



MAHARASHTRA AN ECONOMIC REVIEW

1971-72



BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
BOMBAY

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR DIFFERENT STATES IN INDIA

States	Reference year	Percentage of scheduled castes and tribes to total population				Percentage of workers to total population				Literacy percentage (P)				Yield per hectare (in kil. grams)				Livestock per thousand population (N.A.)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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@ Inclusive of N. E. F. A.

**MAHARASHTRA
AN ECONOMIC REVIEW
1971-72**

PREFACE

THIS IS THE 11TH ISSUE of the Economic Review of Maharashtra State. It attempts, as usual, to describe the salient features of the socio-economic conditions in the State. Part-I of the publication describes the social and economic conditions in Maharashtra State under different sectors, while Part-II gives statistical information showing the latest available data about important topics. The significant characteristics of population of Maharashtra State as revealed by the provisional figures of the 1971 Census are added in this issue in a separate chapter entitled "Population". The publication also provides some background information about the economic conditions in the country. In addition, comparative data on selected socio-economic indicators for various States in the country are presented.

In the attempt to present the latest available data, certain provisional statistics are given. The provisional figures are likely to be revised when the final figures become available.

V. M. JOSHI,
Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra,
Finance Department.

SACHIVALAYA :
Bombay, 7th June, 1972.

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I. GENERAL APPRAISAL

1.1. Economic situation in the country in 1971-72

1.1.1. The year 1971-72 was one of the most difficult years India has faced since Independence. The country's physical as well as fiscal resources were greatly strained by development across the border, the influx of nearly ten million refugees and out-break of hostilities in December 1971. But the economy responded well to these challenges and withstood the pressure.

1.1.2. The economy continued to grow during 1971-72, but at a pace slower than that envisaged in the Fourth Plan. National income is estimated to have grown at the rate of 4 per cent during 1971-72 as compared to 4.7 per cent in 1970-71, and 5.3 per cent in 1969-70. Not only the growth rate of national income was slower, but the sectoral contributions to growth were also not progressing according to the pattern envisaged in the Plan. While output of foodgrains has been increasing sharply thus contributing to the growth of national income, the industrial sector appears to have remained relatively stagnant.

1.1.3. Foodgrains production in 1970-71 increased by 8 per cent over 1969-70. According to very rough and tentative estimates, it is expected that as compared to 108 million tonnes in 1970-71, the foodgrains production in 1971-72 may be of the order of 111 million tonnes. Thus though the growth rate in 1971-72 is small as compared to the earlier year, the increase in agricultural production for the three-year period 1969-70 to 1971-72 would work out at 5 per cent per annum which is broadly in line with the Fourth Plan target. In contrast to the significant improvement in foodgrains production in 1970-71, the progress in production of commercial crops leaves much to be desired. Cotton and jute suffered substantial decline, in 1970-71 while sugarcane crop was also lower than the previous year. The output of oilseeds, however, recorded improvement. In 1971-72, cotton output is expected to rise by about 15 per cent. But the production of oilseeds will be less than in 1970-71; similarly output of sugarcane is also expected to be somewhat lower.

1.1.4. The year, however, witnessed a noticeable slackening in the tempo of industrial growth. The latest available data on industrial production relate to the month of November 1971. The seasonally adjusted index for industrial production (Base 1960 : 100) for November 1971 stood at 191.3 as compared to 183.8 for November 1970. The average for the first 11 months of 1971 works to 185.8 which is only 3.0 per cent higher than the average for the corresponding period of the earlier year. For earlier years for the same period, the average index for 1970 was higher by 4.9 per cent over 1969 and by about 6.9 per cent in 1969 over 1968. Thus there is a distinct deceleration in the growth rate of industrial production during the first 11 months of 1971. This was due to a variety of adverse factors but the shortfall of industrial raw materials such as cotton and oilseeds and basic metals, power and transport, bottlenecks and strained industrial relations are the main reasons.

1.1.5. The general price level as reflected by the All-India Wholesale Price Index (1961-62 : 100) showed a rise of 4.0 per cent during 1971-72 (financial year) as compared to 5.5 per cent in 1970-71 over 1969-70. The average index of food articles in 1971-72 increased by 3.1 per cent over 1970-71 while the rise in 1970-71 over 1969-70 was 3.8 per cent. Thus thanks to the good harvests in 1969-70 and 1970-71, in spite of the tremendous pressure of the refugees from Bangla Desh and the 14-day war with Pakistan, the price rise in 1971 was not more than that of the earlier year. The All-India Wholesale Price Index stood at 181.6 in March 1971 and at 192.2 in March, 1972. The All-India Consumer Price Index Number for industrial workers (1960 : 100) for 1971 was 3.3 per cent higher than for 1970, while the rise in 1970 over 1969 was of the order of 5.1 per cent. The latest available index is for January, 1972 and it stood at 194 as compared to 184 in January, 1971.

1.1.6. As regards foreign trade, the latest figures of exports and imports of merchandise are available for the period upto January, 1972. The total export during 1971 work out to Rs. 1,576.74 crores as compared to Rs. 1,502.10 crores in 1970 thus registering a growth rate of 4.97 per cent in 1971 over 1970. The average growth in 1970 over 1969 was 9.15 per cent. The imports which declined in 1970 over 1969 recorded a rise of about 16 per cent in 1971 over 1970. The total figures of imports during 1971 were Rs. 1,843.53 crores as compared to Rs. 1,591.37 crores in 1970. Thus during the year 1971, the exports registered a rise though at a smaller rate, but in respect of imports, there was a reversal of the declining trend noted in earlier years.

1.2. Prospects for 1972-73

1.2.1. In 1971-72 the national income is expected to rise by a smaller rate than the previous two years. Industrial production in current year is also slackening. The foodgrains production and the relative price stability are, however, the only optimistic features. But in the matter of prices the impact of the war and aid programme to Bangla Desh is likely to be felt during this year. As a result of all these factors, the year 1972-73 may also be another trying year for the economy and vigorous efforts will be needed to achieve rapid growth with stability and more emphasis on self-reliance.

1.3. Maharashtra—State Economy in 1970-71 and 1971-72

1.3.1. The economy of Maharashtra State has once again been affected by second successive scarcity year of 1971-72. Due to adverse climatic conditions agricultural production during 1970-71 was quite low. Unfortunately the monsoon was again unfavourable in 1971-72 and agricultural production this year is not expected to be very much better. As regards industrial production, an index number of industrial production has not so far been computed separately for the State. However, the general index number of industrial production for India increased by about 4.9 per cent in 1970 over the earlier year as against 7.0 per cent in 1969 and 6.4 per cent in 1968. The average index of industrial production for India for the first 11 months of 1971 recorded an increase of only 3 per cent over the corresponding period of 1970 as against an increase of 4.9 per cent in 1970 over the corresponding period in 1969. Probably this decelerating trend in the industrial field prevails in this State also.

1.3.2. The production of important minerals during 1971 shows an increase over that for the corresponding period of 1970 especially in coal, iron ore, and bauxite although in some minor minerals, the production had declined during this period. The value of mineral production in 1971 (excluding other minor minerals) increased by 53 per cent over earlier year. The *per capita* consumption of electricity in Maharashtra in 1970-71 was 153 kwh. as against the national average of 81 kwh. The monthly consumption of electricity during the first eight months of 1971-72 was higher by 11.3 per cent than the level of monthly consumption for the corresponding period of 1970-71. Villages electrified in Maharashtra by March 1972 were nearly 14 thousands bringing up the percentage of villages electrified to 38.6 per cent. The average daily employment in factory sector showed an increase of 25 thousands in 1970 over 1969 as against the increase of 40 thousands during 1969 over 1968.

1.3.3. The general price level as reflected by the Index Number of Wholesale Price in India shows a rise of 4.0 per cent during 1971-72 over 1970-71 as compared to the increase of 5.5 per cent in 1970-71 over 1969-70. The Working Class Consumer Price Index Number for Bombay, Poona, Sholapur and Nagpur have also registered a similar trend and increased by 4.4 per cent, 3.5 per cent, 7.0 per cent and 2.7 per cent, respectively during 1971-72 over 1970-71. While the index for the centres of Aurangabad, Jalgaon and Nanded shows a rise of 2.7 per cent, 2.2 per cent and 2.1 per cent during 1971-72 as compared to 1970-71. The retail price index number for urban Maharashtra showed a rise of 1.8 per cent during this period while the index number for rural areas showed a rise of 1.9 per cent during this period.

1.3.4. *Agricultural Situation.*—The year 1971-72 marks the second successive drought year in the State inflicting a serious blow to the economy of the State. Faced with the serious drought conditions in the State, the Government had declared scarcity in about 15 thousand villages in 20 districts of the State in 1971-72 and had spent about Rs. 40.3 crores during 1971-72 on scarcity relief works. The rabi season was also not satisfactory following the failure of important crops like rabi jowar in many parts of the State.

1.3.5. *State Income.*—As a result of scarcity conditions in the agricultural field and decelerating trend in the industrial sector, the State Income has been affected considerably during this period. The quick estimates of State Income of Maharashtra for the year 1970-71 at current prices show an increase of 5.1 per cent over the previous year. The State Income at current prices is estimated at Rs. 3,871 crores with a *per capita* income of Rs. 778 in 1970-71. The *per capita* income is higher than in 1969-70 by 2.6 per cent. Evaluated at prices ruling in the base year 1960-61, the State Income in real terms has moved up marginally from Rs. 2,077 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 2,093 crores in 1970-71, thus registering a slight rise of about 0.8 per cent. The slower rate of growth in 1970-71 compared with 3.5 per cent in 1969-70 is mainly due to the substantial fall in the agricultural production during the year.

1.4. The Plan

1.4.1. The Development Programme for 1972-73 envisages an outlay of Rs. 205.59 crores in the State Plan. The break-up of the proposed outlay of Rs. 205.59 crores is Rs. 37.34 crores for Agricultural Programmes including Minor Irrigation, Rs. 14.89 crores for Co-operation and

76.49
Community Development, Rs. 69.49 crores for Irrigation and Power, Rs. 10.02 crores for Industries and Mining, Rs. 18.79 crores for Transport and Communications, Rs. 51.12 crores for Social Services and Rs. 5.14 crores for Miscellaneous Programmes. A complementary outlay of Rs. 58.09 crores is also expected from various financing institutions and Corporate Bodies. In addition, an outlay of Rs. 34.25 crores has been proposed for Centrally Sponsored Schemes in 1972-73. ~~44.46~~ 35.88

1.4.2. The area under high yielding varieties of food crops is likely to go up to 18.82 lakh hectares from 10.70 lakh hectares in 1971-72. The area under plant protection measures is likely to be doubled and will be about 70 lakh hectares.

1.4.3. Preparatory action is also being taken for the implementation of the Fifteen Point Programme in addition to the programme given above and originally included in the plan. This Programme has been taken up with the avowed object of accelerating the establishment of a socialist society, eradicating the poverty of the masses and creating a social order in which they will live with self-respect. The salient features of this broad-based and revolutionary programme are providing a guarantee of employment in manual work for the rural population; monopoly procurement of cotton; to fix the ceiling on agricultural holdings and urban property in keeping with the national policy; opening of Ashram Shalas and adopting an area development approach for the welfare of Adivasis; transfer of entire land revenue to the Village Panchayats with a view to enabling them to undertake productive works at village level; provision of basic amenities to persons living in sub-standard conditions in the slum areas; providing drinking water facilities in all the villages of the State before the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan; protection to and increased incentives for greater production efforts by handloom weavers, industrial workers and casual and contract labour through appropriate social and economic measures etc.

2. POPULATION

2.1. Provisional figures of the 1971 census released by the Census Department provide a picture of broad aspects of the population of the State like distribution of population, sex-ratio, growth rates, density, rural-urban composition, literacy rates, etc. A brief appraisal of Maharashtra's provisional population data is given in the following paragraphs.

2.2. Maharashtra with a population of 5.03 crores in 1971 is the third largest State in India both in area and population. The decennial growth of population in 1971 in this State over that in 1961 was 27.26 per cent as against 23.60 per cent during the previous decade. The density of population per sq. km. in the State works out at 164. The following table gives the comparison of Maharashtra with All-India:

TABLE NO. 1
1971 Census --Provisional population statistics

Item			Maharashtra	India
(1)			(2)	(3)
I.	Population (in crores)	Males	2.60	28.33
		Females	2.43	26.41
		Total	5.03	54.74
II.	Decennial growth rate (1961-71)	.. ..	27.26%	24.66%
III.	Density (per sq. km.)	.. ..	164	182
IV.	Sex-ratio (females per 1,000 males)	..	932	932
V.	Percentage of literates to total population	..	39.1	29.3
VI.	Percentage of urban population to total population		31.2	19.9

2.3. Tables 1 to 5 in Part II of this Publication give details regarding the population of Maharashtra State. The growth rate of Population of Maharashtra State is higher than the All-India growth rate. The rate is also increasing from decade to decade as seen from the table No. I in Part II.

2.4. *Growth rates of different districts.*—Out of 26 districts in the State, 13 districts have registered a higher percentage of population growth as compared to the State growth rate of 27.26. The largest decennial growth percentage is seen in Greater Bombay (43.75 per cent). Thana district with its industrial area has registered a significant rise of 37.88 per cent. Other districts showing higher percentage growth rates are Chandrapur (32.1), Nanded (29.4), Yeotmal (29.3), Nagpur (28.7), Poona (28.6), Bhir (28.2), Kolhapur (28.1), Osmanabad (28.1), Aurangabad (27.8), Ahmadnagar (27.6) and Nasik (27.6). The lowest growth rates are observed in Ratnagiri district (8.64 per cent).

2.5. *Density.*—In 1971, the density of population in Maharashtra State was 164 per sq. km. as compared to 182 for India. The highest density is observed to be in the case of Greater Bombay with 9,898 persons per sq. km., while lowest density is noticed in Chandrapur district with only 64 persons per sq. km. In all, there are 16 districts with a lower density than the State average.

2.6. *Sex-ratio.*—An interesting feature of Maharashtra's population is its continuously declining sex-ratio. The sex-ratio which was 978 in 1901 declined to 941 in 1951, 936 in 1961 and further to 932 in 1971.

TABLE NO. 1(A)
Sex-ratio.

Year	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Sex-ratio	978	966	950	947	949	941	936	932

2.7. Literacy

2.7.1. Out of 2,60 lakh males and 2,43 lakh females in Maharashtra, 1,34 lakh males and 63 lakh females are literate. The percentage of literate persons to total population for Maharashtra is 39.08 as compared to 29.34 for India. The rise in the percentage of literates during the decade was 31 per cent. A little more than half of the males are literate in Maharashtra (51.30 per cent) and about one-fourth of the females (25.97 per cent) are literate. Maharashtra ranks third among the States of India in literacy, Kerala with 60.16 per cent and Tamil Nadu with 39.39 per cent being first and second, respectively. The same ranking holds good for the literacy percentages for males and females also.

2.7.2. The percentage of literates in Maharashtra increased to 39.08 in 1971 from 29.82 in 1961. The literacy percentages for males and females increased to 51.30 and 25.97 respectively in 1971 as compared to 42.04 and 16.76 in 1961, giving an increase of 22.0 per cent for males and 55.0 per cent for females. Thus, though the percentage of female literacy is at a lower level than that of males, the relative increase in females literacy is noteworthy.

2.7.3. Against the percentage of literacy for the State of 39.1, nine districts have comparatively more literate persons as shown below :—

TABLE NO. 2

Distribution of districts according to the percentage of literate persons

Districts with higher percentage of literacy.	State average	Districts having lower percentage of literacy
(1)	(2)	(3)
(1) Greater Bombay (64.0)	Maharashtra 39.1	(1) Satara (38.0)
(2) Jalgaon (45.2)		(2) Buldhana (37.5)
(3) Nagpur (45.1)		(3) Sangli (37.1)
(4) Poona (44.5)		(4) Ahmadnagar (36.4)
(5) Amravati (42.1)		(5) Nasik (36.1)
(6) Wardha (41.6)		(6) Kolhapur (35.2)
(7) Thana (40.4)		(7) Kolaba (35.2)
(8) Akola (39.8)		(8) Bhandara (35.0)
(9) Ratnagiri (39.5)		(9) Sholapur (34.0)
		(10) Dhulia (31.7)
		(11) Yeotmal (31.6)
		(12) Osmanabad (28.0)
		(13) Aurangabad (27.6)
		(14) Chandrapur (26.5)
		(15) Parbhani (24.3)
		(16) Bhir (24.1)
		(17) Nanded (22.3)

Note:— Figures in brackets represent percentage of literate persons to total population.

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2.7.4. The number of literate persons has, however, increased by more than 100 per cent during the decade 1961-71 for Osmanabad (110.32), Bhir (104.88) and Chandrapur (102.91) districts. There are several other districts where the percentage increases have been above 70 such as Yeotmal (73.87), Kolhapur (71.33), Ahmadnagar (75.87), Nasik (71.33) and Kolaba (70.70). It is noteworthy that all districts, with the lone exception of Satara have recorded higher than 50 per cent in the number of literate persons.

2.7.5. Of the total 196.7 lakh literates, 19.4 per cent are in Bombay followed by 7.2 in Poona, 4.9 in Jalgaon, 4.7 in Thana and 4.5 in Nagpur. Bhir, Nanded and Wardha each with 1.6 per cent literates are the lowest in the number of literates.

2.8. Rural/Urban distribution of population

2.8.1. Maharashtra is the most urbanised State in India in 1971 with 31.20 per cent urban population. It was also so in 1961 with 28.22 per cent urban population. The number of places recognised as urban in 1971 were 289 as compared to 266 in 1961. 23 new towns emerged during the decade. It will be interesting to see the distribution of districts according to urban population. Greater Bombay alone accounts for 38.01 per cent of total urban population. The following table gives the distribution of districts according to the percentage of urban population in the district:—

TABLE NO. 3

Distribution of districts according to percentage of urban population

District with low urban population	State percentage	District with higher urban population
(1)	(2)	(3)
Nasik (28.65)	Maharashtra (31.20)	Greater Bombay (100.00)
Amravati (27.49)		Nagpur (54.37)
Sholapur (27.37)		Poona (41.85)
Wardha (24.54)		Thana (36.24)
Jalgaon (23.66)		
Akola (23.55)		
Kolhapur (21.53)		
Sangli (18.67)		
Buldhana (17.59)		
Dhulia (17.32)		
Aurangabad (16.82)		
Nanded (16.33)		
Parbhani (16.08)		
Yeotmal (13.65)		
Satara (13.21)		
Osmanabad (12.52)		
Kolaba (12.10)		
Bhir (11.63)		
Bhandara (11.41)		
Ahmadnagar (11.03)		
Chandrapur (10.21)		
Ratnagiri (8.42)		

Note:—Figures in brackets represent percentage of urban population.

2.8.2. Besides Greater Bombay, the highly urbanised districts are Nagpur, Poona and Thana, while the districts of Ratnagiri, Chandrapur, Ahmadnagar, Bhandara and Bhir can be classified as the least urbanised districts of the State.

2.8.3. Distribution of urban places by different population size classes brings out the general trend towards concentration of urban population in towns with more than 1,00,000 population. Such towns (cities) were 17 in 1971 and accounted for 64.7 per cent of the total urban population. The number of towns in Class II (50,000 to 99,999 population) increased to 26 in 1971 from 15 in 1961 and accounted for 11.4 per cent of total urban population. Similar increase is also observed in case of class III (20,000 to 49,999 population) towns where the number of towns increased to 64 in 1971 from 47 in 1961. However, the percentage of population of this group declined from 13.0 in 1961 to 11.4 in 1971.

2.9. Workers and non-workers

2.9.1. Out of the total population of 5.03 lakhs in Maharashtra, 37.21 per cent are workers as against the All-India percentage of 33.54. The break-up of workers according to cultivators, agricultural labourers and others is given in the following table:—

TABLE NO. 4

Distribution of workers (main activity only)

Item		Maharashtra	India
(1)		(2)	(3)
(I) Percentage of workers to total population ..			
	(A) Total ..	37.21	33.54
	(B) Males ..	51.87	52.53
	(C) Females ..	21.49	13.18
(II) Break-up of workers as percentage to total workers—			
(1) Cultivator	(A) Total ..	35.09	42.87
	(B) Males ..	26.10	37.56
	(C) Females ..	8.99	5.31
(2) Agricultural labourers	(A) Total ..	28.98	25.76
	(B) Males ..	15.50	17.05
	(C) Females ..	13.48	8.71
(3) Other workers	(A) Total ..	35.93	31.37
	(B) Males ..	30.54	26.42
	(C) Females ..	5.39	4.95

2.9.2. The percentage of workers in Maharashtra has decreased from 47.90 in 1961 to 37.21 in 1971. This phenomenon is noticed in all the districts. It is, however, to be noted that the data regarding workers and non-workers of 1971 is not strictly comparable with that of 1961 due to a change in the concept of workers adopted in 1971. According to the 1961 definition, all those seasonal workers who had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the season were treated as workers. In 1971, the persons who had worked in the current or last working season for the greater part of the season were treated as workers. The 1961 definition gave scope for the inclusion of a number of housewives who had helped in cultivation or in the household industry carried on by other family members for an hour or more, as workers. The 1971 instructions stipulated that a person primarily engaged in household duties or those who were students and helped in the family economic activity, but not on a full-time scale, should be treated as 'non-workers' in respect of their main activity and the economic activity in which they were marginally engaged might be considered as their secondary work. As the basic classification of workers and non-workers is in respect of the main activity, a number of house-wives, who were helping in cultivation and other family enterprises only marginally, were not considered as 'workers'. This might explain the decrease in the proportion of female cultivators as compared to 1961 in all the districts and the proportion of female workers remaining steady in Greater Bombay.

2.9.3. Data regarding the secondary work of workers and non-workers collected during 1971 will be available after compilation of the individual slips is completed. It might then be possible to obtain comparative corresponding figures of workers and to throw more light on the position regarding the economically active population of Maharashtra.

3. STATE INCOME

3.1. State income at current prices

3.1.1. The State Income of Maharashtra for the year 1970-71 at current prices which is estimated at Rs. 3,871 crores shows an increase of 5.1 per cent over the previous year. The *per capita* income at current prices is estimated at Rs. 778 in 1970-71 which is higher than that in 1969-70 by 2.6 per cent.

3.1.2. For the year 1969-70 the State Income at current prices is estimated at Rs. 3,684 crores and the *per capita* State Income at Rs. 759 as against the National Income and the *per capita* National Income estimated at Rs. 31,174 crores and Rs. 589 respectively. The estimates of State Income and National Income at current prices are presented in Tables No. 6 and 8 in Part II.

3.1.3. Considering the sectoral structure of the State Income over the decade it will be observed that sectoral composition of State Income has undergone significant change. The share of primary sector comprising agriculture and allied activities has fallen from 41 per cent in 1960-61 to 29 per cent in 1970-71 whereas the shares of secondary sector representing manufacturing and construction activities and the tertiary sector consisting of trade, transport and other services which accounted for 27 per cent and 32 per cent in 1960-61 have increased in 1970-71 to 34 per cent and 37 per cent respectively. In other words between 1960-61 and 1970-71 there has been a shift in the State economy in favour of manufacturing and other activities.

3.1.4. The sectoral distribution of State Income indicated above does not follow the same pattern at the national level where the percentage shares of the three sectors in the National Income remain more or less stable around 50, 20 and 30 respectively since 1960-61. The comparatively higher share of the secondary sector at the State level brings into limelight once again the intense industrial activity in the State.

3.2. Growth in real income

3.2.1. In order to study the growth of economy over a series of years the estimates of State Income are prepared at constant prices removing thereby the effects of price changes inherent in the State Income calculated at current prices. These estimates at 1960-61 prices are presented in Table No. 7 in Part II. In the same part the estimates of National Income at 1960-61 prices are also presented in Table No. 9 for comparison purposes. A glance at the trends in State Income at constant prices since 1960-61 reveals that the State Income has increased from Rs. 1,597 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 2,093 crores in 1970-71 thus recording an increase of about 31 per cent during the period. The average annual compound growth rate of State Income in real terms works out to 2.7 per cent during the period 1960-61 to 1970-71, which is less than the annual growth rate of 3.5 per cent in the National Income during the same period.

3.2.2. The trends in sectoral contributions to State Income, however, show some fluctuations during this period. The income from agricultural sector declined in 1961-62 and thereafter remained more or less stagnant upto 1964-65. Due to the serious set back to the production of food crops and other agricultural produce as a result of the failure of the monsoons in large parts of the State in 1965-66 and also to some extent in the year 1966-67, the agricultural income during these years recorded a steep decline. In 1968-69 the economy showed the process of revival and growth, and the agricultural income during the year attained a level which was higher than that in 1964-65. But the serious shortfalls in the production of important crops like jowar and cotton, caused by unfavourable weather conditions during 1969-70 and 1970-71 again brought down the income from agricultural sector in those years.

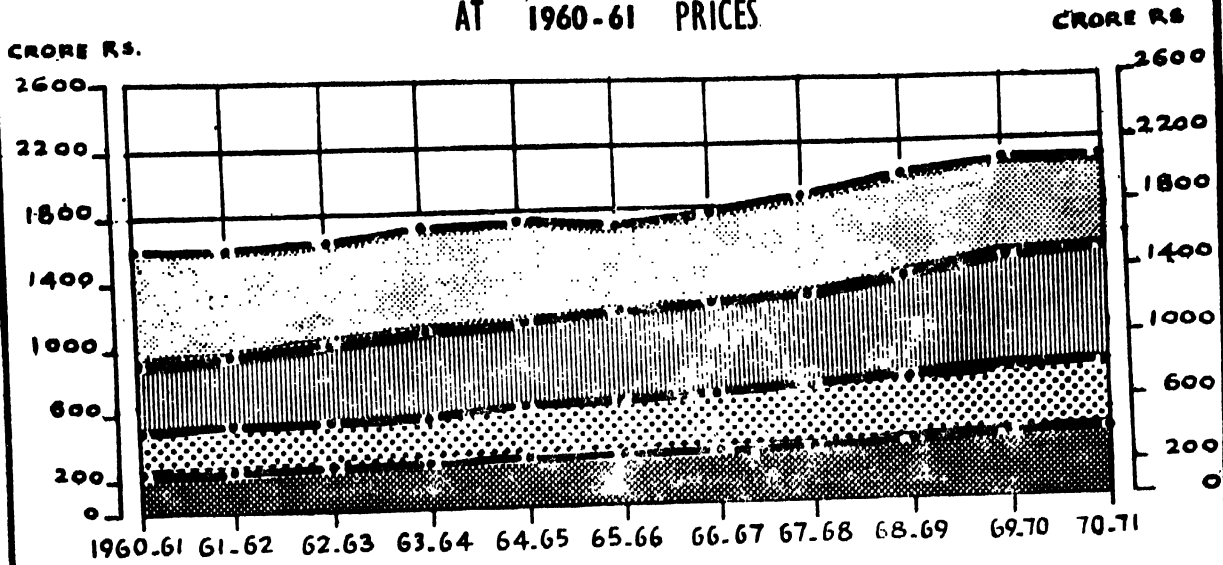
3.2.3. On the other hand, the State Income from the secondary sector showed a steady rise over the period, increasing from Rs. 426 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 718 crores in 1970-71 i.e. by about 68.6 per cent. Similar trend was observed in the State Income originating in tertiary sector which recorded a rise of about 60.5 per cent over the period 1960-61 to 1970-71.

3.2.4. The total State Income for the year 1970-71 at 1960-61 prices increased from Rs. 2,077 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 2,093 crores in 1970-71, thus registering a rise of 0.79 per cent over the previous year. The National Income, however, rose by 4.45 per cent during the same period. The slower rate of growth in the State Income is mainly due to the set back in agriculture in the State economy. As a result the *per capita* State Income declined by 1.6 per cent in 1970-71.

3.2.5. The following table presents the trends in estimates of total State Income and National Income and *per capita* State and National Incomes at 1960-61 prices for the years 1960-61 to 1970-71.

STATE INCOME

AT 1960-61 PRICES



- AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY ETC.
- MINING, INDUSTRY, CONSTRUCTION, ELECTRICITY ETC.
- TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION, TRADE ETC.
- OTHERS

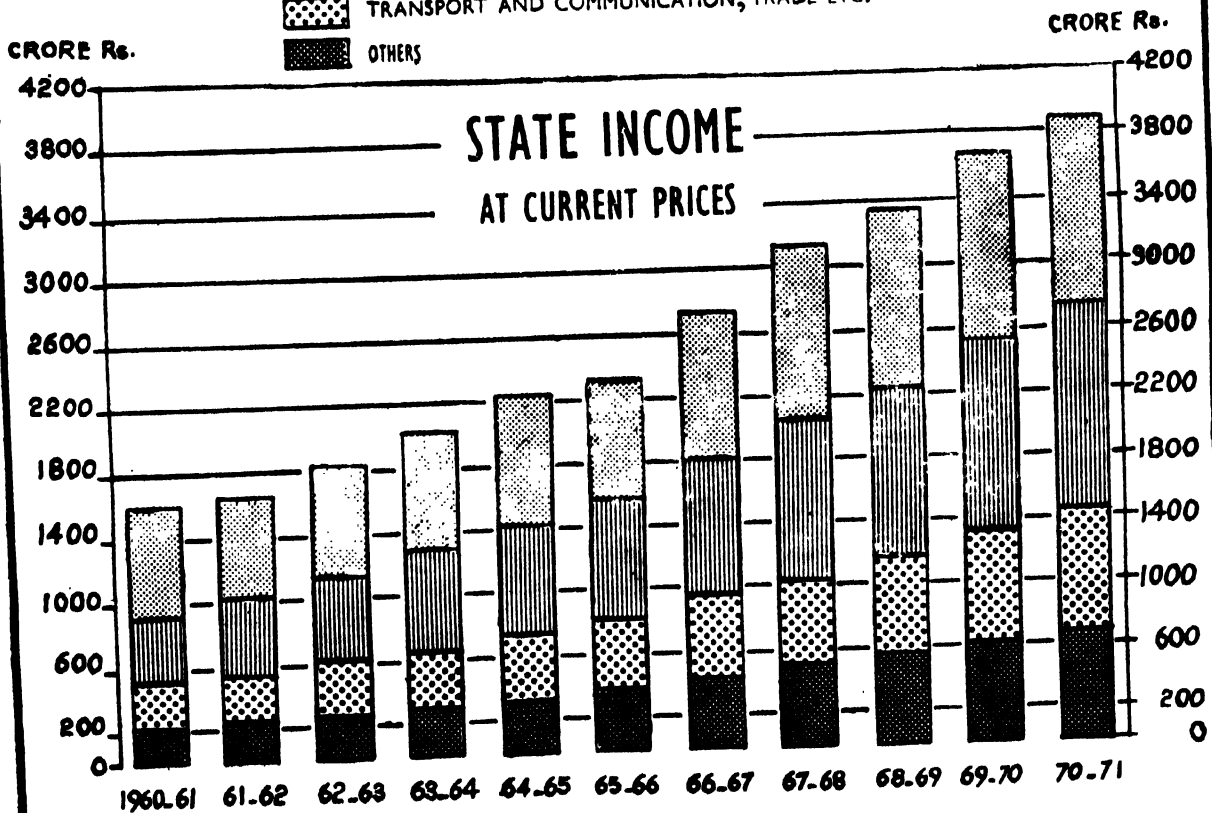


TABLE No. 5

Trends in State Income and National Income at 1960-61 prices

Year	Maharashtra		India	
	State Income (Rs. in Crores)	Per capita income (Rs.)	National Income (Rs. in Crores)	Per capita income (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1960-61	.. 1,597 (100.0)	409.0 (100.0)	13,294 (100.0)	306.3 (100.0)
1961-62	.. 1,596 (99.9)	398.6 (97.5)	13,763 (103.5)	310.0 (101.2)
1962-63	.. 1,643 (102.9)	400.7 (98.0)	14,045 (105.6)	309.4 (101.0)
1963-64	.. 1,712 (107.2)	407.6 (99.7)	14,845 (111.7)	319.9 (104.4)
1964-65	.. 1,767 (110.6)	410.6 (100.4)	15,917 (119.7)	335.8 (109.6)
1965-66	.. 1,704 (106.7)	386.5 (94.5)	15,021 (113.0)	310.4 (101.3)
1966-67	.. 1,794 (112.3)	397.2 (97.1)	15,243* (114.7)	307.9* (100.5)
1967-68*	.. 1,888 (118.2)	408.1 (99.8)	16,660 (125.3)	329.2 (107.5)
1968-69*	.. 2,006 (125.6)	423.3 (103.5)	17,057 (128.3)	329.9 (107.7)
1969-70*	.. 2,077 (130.0)	427.7 (104.6)	17,955 (135.1)	339.4 (110.8)
1970-71	.. 2,093† (131.0)	420.8† (102.9)	18,755 @ (141.1)	347.0 @ (113.3)

* Provisional

† Preliminary

@ Quick estimate

Note.—Figures in brackets indicate percentages to 1960-61 figures.

