

## 10. SOCIAL SECTOR

10.1 Social sector development aims at creating opportunities and ensuring equitable distribution of benefits evenly for all sections of the society. A society with better education opportunities, having good health care facilities, focusing on welfare of women & child and all social groups, combating the issues of poverty & hunger, having better housing with basic amenities, environment conservation, etc. leads to sustainable development. Good governance and qualitative services through public participation help to achieve the desired development in the social sector.

### EDUCATION

10.2 Education is one of the key instruments for social transformation and economic development. 'Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all' is one of the Sustainable Development Goals. Government is taking initiatives for providing quality education for all.

#### National Education Policy 2020

10.3 GoI approved the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 on 29<sup>th</sup> July, 2020. The policy aims to pave way for transformational reforms in school and higher education systems in the country to achieve the targets stated in Sustainable Development Goal.

The salient features of the policy are:

##### I. School education

- To universalise education from preschool to secondary level with 100 per cent Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) in school education by 2030.
- To bring out of school children into the mainstream through an open schooling system.
- To replace current 10+2 system by new 5+3+3+4 curricular structure corresponding to age 3 to 8 years (foundational stage in two parts, that is, 3 years of Anganwadi/pre-school + 2 years in primary school in Grades 1-2), 8 to 11 years (preparatory stage Grades 3-5), 11 to 14 years (middle stage Grades 6-8) and 14 to 18 years (secondary stage Grades 9-12 in two phases, i.e. 9-10 in the first and 11-12 in the second) respectively.
- To bring the out of school children of age 6-14 years under school curriculum with 12 years of schooling.
- To make Class X and XII examinations simpler.
- To introduce accreditation frame work and an independent authority to regulate public as well as private schools.
- To give emphasis on foundational literacy and numeracy.
- To impart vocational education from class VI onwards with internship.
- To formulate new and comprehensive 'National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education 2021'.

##### II. Higher education

- To enhance GER in higher education to 50 per cent by 2035.
- Three or four years holistic undergraduate education having multiple entry & exit options and with flexible curriculum.
- To establish educational credit bank to facilitate transfer of credits.

- To set up Education and Research Universities having global standards for multidisciplinary education.
- To establish National Research Foundation for fostering a strong research culture in India.
- To set up a Higher Education Commission of India, a single umbrella body for the entire higher education, excluding medical and legal education.

### III. Other changes

- To establish 'National Educational Technology Forum', an autonomous body to provide a platform for free exchange of ideas on the use of technology to enhance learning, assessment, planning and administration.
- To establish 'PARAKH', National Assessment Centre for assessment of students.
- To encourage foreign universities to set up centres in India.
- To give emphasis on setting up of Gender Inclusion Fund and Special Education Zones for disadvantaged regions and groups.

## Action taken by the State for implementation of National Education Policy 2020

### 10.3.1 The following initiatives are being taken by the State

- Prepared State curriculum on the lines of National Curriculum released by GoI for the basic level.
- Conducted two gatherings under '*Pahile Paul*' to prepare pre-primary students for pre-school (61,217 schools and 8, 51,310 students of the State participated).
- About 64,000 schools benefitted from *NIPUN Bharat Abhiyaan* in terms of mainstreaming first standard students and creating awareness among parents.
- Produced workbooks "*Karuya Maitri Ganitashi*" in eight languages (Marathi, Urdu, English, Hindi, Gujarati, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada) for the development of basic numeracy and academic achievement for the students of first to fifth standard under the *NIPUN Bharat Abhiyaan* which benefitted to about 64,000 government and local bodies schools and 40 lakh students.
- Developed guide book for teachers and workbook for students under *Vidya Pravesh* initiative which benefited 61,419 teachers and 8, 68,522 students.
- Prepared a set of 20 books on Diploma & Undergraduate Engineering curriculum in the Marathi language and made available to the Institutions.
- In all 163 Polytechnic Colleges in the State already started courses in Marathi language.
- Conversion of 88 books of engineering courses into Marathi language is in progress.

## Primary education

10.4 Various educational programmes are being implemented in the State for primary education. Some important indicators of primary (Std I to V) and upper primary (Std VI to VIII) education are given in Table 10.1. Regionwise, education level wise institutions, enrollment and number of teachers are given in Annexure 10.2.

**Table 10.1 Some important indicators of primary (Std I to V) and upper primary (Std VI to VIII) education**

		(As on 30 <sup>th</sup> September)		
Indicator		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Reported number of schools imparting primary education		1,06,338	1,05,848	1,04,781
Percentage of schools in rural areas		77.1	75.8	75.1
Density of schools per 10 sq km	(a) Primary	3.2	3.2	3.2
	(b) Upper primary	1.7	1.7	1.7
Primary schools per thousand children (age 6 to 11 years)		10.1	10.1	10.1
Upper primary schools per thousand children (age 11 to 14 years)		9.3	9.3	9.3
Percentage share of private self-financed schools to total schools		21.6	16.3	12.2
Enrollment in schools (lakh)		153.9	154.2	146.0
Percentage of girls enrollment		47.1	47.3	47.2
Gross Enrollment Ratio	(a) Primary	104.8	106.9	99.2
	(b) Upper primary	99.6	100.4	93.4
Average Student - Class room ratio (all schools)		26	28	26
Number of teachers (lakh)		5.1	5.0	4.9
Pupil-teacher ratio		30:1	31:1	30:1
Percentage of schools having facilities of				
Drinking water		99.4	99.5	99.6
Functional girls toilet		96.5	96.3	99.1
Boundary wall		84.6	88.5	85.1
Computers		66.7	63.2	70.5
Ramp for disabled		92.2	93.1	93.9
Playground		86.8	86.3	87.5
Library		87.5	89.3	91.7
Electricity connection		95.3	98.3	94.9
Dropout rate	(a) Primary	1.00	0.00	5.05
	(b) Upper primary	1.53	1.53	5.72
Gender Parity Index	(a) Primary	1.03	1.05	0.92
	(b) Upper primary	0.99	0.98	0.88

Source : Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

## The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009

10.5 The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has been enacted in the State since April, 2010. The Act provides children the right to free and compulsory complete primary education in the nearest school. Under this Act, 25 per cent of the total admission capacity in self-financing private schools (excluding minority schools) is reserved and students from economically weaker & disadvantaged sections are given free education along with free admission from pre-primary to Std VIII. Since inception of RTE Act, about 7.11 lakh students were admitted to schools upto November, 2023. During 2023-24 upto November, in all 82,753 students got admission in various schools under this Act.

10.5.1 Under the RTE Act, efforts are being made to bring every out-of-school child in the age group 6 to 14 years in educational stream. In all 12,828 out-of-school children brought in mainstream and of which 8,679 children were given special training during 2022-23. During 2023-24, upto November 5,927 out-of-school children brought in mainstream.

## Secondary and Higher secondary education

10.6 Some important indicators of secondary (Std IX to X) and higher secondary (Std XI to XII) education are given in Table 10.2 Regionwise, education level wise institutions, enrollment and number of teachers are given in Annexure 10.2.

**Table 10.2 Some important indicators of secondary (Std IX to X) and higher secondary (Std XI to XII) education**

		(As on 30 <sup>th</sup> September)		
Indicator		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Reported number of schools imparting secondary and higher secondary education		28,505	28,612	28,532
Percentage of schools in rural areas		61.8	60.0	61.8
Density of schools per 10 sq km	(a) Secondary	0.8	0.8	0.8
	(b) Higher secondary	0.4	0.4	0.4
Percentage share of private self-financed schools to total schools		26.7	35.1	26.7
Enrollment in schools (lakh)		65.2	66.4	66.3
Percentage of girls enrollment		47.0	46.1	47.0
Gross Enrollment Ratio	(a) Secondary	92.6	93.7	86.7
	(b) Higher secondary	68.2	71.5	66.6
Average Student - Class room ratio (all schools)		44	43	44
Number of teachers (lakh)		2.5	2.5	2.5
Pupil-teacher ratio		26:1	27:1	27:1
Percentage of schools having facilities of				
Drinking water		99.9	99.9	99.9
Functional girls toilet		98.7	98.1	99.2
Boundary wall		94.3	94.6	94.9
Ramp for disabled		87.5	89.4	90.7
Playground		95.3	95.3	95.5
Library		94.4	95.1	96.0
Electricity connection		98.3	99.1	99.1
Computers		88.4	86.1	93.6
Computer & internet		73.0	76.5	83.6
Dropout rate	(a) Secondary	4.6	10.7	9.9
	(b) Higher secondary	1.4	N.A.	6.9
Gender Parity Index	(a) Secondary	0.97	0.98	0.88
	(b) Higher secondary	1.0	0.98	0.88

N.A. - Not Available

Source : Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

## Self-financed Schools

10.7 Maharashtra Self-financed Schools (Establishment and Regulation) Act, 2012 is being implemented in the State since January, 2013. Number of self-financed schools by type of board and medium of instructions are given in Table 10.3.

**Table 10.3 Number of self-financed schools by type of board and medium of instructions**

Year	Board					Medium		
	State Board	CBSE	CBSE & State Board	ICSE/IGCSE/IB/Other	Total	Marathi	English	Urdu/Hindi/Bengali/Gujarati/Kannad
2020-21	5,030	995	18	381	6,424	819	5,492	113
2021-22	5,092	1071	21	393	6,577	823	5,639	115
2022-23	5,144	1116	17	397	6,674	802	5,762	110

CBSE - Central Board of Secondary Education

IGCSE - International General Certificate of Secondary Education

Source : Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

ICSE - Indian Certificate of Secondary Education

IB - International Baccalaureate

## Samagra Shiksha

10.8 *Samagra Shiksha*, an overarching programme, is being implemented in the State since 2018-19 to provide quality education to the students. Under this programme three schemes viz. *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA), *Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan* (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) are subsumed to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education from pre-school to higher secondary stage as envisaged under Sustainable Development Goal. During 2022-23, expenditure incurred was ₹ 1,543.43 crore. During 2023-24 upto October, expenditure incurred was ₹ 2,378.60 crore.

### Inclusive Education for *Divyang* programme

10.9 'Inclusive Education for *Divyang*' programme is being implemented in the State to ensure quality education to Children With Special Needs (CWSN) in a normal set up with a normal peer group for their emotional progress and their social integration. Identification & medical assessment of CWSN and providing educational & rehabilitative support services such as braille books, spectacles, hearing aids & appliances, speech trainer, etc. are included in the programme. Progress of Inclusive Education for *Divyang* programme is given in Table 10.4.

**Table 10.4 Progress of Inclusive Education for *Divyang* programme**

Level of education	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
Primary (I to VIII)	2.20	0.32	2.02	21.16	1.90	32.67
Secondary (IX to XII)	0.57	0.75	0.55	8.58	0.51	14.41

Source : Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

### Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman Yojana

10.10 Mid Day Meal Scheme launched on August, 1995 and has been renamed as *Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman Yojana* in November, 2022. This scheme is being implemented with an objective of increasing enrollment and attendance of primary & upper primary school students and also improving their nutritional levels. Cooked meal is provided to the students under this scheme. Progress of *Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman Yojana* is given in Table 10.5.

**Table 10.5 Progress of Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman Yojana**

Standard	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
I to V	46.12	557	59.95	70	61.28	844.20
VI to VIII	30.76	371	40.68	47	40.22	690.71

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

### National Achievement Survey

10.11 The National Achievement Survey (NAS) is a national level large-scale assessment conducted to obtain information about the learning achievement of students of Classes III, V, VIII and X studying in state government schools, government aided schools, private unaided and central government schools. NAS-2017 was conducted on 13<sup>th</sup> November, 2017 and NAS-2021 was conducted on 13<sup>th</sup> November, 2021. The performance of Class X students was not taken into consideration in NAS-2017. Multiple test booklets in language, mathematics, science, environmental studies & social sciences were used as survey tools. The competency based test questions reflecting the learning outcomes developed by National Council of Educational Research and Training which were recently incorporated in the Right to Education act by GoI. Percentage of students in the State by performance level is given in Table 10.6.

**Table 10.6 Performance of students in the State by performance level**

(Per cent)

Class	Subject	Performance level 2017				Performance level 2021			
		Below Basic	Basic	Proficient	Advanced	Below Basic	Basic	Proficient	Advanced
Std III	Language	7	14	31	48	22	33	30	14
	Mathematics	10	18	36	37	17	34	34	15
	Environmental Science	9	14	32	45	15	33	38	13
Std V	Language	13	22	35	30	17	35	36	12
	Mathematics	21	28	32	19	30	43	22	5
	Environmental Science	16	26	38	21	29	34	30	7
Std VIII	Language	10	19	42	30	16	43	27	14
	Mathematics	38	33	22	7	27	51	17	5
	Science	37	32	24	7	38	36	19	7
	Social Science	32	35	27	6	35	45	13	7
	Modern Indian Language	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	46	41	13	1
Std X	English	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	19	15	44	23
	Mathematics	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	33	51	14	2
	Science	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	77	17	5	1
	Social Science	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	58	26	14	2

Note: Figures may not add upto 100 due to rounding

N.A. – Not Available

Source: NAS - 2017 and NAS - 2021

## Model School

10.12 The State Government launched model school scheme to develop 1,500 schools as model schools in 2021. In the first phase, 488 schools of local bodies, Maharashtra International Board of Education, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, Government Vidyaniketan and schools in urban areas are sanctioned to be develop. Facilities should be available in the model schools are attractive school building, class rooms according to number of students, separate and adequate toilets for boys and girls and CWSN, drinking water facility and hand wash station, compound wall, library/ reading room, computer room, virtual class room, electrification, emergency exit with fire extinguisher in school, safe transportation for students, educational/sports material, scholarship examination for fifth standard and sending excellent teachers for training within the country/abroad. During 2022-23, for the construction of first 328 model schools expenditure was incurred ₹ 183.64 crore. During 2023-24, for the construction of 140 model schools and remaining work of 328 model schools expenditure was incurred ₹ 299.13 crore.

## Schemes to encourage education

10.13 GoM is implementing various schemes to encourage children for education and ease financial burden on parents. The progress of selected schemes to encourage children for education is given in Table 10.7.

**Table 10.7 Progress of selected schemes to encourage children for education**

Name of the Scheme	2022-23		2023-24	
	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
Free concession to students of standard I to X studying in government aided and unaided schools	193.99	7.67	27.80	3.52
Free education to economically backward students (Boys) of standard XI & XII	1.36	0.44	1.36	0.50

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

### Schemes to promote girls education

10.14 GoM is implementing various schemes to promote girls education viz. *Ahilyabai Holkar* scheme (free travel in state transport service buses), free education to girls studying in XI & XII, *Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya*, etc. The progress of selected schemes to promote girls education is given in Table 10.8.

**Table 10.8 Progress of selected schemes to promote girls education**

Scheme	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
<i>Ahilyabai Holkar</i> scheme	7.12	46.17	21.61	432.78	22.33	538.56
Free education to girls studying in standard XI & XII	12.99	1.30	12.99	1.64	12.99	2.02
<i>Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya</i>	0.04	9.69	0.04	21.82	0.04	20.66

Source : 1) Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

2) Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

### PM SHRI schools

10.15 PM SHRI (PM Schools for rising India) school is a centrally sponsored scheme being implemented for the next five years in the State since 2022. The objective of this scheme is to develop selected existing schools as PM SHRI schools which will implement all aspects of 'National Education Policy-2020' and emerge as model schools over a period of time. Under this scheme, more than 15000 selected (Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary) schools managed by Central/State/UT/Urban Local Bodies will strengthen and develop with excellent infrastructural facilities in a pleasant, stimulating and academically conducive school environment with adequate resources to provide high quality qualitative education. There are 910 & 10,077 PM SHRI Schools in the State and India respectively.

### Sainiki schools

10.16 There are 38 aided *Sainiki* schools in the State upto December, 2023, of which four schools are exclusively for girls. During 2023-24, a total of 11,880 students have been enrolled.

### Sports education

10.17 In order to promote sports and develop the skills of young Sports persons, the GoM has established *Shiv Chhatrapati Kridapeeth* in Pune and nine *Krida Prabodhinis* under the purview of *Kridapeeth* where trainings is imparted in 16 games. During 2023-24, in all 472 players were undergoing training in these *Krida Prabodhinis*. So far 30 students of *Kridapeeth* have received the *Shiv Chhatrapati* sports award of GoM and 98 players have represented the nation in international competitions. Medals won by students of *Kridapeeth* are given in Table 10.9.

**Table 10.9 Medals won by students of Kridapeeth**

Year	No. of trainees	Medals											
		International level				National level				State level			
		Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
2021-22	484	0	0	1	1	3	6	7	16	52	19	25	96
2022-23	606	1	0	1	2	14	13	39	66	119	36	43	198
2023-24 <sup>+</sup>	472	6	0	1	7	58	33	31	122	113	68	58	239

Source: Directorate of Sports and Youth Services, GoM

+ upto December

## Higher & Technical education

10.18 As per the report of All-India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2021-22, there were 45 State universities (23 public, 21 private and one open), 21 deemed universities (12 private and nine government), seven institutes of national importance and one central university in the State. Higher education statistics in the State based on AISHE is given in Table 10.10. Details of institutions, their intake capacity and number of students admitted in first year of the course for the year 2023-24 are given in Annexure 10.3 to Annexure 10.6.

**Table 10.10 Higher education statistics in the State based on AISHE**(As on 30<sup>th</sup> September)

Particulars	2020-21	2021-22
Universities (Number)	71	74
Colleges (Number)	4,532	4,685
Stand-alone Institutions (Number)	2,153	2,237
Enrollment in Higher education		
a) All institutions (lakh)	45.46	45.77
b) Percentage of females	45.2	44.5
Enrollment in Universities & Constituent Units		
a) All institutions (lakh)	10.88	10.20
b) Percentage of females	41.8	40.2
Gross enrollment ratio (18-23 years of age)		
a) All categories	34.9	35.3
b) SC	33.9	36.3
c) ST	16.5	17.3
Gender Parity Index (18-23 years of age)		
a) All categories	0.92	0.90
b) SC	0.96	0.93
c) ST	0.78	0.78
Number of teachers (lakh)	1.63	1.68
Pupil teacher ratio	27	27

Source: All-India Survey on Higher Education 2021-22, GoI

## Self-financed Universities

10.19 The economic reforms being undertaken by GoI have prompted the change in policy making and involving the private sector in infrastructure development related to higher education. Accordingly, GoM has encouraged private participation to enhance access, excellence, inclusion and research in the field of higher education by creating best class infrastructure facilities in the State. As per AISHE 2021-22, total enrollment is 76,806 in 21 self-financed universities in the State. Of which 31,653 were female students.

### ***Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan***

10.20 *Pradhan Mantri-Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan* (PM-USHA) is being implemented in the State since 2013. Previously it was known as *Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan* (RUSA). It aims at attaining higher levels of access, equity and excellence in the higher education with greater efficiency, transparency, accountability and responsiveness. During 2023-24 up to November total expenditure of ₹ 475.17 crore was incurred. Under enhancing quality & excellence component, *Savitribai Phule* Pune University has been sanctioned grants of ₹ 100 crore and 25 autonomous colleges have been sanctioned the grants ₹ five crore each. Under PM-USHA, ₹ 100 crore has been sanctioned to four universities under the component Multidisciplinary Education and Research University (MERU). Further, seven universities have been sanctioned ₹ 20 crore each for strengthening and 43 colleges have been sanctioned ₹ 5 crore each. Four districts have also been sanctioned ₹ 10 crore each for promoting equity and inclusion in education.

### ***Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj tuition fee scholarship scheme***

10.21 *Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj* tuition fee scholarship scheme is being implemented in the State for students belonging to economically backward category (having annual family income upto ₹ eight lakh). The progress of *Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj* tuition fee scholarship scheme is given in Table 10.11.

**Table 10.11 Progress of *Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj* tuition fee scholarship scheme**

Educational stream	Year	Number of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
Higher education (343 courses)	2021-22	1,65,666	111.37
	2022-23	1,57,342	130.23
	2023-24	N.A.	N.A.
Technical education (282 courses)	2021-22	2,26,597	841.22
	2022-23	2,35,661	898.58
	2023-24	N.A.	N.A.
Medical education & research (8 courses)	2021-22	19,078	186.65
	2022-23	19,633	118.60
	2023-24	N.A.	N.A.
Agriculture (30 courses)	2021-22	17,890	29.75
	2022-23	24,500	33.25
	2023-24	24,410	35.00
Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development & Fisheries (6 courses)	2021-22	379	0.93
	2022-23	430	1.17
	2023-24	419	1.13

N. A. – Not Available.

Source :1) Higher & Technical Education Department, GoM

2) Directorate of Higher Education, GoM

3) Directorate of Medical Education & Research, GoM

4) Maharashtra Council of Agricultural Education & Research

5) Maharashtra Animal & Fishery Science University

## PUBLIC HEALTH

10.22 The public health service aims to improve the quality of life by providing reliable, affordable, accountable and effective primary health care to the people. Health infrastructure is an important indicator to understand the health care delivery system. Efforts are being made by government to improve health infrastructure. Government is formulating and implementing various healthcare schemes & programmes in the State to provide accessible and affordable healthcare.

### Public health infrastructure

10.23 The State has three-tier health infrastructure to provide comprehensive health services. The primary tier comprises of Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Community Health Centres (CHC). The sub-district hospitals and district hospitals constitute secondary tier whereas, well equipped hospitals attached to medical colleges and super-speciality hospitals are at tertiary level. Health infrastructure of the State Government is given in Table 10.12 and series of medical facilities available in the State (public, local bodies and trust hospitals) is given in Annexure 10.7 and districtwise health infrastructure is given in Annexure 10.8.

10.24 Sub-centres provide health services with counselling for maternal & child health care, family welfare, nutrition, immunisation, control of diarrhoea & communicable diseases. Facilities available at PHC are outdoor patients department (OPD), six beds indoor ward, emergency services, operative & laboratory facilities and medicines. Family planning services and treatment to patients referred by sub-centres is also provided. Similarly, a CHC is to be set up as referral centre for every four to five PHCs covering a population of 80,000 to 1.20 lakh. Round the clock health facilities are available at community health centres, sub-district hospitals, district hospitals and hospitals attached to medical college.

**Table 10.12 Health infrastructure of the State Government**

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

Type of Institution	No.
Sub-centre	10,748
Primary Health Centre	1,913
Community Health Centre	364
Primary Health Unit	121
Mobile Medical Unit	66
Sub-district Hospital	95
District Hospital	19
Hospitals attached to Medical College	25
Primary Health Centre attached to Medical College	5
General Hospital	8
Women Hospital	20
Mental Hospital	4
Leprosy Hospital	2
TB Hospital	5
Orthopedic Hospital	1
Regional Referral Hospital	2

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM

### Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission

10.25 *Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Bharat* Health Infrastructure Mission is being implemented in the State since October, 2021 to meet the need of better equipment of the public health services at primary, secondary and tertiary care levels. The main objectives of the mission are strengthening of grass root public health institutions to provide universal comprehensive healthcare, expanding & building disease surveillance systems enabled by information technology and to support the research work on Covid-19 & other infectious diseases. Some of the components of the mission are as follows:

- Establishment of Integrated Public Health Laboratories (IPHLs) in all districts
- Create Critical Care Hospital Blocks (CCHBs) in State Government Medical Colleges (GMCs) / District Hospitals (DHs)

10.25.1 Under this mission, available/sanctioned health facilities upto March, 2024 are as follows

- In all 11,177 HWCs are functional in the State
- Sanctioned IPHLs in district hospitals at Ahmednagar, Pune, Bhandara, Dharashiv, Beed, Gadchiroli, Buldhana, Raigad, Dhule, Satara, Parbhani, Hingoli, Washim and Wardha
- Sanctioned CCHBs having 100 beds in DH Pune and DH Nagpur
- Sanctioned CCHBs having 50 beds each in DH Ahmednagar, DH Buldhana, DH Beed, DH Akola, DH Gadchiroli, DH Bhandara, GMC Solapur, GMC Dharashiv, GMC Nandurbar, GMC Satara, GMC Miraj (Sangli) and GMC Parbhani

10.25.2 Allopathic medical graduates in the State have to register with Maharashtra Medical Council and renew their license every five years. Upto March, 2024 in all 1,91,297 (of which 93,927 are post graduates) allopathic doctors were registered.

10.25.3 To enhance the existing medical facilities, government has brought Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) into the mainstream health care services. There are 1,03,120 ayurveda doctors (of which 6,168 are post graduate) & 9,158 unani doctors (of which 179 are post graduate) registered with Maharashtra Council of Indian Medicine and 84,825 homeopathy doctors (of which 3,320 are post graduate) registered with Maharashtra Council of Homeopathy upto March, 2024. Assuming 80 percent availability of registered allopathic doctors and considering total AYUSH doctors (1,97,103), the doctor-population ratio in the State is 1: 363.

## National Health Mission

10.26 The National Health Mission (NHM), which encompasses National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM), aims to provide universal access to health care by strengthening health systems, institutions and human resource capabilities. The main components of the mission include health system strengthening in rural & urban areas, control of communicable & non-communicable diseases and implementation of reproductive, maternal, newborn, child & adolescent health programmes.

10.26.1 ***Ayushman Arogya Mandir Programme:*** The programme aims to provide comprehensive primary health care services by transforming existing Sub-centres and PHCs into Health & Wellness Centres (HWCs). Government has renamed existing HWCs as '*Ayushman Arogya Mandir*'. Upto March, 2024 in all 11,177 *Ayushman Arogya Mandirs* are functional in the State.

10.26.2 **National Rural Health Mission (NRHM):** NRHM is being implemented in the State to address health needs of the under-served rural population especially women, children and vulnerable sections of the society by providing affordable, accessible and quality healthcare. Under NRHM

- Providing health services to rural population through 14,132 medical officers including specialists (9,962 regular cadre and 4,170 contractual) and 63,401 ASHA workers upto March, 2024
- Telemedicine facility at 24 hospitals, 49 sub district hospitals/CHC and six medical colleges
- Implementation of Sickle Cell Disease Control Programme in 21 districts where Sickle Cell Disease is prevalent
- In all 20 Mobile Medical Units operational by NGOs/*Rugna Kalyan Samitis* to provide health care services to people living in remote and inaccessible areas of the State.

10.26.2.1 During 2022-23, expenditure incurred under NRHM in the State was ₹ 3,630.97 crore and during 2023-24, expenditure incurred was ₹ 3,824.80 crore. Physical achievements under NRHM is given in Table 10.13.

