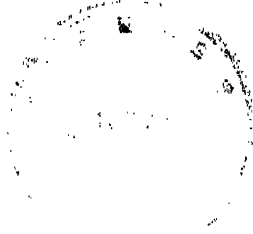




MAHARASHTRA
AN ECONOMIC REVIEW
1976-77



DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
BOMBAY

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR DIFFERENT STATES IN INDIA

States	Reference year	Net sown area per cultivator (Hectares)	Percentage of agricultural workers to total workers	Value of forest produce per hectare of forest area (Rs.)	Percentage of scheduled castes, tribes and Buddhists to total population	Average foodgrains production per capita (kg.)	No. of Fair price ration shops	Yield per hectare (in kg.)										Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area (P)	Average daily employment of factory workers per lakh population (No.) (P)	Gross output in industry per capita (Rs.)
								(1971-72)	(1971)	(1970-71)	(1971)	(Average of 1970-71 to 1974-75)	(end of 1976)	(1974-75)	Triennial average of 1972-73 to 1974-75)					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)				
1. Andhra Pradesh	..	1.9	70.11	9	17.11	166	20,238	23.2	987	265	878	139	75,212	29.9	748	313.7				
2. Assam	..	1.0	66.42	13	19.24	127	16,294	2.3	1,010	457	986	70	38,981	20.2	515	241.0				
3. Bihar	..	1.1	82.26	13	22.87	139	26,858	10.9	924	485	857	60	36,566	26.1	541	252.9				
4. Gujarat	..	2.6	65.61	22	20.85	114	8,875	13.6	650	342	649	153	48,764	13.2	1,877	982.0				
5. Haryana	..	2.7	65.34	30	18.90	410	4,262	101.0	1,137	493	973	307	39,955	41.1	1,010	609.5				
6. Himachal Pradesh	..	0.6	74.80	69	27.37	273	2,629	10.8	1,264	522	1,208	N.A.	16,786	17.6	362(E)	92.8				
7. Jammu and Kashmir	..	0.8	67.83	49	9.51	194	1,226	10.4	1,289	611	1,247	291	16,706	38.3	260(E)	64.4				
8. Karnataka	..	2.5	66.72	40	13.98	210	15,990	21.1	1,041	386	916	127	84,000	14.5	1,049	330.2				
9. Kerala	..	2.0	48.50	80	9.57	57	11,631	22.3	1,498	359	1,452	211	53,213	20.7	1,095(E)	346.4				
10. Madhya Pradesh	..	2.2	79.41	8	33.42	234	14,778	4.8	663	482	595	332	23,850	8.3	571(E)	249.3				
11. Maharashtra	..	2.5	64.88	19	18.34	103	30,317	17.3	511	346	479	90	84,798	9.0	2,164	1214.2				
12. Manipur	..	0.6	70.35	N.A.	32.75	183	417	10.9	1,391	N.A.	1,383	79	N.A.	51.0	186	4.6				
13. Meghalaya	..	0.5	78.97	N.A.	81.05	109	1,382	11.4	990	560	987	79	Neg.	28.0	N.A.	122.1				
14. Nagaland	..	0.3	79.01	2	88.64	100	48	N.A.	594	490	591	216	28,833	19.0	N.A.	N.A.				
15. Orissa	..	1.7	77.43	11	38.24	197	10,975	7.4	830	480	717	216	62,140	17.9	324	166.5				
16. Punjab	..	2.4	62.66	54	24.72	529	12,598	47.3	2,051	781	1,934	368	49,807	76.5	945	584.7				
17. Rajasthan	..	2.9	74.23	11	27.96	225	9,526	3.4	499	314	448	179	43,669	14.5	377	202.3				
18. Sikkim	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	512	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.				
19. Tamil Nadu	..	1.4	61.71	18	18.52	150	9,831	36.9	1,443	290	1,304	219	86,670	46.2	1,177	589.0				
20. Tripura	..	1.0	74.31	3	44.06	165	661	3.1	993	333	988	166	35,820	6.2	193	18.6				
21. Uttar Pradesh	..	1.1	77.38	29	21.27	185	18,554	17.8	916	682	874	132	41,936	35.1	509	190.5				
22. West Bengal	..	1.4	58.43	16	25.88	152	17,423	17.5	1,196	536	1,131	75	52,866	21.2	1,970	605.0				
India **	..	1.8	69.67	17	22.24	173	2,38,423†	15.8	904	453	822	144	50,711	23.5	1,000	445.3				

**Excludes Sikkim.

†Includes Sikkim.

Neg—Negligible

N.A.—Not available

(P)—Provisional (E)—Estimated

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MAHARASHTRA'S COMPARISON WITH INDIA

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Maharashtra	India	Comparison of Maharashtra with India (percentage)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Population (1971 Census)—				
1.1	(a) Rural population	'000 No.	3,47,01	43,88,56	7.9
	(b) Percentage of rural population to total population.	Percentage	68.8	80.1	....
1.2	(a) Urban population	'000 No.	1,57,11	19,90,94	14.4
	(b) Percentage of urban population to total population	Percentage	31.2	19.9	....
1.3	Total population	'000 No.	5,04,12	54,79,50	9.2
	(i) Males	Do.	2,61,16	28,39,37	9.2
	(ii) Females	Do.	2,42,96	26,40,13	9.2
1.4	(a) Population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.	'000 No.	59,80	11,80,11	5.1
	(b) Percentage of above population to total population	Percentage	11.9	21.5	....
1.5	(a) Total workers	'000 No.	1,83,90	18,03,73	10.2
	(b) Percentage of workers to total population	Percentage	36.5	32.9	....
1.6	Sex-ratio	Females per 1000 males.	930	930	....
1.7	Percentage growth of population during last ten years 1961—71.	Percentage	27.45	24.80	....
2	Agriculture—				
2.1	Net area sown (1973-74)	'000 hectares	1,83,24	14,27,07	12.8
2.2	Gross cropped area (1973-74)	Do.	1,94,86	16,95,03	11.5
2.3	Gross irrigated area (1973-74)	Do.	17,64	4,02,49	4.4
2.4	Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area.	Percentage	9.1	23.7	....
2.5	Area under principal crops (Average for year 1972-73 to 1974-75)—				
	(i) Rice	'000 hectares	13,36	3,76,32	3.6
	(ii) Wheat	Do.	8,72	1,87,18	4.7
	(iii) Jowar	Do.	58,55	1,60,28	36.5
	(iv) Bajri	Do.	18,43	1,23,37	14.9
	(v) All cereals	Do.	1,03,54	10,01,70	10.3
	(vi) All foodgrains (cereals and pulses)	Do.	1,28,66	12,24,77	10.5
	(vii) Sugarcane	Do.	2,17	26,58	8.2
	(viii) Cotton	Do.	24,70	76,24	32.4
	(ix) Groundnut	Do.	7,67	70,60	10.9
3	Animal Husbandry (Livestock Census, 1972) —				
3.1	Total livestock	'000 No.	2,63,61	35,49,82**	7.4
3.2	Tractors	'000 Nos.	6	1,70**	3.5
3.3	Oil engines with pumps for irrigation purposes	'000 No.	1,74	N.A.	....
4	Forests—				
4.1	Total forest area (1970-71)	Sq. km.	62,311	7,47,718	8.3
5	Industry—(1973*)				
5.1	Factories— (i) Working factories	No.	10,747	89,621	12.0
	(ii) Average daily No. of workers	'000 No.	10,91	54,81	19.9
6	Electricity—(a)				
	Electricity generated (1975-76)	Million Kwh	1,20,53	7,91,06	15.2
6.2	Electricity consumed (1975-76)	Do.	93,92	5,95,41	15.8
6.3	(a) Industrial consumption —do—	Do.	60,10	3,72,51	16.1
	(b) Percentage of industrial consumption to total consumption.	Percentage	64.0	62.6	....
7	Banking—(1973-74)				
7.1	Banking Offices	No.	3,603	22,795	15.8
7.2	Places having banking offices	No.	1,095	9,005	12.2
8	State Income—(1975-76)				
8.1	Income at current prices	Crore Rs.	74,75	60,293	12.4
8.2	Per capita income at current prices	Rs.	1,330	1,005	....

* Provisional and inclusive of defence factories.

@Provisional.

** Provisional and excluding Arunachal Pradesh.

N. A.—Not Available

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PART I—REVIEW

1. GENERAL

Economic situation in the country in 1976

1.1. India had a record foodgrains production in 1975-76 and a substantially increasing industrial production in 1975 and 1976. She had also a trade surplus in the first eight months of 1976 on her foreign trade account. These favourable and hopeful signs of an improving economy were somewhat marred by the increase in prices in 1976. The prices of some of the commodities particularly groundnut and cotton, increased sharply. The factors contributing to the price increase were manifold. The money supply with the public increased during 1976 by Rs. 1958 crore (or by 16 per cent), compared with the increase of Rs. 1,053 crore (9 per cent) in 1975. A fifth of the impounded dearness allowance increases of wage or salary earners was released during the latter half of 1976. The rains in 1976 were erratic and added essentially a psychological element of scarcity of certain commodities thereby abetting the price rise. The wholesale price index number which was 294 in December 1975, after dipping to 283 in March 1976, increased continuously to 316 in December 1976. The normal feature of a decline in the wholesale prices at the commencement of kharif marketing season was also absent in 1976.

1.2. National income for 1975-76 at constant prices increased by 8.8 per cent over the 1974-75 income. The national income in 1974-75 had increased marginally by 0.2 per cent over the 1973-74 income. The impressive growth in the income in 1975-76 was due to an increase of about 13 per cent in 'agriculture and allied activities' sector. The *per capita* income for 1975-76 at constant prices increased by 6.6 per cent as compared with a decline of 1.7 per cent in 1974-75.

1.3. The country had a record foodgrains production of 121 million tonnes showing an increase of 21 per cent over that in 1974-75. It also had a record oil seeds production which stood at about 11 million tonnes. The other major commercial crop viz. cotton however, suffered a set-back, its production declining by nearly 15 per cent in 1975-76 from that in 1974-75.

1.4. As seen from the available figures of the all India Index of Industrial Production the industrial production in the first ten months of 1976 increased by about 10 per cent over that in the corresponding period of 1975, the average index for this period of 1976 being 132 against 117 for 1975. The index (132) for September 1976 was higher by 10 and 17 per cent than that of the corresponding month of 1975, and 1974 respectively. The picking up of economic activity in the country as well as abroad coupled with the comparatively easy availability of raw materials and various incentives that the Government of India offered helped in this process.

1.5. The trend in the wholesale price index (1961-62 = 100) in 1976 was at variance with the hopeful levels of production in the primary as well as the secondary sector. The prices continued to decline for the first three months of the year and in March 1976 the index stood at 283 compared with 294 in December 1975. Thereafter it increased continuously and stood at 316 in December 1976, seven per cent higher than its level a year ago.

1.6. The latest figures of export and import of merchandise are available upto August 1976. During the first eight months of 1976 exports amounted to Rs. 2,919 crore and imports to Rs. 2,752 crore leaving a trade surplus of Rs. 167 crore. The exports in the first eight months of 1975 were Rs. 2,408 crore and imports Rs. 3,333 crore with a negative trade balance of Rs. 925 crore. The increased value of imports in 1976 was largely due to the import of foodgrains already contracted for and the higher value of imported crude.

Prospects for 1977

1.7. The stocks of foodgrains with the government stand at a very high level of 17 million tonnes. It has also accumulated considerable foreign exchange. With these two factors at its command there is no reason to get exercised over the spurt in prices of a few selected commodities that the country experienced recently. The very stringent monetary and credit policies that the Reserve Bank of India has initiated will also act as a deterrent to the price increase. The Government of India appreciably increased the fifth plan outlay in 1976-77, the increase being of the order of Rs. 2,053 crore in the public sector outlays. The impact of such an increase in outlay will be felt more predominantly in the coming years thereby giving a fillip to the industrial production as well as to investment. The economy, hence, stands poised for achieving faster progress in 1977 than in the earlier year.

Maharashtra State's Economy in 1976 and 1977

1.8. The State income of Maharashtra at constant prices for 1975-76 registered an increase of about six per cent over the income for 1974-75. At current prices it was Rs. 7475 crore in 1975-76 and Rs. 6973 crore in 1974-75. The *per capita* income at current prices in 1975-76 and 1974-75 is estimated at Rs. 1330 and Rs. 1271 respectively.

1.9. The agricultural year 1975-76 was highly satisfactory the index of agricultural production exceeding by about nine per cent the record index reached in the earlier year. Though the late rains at the beginning of kharif season and a nearly two months' holiday taken by the rains at the turn of the kharif season are expected to affect adversely the prospects of local varieties of crops in the State in 1976-77, the State expects to reach the production level of 1975-76.

1.10. There was some improvement in the employment opportunities that the organised sector had provided in 1975-76. The public sector employment increased by nearly six per cent to 17.5 lakhs while that in the private sector remained static. The average daily employment in the factory sector, which is covered by the above two sectors, increased by about four per cent in the first half of 1976 compared with that in the first half of 1975.

