40	3.70	13.30	9.10	67.3	73.0	19.9	6.1
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.40	5.50	3.60	70.3	77.5	15.3	6.8
Jharkhand	5.30	4.60	9.40	8.60	10.30	10.30	70.5	68.9	22.0	5.2
Karnataka	2.20	1.70	2.90	2.40	21.40	16.00	67.9	71.9	16.5	6.2
Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.90	1.40	71.9	78.0	13.2	7.0
Madhya Pradesh	2.80	2.30	7.00	6.50	17.20	13.00	65.5	69.5	24.1	6.5
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>8.50</b>	<b>6.70</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Manipur	4.20	3.90	3.90	3.00	12.90	12.00	N A	N A	13.3	4.3
Meghalaya	10.50	8.80	13.90	11.10	18.80	16.50	N A	N A	22.9	5.3
Mizoram	3.10	2.70	6.70	4.90	12.40	11.00	N A	N A	14.4	4.2
Nagaland	4.70	3.90	6.40	5.20	11.20	9.40	N A	N A	12.5	3.7
Odisha	0.60	0.30	2.20	1.70	10.20	8.00	69.1	71.4	17.7	7.3
Punjab	1.10	1.00	3.00	2.20	6.30	4.00	70.8	74.5	14.3	7.2
Rajasthan	7.50	6.60	7.10	6.40	10.60	8.00	67.1	71.7	23.5	5.6
Sikkim	4.20	2.20	5.90	4.00	16.00	12.80	N A	N A	15.6	4.1
Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	2.90	71.0	75.5	13.8	6.1
Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	9.60	6.30	68.7	71.4	16.4	6.0
Tripura	2.20	1.50	4.50	3.60	9.10	8.60	N A	N A	12.6	5.7
Uttar Pradesh	5.40	5.40	3.10	4.80	6.90	4.80	65.3	66.7	25.1	6.5
Uttarakhand	1.10	0.60	2.60	1.90	7.10	4.10	67.5	73.9	16.6	6.3
West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.90	8.40	71.1	73.6	14.6	5.5
<b>India<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>5.20</b>	<b>5.30</b>	<b>12.30</b>	<b>9.40</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>

§ includes Union Territories N A Not Available

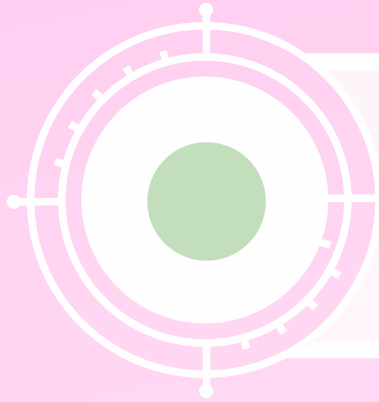
**SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA**

Infant Mortality Rate <sup>@</sup>	Under five Mortality Rate	Neo-natal Mortality Rate	Total Fertility Rate	Maternal Mortality Ratio	Mean age at effective marriage (females)	Number of fair price / ration shops per lakh population	Human Development Index (HDI)	Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MDPI)
(2020)	(2020)	(2020)	(2020)	(2018-20)	(2020)	(As on 14 <sup>th</sup> Feb, 2025)	(2022)	(2019-2021)
(127)	(128)	(129)	(130)	(131)	(132)	(133)	(134)	(135)
24	27	17	1.5	45	22.5	56	0.642	0.025
21	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	126	0.683	0.059
36	40	19	2.1	195	22.9	91	0.615	0.086
27	30	21	3.0	118	22.2	39	0.577	0.160
38	41	26	2.2	137	21.6	45	0.625	0.070
12	14	9	1.4	NA	24.4	9	0.734	0.014
5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	31	0.76	0.003
23	24	16	2.0	57	23.6	21	0.646	0.050
28	33	19	2.0	110	23.3	31	0.696	0.031
17	24	13	1.5	NA	24.1	70	0.715	0.020
25	27	17	2.4	56	21.0	59	0.6	0.131
19	21	14	1.6	69	22.8	30	0.673	0.031
6	8	4	1.5	19	23.4	39	0.758	0.002
43	51	31	2.6	173	21.8	28	0.611	0.090
<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0.695</b>	<b>0.033</b>
6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	82	0.683	0.034
29	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	139	0.65	0.133
3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	101	0.709	0.024
4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	82	0.679	0.066
36	39	28	1.8	119	22.0	26	0.61	0.070
18	22	12	1.5	105	24.4	54	0.698	0.020
32	40	23	2.4	113	22.9	33	0.652	0.065
5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	185	0.712	0.011
13	13	9	1.4	54	23.5	45	0.692	0.009
21	23	15	1.5	43	23.0	45	0.66	0.024
18	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	49	0.624	0.056
38	43	28	2.7	167	22.5	33	0.609	0.103
24	26	17	1.8	103	23.4	76	0.681	0.041
19	22	14	1.4	103	21.0	20	0.635	0.050
<b>28</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0.644</b>	<b>0.066</b>