**Table 10.13 Physical achievements under NRHM**

		(no.)		
Component	Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
AYUSH	Patients treated			
	Out Patient Department (OPD)	28,87,189	42,97,034	47,76,672
	In Patient Department	91,382	79,461	1,21,471
Mobile Medical Unit	Patients treated	20,81,279	6,46,061	1,93,353
	RMNCH+A	3,65,479	1,45,812	24,703
	Lab test	11,11,796	2,30,407	75,736
	Villages visited	30,912	11,970	4,408
Telemedicine	Patients referred and opinion received	15,665	25,805	27,400
Sickle cell disease control programme	Total tests performed	9,53,990	8,82,873	32,05,277
	Sufferers	933	1,838	16,043
	Carriers	10,237	15,720	1,20,347
Palliative Care	Patients treated	36,820	44,931	1,04,087
Referral transport	Pregnant women			
	Institutional deliveries	5,09,847	4,70,342	12,00,007
	Home to institute	4,45,026	4,77,758	2,99,157
	Institute to institute	1,60,061	1,63,242	1,44,582
	Institute to home	4,77,770	5,43,400	3,75,583
	Sick Neonates			
	Home to institute	76,695	83,024	41,288
	Institute to institute	30,018	27,819	42,465
	Institute to home	90,802	1,35,347	66,706
	Public - Private Partnership (PPP)			
a) Health Advice Call Centre	Total calls	6,73,498	8,67,060	9,21,735
b) Epilepsy programme	Camps organised	4	7	6
	Patients treated	506	1,861	1,956
	EEG in camps	120	260	324
	OT/PT/Speech therapy provided	254	536	618
c) Medical & Dental camp	Camps organised	64	67	63
	Patients treated	96,686	97,635	12,85,205
	Surgeries performed	6,132	4,501	4,301
d) <i>Maheer Ghar</i>	Beneficiary mothers	2,190	2,352	2,729

RMNCH+A Reproductive, maternal, newborn, child plus adolescent health

EEG Electro Encephalo Gram

OT Occupational Therapy

PT Physiotherapy

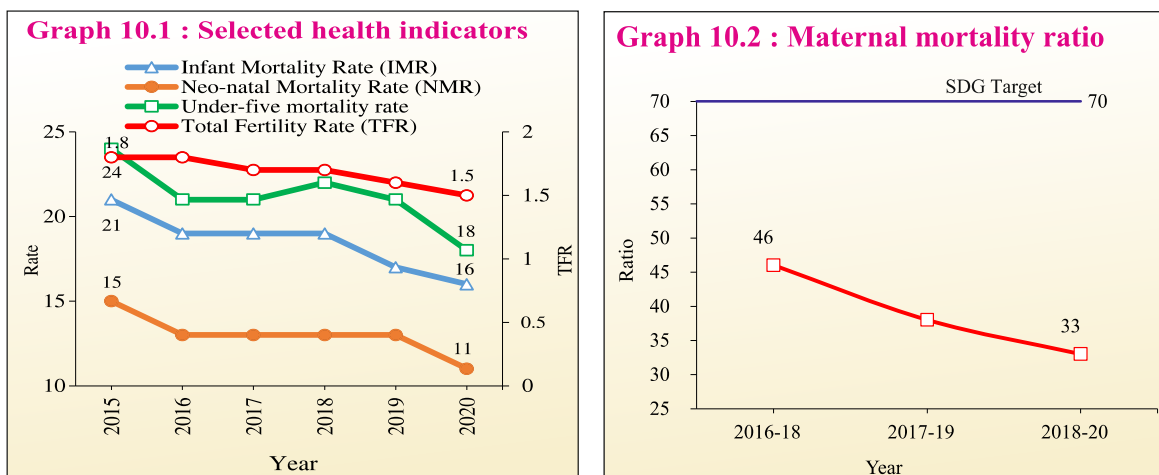
Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM

**10.26.3 National Urban Health Mission (NUHM):** NUHM is being implemented in the State to meet health care needs of urban population primarily, slum dwellers and other marginalised groups of all cities/towns with population above 50,000. In all 98 cities in the State are covered under NUHM.

10.26.3.1 Under NUHM, upto March, 2024 in all 741 urban PHCs are functional, 10 Mobile Medical Units are operating and 12,413 ASHA workers are working in the State. To provide health care facilities to people living in slums having population around 10,000 and not having urban PHC, 100 clinics viz. *Aapala davakhana* have been approved in 10 municipal corporations. During 2022-23, expenditure incurred under NUHM was ₹ 233.73 crore and during 2023-24, expenditure incurred was ₹ 373.31 crore.

## Reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health programme

10.26.4 Reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health programme is being implemented to enhance child health status & population stabilisation thereby reducing Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR). Under the programme, during 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 458.04 crore and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 484.98 crore was incurred. Selected health indicators are given in Table 10.14 and series of birth rates, death rates, infant mortality rates and total fertility rates based on sample registration scheme is given in Annexure 10.9.



**Table 10.14 Selected health indicators**

Indicator	2018	2019	2020
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	19	17	16
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR)	13	13	11
Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	22	21	18
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	1.7	1.6	1.5
	(2016-18)	(2017-19)	(2018-20)
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	46	38	33

Source: Sample Registration System, ORGI

### 10.26.5 Janani Suraksha Yojana:

Janani Suraksha Yojana is being implemented to promote institutional deliveries and reduce infant & maternal mortality in BPL, SC & ST families. The scheme aims at lowering MMR by ensuring that all deliveries are conducted by skilled birth attendants (SBA). Progress of Janani Suraksha Yojana is given in Table 10.15.

**Table 10.15 Progress of Janani Suraksha Yojana**

Year	Number of Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure Incurred (₹ Crore)
2021-22	2.08	19.88
2022-23	4.15	52.08
2023-24	3.56	46.54

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

10.26.6 **Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyaan:** GoI is implementing Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyaan to provide assured and quality antenatal care to pregnant women on a fixed day of every month. Laboratory tests, sonographic examination, physical & abdominal examination by obstetrician, timely diagnosis of high risk pregnancies and prompt referral services are important components of the Abhiyaan. The services are provided at the health facility centre free of cost in addition to the routine antenatal care. Performance of Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyaan is given in Table 10.16.

**Table 10.16 Performance of *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyaan***

Year	Number of pregnant women who received ANC (lakh)	Number of pregnant women who received ANC in 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> trimester for 1 <sup>st</sup> time (lakh)	Number of high risk pregnancies identified (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ lakh)
2021-22	3.01	1.47	0.32	9.16
2022-23	2.91	1.35	0.42	8.12
2023-24	2.76	1.18	0.44	17.03

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

**10.26.7 *Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana*:** GoI is implementing Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana since 2017 to improve health & nutrition for mother & child as well as compensation for wage loss, if any. Under the scheme, the benefit of ₹ 5,000 is provided to pregnant women and lactating mothers in two phases & only if the second child is a girl, amount of ₹ 6,000 is given through DBT. Details of *Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana* is given in Table 10.17.

**Table 10.17 Details of *Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana***

Year	Number of Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure Incurred (₹ Crore)
2021-22	6.10	248.43
2022-23	5.24	250.09
2023-24	1.19	44.46

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

**10.26.8 *Navsanjivani Yojana*:** *Navsanjivani Yojana* (NSY) is being implemented in tribal areas of 16 districts covering 8,419 villages in the State. The main objective of the scheme is to improve health conditions of tribal people thereby reducing maternal & neonatal morbidity and mortality. The scheme ensures the provision of health services, clean water supply, sufficient food supply for nutritional diet and appropriate & timely treatment to children. Various activities viz. visits of mobile medical squads, *Dai* meetings, pre-monsoon preventive measures, provision of food to severely under-weight & moderately under-weight children and compensation for loss of wages to parents, etc. are being carried out under the scheme.

10.26.8.1 Under the scheme, 281 mobile medical squads each having one medical officer with para-medical staff and a vehicle are formed. These squads visit every village and hamlet to identify malnourished & sick children for providing health services at their homes. During 2023-24, 272 squads were functional, 89,647 pregnant women & 8.56 lakh children were examined and expenditure incurred was ₹ 1,171.02 lakh.

**10.26.8.2 *Matrutva Anudan Yojana*:** *Matrutva Anudan Yojana* is being implemented under NSY to provide health services like antenatal care registration, regular health check-up and required medicines to pregnant women in tribal areas. Under the scheme, an amount of ₹ 400 is given in cash for visiting health centre for antenatal check-up and medicines worth ₹ 400 are provided free of cost. Information of *Matrutva Anudan Yojana* is given in Table 10.18.

**Table 10.18 Information of *Matrutva Anudan Yojana***

Year	Number of Beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
2021-22	63,482	3.90
2022-23	68,365	3.69
2023-24	68,391	4.26

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

**10.26.9 Universal Immunisation Programme:** Universal Immunisation Programme is being implemented in the State with an aim to provide immunisation services to pregnant women, infants & children in various age groups to protect them from diseases such as tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, haemophilus influenza type B, hepatitis B, measles,

Japanese Encephalitis, Rota virus, etc. Number of beneficiaries of Universal Immunisation Programme is given in Table 10.19.

**Table 10.19 Number of beneficiaries of Universal Immunisation Programme**

Vaccine	(lakh)					
	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
BCG	19.32	18.45	19.27	19.37	19.04	19.52
OPV 0	19.32	17.67	19.27	18.01	19.04	16.42
OPV I	19.32	18.96	19.27	19.60	19.04	18.90
OPV II	19.32	18.44	19.27	19.28	19.04	18.43
OPV III	19.32	18.99	19.27	19.57	19.04	18.83
Hepatitis B 0	19.32	11.50	19.27	14.97	19.04	11.09
Measles/Rubella	19.32	18.76	19.27	19.67	19.04	18.89
FIPV I	19.32	18.83	19.27	19.55	19.04	18.75
FIPV II	19.32	18.53	19.27	19.51	19.04	18.68
FIPV III	N A	N A	N A	N A	19.04	18.34
DPT (booster)	18.94	18.09	18.94	18.89	18.74	18.47
OPV (booster)	18.94	18.08	18.94	18.87	18.74	18.52
DPT 5 years	18.96	15.74	21.04	17.21	21.75	16.31
Td 10 years	26.08	15.41	21.96	15.77	22.13	16.15
Td 16 years	23.59	14.45	23.75	15.16	25.30	15.08
Td Pregnant women	21.26	20.92	21.20	19.87	21.16	19.45
Pentavalent 3	19.32	19.02	19.27	19.59	19.04	18.85
Rota virus 3	19.32	18.54	19.27	19.57	19.04	18.72
Japanese Encephalitis	2.92	2.59	4.40	4.40	4.40	3.96
PCV 1 <sup>st</sup>	N A	N A	19.27	17.13	19.04	18.70
PCV 2 <sup>nd</sup>	N A	N A	19.27	16.88	19.04	18.66
PCV booster	N A	N A	19.27	14.78	19.04	18.51

N A - Not Applicable

BCG – Bacille Calmette- Guerin OPV- Oral Polio Vaccine

FIPV- Fractional dose of Inactivated Polio Virus Vaccine

DPT- Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertusis Td- Tetanus and adult Diphtheria PCV - Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

#### 10.26.10 Pulse Polio Programme:

Children below five years of age, irrespective of earlier receipt of number of doses of Oral Polio Vaccine, are immunised on National Immunisation Day. The Government has succeeded in controlling the spread of polio virus as no polio case was reported. Details of Pulse Polio Programme is given in Table 10.20.

**Table 10.20 Details of Pulse Polio Programme**

Year	No. of children immunised (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
2021-22	113.70	14.84
2022-23	111.34	7.57
2023-24	111.52	11.68

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

10.26.11 **Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram:** *Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram* is being implemented in the State for health screening & necessary treatment as well as referral services for children. Information of *Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram* is given in Table 10.21.

**Table 10.21 Information of Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram**

(no.)							
Year	Schools / Anganwadi	Number	Students (lakh)			Operations performed	
			Health screened	Treated	Referred	Heart related	Other
2021-22	Schools	77,328	102.35	7.70	1.86	}	2,102
	Anganwadi - phase I <sup>#</sup>	38,839	20.20	1.67	0.31		
	phase II <sup>##</sup>	93,188	55.70	4.40	1.10		
2022-23	Schools	86,247	122.03	9.85	4.24	}	3,839
	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	10.43	5.09	}	3,334
	Anganwadi - phase I <sup>#</sup>	1,01,283	64.26	4.50	1.59		
	phase II <sup>##</sup>	1,07,969	67.40	4.74	2.29		

# April to September

## October to March

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

10.26.12 **National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme:** National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme is being implemented in the State to reduce mortality and control morbidity due to vector borne diseases. Number of cases & deaths reported due to vector borne diseases are given in Table 10.22.

**Table 10.22 Number of cases & deaths reported due to vector borne diseases**

(no.)						
Vector borne disease	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported
Malaria	19,770	15	14,533	23	16,821	19
Lymphatic Filariasis	455	0	505	0	351	0
Dengue	12,741	41	8,822	27	19,611	55
Japanese Encephalitis	0	0	3	0	4	0
Chikungunya	2,504	0	1,011	0	1,943	0
AES/Chandipura	0	0	0	0	1	1

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM

AES : Acute Encephalitis Syndrome

10.26.13 **Maharashtra Emergency Medical Services:** Maharashtra Emergency Medical Services provide pre-hospital health services to patients through life support ambulance while transporting them to nearby hospital for further treatment. This 24×7 emergency service is provided free of cost and can be availed by dialing a toll free number 108. In all there are 937 ambulances, of which 233 are well equipped with advanced life support system and 704 are with basic life support system. Number of patients served in emergency situation is given in Table 10.23.

**Table 10.23 Number of patients served in emergency situation**

Emergency situation	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Birth in Ambulance	1,139	1,272	1,135
Pregnancy	1,24,631	1,71,243	1,35,523
Medical	8,31,846	9,35,367	9,06,385
Accident (vehicle)	44,917	30,351	26,068
Assault	6,162	7,483	6,799
Burns	1,312	2,445	2,186
Cardiac	4,594	29,084	24,098
Fall	9,329	7,385	5,454
Intoxication / Poisoning	16,280	23,605	23,746
Mass Casualty	853	221	0
Poly Trauma	11,186	96,573	99,026
Lighting/Electrocution	417	334	316
Suicide/Self Inflicted Injury	578	819	675
Others	1,45,023	1,31,338	28,717
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,98,267</b>	<b>14,37,520</b>	<b>12,60,128</b>

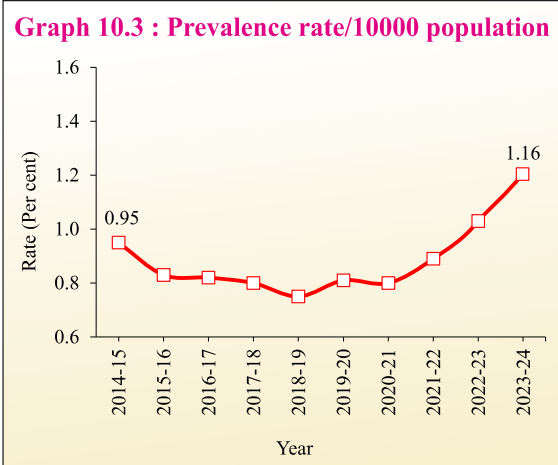
Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

**10.26.14 National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme:** The programme aims to achieve TB Elimination by 2025. Under this programme free diagnostic, treatment & follow up services are given to all diagnosed TB patients (includes public & private sector). All diagnosed and notified TB patient who are on anti-TB treatment receive incentives of ₹ 500 per month under *NIKSHAY Poshan Yojana*.

10.26.14.1 During 2022, number of suspected TB patients per lakh population was 1,552 & cure rate was 87 per cent and during 2023, number of suspected TB patients per lakh population was 2,027 & cure rate was 87 per cent. During 2022-23, expenditure incurred was ₹ 235.02 crore and during 2023-24, expenditure incurred was ₹ 216.48 crore.

**10.26.15 National Programme for Control of Blindness:** National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) is being implemented mainly for cataract surgeries & screening of school children with provision of spectacles to the students having refractive errors. The NPCB aims to reduce the rate of blindness to 0.25 by the year 2025. During 2022-23, in all 8.74 lakh cataract surgeries were performed and expenditure incurred was ₹ 9.68 crore, while during 2023-24, in all 9.46 lakh cataract surgeries were performed and expenditure incurred was ₹ 28.89 crore.

**10.26.16 National Leprosy Eradication Programme:** National Leprosy Eradication Programme aims to eliminate leprosy (prevalence of less than one case per 10,000 population in all districts), strengthen disability prevention & medical rehabilitation of persons affected by leprosy and reduction in the level of stigma associated with leprosy. During 2022-23, number of newly reported & active leprosy cases were 19,860 & 13,088 respectively & the prevalence rate per 10,000 population was 1.03. During 2023-24, number of newly reported and active leprosy cases were 20,001 and 14,976 respectively & the prevalence rate per 10,000 population was 1.16.



**10.26.17 National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly:** National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) is being implemented to provide an easy access to promotional, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services to the elderly through district hospitals, rural hospitals and primary health centre. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 51.59 crore was incurred and during 2023-24 upto February, expenditure of ₹ 59.18 crore was incurred on this programme. Information of National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly is given in Table 10.24.

**Table 10.24 Information of National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly**

(no.)			
Care services provided	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 <sup>+</sup>
Elderly persons attended OPD	15,50,717	7,02,749	4,07,413
Cases admitted in wards	79,611	33,327	21,689
Persons given rehabilitation services	46,999	20,669	12,200
Lab. tests performed on elderly	8,51,125	3,27,152	1,77,063
Elderly persons provided home based care	3,914	4,081	4,396

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

+ upto February

**10.26.18 National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness:** National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD) is being implemented since 2010 to prevent avoidable hearing loss on account of disease or injury, early identification, diagnosis & treatment of ear problem and to medically rehabilitate persons suffering with deafness. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 21.14 lakh was incurred and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 69.74 lakh was incurred on this programme. Information of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness is given in Table 10.25.

**Table 10.25 Information of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness**

(no.)			
Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Number of cases examined with Deafness	19,259	51,333	68,430
Number of Surgeries performed	441	1,739	2,272
Number of hearing aids fitted	663	1,773	2,572
No. of persons referred for rehabilitation	2,995	7,013	5,983

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

**10.26.19 National Programme for Non Communicable Disease:** National Programme for Non Communicable Disease (NPNCD) is being implemented in the State since 2010 to prevent and control common non communicable diseases through behaviour and life style changes, to provide early diagnosis & management and build capacity at various levels of health care for prevention, diagnosis & treatment. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 19.77 crore was incurred and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 14.93 crore was incurred on this programme.

**10.26.20 Family Welfare Programme:** The main objective of the Family Welfare Programme is to stabilise population. Sterilisation and spacing between the births of two children are important aspects of the programme. Emphasis is given on propagation of spacing methods like Oral Pills, Intra-uterine device (IUD), PPIUCD, conventional contraceptives along with some new contraceptive methods like Injectable Medroxy Progesterone Acetate (MPA), Weekly Centchroman Pills, etc. Information of Family Welfare Programme is given in Table 10.26.

**Table 10.26 Information of Family Welfare Programme**

						(‘000)
Year	Sterilisation			IUD		Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
	Target	Achievement		Target	Achievement	
		Vasectomy	Tubectomy			
2021-22	565	5.00	274.19	490	422.46	15.03
2022-23	565	9.50	370.70	490	478.30	28.18
2023-24	510	6.20	296.70	490	443.50	31.55

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

## **Integrated Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana and Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana**

10.27 Integrated Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana (MJPJAY) and Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) have been implemented in revised form across the State from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2020. The scheme provides end to end cashless quality medical services for identified diseases through empanelled hospitals.

10.27.1 MJPJAY is a flagship health insurance scheme of GoM and fully funded by the State. MJPJAY mainly includes families holding yellow ration cards, orange ration cards, *Antyodaya* and *Annapurna* beneficiaries. An insurance cover of ₹ 1.50 lakh per family per annum (₹ 2.50 lakh for kidney transplant) is being provided to the beneficiaries under MJPJAY. The scheme covers 996 surgeries/treatments and 121 post-surgery follow up services. Computerized *Ayushman* Card is being distributed for the benefit of AB-PMJAY and MJPJAY. Upto March, 2024, about 2.72 crore *Ayushman* cards have been issued in the State.

10.27.2 Under AB-PMJAY members from 93.05 lakh families, identified under Socio Economic Caste Census-2011 and holding AAY & PHH ration cards are eligible for getting benefits in all empanelled hospitals. Under this scheme, a health cover of ₹ five lakh per year per family is permissible. In all 1,209 surgeries/treatments (996 + additional 213 treatments) and 183 post surgery follow up services are covered under PMJAY. The benefit of this scheme can be availed in any empanelled hospital in any State in country. GoM has taken decision to implement MJPJAY for all the families in the State in July, 2023.

10.27.3 During 2022-23, the claim amount of ₹ 1,835.87 crore for the surgeries and treatments were paid to the empanelled hospitals. During year 2023-24, the claim amount of ₹ 1,845.20 crore were paid. Details of Integrated Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana and Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana scheme is given in Table 10.27 and information of specialised surgery counts & claim paid under Integrated MJPJAY and AB-PMJAY is given in Table 10.28.

**Table 10.27 Details of Integrated Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana and Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana**

Year	No. of Beneficiaries (no.)	Surgeries/ Therapies (no.)	Total Claim Paid Amount (₹ Crore)
2012-13	30,923	48,830	85.95
2013-14	77,100	1,33,059	201.47
2014-15	1,55,477	2,73,719	568.68
2015-16	2,09,526	3,64,646	731.69
2016-17	2,37,343	4,32,829	919.46
2017-18	2,57,416	4,95,363	1,008.81
2018-19	2,81,713	5,56,593	1,087.18
2019-20	2,96,404	6,03,047	1,284.21
2020-21	3,68,857	6,71,020	1,092.57
2021-22	4,77,699	8,46,580	1,661.62
2022-23	4,44,277	8,56,450	1,835.87
2023-24	5,26,096	10,23,010	1,845.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,62,831</b>	<b>63,05,146</b>	<b>12,322.71</b>

Note : Information for 2012-13 to 2017-18 is related to Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana

Source : State Health Assurance Society, GoM

**Table 10.28 Specialised surgery counts & claim paid under Integrated Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana and Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana**

Speciality	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	No. of surgeries/ therapies	Claims paid (₹ Crore)	No. of surgeries/ therapies	Claims paid (₹ Crore)	No. of surgeries/ therapies	Claims paid (₹ Crore)
Medical oncology	1,98,202	110.00	2,17,328	124.86	2,56,042	178.74
Cardiology	89,782	341.03	1,15,576	437.09	1,38,287	564.35
Nephrology	82,907	120.05	97,323	135.95	1,12,785	209.37
Genitourinary system	46,553	92.22	61,159	116.49	79,263	163.37
Poly trauma	48,155	96.41	61,790	116.96	70,588	164.15
Pediatrics medical management	38,842	83.37	37,569	79.65	48,617	120.67
Orthopedic Surgery and Procedures	26,085	43.65	37,426	66.49	48,633	119.85
Ophthalmology Surgery	23,288	26.91	35,314	38.48	46,030	50.83
Radiation oncology	27,036	140.16	28,219	138.78	31,285	215.86
Surgical oncology	22,777	62.75	24,200	65.21	27,039	83.29

Source : State Health Assurance Society, GoM

## National AIDS Control Programme

10.28 Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society is established to implement effectively National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) in the State. The focus of NACP is on creating awareness and education & surveillance of specific groups of population. Surveillance is undertaken through screening of blood samples of patients from the clinics for sexually transmitted diseases and women seeking antenatal care. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 138.45 crore was incurred and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 149.74 crore was incurred. Information of HIV/AIDS cases is given in Table 10.29.

**Table 10.29 HIV/AIDS cases**

('000)

Particulars	2021	2022	2023
Persons screened from risk groups	4,857	6,948	7,470
HIV positive by three tests methods	15	18	18
HIV positivity rate (per cent) <sup>@</sup>	0.30	0.26	0.24
AIDS cases	10.69	12.03	10.69
Deaths due to AIDS	2.36	2.00	1.95

<sup>@</sup> with respect to persons screened from risk groups

Source : Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society

## State Blood Transfusion Council

10.29 The prime objective of State Blood Transfusion Council is to provide adequate & safe blood and its components at reasonable rates. Since 2000, free blood is being provided to Sickle Cell children as well as Thalassemia and Hemophilia patients. Information about blood collection is given in Table 10.30.

**Table 10.30 Information about blood collection**

Year	Blood centres (no.)	Total collection (lakh units)	Of which, voluntarily donated (lakh units)	No. of cards issued to patients of		
				Sickle Cell	Thalassemia	Hemophilia
2021	354	16.73	16.58	461	725	126
2022	368	19.28	19.08	421	638	103
2023	375	20.44	20.36	909	566	148

Source : State Blood Transfusion Council, GoM

## Epidemic Control Programme

10.30 Epidemic Control Programme deals with monitoring of outbreaks as well as sporadic cases of water borne diseases like cholera, gastro, diarrhoea, infective hepatitis, typhoid, etc. Containment measures are taken to control occurrences and deaths due to these diseases. The number of affected persons & deaths due to water borne diseases are given in Table 10.31.

**Table 10.31 Number of attacks & deaths due to water borne diseases**

Disease	(no.)					
	2021		2022		2023	
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
Cholera	281	0	747	20	22	1
Gastro	23,986	0	21,425	0	27,757	0
Diarrhoea	4,02,609	3	3,42,225	5	3,25,927	0
Infective hepatitis	2,936	0	2,113	0	2,403	0
Typhoid	32,425	0	29,730	0	38,614	0
Leptospirosis	347	10	458	18	1,484	8

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

## Transplantation of Human Organs

10.31 GoI has enacted the Transplantation of Human Organs (THO) Act, 1994 to regulate removal, storage & transplantation of human organs for therapeutic purposes and for prevention of commercial dealings in human organs. In the State there are 284 organ transplant centres registered upto December, 2023, of which 132 centres are registered for single organ transplantation and 152 centres for multiple organ transplantation. Also 67 centres are registered as non transplant organ retrieval centres. In addition to this there are 317 centres for eye retrieval, eye bank & cornea transplant. Number of transplantations performed are given in Table 10.32.

**Table 10.32 Number of transplantations performed**

Transplantation	(no.)		
	2021	2022	2023
<b>Liver</b>			
a) Kidney	541	608	593
b) Liver	209	318	295
<b>Cadaver</b>			
a) Kidney	26	86	69
b) Liver	20	64	58
c) Heart	8	6	10
d) Lungs	0	1	10
e) Cornea	1,369	3,238	1,759

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

## WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

10.32 Women empowerment & child development are all about empowering a woman to live with confidence, dignity and economic ability with quality education and to focus on children's upbringing with quality education and nutrition. Government is taking continuous efforts for overall development of women & children.

### Women Development

10.33 'Achieve gender equality & empower all women & girls' is one of the Sustainable Development Goals. Various policies, programmes & schemes are being implemented in the State for providing opportunities to women in economic, social & political activities. The GoM has declared 4<sup>th</sup> Women Policy of the State on 7<sup>th</sup> March, 2024. The main objectives of the policy are:

- Create an enabling environment through economic and social policies for women and girls
- Strengthen, advocate and inspire gender equality and women's empowerment in the State of Maharashtra across all sectors, institutions and its functionaries
- Mainstream a gender equality and women's empowerment perspective in development, planning and implementation across all levels of governance
- Uphold civil and political rights of women and girls
- Strengthen women's empowerment and gender equality in society, in the political and administrative system as well as in the public and private sectors and creating a conducive environment for women and girls' economic and social development

### Mission *Shakti*

10.34 'Mission *Shakti*' of GoI, an integrated women empowerment programme for the safety, security and empowerment of women is being implemented in the State since 2022-23. *Sambal* for safety & security and *Samarthya* for empowerment of women are the two sub schemes of this mission. The component of *Sambal* subscheme consists of schemes like *Sakhi* One Stop Centre, *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao*, etc. The component of *Samarthya* subscheme consists of schemes like *Ujjawala* homes, *Swadhar greh* and Working Women Hostels.

10.34.1 ***Sakhi* One Stop Centre:** The objectives of the scheme are to provide support and assistance under one roof to women affected by violence and to facilitate immediate, emergency & non-emergency access to a range of services including medical, legal, psychological & counselling support. There are 42 *Sakhi* One Stop Centres in the State. During 2022-23, assistance was provided to 5,552 women and during 2023-24, assistance was provided to 6,250 women.

10.34.2 ***Beti Bachao Beti Padhao*:** The scheme aims to ensure survival, safety & education of a girl child and eradicate gender identity based gender discrimination. This scheme is being implemented in ten districts of the State where child sex ratio is low. Under the scheme, various programmes are being implemented such as *Jan-jagran* campaign to increase the birth rate of girls, registration of pregnant women, celebrating birth of girl child, organising health camps, guidance on girls' education, *gudda-guddy* board, writing down the numbers of births of boys & girls at public places and organising various district level contests.

10.34.3 ***Ujjawala* Homes:** The objectives of the scheme are to create awareness for preventing trafficking of women & children for sexual exploitation, to facilitate their rescue & re-integration into society and to facilitate rehabilitation by providing basic amenities like food, clothing, shelter, medical treatment including counselling, legal aid, guidance & vocational training. There are seven *Ujjawala* homes functioning in the State. Under the scheme, support was provided to 432 women during 2022-23 and 334 women during 2023-24.