1.11. The Employment Guarantee Scheme has made an impressive progress in the current year. Work was provided for 757 lakh mandays between April and October, 1976, as against the employment of 639 lakh mandays in the corresponding months of 1975. The expenditure incurred under the scheme increased to Rs. 23.30 crore in the first seven months of 1976-77 as against Rs. 15.20 crore in the corresponding period of 1975-76.

1.12. The programme of providing house sites to and constructing houses for the rural landless was vigorously pursued. House sites were allotted to 3.58 lakh persons by the end of October, 1976. Nearly three fourth of the beneficiaries belonged to backward classes. Similarly 1.46 lakh huts were constructed and allotted by that date. Nearly 70 per cent of the beneficiaries belonged to backward classes.

1.13. Though the average price level in 1976 was lower than that in 1975, the prices for most of 1976 were on the increase. The average retail price index in the urban areas of the State which was 304 in 1975 dropped to 278 in 1976, though the December, 1976 index itself stood at 283 compared with the lowest (266) reached in March, 1976. The retail price index for rural Maharashtra also showed a similar trend.

1.14. Industrial relations in the State in 1976 were mostly free from major disputes. The availability of industrial raw materials was adequate so also the transport facilities. The major industry groups in Maharashtra have shown an increasing trend in production in 1976. Various measures that the Government of India had introduced for the increased utilisation of capacity by industries and easier availability of industrial raw materials even by imports, hold prospects of better industrial progress in the coming year.

1.15. The proposed outlay on the development programme in 1977-78 is Rs. 650 crore in the State Plan as against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 497 crore in 1976-77. The break-up of total outlay of Rs. 650 crore is Rs. 56 crore for agricultural programmes including minor irrigation, Rs. 10 crore for co-operation, Rs. 108 crore for irrigation and flood control, Rs. 254 crore for power, Rs. 23 crore for industry and mining, Rs. 37 crore for transport and communication, Rs. 111 crore for social services and Rs. 45 lakh for miscellaneous programmes. A provision of Rs. 50 crore has been made during this year under the Employment Guarantee Scheme.

2. POPULATION

2.1. The estimated mid-year population of Maharashtra in 1976 was 56·34 million and is expected to be 57·43 million in mid-1977. Maharashtra with a population of five crore in 1971 was the third largest State in India both in area and population. Broad characteristics of its population like work participation, sex-ratio, growth rate, density, rural-urban composition, literacy rates are provided by the 1971 Census. Data on some important features are given in the following table :—

TABLE NO. 1
Population statistics
(1971—Population Census)

Serial No.	Item			Maharashtra	India	
(1)	(2)			(3)	(4)	
I	Population (in crore)	..	..	Males ..	2·6	28·4
				Females ..	2·4	26·4
				Total ..	5·0	54·8
II	Growth rate (1961-71)	..	..	Percentage	27·5	24·8
III	Density (per square kilometre)	..	..	No. ..	164	178*
IV	Sex-ratio (females per 1,000 males)	..	..	No.	930	930
V	Literacy	..	..	Percentage	39·2	29·5
VI	Urban population (percentage to total)	..	..	Percentage	31·2	19·9

*Excluding Jammu and Kashmir

2.2. The growth of population of Maharashtra at 27·45 per cent between 1961 and 1971 was higher than that of India. The decennial growth rate for the last seven decades is given in the Table No. 1, Part-II (The Table Nos. 2 to 4 of Part-II also give details of other characteristics relating to the population of the State as per 1971 Census). The growth was nearly 11 per cent in the first decade of the 20th century and was fluctuating upto 1941 when it stood at nearly 12 per cent for the fourth decade. The decennial growth rate for the last three decades is escalating.

Density of population

2.3. Following the above changes in the population, the density of population of Maharashtra State which was 67 persons per square kilometre in 1901 had continuously increased upto 1971 barring the year 1921, when it declined from 75 in 1911 to 73 in 1921. The density of population of Maharashtra in 1961 was 129 persons per square kilometre as against 142 in India. In 1971 the density of population in Maharashtra State was 164 persons per square kilometre as compared with 178 for India. The highest density was observed in Greater Bombay with 9,901 persons per square kilometre. In other parts of the State, excluding Greater Bombay, it was 145 persons per square kilometre. It was 2,555 and 115 in the urban and rural areas of Maharashtra, respectively as against 2,502 and 139 in India.

Sex ratio

2.4. As in the case of India, the sex ratio of females to males in Maharashtra is continuously declining. The sex ratio i.e. females per 1,000 males, which was 978 in 1901 declined to 941 in 1951, 936 in 1961 and further to 930 in 1971 as compared with the declining sex-ratio of India from 972 to 930 over the same period.

Rural/Urban distribution of population

2.5. Maharashtra continues to be the most urbanised State of India according to the 1971 census with 31.2 per cent urban population as against 19.9 of India. In 1901 the percentage of urban population to the total population of the State was 16.6 as against 10.8 for the country. Greater Bombay alone accounted for 38 per cent of the urban population of Maharashtra. Besides Greater Bombay, the other highly urbanised districts are Nagpur, Pune and Thane, while the districts of Ratnagiri, Chandrapur, Ahmadnagar, Bhandara and Beed can be classified as the least urbanised districts of the State.

Backward class population

2.6. The scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and Buddhists population in 1971 census was 30, 30 and 33 lakh as against 22, 24 and 28 lakh, respectively in 1961. These groups constituted six per cent each of the total population as against 14.6, 6.9 and 0.7 per cent, respectively in India. Of the 38 lakh Buddhist population in the country nearly 33 lakh are in Maharashtra.

Houseless population

2.7. The number of households without houses was 140 thousand in Maharashtra as compared with 565 thousand in the country according to 1971 census. Of the total houseless households in Maharashtra, 65 per cent were in the rural areas as against 69 per cent for the country. The houseless population in 1971 was 485 thousand, an increase of about 64 per cent between 1961 and 1971. The number of rural houseless persons increased by about 86 per cent to 379 thousand and that of urban houseless increased by about 16 per cent to 106 thousand in that decade.

3. STATE INCOME

State Income at current prices

3.1. The State Income of Maharashtra for 1975-76 at current prices was estimated at Rs. 7,475 crore or about seven per cent higher than that of 1974-75. The increase in the State Income at current prices in 1974-75 over the income in 1973-74 was as high as 19 per cent, much of it due to the price rise that the economy experienced in that year. The increase in the State Income for 1975-76 over that in 1974-75 was however a real one as the prices in these two years were relatively stable. The *per capita* income of the State in 1975-76 at current prices was Rs. 1,330 showing an increase of about five per cent over that in the earlier year.

3.2. The State Income in 1975-76 increased by Rs. 502 crore over the income in 1974-75. This increase has been shared by all the three sectors (viz., primary, secondary and tertiary) of the economy, the share being the least in the primary sector. The primary sector income increased by Rs. 83 crore while that of the secondary and the tertiary sectors increased by Rs. 122 crore and Rs. 297 crore respectively.

3.3. The National Income at current prices for 1975-76 was Rs. 60,293 crore as against the estimated State Income of Rs. 7,475 crore. The *per capita* National Income for 1975-76 is placed at Rs. 1,005 at current prices as against the *per capita* State Income of Rs. 1,330.

3.4. The *per capita* income of the State though is higher than that in India, it is largely due to the manufacturing activity and certain other sectors like trade, commerce, transport etc. concentrated in the Bombay, Thane, Pune districts. Organised manufacturing activity, for which disaggregated data for 1974-75 are available, accounted for 18 per cent of the State Income in that year. Eighty-eight per cent of the income from the organised manufacturing sector in that year originated in Bombay-Thane -Pune districts which account for 23 per cent of the State's population.

State Income at constant prices

3.5. State Income of Maharashtra at constant (1960-61) prices was estimated at Rs. 2,685 crore in 1975-76 as against Rs. 2,536 crore in 1974-75 recording a rise of about six per cent. (The estimates of State Income at current prices have an in-built effect of price changes and hence they are estimated at constant (1960-61) prices for ascertaining the real growth in the State Income). The *per capita* State Income at constant prices for 1975-76 was Rs. 478 or higher by about three per cent than that for 1974-75. The increase in the State Income in 1975-76 at constant prices was largely the result of the performance on the agricultural front during the year. In absolute terms the State Income from the primary sector increased by Rs. 69 crore thereby accounting for 47 per cent of the increase in that year. The increase in the State Income in the secondary and tertiary sectors was Rs. 26 and Rs. 53 crore respectively.

3.6. The State Income at constant prices increased from Rs. 1,597 crore in 1960-61 to Rs. 2,685 crore in 1975-76 registering a rise of 68 per cent. The *per capita* State Income at constant prices, during the same period, increased from Rs. 409 to Rs. 478 or by nearly 17 per cent. The average annual growth rate of State Income was about three per cent while that of the *per capita* income was a little less than one per cent.

3.7. A study of the sectoral trends based on the estimates of State Income at constant prices reveals that the secondary and the tertiary sectors have shown generally a continuously increasing trend over the past 15 years. The State Income from the primary sector, however, is found to be fluctuating. The contribution to the State Income by the primary sector in 1960-61 was Rs. 668 crore. It was always lower than this upto 1973-74, the lowest figure of Rs. 442 crore being recorded in 1972-73. It was Rs. 729 crore in 1974-75 and Rs. 798 crore in 1975-76. In the last two years agriculture in the State showed an improved performance and hence, the increasing trend in the State Income from the primary sector. The overall average decline in the primary sector upto 1973-74 was of the order of about one per cent per year. This decline was reversed in 1974-75 and the State Income from the primary sector increased at the rate of 11 per cent in the next two years. The State Income from the secondary and the tertiary sectors has shown an average annual growth of about five per cent over the past 15 years.

3.8. The National Income at 1960-61 prices stood at Rs. 21,952 crore in 1975-76 as against the State Income of Maharashtra of Rs. 2,685 crore. The *per capita* income at 1960-61 prices during 1975-76 at the National and the State levels stood at Rs. 366 and Rs. 478 respectively. The following table presents the trends in the State Income and the National Income and the *per capita* State and National Income at 1960-61 prices for the different years. The State Income in 1975-76 increased by nearly six per cent over that in 1974-75, which in turn had increased by about six per cent over the earlier year's income. The National Income in 1975-76 though increased by nearly nine per cent over that in 1974-75, had increased by only 0.2 per cent in 1974-75 over the earlier year's income. Further whereas the State Income and the *per capita* income of Maharashtra increased by about 68 and 17 per cent respectively between 1960-61 and 1975-76, the National Income and the *per capita* National Income increased by about 66 and 20 per cent respectively.

CHART No. I

STATE INCOME

AT 1960-61 PRICES

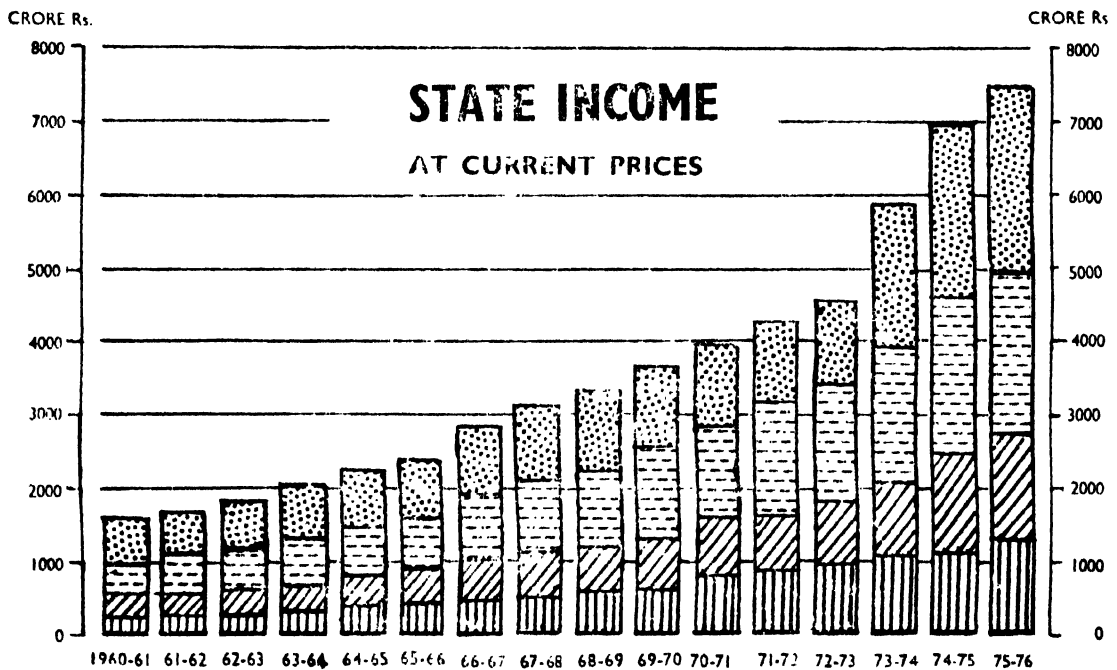
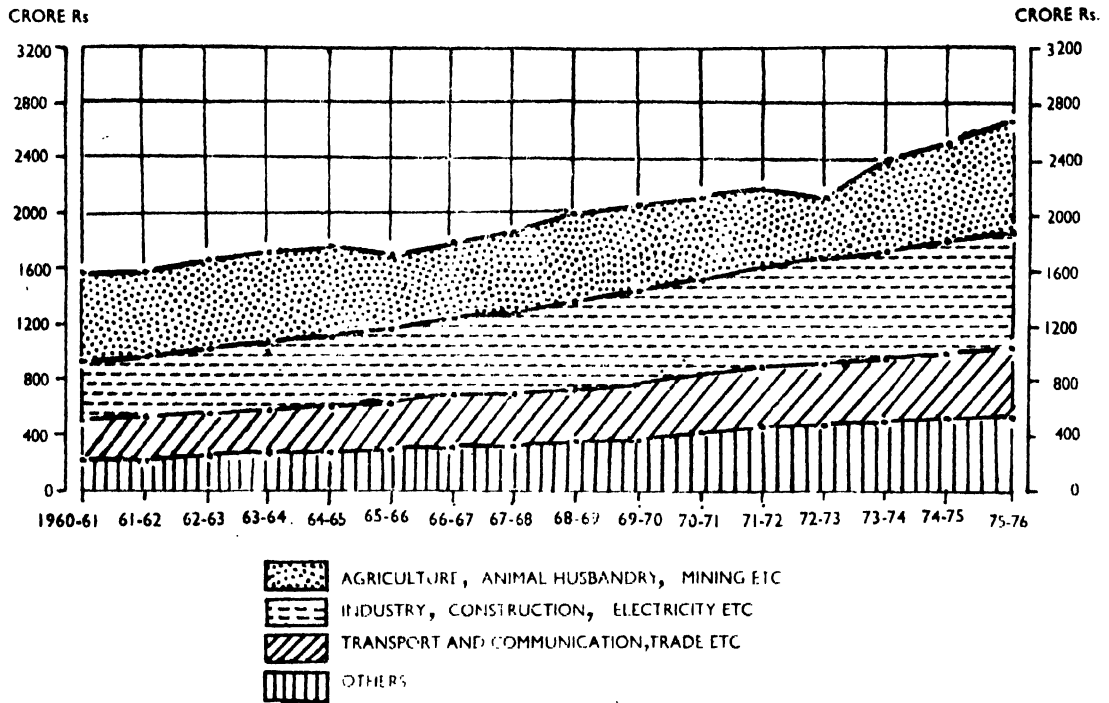