4. AGRICULTURE

4.1. Agricultural situation in 1971-72

4.1.1. The South-west monsoon has created a very precarious situation in Maharashtra, this year. The monsoon commenced in the fourth week of May all over the coastal districts and fairly widespread showers were received in the hinter land of Poona, Nasik, Aurangabad and Nagpur divisions. After the initial showers in all the districts except the coastal paddy districts and western parts of Kolhapur, Satara, Sangli, Poona and Nasik districts droughty conditions prevailed and continued almost upto the third week of August. There had been some showers in the eight districts of Nagpur division in the third week of June and third and fourth weeks of July which had enabled the cultivators to sow a major area of kharif crops; but the condition of the sown crops was not very satisfactory and the crops suffered from inadequacy of rains particularly in the western parts of Vidarbha. In the major parts of Aurangabad division and in Ahmednagar and Sholapur districts and the eastern parts of Poona, Satara, Sangli, Dhulia and Nasik districts and western parts of Jalgaon district, sowing of kharif crops could not be undertaken due to inadequacy of rains during the sowing season.

4.1.2. Rains received in the third week of August brightened the prospects of paddy crop in Konkan and arrested deterioration of withering crops (wherever sown in small areas) in the Deccan and Marathwada regions. In the Vidarbha region also, the rains received in the last week of August and early September proved beneficial to the growth of standing kharif crops. These rains facilitated sowing of rabi jowar in parts of the Deccan and Marathwada regions. The dry spell that followed till the fourth week of September affected the standing kharif crops particularly cotton and groundnut in their critical growth stage. The rains received in the last week of September facilitated large scale sowing of rabi crops, the area under which increased during the year due to diversion of unsown kharif area to rabi jowar and other rabi crops. Lack of rains in October, November and December affected proper growth of late kharif crops and unirrigated rabi crops particularly rabi jowar in most parts of Deccan and Marathwada regions.

4.1.3. The crops had actually withered in the lighter soils. Severity of cold weather during December and January affected the proper growth of rabi jowar in parts of Deccan whereas it has proved conducive to the growth of wheat and gram crops in most parts of the State. The occurrence of cold wave on 13th and 14th February has adversely affected fruits and vegetables such as mangoes, banana, grapes, potato, chillies, etc. in areas in Nasik and Ahmednagar district and parts of Dhulia, Jalgaon, Aurangabad and Poona districts. The newly planted cane was also affected in parts of these areas. Irrigated crops were affected to some extent due to inadequacy of well irrigation caused by continuous droughty conditions in the State.

4.1.4. Incidence of midge fly on earheads on kharif jowar and large scale occurrence of sugary disease on rabi jowar have affected to some extent the yield of jowar crop in major parts of the State. Even irrigated rabi jowar has been reported to be affected by red sheath disease particularly in the scarcity affected areas of the State.

4.1.5. On the whole the crop conditions of this year in respect of both kharif and rabi crops were not satisfactory in the major parts of the State.

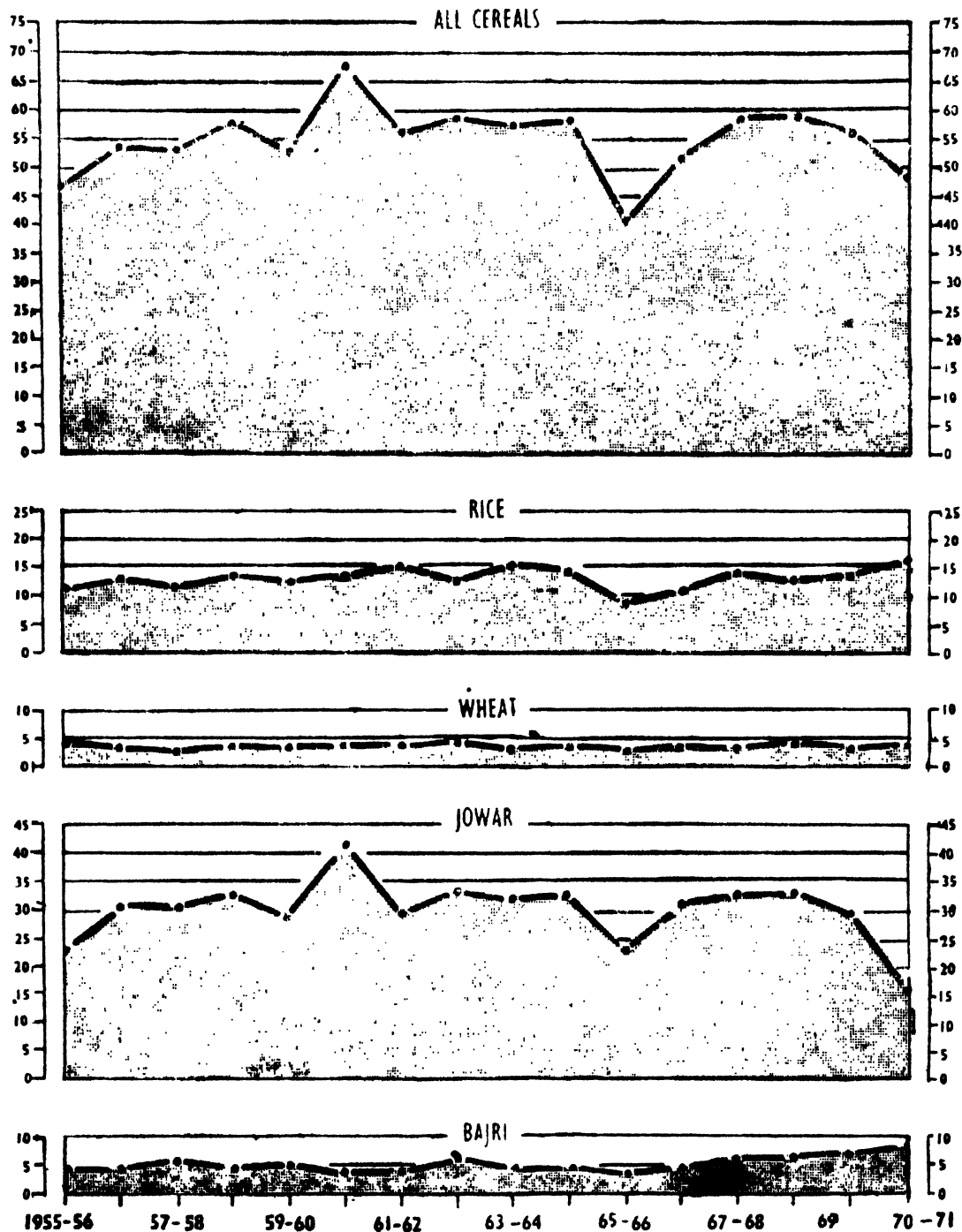
4.2. Agricultural out-put

4.2.1. It was expected that there would be a substantial increase in the area under rabi crops due to diversion of kharif area to rabi crops. The rabi production, however, was not likely to make good the losses already sustained by agriculturists earlier during the kharif season. According to advance forecast estimates of area and production of few crops which are available for 1971-72, the production of rice during the year 1971-72 is estimated at 13.7 lakh tonnes as compared to 16.6 lakh tonnes in 1970-71. The production of kharif jowar is also expected to be less (10.9 lakh tonnes) as compared to the normal kharif jowar production of 16.5 lakh tonnes in the State. The production of other kharif crops except cotton also shows considerable decrease as compared to that of last year. The production of sugar-cane (in terms of gur) is estimated at about 12.7 lakh tonnes as against 16.8 lakh tonnes in the earlier year.

4.2.2. The prospects of rabi crop production are also not very bright. According to latest available estimates, the production of rabi jowar would be 8.4 lakh tonnes, while that of wheat would be 5.1 lakh tonnes. The production of gram is estimated to be of the order of

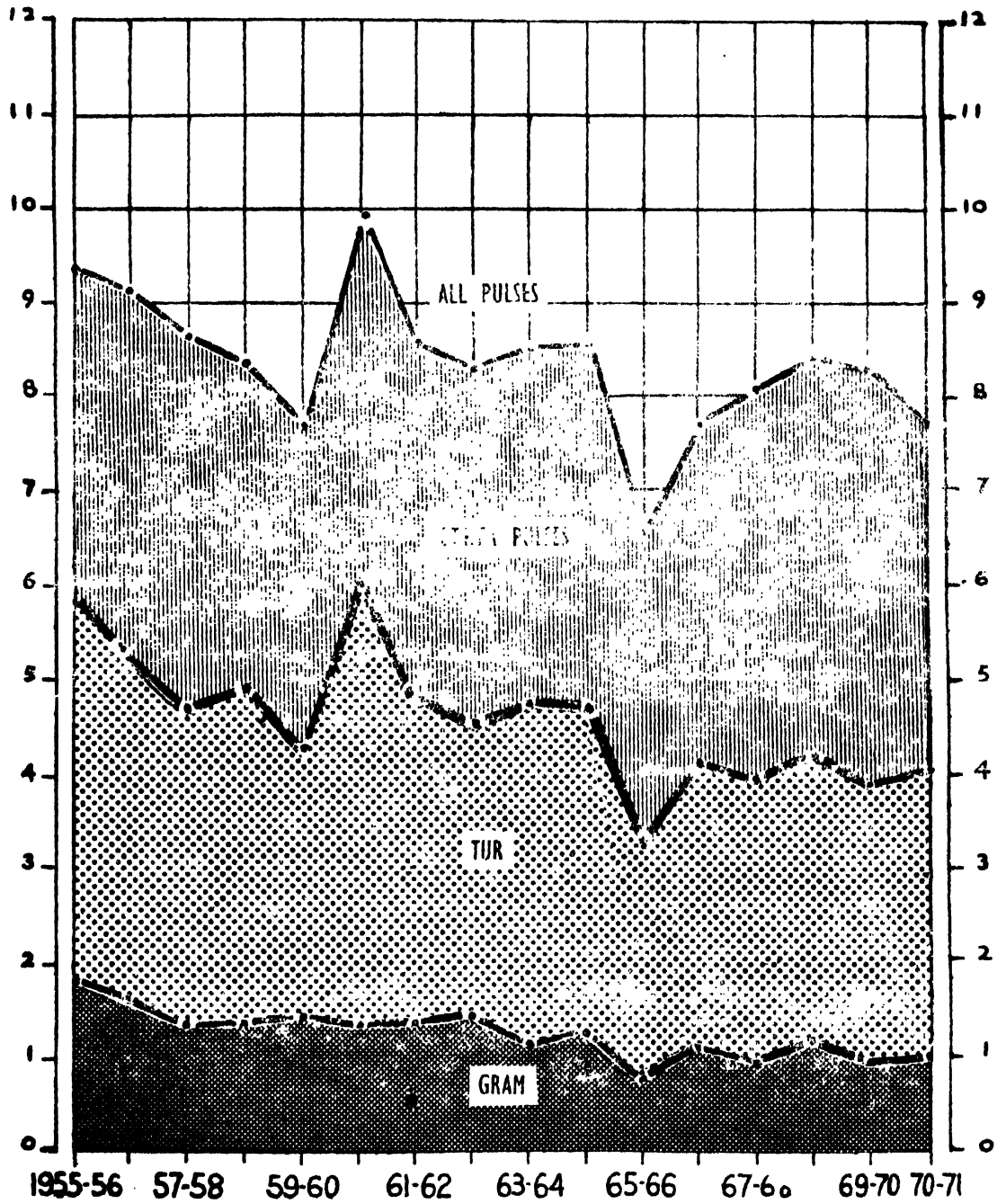
FOODGRAINS PRODUCTION—CEREALS

FIGURES IN LAKH TONNES



FOODGRAINS PRODUCTION- PULSES

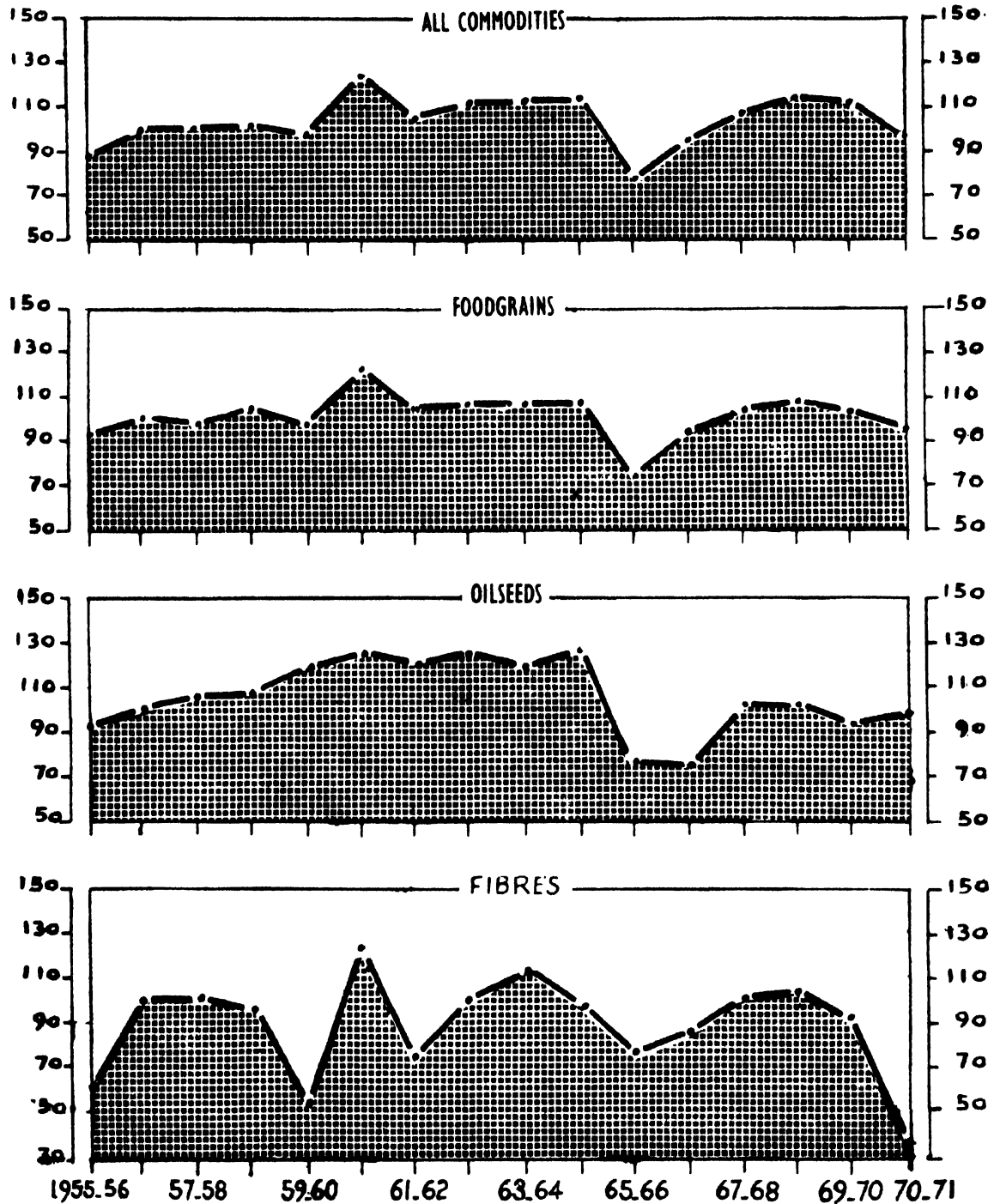
FIGURES IN LAKH TONNES



BUREAU OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS,
GOVT. OF MAHARASHTRA - BOMBAY.

INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

BASE YEAR - 1956-57 = 100



BUREAU OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS,
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1.4 lakh tonnes. On the whole, total food-grains production during the year is expected to be substantially low as will be seen from the table below:---

TABLE NO. 6

Estimates of production of important crops in Maharashtra State

(Production in '00 tonnes)

Important crops	1969-70 (fully revised)	1970-71 (final forecast)	1971-72 (latest available estimates)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Rice	13,673	16,629	13,685
2. Wheat	3,878	4,511	5,131
3. Total jowar	29,452	15,912	19,315
4. Bajri	7,140	7,877	2,391
5. Total cereals	56,523	48,141	43,189
6. Total pulses	8,357	7,759	5,854
7. Sugar-cane (Gur)	16,171	16,787	12,713
8. Groundnut	5,839	6,166	4,677
9. Cotton (in '00 bales of 180 kg. each)	12,081	4,817	9,094

The trends in the agricultural production in Maharashtra State are given in the Table Nos. 12 and 13 in part-II.

4.3. Trends in agricultural production

4.3.1. The trends in the agricultural production can be properly reflected from the index numbers of agricultural production in the State (with base as 1956-57=100) given in Table No. 14 in Part II. The index number of agricultural production (1956-57=100) increased steadily to 113.9 in 1964-65 from 86.8 in 1955-56 excepting a spurt in 1960-61 when the index of agricultural production shot up to the level of 125.1. Due to widespread scarcity conditions in the State in 1965-66 the index number of agricultural production dropped down to 82.2. In the next year 1966-67 the index number did not improve much and remained at the level of 95.2. The index number however, started recovering in the subsequent years and increased to 109.3 in 1967-68 and 114.0 in 1968-69. In 1969-70, however, the index number of agricultural production again declined to 110.7 and in 1970-71 it still further declined to 98.5.

4.3.2. The production of foodgrains increased to 67.45 lakh tonnes in 1964-65 as compared to the production of 55.74 lakh tonnes in 1955-56. The production of foodgrains, however, suddenly dropped to the level of 46.95 lakh tonnes in 1965-66 due to failure of crops consequent upon the drought conditions all over the State. The production did not pick up even in 1966-67 as it was also a bad agricultural year and the level of production remained again at a low level of 59.52 lakh tonnes. In the subsequent two years, the production of foodgrains rose to 66.35 lakh tonnes in 1967-68 and 67.57 lakh tonnes in 1968-69, but again declined to 64.88 lakh tonnes in 1969-70 and 55.90 lakh tonnes in 1970-71. The preliminary estimate of food-grains production of 1971-72 is hardly 49 lakh tonnes. The production of cereals increased from 46.42 lakh tonnes in 1955-56 to 58.87 lakh tonnes in 1964-65. After the considerable decrease in the next two years 1965-66 and 1966-67 to 40.37 lakh tonnes and 51.85 lakh tonnes respectively, it increased to 58.29 lakh tonnes in 1967-68 and 59.13 lakh tonnes in 1968-69. In 1969-70 and 1970-71, however, the production considerably reduced to 56.52 lakh tonnes and 48.14 lakh tonnes respectively, while the production of 1971-72 as per the latest available estimates would still decline further to 43.2 lakh tonnes. In the case of pulses, the production has been showing a decreasing trend since 1955-56. The production of pulses declined to 8.06 lakh tonnes in 1967-68 from 9.32 lakh tonnes in 1955-56. In 1968-69 and 1969-70 the production of pulses was 8.44 lakh tonnes and 8.36 lakh tonnes respectively. Further the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 registered the very low production of 7.76 lakh tonnes and 5.85 lakh tonnes respectively.

4.3.3. There was a steady increase in the production of sugarcane (in terms of gur) since 1955-56. It increased from 6.83 lakh tonnes in 1955-56 to 11.38 lakh tonnes in 1967-68. The production in 1968-69 further increased to 15.08 lakh tonnes. The subsequent years of 1969-70 and 1970-71 had also kept the increasing trend and the level of sugarcane (gur) production in these two years was 16.17 lakh tonnes and 16.79 lakh tonnes respectively, while the estimates of 1971-72 are 12.7 lakh tonnes. The production of groundnut increased from 7.18 lakh tonnes in 1955-56 to 8.41 lakh tonnes in 1964-65. The production of groundnut even excluding the two bad years of 1965-66 and 1966-67 could not, however achieve this level in any of the subsequent years. The production in 1969-70 and 1970-71 was 5.84 lakh tonnes and 6.17 lakhs tonnes respectively, while it is estimated for 1971-72 is 4.68 lakh tonnes.

4.3.4. *Cotton*.—Cotton is the most important cash crop of the State. It accounts for more than one-third (36 per cent) of the total area under cotton of the country. However, the production of the State is hardly one-fourth (26 per cent) of the total production of the country. This is mainly due to the fact that the average yield of cotton in the State is much lower than that of All-India. Area under long staple cotton in the country (long staple : more than 24.5 mm. and above i.e. roughly 1 inch and above) accounts for slightly more than one-fourth (28 per cent) of the total area under cotton in the country while in Maharashtra State it covers more than 58 per cent of the total area under cotton in the State. The production of the long staple cotton in India is 26 per cent of the total production in the country while in Maharashtra State, long staple cotton accounts for 65 per cent of total cotton production of the State. The State accounts for nearly 75 per cent of the total area of about 21 lakh hectares under long staple cotton in the country while it accounts for 65 per cent of the total production of the country. The trend in the wholesale prices of cotton (unginned) in the regulated markets of the State during the last five years can be seen from the table No. 22, given in Part II.

4.3.5. There were wide fluctuations in the production of cotton in the State since 1955-56. The production of cotton (lint) which was 7.55 lakh bales in 1955-56 increased to 12.86 lakh bales in 1967-68 and further to 13.69 lakh bales in 1968-69. In the subsequent two years of 1969-70 and 1970-71, it however, declined to 12.08 lakh bales and 4.82 lakh bales respectively. The latest estimates of 1971-72 are 9.09 lakh bales of 180 kg. each.

4.4. Irrigation

4.4.1. During the period from 1955-56 to 1969-70 the net area irrigated in the State increased by 5.5 lakh hectares from 8.81 lakh hectares in 1955-56 to 14.31 lakh hectares in 1969-70 i.e. by 62.5 per cent. The percentage of net area irrigated to the net sown area increased from 4.9 in 1955-56 to 7.7 in 1969-70. Out of the total net area irrigated of 14.31 lakh hectares, 57 per cent were by wells, nearly 22 per cent by canals and 16 per cent by tanks. The remaining five per cent of irrigated area was by other sources of irrigation. The increase in the gross area of irrigated was from 10.17 lakh hectares in 1955-56 to 16.23 lakh hectares in 1969-70 i.e. by 59.6 per cent. The percentage of gross area irrigated to the gross cropped area increased from 5.5 in 1955-56 to 8.4 in 1969-70.

4.5. Growth rates of area, production and productivity

4.5.1. Due to wide fluctuations from year to year in the agricultural production the comparison of production during two individual years does not normally give a correct picture of underlying trend over a period of time. To overcome this difficulty a statistical analysis of the time-series of the agricultural data, assuming compound growth model, is made and the average compound rates of growth for the period 1951-52 to 1970-71 for the State are worked out and shown below :—

TABLE NO. 7

Compound growth rates of agricultural production, area and productivity for Maharashtra State 1951-52 to 1970-71.

				(Per cent per annum)		
Group of crops		Production		Area	Productivity	
(1)		(2)		(3)	(4)	
Cereals	.. ..	1.08		0.43	0.64	
Pulses	.. ..	..(—) 1.14		0.13	(—) 1.27	
Foodgrains	.. ..	0.77		0.38	0.40	
Non-foodgrains	.. ..	2.03		0.50	1.50	
All crops	.. ..	1.20		0.40	0.50	

4.5.2. During the period from 1951-52 to 1970-71 the production of foodgrains increased at the compound rate of 0.77 per cent. The increase in the production of foodgrains was due to the increase in both area as well as productivity. Area under foodgrains increased at the rate of 0.38 per cent per annum and the productivity at the rate of 0.40 per cent per annum. During the same period, there is a negative trend in production and productivity in the case of

pulses. The production of pulses decreased at the rate of 1.14 per cent, though the area increased at the rate of 0.13 per cent because the productivity of pulses decreased by 1.27 per cent per annum during the period under reference. The production of cereals increased at the rate of 1.08 per cent per annum due to increase in area and also productivity at the rates of 0.43 per cent and 0.64 per cent per annum respectively. The rate of growth of production, area and productivity was higher in case of non-foodgrains than in the case of foodgrains. The production of non-foodgrains increased at the rate 2.03 per cent, area by 0.50 per cent and productivity by 1.50 per cent. The compound rate of growth during the period from 1951-52 to 1970-71 in respect of all crops was 1.20 per cent for production, 0.40 per cent for area and 0.50 per cent for productivity. The compound rates of growth as worked out above are substantially lower as compared to the growth rates worked out for the period from 1952-53 to 1964-65. This was mainly because of abnormally low production obtained in the years 1965-66 and 1966-67. In the subsequent years of 1967-68 and 1968-69 also, the production did not increase much to offset the decline in the production in the earlier years. The last two years of 1969-70 and 1970-71 were years of scarcity and naturally showed a significantly lower agricultural production affecting the growth rates.

5. INDUSTRIES

5.1. Index number of industrial production in India

5.1.1. The index number of industrial production in India recorded an increase of 4.9 per cent in the year 1970 as compared with the earlier year. The index number increased slightly in the first 11 months of the year 1971 to 185.8 as compared to 180.4 for the corresponding period of 1970 i.e. by only 2.99 per cent. The All India index number of industrial production and the group indices pertaining to the industry groups important in Maharashtra are shown in Table No. 17 of Part II.

5.1.2. The industry groups which have recorded an increase in the average index of output for the first 11 months of 1971 over the corresponding period in 1970, are electrical machinery (13 per cent), rubber products (11 per cent) chemicals and electricity (7 per cent each), Petroleum (6 per cent) and Machinery except electrical machinery and mining and quarrying (3 per cent each). The average indices in respect of Sugar (16 per cent), Transport equipment (9 per cent), and Spinning, Weaving of Cotton textiles (7 per cent) however, declined as shown in the brackets.

5.2. Industrial activity in Maharashtra

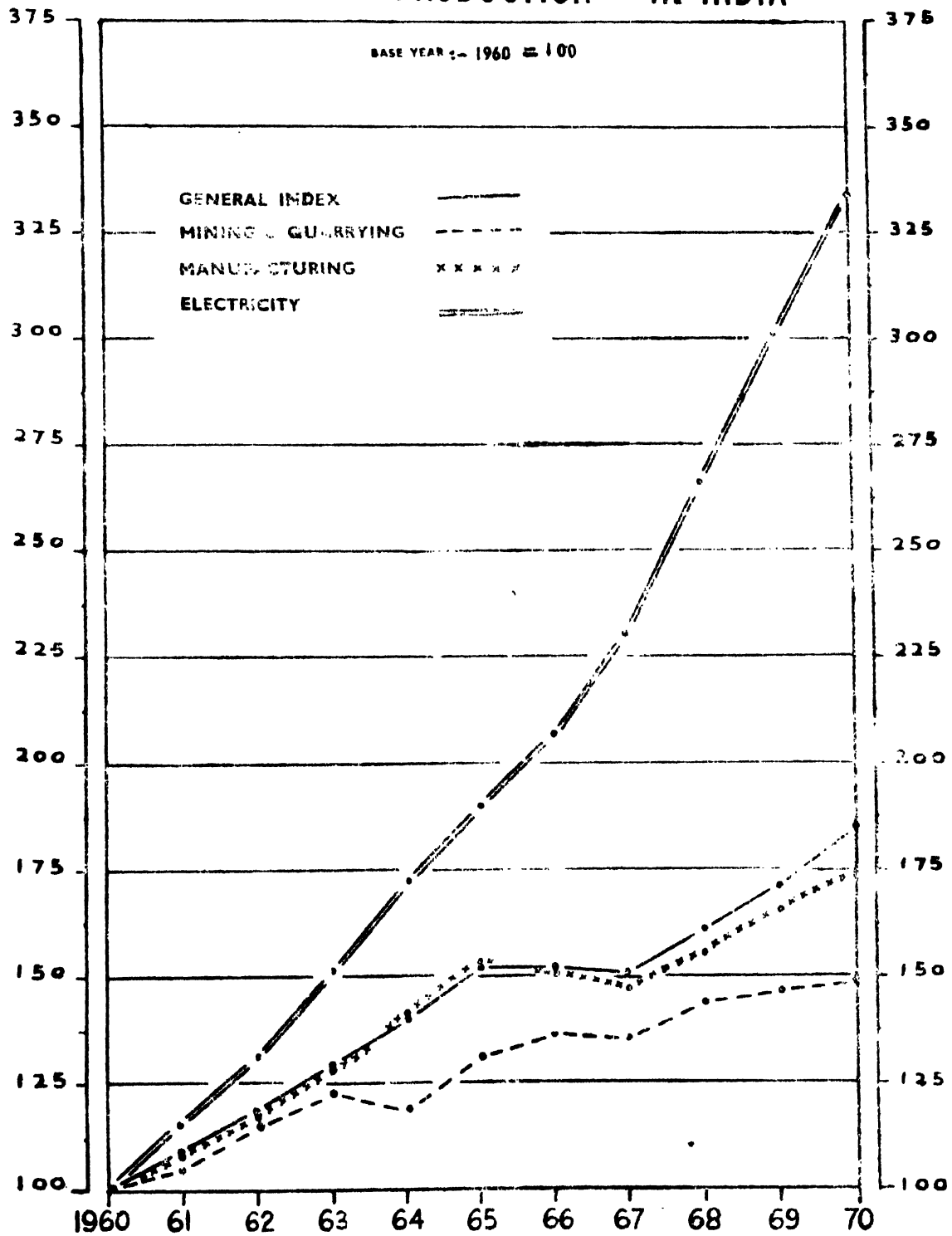
5.2.1. Maharashtra occupies a prominent position in the industrial activity of the country. From the provisional figures of 1966, the State shared about 17 per cent of productive capital, 24 per cent of gross value of output and 25 per cent of value added by manufacture in the factory sector in the country. Some of the important characteristics of industrial activity in the State are given in the Table No. 8. The figures for the years 1967 to 1969 are compiled by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics and are preliminary.