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 Districts in Maharashtra



### D. SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF DISTRICTS IN MAHARASHTRA

District	Geographical area (thousand sq.km)	Population (lakh)	Density of population (per sq.km)	Sex ratio	Child sex ratio (Age group 0-6 years)	Decennial growth rate of population (per cent)	Percentage of urban population to total population	Percentage of scheduled caste population to total population
Reference Year / Date	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2001-11)	(2011)	(2011)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Mumbai City	0.2	30.9	19,652	832	914	(-)7.6	100.0	7.1
Mumbai Suburban	0.4	93.6	20,980	860	913	8.3	100.0	6.2
Thane	4.2	80.7	1,881	868	924 <sup>#</sup>	34.7	86.2	7.9
Palghar	5.3	29.9	559	934	-	39.8	52.2	2.9
Raigad	7.2	26.3	368	959	935	19.3	36.8	5.1
Ratnagiri	8.2	16.2	197	1,122	936	(-)4.8	16.3	4.1
Sindhudurg	5.2	8.5	163	1,036	922	(-)2.2	12.6	6.5
Nashik	15.5	61.1	393	934	890	22.3	42.5	9.1
Dhule	7.2	20.5	285	946	898	20.1	27.8	6.2
Nandurbar	6.0	16.5	277	978	944	25.7	16.7	2.9
Jalgaon	11.8	42.3	360	925	842	14.9	31.7	9.2
Ahilyanagar	17.0	45.4	266	939	852	12.4	20.1	12.6
Pune	15.6	94.3	603	915	883	30.4	61.0	12.5
Satara	10.5	30.0	287	988	895	6.9	19.0	10.8
Sangli	8.6	28.2	329	966	867	9.2	25.5	12.5
Solapur	14.9	43.2	290	938	883	12.2	32.4	15.0
Kolhapur	7.7	38.8	504	957	863	10.0	31.7	13.0
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	10.1	37.0	365	923	858	27.5	43.8	14.6
Jalna	7.7	19.6	255	937	870	21.9	19.3	13.9
Parbhani	6.2	18.4	295	947	884	20.2	31.0	13.5
Hingoli	4.8	11.8	244	942	882	19.3	15.2	15.5
Beed	10.7	25.9	242	916	807	19.6	19.9	13.6
Nanded	10.5	33.6	319	943	910	16.9	27.2	19.1
Dharashiv	7.6	16.6	219	924	867	11.5	17.0	16.0
Latur	7.2	24.5	343	928	889	18.0	25.5	19.6
Buldhana	9.7	25.9	268	934	855	15.9	21.2	18.2
Akola	5.7	18.1	320	946	912	11.3	39.7	20.1
Washim	4.9	12.0	244	930	863	17.3	17.7	19.2
Amravati	12.2	28.9	237	951	935	10.8	35.9	17.5
Yavatmal	13.6	27.7	204	952	922	12.8	21.6	11.8
Wardha	6.3	13.0	206	946	919	5.2	32.5	14.5
Nagpur	9.9	46.5	470	951	931	14.4	68.3	18.6
Bhandara	4.1	12.0	294	982	950	5.7	19.5	16.7
Gondiya	5.2	13.2	253	999	956	10.1	17.1	13.3
Chandrapur	11.4	22.0	193	961	953	6.4	35.2	15.8
Gadchiroli	14.4	10.7	74	982	961	10.6	11.0	11.3