**10.34.4 Swadhar Greh:** Under the scheme, women in difficult circumstances like destitute, homeless, widows, deserted by families, victims of domestic violence, survivors of natural disasters who have been rendered homeless, women prisoners released from jails who are without family support, trafficked women rescued from brothels, etc. are rehabilitated by providing protection, shelter, care, education and vocational training. There are 12 *Swadhar greh* functioning in the State. Under the scheme, support was provided to 1,298 women during 2022-23 and 2,218 women during 2023-24.

**10.34.5 Working Women Hostels:** The objective of the scheme is to provide safe and conveniently located accommodation for working women with day care facility for their children. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to NGOs for construction of hostel building or running of hostel in rented premises for those working women who may be single, widowed, divorced, separated, married but whose husband or immediate family does not reside in the same area and for women undergoing training for job with gross monthly income not exceeding ₹ 50,000 in metropolitan cities and ₹ 35,000 in any other place. Rent is charged to hostel inmates for their stay. There are 74 such hostels functioning in the State. During 2022-23, in all 3,904 women and during 2023-24, in all 5,483 women availed the facilities.

10.35 Various women specific schemes are implemented in the State. Performance of selected women specific schemes is given in Table 10.33.

**Table 10.33 Performance of selected women specific schemes**

Scheme	(₹ Crore)			
	2022-23		2023-24	
	Number of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred	Number of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred
Government Women Hostels / Women Shelter Homes / Protective Homes / State Homes	7,179	14.87	6,654	15.31
<i>Aadhar Gruh</i>	2,221	0.06	2,005	0.05
Women counselling centres	24,089	3.80	25,734	4.20
<i>Shubh Mangal Samuhik Vivah Yojana</i>	83	0.05	0	0
<i>Manodhairya Yojana</i>	623	15.00	N.A.	48.00
Protection of Women from Domestic Violence	13,747	28.25	11,722	30.95

Source : Office of Commissioner of Women and Child Development, GoM

N.A.- Not Available

## Participation of women in decision making

10.36 As per The Bombay Village *Panchayats* and the Maharashtra *Zilla Parishads* and *Panchayat Samitis* (Amendment) Act 2011, fifty per cent seats are reserved for women in *Panchayat Raj* Institutions. Seats reserved for women in local bodies in the State are given in Table 10.34.

**Table 10.34 Seats reserved for women in local bodies in the State**

Local body (no.)	(As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2024)	
	Total seats	Seats reserved for women
Municipal Corporation (29)	2,870	1,442
Municipal Council (245)	6,072	3,075
<i>Nagar Panchayat</i> (146)	2,465	1,305
<i>Zilla Parishad</i> (34)	2,000	1,008
<i>Panchayat Samiti</i> (351)	4,000	2,000
<i>Gram panchayat</i> (27,913)	2,43,174	1,32,642
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,60,581</b>	<b>1,41,472</b>

Source : State Election Commission, GoM

10.36.1 In the 17<sup>th</sup> Loksabha (2019-2024), there are eight women MPs out of 46 sitting MPs and in the 16<sup>th</sup> Loksabha (2014-2019), there were five women MPs out of 48 sitting MPs from Maharashtra. In the Rajyasabha, there are four women MPs out of 18 sitting MPs from Maharashtra. In 14<sup>th</sup> Maharashtra Legislative Assembly (2019-2024), there are 26 women MLAs out of 283 sitting MLAs as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024. In Maharashtra Legislative Council, there are four women MLCs out of 57 sitting MLCs as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024.

### ***Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal***

10.37 *Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal* (MAVIM) has been declared as a nodal agency by GoM to implement various women empowerment schemes through Self Help Groups (SHGs). The main objective of MAVIM is to organise women through SHGs, build their capacity & enhance self confidence, entrepreneurial development, synchronise employment opportunities through Community Managed Resource Centres which are federation of

SHGs. Also, MAVIM promotes women's initiatives for equal opportunities & participation in governance and build grassroot institutes through SHGs. MAVIM also provides market linkages to SHGs and arranges training for enhancing the capacity of women in terms of leadership quality & administrative capacity. During 2023-24, total cumulative savings of women SHGs was ₹ 2,353.32 crore, women SHGs received loans of ₹ 8,138.71 crore from various financial institutions and the total internal loans disbursed was ₹ 8,927.68 crore. Information of women SHGs is given in Table 10.35.

**Table 10.35 Information of women SHGs**

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

Particulars	Rural	Urban	Total
Villages & Cities covered under MAVIM (No.)	10,495	259	-
SHGs (No.)	99,699	65,330	1,65,029
Members (Lakh)	13	7.01	20.01
Bank loan (Cumulative) (₹ crore)	5,957.45	2,181.26	8,138.71

Source: Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal, GoM

**10.37.1 Community Managed Resource Centre:** Community Managed Resource Centre (CMRC) registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 is a group of 250 to 300 SHGs formed in a cluster of about 20 to 25 villages within a radius of 25 km. The role of the CMRC is to provide primary services to SHGs such as skill development training for livelihood, bank linkages, provide market to produced goods. There are 295 CMRCs functioning in the State at the end of March, 2024.

**10.37.2 Tejashree Financial Services:** Tejashree financial services scheme is a loan redemption scheme being implemented through SHGs for ultra-poor and debt ridden women. Under this scheme i) one lakh women get individual loan upto ₹ 10,000 ii) ten thousand debt ridden women get financial assistance upto ₹ 20,000 for repayment of loan and iii) working capital upto ₹ two lakh is made available to 300 women social enterprises run by CMRCs. Total loan of ₹ 119.62 crore was disbursed under the scheme upto the end of March, 2024.

**10.37.3 Nav Tejaswini:** Nav Tejaswini Rural Women Enterprise Development Project has been started in the State with the support of International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to financially empower poor and needy women. The project majorly focuses on market led enterprise promotion, enabling support services & institutional development and project management. The project is supporting women led Farmer Producer Organisations, Micro entrepreneurs, Farm activities, Non-farm activities and Farm allied activities run by CMRCs. During 2022-23 loan of ₹ 1,192.66 crore was disbursed to 3,58,369 women and during 2023-24 loan of ₹ 2,190.40 crore was disbursed to 5,63,073 women.

## Maharashtra State Commission for Women

10.38 The Maharashtra State Commission for women is a statutory body which regularly holds hearings/public hearings on complaints filed by women victims, provides free legal aid and counselling services. It organises workshops, training programmes and seminars on women related issues viz. self defence programmes, awareness about gender equality, legal literacy, cyber crimes, Prevention of Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Sexual harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, prohibition & redressal) Act, 2013, rehabilitation of acid attack victims, preparation of guidelines for creche, etc. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 25.66 lakh was incurred and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 63.61 lakh was incurred on various activities.

### Crimes against women

10.39 Crime against women is direct or indirect physical or mental cruelty to women. Number of crimes against women per lakh female population in the year 2021-22 was 66 and in the year 2022-23 it was 76. Crimes against women reported in the State are given in Table 10.36.

### Child Development

10.40 Child policy 2014 is being implemented in the State to ensure that every child shall have an equal opportunity to develop potential within protected environment. Various child development schemes are being implemented in the State.

**Table 10.36 Crimes against women reported in the State**

Crime head	(no.)		
	2021	2022	2023
Rape	5,954	7,084	7,521
Kidnapping & abduction	7,559	9,297	9,698
Dowry deaths	172	180	169
Cruelty by husband & relative	10,095	11,367	11,226
Molestation	12,945	14,434	17,281
Sexual harassment	1,287	1,649	
Immoral Trafficking	95	65	174
Other	1,419	1,255	1,312
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,526</b>	<b>45,331</b>	<b>47,381</b>

Source : Office of the Special Inspector General of Police  
(Prevention of crime against women and children), GoM

### Integrated Child Development Services

10.41 The objective of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme is to provide integrated services for proper growth & development of pre-school children in rural, tribal and slum areas. This programme is implemented through 97,475 *anganwadis* and 13,011 mini *anganwadis* covered under 553 Child Development Projects. Under the programme, basic services viz. immunisation, supplementary nutrition, health check-up, referral services, nutrition & health education and pre-school education are provided to children upto six years of age, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

10.41.1 **Nutrition programme:** The Supplementary Nutrition Programme is implemented under ICDS to meet the minimum nutritional requirements of children upto six years of age, pregnant women & lactating mothers and to provide health care to them. It also aims to minimise infant mortality by controlling malnourishment in remote and sensitive areas. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 2,068.42 crore was incurred on 71.47 lakh beneficiaries and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 1,629.52 crore was incurred on 65.28 lakh beneficiaries. Percentage of children of age 0 to 5 years in the State according to nutrition grades are given in Table 10.37 and Percentage of children of age 0 to 5 years in the State of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) & Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) are given in Table 10.38.

**Table 10.37 Percentage of children of age 0 to 5 years in the State according to nutrition grades**

Month	Area	Children weighed (no.)	Percentage of children		
			Normal	Moderate under weight	Severe under weight
March, 2022	Rural	40,56,683	93.9	5.2	0.9
	Tribal	8,80,538	81.6	14.9	3.5
	Urban	12,79,046	91.3	7.9	0.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>62,16,267</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>
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>

Source : Commissionerate of ICDS, GoM

**Table 10.38 Percentage of SAM & MAM children of age 0 to 5 years in the State**

Month	Total Children (no.)	Percentage of children	
		SAM	MAM
March, 2023	41,67,180	1.93	5.09
March, 2024	42,62,652	1.21	3.92

Source : Commissionerate of ICDS, GoM

**10.41.2 Village Child Development Centre:** Under the ICDS programme, Village Child Development Centres (VCDC) has been established at village/*anganwadi* level for eliminating malnutrition. For severe elimination of malnutrition medical advice as well as nutritional diet is provided. In *anganwadi*, children are provided an additional three times diet apart from three regular diets and all medical facilities are provided.

**10.41.3 Poshan Abhiyaan:** This *Abhiyaan* is being implemented in all the districts under the ICDS programme. The main objectives of the *Abhiyaan* are (i) reducing malnutrition by six per cent, (ii) reducing anaemia by nine per cent in infants, adolescent girls & women and (iii) reducing the proportion of low birth weight babies by six per cent. To ensure community mobilisation and bolster people's participation, every year the month of September is celebrated as *Rashtriya Poshan Maah* in the State since 2018. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 62.23 crore and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 88.24 crore was incurred on this *abhiyaan*. Pregnant Women anaemia reduced by 0.32 percent in 2023-24 as compared to the year 2022-23 & Lactating Women anaemia reduced by 0.52 percent in 2023-24 as compared to the year 2022-23.

**10.41.4 Majhi Kanya Bhagyashri Yojana:** The scheme aims to increase birth rate of girls, prevent prenatal sex determination, provide encouragement & assurance for education of girls, improve the health status of girls and is applicable to families with girl children having annual family income upto ₹ 7.50 lakh. If Mother/ father in a family undergo family planning operation after birth of one girl child, a fixed deposit of ₹ 50,000 kept in the bank in the name of girl child. If Mother/ father in a family undergo family planning operation after birth of two girl children, a fixed deposit of ₹ 25,000 kept in the bank in the name of each girl child. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 11.78 crore was incurred on 4,679 beneficiaries and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 6.78 crore was incurred on 2,889 beneficiaries.

**10.41.5 Lek Ladaki Yojana:** The scheme aims to increase birth rate of girls, reducing the mortality rate of girls, reducing malnutrition, promoting girls education, reducing proportion of out-of-school girls to zero and preventing child marriage. *Lek Ladki Yojana* has been launched in October, 2023 for the empowerment of girls. After birth of girlchild, amount of ₹ 1,01,000 is to be given to yellow and orange ration card holder families in five stages.

- After birth of girlchild - ₹ 5,000
- Girlchild admitted to first standard - ₹ 6,000
- In sixth standard - ₹ 7,000
- In eleventh standard - ₹ 8,000
- After completing of 18 years age - ₹ 75,000

Under the scheme, expenditure of ₹ 7.79 crore was incurred on 15,574 beneficiaries during 2023-24.

**10.41.6 Baby Care Kit:** Baby care kit bag upto ₹ 2,000 for newborns are provided to mothers who have delivered at PHC/Government hospital. The scheme is applicable for the first child in the family. During 2022-23, in all 4.01 lakh baby care kit bags were distributed and expenditure of ₹ 80 crore was incurred. During 2023-24, in all 6.01 lakh baby care kit bags were distributed and expenditure of ₹ 120 crore was incurred.

**10.41.7 Parenting & Education in Early Childhood:** Maharashtra State Council for Education Research and Training developed '*Bal shikshankram*' curriculum for the age group of three to six years, based on the developmental stages of a child and paedology. This curriculum is termed as '*Aakar*'. During 2023-24 pre school activities of children enrolled in all *anganwadis* were carried out online through '*Aakar*' child education programme & 25,94,209 children were benefitted.

**10.41.8 Scheme for adolescent girls:** The scheme is being implemented in (Gadchiroli, Nandurbar, Dharashiv and Washim) aspirational districts of the State. The revised scheme for adolescent girls is implemented in four aspirational districts from 2022-23. The scheme aims at providing nutritional support to identified adolescent girls (14 -18 years) for improving their health and nutritional status under the nutrition component and providing them iron & folic acid supplementation, health checkup and referral services, nutrition & health education, skill training, etc. under non nutrition component of the scheme. The Government spends ₹ 9.50 per day per beneficiary. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 34.56 crore was incurred on 1,24,779 beneficiaries and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 33.30 crore was incurred on 1,19,396 beneficiaries.

**10.41.9 Policy for Adoption of Anganwadi:** The Government is implementing Adoption of *anganwadi* policy since October, 2022 for strengthening of *anganwadis* through public participation. *Anganwadi* can be adopted by establishments i) through Corporate social responsibility (CSR) programme, ii) NGOs, various trusts, Rotary club, Lions club etc and iii) persons/families/groups. The adopting agencies provide infrastructure, educational facilities, growth monitoring machines, training & skill development, health checkup facilities, etc to *anganwadi*. Since inception upto March 2024, through CSR programme & NGO's in all 3,442 *anganwadis* have been adopted.

**10.41.10 Bharatratna Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Amrut Aahar Yojana:** The scheme aims to combat malnutrition arising due to deficiency of calories and proteins in scheduled areas and in additional tribal component schemes areas. Since the registration in Primary Health Centres and *Anganwadi*/mini *anganwadi* centres, pregnant women and lactating mothers till six months after delivery for 25 days in a month are given one full square meal. Children from six months & above to six years of age registered in the *anganwadi* centres are given two bananas (for vegetarian children) and one boiled egg (for non-vegetarian children) four times in a week. This scheme is implemented in 14,322 *anganwadi* through 111 projects of 16 districts of State. Under the scheme during 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 203.82 crore was incurred on 1.16 lakh pregnant & lactating mothers and 5.81 lakh children. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 172.27 crore was incurred on 1.14 lakh pregnant & lactating mothers and 6.94 lakh children.

### ***Mission Vatsalya Scheme***

10.42 *Mission Vatsalya* Scheme aims at building a protective environment through government-civil society partnership for children in difficult circumstances as well as other vulnerable children. Programmes such as juvenile justice boards, State child protection society, district child protection society, Government/ NGO children homes, observation homes, after care homes, open shelter homes, special adoption resource agencies, child welfare committees, etc. are included under this scheme. Information of various programmes is as follows:

- Children in conflict with law and detained by police for judicial inquiry are admitted in observation homes as per orders of Juvenile Justice Boards. The Government provides grants-in-aid of ₹ 3,000 per month per inmate to observation homes.
- Orphaned, abandoned, missing, HIV/ AIDS affected in need of special care, endangered & oppressed children up to 18 years of age who need care & protection are admitted in children homes. The Government provides grants-in-aid of ₹ 3,000 per month per inmate to children homes.
- Children have to leave children homes after completing 18 years of age. However, some of the children who have not completed training or education at the age of 18 years are not fully rehabilitated. Such children are rehabilitated in after care homes. The Government provides grants-in-aid of ₹ 2,000 per month per inmate to after care homes.

Component wise expenditure incurred on beneficiaries under *Mission Vatsalya* Scheme is given in Table 10.39.

**Table 10.39 Component wise expenditure incurred on beneficiaries under *Mission Vatsalya* Scheme**

Component	No. of Units	Capacity	2022-23		2023-24	
			No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred (₹ Lakh)	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred (₹ Lakh)
Government						
Observation homes	12	425	87	82.02	183	710.40
Children homes	25	1300	392	189.29	359	148.00
After care homes	6		-	-	-	-
Open shelter homes	6	235	267	130.14	169	107.75
Adoption agencies	18	207	190	306.92	196	263.80
NGO						
Observation homes	40	1,984	812	1,361.09	945	1,873.41
Children homes	323		-	-	-	-
HIV Children homes	10	625	320	177.91	373	987.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>4,776</b>	<b>2,068</b>	<b>2,247.37</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>4,090.96</b>

Source : Commissionerate of Women and Child Development, GoM

### ***Phirate Pathak Project:***

10.43 GoM has initiated an innovative programme viz. *Phirate Pathak* Started in December 2021, to take care of street children and bring them in main stream of education & society. GoI has sanctioned grant of ₹ 50 lakh for this project. The project is being implemented on pilot basis for six months in five districts. Under this project 285 children from Nashik, 1,679 children from Pune, 810 children from Mumbai City, 750 children from Thane and 279 children from Nagpur districts were benefitted.

### ***Krantijyoti Savitribai Phule Bal Sangopan Yojana:***

10.44 The scheme is being implemented in the State by GoM through NGO's to provide family life to orphan, destitute, needy and homeless children. Since every child needs a caring family, a home is provided to the child under this scheme. A grant of ₹ 2,250 per child per month is given by the GoM to the foster parent (s) through NGO for meeting the basic expenses of the child. Implementing NGO is given a supporting grant of ₹ 250 per month per child to meet administrative expenses, including home visits. During 2022-23, foster care was given to 69,944 children and expenditure incurred was ₹ 72.69 crore. During 2023-24, foster care was given to 80,224 children and expenditure incurred was ₹ 190.97 crore.

### ***Chacha Nehru Bal Mahostav:***

10.45 *Chacha Nehru Bal Mahotsav* is organised every year in the second week of November in each district and region to bring forth hidden qualities of all children in Government/NGO care homes and develop feeling of brotherhood & team spirit among them. Competitions like sports, games, elocution, etc. are organised in these *mahotsav* and winners are awarded. Every year grants of ₹ five lakh for each district and ₹ 5.82 lakh for each region are sanctioned. Under the scheme, expenditure incurred was ₹ 1.72 crore during 2022-23 and expenditure incurred was ₹ 1.77 crore. during 2023-24.

### **Crimes against children**

10.46 Offences committed against children or crimes in which children are victims are termed as crimes against children. Crimes against children reported in the State are given in Table 10.40.

**Table 10.40 Crimes against children reported in the State**

Crime Head	(no.)		
	2021	2022	2023
Murder	146	124	84
Infanticide	5	25	6
Foeticide	6	17	4
Child rape	3,458	4,182	4,449
Kidnapping & abduction	9,555	11,571	12,564
Abandonment	132	143	47
Other	3,930	4,700	4,648
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,232</b>	<b>20,762</b>	<b>21,802</b>

Source : Office of the Special Inspector General of Police,  
(Prevention of crime against women and children), GoM

## EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY

10.47 Employment generation and poverty alleviation are some of the aspects of socio-economic development. The forefront objective of the government policies is to generate productive and sufficient employment opportunities that help to reduce poverty and accelerate growth process.

### EMPLOYMENT

10.48 'Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all' is one of the sustainable development goals. Government has been implementing various schemes/programmes of employment guarantee, skill development, entrepreneurship development, capacity building, etc. Population Census, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) and Economic Census are major sources for data on employment.

#### Employment as per Population Census

10.49 As per Population Census 2011, there were 4.94 crore workers in the State, of which 4.38 crore were main workers and 0.57 crore were marginal workers. The proportion of female in main workers was 31.5 per cent and that in marginal workers was 53.6 per cent. The percentage distribution of workers in the State according to population censuses are given in Table 10.41.

**Table 10.41 Percentage distribution of workers in the State according to population censuses**

(per cent)

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</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source : Office of the Registrar General of India, GoI

@ No classification of marginal workers exist

10.49.1 The percentage distribution of workers in the State by type of industry is given in Table 10.42. The percentage distribution of workers by type of occupation is given in Table 10.43. Economic classification of workers in the State as per Population Census 2011 is given in Annexure 10.10.

**Table 10.42 Percentage distribution of workers by type of industry**

(per cent)

Type of Industry	Census 2011		Census 2001	
	Main	Marginal	Main	Marginal
Agriculture and allied activities	52.1	62.8	53.5	77.2
Mining and Quarrying	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
Manufacturing	11.8	7.6	13.1	8.6
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1
Construction	4.6	5.3	4.1	3.7
Trade, Repairs, Transportation & Storage, Communication	13.7	6.1	14.8	5.2
Financial Services and Real Estate	1.9	0.6	3.8	1.5
Public Administration and Defence	5.3	1.8	-	-
Others	9.9	15.5	9.8 <sup>#</sup>	3.5 <sup>#</sup>
<b>Total Workers</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

<sup>#</sup>includes Public Administration and Defence

**Table 10.43 Percentage distribution of workers by type of occupation**

Type of Occupation	(per cent)					
	Census 2011			Census 2001		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Legislators, Senior officials and Managers	9.0	4.2	8.0	4.3	1.7	3.8
Professionals	6.0	7.3	6.3	5.1	6.3	5.3
Technicians and Associate professionals	6.6	13.4	8.1	6.0	12.1	7.1
Clerks	6.4	6.8	6.5	5.9	6.5	6.0
Service workers and Shop & market sales workers	13.4	8.3	12.3	20.2	12.2	18.8
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.7	5.9	3.3
Craft and related trades workers	17.5	10.7	16.0	22.3	18.9	21.7
Plant, machine operators and assemblers	12.1	2.7	10.0	13.7	3.0	11.8
Elementary occupations	17.8	18.8	18.1	16.3	24.0	17.7
Workers not classified by occupations	9.6	26.1	13.2	3.4	9.4	4.5

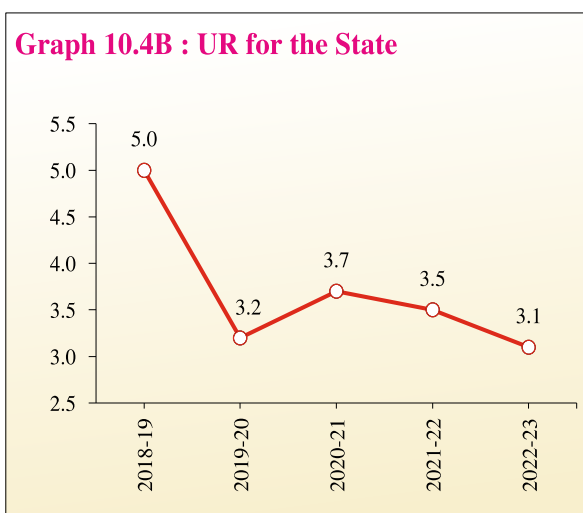
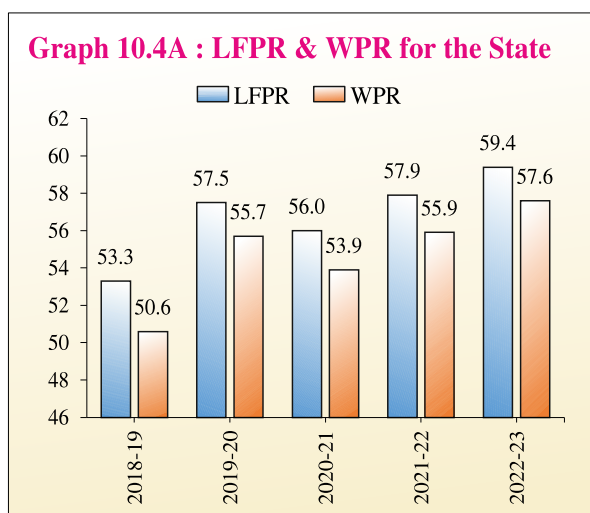
Source : Office of the Registrar General of India, GoI

### Employment status as per Periodic Labour Force Survey

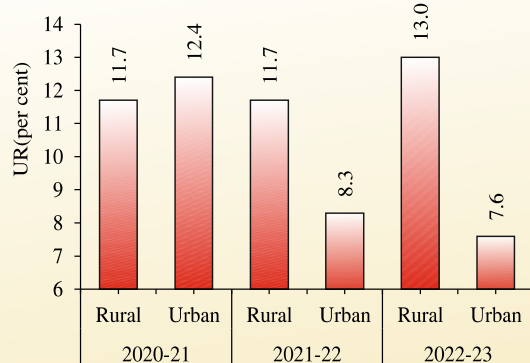
10.50 Quinquennial surveys on 'Employment and Unemployment' were conducted by the then National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), GoI. To suffice the need of labour force data at frequent time intervals National Statistical Office (NSO), GoI launched Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) in 2017. The PLFS brings out the following key labour force indicators estimated on the basis of Usual Status (Principal Activity Status + Subsidiary Activity Status) and Current Weekly Status (CWS).

- Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR): the percentage of persons in the labour force in the population
- Worker Population Ratio (WPR): the percentage of employed among the persons in the population
- Unemployment Rate (UR): the percentage of unemployed persons in the labour force

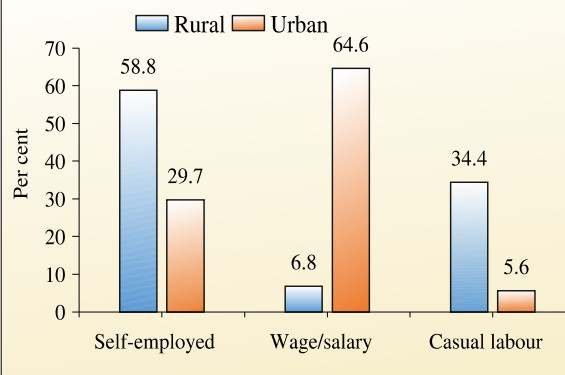
10.50.1 LFPR, WPR and UR for persons in the age group 15 years & above as per usual status:



**Graph 10.5 : Unemployment rate for persons with education level graduation or above**



**Graph 10.6 : Percentage distribution of female workers as per usual status (ps+ss) 2022-23**



10.50.2 UR according to usual status (ps + ss) for selected states are given in Table 10.44.

**Table 10.44 UR according to usual status (ps + ss) for selected states**

State	(per cent)					
	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	3.3	6.0	3.5	6.3	3.3	6.5
Gujarat	0.8	4.6	1.5	2.8	1.4	2.2
Karnataka	2.1	3.8	2.3	5.0	1.5	4.2
Kerala	8.9	11.6	9.0	10.3	6.5	7.6
Madhya Pradesh	1.1	4.7	1.3	4.9	0.8	4.8
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Rajasthan	3.5	10.2	2.9	10.8	3.4	8.5
Telangana	3.4	7.7	3.1	6.9	2.8	7.8
Uttar Pradesh	3.3	8.0	2.1	6.7	1.6	6.5
<b>All-India</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

10.50.3 Percentage distribution of working persons in the State according to usual status (ps + ss) is given in Table 10.45.

**Table 10.45 Percentage distribution of working persons according to usual status (ps + ss)**

Sector	(per cent)					
	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Agriculture & allied activities	73.2	4.0	70.1	4.5	70.6	4.3
Industry	11.3	32.0	12.8	29.2	14.1	28.9
Services	15.5	64.0	17.1	66.3	15.3	66.8
<b>All</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>

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

10.50.4 LFPR, WPR and UR according to CWS for urban areas are given in Table 10.46.

**Table 10.46 LFPR, WPR and UR according to CWS for urban areas**

Period	(per cent)					
	LFPR		WPR		UR	
	15 to 29 yrs	15 yrs & above	15 to 29 yrs	15 yrs & above	15 to 29 yrs	15 yrs & above
April-June, 2022	41.5	49.9	35.0	46.8	15.5	6.4
July-September, 2022	41.9	50.7	35.6	47.6	15.2	6.1
October-December, 2022	41.5	50.5	34.6	47.1	16.6	6.8
January-March, 2023	43.2	51.2	36.7	48.1	14.9	6.1
April-June, 2023	42.8	51.5	35.9	48.1	16.0	6.5
July-September, 2023	44.3	51.9	37.2	48.3	16.1	6.9
October-December, 2023	45.1	51.8	38.2	48.3	15.2	6.7

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

10.50.5 Percentage distribution of working persons in age-group 15 years & above according to CWS for urban areas in the State is given in Table 10.47.