TABLE No. 8

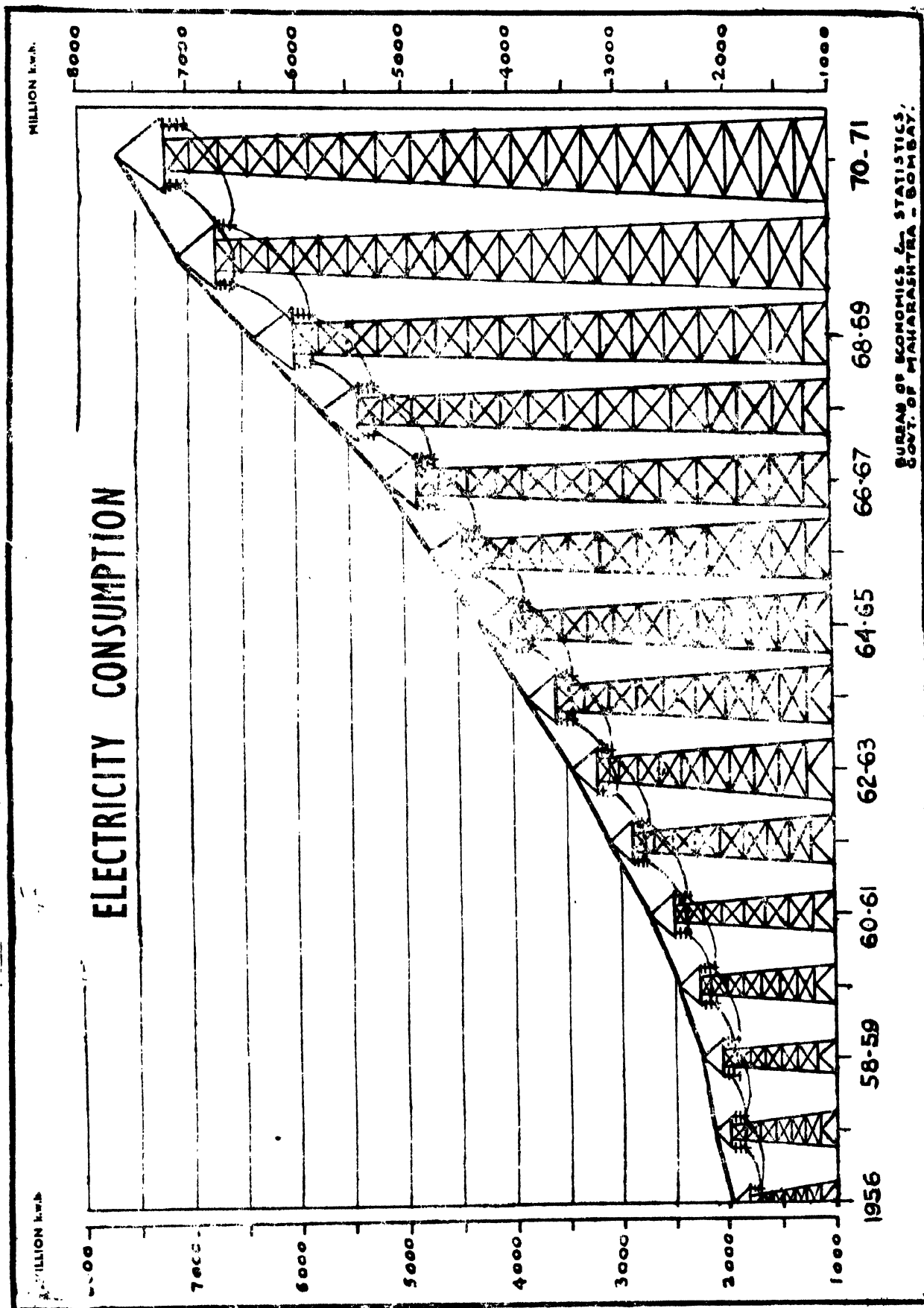
Productive capital, output and value added in Maharashtra State

					(Rs. in lakhs)			
Industry					Year	Productive capital	Output	Value added by manufacture
(1)					(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Textiles	..	..	..	..	1967	2,18,08	5,08,00	1,64,67
					1968	2,24,43	5,30,25	1,49,99
					1969	2,15,96	5,42,40	1,56,81
2. Food industries (except beverages, sugar factories and refineries)	..	..	..	..	1967	44,13	2,30,65	24,00
					1968	34,61	2,01,87	15,97
					1969	43,21	2,42,85	17,61
3. General and electrical engineering	..	..	..	..	1967	1,96,40	2,64,87	78,52
					1968	1,93,46	2,74,58	75,73
					1969	2,06,22	3,20,32	90,22
4. Petroleum	..	..	..	..	1967	56,60	67,20	11,85
					1968	52,41	73,88	14,49
					1969	50,22	72,90	15,97
5. Transport and transport equipment	..	..	..	..	1967	77,22	1,25,28	36,08
					1968	72,48	1,30,91	39,56
					1969	88,75	1,50,57	39,71
6. Sugar factories and refineries	..	..	..	..	1967	55,95	67,65	13,93
					1968	64,54	1,13,76	14,46
					1969	79,32	2,92,23	27,58
7. Rubber products	..	..	..	..	1967	15,97	45,29	10,67
					1968	16,52	52,09	12,74
					1969	22,28	61,23	15,96
8. Basic industrial chemicals, paints, varnishes, lacquers and miscellaneous chemical products.	..	..	..	..	1967	2,37,76	2,94,26	85,16
					1968	2,89,46	3,76,78	1,04,00
					1969	3,45,81	4,59,44	1,16,11
9. Other Industries	..	..	..	..	1967	5,19,92	5,42,32	1,49,76
					1968	6,18,93	5,85,73	1,60,80
					1969	6,80,62	7,21,04	2,01,99
10. All Industries	..	..	..	..	1967	14,22,03	21,45,52	5,74,64
					1968	15,66,84	23,39,85	5,87,74
					1969	17,32,39	28,62,98	6,81,96

INDEX NOS. OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA



BUREAU OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
GOVT. OF MAHARASHTRA - BOMBAY.



5.2.2. The productive capital of all industries taken together has registered an increase of 10.57 per cent in 1969 as compared to 1968. During the same period, the gross value of output at current prices increased by 22.36 per cent while the value added by manufacture which represents the contribution of this sector to state income, recorded a rise of 16.03 per cent.

5.3. Mineral production

5.3.1. Maharashtra is endowed with vast deposits of manganese ore, iron ore, coal, bauxite and limestone. In addition, the State has appreciable reserves of minerals like dolomite, ilmenite, kyanite, sillimanite, clays, silica sand, etc. There also exists very large reserves of building materials like building stone, sand, gravel and kankar. Deposits of copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, barytes, feldspar, quartz, soapstone, mica, asbestos, graphite, corundum, beryl etc. have also been discovered in the State. The mineral resources are, however, confined to the districts of Yeotmal, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chandrapur of Vidarbha and the districts of Kolaba, Kolhapur, Ratnagiri and Thana in Western Maharashtra. With the sea coast of about 720 km. the production of salt is also considerable in the State.

5.3.2. The estimated probable reserves of the important minerals in the State are as below :—

Coal	..	..	About 5,000 million tonnes.
Iron ore	..	..	About 260 million tonnes.
Manganese ore	..	..	About 55 million tonnes.
Bauxite	..	..	About 68 million tonnes.
Limestone	..	..	About 4,000 million tonnes.
Silica sand	..	..	About 48 million tonnes.

5.3.3. The trend in the mineral production in the State both in terms of quantity and value is given in Table No. 15 of Part II. The production of coal in the State has witnessed a continuous increase since 1955. The production of coal increased from 17.71 lakh tonnes in 1970 to 25.19 lakh tonnes in 1971, showing thereby an increase of 42 per cent. The production of bauxite increased considerably from 1.23 lakh tonnes in 1970 to 3.01 lakh tonnes in 1971 i.e. by 144 per cent. This is mainly due to heavy exploitation by M/s Indian Aluminium Company. The iron ore production increased from 4.46 lakh tonnes in 1970 to 6.10 lakh tonnes in 1971 i.e. by 37 per cent. With the exploitation work undertaken by the Associated Cement Companies in 1968, the limestone production showed immense rise and the rising trend was maintained till 1970. During 1971, however, the production of limestone of 3.60 lakh tonnes showed a marginal fall of 5 per cent over that of earlier year. The production of manganese ore in 1971 was more or less at the same level (i.e. 2.15 lakh tonnes) as compared to the earlier year. The salt production of 4.72 lakh tonnes in 1971 showed a rise of 10 per cent over that of earlier year.

5.3.4. The production of china clay (non-saleable crude), corundum and dolomite declined by 26, 12 and 8 per cent respectively in 1971 over 1970. On the whole, the value of all mineral production excluding "other minor minerals" in the State has registered a rise of 53.8 per cent from Rs. 10.31 crores in 1970 to Rs. 15.85 crores in 1971.

5.4. Electricity

5.4.1. Maharashtra has always been a pioneering State in the field of power development. The State has the highest installed capacity, generation and sale of electricity amongst the States in the Indian Union. Extra high voltage transmission has been extended to almost all the districts and every part of the State is now being supplied with grid power. Maharashtra accounts for more than 1/6th of the total electricity consumption in India. Taking into consideration *per capita* consumption of 1970-71, Maharashtra State with 153 kwh. stands first. The national *per capita* consumption works out to 81 kwh. In consonance with the rising demand for power as a result of industrialisation, commercialisation and rural electrification, the installed capacity of electricity in Maharashtra State is being augmented. During 1969-70, the Maharashtra State Electricity Board started receiving Maharashtra's share of supply of power i.e. 190 mw. from the Tarapore Atomic Power Station and the power supply system from Tarapore Station was inter-connected with Koyna-Tata-Railway Grid and Vidarbha-Khandesh-Marathwada Grid. Both the 140 mw. sets were commercially commissioned at Nasik Thermal Power Station during 1970-71. The set of 30 mw. was commissioned at Parli Thermal Power Station in November 1971 and the erection work of second 30 mw. set was in progress. The installed capacity of electricity in the State as on 31st March 1971 including the share of nuclear power station was 21.19 lakh kw. This consists of 49.6 per cent steam, 39.8 per cent hydro, 9.9 per cent nuclear and 0.7 per cent oil.

5.4.2. During the year 1970-71, electricity generated in the State was of the order of 9,103 million kwh as against 8,401 million kwh in 1969-70 showing thereby an increase of 8.35 per cent. The power consumption in the State increased from 7,088 million kwh in 1969-70 to 7,699 million kwh. in 1970-71, showing thereby an increase of 8.61 per cent. Nearly 70 per cent of the consumption was for industrial purpose while domestic light and small power accounted for about nine per cent of the total consumption. The consumption for commercial light and small power and traction accounted for seven per cent of total consumption each while consumption for irrigation and dewatering accounted for nearly five per cent of total consumption. The remaining consumption was for public lighting, public water works and other purposes.

5.5. Assistance to industries

5.5.1. In order to accelerate the industrial development of the country, various centrally and state sponsored corporations and private agencies provide different types of assistance by way of loans, grants and other facilities essential for development of industries. An account of the assistance for industrial growth in the State during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 is given in brief in the following paragraphs.

5.5.2. The Industrial Finance Corporation of India was established in 1948 with the object of making medium and long-term credits to industrial concerns in India. This Corporation during the year ended 30th June 1971 sanctioned financial assistance (gross) to the extent of Rs. 7.69 crores to industrial units in Maharashtra which covers loans of the order of Rs. 7.52 crores and underwritings of Rs. 17 lakhs. This was about 22 percent of the total assistance sanctioned by the Corporation to the units in the entire country. Thus, the largest share was claimed by Maharashtra mainly because of major portion of loans sanctioned to sugar co-operatives in the State. During the earlier year, the financial assistance sanctioned by the Corporation to various industrial units in the State was Rs. 6.57 crores. The actual amount of loans and underwriting disbursed was Rs. 5.85 crores and Rs. 6.24 lakhs respectively during 1970-71. The cumulative position indicates that from 1st July 1948 to 30th June 1971, the net financial assistance sanctioned to the units in the State was Rs. 73.51 crores which formed one-fifth of the aggregate net assistance sanctioned in the country. The number of industrial units in Maharashtra benefitted was 113 till the end of 1970-71 as against the total of 527 in the entire country. Of Rs. 73.51 crores, financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 29.00 crores was sanctioned to the units in sugar industry, Rs. 8.56 crores to the units engaged in manufacture of miscellaneous chemical products, Rs. 7.72 crores to the units engaged in manufacture of metal products (except machinery and transport equipment), Rs. 5.13 crores to the units in textile industry and Rs. 4.69 crores to those engaged in manufacture of motor vehicles and ancillaries.

5.5.3. The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited, a privately owned financial institution, had given financial assistance of about Rs. seven crores in 1971 to the various companies in Maharashtra State as against Rs. 17 crores in 1970 and Rs. seven crores in 1969. It had since its inception in 1955 upto the end of 1971, sanctioned the net financial assistance of Rs. 115.91 crores to 254 companies in Maharashtra State. This was about 35 per cent of the assistance sanctioned by the Corporation to 685 companies in the country. The amount sanctioned by the Corporation to companies in the State upto December 1970 was Rs. 108.51 crores.

5.5.4. The Maharashtra State Financial Corporation renders assistance through term loans for creation of fixed assets to small and medium scale industries in Maharashtra. During 1970-71, the Corporation sanctioned loans to the tune of Rs. 11.02 crores to 1,418 applicants in Maharashtra.

5.5.5. The State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra Limited was set up by the Government of Maharashtra on 31st March 1966 with the object of promoting industrial development in the underdeveloped parts of the State. The Corporation attracts industrial investment by offer of a package of financial incentives and other services. As a result of the assistance rendered by the Corporation till 15th March 1972, 1,279 industrial units involving a project cost of Rs. 344 crores had committed themselves to be set up in the various underdeveloped areas of the State. Of this, 553 units involving a project cost of about Rs. 60 crores have already gone into production giving employment to over 24,000 persons. Further 153 units involving a project cost of about Rs. 55 crores are under active implementation in as much as the building construction is started or the machinery has been ordered. During the year 1970-71, the Corporation had sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 10.34 crores to 108 industrial units. Of this, Rs. 3.88 crores were actually disbursed to

58 units. Upto the 15th March 1972 a total financial assistance of Rs. 33.42 crores was sanctioned to 356 units, out of which Rs. 12.93 crores were already disbursed to 216 units. Under the Package Scheme of Incentives, the Corporation had approved assistance for a total number of 776 industrial projects. Upto the end of 15th March 1972 assistance of Rs. 2.29 lakhs was sanctioned under the scheme, of which Rs. 1.25 lakhs were actually disbursed.

5.5.6. The City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra which is a wholly owned and subsidiary of the SICOM, has grown rapidly and has built up a well-equipped planning organisation to tackle the gigantic task of planning and developing New Bombay. It has also taken steps to initiate the construction of a bridge across the Panvel creek and the development of a housing complex at Vashi in the project area. It has also taken up a number of schemes for the training of the persons who would be displaced as a result of the development of the new city in order to equip them for the opportunities which would be created. Classes for motor driving, carpentry and other industrial trades have been started and a beginning has also been made towards placement of the affected agriculturists in existing industries in the area.

5.5.7. During 1970-71, the SICOM formed another subsidiary company called the Maharashtra Agricultural and Fertiliser Promotion Corporation Ltd. (MAFPCO).

5.5.8. In order to promote, encourage and assist the orderly establishment, growth and development of industries in Marathwada region, Marathwada Development Corporation Ltd. was established in 1967. With the similar object, Development Corporation of Vidarbha Ltd., Development Corporation of Konkan Ltd., Western Maharashtra Development Corporation Ltd. were established in 1970-71. To implement the integrated powerloom project, the Marathwada Development Corporation Limited has promoted an associate company, the Textile Corporation of Marathwada Ltd. (Texcom). The integrated powerloom project consists of the large scale sector and small scale sector. The large scale sector comprises of pre-weaving unit and processing unit which will be owned and managed wholly by Texcom, and are being located at Nanded. The small sector comprises of 24 power loom co-operative societies consisting of 96 looms each. Texcom will provide raw materials in the shape of size beams and obtain woven cloth from these societies and market it after processing. All these societies have been formed and registered. The construction work of loom sheds at Nanded, Basmath, Manwat and Jalna is completed and at Latur, Parli, Wadvani, Bhur and Aurangabad is in progress. During 1971-72, the Government had given the share capital to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs to the Development Corporation of Konkan Ltd. The Corporation had assisted two units and disbursed Rs. 2.10 lakhs. During 1971-72, the Government has allotted Rs. 5.87 lakhs to the Western Maharashtra Development Corporation Ltd. for distribution to the educated unemployed technicians under the scheme of 'Assisting the Educated Unemployed' as equity participation/seed capital participation.

5.5.9. The financial assistance for rehabilitation and modernisation of textile mills is rendered by the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited. During 1969-70, the Corporation disbursed the amount to the extent of Rs. 5.68 thousands to textile mills in Maharashtra. During the previous year, the loans disbursed were to the extent of Rs. 35 thousands.

5.5.10. In order to prevent the unemployment due to stoppages of 'Sick Mills', the Government of Maharashtra has set up "Maharashtra State Textile Corporation Limited" and has at present 11 mills under its control. The financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs as loans to the India United Mills Ltd., Bombay and about Rs. 196 lakhs as loans to six mills was sanctioned by the Corporation during 1969-70 and 1970-71 respectively.

5.5.11. Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board has given financial assistance of Rs. 54 lakhs to various khadi and village industries in the State during 1970-71.

5.5.12. Life Insurance Corporation of India has also given financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 6.31 crores in the State in 1970-71 to public sector undertakings like State Electricity Board, Financial Corporations, to Co-operative sector like Co-operative Industrial Estates and Co-operative Sugar Factories and also to private sector. The Corporation has granted financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 69.56 crores since its inception.

5.5.13. Financial assistance by way of loans is given to the cottage and small scale industries in the State through Zilla Parishads, Bank of Maharashtra, United Western Bank Ltd. (Satara), and Maharashtra State Financial Corporation under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1960 and the rules thereunder. During the year 1970-71, the loans given through Maharashtra State Financial Corporation were of the order of Rs. 156.85 lakhs to 615 units as against loans of Rs. 99.2 lakhs during the previous year. The loans given by the Bank of Maharashtra were of the order of Rs. 15.49 lakhs to 167 units as compared to the loans of the order of Rs. 12.3 lakhs

during the earlier year. The United Western Bank gave loans to the extent of Rs. 52 thousands to 8 units as against loans of the order of Rs. 58 thousands during the earlier year. The loans given by the Zilla Parishads to the cottage and small scale and handicraft industries (2,857 units) were of the order of Rs. 20.62 lakhs. During the earlier year, the same amount was disbursed as loans.

5.6. Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation

5.6.1. The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation was set up on 1st August 1962 to promote and assist in the rapid and orderly establishment, growth and development of industries in the State of Maharashtra. The primary activity of the Corporation is to develop industrial areas selected by the State Government and make developed plots available to industrial undertakings to establish themselves. Besides providing the basic infrastructure, the Corporation endeavours to bring about further development of industrial areas as socio-economic entities.

5.6.2. The Government has entrusted to Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation 33 industrial areas for development upto the end of 1970-71 as against 32 a year ago. In respect of 29 industrial areas, development work is taken up. In respect of remaining four industrial areas viz. Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Wangni and Bhandup, land acquisition proceedings were in progress during 1970-71. These industrial areas which have been taken up for development covered 13.4 thousand hectares out of which 8.2 thousand hectares were already in possession of the Corporation. The Corporation developed 3,143 plots. Of these, 2,257 plots were allotted to entrepreneurs. Upto 30th September 1971, further possession of 455.87 hectares of land was obtained and 181 more plots were allotted.

5.6.3. The work on development of Film City near Aarey Milk Colony has been entrusted by Government to MIDC. The lay-out of the Film City has been finalised and various developmental works such as laying of roads and distribution lines and construction of a weir are in progress.

5.6.4. The Corporation has undertaken development of water resources by undertaking large water supply schemes for supplying water to industrial areas. The capacity of Shahad Water Supply Scheme has increased from 38 m.l.d. to 57 m.l.d. The Scheme of Barvi Water Project has been revised to supply 390 m.l.d. due to decision of the Government to develop Twin City across the Bombay harbour. The work of augmenting the Pimpri Water Works and of Nanded Water Supply Scheme was in progress during 1970-71. The Corporation has approved the implementation of Water Supply Scheme with a capacity of 5.6 m.l.d. for Chikhalthana (Aurangabad) Industrial Area.

5.6.5. The Corporation has started "Own Your Own Industry Scheme" designed to assist and encourage technician entrepreneurs who have limited financial resources and who are desirous of starting their own industries. All the 88 sheds constructed under this scheme at Dombivli, Bhosari, Ambernath, Badlapur, Aurangabad, Akola and Chiplun have been allotted to technicians except one shed at Ambernath which is reserved for the location of Telephone Exchange. In addition to these 88 sheds, the work of construction of 94 sheds having a built up area of 1,200 sq. metres was taken up during 1970-71 at Dombivli, Pimpri (F-II Block), Badlapur, Tarapur, Aurangabad (Chikhalthana) and Ambernath. All these sheds are now ready for occupation and till the end of September 1971, 56 sheds have been allotted to technicians at Dombivli, Ambernath, Pimpri and Badlapur.

5.6.6. Functional Estates have been established at Dombivli, Bhosari and Nagpur. In these Functional Estates, 72 sheds and 6 sheds for Common Facility Centres have been constructed. Out of these, 72 sheds and five Common Facility Centre sheds have been allotted.

5.6.7. In order to enable small industries located in the non-conforming zones of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay to shift to conforming zones, a Flatted Factory Building (Udyog Sadan) consisting of 36 factory blocks has been constructed in Marol Industrial Area and all these blocks have been allotted. Looking to the considerable demand for these units in Marol Industrial Area, the Corporation has decided to undertake construction of one more similar building adjacent to the present one. The work on this building was expected to be completed during 1971-72.

5.6.8. During the year 1970-71, the Corporation incurred a total capital expenditure of Rs. 396.44 lakhs. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 104.57 lakhs was on the development of industrial areas including the construction of built up sheds, Rs. 279.90 lakhs was on the construction of water supply schemes, Rs. 3.48 lakhs on construction of residential quarters and Rs. 8.49 lakhs on works taken on behalf of Government bodies. Upto 30th September, 1971 a further capital expenditure of Rs. 167.32 lakhs has been incurred on various schemes.

6. EMPLOYMENT

6.1. Workers (1971 Census)

6.1.1. Out of the total population of 5.03 crores of Maharashtra State (1971 Census-provisional figures), 1.87 crores or 37 per cent were workers as against 34 per cent for the Indian Union. The total workers of Maharashtra State formed ten per cent of the total workers in the entire country. The proportions of male workers and female workers were 52 and 21 per cent of the total male and female population respectively. The proportion of workers to population in rural areas was 40 per cent as against 32 per cent in the urban areas. The lower proportion of workers in urban areas was mainly due to the very low proportion of female workers and large proportion of student population in urban areas. Cultivators and agricultural labourers together accounted for 64 per cent of the total workers in the State.

6.2. Employment

6.2.1. *Employment under scarcity relief measures in 1971-72.*—In order to meet the situation arisen due to scarcity conditions prevailing during the second year in succession the Government had undertaken number of relief works, 3,354 scarcity relief works and 3,326 normal departmental works were in progress as on 15th February 1972, while daily labour attendance on these works was 1.71 lakhs on scarcity works and 1.26 lakhs on normal departmental works. The total amount of expenditure on scarcity works during 1971-72 was more than Rs. 40 crores.

6.2.2. Factory employment

6.2.2.1. From factory data of 1969 which is the latest year for which comparative data of all-India and for other States is available, it is observed that the average daily employment in the factories of Maharashtra State accounts for nearly 20.5 per cent of the total factory employment in the country.

6.2.2.2. Average daily employment in the factory sector of 9.52 lakhs for the year 1970 recorded an increase of 24.5 thousand workers (2.6 per cent) as compared with that in the year 1969. The number of working factories also increased by 233 (2.4 per cent) from 9,570 in the year 1969 to 9,803 in the year 1970.

6.2.2.3. The important industry groups which have contributed to the increase in average daily employment in the year 1970 as compared with the earlier year were General and electrical engineering (9,300 workers), Basic metal industries (3,900 workers), Textiles (3,700 workers), Non-metallic mineral products (3,600 workers), Basic industrial chemicals and miscellaneous chemical products (3,400 workers), Sugar factories and refineries (2,900 workers), Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment) (1,900 workers), Food (except beverages, sugar factories and refineries) (1,500 workers), and Transport and transport equipment (1,400 workers). However, some industry groups have shown fall in employment. They were: Tobacco (8,000 workers), ginning and pressing (1,900 workers).

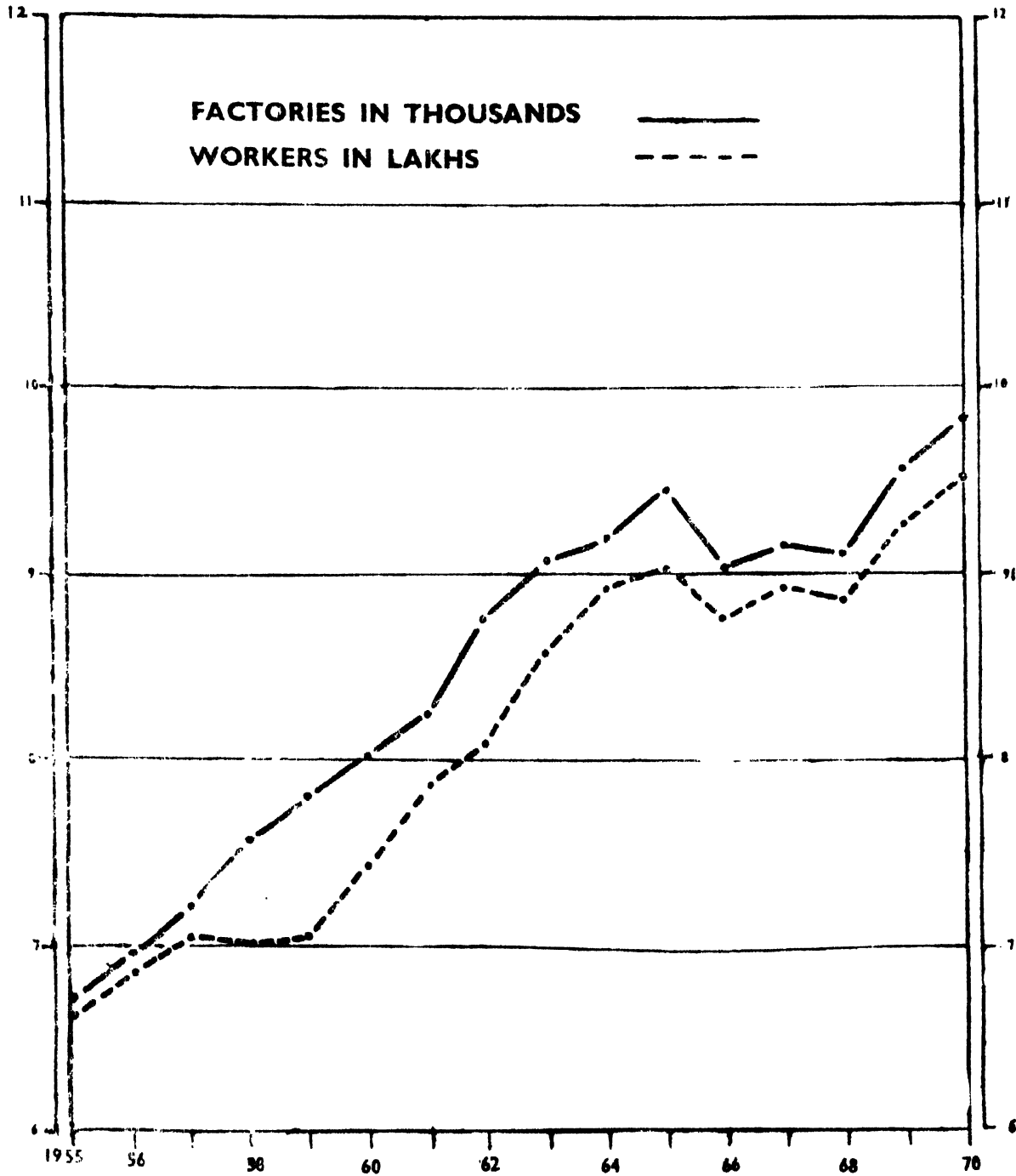
6.2.2.4. The figures relating to the average daily employment for the industry groups which are important in the State from employment point of view are set out in Table No. 9.

TABLE No. 9
Employment in different industries in Maharashtra State

Serial No. (1)	Industry (2)	Average daily number of workers employed (in '00)				
		1961 (3)	1967 (4)	1968 (5)	1969 (6)	1970 (7)
1	Ginning and pressing ..	38.2	31.2	30.5	33.1	31.1
2	Food (except beverages, sugar factories and refineries) ..	31.0	34.3	34.5	34.1	35.7
3	Sugar factories and refineries ..	24.3	21.2	21.1	23.3	26.2
4	Tobacco ..	34.0	34.3	34.3	32.9	24.9
5	Textiles ..	3,28.3	3,15.2	3,09.4	3,11.8	3,15.5
6	Printing, publishing and allied industries ..	30.1	32.7	32.3	33.9	34.7
7	Rubber and rubber products ..	6.8	11.8	13.2	14.4	14.1
8	Basic industrial chemicals and miscellaneous chemical products ..	31.9	52.7	56.4	60.8	64.1
9	Products of petroleum and coal ..	4.8	4.0	4.9	5.2	5.0
10	Non-metallic mineral products (except products of petroleum and coal) ..	28.4	33.1	31.2	34.1	37.7
11	Basic metal industries ..	16.0	23.9	22.9	25.8	29.7
12	Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment) ..	33.9	47.4	48.1	52.7	54.2
13	General and electrical engineering ..	60.3	1,07.3	1,06.9	1,16.9	1,26.2
14	Transport and transport equipment ..	58.8	71.9	70.4	73.0	74.3
15	Other industries ..	60.6	72.7	71.1	75.5	78.2
	*All industries ..	7,87.4	8,93.8	8,87.2	9,27.1	9,51.6

Details may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

FACTORIES AND FACTORY EMPLOYMENT



BUREAU OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS,
GOVT. OF MAHARASHTRA, BOMBAY.

6.3. Employment in the public sector

6.3.1. On the basis of Employment Market Information programme, the employment in the public sector (comprising employees in the State, Central, Quasi-Government and Local Bodies) increased from 14.23 lakhs at the end of September 1970 to 14.95 lakhs at the end of September 1971. During the last 4 years, the total employment in the public sector in the State increased from 12.65 lakhs at the end of September, 1967 to 14.95 lakhs at the end of September 1971 showing an increase of 18.2 per cent.

6.3.2. Out of the total employment in the public sector covered by Employment Market Information Programme at the end of September 1967, 31.4 per cent were under the Central Government followed by 28.1 per cent under Local Bodies, 27.4 per cent under State Government and 13.1 per cent under Quasi-Government institutions. At the end of September 1971, the share of employment under the Central Government, Local Bodies, State Government and Quasi-Government was 28.4 per cent, 27.9 per cent, 26.4 per cent and 17.3 per cent respectively. The table below gives the changes in the composition of employment in public sector during last five years :—

TABLE NO. 10
Sector-wise employment during 1967-71

Sector	(Employment in lakhs)				
	At the end of September				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Central Government	3.97 (31.4)	4.03 (31.0)	4.17 (30.5)	4.26 (30.0)	4.25 (28.4)
State Government	3.46 (27.4)	3.53 (27.2)	3.59 (26.2)	3.66 (25.7)	3.95 (26.4)
Quasi-Government	1.66 (13.1)	1.71 (13.2)	2.05 (15.0)	2.32 (16.3)	2.58 (17.3)
Local Bodies	3.56 (28.1)	3.72 (28.6)	3.88 (28.3)	3.99 (28.0)	4.17 (27.9)
Total	12.65 (100.0)	12.99 (100.0)	13.69 (100.0)	14.23 (100.0)	14.95 (100.0)

(Figures in brackets are the percentages to the total.)