# including Palghar

**SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF DISTRICTS IN MAHARASHTRA**

Percentage of scheduled tribe population to total population	Total Households (Lakhs)	Literacy percentage			Projected population (Lakhs)	Annual rainfall (mm.)	Number of schools per lakh population
		Rural	Urban	Total			
(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	As on 1 <sup>st</sup> March 2025	(2023)	(2023-24)
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
0.8	6.4	0.0	89.2	89.2	26.3	2,068.1	46
1.1	20.3	0.0	89.9	89.9	99.3	3,032.7	21
5.3	24.3 <sup>#</sup>	78.5	88.6	87.2	144.9 <sup>#</sup>	3,159.6	50
37.4	-	64.3	88.3	77.0	-	2,803.5	97
11.6	6.0	78.8	90.6	83.1	30.9	3,651.0	122
1.3	3.9	80.1	92.7	82.2	14.4	3,303.8	173
0.8	2.1	84.6	92.1	85.6	7.9	3,296.3	182
25.6	11.8	77.2	89.1	82.3	73.3	987.9	81
31.6	4.1	67.3	86.7	72.8	24.2	588.4	89
69.3	3.2	59.7	86.6	64.4	20.3	899.5	116
14.3	8.9	74.8	85.5	78.2	47.8	763.5	72
8.3	9.0	76.9	87.6	79.1	50.2	474.0	107
3.7	20.8	81.0	89.4	86.2	119.6	991.8	68
1.0	6.4	81.4	89.0	82.9	31.4	639.6	117
0.6	5.9	79.8	86.2	81.5	30.2	363.2	96
1.8	8.6	74.1	83.1	77.0	47.6	412.9	98
0.8	8.2	78.4	88.3	81.5	41.9	1,519.4	86
3.9	7.4	72.9	86.8	79.0	46.2	663.3	107
2.2	3.9	69.2	81.2	71.5	23.4	447.4	114
2.2	3.6	70.3	80.1	73.3	21.7	735.8	103
9.5	2.3	76.8	85.7	78.2	13.8	621.8	104
1.3	5.5	74.7	86.0	77.0	30.4	497.0	131
8.4	6.6	72.6	83.0	75.5	38.7	1,020.1	100
2.2	3.5	76.9	86.3	78.4	18.2	517.4	101
2.3	4.7	75.1	83.6	77.3	28.5	832.1	99
4.8	5.5	81.9	89.1	83.4	29.5	769.0	87
5.5	3.9	85.9	91.2	88.0	19.8	666.6	90
6.7	2.6	82.2	88.3	83.2	13.8	944.3	105
14.0	6.4	85.1	91.5	87.4	31.4	769.0	89
18.5	6.4	80.5	91.2	82.8	30.8	1,176.9	110
11.5	3.0	84.3	92.6	87.0	13.3	983.5	101
9.4	10.0	81.9	91.4	88.4	52.4	1,174.8	73
7.4	2.8	82.1	90.7	83.8	12.4	1,322.8	99
16.2	2.9	83.6	91.5	85.0	14.3	1,315.3	114
17.7	5.3	75.5	88.2	80.0	22.9	1,271.6	100
38.7	2.5	72.5	89.0	74.4	11.7	1,493.1	173