**Table 10.47 Percentage distribution of working persons in age group 15 years & above according to CWS for urban areas in the State**

Sector	2022-23				2023-24			
	April - June	July - September	October - December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October - December	January - March
Agriculture & allied activities	4.0	3.5	3.8	4.1	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.5
Industry	29.0	28.1	28.2	28.2	28.9	29.9	30.0	30.1
Services	67.0	68.4	68.0	67.7	67.7	66.2	66.2	66.4
<b>All</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>

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

## Employment status as per Economic Census

10.51 The Sixth Economic Census (2013) covered all establishments excluding establishments engaged in crop & plantation, public administration, defence, compulsory social security services, activities of households as employers of domestic personnel, activities of extra territorial organization & bodies and illegal activities. Number of establishments and employment therein as per fifth and sixth economic census in the State are given in Table 10.48.

**Table 10.48 Number of establishments and employment therein as per fifth and sixth economic census**

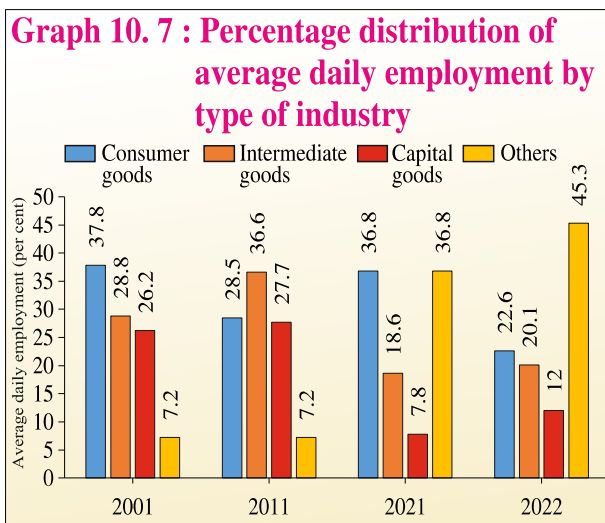
Particulars	Fifth Economic Census- 2005 <sup>@</sup>	Sixth Economic Census - 2013
Total establishments (lakh)	41.53	61.37
Agricultural establishments (per cent)	14.5	25.9
Non-agricultural establishments (per cent)	85.5	74.1
Persons employed in total establishments (lakh)	105.27	145.12
Persons employed in agricultural establishments (per cent)	10.0	18.2
Persons employed in Non-agricultural establishments (per cent)	90.0	81.8

<sup>@</sup> Public administration, defence & compulsory social security service activities reported in Fifth economic census are not considered for meaningful comparison of Fifth and Sixth Economic Censuses

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

## Factory employment

10.52 At the end of October, 2023 in all 36,560 factories, registered under Factories Act 1948, were working in the State and the average daily employment therein was about 31.28 lakh. Of the total working factories, the percentage of factories having 50 or less workers was 69.3 per cent. The average daily employment in different industries in the State is given in Annexure 10.11. Working factories and factory employment in the State is given in Annexure 10.12.



## Employment as per Employment Market Information Programme

10.53 The main objective of Employment Market Information (EMI) Programme is to provide information about the structure of employment in public and private sectors for monitoring the changes in the level of employment. The number of establishments in public & private sectors and employment therein is collected quarterly under EMI Programme. It covers establishments employing 25 or more employees in Greater Mumbai area and 10 or more employees in other areas of the State. The total employment in the State as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2023 was 84.70 lakh, of which 28.5 per cent were females. The proportion of employment in the private sector was 72.2 per cent of the total employment. The employment as per Employment Market Information Programme is given in Table 10.49.

**Table 10.49 Employment as per Employment Market Information Programme**

(‘000)

Year	Public Sector			Private Sector			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2021	1,692	622	2,314	3,943	1,564	5,507	5,636	2,186	7,822
2022	1,713	648	2,362	4,186	1,675	5,862	5,900	2,324	8,224
2023	1,705	646	2,351	4,355	1,764	6,119	6,060	2,410	8,470

Source : Commissionerate of Skill development, Employment & Entrepreneurship, GoM

## Employees in the State Government services

10.54 Census of the State government employees (excluding public undertakings, local self government institutions) is conducted every year with 1<sup>st</sup> July as a reference date. As on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2023 sanctioned posts in group A to D in the State Government services were 7.24 lakh, of which 33.9 per cent posts were vacant. Groupwise employees in the State Government services are given in Table 10.50.

**Table 10.50 Employees in the State Government services**

(As on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2023) (Lakh)

Group	Posts		
	Sanctioned	Filled in	Vacant
A	0.43	0.27	0.16
B	0.75	0.46	0.29
C	4.87	3.44	1.43
D	1.19	0.61	0.58
<b>Total A to D</b>	<b>7.24</b>	<b>4.78</b>	<b>2.46</b>
E <sup>#</sup>	-	2.31	-

# Employees on daily wages honorarium, part-time & pay scale not applicable

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

## Employees registered under Employees’ Provident Fund scheme

10.55 Employees’ Provident Fund (EPF) is applicable to the establishments having more than 20 workers. Employees registered under EPF Scheme are given in Table 10.51.

**Table 10.51 Employees registered under EPF scheme**

(Lakh)

Year	Maharashtra	All-India
2021-22	26.45	122.35
2022-23	30.29	138.52
2023-24 <sup>+</sup>	27.37	124.56

+ upto January

Source : Employees’ Provident Fund Organisation, GoI

## Skill development, employment and entrepreneurship guidance centres

10.56 Skill development, employment and entrepreneurship guidance centres have been established in the State to counsel, guide and help the jobseekers regarding employment & self-employment. In all 44 such centres are functioning in the State, of which 36 are at district level and eight for tribal candidates. A special desk for *divyangis* established in each district level centres.

10.56.1 The number of persons on the live register of these centres upto March, 2024 were 64.76 lakh. During 2023 upto November, number of persons registered with these centres were 5.57 lakh. About 27 per cent persons were placed against 7.50 lakh notified vacancies. The details of notified vacancies, placement and persons on the live register according to educational qualification are given in Annexure 10.13 and Annexure 10.14 respectively.

### Employment Promotion Programmes

10.57 The State Government is implementing following programmes for promotion of employment.

- **Employment promotion programme (EPP):** Provide on-job training to job seekers to help them develop skills and experience in the private sector. Aims to improve the skills of young people to make them more employable as per market requirements
- **Apprenticeship training programme:** Supply of skilled manpower to industries through apprenticeship training
- **Entrepreneurial development training programme:** Helps unemployed educated people to start their own businesses or find employment

Details of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred under Employment Promotion Programmes are given in Table 10.52.

**Table 10.52 Details of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred under Employment Promotion Programmes**

Programme	Beneficiaries (number)			Expenditure incurred (₹ Lakh)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Employment promotion	24,015	23,258	27,451	186.33	197.30	280.02
Apprenticeship training	29,468	31,135	26,697	1,502.58	1,723.50	1,402.81
Entrepreneurial development training	50,944	54,811	19,747	1,926.00	1,906.00	689.00

Source : 1. Commissionerate of Skill development, Employment & Entrepreneurship, GoM

2. Directorate of Vocational Education and Training, GoM

3. Directorate of Industries, GoM

10.58 Job fairs are being organised in all districts since 2009-10 to provide employment opportunities to skilled job seekers and also to make available skilled manpower to industries. Details of job fairs are given in Table 10.53.

**Table 10.53 Details of job fairs**

Particulars	(no.)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Job fairs	202	557	581
Entrepreneurs participated	1,346	4,678	5,377
Youths visited job fairs	93,153	1,91,919	2,56,666
Employment provided	9,595	55,930	95,478

Source : Commissionerate of Skill development, Employment & Entrepreneurship, GoM

10.59 Maharashtra State Skill Development Society (MSSDS) is the nodal agency for planning, coordination, execution and monitoring of skill development schemes. All the skill development schemes of various departments are integrated and implemented through MSSDS. Information of skill development (short term training) schemes implemented during 2023-24 upto December is given in Table 10.54.

**Table 10.54 Information of skill development training schemes implemented during 2023-24**  
(upto December)

Scheme	Enrolled Candidates	Certified Candidates
Skill acquisition and knowledge awareness for livelihood promotion (SANKALP)	609	285
<i>Pramod Mahajan Kaushalyava Udyojakata Vikas Abhiyan (PMKUVA)</i>	26,860	17,886
<i>Pramod Mahajan Gramin Kaushalya Vikas Kendra (PMGKVK)</i>	14,923	*
<i>Kiman Kaushalya Vikas Karyakram</i>	2,116	1,110

Source : Maharashtra State Skill Development Society, GoM

\* Training Under Progress

## Employment generation schemes

10.60 **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme-Maharashtra:** The *Mahatma Gandhi* National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) provides enhancement of livelihood security, giving at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household, whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The expenditure on wages upto 100 days per household is borne by GoI and additional expenditure on wages beyond 100 days per household is borne by GoM. Details of MGNREGA scheme in the State is given in Table 10.55. Categorywise number of works completed and expenditure incurred is given in Annexure 10.15.

**Table 10.55 Details of MGNREGA scheme in the State**

Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
No. of households provided employment (Lakh)	20.36	21.21	24.51
Of which, number of households provided with (Lakh)			
less than or equal to 100 days	18.66	19.86	21.76
more than 100	1.70	1.35	2.75
Expenditure incurred for providing more than 100 days of employment (₹ Crore)	257.00	242.00	497.00
Employment generated (Person days in crore)	8.25	7.88	11.62
Average employment per household (days)	41	37	47
Share in employment of (per cent)			
Scheduled Castes	8.2	8.0	6.9
Scheduled Tribes	24.8	20.2	17.3
Women	43.7	44.7	43.9
Number of works completed	2,32,667	3,54,508	3,37,775
Total expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	2,423.28	3,024.59	4,475.65
Cost of generating one day of employment (₹)	294	384	385

Source: Planning Department (EGS), GoM

## Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission

10.61 The State Government is implementing Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM-UMED) under *Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana*–National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM): Major focus of MSRLM is to stabilise and promote existing livelihoods of the poor, in farm and in non-farm sectors. As agriculture is the mainstay livelihood activity for most of the rural poor, MSRLM focuses on sustainable agriculture and allied activities like animal husbandry, minor forest produce and fisheries. Performance of MSRLM-UMED is given in Table 10.56.

**Table 10.56 Performance of MSRLM-UMED**

Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
SHGs formed (no.)	77,320	63,035	49,940
Members of SHGs (no.)	7,24,191	5,61,278	3,26,212
Grants received (₹ Crore)	231.95	1,020.09	1,473.38
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	282.48	763.24	1,294.08
SHGs given loans (no.)	1,93,089	2,43,786	2,54,482
Credit Linkage (₹ Crore)	3,702.65	5,942.00	7,885.00

Source: MSRLM, GoM

### ***Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission***

10.62 The aim of *Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission* (DAY NULM) is to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities. The mission is being implemented in 259 urban local bodies in the State since May, 2017. Performance of DAY-NULM in the State is given in Table 10.57.

**Table 10.57 Performance of DAY NULM**

Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Fund Released			
GoI (₹ Crore)	100.56	62.33	60.49
GoM (₹ Crore)	66.13	41.56	40.33
Number of SHGs formed	12,216	10,889	14,348
Number of SHGs receiving revolving fund	11,425	11,135	8,870
Employment through Skill Training & Placement			
Training beneficiaries (no.)	2,594	2,405	34,240
Placement beneficiaries (no.)	697	714	2,233
Self-Employment Programme			
Individual beneficiaries (no.)	5,343	5,828	5,648
Group enterprises beneficiaries (no.)	2,720	\$	\$
Bank linkage programme			
Beneficiaries (no.)	1,43,210	1,45,650	1,28,320

Source: Directorate of Municipal Administration, GoM.

\$- Not Assigned

### **Prime Minister employment generation programme**

10.63 The Prime Minister employment generation programme is being implemented in the State since 2008-09. The main objective of this programme is to generate employment opportunities for traditional artisans and unemployed youths through setting up of new self-employment ventures to reduce migration to urban areas. At the state level this programme is being implemented through the State Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Khadi & Village Industries Board and District Industry Centres. Information of Prime Minister employment generation programme is given in Table 10.58.

**Table 10.58 Information of Prime Minister employment generation programme**

Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 <sup>+</sup>
Projects (no.)	4,116	3,607	1,883
Margin money disbursed (₹ Crore)	129.55	130.63	127.05
Employment generated (no.)	32,928	28,856	15,064

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

+ upto December

## Chief Minister Employment Generation Programme

10.64 Chief Minister Employment Generation Programme is being implemented from 2019 in the State to generate employment opportunities through micro & small enterprises. Under this programme financial assistance of 15 to 35 per cent of project cost is provided as credit link subsidy. Under this programme, during 2022-23, credit link subsidy was given to 12,376 projects and during 2023-24 upto December, credit link subsidy was given to 8,425 projects.

### Seed money scheme

10.65 The scheme is being implemented by GoM to encourage unemployed youth to take up self-employment ventures through industry, service and business by providing soft loans to avail the institutional finance. Unemployed person or a group of persons of age 18 to 50 years who have passed standard VII are eligible under the scheme. During 2022-23 seed money of ₹ 5.48 crore was disbursed for 481 projects and seed money of ₹ 0.96 crore was disbursed for 83 projects during 2023-24 upto December.

## Industrial Relations

10.66 Between January, 2023 to March, 2024 there were 33 work stoppages (strikes and lockouts) in the State, which affected 11,750 employees and number of person-days lost due to work stoppages was 42.33 lakh. During 2022 there were 17 work stoppages (strikes and lockouts) which affected 6,363 employees in the State and number of person-days lost due to work stoppages was 18.51 lakh. The details of industrial disputes in the State are given in Annexure 10.16.

### Kamgar Kalyan

10.67 *Maharashtra Kamgar Kalyan Mandal* was established in 1953 for implementing welfare schemes for workers & their families to improve standard of living and to promote their social, cultural, educational, economical & psychological upliftment. In all 1.64 lakh establishments with 56.18 lakh employees were registered with the *Kamgar Kalyan Mandal* upto March, 2023.

10.68 **e-Shram portal:** Ministry of Labour & Employment, GoI has developed e-Shram portal to create a National database of unorganized workers with an aim of providing social security services to unorganised workers. Upto March, 2024 number of workers registered on e-Shram portal from the State were 1.44 crore of which 51.8 per cent were female. In all 53.7 per cent registered workers were from age group 18-40 years and 27.0 per cent are from age group 40-50 years. The number of workers in the State registered upto March, 2024 on e-Shram portal is given in Table 10.59.

10.69 GoI enacted 'The Building & Other Construction Workers (Regulation of employment & condition of service) Act, 1996' with an objective to regulate the employment & condition of service and to provide safety, health & welfare measures for the building & other construction workers.

Maharashtra Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board is established under this Act. The total number of registered construction workers in the State were 27.82 lakh upto December, 2023. The board implements various schemes for these workers. Number of beneficiaries were 30.43 lakh between the period April to December, 2023.

**Table 10.59 Number of workers in the State registered upto March, 2024 on e-Shram portal**

(Lakh)	
Occupation sector	Number
Agriculture	78.49
Construction	11.06
Domestic workers	7.29
Leather industry	7.45
Apparel	7.55
Automobile & Transportation	5.63
Capital goods & manufacturing	2.86
Administration	2.76
Tourism & Hospitality	1.87
Electronics	1.81
Healthcare	1.84
Beauty & Wellness	1.32
Education	1.15
Retail	0.97
Miscellaneous	11.86

Source : Ministry of Labour & Employment

10.70 **Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhanyojana:** This scheme is being implemented since 2019 for old age protection and social security to unorganised workers. The unorganised workers in age group 18 to 40 years having monthly income upto ₹ 15,000 and not covered under any pension scheme are eligible under this scheme. These workers have to contribute ₹ 55 to ₹ 200 per month depending on their age and after completion of 60 years of age, they receive pension of ₹ 3,000 per month. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 in all 6,09,445 unorganised workers have registered under this scheme in the State.

## Prohibition of Child Labour

10.71 Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 aims at prohibiting the employment of children below 14 years of age. This act prohibits employment of children in 16 occupations and 65 processes considered hazardous to the health and psyche of the child. As per the amendment in this Act in 2016, a person who has completed his 14 years of age but not completed 18 years is defined as adolescent and act prohibits employment of adolescents in certain hazardous occupations. Family units and training centres are excluded from purview of the Act. During 2022 in all 125 places were raided and 24 child labourers & 100 adolescent labourers rescued and legal action was initiated against 48 establishments. During January, 2023 to March, 2024 the number of raids were 334 and 88 child & 106 adolescent labourers were rescued and legal action initiated against 90 establishments.

## POVERTY

10.72 ‘End poverty in all its forms everywhere’ is one of Sustainable Development Goals. NITI Aayog (Erstwhile Planning Commission) estimates poverty lines and poverty ratios based on income or monetary measures. Poverty estimates for the year 2011-12, estimated as per recommendations of Tendulkar Committee, are the latest available estimates. NITI Aayog also computing Multidimensional Poverty Index.

10.72.1 The poverty line and headcount ratio (percentage of population below poverty line) of selected states for 2011-12 are given in Table 10.60.

**Table 10.60 Poverty line and headcount ratio of selected states for 2011-12**

State	Poverty line		Headcount ratio		
	(per capita per month ₹)		Percentage of population below poverty line		
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	860	1,009	11.0	5.8	9.2
Bihar	778	923	34.1	31.2	33.7
Gujarat	932	1,152	21.5	10.1	16.7
Karnataka	902	1,089	24.5	15.3	20.9
Kerala	1,018	987	9.1	5.0	7.1
Madhya Pradesh	771	897	35.7	21.0	31.7
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>17.4</b>
Punjab	1,054	1,155	7.7	9.2	8.3
Rajasthan	905	1,002	16.1	10.7	14.7
Tamil Nadu	880	937	15.8	6.5	11.3
Uttar Pradesh	768	941	30.4	26.1	29.4
West Bengal	783	981	22.5	14.7	20.0
<b>All- India</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>21.9</b>

Source : Erstwhile Planning Commission, GoI

## Multidimensional Poverty Index

10.73 Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) computed by NITI *Aayog* captures multiple and overlapping deprivations faced by the poor which was not sufficiently reflected in monetary poverty measure. MPI has three equally weighted dimensions viz. health, education and standard of living which are represented by 12 indicators. The latest computed national MPI is based on National Family Health Survey-5 (2019-21) data and is compared with the baseline statistics of the national MPI computed using the National Family Health Survey-4 (2015-16) data.

10.73.1 As per 'National MPI-2023' report, MPI for the State was 0.033 during 2019-21 as against 0.065 during 2015-16. Multidimensionally poor population in the State decreased from 14.8 per cent in 2015-16 to 7.8 per cent in 2019-21 and 87.37 lakh people escaped multidimensional poverty. The percentage of multidimensionally poor and deprived population in each indicator is given in Table 10.61.

**Table 10.61 Percentage of multidimensionally poor and deprived population**

		(per cent)			
Dimension	Indicator	Rural		Urban	
		2015-16	2019-21	2015-16	2019-21
Health	Nutrition	18.7	9.3	5.0	2.6
	Child & Adolescent mortality	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.3
	Maternal Health	10.5	6.1	3.1	1.7
Education	Years of Schooling	6.3	3.9	1.9	1.3
	School attendance	4.2	1.7	1.5	0.8
Standard of living	Cooking Fuel	21.4	8.6	1.9	0.9
	Sanitation	19.4	7.7	4.3	2.2
	Drinking Water	8.9	4.0	0.5	0.2
	Electricity	5.2	1.5	0.8	0.2
	Housing	17.2	8.7	1.8	1.1
	Assets	10.8	5.0	1.8	0.9
	Bank Account	5.1	1.5	2.2	0.9

Source : NITI *Aayog*, GoI

10.73.2 The 'National MPI-2023' report presents India's status in multidimensional poverty between survey period 2015-16 to 2019-21. The multidimensional poverty index for selected states is given in Table 10.62.

**Table 10.62 Multidimensional Poverty Index for selected states**

State	2015-16			2019-21		
	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All
Andhra Pradesh	0.064	0.020	0.051	0.032	0.009	0.025
Bihar	0.286	0.117	0.265	0.176	0.077	0.160
Gujarat	0.123	0.029	0.083	0.075	0.016	0.050
Karnataka	0.079	0.021	0.055	0.043	0.013	0.031
Kerala	0.004	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.001	0.002
Madhya Pradesh	0.218	0.061	0.173	0.111	0.030	0.090
<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>
Punjab	0.028	0.019	0.024	0.020	0.020	0.020
Rajasthan	0.164	0.050	0.137	0.080	0.019	0.065
Tamil Nadu	0.029	0.009	0.019	0.011	0.005	0.009
Uttar Pradesh	0.211	0.084	0.179	0.118	0.051	0.103
West Bengal	0.116	0.053	0.097	0.064	0.022	0.050
<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 : NITI *Aayog*, GoI

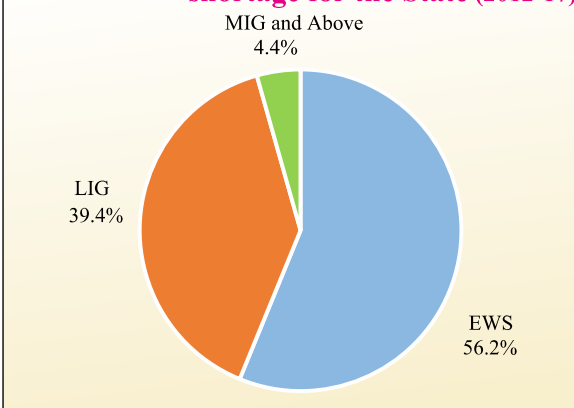
## HOUSING

10.74 Shelter, a fundamental human need, stands as the cornerstone of dignified living. Aligned with this principle, 'By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums', one of the targets set under Sustainable Development Goal-11, has emerged as a challenge, necessitating a comprehensive approach and innovative strategies. To address this challenge, government is implementing various programmes/schemes, primarily for affordable housing.

### Urban Housing

10.75 Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA), Maharashtra Housing Development Corporation Limited (MahaHousing) and City & Industrial Development Corporation Limited (CIDCO) are the State agencies for building houses at affordable rates in urban areas. Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA) is the State agency for redevelopment of slums in urban areas. As per the Report of the Technical Group on Urban Housing Shortage by National Building Organisation, GoI, the urban housing shortage for the State during 2012-17 was estimated as 19.40 lakh.

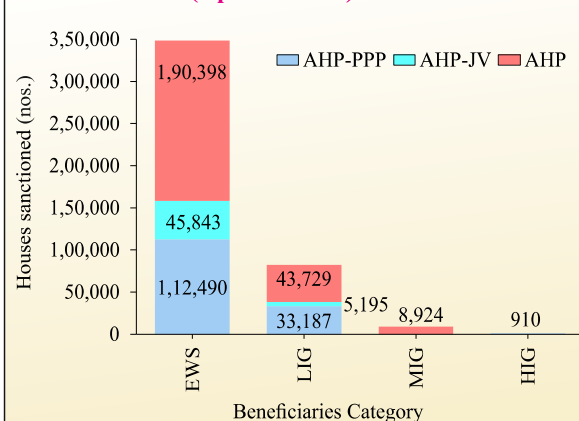
**Graph 10.8 : Percentage of urban housing shortage for the State (2012-17)**



### Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

10.75.1 To provide all weather pucca houses to eligible beneficiaries in the urban areas, *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban* (PMAY-U), one of the flagship programmes of GoI, is being implemented in the State since 2015. The scheme is being implemented through four verticals: Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), In-situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) and Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS). GoI has approved continuation of PMAY-U upto 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2024 for the completion of already sanctioned houses till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022.

**Graph 10.9 : Houses Approved under AHP (Upto 2023-24)**



10.75.2 The scheme addresses housing shortage among Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG), Middle Income Group (MIG) and slum dwellers in urban areas. The scheme promotes women empowerment by providing the ownership of houses in the name of female member or in joint name. GoI has set the target of building 19.40 lakh houses in 409 cities of the State. Under the scheme, dwelling units are constructed by MahaHousing, MHADA, CIDCO and individuals. Upto 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024, in all 1,630 projects consisting of 13.65 lakh dwelling units have been sanctioned and 11.16 lakh (81.8 per cent) dwelling units are grounded of which 8.42 lakh (61.7 per cent) dwelling units are completed. To speed up the supply of houses to weaker sections, the State has focused on construction of affordable houses through partnerships with public and private institutions.

## Maharashtra Housing Development Corporation

10.75.3 To achieve the target set under PMAY, GoM has taken various initiatives like establishment of Maharashtra Housing Development Corporation (MahaHousing), implementation of group housing through MahaHousing, infusion of additional financial capital in MahaHousing, creating joint ventures between private land owners and MHADA/MahaHousing. Total 10 joint venture projects have been sanctioned consisting of 43,309 dwelling units for EWS and 4,033 dwelling units for LIG beneficiaries. Out of these projects, six projects consisting of 12,924 dwelling units for EWS and 2,458 dwelling units for LIG beneficiaries, have been started.

## Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority

10.75.4 MHADA, being the nodal housing authority, is a pioneer organisation providing affordable housing in the State. Since establishment upto November, 2023 MHADA has constructed in all 5,05,802 dwelling units/tenements (including redevelopment). Details of dwelling units/tenements constructed by MHADA are given in Table 10.63.

**Table 10.63 Details of dwelling units/tenements constructed by MHADA**

								(no.)
Year	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Tenements	Total	Transit camps	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
2020-21	1,110	0	0	0	53	1,163	278	389.32
2021-22	1,831	62	256	0	2,122	4,271	0	752.66
2022-23	6,935	984	659	14	0	8,592	53	1,873.84
2023-24 <sup>+</sup>	10,471	408	793	53	0	11,725	334	2,265.47

Source: MHADA

+ upto November

## City and Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.

10.75.5 City and Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (CIDCO) is implementing housing development programme in a planned manner in the State. Since establishment (1970) upto March, 2024, CIDCO has constructed in all 2,06,132 dwelling units/tenements and construction work of 51,786 dwelling units/tenements is in progress. Details of dwelling units/tenements constructed by CIDCO since inception upto March, 2024 are given in Table 10.64.

**Table 10.64 Tenements constructed by CIDCO**

					(no.)
City	EWS/LIG	EWS/LIG (Under PMAY)	MIG	HIG	Total
Navi Mumbai	74,692	14,974	33,285	28,693	1,51,644
Nashik	21,343	0	2,619	582	24,544
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	19,501	0	2,127	432	22,060
Nanded	7,758	0	126	0	7,884
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,23,294</b>	<b>14,974</b>	<b>38,157</b>	<b>29,707</b>	<b>2,06,132</b>

Source : CIDCO

10.75.6 Under PMAY(U), CIDCO has completed 15,432 tenements for EWS and LIG beneficiaries upto 2020-21. Against the new target of construction of 86,961 tenements for EWS and LIG beneficiaries set in September, 2019, CIDCO has completed construction 7,821 tenements upto March, 2024 while construction of 44,873 tenements is in progress.

## Slum Rehabilitation Scheme

10.75.7 The scheme is being implemented by the Slum Rehabilitation Authority. Under the scheme, tenements are being provided to families living in slums. Since inception (1995) upto March, 2024 in all 2,353 projects were completed and 2,57,403 families residing in slums were rehabilitated in tenements.