6.4. Employment in private sector

6.4.1. The private sector covered by the Employment Market Information Programme in the State comprises of all non-agricultural establishments generally employing 25 or more workers in respect of Greater Bombay and ten or more workers in respect of rest of Maharashtra State. Accordingly, the employment in private sector at the end of September, 1971 was 11.40 lakhs as against 11.12 lakhs at the end of September, 1970 indicating an increase of about 2.5 per cent in this sector during the one year specified above.

6.5. Employment exchange statistics

6.5.1. The number of persons on the live register of the employment exchanges in the State (excluding those under Decasualisation Scheme—Textile) at the end of March 1972 was 4.38 lakhs as compared to the figure of 3.61 lakh persons at the end of March 1971, showing thereby an increase of 21.4 per cent in the number on live register during one year. The following table gives the distribution of persons on live registers according to the educational qualifications for the month ending December 1971 as compared to that for the month ending December 1970.

TABLE NO. 11

Persons on live register according to educational qualifications

Educational or technical qualifications (1)				Total number on live register as on 31st December	
				1970 (2)	1971 (3)
1. Below matric including illiterate	..	..	..	1,89,712	2,46,047
2. Matriculates	..	..	..	1,15,265	1,51,795
3. Intermediates	..	..	..	8,731	11,190
4. Engineering graduates	..	..	..	877	889
5. Medical graduates	..	..	..	97	103
6. Other graduates	..	..	..	12,597	18,306
7. Post-graduates	..	..	..	1,034	1,248
				3,28,313	4,29,578

6.5.2. Thus, out of the total of 4·30 lakh persons seeking employment through employment exchanges, 57·3 per cent were below matric (including illiterate), while 35·3 percent were matriculates. The number of placements effected during 1971-72 was 43,504 as against 39,767 in 1970-71. For this period the number of vacancies notified was 84,644 in 1971-72 as against 86,756 in 1970-71.

6.6. Industrial disputes

6.6.1. During the year 1971, there were 677 disputes in the State of Maharashtra involving 4·46 lakh workers with a time-loss of 20·10 lakh man-days. The corresponding figures for the year 1970 were 668 disputes involving 3·62 lakh workers with a time-loss of 22·52 lakh man-days. Thus, compared to the position in the year 1970, it will be seen that though there was an increase in the number of disputes and number of workers involved by 1·35 per cent and 23·02 per cent respectively, there was a fall by 10·74 per cent in the number of man-days lost.

6.6.2. The work stoppage of the largest magnitude during the year under review was in the Cotton Textile Industry in Bombay for the workers demand of higher quantum of bonus. In this work-stoppage 1·38 lakh workers were involved and it lasted from 11th October 1971 to 16th October 1971. Due to this work-stoppage about 4·90 lakh man-days were lost. The next important work-stoppage was due to the strike of 809 workers employed in the Borosil Glass Works (Pvt.) Ltd., Bombay which lasted for 113 days from 6th June 1971 to 11th October 1971 for the charge sheet given to four workers. Due to this strike, about 78 thousand man-days were lost.

7. PRICE SITUATION

7.1. Retail prices in urban areas

7.1.1. A retail price index number for the urban areas of Maharashtra is computed by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, and is shown below for the period from 1963 to March 1972. The index is based mainly on open market price quotations of certain essential commodities except in case of sugar for which fair price shop quotations were utilised upto June 1971 and from January 1972. The index, therefore, reflects broadly the changes in the levels of open market prices of important commodities of common consumption. The changes in prices of individual commodity group are also described in subsequent paragraphs.

TABLE NO. 12

Retail price index number for Urban Maharashtra

(Base : Week ending on 9th November 1962=100)

Average for the Year/Month	Food*	Fuel and light- ing	Clothing	Miscellaneous	General
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1963	.. 100·62	108·59	102·09	101·76	101·54
1964	.. 122·16	111·89	105·19	105·13	117·41
1965	.. 135·30	121·18	108·22	108·29	127·92
1966	.. 148·96	131·67	111·67	117·99	139·90
1967	.. 161·93	135·05	119·90	123·21	150·57
1968	.. 160·58	141·56	123·06	129·97	151·42
1969	.. 160·52	155·58	126·36	135·54	153·57
1970	.. 170·11	165·79	130·88	140·64	162·12
1971	.. 170·12	170·86	143·17	147·07	164·50
December 1970	.. 172·81	169·08	133·79	143·73	164·94
January 1971	.. 170·41	168·62	136·91	144·81	163·67
February 1971	.. 167·29	168·22	140·88	145·35	161·89
March 1971	.. 165·65	168·26	141·23	145·51	160·82
April 1971	.. 163·82	168·78	141·46	146·38	159·75
May 1971	.. 163·54	168·67	142·41	146·73	159·67
June 1971	.. 167·51	169·83	143·12	147·70	162·71
July 1971	.. 169·84	171·31	144·70	148·37	164·66
August 1971	.. 174·09	171·79	145·00	148·15	167·62
September 1971	.. 175·65	172·90	145·34	147·92	168·78
October 1971	.. 174·15	173·93	145·45	147·78	167·82
November 1971	.. 174·52	173·90	145·46	147·96	168·09
December 1971	.. 174·92	174·14	146·03	148·18	168·46
January 1972	.. 174·67	175·53	146·60	148·52	168·50
February 1972	.. 171·78	175·77	146·91	148·86	166·60
March 1972	.. 169·12	178·32	146·97	149·90	165·12

* Last available open market quotations for Jowar and Rice have been repeated since November and December 1964 respectively.

7.1.2. The retail price index number in 1971 started with a declining trend. The retail price index which was 164.94 in December 1970 decreased to 163.67 in January 1971 and thereafter it steadily declined till May 1971 when it was 159.67. In June 1971, it rose to 162.71 and by the end of the year it had increased to the level of 168. The average index number for the year 1971 was higher by 1.5 per cent as compared to that of 1970 as against the rise of 5.6 per cent in 1970 over 1969.

7.1.3. The rise of 1.5 per cent in the general index in the year 1971 over the corresponding index of 1970 was due to the rise of 3.1 per cent in "fuel and lighting group", 9.4 per cent in "clothing group" and 4.6 per cent in the "miscellaneous group". The "food group" recorded a marginal rise of less than 0.01 per cent.

7.1.4. The index of "food group" which was 170.41 in January 1971 declined continuously upto May to the level of 163.54 and started rising thereafter from 167.51 in June 1971 to 175.65 in September 1971. The index again declined to 174.15 in October and rose marginally during November and December when it was 174.52 and 174.92 respectively. The average "food group" index for 1971 was more or less at the same level as that of preceding year as against the rise of 6.0 per cent in 1970 over 1969. During 1971, important commodities which have registered a rise are tur dal, moong dal, urid dal, and gur. The prices of wheat, bajra, gram dal, groundnut oil, vanaspati, coconut oil, turmeric and dry chillies, however, have fallen during this period.

7.1.5. The State average price of wheat which was Rs. 1.20 per kg. in December 1970 rose to Rs. 1.23 in January 1971. Thereafter, it started declining steadily upto May when it reached as low a level as Rs. 1.03. It again rose continuously from June to September 1971, when it was Rs. 1.14 per kg. It declined to Rs. 1.13 in October and remained at this level in November 1971. The price in December 1971 was at a higher level at Rs. 1.15 per kg. as compared to October and November. On the whole, average price for 1971 was lower by 5.1 per cent than that of 1970.

7.1.6. The State average price of bajra which was Re. 0.90 per kg. in December 1970 decreased to Re. 0.87 in January 1971 and continued to decline upto May 1971, when it was Re. 0.79. Thereafter the price increased till September 1971 when it was Re. 0.87. In October and November it declined to Re. 0.83. The price rose to Re. 0.86 in December 1971. The average price of bajra for the year 1971 was lower by 9.8 per cent as compared to corresponding average of 1970.

7.1.7. The average retail prices of pulses except gram dal during the year 1971 over the corresponding period of 1970 have shown a rise. Significant rise was observed in the prices of urid dal (40.5 per cent) and moong dal (12.8 per cent). The retail price of tur dal has shown a rise of 6.7 per cent in 1971 over 1970. On the other hand the retail price of gram dal in 1971 has fallen by 11.6 per cent. The retail price of tur dal which was Rs. 2.10 per kg. in December 1970 declined continuously till April 1971. In May the price remained constant at this level (Rs. 1.66). In June it rose to Rs. 1.77 and continued to rise till September 1971 when it was Rs. 2.17. In October the price of tur dal declined to Rs. 2.13 and in November it rose marginally to Rs. 2.14 but declined in December 1971 to Rs. 2.07 per kg. The price of gram dal which was Rs. 1.34 in December 1970 declined during 1971 till May when it was Rs. 1.17. In June it rose to Rs. 1.24 and further continued to rise till September when it was Rs. 1.40. In October and November it fell to Rs. 1.35 and further to Rs. 1.34 in December 1971. The price of moong dal rose from Rs. 1.71 in December 1970 to Rs. 1.92 in August 1971. In September and October it fell to Rs. 1.91 and Rs. 1.90 respectively. In the next two months i.e. November and December 1971 it rose marginally to Rs. 2.00 and Rs. 2.01. The price of urid dal which was Rs. 1.76 per kg. in December 1970 rose continuously till September when it was at Rs. 2.67 per kg. In October it fell to Rs. 2.65 and continued to decline till December 1971 when it was Rs. 2.58 per kg.

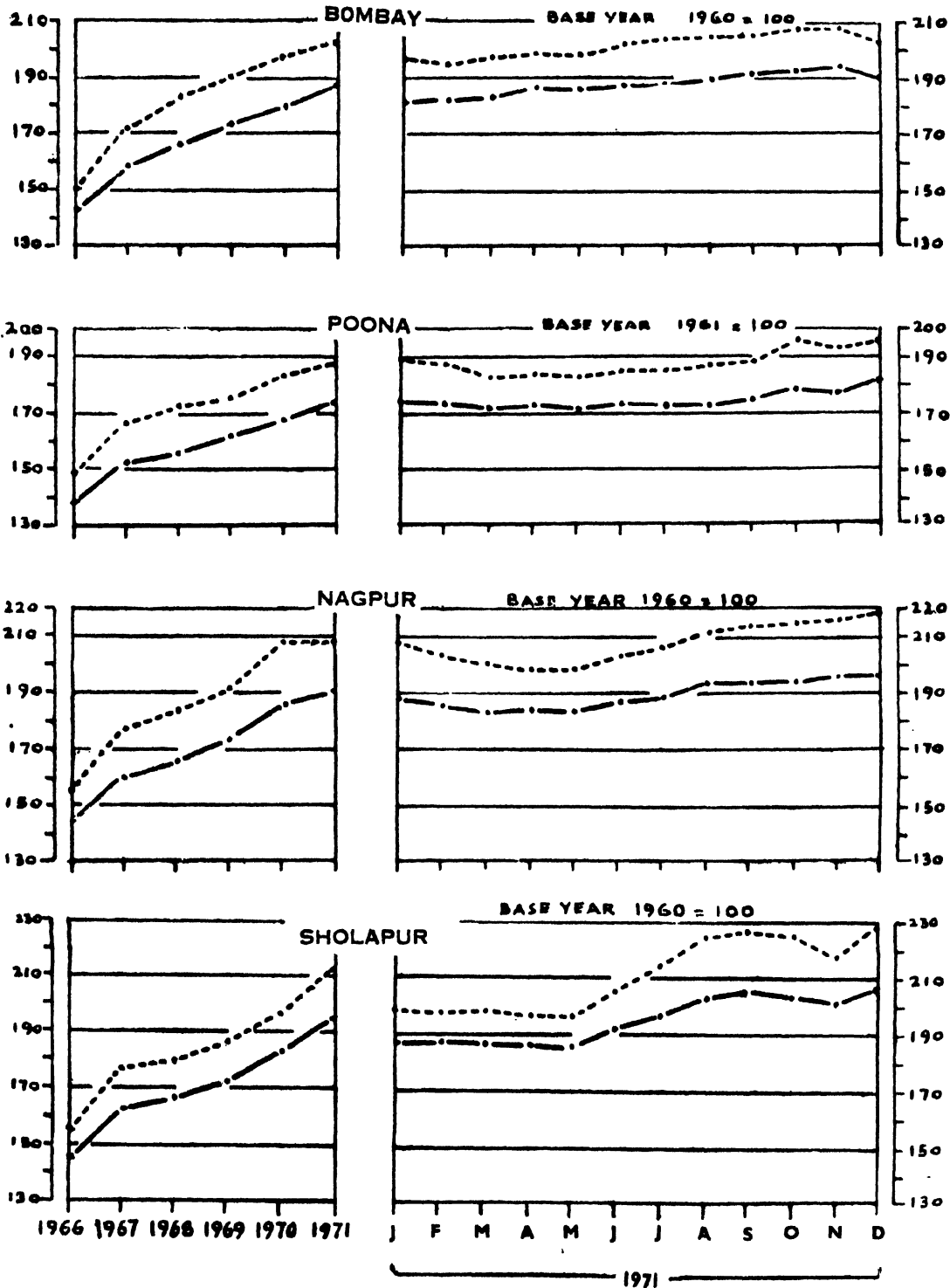
7.1.8. The retail price of groundnut oil which was Rs. 4.74 per kg. in December 1970 rose to Rs. 4.86 in January 1971. It declined to Rs. 4.72 in February. In March the price rose to Rs. 4.81. In the next four months (April to July) the price declined continuously to Rs. 4.49 in July. In August, however, it shot up to the level of January 1971 (Rs. 4.86) but started declining again in the following months. It was Rs. 4.16 per kg. in December 1971 which was the lowest price in the years 1970 and 1971. The average of 1971 was lower by 11.2 per cent over that of 1970. The price of vanaspati declined continuously from December 1970 till December 1971 except in August and September when the price rose marginally over July. The price of vanaspati which was Rs. 6.27 per kg. declined continuously till July when it was Rs. 5.93. In August and September it rose to Rs. 5.98 and Rs. 5.99 respectively. The price declined to Rs. 5.90 in October and continued to fall till December when it was Rs. 5.65. The average price in 1971

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS

NEW SERIES

FOOD - - - -

ALL COMMODITIES - - - -

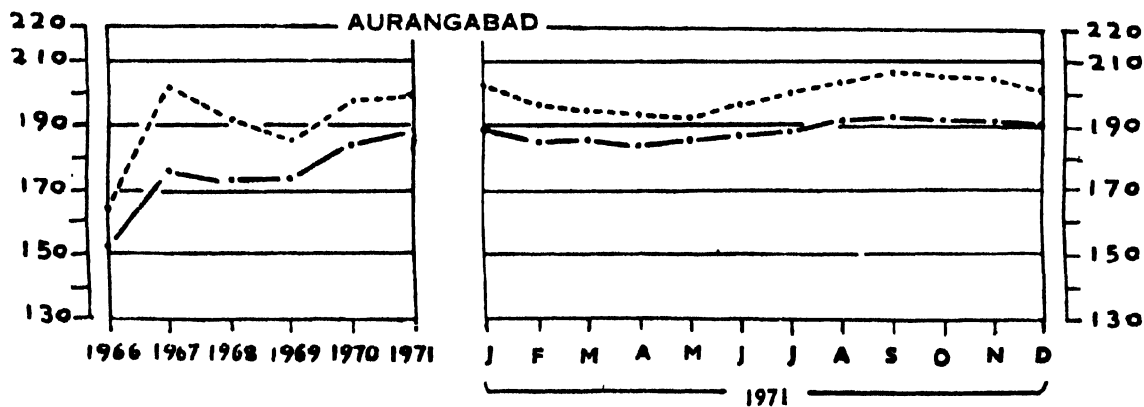
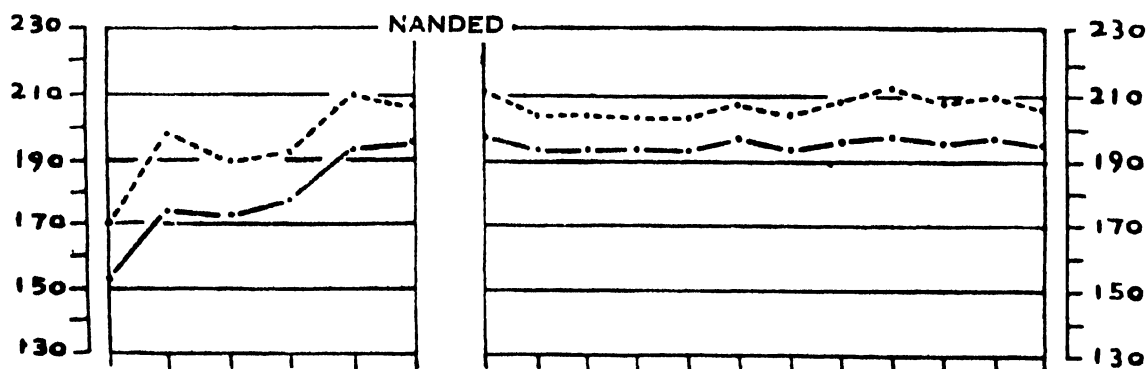
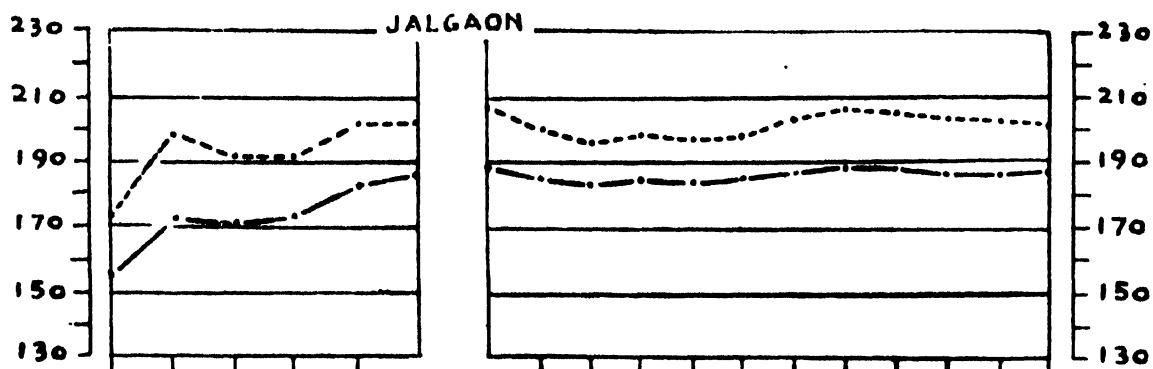


CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS

FOOD - - - -

BASE YEAR 1961 = 100

ALL COMMODITIES ———



was lower by 5.7 per cent over that in 1970. The price of coconut oil which was Rs. 9.81 per kg. in December 1970 declined continuously during the year 1971 till December 1971 except in August and September 1971 when it rose from Rs. 7.78 in July to Rs. 7.85 in August and Rs. 7.92 in September. The price in December 1971 was as low as Rs. 7.45 per kg. The average price in 1971 was lower by 3.5 per cent over that of 1970.

7.1.9. The average retail price of dry chillies has recorded a fall of 18.2 per cent during the year 1971 over that of 1970. The retail price which was Rs. 6.53 in December 1970 rose to Rs. 6.61 in January 1971. The price which was Rs. 6.23 in February declined continuously till December 1971 (except in April) to Rs. 4.55.

7.1.10. The retail price of gur which was Rs. 1.22 in December 1970 declined to Rs. 1.18 in January and to Rs. 1.12 in February 1971. In March it rose to Rs. 1.18 and further continued to rise sharply till September when it was Rs. 1.79. The price declined to Rs. 1.78 in October and further declined in the next two months to the level of Rs. 1.48 in December 1971. The annual average in 1971 was higher by 42.3 per cent than the corresponding average in 1970. It may be mentioned here that even though open market and fair price shop quotations were used at different periods as mentioned earlier the following description refers only to open market price of sugar. The open market retail price of sugar which was Rs. 1.87 per kg. in December 1970 rose to Rs. 1.88 in January 1971 and was at this level till March 1971. The price rose during the next two months. It was Rs. 2.03 per kg. in May. The price declined thereafter in the following two months. The price in July was Rs. 1.97. In August and September it rose to Rs. 2.06 and Rs. 2.07 respectively. In October 1971 the price declined to Rs. 2.02 per kg. The price rose to Rs. 2.15 and Rs. 2.34 in November and December 1971. The annual average price in 1971 was higher by 6.3 per cent than that of 1970.

7.1.11. The index number of "fuel and lighting group" which was 169.08 in December 1970 declined to a level of 168.67 during the first five months of 1971. From June to December 1971, however, it continuously rose to 174.14 except during November when it showed a marginal fall. The annual average in 1971 has recorded a rise of 3.1 per cent as compared to the corresponding average in 1970. During this period charcoal, firewood and kerosene oil showed an increase of about 3 per cent.

7.1.12. The index number of "clothing group" which was 133.79 in December 1970 rose gradually to 146.03 upto December 1971. The annual average in 1971 was higher by 9.4 per cent as compared to the corresponding average of 1970. During this period the prices of dhoti, sari, shirting and blouse pieces rose by 13.1, 4.5, 12.1 and 7.4 per cent respectively.

7.1.13. The index number of "miscellaneous articles group" showed a gradual rising trend during the first seven months. The index which was 143.73 in December 1970 rose to 148.37 in July 1971. In August it declined marginally to 148.15 and further continued to decline till October when it was 147.78. The index rose to 147.96 and 148.18 in November and December 1971. The average index in 1971 was higher by 4.6 per cent than that in 1970. The commodities that showed a substantial rise were (i) Electric bulb (20 per cent), (ii) pan (17 per cent), (iii) Cigarette (12 per cent), (iv) Paper (11 per cent), (v) Hair oil (7 per cent) and Chappals (5.2 per cent).

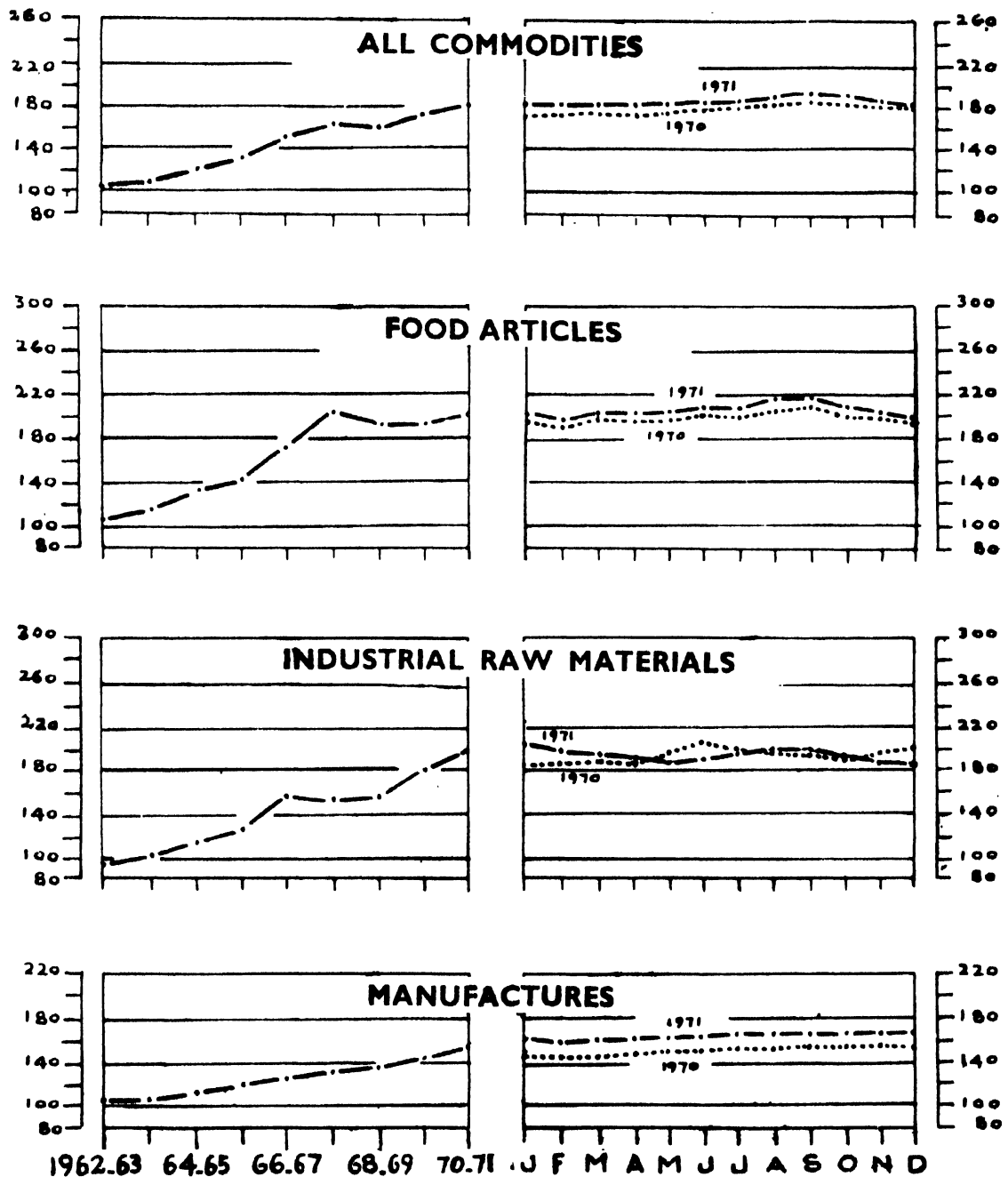
7.1.14. During the first three months of the year 1972, for which data are available, the general index declined from 168.46 in December 1971 to 165.12 in March 1972. The "food group" index declined from 174.92 to 169.12 during the same period. However, "fuel and lighting group" index rose steadily from 174.14 to 178.32, the "clothing group" index rose marginally from 146.03 to 146.97 and the "miscellaneous group" rose from 148.18 to 149.90. Among the essential commodities, the prices of wheat, bajra, tur dal, coconut oil, vanaspati, turmeric and dry chillies were at a lower level in March 1972 as compared to their prices in December 1971. The prices of gram dal, moong dal, groundnut oil, gur and ration and open market sugar, however, rose.

7.2. Retail price in rural areas

7.2.1. The retail prices in rural Maharashtra behaved generally in the same manner as the prices in urban Maharashtra during 1971. The average general index (166.74) for 1971 was higher by 0.8 per cent than that (165.44) in the corresponding period of 1970. During the same period the food index declined by 0.9 per cent while the group indices for fuel and lighting, clothing and miscellaneous have risen by about 3.0, 12.0 and 3.8 per cent respectively. The general index which was 173.03 in January 1972 increased slightly to 173.43 in February 1972 and then decreased to 172.69 in March 1972.

INDEX NOS. OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA

BASE YEAR :- 1961-62 = 100



7.3. Consumer price index number for working class

7.3.1. The trend in the consumer price index number for working class at selected centres in Maharashtra State is shown in Table No. 21 of Part II. The average consumer price index number for the year 1971-72 was higher than that of the corresponding period of 1970-71 by 4.4 per cent in Bombay, 3.5 per cent in Poona, 7.0 per cent in Sholapur and 2.7 per cent in Nagpur.

7.4. All-India consumer price index number for working class

7.4.1. The average All-India consumer price index number (Base : 1960=100) for the year 1971 is higher by 3.3 per cent as compared to 1970. Food group rose by 1.5 per cent; pan, supari, tobacco etc. increased by 4.6 per cent; fuel and light by 6.6 per cent; housing by 1.5 per cent; clothing and footwear by 13.2 per cent and miscellaneous group by 5.0 per cent during the same period.

7.5. All-India wholesale price index number

7.5.1. The following table presents the trend in the wholesale price index number according to the new series of the All-India Wholesale Price Index Number :—

TABLE No. 13
All-India index number of wholesale prices

(Base : 1961-62=100)

Year/Month	Food	Liquor and tobacco	Fuel, power, light and lubricants	Industrial raw materials	Chemicals	Machinery and transport equipment	Manufactures	All Commodities
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1962-63	106.5	103.1	103.2	97.8	111.8	103.9	102.6	103.8
1963-64	115.4	121.0	118.1	100.2	114.3	108.3	104.8	110.2
1964-65	135.4	131.0	120.3	115.9	116.9	111.8	109.0	122.3
1965-66	144.6	133.2	124.1	132.8	125.9	117.7	118.1	131.6
1966-67	171.1	134.1	134.5	158.4	144.1	126.5	127.5	149.9
1967-68	207.8	152.0	142.0	156.4	157.4	131.9	131.1	167.3
1968-69	196.9	192.5	148.6	157.3	169.1	132.6	134.4	165.4
1969-70	196.8	195.0	155.1	180.1	183.8	136.3	143.5	171.6
1970-71	203.9	184.9	161.8	197.3	188.0	148.0	154.9	181.1
1971-72(P)	210.3	194.7	172.0	191.0	197.0	159.0	167.1	188.4
January 1971	201.1	184.6	162.7	206.5	189.7	150.4	161.5	183.3
February 1971	199.1	184.2	162.9	199.3	187.2	151.1	160.8	181.4
March 1971	201.4	184.2	162.8	194.0	187.2	151.4	160.6	181.6
April 1971	202.3	182.5	162.4	191.2	189.3	152.2	162.3	182.2
May 1971	203.3	180.4	162.3	186.6	190.6	153.4	162.1	182.1
June 1971	206.0	193.6	170.5	188.6	194.7	156.3	164.7	185.3
July 1971	209.8	190.5	171.8	195.9	195.3	158.1	165.7	188.2
August 1971	215.8	191.5	173.1	200.3	196.6	158.2	166.6	191.6
September 1971	217.6	194.1	173.1	200.7	198.1	158.5	166.6	192.5
October 1971	213.7	198.1	173.6	198.2	198.1	160.2	167.3	191.0
November 1971	209.0	199.3	174.0	187.5	201.5	161.0	167.7	188.0
December 1971	204.3	198.6	174.6	184.8	201.5	161.7	168.1	186.0
January 1972	210.1	201.8	175.2	190.5	199.5	162.0	171.0	190.0
February 1972	213.2	203.0	175.2	188.8	198.0	162.4	172.4	191.2
March 1972(P)	216.2	203.9	176.0	182.2	198.7	162.6	172.8	192.2

(P)=Provisional.

7.5.2. The index number of wholesale prices in India showed a rising trend from 1962-63 to 1967-68. The index number which was 103·8 in 1962-63 had increased upto 167·3 in 1967-68. However, it declined to 165·4 in 1968-69. During the next three years, i.e., 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72, it again rose to 171·6, 181·1 and 188·4 respectively. The increase from 1969-70 to 1970-71 was 5·5 per cent and 4·0 per cent in 1971-72 over 1970-71. This increase was due to rise in all the groups except industrial raw materials which declined from 197·3 in 1970-71 to 191·0 in 1971-72. The "food group" increased by 3·1 per cent, "liquor and tobacco" by 5·3 per cent, "fuel, power, light and lubricants group" by 6·3 per cent, "chemicals" by 4·8 per cent, "machinery and transport equipment" by 7·4 per cent, and "manufactures" by 7·9 per cent during 1971-72 over 1970-71.