CHART No. 2

PER CAPITA INCOME

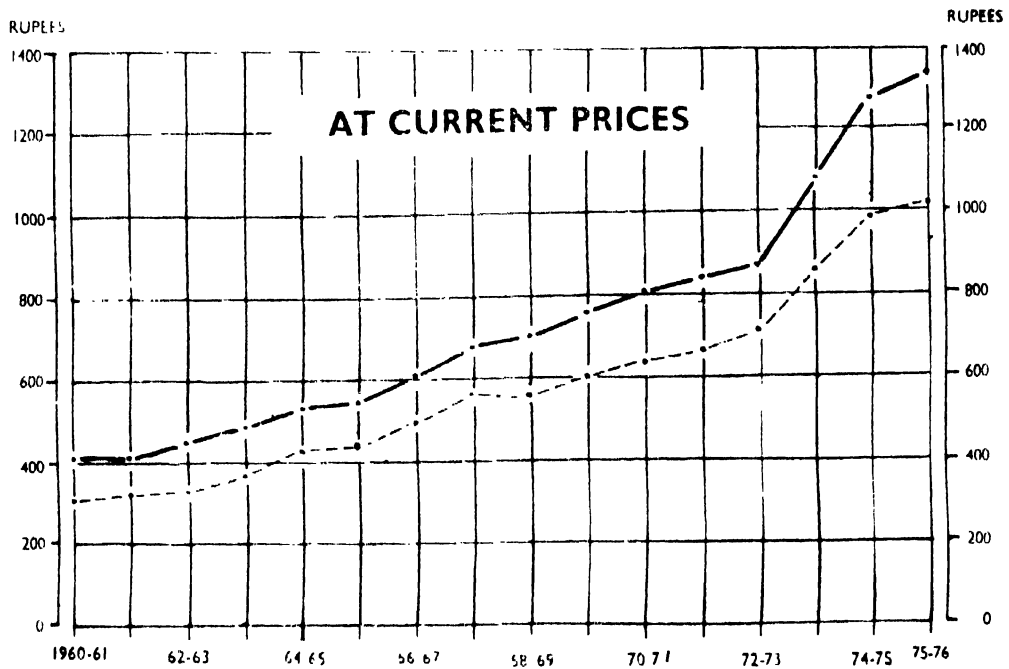
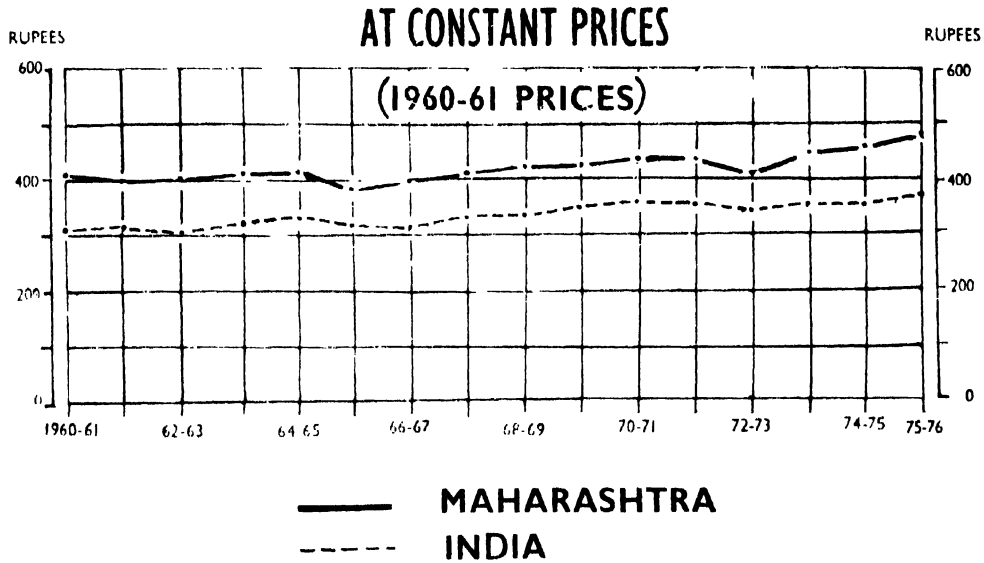


TABLE No. 2

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

Year			Maharashtra		India	
			State Income (Rs. in crore)	Per capita Income (Rs.)	National Income (Rs. in crore)	Per capita Income (Rs.)
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1960-61	..	..	1,597 (100·0)	409·0 (100·0)	13,263 (100·0)	305·6 (100·0)
1965-66	..	..	1,704 (106·7)	386·3 (94·4)	15,082 (113·7)	311·0 (101·8)
1970-71*	..	..	2,128 (133·2)	427·2 (104·4)	19,096 (144·0)	353·0 (115·5)
1971-72*	..	..	2,202 (137·9)	431·5 (105·5)	19,298 (145·5)	349·0 (114·2)
1972-73*	..	..	2,139 (133·9)	409·1 (100·0)	19,048 (143·6)	337·1 (110·3)
1973-74*	..	..	2,391 (149·7)	446·4 (109·1)	20,143 (151·9)	349·1 (114·2)
1974-75*	..	..	2,536 (158·8)	462·2 (113·0)	20,183 (152·2)	343·2 (112·3)
1975-76	..	..	2,685† (168·1)	477·5‡ (116·7)	21,952‡ (165·5)	365·9‡ (119·7)

* Provisional.

† Preliminary.

‡ Quick estimates.

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

4. AGRICULTURE

Position of Maharashtra in India

4.1. In 1973-74, the latest year for which land utilisation data are available for all States in India, Maharashtra ranked second and third in India from the point of net and gross area sown respectively, 13 per cent of the net cropped area and 11 per cent of the gross cropped area in the country being accounted for by the State. The extent of double cropping in Maharashtra was as low as six per cent of the net sown area in that year compared with 19 per cent in India. This has been mainly due to the meagre irrigation facilities available in Maharashtra where hardly eight per cent of the net cropped area and nine per cent of the gross cropped area was irrigated in 1973-74. As against this nearly 23 per cent of the net cropped area and nearly 24 per cent of the gross cropped area was irrigated in that year in India.

4.2. Provisional estimates of agricultural production in India and Maharashtra are available for 1975-76 in which year the foodgrains production in Maharashtra was about eight per cent of the all-India production of foodgrains. The production in the State was about 13 per cent in the case of cotton and about nine per cent in the case of groundnut.

Agricultural season in 1976-77

4.3. The agricultural season in Maharashtra in 1976-77 was largely erratic both for kharif as well as rabi crops. Though the State received rains in time they were vigorous only initially and that too in south Konkan only. The other parts of the State generally did not receive any rains at all till 25th June 1976 when widespread rains were received throughout the State. The delayed onset of monsoon rains was responsible for reduction of area under cotton which was diverted mainly to kharif jowar. The delay also caused in large parts of the State late sowing of kharif crops which was started in late June and completed by the beginning of August. Though the State received subsequently sufficient rains right upto the middle of September, there were no rains later for nearly two months till the middle of November. This long dry spell at the turn of the season adversely affected the late maturing varieties of crops such as late varieties of paddy and local jowar, cotton, late ground-nut and tur especially on light and medium soils. The growth of these crops was not vigorous. These crops in heavy soil could just survive due to moisture retained in the soils. The long dry spell also affected rabi crops. Due to insufficient moisture in the soil unirrigated rabi crop could not be sown in time till the middle of November. With the receipt of moderate rains on 6th and 9th of November and widespread and substantial rains in the third week of November, 1976, the sowing of rabi crops was completed, though late. Besides, these rains also improved the condition of late kharif crops that were under stress.

4.4. Thus the earlier varieties of kharif crops such as early paddy, hybrid and high yielding varieties of jowar, local and hybrid bajra and early pulses were in good condition and their yields are expected to be satisfactory. Due to the increased coverage under hybrid and high yielding varieties, it is expected that the likely shortage in kharif foodgrains production due to adverse season and its effect on late and local varieties, could be made up to some extent by the hybrid and high yielding varieties and the targets fixed for kharif foodgrain crops could be achieved. The condition of cotton and groundnut crops was sub-normal due to moisture stress. In the case of cotton crop the bearing of bolls and their development was not satisfactory. In the case of groundnut crop the pod formation and pod development was not adequate. Hardening of soils due to lack of moisture also adversely affected the harvesting of groundnut. The following table gives the areas under principal kharif crops in the state during 1975-76 and 1976-77.

TABLE No. 3
Area under principal kharif crops in Maharashtra

Serial No.	Crop	(Area in '00 ' ha.)			
		1975-76 (final forecast)	1976-77 (Tentative)	Percentage to total (1976-77)	Percentage increase in 1976-77 over 1975-76
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Rice	13,875	14,657	11.9	5.64
2.	Bajra	18,875	18,293	11.0	(-)3.08
3.	Kharif Jowar	27,954	31,046	25.3	11.06
4.	Ragi	2,131	2,257	1.8	5.91
5.	Other Kh. cereals	2,699	2,697	2.2	(-)0.08
6.	Tur	6,584	6,394	5.2	(-)2.89
7.	Other Kh. Pulses	15,653	14,771	12.1	(-)5.64
8.	Cotton	23,567	21,030	17.1	(-)10.77
9.	Groundnut	8,564	9,319	7.6	8.22
10.	Sugarcane (Harvested)	2,168	2,252	1.8	3.87
Total ..		1,22,070	1,22,716	100.0	0.53

4.5. It is seen from the above table that jowar, bajra, rice and pulses are the important kharif foodgrain crops in the State, while cotton, groundnut and sugarcane are the important cash crop. During 1976-77 there was a 10.8 per cent reduction in the area under cotton as compared with that in 1975-76 due to erratic and inadequate initial sowing rains.

4.6. Provisional estimates of production of kharif crops in 1976-77 show that the recent increasing trend in production is maintained in the case of kharif foodgrains. This increase works out at three lakh tonnes or nearly five per cent over the production in the earlier year. The table below gives production of kharif crops for 1975-76 (final forecast) and 1976-77 (provisional estimates).

TABLE No. 4
Production of principal kharif crops

		(in '000' tonnes)	
Serial No.	Crop	1975-76 (final forecast) (3)	1976-77 (provisional estimates) (4)
(1)	(2)		
1	Rice	21,71	18,49
2	Bajra	5,86	7,39
3	Kharif Jowar	22,24	28,67
4	Ragi	1,90	1,51
5	Other kharif-cereals	1,57	1,61
	Total Kharif-cereals	53,20	57,67
6	Tur	4,48	3,72
7	Other Kharif pulses	5,13	4,85
	Total Kharif pulses	9,61	8,57
8	Total kharif food-grains	62,81	66,24
9	Cotton (lint)	1,33	1,45
10	Groundnut	6,71	6,00
11	Sugarcane	20,69	19,81

4.7. The increase in kharif foodgrains production in 1976-77 is due to the production of bajra and kharif jowar the increase in which was 1.53 and 6.43 lakh tonnes respectively. The production of other kharif crops is expected to decline, rice by about three lakh tonnes, ragi by 40 thousand tonnes and kharif pulses by one lakh tonnes. The production of groundnut and sugarcane (gur) is also expected to decline by about 10 and four per cent respectively.