# including Palghar

**SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF DISTRICTS IN MAHARASHTRA**

District	Density of schools per 10 sq. km	Dropout Rate		Pupil Teachers Ratio			Percentage of forest area to total geographical area
		Secondary (Std IX-X)	Higher Secondary (Std XI-XII)	Elementary (Std I- VII)	Secondary (Std IX-X)	Higher Secondary (Std XI-XII)	
Reference Year / Date	(2023-24)	(2023-24)	(2023-24)	(2023-24)	(2023-24)	(2023-24)	(2023-24)
(1)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
Mumbai City	110	9.7	5.4	71 <sup>^</sup>	14 <sup>^</sup>	17 <sup>^</sup>	1.9
Mumbai Suburban	53	9.7	5.4	-	-	-	49.6
Thane	11	7.5	4.3	50	23	13	37.9
Palghar	6	11.7	6.5	51	21	15	40.6
Raigad	5	3.2	4.0	42	18	10	25.8
Ratnagiri	4	7.6	4.2	23	19	12	1.2
Sindhudurg	3	7.7	0.4	21	15	15	10.7
Nashik	4	6.6	1.5	48	22	14	22.1
Dhule	3	11.8	4.0	50	22	12	28.7
Nandurbar	3	6.1	0.0	45	18	13	39.4
Jalgaon	3	7.6	6.0	50	20	14	17.1
Ahilyanagar	3	5.2	2.4	41	24	12	10.8
Pune	5	5.2	4.5	54	16	10	14.6
Satara	4	3.7	6.5	34	17	15	15.1
Sangli	3	3.3	6.4	41	21	15	6.4
Solapur	3	6.8	3.4	39	22	13	2.6
Kolhapur	5	2.1	1.3	39	18	17	22.7
Chhatrapti Sambhajnagar	4	5.6	6.5	36	23	14	9.3
Jalna	3	3.3	1.0	38	22	16	1.3
Parbhani	3	4.5	0.0	34	24	17	1.6
Hingoli	3	5.5	1.4	32	23	15	6.1
Beed	3	3.9	0.0	31	19	14	2.6
Nanded	4	5.0	0.0	37	20	15	12.4
Dharashiv	2	4.8	7.7	33	19	14	1.3
Latur	4	5.6	0.4	35	19	13	0.7
Buldhana	3	3.3	0.2	43	26	12	12.2
Akola	3	0.0	2.3	37	24	13	7.3
Washim	3	0.0	1.3	36	26	14	8.9
Amravati	2	1.3	2.5	42	19	13	28.6
Yavatmal	2	0.0	0.0	37	24	14	22.5
Wardha	2	0.0	4.4	38	17	13	17.5
Nagpur	4	3.8	2.2	46	16	11	26.0
Bhandara	3	0.6	0.0	43	24	14	34.3
Gondiya	3	0.0	0.0	36	30	12	51.2
Chandrapur	2	4.8	2.1	38	18	12	42.3
Gadchiroli	1	5.8	1.9	32	20	12	89.4

<sup>^</sup> including Mumbai Suburban

### SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF DISTRICTS IN MAHARASHTRA

Percentage of net sown area to geographical area (Estimated)	Percentage of total area under foodgrain to total gross cropped area (Estimated)	Per capita foodgrain production (kg) (Cereal and Pulses) (Estimated)	Cropping intensity (%) (Estimated)	Average size of operational holdings (in hectare)	Per capita domestic consumption of electricity (kwh)	Per capita industrial consumption of electricity (kwh)	Number of establishments per lakh population
(2023-24)	(2023-24)	(2023-24)	(2023-24)	(2015-16)	(2023-24)	(2023-24)	6 <sup>th</sup> Economic census (2013)
(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
-	-	-	-	-	614.0	103.9	8,083
-	-	-	-	-	659.9	299.8	4,748
34.9	30.7	17.5	142.9	1.2	482.0	749.2	3,812 <sup>#</sup>
26.8	77.2	72.9	100.0	1.5	417.2	1,349.2	-
23.9	57.0	93.5	109.9	1.0	496.4	2,808.6	3,753
27.8	25.1	96.2	103.8	1.2	214.2	297.9	4,379
27.2	43.4	215.6	113.2	0.9	219.8	66.7	5,902
55.7	52.6	83.8	119.3	1.5	151.5	531.4	3,407
59.2	34.1	173.0	151.2	1.7	117.6	239.1	3,452
40.4	35.9	120.7	190.4	1.8	63.4	48.3	2,776
70.1	30.0	165.0	169.6	1.6	121.6	175.0	3,652
58.3	50.8	176.7	157.6	1.2	93.7	238.6	5,299
22.2	39.6	46.3	220.5	1.3	442.5	1,047.6	5,267
50.7	51.2	113.6	124.0	0.8	156.9	330.9	12,483
70.0	31.4	91.7	140.3	1.2	159.5	275.1	9,611
62.4	46.4	112.4	141.3	1.6	117.7	237.1	8,416
56.3	19.6	92.1	156.7	0.7	171.1	949.6	14,341
68.8	33.5	166.9	197.5	1.3	164.9	620.4	3,758
73.5	38.3	195.3	164.4	1.3	64.9	1,616.7	4,870
78.2	39.0	189.9	185.6	1.4	81.5	64.3	3,173
71.7	41.8	241.7	182.7	1.5	66.1	30.2	2,979
70.4	56.5	228.4	134.9	1.2	68.2	56.5	5,267
66.5	47.7	141.7	140.5	1.3	107.7	43.5	2,726
53.1	60.6	212.0	186.0	1.6	86.5	64.0	7,337
69.7	58.8	138.9	146.5	1.4	123.0	105.0	4,091
61.8	49.7	220.3	162.6	1.4	118.0	55.3	3,587
75.1	26.0	123.7	192.7	1.6	174.9	109.5	6,630
63.9	38.5	171.7	153.1	1.6	102.6	39.3	2,653
62.4	32.1	146.1	130.6	1.6	190.3	118.7	4,610
60.4	30.7	123.7	130.3	2.0	127.0	112.4	2,402
54.6	37.1	167.9	141.1	2.1	235.9	605.7	5,056
56.4	48.7	91.6	124.7	1.8	350.4	553.1	5,356
41.1	95.8	487.2	191.3	0.9	182.8	305.2	7,045
35.7	83.3	530.8	186.6	0.8	157.4	99.2	5,190
44.1	59.5	190.8	115.3	1.7	194.1	330.3	4,545
14.1	83.3	424.8	139.8	1.6	204.8	66.6	4,389