7.5.3. The general index which was 183·3 in January 1971 declined till May when the index was at a lower level than that in January 1971. However, from June to September 1971 it showed a rising trend when the index rose from 182·1 in May 1971 to 192·5 in September 1971. In October it declined to 191·0 and continued to decline till December 1971 when it was 186·0. From January 1972 it has again increased and was 192·2 in March 1972.

8. CONDITIONS OF LIVING

8.1. Levels of living

8.1.1. One of the measures to assess the levels of living is the household expenditure incurred by various strata of the society. The data regarding household consumer expenditure on food items, clothing, fuel, light and other non-food items are collected through the household enquiries under the programme of National Sample Survey. The provisional estimates based on 25th Round of N. S. S. (July 1970 to June 1971) show that the average value of consumption per person per month was Rs. 43.43 i.e. on an average a person spent Rs. 1.45 per day. The average values of consumption per person per month in rural and urban areas work out to Rs. 36.22 and Rs. 59.34 respectively i.e. on an average an urban person spent nearly one and half times what his counter-part spent in rural areas.

8.1.2. Most of the consumer expenditure was accounted by the basic necessities like food, clothing, fuel and light, especially in rural areas. These items accounted for nearly 86 per cent of total expenditure in rural areas, as against 73 per cent in urban areas. This position does not seem to have changed during the last five years.

8.1.3. During 1966-67 the *per capita* value of consumption per month was Rs. 27.81 in rural areas and Rs. 43.71 in urban areas. This shows that during 1970-71, the *per capita* values of consumption in rural and urban areas were 130 per cent and 136 per cent of the respective values during 1966-67. Part of this increase, is, however, accounted for by rise in prices.

8.1.4. The distribution of the population according to various levels of expenditure during 1970-71 shows that half of the population had its consumption level below Rs. 31.41 in rural areas and below Rs. 47.26 in urban areas. It also shown that nearly 62 per cent of rural population and 65 per cent of urban population lived below the average level of respective areas. Such percentages over last five years are given below :

TABLE NO. 14

Percentage of the population that lived below the average level of consumption of the rural/urban areas.

Year					Rural	Urban
(1)					(2)	(3)
1966-67	..	..	..	..	63	65
1967-68	..	..	..	..	61	65
1968-69	..	..	..	..	65	67
1969-70	..	..	..	..	63	66
1970-71	..	..	..	..	62	65

8.1.5. It is seen that there is no appreciable change in the percentage of population, that lived below average level of consumption in rural as well as in urban areas during last five years.

8.1.6. Table No. 23 shows that the *per capita* expenditure has increased by Rs. 4.78 in the State as a whole during 1970-71 as compared to 1969-70. At the same time the percentage of population in each expenditure class from Re. 0 to Rs. 34 has decreased during 1970-71 as compared to 1969-70. The percentage of population in the expenditure class Re. 0 to Rs. 34 was 58 during 1969-70 and 48 during 1970-71. This means that out of the population with *per capita* expenditure less than Rs. 34 nearly ten per cent of total population has shifted to higher expenditure class. More or less same picture is exhibited in rural as well as in urban areas of the State.

8.2. Civil supplies

8.2.1. Till about the end of November, 1971 the prices of essential commodities remained more or less steady despite widespread scarcity conditions prevailing in the State. On the outbreak of hostilities with Pakistan and declaration of emergency on the 3rd December, 1971, the prices of certain essential commodities began to show an upward trend. In order to arrest this trend, stringent action was taken against a number of dealers for profiteering and hoarding and the violation of the various control orders. At the same time, a scheme for informal price control over essential commodities was introduced with the co-operation of the wholesalers,

manufacturers, retailers and the consumers. With the adoption of these measures, the State Government succeeded in keeping the prices of essential commodities such as groundnut oil, sugar, gur, bajara, pulses, potato, onions and vegetables at reasonable levels during the period of war.

8.2.2. In spite of the scarcity conditions in the state, the supply position of foodgrains during the calendar year 1971 was satisfactory. The foodgrains production in the State during 1970-71 was 55·90 lakh tonnes as against 64·88 lakh tonnes in the earlier year. However, in spite of this low production, local and imported wheat and bajra were available in plenty in the open market since there are no restrictions on the movement of wheat and bajra. Due to availability of sufficient stocks in the open markets, demand for foodgrains distributed under the public distribution system was less. The supplies from Government of India during 1971 were 9·18 lakh tonnes consisting of 2·09 lakh tonnes of rice, 6·99 lakh tonnes of wheat and 0·10 lakh tonne of other grains as against 11·68 lakh tonnes received in the previous year.

8.2.3. Government continued the scheme of monopoly procurement/purchase of paddy, rice, jowar and nagali from the local producers during 1971-72. Government relaxed all restrictions on purchase, sale and movement of these commodities in all areas except Bombay rationing area with effect from 22nd April 1971 to 15th October 1971. These restrictions were imposed again from 16th October 1971 while continuing monopoly procurement scheme for the current procurement year. In the procurement year 1971-72, the procurement prices for different varieties of paddy/jowar remained at the same level of 1970-71. During the procurement year 1970-71 (November to October) 3·51 lakh tonnes of paddy, 0·69 lakh tonne of jowar and 0·01 lakh tonne of nagali were procured. The procurement in the current year (November 1971 to October 1972) suffered a serious set back in regard to jowar due to failure of the crop. So far in the current season, 2·56 lakh tonnes of paddy, and 0·20 lakh tonne of jowar have been procured up to 10th May 1972. To make good partly the shortages in the availability of coarse grains, Government obtained from the Food Corporation of India 5,000 tonnes each of maize and bajra and distributed them in the scarcity affected areas. The total storage capacity of hired and government godowns as on 31st March 1971 decreased to 7·52 lakh tonnes from 7·54 lakh tonnes as on 31st March 1970. The decrease was due to reduction in the capacity of hired godowns.

8.2.4. To ensure an equitable distribution of available foodgrains in the different areas of the State, the Government continued the distribution through the net work of Fair Price Shops/ and Authorised Ration Shops. The issues through public distribution system and the Roller Flour Mills during 1971 were 12·14 lakh tonnes as against 15·91 lakh tonnes during 1970. The number of Fair Price Shops/Ration Shops was 23,442 as on 31st December 1971 as against 24,114 as on 31st December 1970. Statutory rationing now exists only in Bombay and in the industrial complex of Thana district. The quantum of foodgrains is 15 kg. per adult per month in Bombay rationing area, 10 kg. in Ratnagiri district, and 9 kg. in the remaining districts. In the scarcity areas, Collectors are allowed to issue 12 kg. of foodgrains. In Bombay as well as in the districts, Government has allowed import of rice, broken rice and jowar from the other States on import permits subject to the condition that these foodgrains are sold within the ceiling prices fixed by Government. This has helped to augment the availability of foodgrains in the State.

8.2.5. The scheme of partial decontrol of sugar was continued by the Government of India upto May 1971. In May 1971 the Government of India completely decontrolled sugar. With a view to maintaining price stability the State Government evolved a scheme of voluntary distribution of sugar under which all the sugar factories in the State supplied to Government 15 per cent of their releases by the Government of India for distribution through Ration and Fair Price Shops at reasonable prices. The scheme was in operation between 16th July 1971 to 31st December 1971. Under this scheme 59,376 tonnes were distributed through the public distribution system. In the middle of December 1971 the Government of India announced a scheme of voluntary distribution of sugar at a fixed price under which 60 per cent of the monthly releases of sugar were to be made available to the State Government for distribution through public distribution system. The scheme came into operation with effect from 1st January 1972. The State Government however, endeavoured to implement it with effect from 15th December 1971. Sugar is being distributed to the cardholders under this scheme at a retail price not exceeding Rs. 2 per kg.

8.2.6. Arrangements were made by Government to supply vanaspati from the manufacturers to the Central Consumer Stores in the Bombay rationing area, for distribution to the consumers. About 1,270 tonnes of refined soyabean oil were distributed in the State from August 1971 to December 1971. This has helped in stabilising the prices of edible oils. The scheme for sale of onions, potato, washing soda, and gur at reasonable prices through the net work of consumer stores in Bombay rationing area continued in the current year. A similar scheme has been started in Poona City with effect from 20th January, 1972.

8.3. Milk supply

8.3.1. There are 21 Government Milk Schemes operating in the Maharashtra State. These are at Bombay, Poona, Nasik, Dhulia, Miraj (Krishna Valley Milk Project), Sholapur, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Akola, Amravati, Nagpur, Ahmadnagar, Chalisgaon; Chiplun, Ratnagiri and Kankavali (Ratnagiri District); Mahad and Khalapur (Kolaba District); Mahabaleshwar (Satara District) and Arvi (Wardha District). The Creamery Project at Udgir in Osmanabad district has been converted into a liquid milk scheme. Similarly there is a Dairy Project at Dapchari and a Government Dairy and Dry Stock Farm at Palghar in Thana district. The average quantity of milk procured daily under all Government Milk schemes (except Greater Bombay Milk Scheme) during December 1971, was about 325 kilo-litres as against 320 kilo-litres during December 1970. Out of the quantity of 325 kilo-litres procured, 85 kilo-litres was distributed locally by various milk schemes (except Greater Bombay Milk Scheme) and rest of the quantity was transported to meet the demand of the consumers in Bombay and Nagpur. Milk is distributed to card-holders in cities of Greater Bombay, Poona, Nasik, Sholapur, Nagpur, Akola, Amravati by Government Milk Schemes. At Dhulia, Chalisgaon, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Chiplun, Mahad and Ratnagiri milk is distributed by Government through the Co-operative Societies/Unions/Federations. The co-operatives at Satara and Karad supply milk to Government Milk Scheme, Poona after meeting the local needs. Under Government Milk Scheme, Khalapur, the municipality of Khopoli, (Sheel-Phata) has undertaken distribution of milk at Khopoli. Milk Schemes have also been taken up at Nanded, Jalgaon and Yeotmal in co-operative sector.

8.3.2. In mofussil areas the procurement, preservation and transportation of milk is organised through a net work of co-operative societies, unions and federations. The co-operatives participating in the programme are given different types of incentives like

- (a) Loans towards purchase of milch animals;
- (b) Subsidy towards purchase of dry and pregnant buffaloes;
- (c) Supply of six months old calves;
- (d) Development grant etc.

8.3.3. During the year 1971-72, the farmers supplying milk to Government Milk Scheme through their co-operatives would receive on an average price of Rs.1.10 per litre. The total value of the milk procured through the co-operatives during the year 1971-72, would amount to approximately Rs.10.40 crores. This milk has been procured from as many as 1,10,000 farmers.

8.3.4. Under Greater Bombay Milk Scheme about 456 kilo-litres of milk was received daily in December 1971 as against 445 kilo-litres during December 1970. The supply from mofussil areas in December 1971 was about 212 kilo-litres and from Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers Union, Anand, (Gujarat State), daily receipt during December 1971 was 144 kilo-litres. The daily average quantity of milk (including whole, toned, cow, standardised, double toned milk) distributed by Greater Bombay Milk Scheme, in December 1971 was about 524 kilo-litres as against 500 kilo-litres in December 1970. Distribution of standardised milk with 5 per cent fat was undertaken in Bombay by the Greater Bombay Milk Scheme under World Food Programme 618. During October 1971, average distribution of standardised milk was 19,000 litres a day. This was, however, replaced with whole milk from November 1971 due to flush season. The programme for distribution of reconstituted milk prepared from the Skim Milk Powder supplied by CARI Organisation to municipal school children has been continued both in Bombay and Poona. Distribution of double toned milk has also been undertaken under Child Nutrition Programme conducted by Social Welfare Department.

8.3.5. *New Powder Plant at Central dairy under Krishna Valley Milk Project, Miraj.* - Installation of the powder plant at the Central Dairy at Miraj is now completed. The plant is capable of converting 60,000 litres of milk per day into milk powder and butter. This plant would help in preserving flush milk in the form of Powder and Butter which could be used for reconstitution in the lean season. This is the first of such type of plant in the State of Maharashtra.

8.4. Rural electrification

8.4.1. Electricity is considered as a symbol of progress, and development of rural areas would not be feasible without electrification of villages. The percentage of villages electrified to the total villages was 18 in Maharashtra at the end of 1966-67 (for which data for all the states are available) as compared to 74 in Tamil Nadu, 39 in Kerala, 25 in Punjab and Haryana together), 22 in Andhra Pradesh and 19 in Mysore.

8.4.2. Before formation of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board in 1960, only 518 villages out of 35·8 thousand villages in the State were electrified. The number of villages electrified by March 1972 was 14,000 which is 38·6 per cent of the total villages in the State. The highest (71·5 per cent) percentage of villages electrified was found to be in the case of Kolhapur district, while the lowest (13·1 per cent) was in Chandrapur district. The number of pumps energised so far were 2·40 lakhs of which 28 thousands were energised during 1971-72. The highest number of pumps energised was in the case of Ahmednagar district, while lowest was in the case of Chandrapur district.

8.5. Education

8.5.1. Maharashtra State has made considerable progress in the field of education. According to the 1971 Census whereas only 29·34 per cent of the country's population is literate, in Maharashtra 39·08 per cent of its population is literate. During the year 1969-70 the student population in primary classes, i.e. in standards I to V, formed 88·2 per cent of the population in the age-group 6 to 11 years in Maharashtra as compared to 79·1 per cent in India. During the same year, the percentage of enrolment in the middle classes, i.e. in standards VI to VIII to the total population in the corresponding age-group of 11 to 14 years was 42·3 in the State as against 34·1 in the country. In the secondary classes, i.e. standards IX to XI, the student population accounted for 26·3 per cent of the population in the age-group 14 to 17 years in Maharashtra as compared to 20·2 per cent in the country.

8.5.2. The progress made by the State in the field of education is shown in the table given below :

TABLE No. 15

Growth of education in Maharashtra

Serial No.	Type of education		1960-61	1955-66	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	As on 15th July		
			(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	1969	1970	1971
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Primary -									
	(i) Numbers	..	34,594	41,781	43,700	44,053	44,396	44,223	44,535	45,370
	(ii) Enrolment	..	41,78	55,35	50,09	63,45	61,30	65,10	65,39	67,05
	(iii) Teachers	..	1,13	1,53	1,70	1,75	1,79	1,76	1,78	1,86
	(,000)									
2	Secondary -									
	(i) Number	..	2,468	4,032	4,578	4,777	5,076	4,816	5,313	5,611
	(ii) Enrolment	..	8,58	15,00	17,27	18,15	18,76	19,43	19,85	21,21
	(iii) Teachers	..	35	57	65	69	73	71	75	81
	(,000)									
3	Higher -									
	(i) Number	..	211	361	392	419	448	448	575	583
	(ii) Enrolment	..	110	189	240	269	306	300	330	352
	(,000)									

(ii) This figure is revised.

8.5.3. Primary education

8.5.3.1. In the field of primary education the number of schools which was 34,594 at the end of 1960-61 rose to 44,396 in 1969-70, i.e. by 28·3 per cent. In the same period, the enrolment moved upwards from 41·78 thousands to 61,30 thousands, i.e. by 46·7 per cent, while the number of teachers increased from 1·13 lakhs to 1·79 lakhs, i.e. by 58·4 per cent. Due to higher increase in the number of teachers than in the number of students, the teacher pupil ratio in primary school which was 1 : 37 in 1960-61 declined to 1 : 34 in 1969-70.

8.5.3.2. From the provisional figures as on 15th July of 1971 and 1970 it can be observed that the number of primary schools increased by 1·87 per cent during one year, while the number of enrolment increased by 2·54 per cent and the number of teachers by 4·49 per cent during this period. The increase in the number of schools since formation of Maharashtra upto 1971 (as on 15th July 1971) was 31·15 per cent, while the enrolment increased by 60·48 per cent and the number of teachers by 64·60 per cent during this period.

8.5.4. Secondary education

8.5.4.1. In the field of Secondary education too the State has made rapid progress during the decade. The number of schools which was 2,468 in 1960-61 rose to 5,076 in 1969-70, i.e. by 105.7 per cent. During the same period, the enrolment in these schools moved upwards from 8.58 thousands to 18.76 thousands, i.e. by 118.6 per cent, while the number of teachers increased from 35 thousands to 73 thousands, i.e. by 108.6 per cent. The teacher pupil ratio which was 1 : 24 in 1960-61 increased to 1 : 26 in 1969-70.

8.5.4.2. From the provisional figures as on 15th July of 1971 and 1970, it can be observed that the number of secondary schools increased by 5.61 per cent during one year, while the enrolment increased by 6.85 per cent and the number of teachers by 8.00 per cent during this period. The increase in the number of schools since formation of Maharashtra upto 1971 (as on 15th July 1971) was 127.35 per cent, while the enrolment increased by 147.20 per cent and the number of teachers by 131.43 per cent during this period.

8.5.5. *Higher education.*—In the case of higher education the number of institutions increased by 112.3 per cent from 211 institutions in 1960-61 to 448 in 1969-70. The enrolment in higher educational institutions rose by 178.2 per cent from 110 thousands in 1960-61 to 3.06 thousands in 1969-70. As on 15th July 1971 there were 583 institutions of higher education with an enrolment of about 3.52 lakh students. There are 8 universities in the State out of which 2 are agricultural universities and one university is exclusively for women.

8.6. Life insurance

8.6.1. The Life Insurance Corporation of India, at All-India level, issued 16.12 lakh policies assuring an aggregate amount of Rs. 1,294.45 crores during 1970-71 as against the business of Rs. 1,025.80 crores during the earlier year, showing thereby an increase of 26 per cent. The new business completed in Maharashtra State during 1970-71 was of the order of Rs. 264.08 crores which formed 20 per cent of the total new business completed in the entire country. The sum assured during 1970-71 in Maharashtra State was higher by 28 per cent as compared to that of earlier year.

8.6.2. Of the total new business of Rs. 264.08 crores during 1970-71 in the State, the business of the order of Rs. 241.6 crores was completed in urban areas, showing thereby that 91 per cent of the new business was completed in urban areas only and the remaining 9 per cent in rural areas. The percentage of new business completed in the rural areas was more in Satara Division (32%), Nasik Division (32%) and Nagpur Division (24%). The total book value of investments including loans in Maharashtra as on 31st March 1971 by the Life Insurance Corporation of India was Rs.205.58 crores which formed about 19 per cent of the book value of the total investments in all the States of the country. Out of these investments, Rs.116 crores were in Stock Exchange Securities, Rs.32 crores as loans to the Maharashtra Co-operative Housing Finance Society Limited, Rs.20.5 crores as loans to Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Rs.12 crores as loans to State Government for housing scheme, Rs.12 crores as loans to companies and Rs.11 crores towards loans to municipal bodies and to State Government for water supply scheme. Out of the total investment of Rs.116 crores in Stock Exchange Securities Rs.64 crores were invested in shares and debentures of companies whose works or factories are situated in Maharashtra.

8.7. Small savings

8.7.1. The small savings in the State has gathered significant momentum since 1970-71 as seen from the table below :

TABLE No. 16
Small savings collections

		(Rs. in lakhs)		
		Maharashtra		All-India
Year		Target	Net collection	Net collection
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1969-70	..	20,24,	9,32.54	1,27,00.47
1970-71	..	25,33,	33,21.65	1,88,36.15
1971-72	..	31,63,	65,00.00	2,20,50.00

8.7.2. Thus the net collection under small savings in 1970-71 was more than 3.5 times that of earlier year and that of 1971-72 is expected to be more than seven times. The net small savings collection in the State accounted for about 1/6th of that of All-India collection in 1970-71.

8.7.3. It would be interesting to note that against the All-India collections of about Rs. 221 crores in 1971-72, Maharashtra alone has collected about Rs. 65 crores i.e. the achievement is one-third of the total National Savings, whereas the State's population is only 9 per cent. The average *per capita* savings (net) in Maharashtra in 1971-72 works out to Rs. 13 whereas the All-India *per capita* savings for the entire country works out to about Rs. 4 only. The ready response of the population of this State to the call given for participation in the effort for resource mobilisation through Small Saving following the war with Pakistan in December 1971 speaks eloquently of the sense of dedication and patriotism displayed by the people of the State. As a result of the unprecedented collections achieved in the current financial year, Maharashtra expects to receive a central assistance of almost Rs. 44 crores by way of loans from the Central Government in 1971-72 for development purposes.

9. COMMERCE

9.1. Joint stock companies

9.1.1. The joint stock companies in Maharashtra State accounted for more than one fifth (21 per cent) of the total of 30,400 joint stock companies in the entire country at the end of 1970-71. The paid-up capital of these companies was also nearly 21 per cent of the total paid-up capital of all the companies in the country. The progress in this field during the last three years can be seen from the table below :—

TABLE No. 17
Progress of joint stock companies

Year ending March	No. of companies		Paid-up capital (Rs. in crores)	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1969 ..	5,752	27,961	827.24	3,636.72
1970 ..	6,002	28,948	838.72	3,754.74
1971 ..	6,387	30,400	844.07	4,077.80

(Figures are provisional.)

9.1.2. The number of joint stock companies at work in Maharashtra increased from 6,002 at the end of March 1970 to 6,387 at the end of March 1971 showing thereby an increase of 6.4 per cent during the year as against All-India increase of 5.0 per cent during the corresponding period. The percentage increase of Maharashtra during the earlier year was 4.4. The increase in the paid-up capital in Maharashtra during the year 1970-71 over the earlier period was, however, hardly one per cent as against the rise of 9 per cent at national level.

9.2. Banks

9.2.1. Maharashtra is a highly commercialised State with a large net-work of banking offices. In 1969, there were 2,315 banking offices in the State which accounted for nearly 18 per cent of the total banking offices in the country. Out of these, 1,199 were commercial bank offices, while co-operative banks had 1,116 banking offices. The following table shows the distribution of offices of commercial banks and co-operative banks in the State *vis-a-vis* the Indian Union:—

TABLE No. 18
Distribution of banking offices according to population

Population range	Commercial banks (at the end of 1969)				Co-operative banks (at the end of June 1969)			
	No. of places		No. of offices		No. of places		No. of offices	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(1) 1,00,000 and over.	12 (3.6)	106 (3.0)	669 (55.8)	3,220 (35.8)	11 (1.5)	100 (3.2)	208 (18.6)	544 (13.0)
(2) 50,000 to 1,00,000.	14 (4.2)	131 (3.7)	92 (7.7)	812 (9.0)	14 (1.9)	117 (3.8)	49 (4.4)	246 (5.9)
(3) 25,000 to 50,000	29 (8.8)	330 (9.2)	82 (6.8)	1,019 (11.3)	28 (3.8)	264 (8.5)	61 (5.5)	425 (10.2)
(4) 10,000 to 25,000	117 (35.5)	975 (27.3)	180 (15.0)	1,669 (18.5)	120 (16.0)	680 (21.8)	182 (16.3)	899 (21.5)
(5) 5,000 to 10,000	108 (32.7)	857 (24.0)	123 (10.3)	1,038 (11.5)	203 (27.1)	709 (22.4)	237 (21.2)	787 (18.8)
(6) Below 5,000 ..	30 (9.1)	568 (15.9)	33 (2.7)	628 (7.0)	318 (42.5)	987 (31.6)	321 (28.8)	1,002 (24.0)
(7) Unclassified ..	20 (6.1)	606 (16.9)	20 (1.7)	621 (6.9)	54 (7.2)	271 (8.7)	58 (5.2)	275 (6.6)
Total ..	330 (100.0)	3,573 (100.0)	1,199 (100.0)	9,007 (100.0)	748 (100.0)	3,119 (100.0)	1,116 (100.0)	4,178 (100.0)

Note.—Figures in brackets show percentages to the totals.

Source.—“Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India, 1969”, published by the Reserve Bank of India.

9.2.2. After nationalisation of 14 major Indian Scheduled banks, an unprecedented impetus has been imparted for expansion of branches of commercial banks and record number of bank offices have been opened. According to the study by the Reserve Bank of India, during the period of 30th June 1969 to the end of September 1970, the total number of commercial bank offices in India increased by 2,257 from 8,262 to 10,519. Out of these new banking offices, 9.8 per cent were opened in Maharashtra. The population covered per office by the commercial banks works out to 37 thousands as against the All-India average of 52 thousands. Besides Greater Bombay, the districts of Poona and Thana with population less than 25 thousands per office have comparatively better banking facilities, while the districts of Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Nanded, Parbhani and Osmanabad have less facilities having a population of more than one lakh per banking office.

10. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

10.1. Roads

10.1.1. The length of extra-municipal roads in Maharashtra State was 63.7 thousand kilo-metres at the end of 1970-71. Of these, national highways accounted for nearly 4 per cent, state highways 21 per cent and other extra-municipal roads accounted for the remaining 75 per cent of the total road length. The average road length per 100 sq. km. was 37 km. in Konkan, 29 km. in Western Maharashtra (excluding Konkan), 12 km. in Marathwada and 11 km. in Vidarbha.

10.1.2. The road length in Maharashtra State is comparatively less as seen from the road length per 100 sq. km. of area of different States. Except the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, all other States have more road length per 100 sq. km. of area than that in Maharashtra. The average road length per 100 sq. km. of geographical area in Maharashtra was only 20 kilometres in 1968-69 as compared to All-India average of 30 kilometres.

10.1.3. On the basis of studies conducted in 1968-69, it was found that out of the total 35.8 thousand villages in the State, 67 per cent were not having all weather roads. Out of these villages not having all weather roads, 16 per cent villages were with population above 999 and 29 per cent were having all weather roads beyond 3 km. The districts of Marathwada and Vidarbha region had comparatively more villages not having all weather roads. The highest percentage (93) of villages not having all weather roads was in Aurangabad district.

10.2. Motor vehicles

10.2.1. Maharashtra State accounted for 1/6th of the total motor vehicles in India at the end of 1968-69 and its share was higher than any other States of the Indian Union. Except the State of Nagaland where goods vehicles including Government vehicles are more, Maharashtra State has the highest number of motor vehicles per lakh of population. The motor vehicles in Maharashtra State as on 1st January 1971 were 3.12 lakhs as compared to 2.58 lakhs a year ago. The number of motor vehicles in Maharashtra State thus increased by 21.59 per cent during one year. Out of the total motor vehicles of 3.12 lakhs, Greater Bombay alone accounted for nearly 50 per cent of the vehicles. Considering the different types of vehicles, motor cars were 39 per cent of the total vehicles while lorries, including private and public carriers accounted for nearly one fifth (18.2 per cent) of the vehicles.

10.3. Nationalised road transport

10.3.1. Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation with a capital expenditure of more than Rs.49 crores and having more than 5 thousand buses, is the biggest road transport organisation in India. More than 65 per cent of its total capital expenditure is financed from its own internal resources. In Western Maharashtra 100 per cent nationalisation has been completed, while in Marathwada 99 per cent nationalisation has been completed so far. In Vidarbha area nationalisation has been completed to the extent of 75 per cent (revised).

10.3.2. A recent survey conducted by the Corporation has revealed that in Western Maharashtra 69.05 per cent of the population is directly served by the S.T.; 27.50 per cent has to walk a distance of not more than 8 km. for boarding a S.T. bus and only 3.45 per cent of the population is required to walk for more than 8 km. to get a S.T. bus. In Marathwada, the corresponding percentages are 43.60, 49.41 and 6.99 respectively. In Vidarbha however, 47.79 per cent of population is served directly, 37.74 per cent can get a bus within a distance of 8 km. and 14.47 per cent has to walk beyond 8 km. to reach a S.T. bus stop.

10.3.3. At the end of 1970-71, the Corporation operated 5,804 routes as against 5,162 routes a year ago, showing a rise of 12.4 per cent. The daily average number of passengers travelled by State Transport per day during 1970-71 was 15,17 thousands which was nine per cent higher than that of the earlier year. During 1970-71, 347 buses were added to the fleet. The following table gives in short the activities of the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation.

TABLE No. 19

Activities of Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

Item (1)	1969-70 (2)	1970-71 (3)
(1) No. of routes at the end of the year	5,162	5,804
(2) Route distance ('000 km.)	3.31	3.58
(3) Average No. of buses on road per day	4,270	4,577
(4) Average No. of passengers carried per day (in '000)	13.94	15.17
(5) Passenger kilometres (in crores).	13.63	14.79

11. INSTITUTIONAL GROWTH

11.1. Co-operative societies : Comparison with country

11.1.1. Maharashtra State occupies a prominent place in the co-operative movement in the country. During 1969-70 the share of Maharashtra was to the extent of 12 per cent of the primary agricultural credit societies and 10 per cent of the members of these societies in the Indian Union. Maharashtra's share in the primary non-agricultural credit societies was much higher. The State accounted for 19 per cent of the primary non-agricultural credit societies and 30 per cent of their members in the country. Even in respect of primary agricultural credit societies, the share of Maharashtra was as high as 20 per cent in the working capital and 19 per cent in the loans advanced by these societies in the country. In fact, the share of the State in the working capital and loans advanced was the highest in the country in the case of primary agricultural credit societies and primary non-agricultural credit societies. The Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank occupies a unique place in the co-operative movement in the country. Its total gross advances amounted to third of all the apex co-operative banks in India.

11.2. Co-operative societies in the State

11.2.1. At the end of the co-operative year 1970-71 the number of co-operative societies in the State stood at 42,603 as compared to 41,255 a year ago showing an increase of 3.3 per cent. The membership in these societies was 84.1 lakhs (Gross) in 1970-71. The paid-up capital increased from Rs. 211 crores to Rs. 228 crores or by 8.1 per cent during the year. Even though the increase in number of societies, membership and paid-up capital is not very high, the rise in advances was as high as 9 per cent. The total (net) advances of the co-operative societies were Rs. 328 crores during 1970-71. The increase in working capital of the co-operative societies was also substantial. The working capital increased by 14.6 per cent to Rs. 1,468 crores in 1970-71. Though, the working capital increased appreciably, it may be noted that the overdues of the district central co-operative banks and agricultural credit primaries alone amounted to over Rs. 111 crores i.e. 7 per cent of the working capital of all co-operative societies. The Apex Land Development Bank floated debentures of the order of Rs. 23.20 crores. The following table shows the progress of the co-operative movement in Maharashtra in recent years :—

TABLE No. 20
Progress of co-operative movement

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1969-70 (3)	1970-71 (4)
1. Number of societies	31,565	41,255	42,603
2. Number of membership (in lakhs)	42	84	84
3. Paid-up capital (Rs. in crores)	53	211	228
4. Deposits (Rs. in crores)	76	271	304
5. Working capital (Rs. in crores)	291	1,281	1,468
6. Advances (Net) (Rs. in crores)	95	321	328
7. Profit (Rs. in crores)	5.5	14	12
8. Loss (Rs. in crores)	0.6	6	8.0

* Provisional.

11.3. Agricultural credit societies

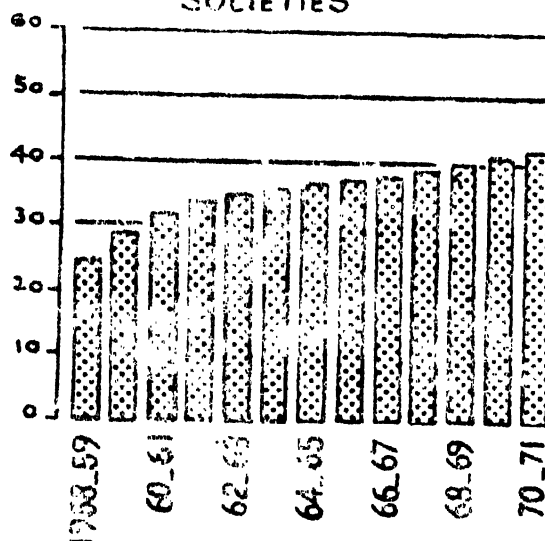
11.3.1. In spite of extension of co-operative sector in different fields of economic activity agricultural credit societies continue to form the major section of co-operative societies. At the end of 1970-71 there were 20,434 all types of agricultural credit societies which formed 48 per cent of the total number of co-operative societies in the State. The number of members in these societies was 37.94 lakhs i.e. 44 per cent of the members of all societies.