4.8. The total foodgrains production in 1975-76 was about 91 lakh tonnes (63 lakh tonnes in kharif season and 28 lakh tonnes in the rabi). The table below gives the production of rabi crops in 1975-76.

TABLE No. 5
Production of principal rabi crops

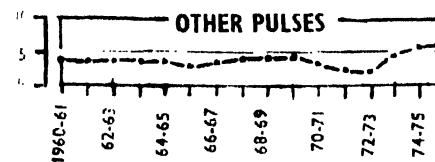
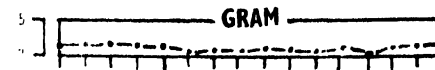
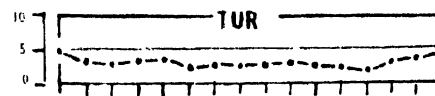
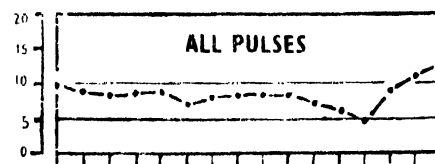
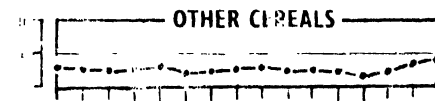
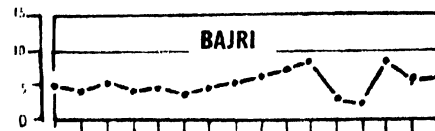
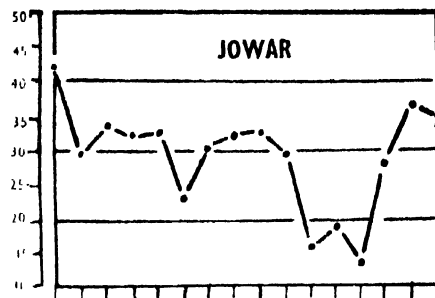
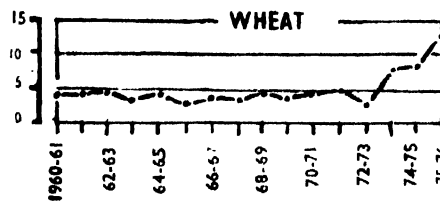
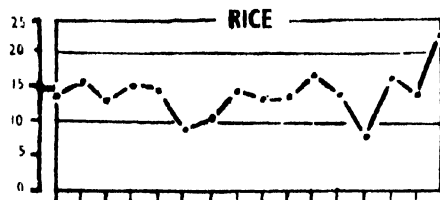
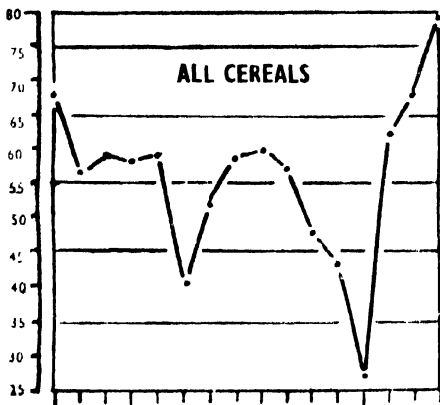
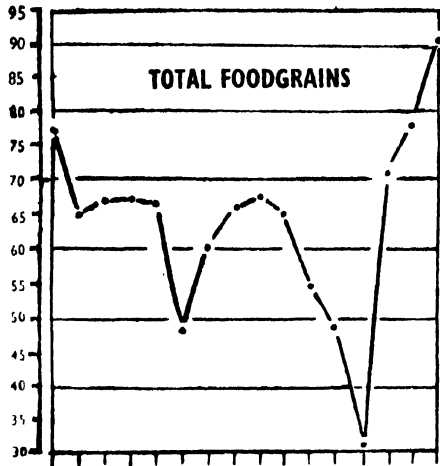
		(In '000' tonnes)	
Serial No.	Crop	1975-76 (Final forecast) (3)	
(1)	(2)		
1	Rabi jowar	12,37	
2	Wheat	12,60	
3	Other rabi cereals	86	
	Total rabi cereals	25,83	
4	Gram	1,90	
5	Other rabi pulses	62	
	Total rabi pulses	2,52	
6	Total rabi foodgrains	28,53	

CHART No. 3

FOODGRAINS PRODUCTION

TOTAL FOODGRAINS, CEREALS & PULSES

(FIGURES IN LAKH TONNES)



DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS, BOMBAY

4.9. The data on the area under different rabi crops are given in the table below.

It is too early at this stage to give any firm estimates of production of the rabi foodgrains in 1976-77. It is expected to be around 28 lakh tonnes.

TABLE No. 6
Area under rabi crops in 1976-77

(In lakh hectares)

Serial No. (1)	Crops (2)	Estimated area (3)
1	Rabi Jowar	33.5
2	Wheat	12.3
3	Other rabi cereals	0.1
	Total—rabi cereals	45.9
4	Gram	4.4
5	Other rabi pulses	2.3
	Total—rabi pulses	6.7
6	Total rabi foodgrains	52.6

Trends in agricultural production

4.10. The Index Number of Agricultural Production in Maharashtra for 1975-76 was the highest that it had reached since Maharashtra's formation, exceeding by about nine per cent, the peak that it had reached in the earlier year. The Index numbers (base 1959-62=100) are given in Table No. 12 in Part II. The long-term trend of agricultural production, between 1962-63 to 1973-74 was declining at an annual rate 1.35 per cent. This was largely due to the five adverse agricultural seasons that the State had to face in the intervening years, 1972-73 being the worst year. The negative trend was observed in all the commodity groups except the 'miscellaneous' group which had a positive growth rate of 2.92 per cent, mainly because of sugarcane. The worst trend (-5.25 per cent) was observed in the case of oil seeds, followed by 'fibre crops' (-2.89 per cent), 'pulses' (-2.72 per cent) and 'cereals' (-2.05 per cent). This trend was reversed since 1973-74 and the agricultural production in the next two years increased at the rate of 11.80 per cent. All the groups of commodities except the 'fibre' group showed a positive growth-rate, the most spectacular being for 'pulses' (18.28 per cent) followed by 'cereals' (14.38 per cent), 'miscellaneous crops' (13.89 per cent) and 'oil seeds', (10.31 per cent). The 'fibre' group, however, further declined by 13.93 per cent due to the failure of cotton crop.

4.11. The index numbers of production of foodgrains and non-foodgrains show a varying tendency. The index number of foodgrains was almost consistently lower than that of the non-foodgrains except in 1973-74 and 1975-76. Among foodgrains, the cereals group showed a better performance as compared with the pulses group. The index number of cereals stood at 142 (a record) in 1975-76 and that of pulses at 139 (also a record). Amongst non-food-grains, the miscellaneous group of crops fared better more or less continuously and the index stood at 172 in 1975-76, exclusively due to the sugarcane crop. The oilseeds group has fared generally in a poor way, largely because of groundnut, while the 'fibre' group had shown violent ups and downs. The fibre group index (160) in 1974-75 was the highest while in 1973-74 and 1975-76 it was as low as 98 and 73 respectively. These violent fluctuations of the fibre group were due to the cotton crop.

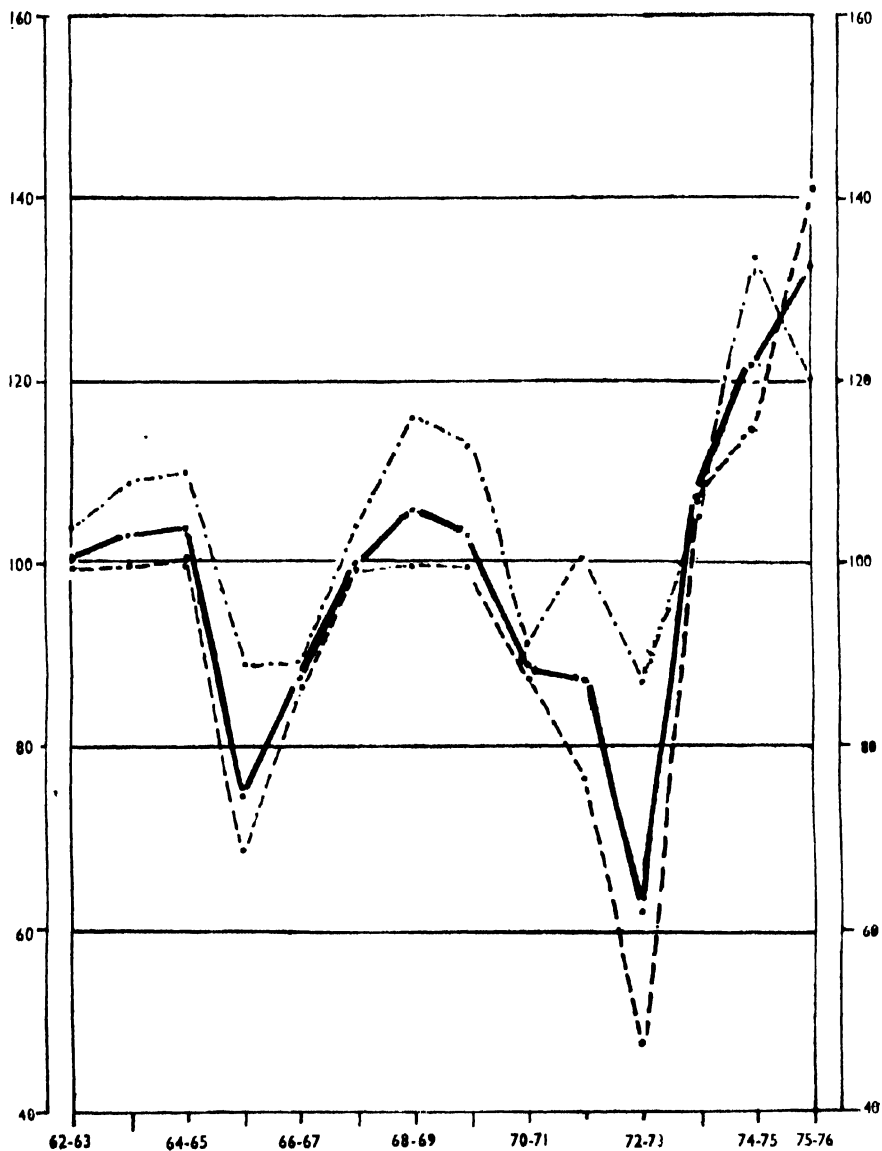
4.12. The figures of foodgrains production are given in table No. 19 of Part II Foodgrains production which was 77.4 lakh tonnes in 1960-61 was continuously below this level upto 1973-74. Depending upon the vagaries of the monsoon it reached its low of 31 lakh tonnes in 1972-73 and shot up to 70.5 lakh tonnes in 1973-74. It was only in 1974-75 that it broke its previous record and stood at 77.8 lakh tonnes. It reached its height of 91.2 lakh tonnes in 1975-76, setting up a new record. The production of cereals and pulses, too, followed the same trend. The most significant increases in production have been achieved by rice, kharif jowar and wheat. The production of rice increased to 22.4 lakh tonnes, kharif jowar to 22.2 lakh tonnes and wheat to 12.6 lakh tonnes in 1975-76, (all records). The production of bajra in 1975-76 was considerably lower than in 1973-74 as it was affected by downy mildew and ergot while that of rabi jowar was lower than in the earlier year as it was affected by chikta disease and cold spell.

CHART No. 4

INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

BASE YEAR 1959-62 (TRIENNium) = 100

— ALL COMMODITIES - - - - FOODGRAINS - . - . - NON-FOODGRAINS



4.13. Among the non-foodgrain crops, sugarcane, a major cash crop had shown a generally consistent improved performance and its production increased from about 12 lakh tonnes of sugarcane (in terms of gur) in 1960-61 to 21 lakh tonnes (a record) in 1975-76. The production of cotton (lint), another major cash crop, was largely erratic and climbed up and down according to the agricultural season. It was 2.9 lakh tonnes in 1974-75, breaking narrowly its previous record of 1960-61 and then plummeted to 1.3 lakh tonnes in 1975-76. Groundnut, the most important oil seed and one of the major cash crops, has fared in a bad way. Its production had not attained its record production of nearly eight lakh tonnes in 1960-61, and was as low as two lakh tonnes in 1972-73. It was, however, fast picking up in the past few years and was nearly seven lakh tonnes in 1975-76.