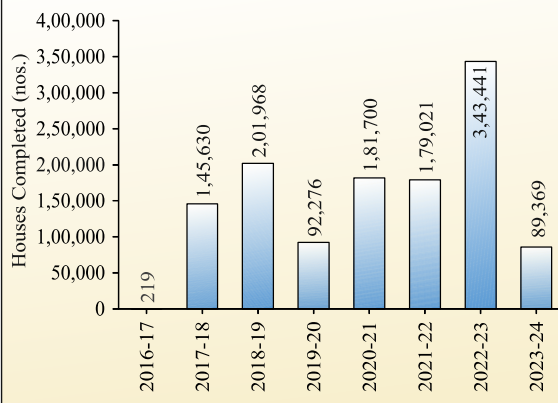
## Rural Housing

10.76 Government is implementing various schemes for rural housing viz. *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)*, *Revised Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana-II*, *Ramai Awas Yojana*, *Shabari Adivasi Gharkul Yojana*, *Yashawantrao Chavan Mukht Vasahat/Vaiyaktik Gharkul Yojana*, *Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Gharkul Jaga Kharedi Arthsahayya Yojana*, *Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Gharkul Yojana*, *Modi Awas Gharkul Yojana*, etc.

### **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)**

10.76.1 Under *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)* (PMAY (G)), subsidy of ₹ 1.20 lakh in general area and ₹ 1.30 lakh in naxalite and hilly area is being provided to homeless beneficiaries for construction of dwelling unit of area 269 sq ft in rural areas. Since inception (2016) upto March, 2024, in all 13,72,321 dwelling units have been sanctioned, of which construction of 12,33,624 (89.9 per cent) dwelling units were completed. Targets for the year 2022-23 and 2023-24 were not fixed by the GoI. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 3,020.95 crore and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 1,724.70 crore was incurred for the completion of dwelling units.

**Graph 10.10 : Houses Completed under PMAY (G) in the State**



### **Revised Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana-II**

10.76.2 The scheme is being implemented for construction of houses for Above Poverty Line beneficiaries in low income category. The cost of each house is fixed at ₹ one lakh, of which loan of ₹ 90,000 is provided through the lead bank in the district and the remaining ₹ 10,000 is borne by the beneficiary. The interest component of the loan is borne by GoM as a subsidy. Since inception (2010-11) upto March, 2024 amount of ₹ 88.96 crore was disbursed to lead banks as interest component through MHADA.

### **Ramai Awas Yojana**

10.76.3 *Ramai Awas Yojana* is being implemented in the State for SC and Neo-Buddhist community families who are homeless or having *kutch* house. Under the scheme, subsidy of ₹ 1.20 lakh in general area and ₹ 1.30 lakh in naxalite and hilly area is being provided to beneficiary for construction of dwelling unit of area 269 sq ft in rural areas and subsidy of ₹ 2.50 lakh is being provided for construction of dwelling unit of area 323 sq ft in urban areas. Progress of *Ramai Awas Yojana* is given in Table 10.65.

**Table 10.65 Progress of Ramai Awas Yojana**

Year	Dwelling units (no.)				Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	
	Target		Sanctioned			
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
2019-20	93,370	18,185	91,418	6,133	300.00	60.00
2020-21	0	0	0	1,670	1,000.00	20.00
2021-22	1,21,206	22,676	1,06,837	5,553	562.50	75.00
2022-23	0	0	0	1,400	750.00	500.00
2023-24	1,34,174	18,261	75,920	10,494	1,357.00	443.00

Source: Social Justice and Special Assistance Department, GoM

### ***Shabari Adivasi Gharkul Yojana***

10.76.4 *Shabari Adivasi Gharkul Yojana* is being implemented in the State for ST community families who are homeless or having *kutchha* house. Under the scheme, subsidy of ₹ 1.20 lakh in general area and ₹ 1.30 lakh in naxalite and hilly area is being provided for construction of dwelling unit of area 269 sq ft in rural areas and subsidy of ₹ 2.50 lakh is being provided to beneficiary for construction of dwelling unit of area 269 sq ft in urban areas.

Progress of *Shabari Adivasi Gharkul Yojana* is given in the Table 10.66.

**Table 10.66 Progress of *Shabari Adivasi Gharkul Yojana***

Year	Dwelling units (no.)		Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
	Target	Sanctioned	
2019-20	38,153	37,869	135.11
2020-21	0	0	297.23
2021-22	18,544	18,119	150.39
2022-23	93,288	75,861	200.04
2023-24	1,21,125	49,838	571.80

Source: Tribal Development Department, GoM

### ***Yashawantrao Chavan Mukht Vasahat/Vaiyaktik Gharkul Yojana***

10.76.5 *Yashawantrao Chavan Mukht Vasahat/Vaiyaktik Gharkul Yojana* is being implemented for VJNT community families who are homeless or having *kutchha* house. Under the scheme, subsidy of ₹ 1.20 lakh in general area and ₹ 1.30 lakh in naxalite and hilly area is being provided for construction of dwelling unit of area 269 sq ft in rural areas to beneficiaries having annual income less than ₹ 1.20 lakh. During 2023-24, in all 8,031 dwelling units are sanctioned and expenditure incurred was ₹ 68.54 crore.

### ***Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Gharkul Jaga Kharedi Arthsahayya Yojana***

10.76.6 *Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Gharkul Jaga Kharedi Arthsahayya Yojana* is being implemented for beneficiaries who are eligible under PMAY (G) and other rural housing schemes of the State, but are unable to get the benefit due to lack of own land. Under the scheme, GoM is providing free of cost government land or financial assistance upto ₹ one lakh for purchase of 500 sq ft land. Since inception (2017) of the scheme upto March, 2024, GoM has provided free of cost land to 23,570 beneficiaries and financial assistance of ₹ 15.86 crore was given to 3,237 beneficiaries for purchase of land.

### ***Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Gharkul Yojana***

10.76.7 *Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Gharkul Yojana* is being implemented to provide all weather pucca houses to beneficiaries from Dhargar community belonging to Class 'C' Nomadic Tribes who are homeless or living in *kutchha* house. Under the scheme, subsidy of ₹ 1.20 lakh in general area and ₹ 1.30 lakh in naxalite and hilly area is being provided for construction of dwelling unit of area 269 sq ft in rural areas to beneficiaries having annual income less than ₹ 1.20 lakh. During 2023-24, in all 420 dwelling units were sanctioned and expenditure incurred was ₹ 1.11 crore.

### ***Modi Awas Gharkul Yojana***

10.76.8 In order to provide all weather pucca houses to eligible rural beneficiaries from Other Backward Class and Special Backward Class categories who are not covered under PMAY(G) and other rural housing schemes, GoM has launched *Modi Awas Gharkul Yojana* in 2023-24. The scheme is being implemented on the same line of PMAY(G) with financial support of ₹ 12,000 crore, setting the target for construction of 10 lakh dwelling units in coming three years. During 2023-24, 2,99,443 dwelling units were sanctioned and expenditure incurred was ₹ 408.44 crore under the scheme.

### **Maharashtra Real Estate Regulatory Authority**

10.77 Under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016, the GoM has established the Maharashtra Real Estate Regulatory Authority (MahaRERA) for regulation of real estate sector infusing transparency in transactions in real estate sector, financial discipline, protection to interests of home buyers, accountability and speedy redressal of complaints through conciliation and quasi-judicial mechanism. Up to March, 2024, in all 45,447 projects are registered with MahaRERA. Since inception, MahaRERA has received 23,948 complaints, of which 16,388 complaints were resolved.

## WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

10.78 Safe drinking water, personal hygiene and sanitation are essential for the human health. 'Ensure availability and sustainable management of water & sanitation for all' is one of the Sustainable development goals. Government is implementing various schemes/programmes to ensure supply of safe drinking water and availability of proper sanitation facilities.

### Water Supply

10.79 The government is committed to make available adequate & clean water to all households at all times and at all convenient places in rural & urban areas.

### Jal Jeevan Mission

10.80 *Jal Jeevan* Mission is being implemented in the rural areas of State from September, 2020 with an aim '*Har Ghar Nal se Jal*'. The main objective of *Jal Jeevan* Mission is to supply minimum 55 liters quality water per capita per day in every rural household by Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC). Under the Mission, FHTC is to be provided to every household, school, *grampanchayat* building, health Centre, community building, etc. in rural areas by 2024. During 2023-24 an expenditure of ₹ 6,327.87 crore was incurred on the mission. Physical progress of *Jal Jeevan* Mission is given in Table 10.67.

**Table 10.67 Physical progress of tap connections under *Jal Jeevan* Mission**

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

Type	Target	Achievement
Households	1,46,68,012	1,25,01,423
Schools	81,678	80,652
Anganwadi centers	90,674	88,839

Source: *Jal Jeevan* Mission, GoI

### Mukhyamantri Rural Drinking Water Programme

10.81 To improve water supply and to provide adequate & clean drinking water in rural areas of the State, *MukhyaMantri* Rural Drinking Water Programme was implemented during 2016-17 to 2022-23. Under the programme, nonfunctional 30 regional water supply schemes were completed which benefitted approximately 9.35 lakh people in 430 villages. Also 722 water supply schemes were completed. This programme has been discontinued with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2023.

### Water Scarcity Mitigation Programme

10.82 Drinking Water Scarcity Mitigation Programme is being implemented every year from October to June in villages & *wadis* which are facing water scarcity. The region wise amount disbursed under Water Scarcity Mitigation Programme is given in Table 10.68.

**Table 10.68 Region wise amount disbursed under Water Scarcity Mitigation Programme**

Region	2022-23	2023-24 <sup>+</sup>
Konkan	39.01	0.00
Nashik	15.81	9.54
Pune	14.34	9.00
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	56.47	1.20
Amravati	36.92	0.00
Nagpur	57.24	0.00
Total@	224.59	19.74

@ Including *Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran* Schemes

+upto November

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

10.82.1 The State has taken various measures to tackle scarcity situation such as temporary piped water supply schemes, rejuvenation of bore wells and other water sources, water supply by tankers, etc. for scarcity affected villages and *wadies*. Number of villages/*Wadies* covered under water scarcity mitigation programme is given in Table 10.69.

**Table 10.69 Villages and wadis covered under Water Scarcity Mitigation Programme**

Nature of Work	(no.)			
	Villages		Wadis	
	2021-22@	2022-23\$	2021-22@	2022-23\$
New bore wells	1,428	772	821	1,119
Temporary piped water supply- special repairs	575	28	110	8
Special repairs of bore wells	1,458	702	151	134
Temporary supplementary pipe connection	116	28	31	8
Water supply by tankers/ bullock carts	560	582	1,302	1,537
Requisition of private wells	2,037	1,472	261	544
Deepening/mud cleaning of wells	286	72	10	28

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM @ October, 2021 to June, 2022 \$ October, 2022 to June, 2023

### ***Atal Bhujal Yojana***

10.83 The World Bank aided *Atal Bhujal Yojana* is being implemented in the State during 2020-21 to 2024-25 with an objective to facilitate sustainable ground water management. In all 1,442 villages in 1,133 *grampanchayats* from 43 talukas of 13 districts in the State have been selected under the scheme, on the basis of criterion of over exploited, critical and semi-critical water sheds/talukas. The schemes emphasises on community participation, demand management and convergence among various on-going central and state schemes and consequent improvement in ground water level. Under the Incentive Utilization Plan up to November, 2023 an expenditure of ₹ 96.21 crore has been incurred.

### ***Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)***

10.84 *Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)* is being implemented in the State since 2015-16. The mission aims to provide financial support for development of basic infrastructure facilities of water supply and sewerage in cities. One of the objectives of the mission is to ensure that every household has access to a tap with assured supply of water and a sewerage connection. The mission covers 44 cities in the State and covers 76 per cent of urban population. Under this mission, GoI has sanctioned grants of ₹ 7,759 crore for the period 2015-16 to 2022-23 to the State.

10.84.1 In all 37 water supply projects worth ₹ 4,343 crore were approved, of which 22 projects worth ₹ 2,206.79 crore were completed upto March, 2024 and remaining projects are in progress.

10.84.2 An amount of ₹ 3,233 crore has been approved for 30 sewerage projects, of which 14 projects worth ₹ 1,253.76 crore, were completed upto March, 2024 and remaining projects are in progress.

10.84.3 The State has approved 128 Green Spaces (*Amrutvan*) projects worth ₹ 179 crore, of which 128 projects worth ₹ 179 crore are commissioned upto March, 2024.

10.85 *AMRUT-2.0* mission is being implemented during 2021-22 to 2025-26 in all urban local bodies in the State. Under this mission, 302 projects worth ₹ 28,927.93 crore have been approved by GoI. The main objectives of the scheme are as follows:

- Achieve 100 per cent self-sufficiency in water supply by providing tap connections to all city households
- Rejuvenating water resources
- Developing parks & green spaces in the open spaces of cities
- Providing 100 per cent sewage treatment & sewage connections in 44 *AMRUT* cities.

## **Maharashtra Suvarna Jayanti Nagarotthan Maha Abhiyaan**

10.86 Maharashtra *Suvarna Jayanti Nagarotthan Maha Abhiyaan* is being implemented in municipal corporations (D class), municipal councils and *nagar panchayats* in the State since 2010, with a view to create infrastructure in the urban local bodies. Total 416 projects of ₹ 27,624 crore were approved upto March, 2024 under the mission which comprises of 193 water supply schemes worth ₹ 8,809 crore. Of which, 40 projects worth of ₹ 1,868 crore were completed upto March, 2024. Also 82 sewerage/Storm Water Drain/Solid Waste Management projects were approved worth ₹ 7,965 crore, of which 18 projects of ₹ 1,105 crore were completed upto March, 2024. Remaining 141 (road, storm water drain, flyover, solid waste management, land acquisition etc.) projects were approved worth ₹ 10,849 crore, of which 44 projects worth of ₹ 3,312 crore were completed upto March, 2024.

## **Sanitation**

10.87 Management of solid & liquid waste, safe disposal of human excreta, right use of toilets and avoiding open defecation are some of the measures to protect human health and environment. Various schemes are being implemented in the State to provide sanitation facilities.

### **Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)**

10.88 *Swachh Bharat* Mission (Rural) is being implemented in the State since 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.

To ensure that ODF behaviors are sustained and that solid and liquid waste management facilities are accessible, *Swachh Bharat* Mission (Rural)-II is being implemented in the State during 2020-21 to 2024-25. Under this Mission, during 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 286.05 crore was incurred. Under plastic waste management, of the targeted 351 units 12 projects are completed by the end of March, 2024. The State has set the target of 36 projects under *Gobardhan* project and 14 projects are completed upto March, 2024. Also the state has set the target of 19,670 projects under ODF plus model (No. of Villages) project and 9,349 projects are completed upto March, 2024. Under this mission, during 2023-24 upto March, 2024, expenditure of ₹ 652.98 crore was incurred. Under this Mission, grants are given to *grampanchayats* on the basis of population mainly for solid and liquid waste management.

### **Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)**

10.89 The objective of the mission is to make cities ODF and to ensure scientific management of solid waste & sewerage including ensured behavioral changes regarding healthy sanitation practices. On the basis of *Swachh Bharat* Mission GoM has launched *Swachh Maharashtra* Mission (Urban). Upto November, 2023, out of 411 cities of the State, 42 cities were ODF, 84 cities were ODF+, 264 cities were ODF++ and 21 cities were water+. The Government has sanctioned faecal sludge treatment plants (FSTP) for 311 urban local bodies, of which 227 cities have completed the project and initiated operations. The State has constructed 7,21,905 individual household latrines (IHHLs), 55,363 seats of public toilets and 1,04,954 seats of community toilets.

10.89.1 *Swachh Maharashtra* Mission (Urban) 2.0 is being implemented in all urban local bodies of the State on the line of *Swachh Bharat* Mission (Urban) 2.0. The period of the mission is from 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 network of drains, procurement of 479 desludging vehicles in 358 ULBs and sewage network of 10,056 km by October, 2026.

- Under *Swachh Bharat* Mission (Rural) - I (2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2014 - 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020), the State has been declared as ODF on 18<sup>th</sup> April, 2018.
- Under the *Swachh Bharat* Mission (Urban), urban *Maharashtra* has been declared as ODF on 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2017.

### ***Swachh Sarvekshan (Urban)-2023***

10.90 In all 4,292 cities including 62 cantonment boards participated in *Swachh Sarvekshan* (Urban)- 2023 conducted at national level, of which 402 participant cities were from the State. The State has been honored as first best performing State for the first time ever. In all eight cities from the State have received national level award. Out of top 100 *AMRUT* rank holder cities in India 19 cities are from the State. Out of top 100 non *AMRUT* rank holder cities, 22 cities are from the State. In all 111 ULBs have received star rating certifications, of which *Navi Mumbai* received seven Star certification, Pune and Pimpri-Chinchwad ULBs received five Star certification and 27 ULBs received three Star certification and 81 ULBs received one star certification.

### **Solid Waste Management (Urban)**

10.91 In the year 2022-23, on an average daily 24,111 MT waste is generated in the State. Of which, 99.3 per cent waste is collected from door to door. About 99.5 per cent of the collected waste is segregated at source in wet & dry form and about 88.0 per cent waste is scientifically processed.

10.91.1 Compost fertiliser is produced by scientifically processing the segregated wet waste. The State has registered *Harit Mahacity* compost brand for sale and marketing of this compost fertilizer. In the State 215 cities are permitted to use the '*Harit Mahacity* Compost' brand for sale of compost fertilizers.

### ***Maharashtra Sujal and Nirmal Abhiyaan***

10.92 The objective of *Maharashtra Sujal* and *Nirmal Abhiyaan* is to achieve adequate & qualitative services at affordable rates to implement technological, financial and managerial reforms in the sector of urban water supply, sewerage, toilet construction and solid waste management. Since inception (2008-09) upto March, 2024, an amount of ₹ 937.58 crore has been disbursed for 258 water supply & sanitation works worth ₹ 1,264.92 crore. During 2022-23 an expenditure of ₹ 4.58 crore was incurred.

## ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION

10.93 Industrialisation, urbanisation, global warming, deforestation, etc. have been deteriorating the environment day by day. Environment conservation and sustainable development has become the need of hour to make the planet liveable. To conserve the environment and preserve the biodiversity, United Nations has considered environment as one of the important dimensions while formulating Sustainable Development Goals. For environmental conservation the State has adopted innovative & inclusive green initiatives and the Government is implementing various environmental legislations/policies through Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB).

### Air pollution

10.94 Air pollution is a serious health and environment issue which leads to heart & lung diseases and pulmonary & respiratory infections. The main sources of air pollution are vehicular emissions, industrial emissions, construction activities, re-suspended road dust and open burning of waste. Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 is being implemented in the State for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution. Under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme, three air pollutants viz. sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen dioxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM/PM<sub>10</sub>) have been identified for regular monitoring of air quality. MPCB assesses the status of air pollution through continuous air quality monitoring systems at 102 locations spread across 27 cities in the State. Ambient air quality reported at selected monitoring stations during 2023-24 is given in Table 10.70.

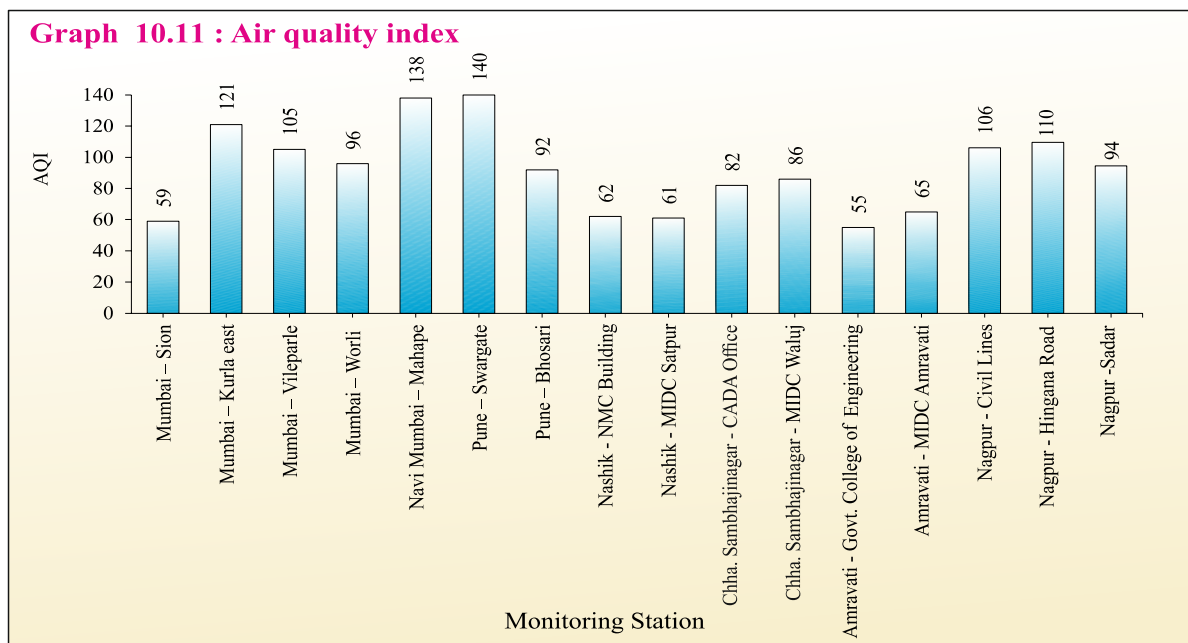
**Table 10.70 Ambient air quality reported at selected stations during 2023-24**

Monitoring Station	Concentration of air pollutants					
	Sulphur Dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )		Nitrogen Oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> )		Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM-PM <sub>10</sub> )	
	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
Mumbai - Sion	4	45	9	126	6	199
Mumbai - Kurla east	7	26	6	70	4	253
Mumbai - Vileparle	2	74	9	65	22	322
Mumbai - Worli	4	38	9	121	4	193
Navi Mumbai - Mahape	4	27	9	225	21	399
Pune - Swargate	6	92	20	243	51	288
Pune - Bhosari	6	76	12	209	5	368
Nashik - NMC Building	4	19	14	51	30	123
Nashik - MIDC Satpur	4	20	14	49	35	88
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar - CADA Office	10	45	22	72	44	137
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar - MIDC Waluj	4	22	9	70	20	234
Amravati - Govt. College of Engineering	8	21	10	21	42	93
Amravati - MIDC Amravati	8	14	10	16	50	93
Nagpur - Civil Lines	4	28	14	79	51	287
Nagpur – Hingana Road	4	66	9	83	17	225
Nagpur - Sadar	4	32	11	75	37	260

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

µg/m<sup>3</sup>microgram per cubic meter

10.95 Air Quality Index (AQI) is a comprehensive index value calculated by transforming weighted values of impacts of individual air pollutants (e.g. SO<sub>2</sub>, CO, NO<sub>x</sub>) into a single number or set of numbers.



10.96 Carbon dioxide emission mostly arises from combustion of fossil fuels such as diesel, petrol and natural gas. Use of low sulphur content diesel, lead free petrol, LPG/CNG as an alternative fuel, making Pollution Under Control (PUC) certificate mandatory, ban on 15 years old vehicles & converting eight years old vehicles to LPG/ CNG, promotion to use electric vehicles are some of the important measures being taken by government to control air pollution. During 2023-24, about 7.42 per cent vehicles were on LPG/CNG and 8.81 per cent vehicles were on electricity. Number of vehicles registered in the State is given in Table 10.71

#### 10.71 Number of vehicles registered in the State

Year	Total	(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

\*Provisional

Source : Office of Transport Commissioner, GoM

### Water pollution

10.97 Water pollution affects rivers, lakes, water bodies, ground water and coastal areas. Major sources of water pollution include industrial effluents fertilisers and pesticides run off in rural areas, sewage discharges, etc. It causes various water borne diseases and also degrades the soil quality. Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is being implemented in the State for the prevention & control of water pollution and maintaining or restoring water quality. Under National Water Monitoring Programme, MPCB regularly monitors water quality across 250 water quality monitoring stations for surface water (155 on rivers, 34 on sea/creeks, 10 on drains, one on dam) and ground water (24 bore wells, 24 dug wells, one hand pump, one tube well). Surface water samples are monitored every month for nine core parameters and 19 general parameters whereas the ground water samples are monitored every six months to trace metals and pesticides. Water quality at 156 stations on 56 rivers in the State during 2023-24 is given in Table 10.72. Water quality at selected monitoring stations on selected rivers during October to March, 2024 is given in Table 10.73.

**Table 10.72 Water quality at 156 stations on 56 rivers in the State during 2023-24**

Parameters							
pH value		Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand		Dissolved Oxygen		Faecal Coliform	
6.0 to 9.0 <sup>#</sup>		Less than 3 mg/l <sup>#</sup>		More than 4 mg/l <sup>#</sup>		MPN/ 100 ml <sup>#</sup>	
Range	No. of Locations	Range	No. of Locations	Range	No. of Locations	Range	No. of Locations
below permissible range	0	below permissible range	0	below permissible range	12	below permissible range	0
Within range	150	Within range	27	Within range	138	Within range	149
above permissible range	0	above permissible range	123	above permissible range	0	above permissible range	1
Dry river	6	-	-	-	-	-	-

mg/l milligram/litre

# Central Pollution Control Board's Water quality criteria, Class C

MPN Most Probable Number

Source: Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

**Table 10.73 Water quality at selected monitoring stations on selected rivers during October to March, 2024**

Monitoring Station	pH value	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	B.O.D (mg/l)	C.O.D. (mg/l)	Nitrate (mg/l)	Faecal Coliform (mg/l)
Krishna River at Rajapur Weir	8.3	7.1	2.8	12.0	0.7	7.5
Godavari river at Jaikwadi Dam, Paithan	8.7	7.2	3.4	12.0	0.7	1.8
Mula-Mutha River at Mundhwa Bridge	7.5	4.2	15.7	49.3	2.3	179.7
Kanhan River at downstream of M/s Vidharbha Paper Mills	8.3	5.9	3.4	11.4	1.4	29.5
Purna River at Dhupeshwar at upstream of Malkapur Water works	8.1	5.8	3.4	8.0	0.4	25.8
Darna River at Aswali (Darna Dam)	7.6	6.5	2.8	19.2	0.9	4.8
Savitri River at Muthavali village	8.0	7.3	8.9	100.3	0.8	8.4
Mithi River near bridge at Bandra, Mumbai	7.2	0.3	77.5	165.8	2.3	17,220.0

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

B.O.D. Biochemical Oxygen Demand

C.O.D. Chemical Oxygen Demand

## Noise pollution

10.98 Noise pollution is a significant environmental problem in urban areas. The main sources of noise pollution are road traffic, industrial activities, construction activities, etc. Noise pollution is aggravated during celebrations, festivals, marriages or religious programs. Noise pollution due to firecrackers is one of the serious problems during festivals. Noise pollution causes various health issues such as temporary deafness, hearing loss, mental disorder and anxiety, etc. To assess the impact of noise pollution, Ambient Noise Level Monitoring Programme is conducted by MPCB in major cities. The noise levels are measured at various locations which includes residential, commercial and silence zone. As per Noise Pollution (Regulation & Control) Rules, 2000 the standards of noise level limits for residential zone are 55 decibels during day time and 45 decibels during night time. Day-night noise levels in selected cities during Diwali 2022 and 2023 are given in Table 10.74.

**Table 10.74 Day-night noise levels in selected cities during Diwali 2022 & 2023**

(decibel)

Location	Diwali							
	24 <sup>th</sup> Oct, 2022		6 <sup>th</sup> Nov, 2023		26 <sup>th</sup> Oct, 2022		12 <sup>th</sup> Nov, 2023	
	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night
Mumbai (Shivaji Park-Dadar)	82.0	77.9	81.0	76.7	79.9	68.4	69.2	64.6
Mumbai (Chembur)	83.6	64.1	57.9	53.6	83.5	72.1	57.4	59.4
Thane (Gokhale Road)	70.0	69.2	70.0	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.2	69.2
Thane (Wagle Estate)	76.0	66.5	82.1	65.2	72.4	65.4	82.1	65.8
Pune (Swargate)	86.9	74.1	77.3	66.8	79.7	63.1	87.8	72.7
Pune (Laxmi Road)	87.7	76.2	78.2	65.7	81.7	61.0	88.6	79.4
Nashik (Central Bus Stand)	79.6	78.2	71.9	67.8	71.1	67.3	68.9	59.0
Nashik (Bytco Point)	77.7	70.2	71.7	65.5	70.3	66.4	69.5	58.2
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar (City Chowk)	76.6	61.3	68.8	48.2	68.5	51.5	73.5	62.9
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar (Kranti Chowk)	77.7	59.9	74.4	48.4	71.0	57.6	77.5	61.7
Nagpur (Sadar)	72.5	68.1	74.0	60.1	65.8	61.3	70.8	67.9
Nagpur (Civil Line)	71.9	67.2	72.4	63.4	65.8	52.5	66.5	73.9
Amravati (Rajkamal Chowk)	77.2	76.5	73.0	67.0	74.2	64.4	77.6	76.6
Akola (District Collector Office)	70.4	59.6	75.7	61.2	71.4	56.4	81.5	79.2

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

## Sewage Treatment

10.99 Sewage treatment is a waste water treatment which removes contaminants from sewage to produce an effluent suitable for reuse thereby preventing water pollution. In the State there are total 149 sewage treatment plants (STP) installed with capacity of 7,411 million of liters per day. During 2023-24, of the total sewage generated in the State 40.5 per cent has been treated. Sewage generated & treated in the areas of urban local bodies of the State during 2023-24 is given in Table 10.75.