11.3.2. The number of primary agricultural credit societies was 20,014 in 1970-71. The membership of these societies increased by 0.45 per cent to 31.36 lakhs in 1970-71. The rise in credit supplied was much higher. As compared to Rs. 104 crores of credit supplied during 1969-70 the primary agricultural credit societies supplied Rs. 115 crores as credit in 1970-71 showing an increase of 10.8 per cent.

GROWTH OF CO-OPERATION

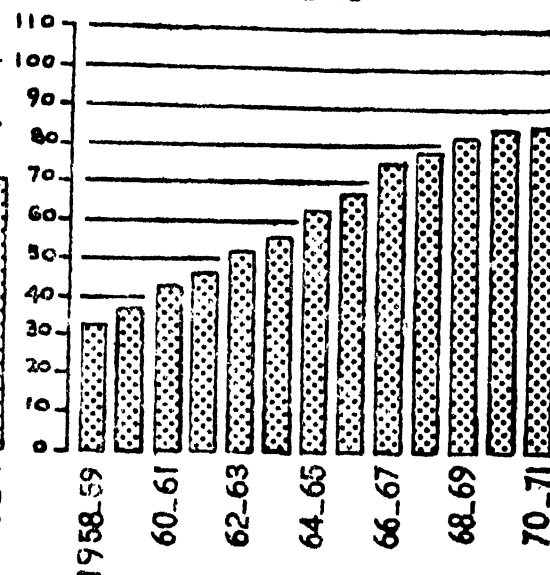
THOUSANDS

SOCIETIES



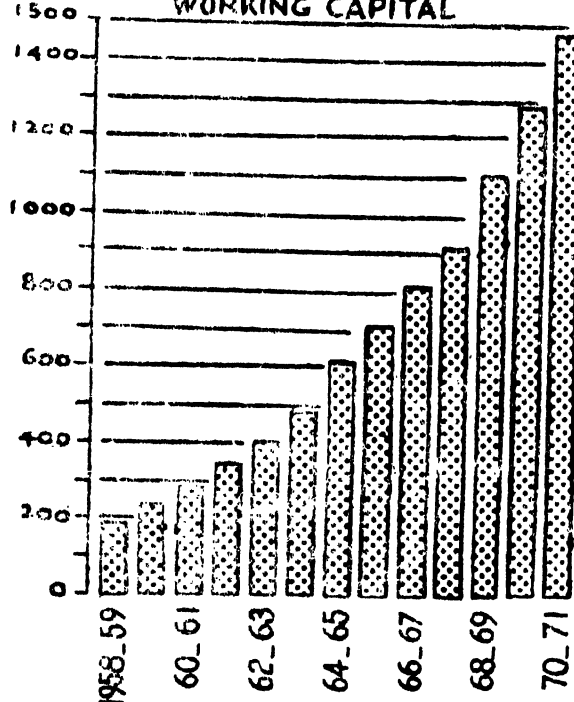
LAKHS

MEMBERS



CRORE RS.

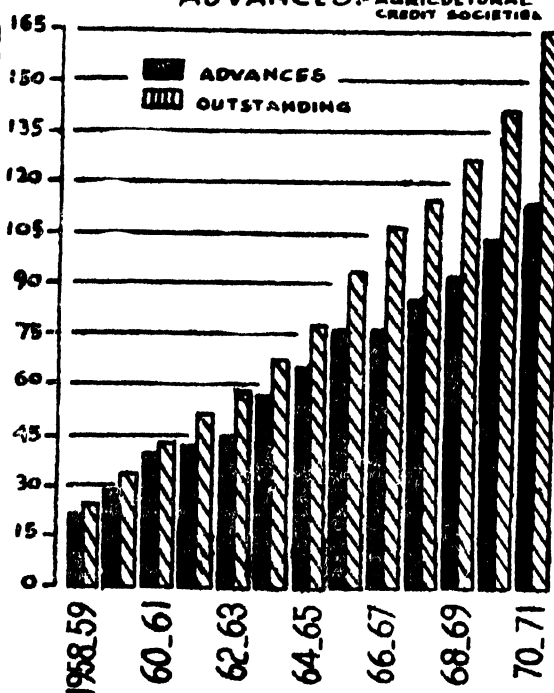
WORKING CAPITAL



CRORE RS.

ADVANCES: BY PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

ADVANCES
OUTSTANDING



11.3.3. As in previous year, heavy overdues was the disappointing feature of the agricultural credit primaries. At the end of 1970-71, the overdues reached the level of Rs. 62 crores as against Rs. 56 crores in the previous year. The overdues formed more than one-third (37·5 per cent) of outstandings at the end of 1970-71. Part of these overdues was due to scarcity conditions during the year. Failure of crops led to giving conversion facility and Rs. 17·02 crores of short term loan were converted into medium term loan.

11.4. Apex and central co-operative banks

11.4.1. The working capital of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank increased from Rs. 156 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 196 crores in 1970-71. Its deposits increased by 14·8 per cent to Rs. 93 crores, while its loaning operations rose by 9 per cent to Rs. 332 crores.

11.4.2. The District Central Co-operative Banks with their 893 branches distributed loans to the extent of Rs. 372 crores in 1970-71 as against Rs. 338 crores in the earlier year. The Land Development Bank together with 26 primary land development banks provided long term loans to the tune of Rs. 18 crores in 1970-71. During the previous year, these banks disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 30 crores. The shortfall has to be attributed to poor recovery position due to bad crops. The major part of the long term loans in 1970-71 was for the purpose of construction of 14 thousand wells, repairs of 4 thousand old wells, installation of 3 thousand oil engines and 2 thousand pumps. Besides, other purposes for which these loans were advanced include purchase of land and tractors, land improvement and for special soil conservation schemes.

11.5. Non-agricultural credit societies

11.5.1. In the non-agricultural sector, the co-operative movement is gaining momentum in recent years. In the year 1960-61, there were 1,630 non-agricultural credit societies. Their number increased to 2,795 at the end of 1969-70 i.e. by 71 per cent. At the end of 1970-71 the number of non-agricultural credit societies increased further to 2,964 showing a rise of 6·0 per cent over the previous year. These societies had a membership of 24·38 lakhs in 1970-71 which is higher by 3·7 per cent than the membership during the previous year. The working capital of these societies increased by 32 per cent to Rs. 168 crores, while advances made by these societies increased by 16·5 per cent to Rs. 204 crores.

11.6. Co-operative productive enterprises

11.6.1. The co-operative movement is gradually making progress in the manufacturing sector. The progress made by sugar factories in the co-operative sector in Maharashtra, in particular, is quite noteworthy in the whole of India.

11.6.2. The number of co-operative productive enterprises was 7,588 at the end of 1970-71. Their membership was of the order of 9·84 lakhs and working capital of the order of 236 crores of rupees.

11.6.3. There were 326 independent processing societies at the end of 1970-71 of which 242 were in production (excluding weavers' societies and co-operative spinning mills). Thirty co-operative sugar factories in Maharashtra State produced sugar of the order of 7·75 lakh tonnes in 1970-71. The following table shows the progress made by the co-operative processing societies in Maharashtra.

TABLE No. 21

Co-operative processing societies

Type	Number of processing societies in production		Quantity processed (In '000 tonnes)	
	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Cotton ginning and pressing	53	60	80	89
2. Rice mills	89	99	1,56	1,76
3. Oil mills	31	45	17	23
4. Other agricultural processing societies	29	38	20	29
5. Sugar factories	29	30	69,70	68,68

11.6.4. Among other co-operative productive enterprises mention may be made of 19 co-operative spinning mills out of which 15 were in production. They produced 10 thousand tonnes of yarn during 1970-71. There were 300 lift irrigation societies with an irrigable area of 59 thousand hectares. The area irrigated by them was 22 thousand hectares in 1970-71. The number of co-operative farming societies was 1,199 in 1970-71. The area cultivated by the farming societies in 1970-71 was 45 thousand hectares. The number of dairy co-operatives and their unions increased from 1,727 in 1969-70 to 2,067 in 1970-71 i.e. by 20 per cent. The number of fisheries co-operative societies increased from 354 in 1969-70 to 385 in 1970-71.

11.7. Co-operative marketing

11.7.1. The number of marketing societies at the end of 1970-71 was 412 with a membership of 266 thousands. Their working capital was of the order of Rs. 38.20 crores. The turnover of these marketing societies during 1970-71 was of the order of Rs. 262 crores.

11.7.2. The State Co-operative Marketing Federation acts as the agent of the State Government for the monopoly purchase of jowar and paddy. The Federation had a working capital of Rs. 13 crores and its turnover in 1970-71 of agricultural produce amounted to Rs. 38 crores, agricultural requisites to Rs. 9 crores and of consumer goods to Rs. 4 crores.

11.7.3. At the end of 1970-71 there were 43, wholesale consumers' stores and 1,304 primary consumers' stores besides the Apex Consumers' Federation in Bombay. The sales of consumer goods by the wholesale and primary consumers' stores were of Rs. 65.73 crores during the year 1970-71.

11.8. Community development and other special programmes

11.8.1. The number of C. D. Blocks (Offices) functioning in Maharashtra State at the end of 1970-71 was 343, comprising 35 stage I, 88 Stage II and 176 Post Stage II Blocks and 44 T. D. Blocks and Multi-purpose Development Projects. These blocks covered the entire non-municipal area of the State.

11.8.2. The Government expenditure under Community Development Programme during 1970-71 totalled Rs. 2.33 crores including that of Tribal Development Blocks and Post Stage II Blocks. In addition to Government expenditure, people contributed money, goods and labour etc. The People's Contribution during 1970-71 was Rs. 42.18 lakhs as compared to Rs. 36.43 lakhs in 1969-70.

11.8.3. As regards physical achievements the distribution of improved seeds in the C. D. and T. D. Blocks decreased by two thousand tonnes during the year under report. In 1969-70 it was 28 thousand tonnes and in 1970-71 it was 26 thousand tonnes. The distribution of chemical fertilisers increased from 286 thousand tonnes in 1969-70 to 363 thousand tonnes in 1970-71. The area contour bunded and terraced was 4.0 lakh hectares during 1970-71, which was more or less the same in 1969-70 also (viz. 3.9 lakh hectares). There is a sharp decrease in land reclamation programme. The land reclaimed during 1969-70 was 11 thousand hectares while in 1970-71 only 3 thousand hectares could be reclaimed. The number of pedigree bulls supplied during 1970-71 was 316. The number of animals castrated during the year under reference was 3,07 thousands as against 3,25 thousands in the earlier year. The number of drinking water wells constructed was 3,200 in 1970-71 as against 3,860 in the previous year. The number of Primary Health Centres functioning in the state was 382.

11.8.4. In addition to the Community Development Programme, some special programmes were also in progress. The applied nutrition programme can be said to be the first systematic attempt for nutrition education and training in the production, preservation and consumption of nutritionally valuable foods. The programme which started in 12 Blocks in 1965-66 covered 88 Blocks at the end of 1970-71. In addition a new composite programme for women and pre-school children, has been introduced in 30 selected Blocks in the State from the year 1970-71. This programme aims at improving the low nutritional status in the rural areas specifically among the weaker sections. The scheme is to operate outside the areas of ANP and family and child welfare programmes. Intensive poultry Development Programme is in progress in 14 poultry Blocks.

12. LOCAL BODIES

12.1. Village panchayats

12.1.1. From the provisional figures received from the zilla parishads, it is observed that there were a little more than 22·5 thousand village panchayats functioning in Maharashtra State at the end of the year 1970-71. The village panchayats in the State covered not only all the revenue villages, but in some cases separate village panchayats have been established for big hamlets also. The village panchayat activities are now being extended to the forest villages also. According to the 1961 Census, the population covered by these village panchayats was 287 lakhs which accounted for 72 per cent of the total population of Maharashtra State. Considering the non-municipal population of the State the village panchayats now cover almost 100 per cent of the total non-municipal population in the State.

12.1.2. The total income of the village panchayats in 1970-71 was of the order of Rs. 16·41 crores as against Rs. 14·71 crores in 1969-70. Thus, the average income of village panchayats during 1970-71 works out to Rs. 7,290 as against Rs. 6,600 in 1969-70. The increase is mainly due to the increase in Government grants. About Rs. 11·22 crores (68 per cent) of the income are from Government grants and the income from self-raised resources was of the order of Rs. 3·95 crores (24 per cent). The income from other sources was about Rs. 1·24 crores (8 per cent).

12.1.3. The major self-raised income was through taxes on houses and properties which accounted for Rs. 1·50 crores (38 per cent of the total self-raised income). Among other notable resources of self-raised income are octroi (Rs. 19 lakhs), fees from markets and slaughter-houses (Rs. 27 lakhs), general and special sanitary cess (Rs. 21 lakhs), tax on profession and trade (Rs. 13 lakhs) which accounted for 5, 7, 5 and 3 per cent of the total self-raised income respectively.

12.1.4. Against this, the expenditure of village panchayats during 1970-71 was of the order of Rs. 16·39 crores which was about 99·9 per cent of the total income of village panchayats. The expenditure on administration was about Rs. 2·87 crores (17·5 per cent) of the total expenditure and that on health and sanitation about Rs. 2·39 crores (14·6 per cent). The expenditure on public works accounted for Rs. 7·55 crores (46 per cent), public lighting Rs. 0·9 crores (5·5 per cent) and the rest was on other items like education, welfare of people etc.

12.2. Zilla parishads

12.2.1. The total revenue receipts of all (25) zilla parishads during 1971-72 are estimated at Rs. 87·00 crores as against the estimated revenue expenditure of Rs. 89·82 crores, showing thereby an over-all deficit of Rs. 2·82 crores.

12.2.2. The difference between the expected revenue receipts and expected revenue expenditure during 1971-72 is negligible in case of three out of 25 zilla parishads. The number of zilla parishads showing surplus budget during 1971-72 is three whereas the number of zilla parishads showing deficit budget is 19.

12.2.3. Table given below shows the budget estimates of 1971-72 as well as the revised estimates of 1970-71:—

TABLE No. 22
Budget estimates of income and expenditure of the zilla parishads

		(Rupees in crores)	
Item		1970-71 Revised Estimates	1971-72 Budget Estimates
(1)		(2)	(3)
I. Income—			
(i) Self-raised resources	.. ..	8·22	7·86
(ii) Government grants (including agency scheme grants).	.. ..	85·15	79·14
Total	.. ..	93·37	87·00
II. Expenditure—			
(i) General administration	.. ..	8·21	8·33
(ii) Education	.. ..	44·95	43·13
(iii) Medical, public health and ayurved	.. ..	6·29	6·13
(iv) Agriculture	.. ..	3·39	3·41
(v) Buildings and communications	.. ..	13·28	12·17
(vi) Others	.. ..	19·34	16·65
Total	.. ..	95·46	89·82

12.2.4. The revenue receipts of all zilla parishads for 1971-72 (Budget estimates) are estimated at Rs. 87.00 crores as seen above. Of these receipts, Government grants (including agency schemes) amount to Rs. 79.14 crores i.e. 91 per cent. The composition of Government grants shows that the purposive grants and plan grants (including block grants) form major part of the total Government grants and account for 57 per cent and 19 per cent respectively. Next to these are establishment grants and land revenue grants which are expected to be of the order of Rs. 5.14 crores and Rs. 4.82 crores during 1971-72 and form 7 per cent and 6 per cent of the total Government grants respectively. The agency scheme grants which are included in the total Government grants are estimated at Rs. 2.58 crores during 1971-72.

12.2.5. The income of all zilla parishads from the self-raised resources for 1971-72 is expected to be of the order of Rs. 7.86 crores which works out to 9 per cent of total revenue receipts. Out of this, the taxes and fees of the zilla parishads are expected to be of the order of Rs. 5.48 crores during 1971-72. The major item of taxes and fees is the local cess which is expected to raise the income of zilla parishads to Rs. 4.61 crores. The other important items of the self-raised resources in the order of their magnitude are education which amounts to Rs. 1.11 crores, other taxes and fees stands at Rs. 0.62 crores and buildings and communications which are estimated at Rs. 0.47 crores.

12.2.6. The total revenue expenditure of all zilla parishads during 1971-72 is estimated at Rs. 89.82 crores. An amount of Rs. 43.13 crores i.e. 48 per cent of the total expenditure is expected to be spent on education. The next major item of expenditure is buildings and communications on which Rs. 12.17 crores i.e. 14 per cent of the total expenditure are expected to be spent. The expenditure on general administration is expected to be of the order of Rs. 8.33 crores and it forms 9 per cent of the total revenue expenditure.

12.3. Municipal councils and municipal corporations

12.3.1. There were four municipal corporations of Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Sholapur and 221 municipal councils in the State in 1970-71 accounting for more than 27 per cent of the total population of the State and about 97 per cent of the urban population. Out of 221 municipal councils in the State, 21 were "A" class councils having population (according to 1961 census) more than 50 thousands, 45 were "B" class councils with population more than 20 thousands but less than 50 thousands, 149 were "C" class councils with population of 20 thousands or less and six are hill station municipal councils. Besides, two new municipal councils were established recently, viz., (i) Satpur (Nasik district) and (ii) Rahuri (Ahmadnagar district). The financial position of the municipal bodies given below does not include the position of these two newly-established councils.

12.3.2. The provisional figures available in respect of income and expenditure of municipal bodies show that the total revenue income (excluding extra-ordinary, debts and opening balances) of municipal councils and municipal corporations together for the year 1970-71 was of the order of Rs. 92.5 crores as against Rs. 83.3 crores during the earlier year. As against this the expenditure for the year 1970-71 (excluding extra-ordinary, debts, investments in securities and commercial enterprises and closing balance) was of the order of Rs. 93.9 crores as against Rs. 84.4 crores during 1969-70. The income through rates and taxes and levies accounted for 79 per cent as against 78 per cent in the earlier year. The Government grants formed 9 per cent of the total revenue income as against 8 per cent during 1969-70. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 93.9 crores, the expenditure on general administration and collection charges was Rs. 8.8 crores (9.4 per cent), water-supply Rs. 14.3 crores (15.3 per cent), drainage, conservancy and sanitation Rs. 15.1 crores (16 per cent), public lighting Rs. 3 crores (3.2 per cent), hospitals, dispensaries and vaccinations Rs. 10 crores (10.7 per cent) and education Rs. 16.8 crores (17.9 per cent).

12.3.3. The financial position, however, greatly varies between municipal corporations and municipal councils. The financial position of municipal councils indicated that the income of 221 municipal councils (excluding extra-ordinary, debts and opening balance) was of the order of Rs. 27.2 crores in 1970-71 as against Rs. 25.7 crores during 1969-70. The income through rates and taxes of the municipal councils was of the order of Rs. 17.2 crores which accounted for 63.2 per cent of the total income, while the income through Government grants was of the order of Rs. 6.4 crores which accounted for 23.5 per cent as against 19.6 per cent in the earlier year.

12.3.4. The total expenditure (excluding extra-ordinary, debts, investments in securities and commercial enterprises and closing balance) of the municipal councils in 1970-71 was of the order of Rs. 26.3 crores as against Rs. 24.52 crores in 1969-70. The major portion of the expenditure of municipal councils was on administration (19 per cent), drainage, conservancy and sanitation (20 per cent), water-supply (9 per cent), education (17 per cent) and roads (8 per cent).

12.3.5. On the other hand, the financial position of the four corporation cities of Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Sholapur shows that the total revenue income (excluding extra-ordinary, debts and opening balance) was of the order of Rs. 65·3 crores as against Rs. 57·6 crores during 1969-70. The income through rates and taxes was of the order of Rs. 55·5 crores which accounted for 85 per cent while the Government grants were of the order of Rs. 1·7 crores which formed 2·7 per cent of the total income of municipal corporations. The total expenditure (excluding extra-ordinary, debts, investments in securities and commercial enterprises and closing balance) of these four corporations in 1970-71 was Rs. 67·6 crores as against Rs. 59·9 crores during the earlier year. Of the total expenditure, 6 per cent was on administration, 18 per cent on water-supply, 14 per cent on drainage, conservancy and sanitation. The expenditure incurred by corporations on education was 18 per cent and that on hospitals, dispensaries and vaccinations was 13 per cent.

12.3.6. The following table reflects the variations in the pattern of income and expenditure of municipal councils and municipal corporations during 1970-71 :—

TABLE No. 23

Percentage of total income and expenditure of municipal bodies on different items during 1970-71

Item	Percentage to total			
	Municipal councils	Municipal corporations	All municipal bodies	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
<hr/>				
I. Revenue income—				
(a) Rates and taxes	.. 63·20	85·09	78·65	
(b) Grants	.. 23·48	2·67	8·80	
(c) Others	.. 13·32	12·24	12·55	
<hr/>				
Total	.. 100·00	100·00	100·00	
<hr/>				
II. Expenditure—				
(a) General administration	.. 19·07	5·65	9·42	
(b) Public lighting	.. 3·95	2·86	3·17	
(c) Water-supply	.. 8·87	17·74	15·26	
(d) Drainage, conservancy and sanitation	.. 20·14	14·44	16·04	
(e) Hospitals, dispensaries and vaccinations	.. 4·11	13·22	10·66	
(f) Education	.. 16·75	18·28	17·85	
(g) Public works	.. 14·75	9·34	10·85	
(h) Others	.. 12·36	18·47	16·75	
<hr/>				
Total	.. 100·00	100·00	100·00	

P A R T II
STATISTICAL TABLES

CONVERSION FACTORS

One kilometre=0.62137 mile=0.6 mile (approx.)

One square kilometre=0.386101 sq. mile=0.4 sq. mile (approx.)

One hectare=2.47105 acres=2.5 acres (approx.).

One tonne=0.98420 ton =1 ton (approx.)

TABLE No. 1

**SALIENT FEATURES OF POPULATION CENSUSES IN MAHARASHTRA
AND INDIA**

Year	Total population (in lakhs)		Decennial percentage increase (+) or decrease(—)		Literacy percentage	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1901	1,94	23,84	....	....	4.9	N.A.
1911	2,15	25,21	(+)10.74	(+)5.75	5.1	N.A.
1921	2,08	25,13	(—)2.91	(—)0.31	6.4	N.A.
1931	2,40	27,90	(+)14.91	(+)11.00	7.4	N.A.
1941	2,68	31,87	(+)11.99	(+)14.22	15.8	N.A.
1951	3,21	36,11	(+)19.27	(+)13.31	20.9	16.6
1961	3,96	43,92	(+)23.60	(+)21.51	29.8	24.0
1971*	5,03	54,74	(+)27.26	(+)24.66	39.1	29.9

*Provisional

N.A. means not available.

Source.—(1) Census of India, 1961, Vol. I, Part II-A(i).

(2) 'Provisional Population Totals, Paper I of 1971—Supplement, Census of India, 1971.

TABLE No. 2

**RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA
STATE, 1971 (Provisional)**

Sr. No.	District	Population			Density (No. of persons per sq. kilometre)	
		Rural	Urban	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1	Greater Bombay	.. ..	59,68,546	59,68,546	9,898	
2	Thana	.. ..	14,52,922	8,25,723	22,78,645	239
3	Kolaba	.. ..	11,08,544	1,52,612	12,61,156	175
4	Ratanagiri	.. ..	18,17,931	1,67,145	19,85,076	152
5	Nasik	.. ..	16,88,949	6,78,053	23,67,002	152
6	Dhulia	.. ..	13,73,511	2,87,687	16,61,198	126
7	Jalgaon	.. ..	16,20,623	5,02,243	21,22,866	180
	Bombay Division	.. ..	90,62,480	85,82,009	1,76,44,489	249
8	Ahmadnagar	.. ..	20,16,540	2,50,015	22,66,555	133
9	Poona	.. ..	18,44,879	13,27,558	31,72,437	203
10	Satara	.. ..	14,92,973	2,27,261	17,20,234	164
11	Sangli	.. ..	12,49,515	2,86,825	15,36,340	179
12	Sholapur	.. ..	16,35,100	6,16,309	22,51,409	150
13	Kolhapur	.. ..	16,04,566	4,40,266	20,44,832	254
	Poona Division	.. ..	98,43,573	31,48,234	1,29,91,807	174
14	Aurangabad	.. ..	16,28,778	3,29,258	19,58,036	121
15	Parbhani	.. ..	12,61,881	2,41,843	15,03,724	120
16	Bhir	.. ..	11,34,832	1,49,361	12,84,193	114
17	Nanded	.. ..	11,69,099	2,28,178	13,97,277	133
18	Osmanabad	.. ..	16,55,809	2,36,874	18,92,683	134
	Aurangabad Division	.. ..	68,50,399	11,85,514	80,35,913	125
19	Buldhana	.. ..	10,39,329	2,21,844	12,61,173	129
20	Akola	.. ..	11,47,087	3,53,381	15,00,468	142
21	Amravati	.. ..	11,19,754	4,24,475	15,44,229	126
22	Yeatmal	.. ..	12,26,790	1,93,968	14,20,758	102
23	Wardha	.. ..	5,87,402	1,91,035	7,78,437	123
24	Nagpur	.. ..	8,85,675	10,55,422	19,41,097	196
25	Bhandara	.. ..	14,01,275	1,80,440	15,81,815	172
26	Chandrapur	.. ..	14,68,325	1,66,981	16,35,306	64
	Nagpur Division	.. ..	88,75,637	27,87,646	1,16,63,283	120
	MAHARASHTRA STATE	.. ..	3,46,32,089	1,57,03,403	5,03,35,492	164
	INDIA	.. ..	43,85,80,844	10,87,87,082	54,73,67,926	182*

*Excluding Jammu and Kashmir and N.E.F.A.

Source.—'Provisional Population Totals, Paper 1 of 1971—Supplement, Census of India 1971'.

TABLE No. 3

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS, 1971 (Provisional)

Class	Maharashtra			India		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. As cultivator ..	48,88,773	16,83,674	65,72,447	6,89,65,776	97,41,100	7,87,06,876
II. As agricultural labourer	29,04,392	25,25,239	54,29,631	3,13,12,812	1,59,91,996	4,73,04,808
III. In mining, forestry, quarrying etc.	57,21,274	10,08,817	67,30,091	4,85,11,388	90,82,253	5,75,93,641
IV. At household industry						
V. In manufacturing other than household industry						
VI. In construction ..						
VII. In trade and commerce						
VIII. In transport, storage and communication.	57,21,274	10,08,817	67,30,091	4,85,11,388	90,82,253	5,75,93,641
IX. In other services ..						
Total workers ..	1,35,14,439	52,17,730	1,87,32,169	14,87,89,976	3,48,15,349	18,36,05,325

Source.—'Provisional Population Totals, Paper 1 of 1971—Supplement, Census of India 1971'.

TABLE No. 4

SEX-RATIO AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY IN MAHARASHTRA, 1971
(Provisional)

Sr. No.	District	Sex-ratio (Females per 1000 Males.)			Literacy percentage				
		Rural	Urban	Total	Males	Females	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
1	Greater Bombay	..	..	....	717	717	71.0	54.1	64.0
2	Thana	..	..	944	812	894	50.3	29.4	40.4
3	Kolaba	..	..	1,079	916	1,058	47.5	23.5	35.2
4	Ratnagiri	..	..	1,274	1,014	1,250	52.0	29.5	39.5
5	Nasik	..	..	954	906	940	48.5	22.9	36.1
6	Dhulia	..	..	968	907	957	43.0	19.9	31.7
7	Jalgaon	..	..	959	915	949	59.0	30.7	45.2
	<i>Bombay Division</i>	..	..	1,028	764	890	58.1	34.7	47.1
8	Ahmadnagar	..	..	968	865	956	49.5	22.8	36.4
9	Poona	..	..	984	865	932	56.4	31.8	44.5
10	Satara	..		1,070	885	1,044	52.0	24.6	38.0
11	Sangli	..	..	967	892	952	50.7	22.9	37.1
12	Sholapur	..	..	945	913	936	46.5	20.6	34.0
13	Kolhapur	..	..	983	886	961	49.6	20.2	35.2
	<i>Poona Division</i>	..	..	984	881	958	51.2	24.4	38.1
14	Aurangabad	..	..	966	859	947	40.9	13.5	27.6
15	Parbhani			973	915	963	37.1	11.0	24.3
16	Bhir	..	..	964	885	955	36.5	11.1	24.1
17	Nanded	..	..	967	900	956	34.4	9.7	22.3
18	Osmanabad	..	..	957	885	948	40.7	14.6	28.0
	<i>Aurangabad Division</i>	..	..	965	887	953	38.3	12.3	25.6
19	Buldhana	..	..	968	903	956	51.9	22.5	37.5
20	Akola	..	..	955	901	942	52.2	26.7	39.8
21	Amravati	..	..	945	904	933	52.3	31.1	42.1
22	Ycetmal	..	..	972	908	963	43.4	19.2	31.6
23	Wardha	..	..	964	907	950	52.9	29.7	41.6
24	Nagpur	..		952	900	924	56.2	33.1	45.1
25	Bhandara	..	..	996	934	989	50.5	19.4	35.0
26	Chandrapur	..	..	983	899	974	38.7	14.0	26.5
	<i>Nagpur Division</i>	..	..	969	904	953	49.8	24.4	37.4
	MAHARASHTRA STATE	..		988	820	932	51.3	26.0	39.1
	INDIA	..	..	952	859	932	39.5	18.4	29.8

Source.—'Provisional Population Totals, Paper 1 of 1971—Supplement, Census of India 1971'.

TABLE No. 5

**POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN
MAHARASHTRA STATE, 1961**

Serial No.	District						Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
(1)	(2)						(3)	(4)
1	Greater Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	1,23,527	22,455
2	Thana	..	..	..	..	..	22,722	5,00,558
3	Kolaba	..	..	..	..	..	13,887	95,354
4	Ratnagiri	..	..	..	..	..	37,939	3,101
5	Nasik	..	..	..	..	..	67,845	4,53,707
6	Dhulia	..	..	..	..	..	48,054	5,13,344
7	Jalgaon	..	..	..	..	..	61,319	98,710
	<i>Bombay Division</i>	..	..	..	..	..	3,75,293	16,87,229
8	Ahmadnagar	..	..	..	..	..	1,57,500	1,09,827
9	Poona	..	..	..	..	..	1,21,237	89,913
10	Satara	..	..	..	..	..	74,875	2,417
11	Sangli	..	..	..	..	..	1,02,080	595
12	Sholapur	..	..	..	..	..	2,38,863	9,089
13	Kolhapur	..	..	..	..	..	1,81,779	1,518
	<i>Poona Division</i>	..	..	..	..	..	8,76,334	2,13,359
14	Aurangabad	..	..	..	..	..	92,715	24,455
15	Parbhani	..	..	..	..	..	83,976	34,838
16	Bhir	..	..	..	..	..	1,35,272	2,367
17	Nanded	..	..	..	..	..	1,18,879	40,597
18	Osmanabad	..	..	..	..	..	1,97,892	393
	<i>Aurangabad Division</i>	..	..	..	..	..	6,28,734	1,02,650
19	Buldhana	..	..	..	..	..	56,214	....
20	Akola	..	..	..	..	..	55,866	....
21	Amravati	..	..	..	..	..	48,702	54,881
22	Yectmal	..	..	..	..	..	42,523	1,55,609
23	Wardha	..	..	..	..	..	15,143	....
24	Nagpur	..	..	..	..	..	54,388	....
25	Bhandara	..	..	..	..	..	31,074	....
26	Chandrapur	..	..	..	..	..	42,643	1,83,431
	<i>Nagpur Division</i>	..	..	..	..	..	3,46,553	3,93,921
	<i>Maharashtra State</i>	..	..	..	..	..	22,26,914	23,97,159

Note.— Since the data of 1971 census are not available, the information about 1961 census is reproduced.