Irrigation

4.14. The latest data on sourcewise and cropwise irrigation are available for the year 1973-74. The net and gross irrigated areas in 1973-74 were 14.72 lakh hectares and 17.64 lakh hectares, respectively, giving the extent of irrigated double cropping of nearly 20 per cent. A very large percentage (57) of the net irrigated area was irrigated by wells followed by government canals (19 per cent) and tanks (15 per cent). Foodgrain crops accounted for about 66 per cent of the gross irrigated area. Rice, wheat and jowar, the three important foodgrain crops accounted for 19, 19 and 18 per cent of the gross irrigated area in that year. Among the cash crops, sugarcane accounted for the highest (12 per cent) percentage followed by cotton (three per cent) and groundnut (one per cent). Barring sugarcane, the percentage of irrigated area to the total area under a crop was the highest (35 per cent) in the case of wheat followed by rice (25 per cent) and jowar (five per cent). This percentage was as low as two for cotton and groundnut.

Land reforms in Maharashtra

4.15. The three pronged policy for reforming the agrarian system was continued in 1975-76 so that (1) ownership rights are conferred on tenant cultivators, (2) inequalities in respect of land holdings are minimised, and (3) fragmentation of holdings is prevented by consolidation.

4.16. Ownership rights are conferred on the tenant cultivators by the implementation of tenancy laws, which came into force in Maharashtra between April 1957 and 1965. Upto the end of 1975, 11.72 lakh tenants were declared owners in respect of 13.70 lakh hectares of land. During 1976, 17 thousands tenants have been declared owners in respect of nine thousand hectares of land. Thus till the end of 1976, 11.89 lakh tenants have been declared owners in respect of 13.79 lakh hectares of land.

4.17. The Maharashtra Agricultural Land (Ceiling on Holding) Act, 1961, came into force from 26th January, 1962. The Act put ceiling on irrigated and dry crop land as below:—

- (a) Perennially irrigated land 7.2 hectares (18 acres).
- (b) Land irrigated for two seasons i.e. eight months 10.8 hectares (27 acres).
in a year.
- (c) Land irrigated for one season i.e. four months in 19.2 hectares (48 acres).
a year.

For dry crop lands, the State was divided into seven classes of local areas and ceiling of 26.4 hectares (66 acres) to 50.4 hectares (126 acres) was fixed for different areas. Under this Act 16,753 enquiries were initiated of which 16,690 enquiries were completed till 31st March 1976. As a result of these enquiries about 1.34 lakh hectares of land was declared surplus of which about 34 thousand hectares of land in the hands of joint stock sugar factories was granted to the Maharashtra State Farming Corporation Limited (a Government owned company). The remaining one lakh hectares were declared surplus in the hands of individual holders. As at the end of October, 1976 about 66 thousand hectares of land had been distributed to 28,858 allottees and 84 joint farming societies.

4.18. The ceiling on agricultural holdings was brought down in the light of the National Policy evolved in 1972. The revised or lower ceilings for different classes of land are as follows.—

- (a) Perennially irrigated land 7.2 hectares (18 acres)
- (b) Assured seasonally irrigated land 10.8 hectares (27 acres)
- (c) Paddy land in assured rainfall areas and not 14.4 hectares (36 acres)
earlier irrigated land.
- (d) Dry crop land 21.6 hectares (54 acres)

The unit of application of lower ceiling is now a family unit consisting of husband, wife, and minor children. The revised ceilings were brought in force with effect from 2nd October, 1975. Till December 1976, in all 90,917 returns were received under this Act and enquiry

in respect of 86,783 returns completed. As a result of these enquiries an area of nearly 1·32 lakh hectares was available for disposal of which nearly 99 thousand hectares were distributed to 64,541 landless and other persons. Persons belonging to the backward classes were given preference while allotting land, 60 per cent of the land allotted being given to them.

4.19. The Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947, came into force in the Bombay and Pune divisions from 8th April 1948. The Act was suitably amended and extended to the Aurangabad and Nagpur Divisions from 1st April, 1959. The Act seeks to prevent the fragmentations of agricultural holdings and to provide the consolidation of agricultural holdings for the purpose of better cultivation thereof. Upto the end of March 1976, 13,281 villages involving an area of 112·60 lakh hectares were covered by the Act.

Agricultural finance

4.20. Different financial institutions were actively associated with the agricultural finance in the State. These were co-operative agricultural credit societies, State Co-operative Land Development Bank, commercial banks and the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation. The first three agencies extend direct credit to the cultivators.

4.21. The net work of co-operative agricultural credit societies is extensive in the State. Their number in 1975-76 was 20,130 with a membership of about 44 lakhs. The amount of loans advanced by these societies in 1975-76 to their members was nearly Rs. 170 crore (gross), an increase of about 21 per cent in one year. The outstanding loans at the end of 1975-76 amounted to nearly Rs. 230 crore.

4.22. The State Co-operative Land Development Bank is a co-operative institution which finances agricultural development especially of medium and long term nature. During 1975-76 the bank sanctioned and provided term loans to the cultivators of the order of Rs. 32 and Rs. 23 crore, respectively. The outstanding advances at the end of 1975-76 amounted to about Rs. 158 crore.

4.23. The commercial banks are playing an increasing role in the development of agriculture. The number of borrowal accounts which stood at 1·29 lakhs at the end of June 1973 increased to 2·32 lakhs at the end of June 1976. The amount outstanding increased from about Rs. 89 crore at the end of June 1973 to about Rs. 161 crore by the end of June 1976, that is by about 80 per cent in three years. Commercial banks are advancing credit to small farmers also. As at the end of March 1975 the outstanding advances granted by them to farmers holding upto two hectares amounted to Rs. 11·36 crore. The corresponding figure at the end of March 1974 was Rs. 8·28 crore. The total demand in respect of direct advances granted to the farmers by the commercial banks amounted to Rs. 71·91 crore as at the end of June 1976, and recoveries amounted to Rs. 28·41 crore. The corresponding figures at the end of June 1975 were about Rs. 59 crore, Rs. 23 crore, respectively.

4.24. Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC) refines credit institutions extending term loans for the development of the primary sector. The refinance by the ARDC is hence, not necessarily restricted to agriculture. It covers other primary activities like fisheries, poultry, dairy development, etc. During 1975-76, the ARDC sanctioned (inclusive of IDA assisted projects) an amount of Rs. 31·80 crore. The total disbursement upto 30th June 1976 was Rs. 68·37 crore against the lending programme of Rs. 112·32 crore. The ARDC refinanced the State Land Development Bank, the commercial banks and the State Co-operative Bank. The State Land Development Bank accounted for about 78 per cent of the disbursements of the ARDC (upto June 1976), the commercial banks nearly 21 per cent and the State Co-operative Bank about one per cent. The disbursements were largely for minor irrigation (about 85 per cent) followed by land development (about five per cent), farm mechanisation (about four per cent), dairy development (about three per cent) and fisheries (about one per cent).

Marketing

4.25. Most of Maharashtra has been brought under regulation of the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1963, the only areas not covered being Greater Bombay and Ratnagiri districts. The net work of regulated markets is extensive with 221 regulated markets and 200 sub-yards. The commodities brought under regulation within the purview of the Act covered not only agricultural produce but certain other commodities as can be classified as produce of horticulture, animal husbandry and forestry. The value of commodities marketed in 1975-76 was Rs. 516 crore compared with Rs. 616 crore in 1974-75. The shortfall in 1975-76 was due to less arrival of cotton.

Cotton

4.26. During the season 1975-76, 43.04 lakh quintals of Kapas valued at Rs. 114.31 crore was procured at guaranteed price and 8.21 lakh bales were pressed. After processing, 28.21 lakh quintals of cotton seed was obtained and an amount of Rs. 29.87 crore was realised by way of sales. By the end of November 1976, 8.17 lakh bales valued approximately at Rs. 142.93 crore were sold. After closing the accounts on 15th September 1976, the excess over guaranteed price after meeting all the expenses worked out at about Rs. 40 crore of which Rs. 29.96 crore were paid to cultivators as difference between the guaranteed price and final price and remaining amount was credited to the Price Fluctuation Fund.

4.27. For the current season 1976-77, the guaranteed prices have been fixed at a level of five per cent above the corresponding guaranteed prices fixed during 1975-76 except for few varieties such as H4, ND-9, CPL-147. Procurement of Kapas in the cotton growing districts of Western Maharashtra started from the first week of September 1976 while in the rest of the State it started from the third week of November 1976. Government has recently decided to make 100 per cent. payment to the cotton tenderers at the time of tendering of Kapas instead of the mode of payment adopted last season under which only 30 per cent payment was made at the time of tender. After considering the progress of sales realisation the Government has further decided to pay additional Rs. 50 per quintal to all cotton cultivators. This amount will be subsequently adjusted against final prices. A total quantity of nearly 38 lakh quintals of Kapas valued at about Rs. 105 crore has been procured till the 25th February 1977. The quantity of Kapas procured in the corresponding period of the earlier year and its value was 34 lakh quintals and Rs. 90 crore, respectively. The average price of *kapas* per quintal works out at Rs. 276 in 1976-77 as against Rs. 265 in 1975-76.

Fisheries

4.28. Maharashtra has a long coast-line of 720 km. Its inland water resources comprise about 3,200 km of rivers and 1,660 sq. km of ponds, lakes and reservoirs. The marine fisheries are located in the coastal strip with a vast exploitable area open to them. The fish harvest potential (in-shore and off-shore) of the State is estimated at 4.60 lakh tonnes. About 13 per cent of this is for export market.

4.29. The estimated fish catch in the State in 1975-76 was the largest with the marine fish catch estimated at about four lakh tonnes and the inland fish catch at 21 thousand tonnes, both about 10 per cent higher than the respective catches in the earlier year. The increase in the fish catch in 1975-76 was achieved in spite of the closure of the fishing season in the State earlier due to the cyclonic weather in May-June 1976. The increase in the marine fish catch in the State in 1975-76 year was mainly due to the increase in the catch of prawns, eels, anchoveilla, Bombay duck and cat-fish. The estimated catch in the first six months of 1976-77 was about 91 thousand tonnes, almost the same as in 1975-76.

Forest

4.30. The forest area under the control of Government of Maharashtra at the end of 1975-76 was about 62 thousand sq. km of which 56 thousand sq. km was managed by the Forest Department and six thousand sq. km by the Revenue Department. In addition, private forests of about 4,000 sq. km were acquired during 1975-76 by Government.

4.31. Timber and fuel constitute the major forest produce. The out-turn of timber and fuel in the forest area in the charge of the Forest Department was about 294 thousand cubic metres and 874 thousand cubic metres respectively valued at Rs. 12.65 crore of timber and Rs. 2.69 crore of fire wood. The estimated value of the out-turn of the important items of minor forest produce from the areas in the charge of the Forest Department was Rs. 1.23 crore of bamboo, Rs. 2.01 crore of beedi leaves, Rs. 31.54 lakh from grass and grazing and Rs. 2.90 lakh of sandalwood. In addition to the forest produce of the forest managed by the Forest Department, the forest produce removed by the Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra Limited, was 1.52 thousand cubic metres of timber, about three lakh poles, 162 thousand cubic metres of firewood and 2,000 tonnes of bamboos.

5. INDUSTRIES

Index Number of Industrial Production in India

5.1. From the available data on the Index Number of Industrial Production (manufacturing) for the first 10 months of 1976, it appears that the industrial production in 1976 will have increased by 10 per cent over the earlier year as compared with the increase of two per cent in the earlier year. The industry groups important for Maharashtra are manufacture of 'textiles', 'chemicals and chemical products', 'machinery except electrical machinery', 'sugar', 'electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies', 'transport equipment', 'petroleum products' and 'rubber products'. The index number of most of these groups increased considerably, the increase being nearly 19 per cent for 'transport equipment' and 'chemicals and chemical products', four per cent for 'textiles' and five per cent for 'petroleum products'. In contrast the industry 'rubber products' showed a decline of about two per cent, and 'sugar' nine per cent.

Position of Maharashtra in India

5.2. Based on the data for 1974-75 Maharashtra stands first in the manufacturing activity accounting for nearly a fifth of the productive capital and employment, and a fourth of the gross value of output and value added by the organised industrial sector in the country. The *per capita* gross value of output and value added by this sector of Maharashtra was Rs. 1,214 and Rs. 294, in 1974-75 compared with Rs. 445 and Rs. 104 respectively for India.

5.3. The disaggregated data on manufacturing industries according to different areas of Maharashtra available for 1974-75 show that the developed districts of Greater Bombay, Thane and Pune accounted for about 84 per cent of the gross value of output and nearly 88 per cent of the net value added by the organised industries in the State in that year. The *per capita* gross value of output and the net value added by this sector was Rs. 1,227 and Rs. 299 respectively for Maharashtra. It was Rs. 4,578 and Rs. 1,168 respectively for the three industrially advanced districts and Rs. 251 and Rs. 46 respectively for the rest of the State in that year.