**Table 10.75 Sewage generated & treated in the areas of urban local bodies of the State during 2023-24**

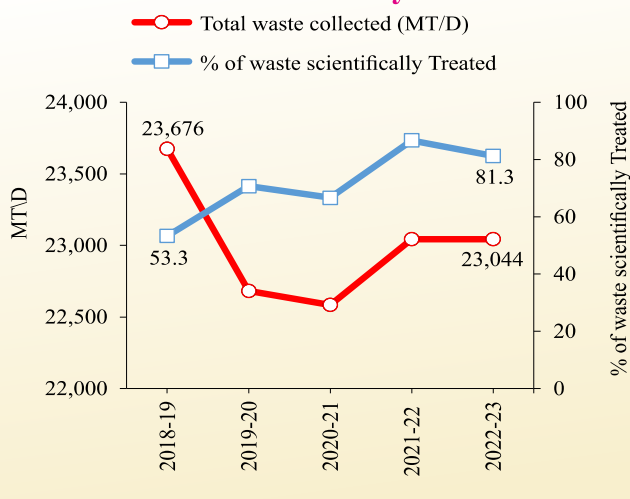
Local body	No of Reporting Urban local bodies	Sewage		
		No of treatment plants	Generated (MLD)	Treated (MLD)
Municipal Corporation	28	122	8,475	3,948
Municipal Council				
A Class	17	7	456	132
B Class	74	9	553	78
C Class	150	7	531	55
Nagar Panchayat	142	1	405	32
Cantonment Board	7	3	128	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>10,548</b>	<b>4,267</b>

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

## Solid Waste Management

10.100 Solid waste consists of household solid waste, construction & demolition debris, industrial solid waste, drainage residue and waste generated from residential & commercial complexes. Solid waste generated in the State is being treated in 56 common treatment facilities centres provided either by Municipal Corporations or Municipal Councils and Cantonment Boards. During 2022, of the total solid waste generated, 79.9 per cent solid waste was treated per day. For the processing of solid waste there are 456 composting projects in 400 urban local bodies (ULBs), 145 vermicompost projects in 112 ULBs, 57 bio-methanization plants in 45 ULBs, 23 refuse derived fuel projects in 15 ULBs and one Waste-to-Energy generation Plant with capacity of 4 MW are in operation. Solid waste generated and treated in the areas of urban local bodies in the State during 2022 is given in Table 10.76.

**Graph 10.12 : Solid waste collected V/s Scientifically treated**



**Table 10.76 Solid waste generated and treated in the areas of urban local bodies in the State during 2022**

Local body	Urban Local bodies (No.)	Solid waste	
		Generated (MT/day)	Treated (MT/day)
Municipal Corporation	28	19,317	15,334
Municipal Council			
A Class	17	956	709
B Class	74	1,364	1,185
C Class	150	1,108	965
Nagar Panchayat	142	556	407
Cantonment Board	7	147	129
<b>Total</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>23,448</b>	<b>18,729</b>

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

## Pollution due to industries

10.101 During 2023-24, there were 1,28,413 industries under the purview of MPCB. Categorisation of industries based on pollution index for 2023-24 is given in Table 10.77.

**Table 10.77 Categorisation of industries based on pollution index for 2023-24**

MPCB Region	Red			Orange			Green			White	Total
	L	M	S	L	M	S	L	M	S		
Mumbai	360	34	806	602	230	1,191	39	47	2,664	262	6,235
Thane	212	61	1,363	290	42	972	44	30	2,099	612	5,725
Kalyan	193	71	2,228	112	76	1,395	39	34	2,203	1,541	7,892
Navi Mumbai	253	69	1,253	185	118	1,394	74	78	2,043	1,111	6,578
Raigad	298	53	604	110	54	697	48	38	789	198	2,889
Pune	1,302	194	3,159	1,754	392	5,233	596	404	8,653	5,112	26,799
Kolhapur	314	104	1,802	106	86	4,608	40	40	8,328	7,145	22,573
Nashik	480	92	2,072	212	148	3,294	175	124	6,425	5,878	18,900
Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar	349	41	747	133	107	2,756	82	86	6,345	813	11,459
Amravati	40	6	275	27	18	2,240	0	14	4,850	1,452	8,922
Nagpur	309	64	1,221	117	99	2,999	26	28	2,851	705	8,419
Chandrapur	133	31	253	19	44	472	14	12	673	371	2,022
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,243</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>15,783</b>	<b>3,667</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>27,251</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>47,923</b>	<b>25,200</b>	<b>1,28,413</b>

Red Pollution index 60 or above    Orange Pollution index between 41 to 59    Green Pollution index between 21 to 40

White Pollution index 20 or less    L Large    M Medium    S Small

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

10.101.1 Under Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) scheme, financial assistance is provided to install pollution control equipment for treatment and disposal of hazardous and non hazardous in the form of sludge solid waste generated from small scale industrial units. During 2023-24 CETPs are commissioned in 26 industrial areas covering 7,885 industries in the State. During 2022-23 average effluent quantity treated was about 1,521 lakh litres/day and during 2023-24 it was about 1,731 lakh litres/day.

## Hazardous waste

10.102 Hazardous wastes are wastes that are dangerous or potentially harmful to human health or to the environment. Hazardous & other wastes (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 are applicable to hazardous and other waste management. During 2022-23, 4.03 lakh MT of hazardous waste was sent to the common hazardous waste processing centers and 7.13 lakh MT of waste were recycled. Total capacity of common facility centres in the State is 6.86 lakh MT per year for landfill and 55,000 MT per year for incineration. MPCB has authorised 417 hazardous waste transporters and installation of Global Positioning System (GPS) for tracking of hazardous waste transporting vehicles has been made mandatory in the State. Common facility centers for hazardous waste processing have been set-up at Taloja (Thane), Mahape (Thane), Ranjangaon (Pune) and Butibori (Nagpur). Hazardous waste collection at common facility centres is given in Table 10.78.

**Table 10.78 Hazardous waste collection at common facility centres**

(Lakh MT)

Year	Hazardous waste collected					Treated	
	Mumbai Waste Management Ltd. Taloja (Thane)	Trans Thane Waste Management Association Mahape (Thane)	Maharashtra Enviro Power Limited Ranjangaon (Pune)	Vidarbha Enviro Protection Limited Butibori (Nagpur)	Total	Land fill	Incineration
2020-21	2.19	0.11	0.90	0.19	3.39	2.91	0.42
2021-22	2.60	0.18	1.10	0.21	4.09	3.51	0.58
2022-23	2.56	0.18	1.07	0.22	4.03	3.33	0.70

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

## Electronic waste

10.103 Discarded electrical and electronic devices including parts is termed as Electronic waste /e-waste. During 2022-23, MPCB has authorised 222 industries having environment friendly technology with total capacity of 2,86,516 MT per year for dismantling and recycling of e-waste under e-waste management Rules, 2016. During 2022-23 in all 26,710 MT e-waste was dismantled and recycled in the State, as against 18,559 MT during 2021-22.

## Bio-medical waste

10.104 As per Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, MPCB has been issuing authorisation to health care establishments for disposal of bio-medical waste. During 2022, in all 70,089 health care establishments were under the purview of MPCB in the State. During 2022, about 74.25 MT bio-medical waste was generated per day and treated in 30 common biomedical waste treatment and disposal facility centres (29 operating in incineration basis and one on deep burial basis). In all 0.21 MT of biomedical waste generated at 259 health facilities centres in the State was processed and disposed at the same location.

## Plastic waste

10.105 Due to improper collection, segregation and disposal of plastic & thermocol waste several environmental issue have been arising. Rise in non-biodegradable plastic waste is causing damaged to the environment and health. To ban manufacturing and use of some types of plastic and thermocol products, GoM has issued Maharashtra Plastic & Thermocol Product (Manufacture, Usage, Sale, Transport, Handling and Storage) Notification, 2018 & revised it time to time. During 2023-24, in all 1.40 lakh establishments were inspected, 68 MT banned plastic was seized and penalty of ₹ 2.00 crore was recovered from 3,404 establishments for use of banned plastic / thermocol products.

10.105.1 In the State there are 513 material recovery facility centres in 418 urban local bodies where plastic, paper, iron, digital equipments are segregated from dry waste and sent for recycling. At the end of March, 2024 there were 272 plastic recycling industries in the State with a total capacity of 22.20 lakh metric ton per year. Plastic waste generated, collected and disposed in the urban area of the State is given in Table 10.79.

**Table 10.79 Plastic waste generated, collected and disposed in the urban area of the State**

(lakh MT)

Year	Generation	Collection	Disposal					
			used for RDF	sent to co-processing	used for Granule making	used for Pyrolysis	used for Road construction	sent to Land filling
2020-21	3.11	2.52	1.25	0.25	0.29	0.05	0.14	0.23
2021-22	3.06	3.05	1.67	0.47	0.46	0.05	0.12	0.19
2022-23	3.95	2.87	1.71	0.02	0.57	0.05	0.13	0.14

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board RDF- refuse derived fuel

## Coastal Regulations

10.106 GoI has issued Coastal Regulation Zone Notification under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for protection & conservation of coastal environment & ecosystem and regulation of developmental works in the coastal region. GoI has appointed Maharashtra Coastal Zone Management Authority for proper implementation of Coastal Regulation Zone Notifications in the State. Highest tide lines and coastal management maps of seven coastal districts of the State have been approved by GoI. Details of permissions given under Coastal Regulation Zone Notification are given in Table 10.80.

**Table 10.80 Details of permissions given under Coastal Regulation Zone Notification**

(No.)					
Year	New Building Construction Project	Reconstruction of Building Project	Infrastructure Projects like Jetty, Anti Soil Erosion Bund, Pipelines, Bridges, Roads, Water Supply, Electric Substations, etc.	CRZ	Total
2021	36	22	49	8	115
2022	27	21	59	5	112
2023	97	67	179	6	349

Source : Environment and Climate Change Department, GoM

## Environmental clearance

10.107 GoI has issued the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 under which prior environmental clearance has been made mandatory for new construction projects, expansion or modernisation of existing projects or activities. State level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) has been constituted to grant environmental clearance. The State has granted environmental clearance to 7,344 projects upto March, 2024 through online process. Details of environmental clearances given by the State are given in Table 10.81.

**Table 10.81 Details of environmental clearances given by the State**

Year	Building Construction Projects	Industrial Construction Projects	Mining Projects	Total
2021	344	84	303	731
2022	1,303	98	946	2,347
2023	1,117	87	947	2,151

Source : Environment and Climate Change Department, GoM

## Lake Conservation Plan

10.108 National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystem is being implemented for environmental protection and conservation of lakes and large reservoirs in urban and semi-urban areas of the State. Koradi Lake (Nagpur) and Dharmaveer Sambhaji Lake (Solapur) have been included under this plan and GoI has approved works of ₹ 55.90 crore and grant of ₹ 28.66 crore has been disbursed upto March, 2024.

10.108.1 Under the State Lake Conservation scheme, 173 lakes conservation projects have been undertaken till March, 2024 for environmental conservation of degraded lakes. Out of which, 113 lake conservation proposals have been received administrative approvals and funds of ₹ 59.95 crore have been disbursed during 2023-24.

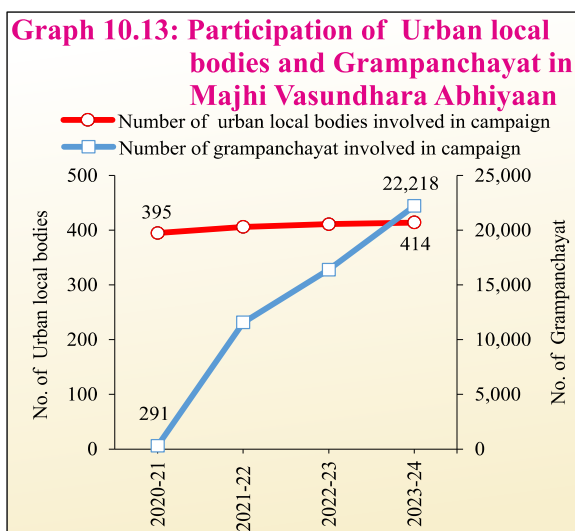
## River Conservation Scheme

10.109 For cleaning the polluted belts of the major rivers of the State, works such as collection, interception, diversion of sewage water of the cities and construction of sewage treatment plants, etc. are being carried out under National River Action Plan. The necessary system is set up to enable re-use and recycling of processed sewage water in the nearby agriculture fields, industries, gardens, etc. GoI has sanctioned ₹ 990.26 crore for the conservation of Mula-Mutha river in Pune city and a total of ₹ 120.74 crore has been disbursed till March 2023. GoI has approved project worth ₹ 1,926.99 crore of Nagpur Municipal Corporation (Nag River Pollution Control).

10.109.1 GoM has launched the State River Conservation Scheme to clean the polluted belts of the rivers in the State. During 2019 grants of ₹ 48.04 crore have been approved for conservation of Ulhas River, Amravati River, Godavari River, Mosam River and Chudamani River. During 2022-23 total fund of ₹ 1,835.00 Lakh was disbursed for the conservation of Amravati River- Dondaicha and Namami Chandrabhaga Mission.

### *Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyaan*

10.110 GoM has launched *Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyaan* with an objective to encourage active citizen participation in different climate change mitigation initiatives in a timely and innovative manner. *Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyaan* is being implemented by GoM in four phases during 2020-21 to 2023-24 with an objective to encourage active citizen participation in different climate change mitigation. During 2023-24, in all 414 urban local bodies and 22,218 *gram panchayats* are participating under *Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyaan 4.0*.



Since inception up to December, 2023 progress of *Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyaan* is as follows:

- Planted 203.03 lakh trees
- Created and maintained 16,714 green areas
- Avoided 2.11 lakh tons carbon emissions
- Created 117.67 MW of renewable energy generation capacity
- Created more than 14,240 percolation pits across the State
- Built about 115.80 crore cubic meter water conservation potential due to creation of percolation pits
- Organised about 10,14,983 lakh public awareness programmes

## SOCIAL JUSTICE

10.111 Social Justice is a principle that lays down the foundation of a society based on equality, liberty and fraternity. To bring all the weaker sections of the society at the same level and to provide them means of livelihood as well as to empower them socially and economically, Government is implementing various schemes/programmes for socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Vimukta Jati & Nomadic Tribes (VJNT), Other Backward Class (OBC), minorities, persons with disabilities, senior citizens, etc.

### Scheduled Caste Component Scheme

10.112 During 2023-24, in all 230 schemes (154 State level & 76 district level) are being implemented in the State under Scheduled Caste Component Scheme (SCCS). Sectorwise proposed funds and expenditure incurred under SCCS is given in Table 10.82.

**Table 10.82 Sectorwise proposed funds and expenditure incurred under SCCS**

Sector	(₹ Crore)			
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	
	Expenditure Incurred	Expenditure incurred	Proposed funds	Expenditure incurred
<b>A) State level schemes</b>	<b>6,102.30</b>	<b>3,899.33</b>	<b>10,941.00</b>	<b>8,119.80</b>
Agriculture & Allied Activities	101.72	46.18	175.00	121.70
Rural Development	98.45	303.56	604.50	429.11
Energy	0.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Industry & Minerals	48.70	42.85	220.00	89.03
Transport & Communication	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
General Economic Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Social & Community Services	5,657.59	3,325.25	9,449.93	7,239.37
General Services	9.71	3.06	252.00	5.18
Other Programmes	186.13	98.43	159.57	155.41
<b>B) District level schemes</b>	<b>2,726.19</b>	<b>681.68</b>	<b>2,879.00</b>	<b>2,878.29</b>
Agriculture & Allied Activities	309.80	140.05	279.33	256.20
Rural Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy	156.77	69.17	167.38	170.12
Industry & Minerals	6.50	1.07	5.90	5.29
Transport & Communication	77.31	11.90	52.64	53.64
Social & Community Services	2,099.87	431.24	2,272.98	2,308.68
Innovative Schemes (General Services)	75.94	28.25	100.77	84.36
Other Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total (A + B)</b>	<b>8,828.49</b>	<b>4,581.01</b>	<b>13,820.00</b>	<b>10,998.09</b>

Note : Figures may not add upto totals due to rounding

Source : Social Justice and Special Assistance Department, GoM

### ***Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj* scholarship to SC students for higher education in India**

10.112.1 GoM is implementing *Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj* scholarship for SC students to pursue higher studies in India and scholarship is given to 100 students every year. Under the scheme during 2022-23 an amount of ₹ 2.73 crore was disbursed to 126 students and during 2023-24 an amount of ₹ 1.44 crore was disbursed to 61 students.

### ***Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj* scholarship to SC students for higher education in abroad**

10.112.2 GoM is implementing *Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj* scholarship for SC students to pursue higher studies in abroad and scholarship is given to 75 students every year. Under the scheme during 2022-23 an amount of ₹ 55.00 crore was disbursed to 231 students and during 2023-24, an amount of ₹ 64.64 crore was disbursed to 218 students.

## Hostels for SC students

10.112.3 To facilitate secondary & higher education of SC Students, GoM provides hostel facility at taluka, district and divisional level. Accommodation, food, uniforms, educational material and other facilities are provided free of cost to the students admitted in these hostels. The cost of school uniform, physical training (PT) uniform, raincoat, shoes, etc. are being deposited directly into the bank accounts of students. Information of Government and Aided hostels for SC students is given in Table 10.83.

**Table 10.83 Information of Government and Aided hostels for SC students**

Particulars	2022-23	2023-24
<b>Government hostels</b>		
Government hostels (no.)	443	443
Intake Capacity	43,023	43,023
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	237.57	292.11
<b>Aided hostels</b>		
Aided hostels (no.)	2,388	2,388
Intake Capacity	99,252	99,252
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	124.21	347.05

Source : Commissionerate of Social Welfare, GoM

## ***Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Swadhar Yojana***

10.112.4 The scheme has been initiated for SC and Neo-Buddhist students, who were admitted in various courses from class 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 the *Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Swadhar Yojana* is given in Table 10.84.

**Table 10.84 Details of the *Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Swadhar Yojana***

Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Beneficiary students (no.)	17,645	20,462	71,926
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	89.99	125.99	366.82

Source: Commissionerate of Social Welfare, GoM

## Development of SC and Neo-Buddhist *wasti* in rural areas

10.112.5 The scheme is being implemented for overall development of SC and Neo-Buddhist notified *wasti* in rural areas by providing basic facilities such as drinking water & electricity and construction of internal roads, roads connecting habitats, drainage, community hall, etc. There are 37,604 such notified *wasti* in the rural areas of the State. During 2022-23, expenditure incurred was ₹ 808.14 crore and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 830.71 crore was incurred.

## ***Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Nagari Wasti Sudhar Yojana***

10.112.6 Under the scheme, facilities like drinking water, street lights, construction of bituminous/cement concrete roads, library, gymnasium, kindergarten, drainage, public toilets & repairing of wells, etc. are provided in SC and Neo-Buddhist *wasti* located in 249 identified wards in municipal corporation areas and 1,329 identified wards in municipal council areas. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 1,080.81 crore was incurred and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 1,263.34 crore was incurred.

## Margin money for Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhist entrepreneurs in Standup India Scheme

10.112.7 The Standup India scheme was introduced by GoI in 2015 to provide employment opportunities to new SC/ST and women entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurs have to bear 25 per cent of the total project cost and 75 per cent amount as loans that is guaranteed by Small Industries Development Bank of India. GoM has introduced a scheme in 2019 to provide margin money to SC and Neo-Buddhist entrepreneurs. Out of the 25 per cent of project cost, 15 per cent margin money is borne by GoM after contributing 10 per cent self-share by the beneficiaries. During 2022-23 subsidy of ₹ 0.85 crore was disbursed to 10 entrepreneurs and during 2023-24 subsidy of ₹ 2.32 crore was disbursed to 18 entrepreneurs.

## Development Corporations

10.112.8 GoM has setup various development corporations to accelerate socio-economic development of SC & Neo-Buddhist communities viz. (i) *Mahatma Phule* Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd. for SC and Neo-Buddhist communities, (ii) *Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe* Development Corporation Ltd. for *Matang* community and (iii) *Sant Rohidas Charmodyog & Charmakar* Development Corporation Ltd. for *charmakar* community. These corporations work as channelising agencies to implement various financial assistance schemes of National Schedule Caste Finance & Development Corporation (NSCFDC). *Sant Rohidas Charmodyog & Charmakar* Development Corporation Ltd provides financial assistance as well as makes necessary arrangements for procurement & supply of raw material, provides training facilities regarding production & marketing of goods and act as a facilitator for sale of finished products in domestic & international markets. Details of Development Corporations are given in Table 10.85.

**Table 10.85 Details of Development Corporations**

Development Corporations	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	Beneficiaries (No.)	Financial assistance	Beneficiaries (No.)	Financial assistance	Beneficiaries (No.)	Financial assistance
<i>Mahatma Phule</i> Backward Class Development Corp Ltd.	827	27.82	6,478	76.34	1,723	55.82
<i>Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe</i> Development Corporation Ltd.	618	1.47	561	1.59	1,399	1,332.39
<i>Sant Rohidas Charmodyog &amp; Charmakar</i> Development Corporation Ltd.	98	0.09	121	0.12	1,039	8.44

Source : 1) *Mahatma Phule* Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.

2) *Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe* Development Corporation Ltd.

3) *Sant Rohidas Charmodyog & Charmakar* Development Corporation Ltd.

## Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Research and Training Institute

10.112.9 Dr. *Babasaheb Ambedkar* Research and Training Institute (BARTI) is an autonomous institution of GoM for socio-economic development of SC & Neo-Buddhist communities. Some of the programmes conducted by BARTI are (i) Non residential coaching classes for Maharashtra Public Service Commission examination (MPSC), (ii) Pre-training for Union Public Service Commission examination (UPSC) (Preliminary & Mains), (iii) Preparation for competitive examination of banks, railway, LIC, etc., (iv) Organising skill development Programmes for unemployed youth, (v) Organising pre-recruitment training for police & military services, etc. During 2022-23, in all 9,064 students and during the year 2023-24, in all 4,682 students were benefited from various training programmes and financial assistance schemes.

## Tribal Component Scheme

10.113 During 2023-24 under Tribal Component Scheme (TCS), about 354 schemes (150 State level & 204 district level) are being implemented in the State. Sectorwise proposed funds and expenditure incurred under TCS is given in Table 10.86.

**Table 10.86 Sectorwise proposed funds and expenditure incurred under TCS**

Sector	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	
	Expenditure incurred	Expenditure Incurred	Proposed funds	Expenditure Incurred
<b>A) State level schemes</b>	<b>6,100.12</b>	<b>8,872.43</b>	<b>12,950.14</b>	<b>11,715.81</b>
Agriculture & Allied Activities	65.17	50.60	158.33	64.33
Rural Development	256.83	588.32	237.20	130.81
Irrigation & Flood Control	15.35	1.06	0.00	0.00
Energy	406.29	334.42	255.17	255.17
Industry & Minerals	1.37	5.20	8.14	8.14
Transport & Communication	441.41	547.93	1,852.54	1,848.71
Social & Community Services	4,913.70	7,344.90	10,438.76	9,408.65
<b>B) District level schemes</b>	<b>1,634.62</b>	<b>2,102.20</b>	<b>2,158.78</b>	<b>2,149.37</b>
Agriculture & Allied Activities	248.75	358.26	350.43	359.35
Rural Development	345.22	278.06	279.00	281.66
Irrigation & Flood Control	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy	111.36	139.23	132.54	135.99
Industry & Minerals	1.09	0.83	1.14	1.09
Transport & Communication	18.49	227.78	216.51	206.29
Social & Community Services	909.71	1,098.04	1,179.16	1,164.99
<b>Total (A + B)</b>	<b>7,734.74</b>	<b>10,974.63</b>	<b>15,108.92</b>	<b>13,865.18</b>

Note : Figures may not add upto totals due to rounding

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

## Ashram Schools for ST students

10.113.1 With an objective to promote education among schedule tribes residential *ashram* schools have been established in the tribal areas of the State. Meal, residence, school uniforms, educational material & equipments and other facilities are provided free of cost to tribal students admitted in *Ashram Schools*. The amount of expenses incurred for items such as raincoat, umbrella, sweater, under garments, bath soap, laundry soap, hair oil, toothpaste, tooth brush, towel, etc are being directly deposited in the student's bank account's. Information of *Ashram* Schools for ST students is given in Table 10.87.

**Table 10.87 Information of Ashram schools for ST students**

Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
<b>Government Ashram Schools</b>			
Schools (no.)	497	497	497
Beneficiary students (no.)	1,90,608	1,97,872	1,99,416
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	996.30	1,284.51	1,573.77
<b>Aided Ashram Schools</b>			
Schools (no.)	556	556	556
Beneficiary students (no.)	2,42,916	2,42,716	2,41,548
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	1,243.46	1,538.86	1,617.45

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

## Education to tribal students in renowned English medium schools

10.113.2 To encourage tribal students to pursue studies in renowned residential English medium schools, GoM had launched this scheme in 2010-11. GoM gives grant of maximum ₹ 70,000 per students per year to these schools for providing education, meals & residential facilities to tribal students. Information of education of tribal student's in renowned English medium schools is given in Table 10.88.

**Table 10.88 Information of education of tribal student's in renowned English medium schools**

Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Beneficiary students (no.)	56,602	51,203	46,852
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	149.99	324.58	299.98

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

## Scholarship to ST students for higher education in India

10.113.3 For pursuing higher education in India, scholarships are given to ST students under various schemes. Information of scholarship schemes to ST students for higher education in India is given in Table 10.89.

**Table 10.89 Information of scholarship schemes to ST students for higher education in India**

Scheme	2022-23		2023-24	
	Beneficiaries (No.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (No.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
GoI Post Matric Scholarship	1,33,291	180.26	1,18,844	678.37
Provision for Tution & Exam Fee	8,394	55.00	5,732	75.04
Fee Reimbursement of Medical & similar courses	2,666	38.34	2,112	61.16

Source : Commissionerate of Tribal Development, GoM

## Scholarship to ST students for higher education abroad

10.113.4 GoM has started this scholarship scheme for ST students to pursue higher education abroad and scholarship is given to ten ST students every year. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 1.91 crore was incurred for one student and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 2.75 crore was incurred for four students.

## Government hostels for tribal students

10.113.5 GoM is providing hostel facilities at taluka, district & divisional levels to tribal students for pursuing higher education. Accommodation, food, uniforms, educational material & equipment and other facilities are provided free of cost to the students admitted in these hostels. The cost of bedding material, uniforms, books, educational material, etc. are being deposited directly into the bank accounts of students since 2017-18. Information of Government hostels for tribal students given in Table 10.90.

**Table 10.90 Information of Government hostels for tribal students**

Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Hostels (no.)	487	487	490
Beneficiary students (no.)	47,271	52,378	54,708
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	160.29	164.74	230.44

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

### ***Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Swayam scheme***

10.113.6 Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to ST students who have taken admission for higher educational courses after 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. Information of *Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Swayam* scheme is given in Table 10.91.