# including Palghar

### SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF DISTRICTS IN MAHARASHTRA

State	Employment in establishments per lakh population	Per capita income at current prices <sup>+</sup>	Number of banking offices per lakh population	Credit - Deposit ratio	Number of ATMs per lakh population	Annual Survey Of Industries*			
						Factories in operation (no.)	Workers (no.)	Gross output per worker (₹ '000)	Net value added per worker (₹ '000)
Reference Year / Date	6 <sup>th</sup> Economic census (2013)	(2023-24)	(2023-24)	(2023-24)	(2023-24)	(2021-22)			
(1)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)
Mumbai City	32,038	4,55,767 <sup>^</sup>	27.3	95.8	76.8	575	15,257	51,873	1,788
Mumbai Suburban	17,048	-	12.7	141.7	23.9	2,054	1,12,379	19,198	1,970
Thane	12,552 <sup>#</sup>	3,90,726 <sup>#</sup>	12.1	59.1	32.8	3,881	2,16,674	7,768	1,476
Palghar	-	-	9.6	53.6	22.6	1,707	1,10,484	9,510	1,586
Raigad	9,746	3,15,681	16.9	63.8	31.5	1,073	88,206	23,226	4,512
Ratnagiri	9,456	2,45,421	14.6	54.2	18.9	139	15,006	14,236	2,997
Sindhudurg	11,184	2,79,080	17.4	39.0	17.9	45	2,060	3,539	553
Nashik	9,318	2,49,000	10.0	75.9	20.2	1,148	88,136	7,666	1,407
Dhule	7,313	1,89,384	6.8	73.7	11.7	95	6,340	11,426	903
Nandurbar	5,427	1,29,146	5.0	65.1	8.2	20	1,784	8,210	796
Jalgaon	7,014	1,82,696	8.4	69.5	10.6	414	23,677	8,738	1,344
Ahilyanagar	11,692	2,30,819	9.2	75.3	18.1	413	38,424	9,214	992
Pune	16,334	3,74,257	16.6	74.7	45.4	3,936	4,69,741	10,382	2,102
Satara	22,776	2,41,369	9.6	75.3	16.5	404	49,084	9,940	1,599
Sangli	19,559	2,58,557	10.9	69.2	18.0	388	24,665	8,014	961
Solapur	14,362	2,53,088	8.8	86.0	15.6	310	34,788	7,294	1,048
Kolhapur	27,620	2,82,297	11.1	159.7	21.2	1,167	77,332	7,119	902
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	7,988	2,35,677	8.9	84.5	20.9	912	89,539	8,824	1,630
Jalna	7,866	1,78,329	6.1	120.4	8.8	139	8,665	17,706	1,459
Parbhani	5,642	1,75,758	5.8	96.8	9.0	48	3,224	11,336	916
Hingoli	5,099	1,47,333	6.0	92.7	6.7	18	1,085	16,406	1,554
Beed	9,005	1,77,240	6.1	70.5	6.4	42	2,130	20,219	1,712
Nanded	5,398	1,81,013	6.2	87.6	11.0	57	2,494	18,903	979
Dharashiv	13,145	1,90,383	7.5	68.7	14.8	36	3,321	8,354	1,037
Latur	8,171	1,93,152	7.4	92.6	14.4	85	6,451	27,024	2,632
Buldhana	6,393	1,37,235	7.7	78.8	9.9	198	3,992	14,205	886
Akola	11,739	1,97,333	8.7	67.6	13.6	245	2,747	23,436	-1,570
Washim	4,851	1,34,754	7.2	98.5	12.1	35	721	22,498	591
Amravati	7,953	1,91,401	9.0	70.2	16.4	124	4,343	5,260	798
Yavatmal	4,926	1,60,088	7.1	64.1	10.6	194	10,398	6,251	903
Wardha	9,844	2,25,691	11.6	81.9	16.3	97	10,952	14,617	1,871
Nagpur	11,812	3,22,927	14.1	55.7	29.5	1,014	74,130	9,657	1,398
Bhandara	12,561	1,93,418	9.6	38.5	27.5	54	4,697	9,629	1,572
Gondiya	9,465	1,83,414	8.2	43.8	11.9	35	616	4,725	164
Chandrapur	8,481	2,21,846	9.0	42.6	14.5	112	9,160	12,920	3,360
Gadchiroli	7,565	1,40,860	6.6	33.4	9.4	21	553	5,888	1,016