Industries in Maharashtra

5.4. The composition of industries in Maharashtra has undergone considerable change in the past 15 years. The industry group cotton textiles which was particularly important in the early sixties was gradually losing its place while many other industries were fast coming up. Another industry group losing its importance was manufacture of food products. The groups that were becoming more important were manufacture of chemicals and chemical products; basic metal and alloys industries; manufacture of machinery, machine tools and parts (except electrical machinery); manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances, supplies and parts; and manufacture of transport equipment and parts. Thus from a predominantly consumer oriented character in 1960, the pattern of industries in Maharashtra had shifted in favour of either capital goods or intermediate goods industries. The latest data on the organised industrial sector of Maharashtra are available for 1974-75. The collection of data for 1974-75 from the selected manufacturing units could start only from April 1975 and was continued upto the middle of 1976. A quick tabulation of the data enabled the release of these provisional figures. The table below gives important characteristics of various industries in the factory sector in Maharashtra in 1973-74 and 1974-75.

CHART No. 5

INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA

BASE YEAR 1970 = 100

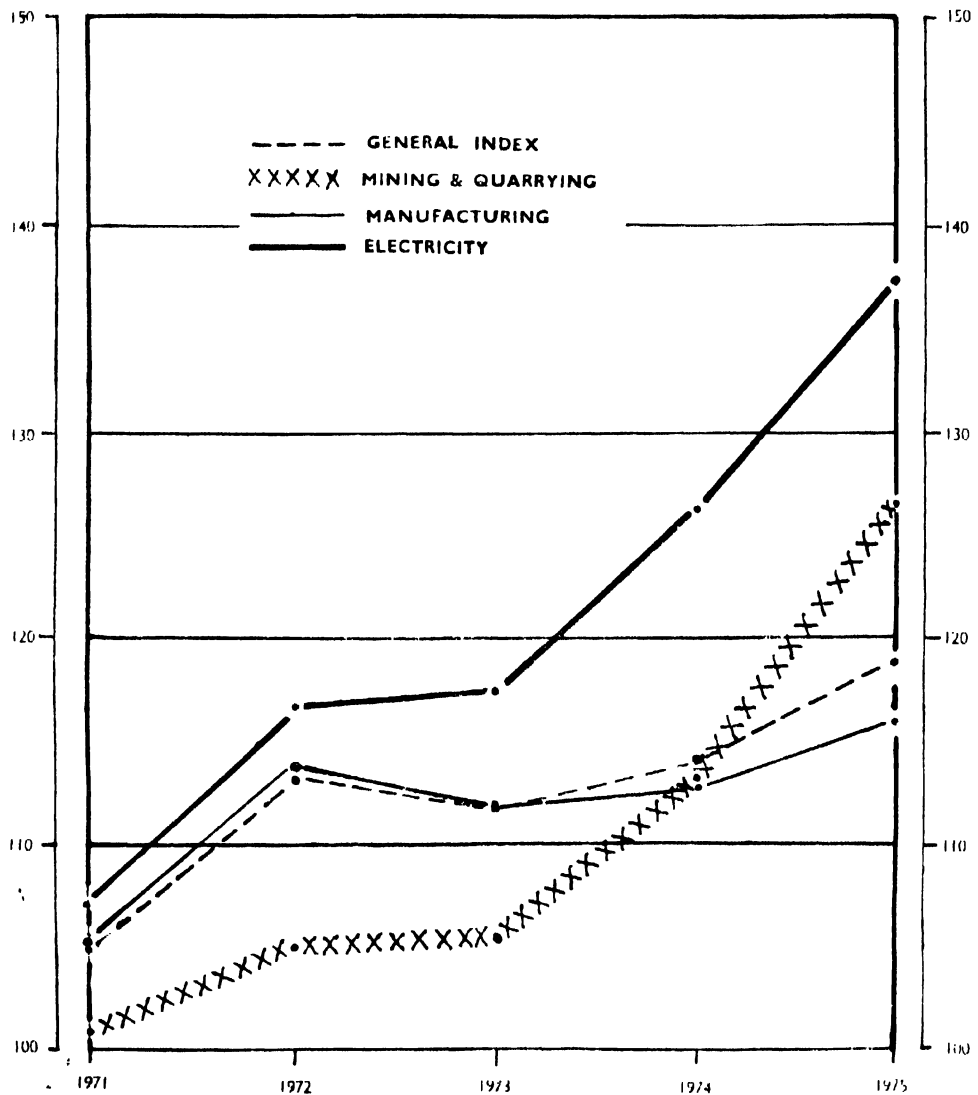


TABLE No. 7
Industrywise important characteristics in Maharashtra State

		(Rs. in crore)							
Serial No.	Industry Group	Year	Fixed capital	Working capital	Total mandays worked in lakhs	Wages to workers	Total output value	Total input value	Net value added
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Manufacture of food products	1973-74 ..	121	84	155	14	640	571	58
		1974-75 ..	137	77	223	15	707	637	58
2	Manufacture of beverages, tobacco and tobacco products	1973-74 ..	10	23	96	5	102	73	15
		1974-75 ..	12	18	102	7	97	77	18
3	Manufacture of cotton, textiles (including cotton spinning and haling)	1973-74 ..	125	112	725	104	663	416	231
		1974-75 ..	161	137	976	127	895	611	268
4	Manufacture of wool, silk and synthetic fibre textiles	1973-74 ..	60	48	145	19	257	199	61
		1974-75 ..	59	46	188	20	306	225	72
5	Manufacture of textile products	1973-74 ..	7	10	48	5	73	60	12
		1974-75 ..	10	13	88	6	95	77	17
6	Manufacture of wood products and furniture and fixtures	1973-74 ..	5	4	17	1	14	14	4
		1974-75 ..	7	5	44	3	23	17	6
7	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing, publishing and allied industries	1973-74 ..	72	36	186	22	182	116	60
		1974-75 ..	69	55	226	24	212	141	65
8	Manufacture of leather and fur products (except repairs)	1973-74 ..	1	3	8	1	9	8	2
		1974-75 ..	1	1	9	1	11	9	2
9	Manufacture of rubber, plastics, petroleum and coal products	1973-74 ..	83	61	80	12	282	226	54
		1974-75 ..	83	70	103	12	512	437	74
10	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	1973-74 ..	316	246	286	42	1,063	736	289
		1974-75 ..	318	314	316	44	1,354	958	359
11	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	1973-74 ..	38	21	94	10	84	48	25
		1974-75 ..	39	30	117	12	116	76	35
12	Basic metal and alloys industries	1973-74 ..	93	60	124	22	340	264	66
		1974-75 ..	99	65	260	20	418	316	93
13	Manufacture of metal products and parts (except machinery and transport equipment)	1973-74 ..	47	49	131	20	202	140	57
		1974-75 ..	49	55	164	18	245	166	74
14	Manufacture of machinery, machine tools and parts (except electrical machinery)	1973-74 ..	90	98	309	28	360	248	100
		1974-75 ..	98	112	266	34	461	328	122
15	Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies and parts	1973-74 ..	71	83	202	22	331	236	86
		1974-75 ..	134	35	164	31	232	157	70
16	Manufacture of transport equipment and parts	1973-74 ..	59	35	225	37	348	235	98
		1974-75 ..	108	105	225	37	348	235	98
17	Other manufacturing industries	1973-74 ..	11	20	51	6	50	34	15
		1974-75 ..	11	10	49	4	50	35	14
18	Others	1973-74 ..	588	106	145	29	277	163	94
		1974-75 ..	678	152	199	27	399	244	132
Total		1973-74 ..	1,797	1,087	2,905	393	5,165	3,709	1,299
		1974-75 ..	2,073	1,348	3,757	434	6,637	4,847	1,619

Source.—The figures are compiled by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bombay and are provisional. The final figures will be released by Government of India.

5.5. Some important statistics based on the above data are given in table no. 8 below. The percentage of wages to value added declined from 30.18 in 1973-74 to 26.82 in 1974-75. The industry groups which showed notable decline were basic metal and alloys industries (32.79 in 1973-74 to 21.96 in 1974-75) and manufacture of metal products and parts except machinery (34.28 in 1973-74 to 24.69 in 1974-75). The percentage of wages was high for the groups "cotton textiles", "wood products furniture and fixtures" and "leather and fur products (except repair)" and was low for the group "chemicals and chemical products". The productive capital per worker increased in 1974-75, compared with 1973-74, in most industry groups. It was the highest in the case of the group 'chemicals and chemical products' followed by the group 'rubber, plastics, petroleum and coal products', in both the years. Wages per worker also increased in most industries in 1974-75 compared with 1973-74. They were the highest in the group 'chemicals and chemical products' followed by the group 'transport and transport equipment', and the least in the group 'food products'. Gross output per worker was the highest for the group 'chemicals and chemical products' followed by the group 'rubber, plastics, petroleum and coal products'. It increased in most of the industry groups in 1974-75 over that in 1973-74 the increase being the sharpest in the case of the group rubber, plastics, petroleum and coal products'. This sharp increase was partly attributable to the high prices of petroleum products in 1974. The value added per worker increased in most industry groups in 1973-74 over that in 1974-75. It was the highest in the group 'chemicals and chemical products' followed by the group 'rubber, plastics, petroleum and coal products' and the least in the group 'beverages and tobacco products'.

TABLE No. 8

Selected indicators for Maharashtra State based on Annual Survey of Industries

Serial No.	Industry group	Year	Percentage of Wages to value added	Productive capital per worker Rs.	wages per worker Rs.	Gross output per worker Rs.	Value added per worker Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Manufacture of food products	1973-74	23.43	41,474	2,832	1,29,481	11,734
		1974-75	25.98	30,575	2,169	1,01,152	8,350
2	Manufacture of beverages and tobacco products.	1973-74	35.56	7,080	1,073	21,884	3,218
		1974-75	40.02	10,664	2,511	34,219	6,271
3	Manufacture of cotton textiles (including cotton ginning and baling).	1973-74	45.16	9,114	4,000	25,497	8,884
		1974-75	47.46	11,199	4,786	33,694	10,085
4	Manufacture of wool, silk synthetic fibre textiles.	1973-74	30.63	23,640	4,159	56,254	13,352
		1974-75	27.22	25,722	4,784	74,575	17,577
5	Manufacture of textile products	1973-74	37.88	10,925	3,213	46,912	7,712
		1974-75	36.30	13,783	3,569	56,716	9,831
6	Manufacture of wood products and furniture and fixtures.	1973-74	40.89	17,836	3,114	35,672	7,927
		1974-75	46.81	19,745	4,511	38,967	9,638
7	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing, publishing and allied industries.	1973-74	37.13	22,506	4,584	37,926	12,503
		1974-75	36.37	27,754	5,295	47,686	14,556
8	Manufacture of leather and fur products (except repairs).	1973-74	45.97	15,004	3,751	33,758	7,508
		1974-75	51.79	7,455	3,871	41,088	7,475
9	Manufacture of rubber, plastics, petroleum and coal products.	1973-74	22.02	55,571	4,631	1,08,826	20,839
		1974-75	16.00	59,819	4,661	2,00,521	29,126
10	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products.	1973-74	14.47	81,169	6,066	1,53,528	41,740
		1974-75	12.19	98,418	6,819	2,10,600	55,928
11	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products.	1973-74	38.54	18,837	3,193	26,819	7,982
		1974-75	34.56	20,548	3,597	34,551	10,410
12	Basic metal and alloys industries	1973-74	32.79	35,604	5,119	79,119	15,358
		1974-75	21.96	39,370	4,885	1,00,315	22,252
13	Manufacture of metal products and parts (except machinery and transport equipment).	1973-74	34.28	23,529	4,902	49,510	13,971
		1974-75	24.69	30,584	5,321	71,685	21,555
14	Manufacture of machinery, machine tools and parts (except electrical machinery).	1973-74	27.85	31,910	4,753	61,105	16,974
		1974-75	27.54	35,671	5,711	78,342	20,737
15	Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances supplies and parts.	1973-74	25.77	32,429	5,024	75,591	19,640
		1974-75	20.49	51,896	5,463	92,580	26,666
16	Manufacture of transport equipment and parts.	1973-74	43.97	16,895	5,572	41,699	12,582
		1974-75	38.19	37,832	5,680	62,002	17,490
17	Other manufacturing industries	1973-74	40.46	18,036	3,491	29,090	8,727
		1974-75	29.74	15,428	3,101	36,801	10,426
18	Others	1973-74	31.13	1,43,555	5,999	57,298	19,444
		1974-75	20.60	2,76,733	9,073	1,32,711	44,035
Total		1973-74	30.18	31,793	4,332	56,938	14,320
		1974-75	26.82	39,105	4,964	74,884	18,507

5.6. An analysis of the manufacturing units (factory sector) by size has been carried out for the 1974-75 data. Size is determined in two ways, namely (1) employment (number of workers employed) and (2) capital (investment in plant and machinery).

Distribution by employment size

5.7. About 71 per cent of the factories in 1974-75 employed less than 50 workers, 11 per cent between 50 and 99 workers, about 15 per cent 100 to 499 workers and three per cent 500 or more workers. The table below gives the data on important characteristics of the industries in the State by size group of employment.