Source.—“ Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Part II-A ”.

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TABLE No. 6

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

(Revised Series)

(Figures in crore Rs.)

Serial No.	Sector	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69*	1969-70*	1970-71†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fisheries, etc.	664.2 (41.6)	618.4 (37.5)	655.6 (36.2)	749.4 (36.8)	841.4 (37.1)	771.1 (32.8)	929.1 (33.7)	1,083.4 (34.6)	1,091.8 (32.7)	1,158.2 (31.4)	1,117.5 (28.9)
2	Mining, industry, construction, electricity, etc. ..	426.1 (26.7)	474.6 (28.8)	542.1 (29.9)	610.3 (29.9)	668.7 (29.5)	742.5 (31.5)	850.0 (30.8)	979.7 (31.3)	1,076.0 (32.2)	1,218.1 (33.1)	1,318.9 (34.1)
3	Transport and communication, trade, storage, etc.	276.7 (17.3)	299.0 (18.2)	324.0 (17.9)	364.4 (17.9)	407.9 (18.0)	444.5 (18.9)	530.2 (19.2)	562.1 (18.0)	611.3 (18.3)	675.5 (18.3)	751.8 (19.4)
4	Banking and insurance, real estate and ownership of dwellings, public administration and other services.	230.4 (14.4)	255.3 (15.5)	290.8 (16.0)	312.8 (15.4)	348.3 (15.4)	396.4 (16.8)	449.7 (16.3)	505.7 (16.1)	558.4 (16.8)	631.8 (17.2)	683.2 (17.6)
	Net State domestic product	..	1,597.4 (100.0)	1,812.5 (100.0)	2,036.9 (100.0)	2,266.3 (100.0)	2,354.5 (100.0)	2,759.0 (100.0)	3,130.9 (100.0)	3,337.5 (100.0)	3,683.6 (100.0)	3,871.4 (100.0)
	Per capita State Income (Rs.)	..	409.0	442.0	484.8	526.6	534.1	610.9	676.7	704.2	758.7	778.4

*Provisional.

†Preliminary.

Note.—(1) Figures in brackets show percentages to total net State domestic product.

(2) While calculating per capita income, results of the population censuses 1961 and 1971 have been used.

TABLE No. 7
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT 1960-61 PRICES
 (Revised Series)

(Figures in crore Rs.)

Serial No.	Sector	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69*	1969-70*	1970-71†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fisheries, etc.	664.2 (100.0)	598.7 (90.1)	606.6 (91.3)	618.8 (93.2)	617.6 (93.0)	498.2 (75.0)	542.0 (81.6)	592.8 (89.3)	620.7 (93.5)	606.3 (91.3)	560.8 (84.4)
2	Mining, industry, construction, electricity, etc.	426.1 (100.0)	460.2 (108.0)	474.7 (111.4)	501.0 (117.6)	532.0 (124.9)	565.4 (132.7)	578.8 (135.8)	601.8 (141.2)	641.9 (150.6)	683.1 (160.3)	718.4 (168.6)
3	Transport and communication, trade, storage, etc.	276.7 (100.0)	286.9 (103.7)	297.9 (107.7)	313.9 (113.4)	329.7 (119.2)	338.3 (122.3)	357.9 (129.3)	364.9 (131.9)	391.2 (141.4)	407.6 (147.3)	417.6 (150.9)
4	Banking and insurance, real estate and ownership of dwellings, public administration and other services.	230.4 (100.0)	249.9 (108.5)	264.0 (114.6)	278.5 (120.9)	287.8 (124.9)	302.2 (131.2)	315.0 (136.7)	328.6 (142.6)	352.4 (152.9)	379.5 (164.7)	396.1 (171.9)
	Net State domestic product	1,597.4 (100.0)	1,535.7 (99.9)	1,643.2 (102.9)	1,712.2 (107.2)	1,767.1 (110.6)	1,704.1 (108.7)	1,793.7 (112.3)	1,888.1 (118.2)	2,006.2 (125.6)	2,076.5 (130.0)	2,092.9 (131.0)
	Per capita State Income (Rs.)	409.0	398.6	400.7	407.6	410.6	386.5	397.2	408.1	423.3	427.7	420.8

*Provisional.

†Preliminary.

Note:—(1) Figures in brackets show percentages to column 3.

(2) While calculating *per capita* income, results of the population censuses 1961 and 1971 have been used.

TABLE No. 8
NATIONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES
(Revised Series)

		(Figures in crore Rs.)										
Serial No.	Sector	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67*	1967-68*	1968-69*	1969-70*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1	Agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, etc.	6,821 (51.0)	7,055 (49.9)	7,197 (48.0)	8,357 (48.6)	10,214 (50.5)	9,945 (47.8)	12,011 (49.8)	15,140 (52.9)	14,502 (50.1)	15,614 (49.7)	
2	Mining, industry, construction, electricity etc.	2,688 (20.1)	2,919 (20.6)	3,206 (21.4)	3,705 (21.5)	4,094 (20.3)	4,384 (21.1)	4,796 (19.9)	5,256 (18.3)	5,596 (19.3)	6,267 (19.9)	
3	Transport and communication, trade, storage, etc.	1,870 (14.0)	2,029 (14.3)	2,213 (14.8)	2,492 (14.5)	2,925 (14.5)	3,165 (15.2)	3,697 (15.3)	4,201 (14.7)	4,445 (15.4)	4,794 (15.3)	
4	Banking and insurance, real estate and ownership of dwellings, public administration and other services.	1,987 (14.9)	2,145 (15.2)	2,365 (15.8)	2,654 (15.4)	2,976 (14.7)	3,292 (15.9)	3,632 (15.0)	4,036 (14.1)	4,393 (15.2)	4,757 (15.1)	
Net national domestic product		13,366 (100.0)	14,148 (100.0)	14,981 (100.0)	17,208 (100.0)	20,209 (100.0)	20,786 (100.0)	24,136 (100.0)	28,633 (100.0)	28,936 (100.0)	31,432 (100.0)	
Net national product (i.e. National Income)		13,294	14,050	14,873	17,094	20,061	20,621	23,903	28,374	28,678	31,174	
Per capita National Income (Rs.)		306.3	316.4	327.6	368.4	423.2	426.1	482.9	560.8	554.7	589.3	

*Provisional.

Note.—(1) Figures in brackets show percentages to the total net national domestic product.
(2) While calculating *per capita* income, results of the population censuses 1961 and 1971 have been used.

Source.—“Estimates of National Product (1960-61 to 1969-70)” issued by Central Statistical Organisation.

TABLE No. 9
NATIONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT 1960-61 PRICES
(Revised Series)

(Figures in crore Rs.)											
Serial No.	Sector	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67*	1967-68*	1968-69*	1969-70*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, etc.	6,821 (100.0)	6,881 (100.9)	6,702 (98.3)	6,894 (101.1)	7,517 (110.2)	6,464 (94.8)	6,441 (94.4)	7,546 (110.6)	7,544 (110.6)	7,925 (116.2)
2	Mining, industry, construction, electricity, etc.	2,688 (100.0)	2,885 (107.3)	3,098 (115.3)	3,393 (126.2)	3,593 (133.7)	3,612 (134.4)	3,675 (136.7)	3,828 (142.4)	3,940 (146.6)	4,159 (154.7)
3	Transport and communication, trade, storage, etc.	1,870 (100.0)	2,001 (107.0)	2,116 (113.2)	2,281 (122.0)	2,416 (129.2)	2,463 (131.7)	2,533 (135.5)	2,631 (140.7)	2,740 (146.5)	2,883 (154.2)
4	Banking and insurance, real estate and ownership of dwellings, public administration and other services.	1,007 (100.0)	2,092 (108.3)	2,239 (112.7)	2,390 (120.3)	2,535 (127.6)	2,634 (132.6)	2,743 (138.0)	2,837 (142.8)	3,009 (151.4)	3,165 (159.3)
	Net national domestic product	13,356 (100.0)	13,859 (103.7)	14,155 (105.9)	14,958 (111.9)	16,061 (120.2)	15,173 (113.5)	15,392 (115.2)	16,842 (126.0)	17,233 (128.9)	18,132 (135.7)
	Net national product (i.e. National Income)	13,294	13,763	14,045	14,845	15,917	15,021	15,243	16,660	17,057	17,955
	Per capita National Income (Rs.)	306.3	310.0	309.4	319.9	335.8	310.4	307.9	329.2	329.9	339.4

*Provisional.

Note.—(1) Figures in brackets indicate percentages to column 3.

(2) While calculating *per capita* income, results of the population censuses 1961 and 1971 have been used.

Source.—“Estimates of National Product (1960-61 to 1969-70)” issued by Central Statistical Organisation.

TABLE No. 10

AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS IN MAHARASHTRA

Serial No.	Year	(Figures in thousand hectares)											
		Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajri	Total cereals	Tur	Gram	Total pulses	Sugarcane	Cotton	Groundnut	Gross cropped area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	1955-56 ..	11.82	9.32	57.38	17.42	1,00.91	5.60	4.94	24.57	91	28.35	10.34	1,86.49
2	1956-57 ..	12.12	9.33	57.12	18.58	1,02.24	5.54	4.80	25.22	1,03	26.21	11.15	1,87.70
3	1957-58 ..	12.44	9.11	57.25	18.13	1,01.52	5.57	4.43	24.64	1,13	25.43	11.42	1,85.96
4	1958-59 ..	12.59	8.60	59.51	18.01	1,03.55	5.65	4.26	24.20	1,18	25.67	11.61	1,87.64
5	1959-60 ..	12.74	9.61	59.44	17.36	1,03.91	5.34	4.59	24.59	1,33	24.92	11.39	1,87.98
6	1960-61 ..	13.00	9.07	62.84	16.35	1,06.04	5.30	4.02	23.51	1,56	25.00	10.83	1,88.23
7	1961-62 ..	13.19	9.07	61.54	16.88	1,05.29	5.62	4.04	24.27	1,54	26.92	11.18	1,90.94
8	1962-63 ..	13.41	8.80	61.28	16.80	1,04.93	5.44	3.72	23.49	1,35	26.60	11.45	1,89.63
9	1963-64 ..	13.51	8.99	61.53	17.05	1,05.56	5.66	3.76	23.81	1,37	28.02	11.36	1,91.74
10	1964-65 ..	13.70	8.86	60.71	17.40	1,05.25	5.84	3.59	24.04	1,59	28.24	11.22	1,92.16
11	1965-66 ..	13.21	8.33	60.57	18.28	1,05.10	5.64	3.12	23.32	1,71	27.16	11.17	1,89.79
12	1966-67 ..	13.54	8.40	60.80	20.18	1,07.59	6.02	3.37	24.53	1,56	26.15	9.76	1,91.91
13	1967-68 ..	13.39	8.28	59.83	20.27	1,06.39	6.04	3.45	25.05	1,58	27.08	9.19	1,92.53
14	1968-69 ..	13.28	8.39	58.85	20.34	1,05.47	6.14	3.55	26.33	2,01	27.16	9.28	1,93.67
15	1969-70 ..	13.24	8.37	55.29	21.23	1,02.82	6.29	3.47	28.88	2.22	28.05	8.99	1,94.35
16	1970-71 ..	13.56	8.82	57.84	19.29	1,04.30	6.40	3.69	24.91	2,17	28.12	9.53	N. A.

Note.—(i) Figures upto 1969-70 are based on fully revised data. Those for 1970-71 are based on final forecast.

(ii) N. A. means not available.

Source.—Director of Agriculture, Poona

TABLE No. 11
AREA IRRIGATED BY SOURCES IN MAHARASHTRA

Serial No.	Year	Government canals	Private canals	Tanks	Wells	Other sources	Net area irrigated	(Figures in hundred hectares)	
								Gross area irrigated	Gross cropped area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	1955-56	..	1,995	1,648	4,600	328	8,808	10,167	1,86,488
2	1956-57	..	1,998	1,810	4,741	335	9,143	10,517	1,87,700
3	1957-58	..	2,120	1,939	4,782	316	9,386	10,840	1,85,958
4	1958-59	..	2,080	1,735	5,214	325	9,649	11,020	1,87,637
5	1959-60	..	2,126	1,834	5,554	363	10,178	11,714	1,87,975
6	1960-61	..	2,128	1,925	5,953	411	10,722	12,198	1,88,229
7	1961-62	..	2,113	1,866	6,108	423	10,812	12,336	1,90,942
8	1962-63	..	2,233	1,997	6,315	396	11,257	12,782	1,89,634
9	1963-64	..	2,195	2,071	6,506	421	11,502	13,138	1,91,745
10	1964-65	..	2,155	2,128	6,826	472	11,906	13,639	1,92,164
11	1965-66	..	2,194	1,901	7,107	565	12,063	13,880	1,89,791
12	1966-67	..	2,150	2,130	6,982	624	12,172	14,133	1,91,911
13	1967-68	..	2,490	2,185	7,210	564	12,751	14,762	1,92,526
14	1968-69	..	2,482	2,243	7,964	779	13,745	15,568	1,93,668
15	1969-70	..	2,804	2,251	8,211	729	14,312	16,232	1,94,351

Note.—The figures for all the years are based on fully revised data.

Source.—Director of Agriculture, Poona.

TABLE No. 12
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN MAHARASHTRA
(Food-grains)

Serial No.	Year	(Production in thousand tonnes)											
		Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajri	All cereals	Percentage of cereals in 1955-56	Tur	Gram	All pulses	Percentage to production of pulses in 1955-56	All cereals and pulses	Percentage to production of cereals and pulses in 1955-56
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	1955-56	..	4.00	23.33	4.46	46.42	100.0	4.05	1.85	9.32	100.0	55.74	100.0
2	1956-57	..	3.27	30.64	4.47	53.42	115.1	3.61	1.62	9.13	98.0	62.55	112.2
3	1957-58	..	2.97	30.13	5.16	53.00	114.2	3.38	1.34	8.67	93.0	61.67	110.6
4	1958-59	..	4.16	32.55	4.69	57.86	124.6	3.56	1.35	8.34	89.5	66.20	118.8
5	1959-60	..	3.97	28.81	4.97	53.03	114.2	2.88	1.40	7.70	82.6	60.73	109.0
6	1960-61	..	4.01	42.24	4.89	67.55	145.5	4.68	1.34	9.89	106.1	77.44	138.9
7	1961-62	..	4.23	29.67	4.32	56.03	120.7	3.44	1.36	8.55	91.7	64.58	115.9
8	1962-63	..	4.52	33.47	5.54	58.74	126.5	3.08	1.44	8.28	88.8	67.02	120.2
9	1963-64	..	3.42	32.02	4.71	57.89	124.7	3.60	1.15	8.51	91.3	66.40	119.1
10	1964-65	..	4.08	32.59	4.78	58.87	126.8	3.52	1.21	8.58	92.1	67.45	121.0
11	1965-66	..	2.80	22.95	3.70	40.37	87.0	2.48	79	6.58	70.5	46.95	84.2
12	1966-67	..	3.64	30.61	4.66	51.85	111.7	3.08	1.05	7.67	82.3	59.52	106.8
13	1967-68	..	3.52	32.27	5.54	58.29	125.6	3.04	95	8.06	86.5	66.35	119.0
14	1968-69	..	4.13	32.54	6.39	59.13	127.4	3.02	1.18	8.44	90.6	67.57	121.2
15	1969-70	..	3.88	29.45	7.14	56.52	121.8	2.92	95	8.36	89.7	64.88	116.4
16	1970-71	..	4.51	15.91	7.88	48.14	103.7	3.05	99	7.76	83.3	55.90	100.3

Note.—Figures upto 1969-70 are based on fully revised data. Those for 1970-71 are based on final forecast.
Source.—Director of Agriculture, Poona.

TABLE No. 13
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN MAHARASHTRA
(Cash crops)

		(Production in thousand tonnes)								
Serial No.	Year	Cotton (lint)		Groundnut		Sugarcane (gur)		Tobacco		
		Production	Percentage to production in 1955-56	Production	Percentage to production in 1955-56	Production	Percentage to production in 1955-56	Production	Percentage to production in 1955-56	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1	1955-56	..	1,36	100.0	7,18	100.0	6,83	100.0	11.3	100.0
2	1956-57	..	2,20	161.8	7,65	106.5	7,89	115.5	14.2	125.7
3	1957-58	..	2,28	167.6	6,67	92.9	8,77	128.4	13.2	116.8
4	1958-59	..	2,20	161.8	6,79	94.6	9,03	132.2	10.7	94.7
5	1959-60	..	1,23	90.4	7,51	104.6	9,79	143.3	16.5	146.0
6	1960-61	..	2,84	208.8	8,00	111.4	11,56	169.3	12.3	108.9
7	1961-62	..	1,70	125.0	7,82	108.9	11,52	168.7	13.0	115.0
8	1962-63	..	2,29	168.4	8,07	112.4	10,20	149.3	11.9	105.3
9	1963-64	..	2,58	189.7	7,81	108.8	11,01	161.2	8.6	76.1
10	1964-65	..	2,28	167.6	8,41	117.1	12,07	176.7	7.6	67.3
11	1965-66	..	1,79	131.6	4,73	65.9	11,20	164.0	6.4	56.6
12	1966-67	..	1,92	141.2	4,53	63.1	10,81	158.3	6.9	61.1
13	1967-68	..	2,32	170.6	6,43	89.6	11,38	166.6	5.1	45.1
14	1968-69	..	2,46	180.9	6,58	91.6	15,08	220.8	3.6	31.9
15	1969-70	..	2,17	159.6	5,84	81.3	16,17	236.7	5.7	50.4
16	1970-71	..	87	64.0	6,17	85.9	16,79	245.8	6.1	54.0

Note.—Figure upto 1969-70 are based on fully revised data. Those for 1970-71 are based on final forecast

Source.—Director of Agriculture, Poona.

TABLE No. 14
INDEX NUMBER OF PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN MAHARASHTRA
(Base : Agricultural year 1956-57 = 100)

Serial Comm. dities/ No. Groups	Weight 1955-56	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
I Foodgrains—																	
(a) Cereals—																	
(i) Rice	..	17.38	99.02	98.93	114.06	105.52	113.13	124.71	104.69	125.00	120.17	73.05	86.91	116.69	108.90	112.55	137.37
(ii) Wheat	..	4.34	122.17	93.65	127.24	121.43	122.61	129.13	138.23	104.50	124.63	85.60	111.16	107.50	126.29	118.56	137.91
(iii) Jowar	..	27.48	76.14	98.32	106.23	94.02	137.84	96.82	109.25	104.51	106.37	74.91	99.91	105.35	106.21	96.15	51.95
(iv) Bajri	..	5.09	99.77	117.13	106.47	112.88	110.94	98.09	125.75	107.06	108.58	83.96	105.78	125.71	144.99	162.08	178.83
(v) Bajley	..	0.02	75.00	91.67	79.17	50.00	66.67	62.50	104.17	91.67	100.00	58.33	45.83	45.83	87.49	83.32	120.82
(vi) Maize	..	0.13	101.36	102.04	97.96	94.56	125.17	130.61	120.61	128.57	133.33	176.18	173.47	214.29	205.45	202.73	278.24
(vii) Ragi	..	1.77	92.86	97.25	92.75	90.00	98.01	97.54	89.88	96.88	105.98	63.62	81.52	93.66	101.07	69.66	108.08
(viii) Kodra	..	0.16	N.A.	79.06	84.11	58.70	59.06	77.02	74.73	77.98	70.40	64.26	58.84	76.53	66.42	72.92	85.19
(ix) Other cereals	..	0.08	84.55	91.34	85.38	74.97	79.43	80.51	77.13	69.96	75.37	65.76	71.03	82.94	77.12	81.18	80.10
Total cereals	..	57.15	89.41	99.40	109.43	100.84	124.52	107.67	110.44	110.25	111.66	75.68	96.38	110.24	111.54	107.97	98.52
(b) Pulses—																	
(i) Gram	..	1.65	114.07	86.56	87.15	90.44	86.76	88.20	95.76	74.34	78.48	51.00	68.09	61.45	76.50	61.51	63.68
(ii) Tur	..	3.52	112.28	93.55	98.73	79.78	129.79	93.35	85.24	99.88	97.43	68.71	85.21	84.25	83.57	81.01	84.39
(iii) Other pulses	..	3.49	87.63	101.30	87.95	87.71	99.04	95.91	96.43	96.17	98.70	84.71	90.83	104.29	108.72	114.86	95.54
Total pulses	..	8.66	102.69	95.34	92.18	85.01	109.20	94.21	91.75	93.52	94.33	71.78	84.21	87.98	92.36	90.94	84.94
Total foodgrains	..	65.81	91.16	98.87	107.16	98.76	122.51	105.90	107.98	108.05	109.38	75.17	94.78	107.31	109.02	105.74	96.73

TABLE No. 14—*concl'd*

Serial No.	Commodities Groups	Weights	1955-56	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
2 Non-food grains—																	
(a) Oil seeds—																	
	(i) Groundnut	..	8.38	93.91	108.88	110.74	122.56	130.51	127.61	131.66	127.35	137.13	77.19	73.97	104.84	107.28	100.62
	(ii) Sesamum	..	0.61	87.80	93.98	103.47	81.69	94.58	79.32	93.90	90.51	90.18	90.52	97.98	127.48	104.09	127.48
	(iii) Rape, mustard and linseed	..	0.80	88.16	98.46	91.25	104.97	93.48	92.62	82.84	75.63	72.20	57.28	61.23	54.71	55.91	63.46
	(iv) Castor seed	..	0.02	161.54	92.31	76.92	84.62	69.23	46.15	46.15	38.46	38.46	38.46	38.46	46.15	46.15	53.84
	Total oilseeds	..	9.81	93.20	107.38	108.94	118.51	125.13	121.59	125.16	120.66	128.71	76.32	74.35	102.04	102.77	99.16
(b) Fibres—																	
	(i) Cotton	..	12.75	61.78	100.44	95.75	54.16	125.03	74.87	100.64	113.41	98.98	78.58	84.49	101.77	105.32	37.07
	(ii) Mesta	..	0.20	N.A.	90.90	87.86	100.13	94.51	100.53	77.15	75.79	63.66	66.23	47.69	60.63	55.66	65.70
	Total fibres	..	12.95	61.73	100.29	95.61	54.87	124.56	75.27	100.28	112.83	98.43	78.39	83.92	101.13	104.55	37.51
(c) Miscellaneous—																	
	(i) Sugarcane	..	7.61	86.50	111.20	114.38	124.03	146.54	145.96	129.28	139.58	153.01	141.92	137.01	144.17	191.08	212.77
	(ii) Tobacco	..	0.80	79.28	92.86	74.29	114.62	85.61	90.56	82.73	60.14	53.07	44.58	48.12	35.38	24.77	42.46
	(iii) Potato	..	0.54	71.85	95.00	91.11	103.82	133.33	105.74	116.66	125.28	115.17	114.99	60.17	74.06	99.06	98.32
	(iv) Chillies	..	2.48	82.36	94.82	95.63	116.18	142.07	136.57	137.66	148.21	155.49	134.93	140.27	158.71	136.38	128.94
	Total miscellaneous	..	11.43	84.40	105.60	106.41	120.72	140.68	138.14	127.29	135.26	144.77	132.32	127.87	136.40	163.22	177.25
	Total non-food grains	..	34.19	78.45	104.10	103.42	95.14	130.11	109.58	116.44	122.58	122.61	95.83	95.87	113.18	123.65	101.92
	All commodities	..	100.00	86.83	100.65	105.88	97.52	125.11	107.16	110.87	113.02	113.90	82.23	95.15	109.32	110.71	98.50

Note. (i) N. A. means not available.
(ii) Index numbers of production for 1970-71 are based on final forecast and are subject to revision.

Source. Director of Agriculture, Poona.

TABLE No. 15

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN MAHARASHTRA (1)

(Quantity in thousand tonnes and value in thousand Rs.)

Serial No.	Mineral	Quantity/Value	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	Chromite	(i) Quantity (ii) Value	0.2 16	1 1,07	1 1,08	0.6 50	3 2,46	2 184	1 78	2 1,39	0.2 23	0.6 68	2.4 2,89 R	2.6 3,13	2.6 4,68
2	Coal	(i) Quantity (ii) Value	6,55 1,45,91	7,88 1,63,28	8,56 1,86,43	9,39 2,03,57	9,44 2,22,76	10,19 2,45,47	11,40 2,88,98	12,26 3,22,09	13,37 3,85,72	15,62 5,01,56	17,68 5,99,94	17,71 6,26,37	25,19 8,92,32
3	Iron ore	(i) Quantity (ii) Value	3,25 47,26	3,20 63,10	3,62 50,93	3,96 59,41	4,20 72,48	3,36 59,06	3,92 58,88	2,22 37,07	1,90 31,08	2,12 32,73	2,68 R 30,08 R	4,46 50,10	6,10 69,32
4	Limestone	(i) Quantity (ii) Value	34 1,12	58 1,51	55 2,30	1,23 4,89	77 2,73	1,00 3,60	1,30 5,22	98 5,24	1,19 6,45	79 4,54	1,95 R 13,00 R	3,77 29,24	3,60 32,16
5	Manganese ore.	(i) Quantity (ii) Value	1,59 2,41,40	1,87 2,30,05	1,79 2,06,25	1,67 1,73,09	1,46 1,31,99	2,25 1,98,47	3,17 2,69,37	3,40 2,84,47	3,29 3,47,00	2,91 3,03,07	1,64 R 1,31,69 R	2,16 1,39,24	2,15 1,40,34
6	Chiradlay (saleable crude).	(i) Quantity (ii) Value	4 27	2 16	2 13	4 28	3 28	4 38	4 44	5 41	3 23	3 19	3 21 R	4 40	3 15
7	Bauxite	(i) Quantity (ii) Value	0.6 1	8 54	27 1,93	3 25	2 23	0.9 14	1 7	9 1,07	23 2,71	50 6,12	12 R 2,09 R	1,23 10,58	3,01 20,45
8	Salt	(i) Quantity	3,74	4,39	3,84	4,14	4,63	4,82	4,41	4,70	5,29	4,50	4,61 R	4,28	4,72
9	Dolomite	(i) Quantity (ii) Value	3 14	5 31	6 38	4 33	2 18	1 8	0.6 5	7 64	10 82	22 1,91	14 R 1,21 R	5 67	5 50
10	Gypsum	(i) Quantity (ii) Value	..	0.03 2	0.12 9	..	0.22 16	0.12 9	..	0.17 17	0.08 9	..	0.09 10 R	..	..
11	Silica sand	(i) Quantity (ii) Value	..	3 19	5 34	16 1,10	21 1,51	23 1,69	21 1,51	17 1,32	15 1,23	19 1,70	22 1,95 R	27 2,60	26 2,18
12	Ochre	(i) Quantity (ii) Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9 7	1 13	0.7 8	1 12	1 11	1 13	1 13
13	Corundum	(i) Quantity (ii) Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.02 3	0.01 2	0.006 1	0.04 7	0.04 5

*Provisional.

R means revised.

Source:- (1) Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur.

(2) Deputy Salt Commissioner, Bombay (for salt only).

(1) Excluding 'minor minerals'

TABLE No. 16
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY IN MAHARASHTRA

Item	1951	1953	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
I. Installed capacity (kw.)													
(i) Steam	64,954	2,25,110	4,43,250	4,43,250	4,43,250	5,03,250	5,03,250	6,53,250	6,46,000	7,08,500	7,71,000	7,71,000	10,51,000
(ii) Oil	21,122	27,917	34,363	44,187	46,517	54,366	49,714	52,358	41,973	42,525	23,666	12,200	14,000
(iii) Hydro	2,53,114	2,79,914	2,81,914	2,83,114	5,23,888	5,23,888	5,23,888	5,98,888	7,46,824	8,29,324	8,44,324	8,44,300	8,44,300
(iv) Nuclear	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,10,000	2,10,000
Total	3,39,190	5,32,941	7,59,527	7,70,551	10,13,655	10,21,504	10,76,852	13,04,496	14,34,797	15,80,349	16,38,990	18,37,500	21,19,300
II. Output (Million kwh.)													
(i) Steam	280	742	1,835	2,029	1,897	1,719	2,094	2,416	2,511	2,770	3,509	3,560	3,362.3
(ii) Oil	32	39	68	75	79	72	72	62	48	42	36	13	0.4
(iii) Hydro	1,229	1,468	1,365	1,535	2,052	2,855	2,916	3,157	3,774	4,013	4,120	4,159	4,533.3
(iv) Nuclear	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	669	1,207.0
Total	1,541	2,249	3,268	3,639	4,028	4,646	5,082	5,635	6,333	6,825	7,665	8,401	9,103.0
III. Consumption (Million kwh.)													
(i) Domestic light and small power	108	166	260	297	332	357	401	448	494	537	603	663	730
(ii) Commercial light and small power	86	131	198	217	237	257	341	363	407	428	447	433	505
(iii) Industrial power	816	1,235	1,853	2,148	2,396	2,734	2,985	3,297	3,606	3,880	4,489	4,919	5,311
(iv) Public lighting	7	15	20	23	25	28	33	39	42	61	59	69	73
(v) Traction	271	344	339	367	389	404	410	414	436	552	389	495	507
(vi) Irrigation and dewatering	3	5	15	14	18	26	47	90	113	155	236	306	356
(vii) Water works	23	31	35	30	28	20	64	66	78	101	114	132	146
(viii) Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	53	71	71
Total	1,314	1,927	2,720	3,096	3,425	3,826	4,281	4,717	5,176	5,765	6,390	7,088	7,699

Note.—(i) The figures for 1959-60 are revised. The figures for 1970-71 are provisional.

(ii) The above figures relate to public utilities only.

(iii) Nuclear installed capacity has been shown as 50% of Tarapur Nuclear Power House.

Source.—Central Water and Power Commission, New Delhi.

TABLE No. 17
INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA

(Base : 1960=100)													
Item	(1)	1961 (2)	1962 (3)	1963 (4)	1964 (5)	1965 (6)	1966 (7)	1967 (8)	1968 (9)	1969@ (10)	1970@ (11)	Average of 11 months upto November	
												1970 (12)	1971 (13)
I. General Index ..	..	109.1	119.7	129.6	140.8	153.8	152.6	151.4	161.1	172.4	180.8	180.4	185.8
II. Mining and quarrying ..	..	105.4	115.2	123.2	119.4	131.7	136.1	135.8	144.2	147.4	149.0	148.0	151.9
III. Manufacturing ..	..	109.1	119.5	129.1	141.3	153.8	150.7	148.2	156.3	167.2	174.8	173.5	177.7
1. Sugar ..	..	110.0	108.1	89.2	101.4	124.7	129.8	84.0	84.5	149.1	165.3	153.3	129.4
2. Cotton textiles ..	..	104.8	104.4	105.5	112.8	111.7	106.5	104.9	111.7	111.7	111.8	111.8	104.2
3. Rubber products ..	..	112.9	121.8	135.5	143.0	159.4	160.2	171.4	202.1	215.5	215.7	212.2	235.3
4. Chemicals and chemical products ..	..	113.4	121.8	134.0	145.6	153.9	168.4	172.2	197.4	217.5	236.5	233.3	250.7
5. Petroleum products ..	..	106.0	114.6	133.1	146.7	158.7	195.9	234.2	260.1	280.8	297.3	296.8	314.9
6. Machinery except electrical machinery	121.2	150.2	150.2	181.3	215.7	316.0	291.2	299.3	327.6	349.1	369.5	363.2	373.3
7. Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	110.0	130.3	130.3	153.0	174.2	204.4	225.1	243.4	277.5	322.4	362.7	354.9	399.4
8. Transport equipment ..	..	116.7	149.9	156.7	192.1	205.3	156.4	138.6	142.9	135.4	132.0	132.2	120.7
IV. Electricity, gas and steam—													
1. Electricity ..	..	116.3	130.7	150.9	173.6	190.9	207.8	230.7	266.6	301.1	334.0	332.4	356.7

@Provisional.