**Table 10.91 Information of *Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Swayam* scheme**

Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Beneficiary students (no.)	16,546	20,000	24,867
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	52.20	105.00	145.53

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

### **Direct funding to *Gram panchayats* under *Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas Act***

10.113.7 As per the provision under the 'Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act five per cent of the total TCS budget is allotted to the gram panchayats in Scheduled areas of the State for developmental works. *Gramsabha* is endowed to undertake works related to basic infrastructure, implementation of PESA Act & Forest Rights Act, health, sanitation, education, wild life conservation, water conservation, forestry, wild life tourism and minor forest produce through these grants. Under PESA Act, direct funding is provided to 2,979 *gram panchayats* in scheduled areas. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 271.50 crore was incurred and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 271.39 crore was incurred.

### ***Bharatratna Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam Amrut Aahar Yojana***

10.113.8 *Bharatratna Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam Amrut Aahar Yojana* scheme is being implemented in 85 integrated child development projects in scheduled areas of 16 tribal districts of the State. Under the scheme, 'one square meal' is provided to ST pregnant women for last trimester of the pregnancy & to ST lactating mothers for first trimester after delivery. Eggs or bananas are provided four times a week to ST children in the age group of seven months to six years. Information of *Bharatratna Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam Amrut Aahar Yojana* is given in Table 10.92.

**Table 10.92 Information of *Bharatratna Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam Amrut Aahar Yojana***

Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Beneficiary (no.)	8,68,082	6,97,795	8,07,831
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	212.60	231.87	207.93

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

### ***Thakkar Bappa Adivasi Wasti Sudharna Ekatmik Karyakram***

10.113.9 Under this scheme, small but permanent type of community development works are undertaken in tribal habitats. The works such as provision of clean drinking water, installation of filter plants, tap water schemes, bore wells, installation of hand pumps, electrification of habitats, installation of road lights through non-conventional energy, construction of connecting roads to main habitat, cement concrete/asphalting internal roads, wells, multipurpose hall, library, gymnasium, public toilets, community halls, protection wall near river, cemetery, etc. are being undertaken under the scheme. During 2022-23 expenditure of ₹ 108.14 crore was incurred and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 208.58 crore was incurred.

## Tribal Research and Training Institute

10.113.10 Tribal Research and Training Institute (TRTI) is an autonomous organisation of GoM working for the educational, cultural and research development of the Scheduled Tribes. The programmes conducted by TRTI are (i) To provide training from nine state universities for complete preparation of Union/State Administrative Service Competitive Examinations, (ii) To provide pre-coaching for competitive examination through reputed private professional institute in Delhi, (iii) To provide incentive financial assistance benefits to Scheduled Tribe candidates for preparation of Union Public Service Commission Civil Services Main Examination, etc. During 2022-23 in all 296 students were benefitted from various trainings and during 2023-24, 108 students were benefitted from various trainings and financial assistance schemes.

## Welfare of Other Backward *Bahujan*

10.114 Various welfare schemes are being implemented by GoM for upliftment of the weaker sections of other backward *bahujan* (Other Backward Class (OBC), Special Economic Backward Class (SEBC), *Vimukta Jati* & Nomadic Tribes (VJNT), Special Backward Class (SBC)). During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 4,774.45 crore was incurred and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 6,657.14 crore was incurred.

## Scholarship to Other Backward Class students for education in India

10.114.1 GoM provides scholarship to Other Backward Class students for school & higher education. Information of selected scholarships schemes to Other Backward Class students for education in India are given in Table 10.93.

**Table 10.93 Information of selected scholarships schemes to Other Backward Class students for education in India**

Scheme	2022-23		2023-24	
	Beneficiaries (No.)	Expenditure Incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (No.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
Post-Matric Scholarships for Other Backward Class Students	5,78,336	1,796.79	4,16,653	239.53
Provision of tuition and examination fees	99,080	816.80	40,443	60.80
Government of India Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Other Backward Class studying in Standard I to X	97,460	4.81	-	-
Savitribai Phule Scholarship Scheme for Other Backward Class Girls studying in Standard V to X	1,56,613	11.63	81,773	29.23

Source : Other Backward *Bahujan* Welfare Dept., GoM

## Scholarship to *VJNT*, OBC and SBC students for higher studies in abroad

10.114.2 GoM has started scholarship scheme for VJNT, OBC and SBC students to pursue higher education in abroad. Maximum number of beneficiaries per year under this scheme are 75. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 20.30 crore and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 26.10 crore was incurred.

## *Vasantrao Naik Tanda/Wasti Sudhar Yojana*

10.114.3 The main objective of the *Vasantrao Naik Tanda/Wasti Sudhar Yojana* is to provide basic facilities to the *Tanda*/Habitats of *Vimukta Jati* & Nomadic Tribes and Special Backward Classes. Under this scheme, basic facilities like drinking water supply, electrification, construction of internal roads, drainage & toilets, community halls, libraries, roads connecting to the main road, etc. are provided in *Tanda* settlement. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 92.05 crore and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 303.67 crore was incurred.

## **Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.**

10.114.4 Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. has been established for the welfare of OBCs in the State. This corporation works as channelising agency of National Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. for the State. The Corporation implements schemes such as seed money, direct loan, individual & group loan interest reimbursement, etc. Information of Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. is given in Table 10.94.

**Table 10.94 Information of Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.**

Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Beneficiaries (no.)	331	484	1,933
Amount disbursed (₹ lakh)	274.58	320.76	537.79

Source: Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

### ***Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Research and Training Institute***

10.114.5 *Mahatma Jyotiba Phule* Research and Training Institute (MAHAJYOTI) is an autonomous institution of GoM for socio-economic and educational development of the target groups of OBC, VJNT, SBC communities. Some of the programmes conducted by MAHAJYOTI are, (i) Pre-Training Class for Maharashtra Public Service Commission Exam (ii) Pre-Coaching class for Union Public Service Commission (Preliminary & Mains) Examination, (iii) Pre-coaching class for Competitive Exams of Banks, Railway Recruitment, Police Recruitment, Life Insurance Corporation of India, etc (iv) Professional pilot training and skill development training, etc. During 2022-23, in all 22,820 students have been benefited and expenditure of ₹ 120.43 crore was incurred and during 2023-24, in all 58,365 students have been benefited and expenditure of ₹ 274.17 crore was incurred.

### ***Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Research, Training and Human Development Institute***

10.115 GoM has established *Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj* Research, Training and Human Development Institute (*SARATHI*) for social, economic and educational development of Maratha, Kunbi, Maratha-Kunbi and Kunbi-Maratha communities in the State. *SARATHI* provides scholarship/fellowship and gives training for the preparation of UPSC, MPSC examinations and free online training for police recruitment to students in these four communities. During 2022-23 Scholarships/fellowships/various training were given to 1,47,031 students and expenditure of ₹ 70.64 Crore was incurred and during 2023-24 in all 1,94,635 students were given scholarships /fellowships/various training and expenditure of ₹ 144.91 crore is incurred.

### ***Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh - SARATHI scholarship for higher education in India***

10.115.1 GoM is implementing the scheme *Panjabrao Deshmukh - SARATHI* scholarship for higher education in India for Maratha, Kunbi, Maratha-Kunbi and Kunbi-Maratha students to pursue higher studies in India and the scholarship is sanctioned to 300 students every year. Under the scheme during 2022-23 an amount of ₹ 1.11 crore was disbursed to 153 students and during 2023-24, an amount of ₹ 0.36 crore was disbursed to 26 students.

### ***Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwad - SARATHI scholarship for meritorious boys and girls for higher education abroad***

10.115.2 GoM is implementing the scheme *Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwad - SARATHI* scholarship for meritorious boys and girls for higher education abroad from 2023-24 for Maratha, Kunbi, Maratha-Kunbi and Kunbi-Maratha students to pursue higher studies abroad and scholarship is sanctioned to 75 students every year. During 2023-24, an amount of ₹ 1.30 crore was disbursed to nine students.

### ***Annasaheb Patil Aarthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.***

10.116 *Annasaheb Patil Aarthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.* is established by GoM to provide employment and self-employment opportunities to economically backward educated unemployed youth. Information of *Annasaheb Patil Aarthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.* is given in Table 10.95.

**Table 10.95 Information of *Annasaheb Patil Aarthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.***

Particulars	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	Beneficiary/ Group No.	Amount Disbursed	Beneficiary/ Group No.	Amount Disbursed	Beneficiary/ Group No.	Amount Disbursed
Individual Interest Reimbursement	14,726	12,850.52	15,601	17,489.62	21,370	30,035.33
Group Loan Interest Reimbursement	87	171.32	144	397.59	218	739.47
Group Project Loan	8	70.00	0	0.0	0	0.0

(₹ Lakh)

Source : *Annasaheb Patil Arthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.*

## **Minority Development**

10.117 Various schemes such as minority local area development scheme, multi-sectoral development scheme for minority dominated areas, subsidiary grant for minority educational institutes, etc. for the development of minority community are being implemented in the State.

### **Higher Education Scholarship for Minority students**

10.117.1 Annual tuition fees upto ₹ 50,000, is given as scholarship to students from minority community studying in any educational course. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 87.44 crore was incurred and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 124.00 crore was incurred.

### **Girls Hostels for Minority Communities**

10.117.2 GoM has started hostels for girls from minority community pursuing higher education. Hostel fees are waived off for minority community girls having annual family income less than ₹ 8 Lakh and food allowance is also given. Intake capacity of a hostel is 100 to 200 girls, of which 70 per cent seats are reserved for girls from minority community. During 2022-23 expenditure of ₹ 2.69 crore and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 2.92 crore was incurred.

### ***Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram***

10.117.3 *Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram* (PMJVK) is being implemented by GoI with the objective to develop basic infrastructure in minority concentration areas. Infrastructure works such as drinking water, solar energy, education, health, skill development & women centric projects, sports, sanitation, etc. are taken under PMJVK. The programme is implemented in 28 minority concentration blocks and 34 minority concentration towns of 27 districts in the State. During 2022-23 expenditure of ₹ 28.76 crore and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 13.66 crore was incurred.

### ***Wasti /Area development schemes for minority community***

10.117.4 *Wasti / area development schemes* are being implemented for minority community in the State. Under the scheme works such as drinking water facility, electrification, street lights, construction of roads, *anganwadi*, community hall, *idgah*, waste water management, public toilets, repairs of cemetery, etc. are undertaken in minority dominated areas. Information of *wasti/area development schemes* for minority community is given in Table 10.96.

**Table 10.96 Information of wasti/area development schemes for minority community**

Scheme	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Wasti/ Area development rural areas	15.85	66.48	347.26
Wasti/ Area development urban areas	14.85	33.50	315.50

Source: Minority Development Department, GoM

### ***Maulana Azad Alpasankhyak Arthik Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.***

10.117.5 *Maulana Azad Alpasankhyak Arthik Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.* has been set up for welfare of minority communities in the State. This *mahamandal* works as channelising agency for National Minorities Finance & Development Corporation. Since inception, educational loans of ₹ 273.77 crore have been disbursed to 35,714 students. During 2022-23, in all 2,684 students have been given educational loans worth ₹ 24.25 crore and during 2023-24, in all 2,942 students have been given educational loans worth ₹ 30.64 crore.

### **Welfare of Persons with Disabilities**

10.118 Various schemes for *divyang* are being implemented by GoM with the objectives to identify their potentials, develop their skills, give them equal opportunities and protect their rights so as to empower them & involve them in the mainstream of the society. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 855.69 crore was incurred and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 840.82 crore was incurred.

### **Maharashtra State Finance & Development Corporation for persons with disability Ltd.**

10.118.1 Maharashtra State Finance & Development Corporation for persons with disability Ltd. is established in the State for the welfare of persons with disability. This corporation works as state channelising agency for National Persons with Disability Finance and Development Corporation. During 2023-24 direct loans of ₹ 2.20 lakh were given to 11 beneficiaries and term loans of ₹ 170.42 lakh were given to 121 beneficiaries.

### **National Social Assistance Programme**

10.119 Various schemes under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) are being implemented in the State. Information of selected schemes under NSAP is given in Table 10.97.

**Table 10.97 Information of selected schemes under NSAP**

Scheme	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	No. of beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	No. of beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	No. of beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
<i>Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan</i>	12.39	1,564.99	14.19	1,679.83	15.97	2,613.89
<i>Shravanbal Seva Rajya Nivruttivetan</i>	24.80	2,912.78	26.80	2,985.57	29.62	4,531.53
<i>Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension</i>	11.82	297.62	11.37	92.43	11.14	326.62
<i>Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension</i>	0.80	30.44	0.89	11.58	0.94	30.74
<i>Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension</i>	0.09	3.54	0.01	1.52	0.1	3.80
<i>National Family Benefit</i>	0.20	39.99	0.05	9.70	0.14	28.42

Source : Social Justice and Special Assistance Department, GoM

## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

10.120 Human development is a process of enlarging people's choices. In principle, these choices can be infinite and change over time. The three essential key parameters considered in human development are healthy and long life, knowledge and access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living. Sustainable Development Goals Agenda, 2030 is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. While the Human Development framework provides a strong foundation for understanding and improving individual well-being, the SDGs build upon this foundation to address the broader, interconnected challenges of our world.

### HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

10.121 Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index for assessing long term progress by measuring three basic dimensions of human development viz. a healthy long life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. As per Human Development Report, 2023-24 published by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Switzerland ranks first with HDI 0.967, whereas India ranks 134<sup>th</sup> with HDI of 0.644.

10.121.1 According to UNDP Subnational Human Development Index report (v7.0), HDI of India reduced from 0.642 in the year 2020 to 0.633 in 2021, also HDI of Maharashtra was 0.698 for 2020 and 0.688 in 2021. Amongst all states of India, Kerala has the highest HDI (0.752) while Bihar has the lowest HDI (0.571) for 2021.

10.121.2 As per Maharashtra Human Development Report, 2012, the HDI of the State was 0.752. Districtwise Human Development Index as per Maharashtra Human Development Report, 2012 is given in Annexure 10.17. As per Annexure 10.17 HDI of 7 districts is higher than HDI of Maharashtra State and HDI of remaining districts is lower than that of Maharashtra State.

### Human Development Programme

10.122 Human Development Programme is being implemented in 125 most backward talukas of the State. Under this programme, various schemes focusing on improvement in education, health and livelihood are being implemented. Considering socio-economic & geographical conditions and local needs of the talukas, taluka specific schemes are formulated and implemented. During 2023-24 an expenditure of ₹ 562.50 crore was incurred under this programme. The physical progress of various schemes implemented under Human Development Programme is given in Table 10.98.

**Table 10.98 Physical progress of various schemes implemented under Human Development Programme**

Scheme Name	Type of beneficiary	Number of beneficiaries		
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Education				
a) <i>Abhyasika</i> in secondary & higher secondary schools (2,889 <i>Abhyasika</i> )	Students	@	3563	1,157
b) Free of cost bus service for girls in rural areas (871 Buses)	Girl Students	22,852	80,030	86,443
c) ‘ <i>Bal Bhavan</i> ’ science centres (124 Centres)	Students visited	1,743	6,113	891
d) Extending scope of Kasturba Gandhi <i>Balika Vidyalaya Yojana</i> upto X <sup>th</sup> Std. (39 Schools)	Girls	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 km from school	Girls	30,096	1,08,356	76,956
f) Construction of <i>Anganwadis</i> <sup>s</sup> (No.)		727	732	732
Health				
a) Health camps for pregnant women, lactating mothers and infants (0-6 months)	Pregnant women, lactating mothers and infants	6,17,277	8,05,134	8,03,035
b) Lapsed wages to SC, ST, BPL pregnant women	Pregnant women	94,611	1,25,279	1,19,771
c) Construction of Health sub centres <sup>s</sup>		43	44	44
Income Generation				
a) Mobile soil testing laboratories	Soil samples tested	12,392	9,461	3,569
b) District/ Taluka specific scheme				
1) Special Scheme for Employment Generation	Beneficiary Group	4,955	7,352	3,344
2) Seed Capital to <i>Gramsabha</i> for collection of minor forest produce	No. of Godowns	19	67	0
3) Tejashri Financial Services- Scheme of microfinance through MAVIM	i) Ultra-poor women	16,002	13,633	18,399
	ii) Debt SHG	119	45	126
	iii) Debt women	709	60	1,028

\$ since inception of scheme

@ Due to Covid-19 pandemic the scheme could not be implemented

Source: Commissionerate of Human Development, GoM

## Sustainable Development Goals

10.123 The United Nations General Assembly, in September 2015, adopted the "The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" consisting of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and associated 169 targets. The SDGs are the blueprint for achieving a better and sustainable future for the planet, the people, attaining prosperity, peace and partnership. The SDGs are a comprehensive list of global goals integrating social, economic and environmental dimensions of development. Moreover, the SDGs are universal, interconnected and indivisible and hence necessitate comprehensive and participatory approaches in bringing everybody together so that no one is left behind.

## Global Indicator Framework

10.124 The United Nations adopted Global Indicator Framework (GIF) for the monitoring and implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in 2017. The GIF undergoes refinements. The first edition of GIF had 232 unique indicators while latest refinement in 2022, consists of 231 unique indicators having 13 indicators repeated under various targets. The GIF serves as a cornerstone for guiding and tracking progress towards the achievement of the SDGs, offering the benefits of standardising SDG monitoring, enhancing data availability and quality, facilitating evidence-based decision-making for achieving the SDGs, increasing awareness and understanding of the SDGs, forming the basis for national indicator frameworks.

## National Indicator Framework

10.125 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), through collaborative efforts with central ministries, state governments and NITI Aayog has formulated the National Indicator Framework (NIF) to monitor the progress of SDGs. Initially NIF consisted 306 indicators and presently there are 295 indicators in the NIF which undergoes constant revision.

10.125.1 The SDG India Index published by NITI Aayog, has become the official and principal tool for SDG monitoring at the national and sub-national levels. From covering 13 Goals, 39 targets, and 62 indicators in its first edition in 2018, the third edition of the Index in 2020-21 (Index 3.0), covers all 17 Goals, 70 targets, and 115 indicators using data available at the national level for States and UTs from official statistical systems. Index 3.0 provides ranking of the States/UTs based on their performance across the 16 SDGs using composite score. It promotes healthy competition among the States/UTs in their journey towards achieving the Global Goals and supports the States/UTs in identifying priority areas which demand more attention.

## State Indicator Framework

10.126 As per the guidelines given by MOSPI, GoI, State Indicator Framework (SIF) is prepared for monitoring the progress of SDG's in the state after consultation with state departments. There are 237 indicators of which 161 indicators are same as NIF. Performance of selected SDG indicators is given in Table 10.99.

**Table 10.99 Performance of Selected SDG indicators**

Sr. No.	Indicators	SDG Goal	Maharashtra	India
1	Percentage of beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act (NFSA, 2013), 2023	2	100	100
2	Percentage of institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported 2021	3	96.7	90.6
3	Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 1,00,000 population) 2021	3	11.5	11.38
4	Maternal mortality ratio (NFHS 5, 2019-21) 2021	3	33	97
5	Under 5 Mortality Rate 2020	3	18	32
6	Percentage of districts verified to be ODF (SBM(G)) 2022-23	6	100	100
7	Percentage of population having improved source of drinking water 2022-23	6	99.82	99.25
8	Percentage of households electrified 2022	7	100	100
9	Percentage of households covered with a bank account under PMJDY against target 2021	8	100	99.99
10	Number of Banking outlets per 1,00,000 population 2021-22	8	160	267
11	Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) 2021	9	99.03	97.65
12	Percentage of mobile connections 2021	9	101.07	84.38
13	Percentage of individual household toilets constructed against target (SBM(U)) 2021	11	112	105
14	Percentage of urban households with drainage facility 2021	11	94.8	87.6
15	Percentage of wards with 100 per cent door to door waste collection 2021	11	100	97
16	Percentage of waste processed 2021	11	94	68.18

Source: NIF Progress Report 2023, GoI

## District Indicator Framework

10.127 To monitor the progress of SDGs at district level, District Indicator Framework (DIF) is formulated. There are 120 indicators in the DIF.

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## ANNEXTURE 10.1

## MANAGEMENT AND EDUCATION LEVELWISE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND ENROLMENT

Medium	Government		Government Aided		Private Unaided Recognized		Other		Total	
Year	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Number of schools										
Primary (I to V)	43,126	43,034	3,184	3,183	4,953	4,632	376	303	51,639	51,152
Upper Primary (I to VIII and VI to VIII)	20,648	20,633	4,230	4,252	4,779	4,697	313	259	29,970	29,841
Secondary (I to X , VI to X and IX to X)	1,492	1,514	10,480	10,526	5,639	5,617	116	84	17,727	17,741
Higher Secondary (I to XII ,VI to XII, IX to XII and XI to XII)	468	458	6,030	6,076	4,261	4,322	19	15	10,778	10,871
Number of Teachers (Thousand )										
Primary (I to V)	102.1	99.4	20.4	20.0	30.4	28.3	1.9	1.5	154.8	149.3
Upper Primary (I to V and VI to VIII)	124.5	120.6	40.6	40.2	51.9	49.8	2.1	1.7	219.1	212.4
Secondary (I to X , VI to X and IX to X)	14.9	13.8	98.2	95.7	72.9	71.7	0.8	0.6	186.3	182.0
Higher Secondary (I to XII, VI to XII, IX to XII and XI to XII)	8.8	8.5	133.7	130.7	63.8	65.4	0.1	0.09	206.6	204.8
Enrolment of students (Thousand )										
Pre-primary	74.0	84.3	113.0	99.7	394.7	332.3	15.0	9.6	596.7	525.9
Primary (I to V)	3,960.7	4,146.9	2,294.4	2,291.5	3,200.6	3,058.1	88.7	68.8	9,544.4	9,565.3
Upper Primary (VI to VIII)	1,233.8	1,284.6	3,145.1	3,098.9	1,444.2	1,453.6	23.5	18.4	5,846.6	5,855.5
Elementary (I to VIII)	5,194.6	5,431.5	5,439.5	5,390.4	4,644.8	4,511.7	112.2	87.3	15,390.9	15,420.9
Secondary (IX to X)	247.9	255.5	2,608.0	2,583.2	864.4	892.3	5.4	4.6	3,725.7	3,735.6
Higher Secondary (XI to XII)	78.8	81.7	2,085.8	2,165.6	633.8	656.2	0.2	0.7	2,798.6	2,904.2

Source : UDICE+ Report 2020-21 and 2021-22

## ANNEXURE 10.2

REGIONWISE AND EDUCATION LEVELWISE INSTITUTIONS,  
ENROLMENT AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS

Item	Year	Region						Total
		Konkan	Pune	Nashik	Aurangabad	Amravati	Nagpur	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Primary (I to VIII)								
No. of Schools	2019-20	20,515	22,162	18,054	21,393	11,574	12,793	1,06,491
	2020-21	20,425	22,122	18,036	21,441	11,574	12,740	1,06,338
	2021-22	20,636	22,218	18,069	21,632	11,590	12,703	1,06,848
	2022-23	19,835	21,911	17,905	21,159	11,474	12,497	1,04,781
Total enrolment ('000)	2019-20	3,785.6	3,226.0	2,795.6	2,844.2	1,477.9	1,423.8	15,693.5
	2020-21	3,671.5	3,160.5	3,749.9	2,953.5	1,454.6	1,401.1	15,391.0
	2021-22	3,619.8	3,178.4	2,762.0	2,980.1	1,468.2	1,412.8	15,421.3
	2022-23	3,399.0	3,089.5	2,672.2	2,702.2	1,398.9	1,340.8	14,602.7
Girls enrolment ('000)	2019-20	1,796.4	1,499.1	1,300.9	1,390.6	700.0	683.9	7,371.1
	2020-21	1,745.8	1,477.0	1,284.7	1,379.2	692.1	674.8	7,253.6
	2021-22	1,725.9	1,490.3	1,296.2	1,395.3	700.7	681.2	7,289.6
	2022-23	1,623.1	1,450.9	1,256.3	1,272.6	669.1	650.0	6,922.1
No. of teachers ('000)	2019-20	114.4	110.9	85.4	107.5	54.6	59.5	532.5
	2020-21	108.1	106.2	83.3	105.6	52.6	56.3	512.1
	2021-22	102.8	103.0	81.1	103.4	50.7	53.3	494.3
	2022-23	101.0	101.8	79.3	100.9	49.9	51.9	485.0
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	2019-20	33.0	29.0	32.7	27.7	27.0	23.8	29.4
	2020-21	34.0	29.8	33.0	28.0	27.6	24.9	30.1
	2021-22	35.2	30.9	34.1	28.8	29.0	26.5	31.2
	2022-23	33.6	30.4	33.7	26.8	28.0	25.8	30.1
Secondary & Higher secondary (IX to XII)								
No. of Schools	2019-20	5,761	5,792	4,386	5,655	3,138	3,361	28,093
	2020-21	5,815	5,869	4,435	5,782	3,181	3,423	28,505
	2021-22	5,830	5,903	4,454	5,794	3,196	3,435	28,612
	2022-23	5,746	5,903	4,466	5,767	3,207	3,443	28,532
Total enrolment ('000)	2019-20	1,535.6	1,347.0	1,078.2	1,195.4	648.9	675.4	6,481.0
	2020-21	1,557.7	1,353.6	1,098.6	1,192.6	648.3	673.2	6,524.0
	2021-22	1,588.0	1,371.9	1,112.4	1,223.5	656.1	688.0	6,639.9
	2022-23	1,499.3	1,311.8	1,064.8	1,138.2	621.9	657.4	6,293.6
Girls enrolment ('000)	2019-20	731.7	622.8	487.3	539.0	304.9	329.9	3,015.8
	2020-21	742.0	627.3	497.9	541.8	305.7	329.4	3,044.1
	2021-22	755.0	635.0	505.0	554.7	308.5	335.6	3,092.9
	2022-23	720.5	612.1	484.1	513.5	293.2	321.0	2,944.6
No. of teachers ('000)	2019-20	61.1	54.4	41.4	42.7	22.9	28.5	251.2
	2020-21	59.9	54.2	41.2	42.6	22.6	27.8	248.3
	2021-22	60.5	54.1	41.3	42.9	22.4	27.4	248.7
	2022-23	61.5	54.9	41.7	42.8	22.3	27.0	250.5
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	2019-20	25.1	24.7	26.0	27.9	28.3	23.6	25.7
	2020-21	26.0	25.0	26.7	28.0	28.7	24.2	26.3
	2021-22	26.3	25.4	26.9	28.5	29.2	25.1	26.7
	2022-23	24.4	23.9	25.5	26.5	27.8	24.3	25.1

Source: Maharashtra Prathmik Shikshan Parishad

NA Not Available

## ANNEXURE 10.3

**NUMBER OF HEALTH SCIENCE INSTITUTIONS, THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND STUDENTS  
ADMITTED IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE COURSE DURING YEAR 2023-24 UPTO DECEMBER**

Faculty	Government			Government aided			Unaided			Total		
	Insti- tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Insti- tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Insti- tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Insti- tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<b>Allopathy</b>												
Graduate	32	5,100	5,100	1	100	100	21	3,020	3,017	54	8,220	8,217
Post-Graduate	29	3,138	3,044	0	0	0	20	870	802	49	4,008	3,846
<b>Ayurvedic</b>												
Graduate	6	663	657	16	1,174	1,157	89	6,840	6,224	111	8,677	8,038
Post-Graduate	4	154	154	5	58	58	29	984	975	38	1,196	1,187
<b>Homeopathy</b>												
Graduate	1	63	62	--	--	--	58	4,540	4,515	59	4,603	4,577
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	375	354	16	375	354
<b>Unani</b>												
Graduate	--	--	--	3	180	179	5	230	230	7	410	409
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	0	0	0	1	17	10	1	17	10
<b>Dental</b>												
Graduate	4	326	323	--	--	--	25	2,400	2,388	29	2,726	2711
Post-Graduate	5	103	103	--	--	--	24	583	461	29	686	564
<b>Physiotherapy</b>												
Graduate	4	90	83	0	0	0	80	4240	3,904	84	4,330	3,987
Post-Graduate	5	50	49	0	0	0	20	338	328	25	388	377
<b>Occupational Therapy<sup>@</sup></b>												
Graduate	4	90	86	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	90	86
Post-Graduate	4	28	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	28	28
<b>Audiology &amp; Speech Language Pathology<sup>@</sup></b>												
Graduate	2	53	49	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	53	49
Post-Graduate	1	15	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	15	10
M.Sc SLP	1	12	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	12	6
<b>Prosthetics &amp; Orthotics<sup>@</sup></b>												
Graduate	1	16	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	16	9
Post-Graduate	1	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	2
<b>Nursing</b>												
Graduate	9	426	426	--	--	--	232	11,130	8,701	240	11,556	9,127
Post-Graduate <sup>@</sup>	5	98	89	--	--	--	32	601	419	37	699	508
<b>B.P.M.T<sup>@</sup></b>												
Graduate	18	1,188	819	--	--	--	2	90	59	20	1,278	878

Note: @ Since the admission process is incomplete due to Covid-19 pandemic, the information is not available

Source - 1) Maharashtra University of Health Sciences

2) State CET cell, Maharashtra State

## ANNEXURE 10.4

**NUMBER OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS, THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND STUDENTS ADMITTED  
IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE COURSE FOR THE YEAR 2023-24 UPTO JANUARY**

Faculty	Government			Government aided			Unaided			Total		
	Insti- tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Insti- tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Insti- tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Insti- tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<b>Engineering</b>												
Diploma	43	17,322	16,748	16	4,367	3,827	314	84,763	57,749	373	1,06,452	78,324
Graduate	10	3,300	2,933	13	4,254	3,816	313	1,32,119	97,906	336	1,39,673	1,04,655
Post-Graduate	6	525	104	13	1,865	706	164	8,318	3,077	182	10,708	3,887
<b>Architecture</b>												
Graduate	0	0	0	3	167	167	65	4,210	2,032	68	4,377	2,199
Post-Graduate	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	600	168	22	600	168
<b>Management Sciences</b>												
MMS/MBA	2	180	178	18	1,500	1,048	321	40,463	32,582	340	42,143	33,808
PGDM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Hotel management &amp; catering technology</b>												
Diploma	2	120	119	0	0	0	3	210	144	5	330	263
Graduate	0	0	0	1	36	2	7	636	215	8	672	217
Post-Graduate	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	24	16	1	24	16
<b>Pharmacy</b>												
Diploma	4	210	210	21	1,300	1,184	603	36,180	26,506	628	37,690	24,483
Graduate	4	220	205	9	530	461	440	35,780	23,817	453	36,530	36,530
Post-Graduate	4	95	77	10	298	255	195	5,062	4,740	209	5,455	5,072
Pharma D	2	60	58	0	0	0	21	620	454	23	680	512
<b>Master in Computer application</b>												
	2	90	90	12	670	574	117	11,740	9,104	131	12,500	9,768
<b>Planning</b>												
Graduate	1	60	11	1	60	41	--	--	--	1	60	41
Post-Graduate	1	31	31	1	31	--	--	--	--	1	31	-
<b>Surface Coating Technology</b>												
Diploma	--	--	--	1	40	40	--	--	--	1	40	40
<b>Industrial training institutes</b>												
	419	93,484	89,383	--	--	--	587	61,320	38,788	1,006	1,54,804	1,28,171
<b>Govt. Technical School</b>												
	163	25,365	17,318	222	20,475	15,623	192	14,550	5,336	577	60,390	38,277
<b>Bachelor of Fine Arts</b>												
MHAAC	4	344	340	0	0	0	7	472	286	11	816	626
<b>Master of Physical Education</b>												
B P.Ed.	0	0	0	10	1,100	915	43	4,685	3,991	53	5,895	4,924
M P.Ed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	762	634	29	971	787

Note: No of admitted students of Engineering Degree includes 2,637 students of TFWS scheme and 4,484 students of EWS scheme

Source - 1) Directorate of Technical Education.