TABLE No. 9

Distribution of important industrial characteristics by size class of employment and productive capital, gross value of out-put and value added per worker

Size class of employment	Percentage to total of				Per worker		
	Productive capital	Employment	Out-put	Value added	Productive capital Rs.	Gross value of out-put Rs.	Value added Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Below 50	7.7	14.2	11.6	7.6	16,046	46,950	7,447
50 to 99	4.7	9.0	8.1	6.5	15,301	50,978	10,116
100 to 499	39.9	26.0	30.5	27.8	45,375	67,261	14,924
500 and above	47.7	50.8	49.8	58.1	27,693	56,132	15,974
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	29,514	57,255	13,963

Distribution by capital size

5.8. A classification of factories according to investment in plant and machinery (book-value of capital) shows that small size factories with their investment less than Rs. 10 lakh were 86 per cent of the factories in the State, medium size factories with their investment from Rs. 10 lakh to one crore were nine per cent and large size factories with their investment of Rs. 1 crore or above were five per cent. The table below gives the data on important industrial characteristics by size class of capital.

TABLE No. 10

Distribution of important industrial characteristics by size class of capital and employment, gross value of out-put and the value added per lakh of productive capital.

Size class of Capital (Rs.)	Productive capital	Percentage to total of			Per lakh of Rs. productive capital	Per rupee of productive capital	
		Employment	Gross out-put	Value added	Employment No.	Gross value of out-put Rs.	Value added Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
0 to 10 lakh	11.6	30.8	20.4	15.0	8.96	3.40	0.61
10 lakh to one crore	19.0	23.2	23.9	23.0	4.14	2.44	0.57
Above one crore	69.4	46.0	55.7	62.0	2.25	1.56	0.42
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3.39	1.94	0.47

Assistance to industries

5.9. The Government's efforts at increasing the industrial activity in the State are essentially promotional in character basically to create an atmosphere which will be more congenial for the industrial progress. The Government attempts this through various corporations that it has set up for specific purposes. The promotional efforts for industrial development include development of certain industrial areas and provision of ancillary services in them. It also covers promotion of industries in selected areas through incentives to and capital participation in those industries. Various State agencies as well as Centrally sponsored agencies take active part in these promotional efforts. The most important agency for the development of industrial

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areas is the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC). The financial agencies that help promote industrial growth in the State through capital participation are the State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra Limited (SICOM), the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation (MSFC) and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited (ICICI) a privately owned financial institution.

5.10. SICOM promotes industrial development in the developing areas of Maharashtra its area of operation extending to the whole of the State except the developed region of Bombay, Thane and Pune. It achieves this primarily by selecting certain industrial areas and by promoting them as growth centres. The areas largely developed as growth centres are Nashik, Roha, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Kolhapur and Tarapur. In addition to these centres Kudal, Chiplun and Ahmadnagar are also fast coming up. SICOM operates special scheme of financial assistance known as capital participation scheme for the medium and small units. It implements the scheme in participation with the 13 commercial banks and the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation. As a result of its activities and the assistance rendered by it upto the end of November 1976, 2,355 industrial units with a project cost of Rs. 745 crore are committed to be set up in the developing areas of Maharashtra. Out of these 2,355 units, 1,665 units entailing an investment of Rs. 405 crore had either commenced production or were under construction in November 1976. The number of units in production on 30th November 1976 was 1,491 involving capital investment of Rs. 275 crore. As at the end of November 1976 the cumulative effective sanctions amounted to Rs. 81 crore and the disbursement to Rs. 58 crore. SICOM also operates the Government's Package Scheme of Incentives as its agent. Under the scheme of incentives it has approved 1,589 industrial projects for assistance and sanctioned and disbursed Rs. 21 crore and Rs. 15 crore respectively upto 30th November 1976. It acts as one of the agencies for Central Subsidy Scheme of the Government of India under which the industrial units established after the notified dates in Aurangabad, Chandrapur and Ratnagiri are eligible for outright monetary grants of 15 per cent of their fixed capital investment subject to certain norms and conditions. As at the end of November 1976, it issued to 147 units, sanctions of Rs. 5.54 crore under the scheme and distributed an amount of Rs. 2.86 crore to 98 units. It also administers the Credit Guarantee Scheme for medium scale industries of the State Government. As on 30th November 1976 it had issued 149 guarantees for term loans aggregating to Rs. 17.90 crore.

5.11. The Maharashtra State Financial Corporation (MSFC) gives loans for creation of fixed assets to small and medium industrial units in Maharashtra. It sanctioned 1,310 applications in 1975-76 for Rs. 23.88 crore and disbursed Rs. 14.52 crore in that year. In the year 1976-77 the sanction and disbursements upto October 1976 amounted to Rs. 11.34 crore and 8.14 crore. Sixty-five per cent of the sanctions in 1976-77 were for small scale units.

5.12. The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) provides refinance to banks and State financial corporations for their loans granted to small units at special concessional rates. During the year ending June 1976 the refinance of industrial loans sanctioned and disbursed by the IDBI in Maharashtra amounted to Rs. 17.94 and Rs. 13.58 crore, respectively. It also sanctioned and disbursed direct loans (other than for exports) of Rs. 7.98 and Rs. 8.4 crore in that year. The total refinance sanctioned by it upto September 1976 to industrial units in Maharashtra amounted to Rs. 83.15 crore.

5.13. The Industrial Finance Corporation of India, during the year ending 30th June 1976, sanctioned to industries in Maharashtra financial assistance (gross) of Rs. 4.23 crore (as against Rs. 5.35 crore during the earlier year) which included loans of Rs. 3.94 crore and underwriting of Rs. 29 lakh. The net financial assistance sanctioned by the Corporation since its inception upto 30th June 1976 was about Rs. 115 crore or about 20 per cent of the total sanctions in India. The number of projects to which this amount was sanctioned was 161.

5.14. Advances given by the commercial banks to various industries in the State and outstanding amounted to Rs. 1,421 crore as at the end of December, 1974 spread over 1.08 lakh accounts. The small scale industrial units were sanctioned limits aggregating to Rs. 370 crore in 36,962 accounts, at the end of June 1976. Of these, Rs. 252 crore were outstanding. The commercial banks also generally provide financial assistance to industrial units set up in industrially backward districts at concessional rate of interest and on liberal terms. Thirteen districts (Aurangabad, Bhandara, Beed, Buldana, Chandrapur, Kulaba, Dhule, Jalgaon, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri and Yavatmal) from Maharashtra benefit under this scheme.

5.15. The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India gave net financial assistance of about Rs. 54 crore to the various companies in the State in 1975, as against Rs. 23 crore in 1974. Its total assistance upto the end of 1975 was Rs. 229 crore (34 per cent of all-India) to 359 industrial units the State.

5.16. The Life Insurance Corporation of India (L.I.C.) gave financial assistance in 1975-76 by way of under writing, direct subscriptions, subscriptions, to right issues of companies and loans of about Rs. 12 crore to the Industrial units in the State. Of these, Rs. 6 crore were to the State Electricity Board and Rs. 1.29 crore to the financial institutions. Loans to Co-operative industrial enterprises amounted to Rs. 2.05 crore, and other investments including those in corporate bodies to Rs. 2.15 crore. The total investments upto the end of March 1976 were about Rs. 175 crore, of which Rs. 54 crore were in the State Electricity Board, Rs. 8 crore in the financial institutions, Rs. 7 crore in the Co-operative societies the rest being in the corporate sector. The L.I.C. made additional investments of Rs. 7.28 crore between April and November, 1976 in these sectors.

5.17. The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (M.I.D.C.) provides the basic infrastructure for bringing about industrial development in the selected areas. By the end of 1976 the M.I.D.C. had undertaken development of 53 industrial areas spread over all districts in the State. In addition 11 new areas are contemplated for development. In the 53 industrial areas so developed the Corporation proposes to develop 19,505 ha. of land of which 15,406 ha. are already in its possession. The Corporation allotted 489 plots in various industrial areas in 1975-76 out of which 331 were in the developing and 158 in the developed regions of the State. Upto 31st March 1976, the Corporation had allotted in all 4,621 plots. The number of units that went into production in 1975-76 was 418 thereby bringing the total of functioning industrial units to 2,261 by March, 1976. Out of the 418 units that went into production in 1975-76, 297 were located in developed and 121 in developing regions of the State. The fixed capital investment in the functioning industrial units in M.I.D.C. areas was Rs. 473 crore. M.I.D.C. operates a technician scheme to help encourage technician entrepreneurs. All the 182 factory sheds constructed under the said scheme were already allotted. In addition, it constructed 396 industrial sheds and 6 flatted factory buildings having 229 factory units under the scheme for educated unemployed persons.

Rural industries projects

5.18. The Rural Industries Project is a programme designed to create non-farm employment through the development of small scale industry, based essentially on local produce, raw materials and skills. The programme covers seven districts viz. Ratnagiri, Ahmadnagar, Osmanabad and Wardha (since 1962-63) and Dhule, Beed and Yavatmal (since 1974-75). The entire district excluding towns with population more than 25 thousands is covered under the programme. Nearly 1,200 prospective entrepreneurs were given technical guidance and 300 feasible schemes were offered under the programme in 1975-76. Seventeen common facility centres were functioning under the programme in 1975-76. Costly machinery kept in such centres is utilised by artisans/entrepreneurs on payment of nominal charges. Loan of nearly Rs. 15 lakh were disbursed under this programme to 311 loanees in 1975-76, thereby creating an employment potential of 741.

Industrial estates

5.19. One programme of assisting small scale industrial units is that of developing industrial estates, basically on co-operative basis. Sixty-nine such estates had been established in the State, covering all districts, 60 of which were in the co-operative sector. As on 31st December 1976 Government gave matching share contribution of Rs. 161.42 lakh to these societies and granted loan under Government guarantee to the tune of Rs. 335.16 lakh. By that date 2,414 sheds were constructed in these estates, 256 sheds were under construction, 2,090 sheds were working and 1,737 units functioning.

Sick mills

5.20. The Government took over "Sick mills" (Textile) in order to prevent unemployment due to the stoppage of such mills and set up Maharashtra State Textile Corporation Limited to manage the same. The Corporation at present is managing five mills, as after nationalisation 21 textile mills managed by it earlier were transferred to the National Textile Corporation in April 1975. The advances to the five mills under the management of M. S. T. C. in 1975-76 and 1976-77 (upto December 1976) were Rs. 69 lakh and Rs. 159 lakh respectively.

Khadi and village industries

5.21. The Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board looks after the development of Khadi and Village Industries throughout the State. The Board gave financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 67 lakh during 1975-76 to various institutions/societies. Under Artisans' Employment Guarantee Scheme, loans worth Rs. 80 lakh were given to societies.

Minerals

5.22. The potential mineral bearing area in Maharashtra is about 38 thousand sq. km. i.e. 12 per cent of the total area of the State, the remaining area being almost devoid of economic minerals. The mineral bearing areas of the State are concentrated in the districts of Bhandara,

Chandrapur, Kulaba, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Ratnagiri and Thane. The important minerals appearing in the State include coal, iron ore, manganese ore, silica sand, dolomite, bauxite, kyanite and sillimanite. The estimated reserves of important minerals in the State are as below :—

						(In million tonnes.)
Coal	..	..	..	..	..	5,000
Iron ore	..	..	..	..	..	275
Manganese ore	..	..	..	..	..	55
Bauxite	..	..	..	..	..	68
Lime stone	..	..	..	..	..	4,000
Silica sand	..	..	..	..	..	48
Sillimanite	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dolomite	..	..	..	..	..	200

5.23. The coal production in the State is showing an increasing trend continuously and was about 36 lakh tonnes in 1975. In the first nine months of 1976 the coal production was 27 lakh tonnes or equal to the entire year's production in 1974. The production of iron ore which was continuously increasing upto 1974 somewhat dipped in 1975, and stood at nearly 11 lakh tonnes or less by about 80 thousand tonnes than the production in 1974. It was 4·75 lakh tonnes in the first nine months of 1976. The production of manganese ore, which was declining upto 1974, showed an increase of eight per cent in 1975 and stood at 1·89 lakh tonnes. It was 1·45 lakh tonnes in the first nine months of 1976. The production of bauxite is continuously declining for past four years and stood at 2·41 lakh tonnes in 1975 (a fall of nearly five per cent over the earlier year). It was 1·87 lakh tonnes in the first nine months of 1976. The value of mineral production (excluding that of minor minerals) increased to Rs. 22·3 crore in 1975 from Rs. 16·4 crore in 1974.

6. ELECTRICITY

6.1. Maharashtra stands first in the country as regards electricity generation and consumption accounting for about 15 per cent of the all India installed capacity as on 31st March 1976 and 15 per cent of the output and 16 per cent of the consumption of electricity in 1975-76. The installed capacity in the State increased by about 18 per cent in 1975-76 and stood at 2796.37 Mw on 31st March 1976. More than half the capacity on that date was thermal, two-fifth hydro and the rest nuclear, the installed capacity based on oil being negligible. Though the installed capacity increased substantially in 1975-76, the output of electricity increased by only three per cent to 12,053 million kwh. The increase in the total output could have been higher had the output of the hydro system not fallen by about eight per cent. Consequent upon the small increase in the output of electricity, the consumption of electricity in 1975-76 increased only marginally and stood at 9,392 million kwh. The consumption of electricity for industrial power declined by about four per cent, but it increased by about 20 per cent in the case of 'traction' and 'irrigation and dewatering', and by two to five per cent in the case of other uses. The table below gives the position of electricity supply (utilities only) in Maharashtra in 1974-75 and 1975-76.