<sup>^</sup> including Mumbai Suburban

<sup>#</sup> including Palghar

<sup>+</sup> First Advanced Estimates

<sup>\*</sup> provisional

**SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF DISTRICTS IN MAHARASHTRA**

Motor vehicles per lakh population	Percentage of in-time filling of GST return (GSTR-3B)	Average employment per household under MGNREGA (Days)	Percentage of severely underweight children (0-5 years)	Percentage of moderately underweight children (0-5 years)	Percentage of priority sector credit plan to total credit plan	Total road length per hundred sq. km of area* <sup>@</sup> (km)
(2023-24)	(2023-24)	(2023-24)	(2023-24)	(2023-24)	(2024-25)	(2023-24)
(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)
36,780	83.5	-	0.6	7.2	8.6	4 <sup>^</sup>
30,051	79.9	-	0.5	7.5	24.1	-
47,716	76.4	29	1.0	9.5	32.1	79
25,855	73.9	62	2.8	17.3	46.2	142
41,756	72.8	25	0.5	2.2	18.7	110
26,506	71.3	27	1.2	7.6	64.2	118
31,841	71.0	27	2.5	12.0	49.0	155
40,056	73.6	33	1.6	7.2	59.0	118
27,181	63.8	36	1.7	7.6	66.9	139
16,210	58.8	30	6.7	23.4	66.9	166
26,128	66.5	41	1.3	8.8	70.8	95
39,599	67.1	38	0.7	4.8	51.9	105
72,758	73.7	31	0.4	3.8	25.1	138
38,634	73.4	34	0.5	3.1	50.0	179
37,784	75.7	33	0.3	3.0	63.2	106
34,739	72.0	32	0.4	3.5	70.3	79
41,538	79.3	26	0.4	2.9	51.0	162
41,955	69.7	63	1.2	5.6	49.6	105
25,745	66.2	53	0.6	3.9	66.0	92
22,611	64.7	58	0.9	4.1	78.5	98
19,843	64.8	50	0.7	6.5	79.3	96
23,029	56.0	52	0.6	4.3	77.6	60
21,656	62.4	47	0.4	2.7	66.9	95
21,973	62.6	51	0.9	6.4	74.5	122
26,509	64.4	60	0.5	2.8	69.4	105
21,554	60.3	23	0.5	5.5	58.3	108
28,320	70.1	29	0.4	3.5	68.5	82
24,014	62.2	32	1.7	7.9	78.5	140
30,067	67.4	91	2.1	10.8	67.6	57
21,561	63.4	38	1.8	7.1	70.2	98
26,017	65.5	45	1.4	8.0	75.1	184
52,280	74.7	40	0.6	6.2	52.9	82
26,836	70.8	29	0.9	5.3	82.6	167
25,595	69.4	42	1.6	7.1	76.1	123
29,967	68.4	43	1.9	10.5	55.2	84
19,817	63.5	44	3.7	15.0	55.8	61

\* provisional

@ maintained by NHAI, PWD and ZP

^ including Mumbai Suburban









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