2) Directorate of Vocational Education and Training.

3) State CET cell, Maharashtra State

## ANNEXURE 10.5

**NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS FOR ARTS, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, NON A.I.C.T.E COURSES, LAW,  
EDUCATION, FINE ARTS, THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND STUDENTS ADMITTED IN FIRST YEAR  
OF THE COURSE DURING YEAR 2023-24 UPTO DECEMBER**

Faculty	Government			Government aided			Unaided			Total					
	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	15	1,724	1,335	1,088	2,62,291	1,88,400	1,714	1,46,209	76,133	2,817	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		1,680	1,296		2,51,444	1,87,589		1,68,773	91,012		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	849	384	97	4,545	3,029	462	25,713	12,065	575	31,107	15,478			
B. Ed	12	624	589	38	2,790	2,607	462	31,082	28,295	512	34,496	31,491			
M. Ed		145	25		543	289		1,988	831		2,676	1,145			
<b>Visual Art</b>															
Diploma	3	120	111	31	3,915	2,748	178	12,745	4,040	212	16,805	6,899			
Graduate	4	305	343	--	--	@	--	--	@	4	305	340			
Post-Graduate	3	105	49	--	--	@	--	--	@	3	105	54			

Note: @ Since the admission process is incomplete due to Covid-19 pandemic, the information is not available

Source - 1) Directorate of Higher Education, GoM

2) Directorate of Art, GoM

3) Maharashtra Academic Authority, GoM

## ANNEXURE 10.6

**NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS FOR AGRICULTURE, VETERINARY AND FISHERY SCIENCE COURSES,  
THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND STUDENTS ADMITTED IN FIRST YEAR OF THE COURSE  
FOR THE YEAR 2023-24 UPTO DECEMBER**

Faculty	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>Agriculture</b>												
Graduate	20	2,008	2,190	2	300	300	88	9,510	7436	110	11,818	9,660
Post-Graduate	11	871	957	--	--	--	1	27	27	12	898	984
Ph.D. @	5	154	165	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	154	0
<b>Horticulture</b>												
Graduate	6	332	321	--	--	--	10	900	491	16	1,232	812
Post-Graduate	10	134	141	--	--	--	1	6	6	11	140	147
<b>Forestry</b>												
Graduate	2	82	78	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	82	78
Post-Graduate	2	22	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	22	21
<b>Fishery Science</b>												
Graduate	1	40	44	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	40	44
Post-Graduate	1	28	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	28	26
Ph.D. @	1	11	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	11	9
<b>Food Technology</b>												
Graduate	3	160	119	--	--	--	20	1,240	403	23	1,400	522
Post-Graduate	1	15	16	--	--	--	0	0	--	1	15	16
Ph.D. @	1	10	9	--	--	--	0	0	--	1	10	9
<b>Bio-Technology</b>												
Graduate	2	100	73	--	--	--	14	1,050	546	16	1,150	637
Post-Graduate	1	8	8	--	--	--	3	24	24	4	32	32
Ph.D. @	1	3	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3	2
<b>Agriculture Engineering</b>												
Graduate	5	304	199	--	--	--	15	840	181	20	1,144	380
Post-Graduate	4	86	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	86	37
Ph.D. @	4	39	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	39	17
<b>Home /Community Science</b>												
Graduate	1	60	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	60	31
Post-Graduate	1	12	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	12	9
Ph.D. @	1	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	0	0
<b>Agriculture Business Management</b>												
Graduate	1	60	27	--	--	--	11	900	540	12	960	567
Post-Graduate	1	35	33	--	--	--	3	90	90	4	125	123
<b>Post Harvest Management</b>												
Post-Graduate	1	30	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	30	18
<b>Veterinary</b>												
Graduate	5	410	415	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	410	415
Post-Graduate	6	250	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	250	--
Ph.D.	6	94	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	94	--
<b>Dairy Technology</b>												
Graduate	2	76	56	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	76	56
Post-Graduate	1	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	8	--

@ Since the admission process of Ph.D is incomplete, Source No.1 has intimated that information of Ph.D is nil.

Source - 1) Maharashtra Council of Agriculture Education and Research.

2) Maharashtra Animal and Fishery Sciences University.

## ANNEXURE 10.7

**MEDICAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN THE STATE  
(PUBLIC, LOCAL BODIES AND TRUST HOSPITALS)**

Serial No.	Year	Hospitals (no.)	Dispensaries (no.)	Sub centres (no.)	Primary health centres (no.)	Primary health units (no.)	T. B. Hospitals and clinics (no.)	Beds in @@ institutions (no.)	Beds per @ lakh of population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	1971	299	1,372	NA	388	1	72	43,823	88
2	1981	530	1,776	NA	454	400	90	71,385	114
3	1991	768	1,896	NA	1,672	81	1,977	1,09,267	144
4	2001	981	1,629	NA	1,768	169	2,520	1,01,670	105
5	2011	1,368	3,012	10,580	1,816	191	2,520	1,18,116	103
6	2012	1,393	3,087	10,580	1,816	193	2,520	1,19,355	106
7	2013	1,395	3,087	10,580	1,811	193	3,062 <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 <sup>#</sup>	586	1,024	10,673	1,839	187	6,515 <sup>*</sup>	75,893	59.05
16	2022 <sup>#</sup>	594	1,094	10,740	1,938	121	12,791 <sup>*</sup>	78,138	60.80
17	2023 <sup>#</sup>	509	851	10,748	1,913	121	13,494	78,208	62.30

Note: @@ Includes beds in Public, Local Bodies and Trust Hospitals only. Beds in Private hospitals not included.

@ Based on mid year projected population of respective year.

## It includes T.B. Hospitals, centres, treatment units, etc.

# Above information is only about public health institutions.

\* Revised Information

Source - (1) State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM  
(2) Directorate of Health Services, GoM  
(3) State Bureau of Health Intelligence and Vital Statistics, GoM

## ANNEXURE 10.8

**DISTRICTWISE HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE STATE  
(UPTO MARCH, 2024)**

District	Sub-Centres	Primary Health Centres	Dispensaries <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	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
Thane	191	33	9	3	1	2	1	6
Palghar	314	46	34	3	0	0	0	9
Raigad	288	54	11	6	1	0	0	8
Ratnagiri	378	68	0	3	0	0	0	8
Sindhudurg	248	38	10	3	0	0	1	7
<b>Konkan Division</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>38</b>
Nashik	592	112	31	6	1	1	1	22
Dhule	232	43	15	2	1	0	1	6
Nandurbar	293	61	19	2	1	0	0	11
Jalgaon	443	78	20	3	0	0	1	18
Ahmednagar	565	98	09	3	1	0	0	22
<b>Nashik Division</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>79</b>
Pune	542	101	33	5	1	0	1	19
Satara	414	84	26	2	1	0	0	16
Sangli	348	65	17	2	0	0	0	13
Solapur	434	77	06	3	0	0	0	14
Kolhapur	413	78	29	4	0	1	0	16
<b>Pune Division</b>	<b>2,151</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>78</b>
Chhatrapati Sambhajanagar	279	51	12	3	1	0	0	10
Jalna	223	44	09	1	1	0	1	9
Parbhani	215	37	11	2	0	0	1	6
Hingoli	134	24	08	2	1	0	1	3
Beed	296	52	21	3	1	0	2	10
Nanded	377	69	19	4	1	0	1	13
Dharashiv	215	44	10	5	0	0	0	5
Latur	252	50	08	1	0	1	1	11
<b>Chhatrapati Sambhajanagar Division</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>67</b>
Buldhana	280	52	75	1	1	2	0	13
Akola	179	31	31	1	0	0	1	5
Washim	155	27	12	1	1	0	1	6
Amravati	339	59	105	5	1	0	2	9
Yavatmal	446	67	25	3	0	0	1	14
<b>Amravati Division</b>	<b>1,399</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>47</b>
Wardha	183	31	31	2	1	0	0	8
Nagpur	316	53	63	2	0	0	1	10
Bhandara	193	33	33	2	1	0	0	7
Gondia	253	40	34	1	0	0	0	10
Chandrapur	342	65	27	3	0	0	0	10
Gadchiroli	376	48	48	3	1	0	1	10
<b>Nagpur Division</b>	<b>1,663</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Maharashtra State</b>	<b>10,748</b>	<b>1,913</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>364</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 (1)	Main / Marginal / Total (2)	Maharashtra			India <sup>#</sup>		
		Males (3)	Females (4)	Total (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Total (8)
(A) Workers							
1. Cultivators	Main	7,181	4,297	11,478	73,018	22,823	95,841
	Marginal	411	680	1,091	9,689	13,163	22,851
	Total	7,592	4,977	12,569	82,707	35,986	1,18,692
2. Agricultural labourers	Main	5,847	5,222	11,069	55,255	30,912	86,167
	Marginal	928	1,489	2,417	27,485	30,678	58,163
	Total	6,775	6,711	13,486	82,740	61,590	1,44,330
3. In Household Industries	Main	607	385	991	7,540	4,791	12,331
	Marginal	84	150	234	2,236	3,769	6,005
	Total	691	535	1,225	9,776	8,560	18,336
4. Other	Main	16,355	3,870	20,225	1,37,336	30,771	1,68,107
	Marginal	1,204	718	1,922	19,307	12,971	32,278
	Total	17,559	4,588	22,147	1,56,643	43,742	2,00,385
Total (A)	Main	29,989	13,774	43,763	2,73,149	89,297	3,62,446
	Marginal	2,628	3,037	5,665	58,717	60,580	1,19,297
	Total	32,617	16,811	49,428	3,31,866	1,49,877	4,81,743
(B) Non-Workers	Total	25,626	37,320	62,946	2,91,256	4,37,570	7,28,826
<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	2020	2021	2022	2023 <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>6,446</b>	<b>13,565</b>	<b>6,793</b>	<b>6,851</b>
1	Food products, beverages and tobacco products	921	965	1,330	1,662	1,991	3,307	3,074	3,095	3,319
2	Textiles (including wearing apparels)	3,516	3,554	2,527	2,167	2,182	2,198	6,382	2,767	2,689
3	Wood and wood products	75	75	152	154	217	320	3,202	289	282
4	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing, etc.	494	549	491	525	736	530	736	523	447
5	Tanning and dressing of leather & leather products	14	25	35	25	38	91	171	118	115
<b>(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>5,617</b>	<b>6,850</b>	<b>6,033</b>	<b>5,975</b>
6	Chemicals and chemical products	760	1,059	1,215	1,299	1,802	2,083	2,667	2,224	2,047
7	Petroleum, rubber, plastic products	349	421	482	535	1,087	1,370	1,687	1,434	1,529
8	Non-metallic mineral products	402	403	423	317	465	519	958	579	637
9	Basic metals, metal products	924	1,310	1,301	1,311	3,294	1,644	1,538	1,796	1,762
<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>3,359</b>	<b>2,858</b>	<b>3,623</b>	<b>3,699</b>
10	Machinery and equipments (other than transport equipments)	1,322	1,786	1,614	1,720	2,407	1,617	1,367	1,924	2,088
11	Transport equipments	608	903	867	1,025	1,785	394	239	439	679
12	Other manufacturing industries	180	209	231	395	841	1,348	1,252	1,260	931
<b>(D)</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>13,513</b>	<b>13,575</b>	<b>13,644</b>	<b>14,753</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>28,935</b>	<b>36,848</b>	<b>30,093</b>	<b>31,278</b>

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

+ upto October, 2023

(2) Bidi factories are covered under separate Act from 1974

Source - Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, GoM

**ANNEXURE 10.12**  
**WORKING FACTORIES AND FACTORY EMPLOYMENT IN THE STATE**

Employment ('000)										
Year	Item * *	Section 2m (i)			Section 2m (ii) & Section 85			All Factories		
		Employing less than 50 workers	Employing 50 or more workers	Total	Employing less than 50 workers	Employing 50 or more workers	Total	Employing less than 50 workers	Employing 50 or more workers	Total all factories
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1971	Factories	6,341	2,701	9,042	856	343	1,199	7,197	3,044	10,241
	Employment	123	824	947	15	36	51	138	860	998
1981	Factories	10,238	3,132	13,370	3,154	70	3,224	13,392	3,202	16,594
	Employment	183	983	1,166	20	6	26	203	989	1,192
1991	Factories	13,139	3,199	16,338	7,743	38	7,781	20,882	3,237	24,119
	Employment	215	910	1,124	40	4	44	254	914	1,169
2001	Factories	15,977	3,929	19,906	8,393	25	8,418	24,370	3,954	28,324
	Employment	266	891	1,157	42	2	44	308	893	1,201
2009	Factories	18,668	6,112	24,780	9,263	17	9,280	27,931	6,129	34,060
	Employment	345	1,103	1,448	50	2	52	395	1,105	1,500
2010	Factories	19,173	6,517	25,690	9,183	15	9,198	28,356	6,532	34,888
	Employment	363	1,231	1,594	52	1	53	415	1,233	1,647
2011	Factories	19,410	7,373	26,783	9,067	26	9,093	28,477	7,399	35,876
	Employment	367	1,394	1,761	51	3	54	418	1,397	1,815
2017	Factories	16,893	9,108	26,001	8,698	70	8,768	25,591	9,178	34,769
	Employment	466	2,014	2,480	68	8	76	533	2,022	2,555
2018	Factories	18,655	9,431	28,086	7,824	45	7,869	26,479	9,476	35,955
	Employment	466	2,153	2,618	62	5	67	528	2,157	2,685
2019	Factories	18,451	9,252	27,703	7,826	51	7,877	26,277	9,303	35,580
	Employment	537	2,275	2,813	70	5	75	607	2,280	2,887
2020	Factories	20,479	10,479	30,958	4,299	736	5,035	24,778	11,215	35,993
	Employment	526	2,238	2,764	69	61	130	595	2,299	2,894
2021	Factories	21,511	10,986	32,497	4,052	299	4,351	25,563	11,285	36,848
	Employment	484	2,397	2,881	42	10	52	526	2,407	2,933
2022	Factories	21,063	10,449	31,512	4,886	84	4,970	25,949	10,533	36,482
	Employment	481	2,477	2,958	42	10	52	523	2,486	3,009
2023*	Factories	20,596	11,056	31,652	4,758	150	4,908	25,354	11,206	36,560
	Employment	488	2,591	3,079	39	10	49	527	2,601	3,128

Note - (1) Employment includes estimated average daily employment of factories not submitting returns + upto october, 2023  
 (2) Figures pertain to the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948  
 (3) Details may not add up to totals due to rounding in respect of employment  
 \* \* Factories – Number of working factories Employment – Average Daily Employment  
 Bidi factories are deregistered and covered under separate Act from 1974  
 Source – Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, GoM

## ANNEXURE 10.13

THE DETAILS OF NOTIFIED VACANCIES, PLACEMENT AND PERSONS ON THE LIVE REGISTER IN  
SKILL DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP GUIDANCE CENTRES

('000)

Year	Number of Registrations during reference Year	Number of vacancies notified	Number of placements during reference year	Number of persons on live register at the end of the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1991	591.8	64.8	30.3	3,159.8
1995	720.1	49.7	18.7	3,634.3
1996	688.7	53.7	22.6	3,787.2
1997	692.8	47.4	22.9	3,933.1
1998	729.3	37.9	16.8	4,109.6
1999	861.1	50.9	16.2	4,183.8
2000	750.8	43.9	18.1	4,348.8
2001	623.2	32.3	12.5	4,419.7
2002	622.7	30.9	9.5	4,203.3
2003	819.1	59.6	16.4	4,044.1
2004	880.3	43.4	15.1	4,105.7
2005	645.2	44.2	13.9	4,000.3
2006	608.1	68.3	14.8	3,608.5
2007	616.7	97.5	9.2	3,213.8
2008	721.5	99.2	11.8	3,007.2
2009	698.3	176.6	17.2	2,875.9
2010	892.9	378.8	353.9	2,682.4
2011	747.5	346.2	191.0	2,596.2
2012	612.3	259.2	134.2	2,404.0
2013	630.3	118.9	114.6	3,034.8
2014	536.4	841.1	84.7	3,571.5
2015	461.9	571.4	70.4	3,401.5
2016	460.0	576.8	144.0	3,356.7
2017	539.3	413.1	222.6	3,819.6
2018	726.9	785.3	197.9	4,403.4
2019	786.6	467.6	200.0	4,990.0
2020	575.1	801.8	199.4	5,365.6
2021	493.5	617.8	219.1	5,654.0
2022	487.3	851.0	248.9	5,878.4
2023	664.2	881.6	263.8	6,278.7

Source - Commissionerate of Skill Development, Employment and Entrepreneurship, GoM

## ANNEXURE 10.14

**NUMBER OF PERSONS ON THE LIVE REGISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND  
ENTREPRENEURSHIP GUIDANCE CENTRES AS ON DECEMBER, 2023**

Sr. No.	Educational Qualification	Total Persons	Of which, females	Percentage of females	Percentage of persons to grand total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Below S.S.C. (including illiterates)	17,94,585	4,32,248	24.09	28.58
2.	S.S.C. Passed	13,59,502	3,57,442	26.29	29.65
3.	H.S.C. Passed	14,10,617	3,96,085	28.08	22.47
4.	I.T.I. trained and Apprentices	2,55,976	28,860	11.27	4.08
5.	Diploma holder				
	5.1 Engineering/Technology	1,27,570	30,659	24.03	2.03
	5.2 Medicine, DMLT and Pharmacy	23,000	8,764	38.10	0.37
	5.3 Others	1,49,819	1,22,463	81.74	2.39
	<b>Total (5.1 to 5.3)</b>	<b>3,00,389</b>	<b>1,61,886</b>	<b>53.89</b>	<b>4.78</b>
6.	Graduate				
	6.1 Engineering/Technology	1,75,527	50,455	28.74	2.79
	6.2 Medicine	3,543	3,372	95.17	0.06
	6.3 Others	8,00,335	2,89,528	36.17	12.75
	<b>Total (6.1 to 6.3)</b>	<b>9,79,405</b>	<b>3,43,355</b>	<b>35.06</b>	<b>15.60</b>
7.	Post-Graduate				
	7.1 Engineering/Technology	8,110	3,520	43.40	0.13
	7.2 Medicine	379	361	95.25	0.006
	7.3 Others	1,69,770	66,176	38.98	2.70
	<b>Total (7.1 to 7.3)</b>	<b>1,78,259</b>	<b>70,057</b>	<b>39.30</b>	<b>2.84</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>62,78,733</b>	<b>17,89,933</b>	<b>28.50</b>	<b>100</b>

I.T.I.- Industrial Training Institute

D.M.LT.- Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technology.

Note - In above, job seeker's having more than one qualification are counted in each respective qualification.

Source - Commissionerate of Skill Development, Employment and Entrepreneurship, GoM

## ANNEXURE 10.15

**CATEGORYWISE NUMBER OF WORKS COMPLETED AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED THEREON  
UNDER THE MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE (MGNREG) IN  
THE STATE**

(₹ Lakh)

Sr. No.	Category of work	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		Works	Expen- diture incurred	works	Expen- diture incurred	works	Expen- diture incurred	Works	Expen- diture incurred	Works	Expen- diture incurred
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Rural Connectivity	1,680	5,123.59	1,022	5,290.15	900	4,395.53	1,665	6,147.18	955	2,357.92
2.	Flood Control and Protection	777	2,455.25	557	3,390.20	551	4,372.51	1,090	3,779.91	720	1,718.49
3.	Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	34,108	2,850.91	14,202	1,065.48	8,081	1,184.38	7,980	1,623.49	3,329	425.21
4.	Drought Proofing	23,168	31,426.97	22,339	31,061.57	13,723	19,640.32	13,383	8,518.78	14,664	1,654.63
5.	Micro and Small Irrigation Works	403	836.37	124	574.48	116	519.48	213	544.29	171	373.55
6.	Provision of Irrigation facility to SC/ST and new Land Owners	13,480	17,144.62	5,776	21,795.02	7,236	21,736.20	6,592	19,067.54	3,864	9,504.85
7.	Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	2,49,233	78,170.57	2,10,388	71,277.69	1,94,701	72,313.11	3,14,946	74,564.50	307,755	54,512.01
8.	Land Development / Agri. Development	3,524	4,305.14	3,539	4,932.95	2,682	1,835.18	2,760	1,461.80	1,084	1,085.19
9.	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	61	28.80	24	12.79	21	8.82	3	0.49	7	3.30
10.	Other works	9,064	7,914.60	4,490	15,647.91	4,656	24,475.37	5,876	41,741.66	5,226	25,914.77
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,35,498</b>	<b>1,50,256.82</b>	<b>2,62,461</b>	<b>1,55,048.24</b>	<b>2,32,667</b>	<b>1,50,580.90</b>	<b>3,54,508</b>	<b>1,57,449.74</b>	<b>3,37,775</b>	<b>97,549.92</b>

Source - Planning Department (EGS), GoM

## ANNEXURE 10.16

## THE DETAILS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE STATE\*\*

(Workers participated in '00 and person days lost in lakh)

Item	1981	1991	2001	2011	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 <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	6	3	3	2	3
(b) Workers participated	564	61	86	26	57	35	36	35	50
(c) Person days lost	47.36	2.37	4.53	1.73	11.40	10.85	10.54	7.89	1.2
<b>2. Engineering factories —</b>									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	119	59	28	8	14	11	14	9	10
(b) Workers participated	412	110	65	71	19	12	14	17	29
(c) Person days lost	16.21	14.46	25.79	12.90	3.30	3.6	2.97	5.54	0.7
<b>3. Miscellaneous —</b>									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	451	148	19	18	11	9	12	6	7
(b) Workers participated	1,031	423	85	38	19	17	18	12	15
(c) Person days lost	31.49	29.66	15.90	7.80	7.14	4.9	4.76	5.08	0.3
<b>4. Total —</b>									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	636	217	59	33	31	23	29	17	20
(b) Workers participated	2,007	594	237	135	96	64	68	64	94
(c) Person days lost.	95.05	46.49	52.31	22.43	21.84	19.32	18.28	18.51	2.2

Note - (1) Figures against item No. 4 (b) and 4 (c) may not tally against actual totals due to rounding

+ upto September

(2) \*\* Under State Industrial Relations Machinery

(3) Information January to December

Source - Commissioner of Labour, GoM

## ANNEXURE 10.17

## DISTRICTWISE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX 2011

District	Total Literacy Rate (2011)	Gross Enrolment Ratio (2011-12)	Infant Mortality Rate (2007-08)	PCDDP constant (1999-2000) price (₹)	Human Development Index (HDI) 2011	HDI Status
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Nandurbar	63.0	67.7	75	19,156	0.604	Low
Gadchiroli	70.6	80.7	63	14,913	0.608	
Washim	81.7	88.0	46	14,885	0.646	
Hingoli	76.0	78.7	50	18,286	0.648	
Dharashiv	76.3	81.9	50	17,847	0.649	
Nanded	76.9	80.3	30	18,155	0.657	
Jalna	73.6	83.7	48	20,565	0.663	
Latur	79.0	91.1	53	17,674	0.663	
Dhule	74.6	83.7	44	21,442	0.671	
Beed	73.5	90.4	33	21,013	0.678	Medium
Parbhani	75.2	86.3	51	23,146	0.683	
Buldhana	82.1	87.6	34	19,487	0.684	
Yavatmal	80.7	84.9	47	24,118	0.700	
Gondia	85.4	87.2	67	23,091	0.701	
Amravati	88.2	86.0	59	21,804	0.701	
Bhandara	85.1	89.3	60	25,735	0.718	
Chandrapur	81.4	88.9	74	28,730	0.718	
Ahmednagar	80.2	87.9	41	27,392	0.720	High
Akola	87.6	85.6	28	24,055	0.722	
Wardha	87.2	87.9	62	26,130	0.723	
Jalgaon	79.7	88.2	48	28,939	0.723	
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	80.4	82.2	44	30,690	0.727	
Solapur	77.7	89.5	23	28,828	0.728	
Ratnagiri	82.4	89.0	25	27,685	0.732	
Satara	84.2	85.7	27	29,916	0.742	
Sangli	82.6	87.9	33	33,713	0.742	Very High
Nashik	81.0	82.2	46	35,545	0.746	
Sindhudurg	86.5	87.5	35	31,563	0.753	
Raigad	83.9	88.9	35	34,377	0.759	
Kolhapur	82.9	88.4	13	36,178	0.770	
Nagpur	89.5	92.6	40	37,995	0.786	
Thane <sup>\$</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