Source.—(i) "Monthly Statistics of the Production of Selected Industries of India."

(ii) "Bulletin showing Production of Selected Industries of India and the Index of Industrial Production."

TABLE No. 18
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHIKA											
Textiles							Engineering				
Serial No.	Year	No. of strikes	No. of workers involved		No. of mandays lost	No. of strikes	No. of workers involved			No. of mandays lost	
			Directly (4)	Indirectly (5)			Total (6)	Directly (9)	Indirectly (10)		Total (11)
(1)	(2)	(3)			(7)	(8)					(12)
1	1958	47	12,005	26,828	38,834	66,937	28	16,480	....	16,480	4,55,880
2	1959	58	74,504	25,658	1,00,162	2,75,147	41	50,105	26	50,131	2,09,570
3	1960	37	1,06,569	5,877	1,06,346	1,63,833	49	32,265	....	32,265	1,87,992
4	1961	34	8,599	8,553	17,152	35,563	57	11,981	150	12,171	1,07,167
5	1962	69	59,917	4,789	64,906	2,05,054	63	9,128	....	9,128	1,17,202
6	1963	70	84,001	12,330	96,331	2,35,539	100	18,248	16	18,264	1,64,268
7	1964	95	83,972	19,069	1,03,041	3,57,488	137	33,363	....	33,363	2,73,123
8	1965	87	4,14,626	434	4,15,060	4,69,648	162	26,398	79	26,477	2,13,757
9	1966	89	2,59,971	6,951	3,06,922	22,28,070	230	48,167	300	48,467	3,34,005
10	1967	54	36,975	2,528	39,503	1,69,874	214	55,534	....	55,534	7,05,359
11	1968	51	41,342	7,685	50,193	1,63,096	187	45,323	....	45,323	5,51,547
12	1969	74	41,714	2,885	44,599	1,66,120	199	42,874	350	43,224	5,39,792
13	1970	102	1,67,990	6,959	1,76,949	6,19,684	222	52,663	4,542	57,205	6,19,929
14	1971	154	3,05,953	15,015	3,20,968	9,63,129	207	38,775	2,655	41,430	5,37,493
Total											
Miscellaneous											
Serial No.	Year	No. of strikes	No. of workers involved		No. of mandays lost	No. of strikes	No. of workers involved			No. of mandays lost	
			Directly (14)	Indirectly (15)			Total (16)	Directly (19)	Indirectly (20)		Total (21)
(1)	(2)	(13)			(17)	(18)					(22)
1	1958	151	2,716	177	82,883	6,65,970	226	1,11,192	27,005	1,38,197	11,88,787
2	1959	156	33,666	245	35,911	1,43,094	255	1,58,275	25,929	1,84,204	6,27,811
3	1960	170	1,34,219	3,407	1,37,826	6,49,628	262	2,66,953	9,484	2,76,437	10,01,453
4	1961	183	50,982	3,978	54,060	4,32,850	274	71,562	11,821	83,383	5,75,580
5	1962	245	1,13,661	80,552	1,94,216	7,55,812	377	1,82,706	85,544	2,68,250	10,78,068
6	1963	267	93,518	1,872	95,390	5,17,842	437	1,95,767	14,218	2,09,985	9,17,649
7	1964	284	1,39,037	4,022	1,43,059	9,63,549	616	2,56,372	23,091	5,58,229	13,82,044
8	1965	332	1,14,274	2,418	1,16,692	6,98,639	592	5,55,298	11,399	5,14,391	35,41,947
9	1966	409	1,54,884	4,148	1,59,002	9,79,922	781	5,02,992	4,125	2,54,790	21,39,476
10	1967	469	1,58,156	1,597	1,59,753	12,64,243	672	2,50,665	4,125	2,03,563	16,14,744
11	1968	380	1,07,871	1,76	1,08,047	9,00,101	618	1,95,702	7,861	1,82,430	22,51,715
12	1969	543	53,163	1,444	54,607	5,02,572	616	1,77,751	4,679	1,82,430	22,51,715
13	1970	544	1,26,382	1,856	1,28,238	10,12,102	668	3,49,035	13,357	3,62,392	20,09,861
14	1971	316	79,597	3,491	83,388	5,09,239	677	4,24,625	21,191	4,45,816	

Note:— (1) .. Denotes nil.

(2) The figures of 1970 are revised.

Those for 1971 are provisional.

Source.—Commissioner of Labour, Bombay.

TABLE
FACTORIES AND FACTORY

Type of factory	Year ending December 1956		Year ending December 1961		Year ending December 1965	
	Number of working factories	Average daily employ- ment	Number of working factories	Average daily employ- ment	Number of working factories	Average daily employ- ment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Power operated factories—						
(a) Employing less than 50 workers ..	4,212	84,173	5,097	98,975	5,788	1,12,628
(b) Employing 50 or more workers ..	1,475	5,40,989	1,781	6,25,658	2,331	7,29,654
<i>Total power operated factories</i> ..	<i>5, 87</i>	<i>6,25,162</i>	<i>6,878</i>	<i>7,24,633</i>	<i>8,119</i>	<i>8,42,282</i>
2. Non-power operated factories—						
(a) Employing less than 50 workers ..	931	18,309	1,004	21,438	964	19,785
(b) Employing 50 or more workers ..	361	43,771	351	41,308	389	41,226
<i>Total non-power operated factories</i> ..	<i>1,292</i>	<i>62,080</i>	<i>1,355</i>	<i>62,746</i>	<i>1,353</i>	<i>61,011</i>
3. All factories—						
(a) Employing less than 50 workers ..	5,143	1,02,482	6,101	1,20,413	6,752	1,32,413
(b) Employing 50 or more workers ..	1,836	5,84,760	2,132	6,66,966	2,720	7,70,880
<i>Total for all factories</i> ..	<i>6,979</i>	<i>6,87,242</i>	<i>8,233</i>	<i>7,87,379</i>	<i>9,472</i>	<i>9,03,293</i>

Note.— (i) Employment includes estimated average daily employment of factories not submitting returns.
(ii) Figures relate to the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948.
(iii) Figures for 1970 are provisional.
(iv) Non-power operated factories are inclusive of the small factories registered under section 85 of the Factories Act, 1948.

Source. Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

No. 19

EMPLOYMENT IN MAHARASHTRA

Year ending December 1966		Year ending December 1967		Year ending December 1968		Year ending December 1969		Year ending December 1970	
Number of working factories	Average daily employ- ment	Number of working factories	Average daily employ- ment	Number of working factories	Average daily employ- ment	Number of working factories	Average daily employ- ment	Number of working factories	Average daily employ- ment
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
5,504	1,07,912	5,619	1,09,080	5,674	1,07,384	5,991	1,14,297	6,306	1,23,807
2,246	7,14,593	2,302	7,32,026	2,265	7,30,472	2,379	7,64,084	2,381	7,87,090
7,750	8,22,505	7,921	8,41,106	7,939	8,37,856	8,370	8,78,381	8,687	9,10,897
934	18,364	922	17,542	847	15,229	870	15,596	872	15,538
359	38,472	343	35,174	330	34,089	330	33,121	244	25,188
1,293	56,836	1,265	52,716	1,177	49,318	1,200	48,717	1,116	40,726
6,438	1,26,276	6,541	1,26,622	6,521	1,22,613	6,861	1,29,893	7,178	1,39,345
2,605	7,53,065	2,645	7,67,200	2,595	7,64,561	2,709	7,97,205	2,625	8,12,278
9,043	8,79,341	9,186	8,93,822	9,116	8,87,174	9,570	9,27,098	9,803	9,51,623

TABLE No. 20

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS RELATING TO MAHARASHTRA

Serial No.	Year		Number of registrations	Number of placements	Number of vacancies notified	Number on live register as at the end of the year/month
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	1958-59	.. ..	2,31,883	21,764	39,165	1,35,573
2	1959-60	.. ..	2,74,160	26,338	46,015	1,61,812
3	1960-61	.. ..	2,77,836	29,875	61,686	1,62,235
4	1961-62	.. ..	3,10,137	35,878	71,361	1,74,377
5	1962-63	.. ..	3,72,899	39,673	83,908	2,44,184
6	1963-64	.. ..	3,87,204	43,494	98,870	2,40,798
7	1964-65	.. ..	3,52,146	44,869	95,767	2,53,162
8	1965-66	.. ..	3,80,868	49,520	1,02,168	2,66,943
9	1966-67	.. ..	3,82,969	47,914	92,431	2,74,435
10	1967-68	.. ..	4,18,598	39,004	76,566	2,90,499
11	1968-69	.. ..	4,00,108	39,973	80,076	2,92,422
12	1969-70	.. ..	3,97,822	41,015	87,737	2,93,332
13	1970-71	.. ..	4,14,522	39,767	86,756	3,60,824
14	1971 72—	.. ..	4,64,017	43,504	84,644	4,38,025
	April 1971	.. ..	38,243	3,974	7,316	3,68,553
	May 1971	.. ..	34,788	4,187	8,772	3,73,382
	June 1971	.. ..	51,689	4,858	8,469	3,89,993
	July 1971	.. ..	53,227	3,813	7,818	4,06,950
	August 1971	.. ..	39,072	3,542	5,710	4,15,263
	September 1971	.. ..	36,203	3,734	5,747	4,19,070
	October 1971	.. ..	39,405	2,885	5,604	4,22,055
	November 1971	.. ..	40,716	3,207	7,718	4,28,608
	December 1971	.. ..	37,232	3,318	7,183	4,29,578
	January 1972	.. ..	33,486	2,763	5,933	4,34,172
	February 1972	.. ..	29,664	3,939	7,056	4,33,553
	March 1972	.. ..	30,292	3,284	7,318	4,38,025

Note.—The above figures are exclusive of those relating to Decasualisation Scheme (Textile).

Source.—Director of Employment, Bombay.

TABLE No. 21
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS AT SELECTED CENTRES IN MAHARASHTRA

Month	BOMBAY		JALGAON		POONA		SHOLAPUR		AURANGABAD		NANDED		NAGPUR	
	Average prices for calendar year 1960 as 100		Average prices for calendar year 1961 as 100		Average prices for calendar year 1961 as 100		Average prices for calendar year 1960 as 100		Average prices for calendar year 1961 as 100		Average prices for calendar year 1961 as 100		Average prices for calendar year 1960 as 100	
	Food	Consumer price index (3)	Food	Consumer price index (4)	Food	Consumer price index (5)	Food	Consumer price index (6)	Food	Consumer price index (7)	Food	Consumer price index (8)	Food	Consumer price index (9)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Average 1966	150	143	173	155	149	139	155	145	164	151	170	153	155	144
Average 1967	171	158	199	173	166	151	177	162	201	176	198	174	178	160
Average 1968	183	166	191	171	172	156	180	167	191	173	190	173	184	166
Average 1969	190	173	191	173	176	161	186	173	186	173	192	178	191	172
Average 1970	198	180	201	183	183	168	197	183	198	184	210	193	208	186
Average 1971	202	188	202	186	188	174	211	195	200	189	207	195	208	190
January 1971	196	181	206	189	189	174	199	187	202	189	211	197	208	188
February 1971	194	182	200	185	187	173	198	187	196	185	204	193	203	185
March 1971	197	184	196	183	182	171	199	187	195	185	204	193	200	183
April 1971	199	186	199	185	184	172	197	186	194	184	203	193	199	184
May 1971	198	186	197	184	183	171	196	185	193	185	203	193	199	184
June 1971	202	188	199	185	185	173	205	191	197	187	207	197	203	187
July 1971	204	189	203	187	185	173	214	197	200	189	204	193	206	189
August 1971	205	190	206	189	187	173	224	203	204	191	209	196	211	193
September 1971	206	192	205	189	189	175	227	206	207	193	212	198	214	194
October 1971	209	193	204	187	196	179	224	204	206	192	209	196	215	194
November 1971	209	194	203	187	193	178	218	201	205	192	210	197	216	196
December 1971	204	191	202	188	197	181	228	207	202	191	206	195	219	197
January 1972	200	190	204	189	196	181	224	205	201	192	207	197	215	196
February 1972	203	191	205	191	189	177	211	197	195	189	227	209	210	194
March 1972	204	193	214	196	189	178	204	194	212	199	224	207	210	194

Source.—Office of the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay.

TABLE No. 22
WHOLESALE PRICES OF IMPORTANT VARIETIES OF UNGINNED COTTON

WHOLESALE PRICES OF RAW COTTON VARIETIES OF UNGENINED COTTON																	
		1966-67			1967-68			1968-69			1969-70			1970-71		(Rs. per quintal)	
Sr. No. (1)	Variety (2)	AA (3)	PM (4)	AA (5)	PM (6)	AA (7)	PM (8)	AA (9)	PM (10)	AA (11)	PM (12)	AA (13)	PM (14)				
1	Laxmi	210.58	132.50	186.27	176.58	181.29	182.20	206.41	208.32	260.44	269.87	209.00	193.89				
2	L-147	181.18	168.47	179.13	194.36	183.89	171.71	214.56	208.66	268.22	296.80	205.40	208.00				
3	Jarila	168.60	140.90	162.76	142.83	155.47	141.75	177.93	174.99	220.14	260.99	176.98	172.29				
4	Buri	181.84	183.16	171.25	167.67	185.50	.....	198.54	203.18	268.98	283.00	201.22	209.26			
5	197-3	173.71	176.00	175.00	168.67	170.94	163.59	186.34	186.17	255.86	285.48	192.37	195.98				
6	CO2.	211.00	238.66	183.27	186.00	221.26	226.09	225.01	236.90	264.45	310.52	221.00	239.63				
7	AK-235 .. ..	.....	.....	163.08	171.83	169.02	150.25	202.89	190.51	254.56	380.68	197.39	223.32*			
8	1007 .. ..	.....	.....	161.86	165.00	177.22	167.03	211.82	201.54	286.58	290.39	209.37	205.99*			
9	Nimkar .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	192.10	175.50	223.56	217.00	279.26	346.00	231.64	246.17†			
10	Vinmar.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	168.57	165.00	187.57	198.82	242.69	284.81	199.61	216.21†			
11	AK-277 .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	172.80	162.64	207.10	212.70	269.11	284.50	216.34	219.95†			

(AA=Annual average price)

(PM=Peak marketing price)

*Average is taken for four years only

†Average is taken for three years only.

Source.—Marketing Research Officer, Bombay.

TABLE No. 23

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO MONTHLY
PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASSES**

Monthly per capita Expenditure classes in Rs. (1)	July 1969 to June 1970			July 1970 to June 1971		
	Rural (2)	Urban (3)	State (4)	Rural (5)	Urban (6)	State (7)
0— 13 ..	1.42	0.30	1.10	1.32	0.22	0.98
13— 15 ..	2.17	0.60	1.73	1.60	0.15	1.15
15— 18 ..	5.54	2.60	4.71	4.41	1.11	3.38
18— 21 ..	9.91	3.50	8.10	7.50	2.27	5.87
21— 24 ..	11.84	4.84	9.86	11.68	3.02	8.98
24— 28 ..	16.51	9.83	14.63	13.08	5.59	10.74
28— 34 ..	19.48	12.39	17.48	18.29	13.55	16.81
34— 43 ..	16.12	18.69	16.85	18.34	17.81	18.17
43— 55 ..	8.98	14.69	10.59	12.40	17.68	14.05
55— 75 ..	5.60	14.61	8.14	7.21	17.39	10.38
75 and above ..	2.43	17.95	6.81	4.17	21.21	9.49
<i>All classes</i> ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
 Monthly per capita expenditure in Rs.	32.71	53.76	38.65	36.22	59.34	43.43

Note.— (i) The figures are based on the State Sample of the National Sample Survey.

(ii) The figures are provisional.

(iii) The percentages for the State in column 4 and column 7 have been worked out by pooling corresponding rural and urban figures with 1961 census and 1971 census base respectively.

TABLE No. 24
**PER CAPITA MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON DIFFERENT ITEMS
 OF CONSUMPTION**

Items	Rural		Urban		State	
	P.C.E.	Percentage	P.C.E.	Percentage	P.C.E.	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Cereals ..	12.32	34.01	9.74	16.41	11.52	26.52
2. Pulses ..	1.87	5.16	2.10	3.54	1.94	4.47
3. Milk and milk products	2.30	6.36	6.06	10.21	3.47	7.99
4. Other food items ..	9.03	24.93	19.38	32.67	12.26	28.23
Total food items ..	25.52	70.46	37.28	62.83	29.19	67.21
5. Clothing ..	3.24	8.95	2.56	4.31	3.03	6.98
6. Fuel and light ..	2.54	7.01	3.66	6.17	2.89	6.65
7. Other non-food items	4.92	13.58	15.84	26.69	8.32	19.16
Total non-food items ..	10.70	29.54	22.06	37.17	14.24	32.79
Total ..	36.22	100.00	59.34	100.00	43.43	100.00

Note. (i) P. C. E. means *per capita* expenditure in Rs.

(ii) The figures are based on the State Sample of the National Sample Survey and they relate to the period July 1970 to June 1971.

(iii) The figures are provisional.

TABLE No. 25

TABLE
MOTOR VEHICLES IN

Serial No.	Class of Vehicles	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Motor cycles	9,573	10,507	12,532	15,425	18,812	22,007
2	Motor cars	43,619	45,328	50,589	55,758	57,547	61,192
3	Taxi cabs	4,640	4,787	6,086	7,418	7,461	7,648
4	Auto-rickshaws	308	393	379	361	410	841
5	Stage carriages—						
	(i) Diesel engined	3,323	3,664	3,345	3,098	2,941	3,430
	(ii) Petrol engined	1,099	818	790	700	674	662
6	Lorries—						
	A. Private carriers—						
	(i) Diesel engined	410	626	1,302	1,632	2,012	2,309
	(ii) Petrol engined	4,699	4,759	4,641	4,572	5,015	5,347
	B. Public carriers—						
	(i) Diesel engined	2,947	4,457	6,486	9,707	9,697	11,360
	(ii) Petrol engined	10,733	10,468	10,691	11,008	11,125	11,574
7	Ambulances	127	140	119	126	226	228
8	School buses	221	260	269	292	318	326
9	Private service vehicles	108	161	177	190	236	278
10	Trailors	1,336	1,487	1,554	1,821	1,930	2,212
11	Tractors	826	979	899	1,324	1,621	2,036
12	Others	103	293	285	337	385	464
Total		84,072	89,127	1,00,144	1,13,769	1,20,410	1,31,914

Note.—(i) Figures are as on 1st January of each year.

(ii) Fall in number of stage carriages in 1962 is due to the changes in classification of vehicles.

Source.—Director of Transport, Bombay.

No. 25

OPERATION IN MAHARASHTRA

1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
23,457	29,985	36,458	43,294	51,999	62,188	83,930
66,363	68,858	78,908	87,751	97,343	1,08,679	1,22,508
8,294	8,802	10,114	11,052	13,696	15,554	17,806
902	922	10,91	1,344	1,736	2,238	3,049
4,523	5,136	5,489	5,969	6,864	7,604	9,526
515	548	583	465	300	197	624
2,498	5,053	5,901	4,966	5,897	6,908	10,878
5,701	6,181	6,801	7,530	7,917	8,458	9,354
13,029	14,064	14,872	16,144	17,928	19,977	24,109
11,728	12,087	12,166	12,451	12,261	12,038	12,437
252	278	297	331	371	400	441
339	359	372	410	427	442	491
302	370	422	487	556	697	810
2,693	4,021	4,858	5,044	4,756	5,238	7,075
2,467	3,543	4,414	4,986	5,250	6,163	7,821
434	539	338	443	625	758	810
1,43,497	1,60,746	1,83,084	2,02,667	2,27,926	2,57,539	3,11,669

TABLE No. 26

CO-OPERATION IN MAHARASHTRA

(Societies, members and working capital)

Type (1)	1958-59 (2)	1959-60 (3)	1960-61 (4)	1961-62 (5)	1962-63 (6)	1963-64 (7)	1964-65 (8)	1965-66 (9)	1966-67 (10)	1967-68 (11)	1968-69 (12)	1969-70 (13)	1970-71 (14)
I. Number of societies													
1. Agricultural and non-agricultural credit—apex and central	41	39	39	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
2. Agricultural credit *	17,558	20,381	21,400	21,628	21,762	21,723	21,551	20,861	20,784	20,750	20,684	20,606	20,434
3. Non-agricultural credit	1,396	1,515	1,630	1,720	1,835	1,966	2,119	2,255	2,379	2,502	2,646	2,795	2,964
4. Marketing	263	313	344	372	400	401	410	419	426	425	426	424	412
5. Productive enterprises	2,770	3,331	4,306	4,975	5,429	5,514	6,267	6,506	6,687	6,857	6,942	7,305	7,588
6. Others	2,868	3,394	3,846	4,815	5,414	5,891	6,697	7,337	8,008	8,689	9,329	10,096	11,176
Total ..	24,896	28,973	31,565	33,539	34,869	35,524	37,073	37,407	38,313	39,252	40,056	41,255	42,803
II. Number of members (,000)													
1. Agricultural and non-agricultural credit—apex and central	75	74	76	76	70	68	67	67	70	73	76	69	69
2. Agricultural credit	14,79	18,52	21,70	23,59	26,20	28,75	32,68	33,60	35,61	36,97	37,33	38,22	37,94
3. Non-agricultural credit	9,68	10,17	10,87	12,21	13,33	14,51	16,37	17,79	21,17	21,95	22,63	23,51	24,38
4. Marketing	1,07	1,22	1,41	1,67	1,73	1,86	2,00	2,19	2,34	2,50	2,55	2,67	2,66
5. Productive enterprises	2,28	2,62	3,23	3,61	4,07	4,86	4,72	6,22	6,97	7,60	8,21	9,02	8,23
6. Others	4,01	3,72	3,94	4,30	5,56	5,91	6,72	7,39	8,25	9,19	9,62	10,24	10,15
Total ..	32,58	36,99	41,91	46,14	51,59	56,57	63,16	67,86	75,04	78,94	81,10	84,35	84,05
III. Working capital (in lakh Rs.)													
1. Agricultural and non-agricultural credit—apex and central	74,20	93,90	1,19,07	1,43,46	1,62,91	1,98,74	2,50,22	2,93,31	3,28,62	3,68,68	4,50,34	5,26,38	6,30,45
2. Agricultural credit	32,16	44,53	58,12	72,70	90,89	1,13,59	1,40,56	1,75,00	2,06,58	2,29,85	2,67,71	3,06,43	3,43,29
3. Non-agricultural credit	37,08	41,72	45,93	49,70	59,60	69,26	73,91	80,31	97,84	1,05,30	1,15,49	1,27,36	1,68,06
4. Marketing	2,88	4,74	5,92	6,25	7,30	9,77	24,22	26,83	25,33	32,88	39,01	42,63	38,20
5. Productive enterprises	23,39	31,22	41,32	48,23	48,17	56,79	68,26	87,64	95,65	1,11,50	1,52,37	1,88,21	1,93,55
6. Others	18,86	21,79	20,60	24,38	31,32	39,38	44,12	48,66	56,40	65,83	75,00	89,77	94,71
Total ..	1,88,57	2,37,90	2,90,96	3,44,72	4,00,19	4,87,53	6,01,29	7,11,75	8,10,42	9,14,05	10,99,92	12,80,78	14,68,26

*Includes primary agricultural credit societies, primary land development banks and grain banks.

Note.—The figures for 1969-70 are revised and those for 1970-71 are provisional.

Source.—Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Poona.

TABLE No. 27
CO-OPERATION IN MAHARASHTRA
(Advances, outstanding loans and turnover)

Type (1)	1958-59 (2)	1959-60 (3)	1960-61 (4)	1961-62 (5)	1962-63 (6)	1963-64 (7)	1964-65 (8)	1965-66 (9)	1966-67 (10)	1967-68 (11)	1968-69 (12)	1969-70 (13)	1970-71 (14)
I. Advances (in lakh Rs.)													
1. Agricultural and non-agricultural credit—apex and central.	90.60	1,37.59	1,75.38	1,60.52	2,02.83	2,35.80	2,99.15	4,32.21	5,03.51	5,77.77	6,27.83	6,94.67	7,53.33
2. Agricultural credit	23.26	30.82	42.56	45.93	55.51	67.71	80.01	91.30	90.70	1,04.18	1,20.44	1,33.88	1,32.96
3. Non-agricultural credit	37.45	38.00	47.03	48.03	53.71	70.63	77.25	85.50	91.12	1,21.47	1,34.40	1,75.44	2,04.43
4. Marketing	2.12	1.87	3.47	3.28	2.71	5.81	7.75	7.53	4.54	4.55	4.03	3.73	3.26
5. Productive enterprises	30	37	71	54	1.64	1.01	3.28	2.49	4.82	3.09	3.13	2.53	3.30
6. Others	71	61	84	1.98	90	3	4	2.63	4.21	7.50	5.96	6.03	6.09
Total ..	1,54.44	2,09.26	2,69.99	2,60.28	3,17.30	3,80.99	4,67.48	6,21.66	6,98.90	8,18.56	8,95.79	10,16.28	11,03.37
II Outstandings (in lakh Rs.)													
1. Agricultural and non-agricultural credit—apex and central	47.27	68.28	87.14	108.65	1,20.99	1,42.55	1,93.51	2,33.86	2,67.46	2,95.07	3,57.33	4,23.24	4,74.38
2. Agricultural credit	26.92	36.99	47.88	60.39	75.32	93.53	1,16.18	1,43.28	1,65.25	1,85.95	2,17.47	2,51.58	2,84.10
3. Non-agricultural credit	24.86	28.15	31.85	36.41	41.39	49.08	54.79	58.06	62.22	67.18	73.47	82.18	1,05.06
4. Marketing	64	91	80	72	92	1,08	2,25	2,35	1,26	1,88	2,16	1,71	4.38
5. Productive enterprises	26	28	57	41	86	83	2,96	3,82	3,66	4,28	5,51	6,10	4,57
6. Others	2.16	2.34	2.18	3.09	3.21	10	12	5.97	7.45	21.97	25.80	29.50	33.11
Total ..	1,02.10	1,36.95	1,70.42	2,09.67	2,42.69	2,87.17	3,69.81	4,47.34	5,07.30	5,76.33	6,81.74	7,94.31	9,05.60

TABLE No. 27—concl'd.

Type	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8) 1	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
III. Turnover/value of produced goods sold (in lakh Rs.)													
1. Agricultural and non-agricultural credit—apex and central.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Agricultural credit	4.46	5.27	10.05	7.07	9.22	26.19	20.46	17.30	30.03	51.46	56.98	59.03	50.98
3. Non-agricultural credit	..	55	2.21	1.05	1.11	1.93	2.12	2.58	3.41	3.38	2.78	3.17	3.06
4. Marketing	17.23	36.31	47.61	38.44	47.78	82.68	93.10	1,45.01	2,07.41	1,97.20	2,03.44	2,22.39	2,61.56
5. Productive enterprises	24.31	24.90	36.01	38.39	56.60	56.68	62.64	72.50	92.77	1,18.88	1,54.31	1,73.51	1,35.38
6. Others	6.08	13.76	11.17	9.11	9.75	20.54	38.32	45.49	54.96	60.72	64.64	69.41	64.83
Total	52.63	82.45	1,07.31	94.06	1,24.46	1,88.02	2,16.64	2,82.88	3,88.58	4,31.64	4,82.15	5,27.51	5,15.81

Note.—The figures for 1969-70 are revised and those for 1970-71 are provisional.

Source.—Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Poona.

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR DIFFERENT STATES IN INDIA

States	Reference year	Average daily employment of factory workers per thousand total population (No.)		Gross output in industry per capita (Rs.)	Value added per capita (Rs.)	Consumption of electricity per capita (kwh.) (P)	Industrial consumption of electricity per capita (kwh.)	No. of banking offices per lakh of population (No.)	Bank credit of commercial banks per capita (Rs.)	No. of scholars in primary and secondary schools per thousand population (N.)	Motor vehicles per lakh of population (No.)	Road length per 100 sq. km. of area (Kilometres)	Per capita income at current prices (Rs.)
		(1969)	(1966)											(1970-71)	(1970-71)	(1969)	(1966-67)	(31-3-1969)	(1969-70)
(1)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)		
1. Andhra Pradesh	6.1	98	18	50.5	29.3	1.9	38.4	122.9	197	33	513	✓	
2. Assam	5.3@	134@	27@	19.1	8.5	0.9@	13.6	146.2	244@	33	545	✓	
3. Bihar	4.7	102	25	44.5	32.9	0.7	9.0	99.9	113	33	402†	✓	
4. Gujarat	16.2	310	74	124.0	90.2	5.0	89.7	156.8	428	22	657	✓	
5. Haryana	8.5	195	40	88.3	47.4	2.5	30.9	129.6	304	.....	788	✓	
6. Himachal Pradesh	2.9	N.A.	N.A.	31.1	4.4	2.7	11.1	152.1	112	N.A.	563	✓	
7. Jammu and Kashmir	2.3	26	7	40.7	14.3	2.1	10.5	118.7	261	8	513†	✓	
8. Kerala	10.0	106	26	72.3	60.3	3.5	54.6	221.1	336	144	505**	✓	
9. Madhya Pradesh	5.3	93	17	46.3	36.1	2.3	17.7	102.8	171	15	569	✓	
10. Maharashtra	20.2	451	112	153.3	105.9	5.1	231.6	163.1	498	20	759	✓	
11. Mysore	8.9	119	38	101.2	77.0	4.8	64.7	154.1	327	34	515	✓	
12. Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9.8	1.2	1.4	2.3	205.0	1,699	29	N.A.	✓	
13. Orissa	3.4	69	18	73.9	65.7	0.9	8.4	113.4	134	37	325**	✓	
14. Punjab	7.5	205	41	140.0	93.5	3.8	53.4	140.2	259	69*	881†	✓	
15. Rajasthan	3.3	50	12	33.1	21.1	2.0	18.2	93.9	280	17	480	✓	
16. Tamil Nadu	10.6	220	50	129.8	74.9	3.5	107.6	173.0	268	49	616	✓	
17. Uttar Pradesh	4.5	73	15	57.4	38.1	1.2	21.4	136.5	90	44	506	✓	
18. West Bengal	19.0	399	94	106.0	74.1	1.4	163.7	133.0	390	61	511	✓	
India	9.0	174	41	80.9	54.9	2.5	69.4	137.1	272	30	589	✓	

*Relates to Punjab and Haryana together.

Note: The above Table does not include information about new States of Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura which were previously union territories.

N.A. Not available.
(P) Provisional.

†Relates to 1968-69.
**Relates to 1967-68.
@Inclusive of N.E.F.A.