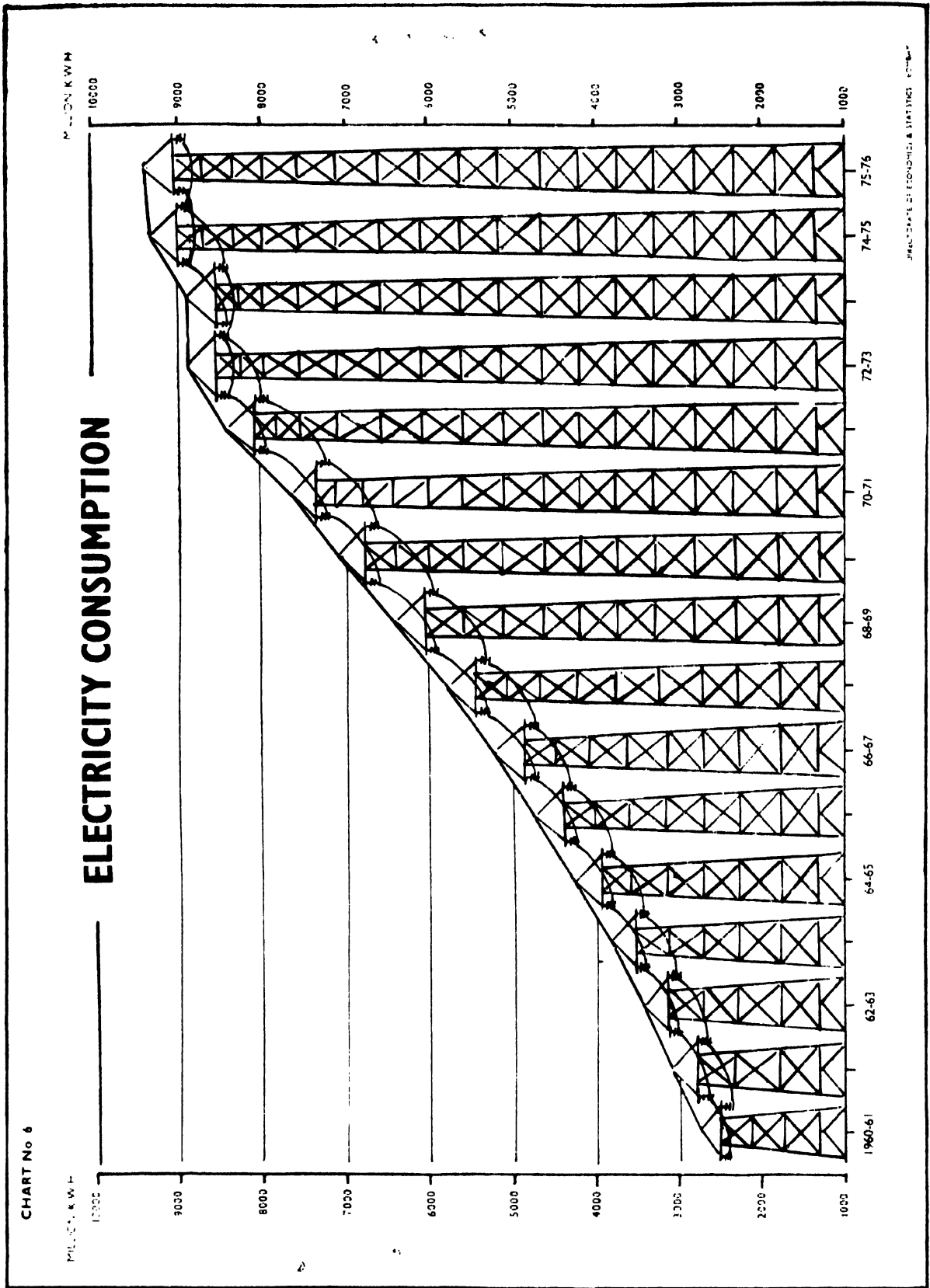
TABLE No. 11
Electricity supply in Maharashtra
(Utilities only)

Item (1)	Year	
	1974-75 (2)	1975-76* (3)
(A) Installed capacity (Mw) at the end of:		
(i) Steam (Thermal)	1311.00	1431.00
(ii) Oil	0.07	0.07
(iii) Hydro	855.30	1155.30
(iv) Nuclear	210.00	210.00
Total	2376.37	2796.37
(B) Output and consumption (Million kwh.) during		
(1) Output ..		
(i) Steam (Thermal)	5764.09	6252
(ii) Oil	0.36	Neg.
(iii) Hydro	5175.29	4754
(iv) Nuclear	728.91	1047
Total	11668.65	12053
(2) Consumption ..		
(i) Domestic light and small power ..	969.14	984
(ii) Commercial light and small power ..	586.76	602
(iii) Industrial power	6274.03	6010
(iv) Public lighting	89.83	95
(v) Traction	486.27	587
(vi) Irrigation and dewatering	667.91	798
(vii) Public water works	175.72	184
(viii) Others	121.54	132
Total	9371.20	9392

* Provisional

6.2 As in 1974-75, the consumption of electricity was the highest (64 per cent) for industrial power, followed by domestic light and small power (10 per cent) and irrigation and dewatering (eight per cent).

6.3. Under the rural electrification programme 666 new villages were electrified in 1975-76 and as at the end of 31st March 1976, 19,597 inhabited villages were electrified. By the end of November 1976, 20,055 inhabited villages and more than 4/5 of the population of the state was served by electricity. The number of agricultural pumps energised increased to 4.34 lakhs on 30th November 1976 from 4.12 lakhs on 31st March 1976, an increase of five per cent. In the earlier full year (1975-76) the number of agricultural pumps energised had increased by eight per cent.



7. EMPLOYMENT

Employment according to the 1971 population census

7.1. According to the 1971 census about 36 per cent of the State population was economically active. The percentage of male workers to male population and female workers to female population was about 52 and 20 respectively and that of rural workers to rural population and urban workers to urban population was 39 and 32 respectively. The percentage of those engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers was as high as 65 of the total workers in the State and 86 of the rural workers. The workers in the manufacturing industry other than household manufacturing constituted 10 per cent, trade and commerce about seven per cent, household industry and the group transport, storage and communications about three per cent each of the total workers in the State.

Recent employment trends

7.2. The available labour statistics shed light mostly on the employment situation in the organised sector in which some improvement was observed in 1976. Though the private sector employment remained practically static between March 1975 and March 1976 that in the public sector increased by about six per cent. Factory employment which forms a part of the above two sectors, increased by about four per cent in the half year ending June 1976 as compared with the first half of 1975. These organised sectors are concentrated mostly in the urban areas. Data on rural employment, which is predominantly agricultural, are not available. The Employment Guarantee Scheme data show that employment of 1095 lakh mandays was provided under the scheme in 1975-76 as against 489 lakh mandays in 1974-75. The employment provided under the scheme between April and October 1976 was 757 lakh mandays.

Employment Guarantee Scheme

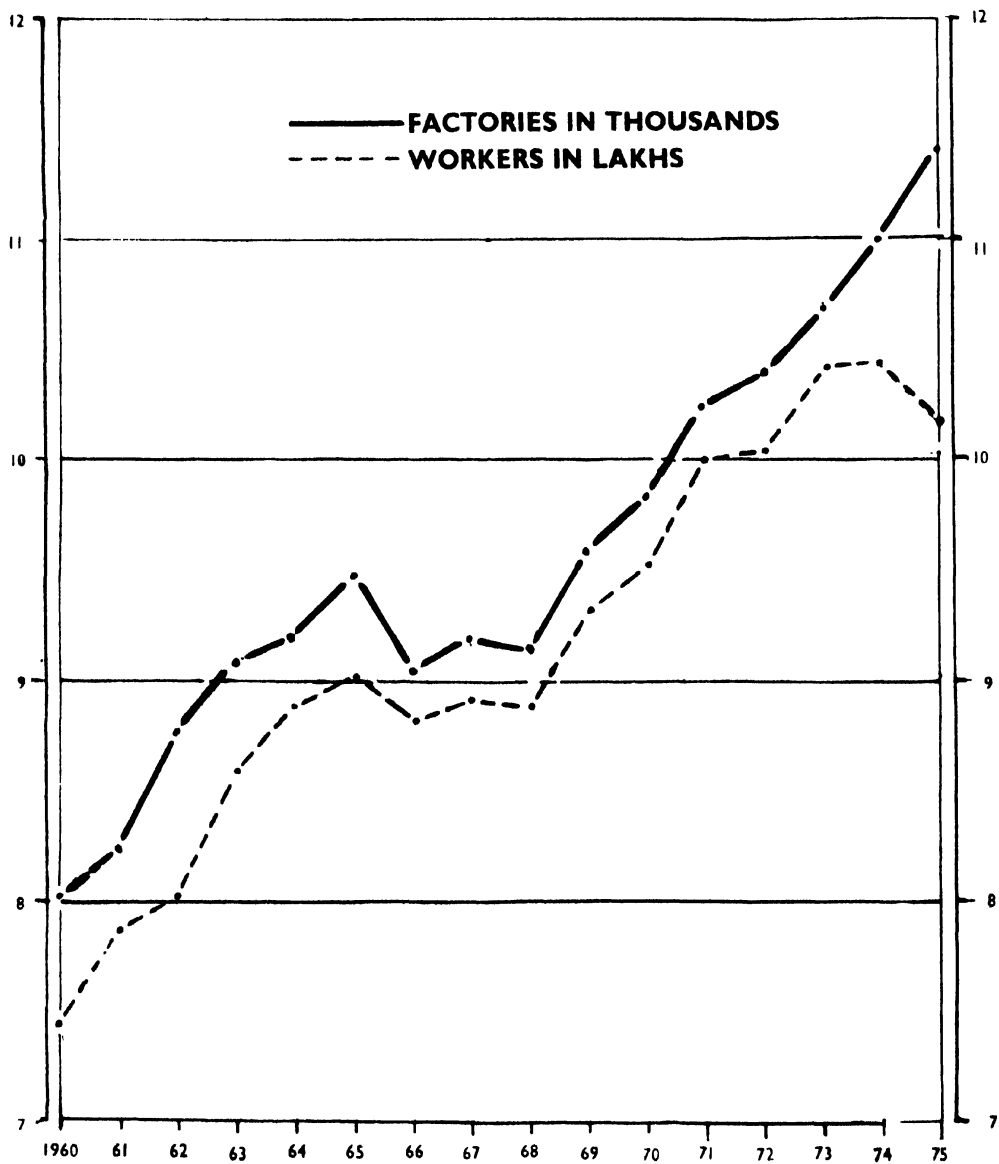
7.3. The almost total dependence of rural workers on agricultural activity is evident from the fact that nearly 86 per cent of them, according to 1971 population census, have their main activity agriculture. In view of the limited facilities for perennial agriculture in the State the opportunity for employment throughout the year and income from the primary producing sector in the rural areas are limited. Subsistence farming in dry areas and insecurity of gainful employment in the entire rain-shadow areas which are chronically affected by drought also lead to considerable un-employment and under-employment in the rural areas. The employment position in the case of more than 54 lakh agricultural labourers becomes quite critical in off-seasons. Similar is the position of small farmers and marginal farmers. This unemployment and under-employment of a large section of the rural population are the root cause of rural poverty. The Government introduced the Employment Guarantee Scheme throughout rural Maharashtra in May 1972 for meeting the difficulties that the rural workers face in getting employment. The scope of this scheme has since been extended to employment seekers from C class municipal areas also. The scheme guarantees employment to all able bodied adults in rural areas and C class municipal areas desirous of rendering unskilled manual labour for wages.

7.4. In the first two years of the operation of this scheme i.e. in 1972-73 and 1973-74 massive works programme for drought relief had to be organised in various parts of the State with the result that the EGS stood suspended wherever such relief works were in operation. 1974-75 was in fact the first normal year in which efforts for organisation of rural works programme under the Employment Guarantee Scheme were made. Operational difficulties and deficiencies in its implementation were later ironed out so that the scheme would meet the purpose for which it is launched. The mandays for which the work under the scheme was provided increased from 489 lakh mandays in 1974-75 to 1095 lakh mandays i.e. by nearly 140 per cent. The work provided between April and October 1976 was of 757 lakh mandays or more by about 18 per cent than that in the corresponding period of 1975. The increase in provision of rural employment is reflected in the increase in expenditure on this scheme which increased from Rs. 13.72 crore in 1974-75 to Rs. 34.45 crore in 1975-76. In the first seven months of 1976-77 the expenditure amounted to Rs. 29.30 crore compared with Rs. 15.20 crore in the corresponding period of 1975-76. The total budgeted amount for the scheme for 1976-77 is Rs. 50 crore.

7.5. The scheme aims at building up directly productive community assets like minor irrigation and land development. Infrastructural development like road works which is of considerable economic importance in hilly and inaccessible areas is also carried out under this scheme, though the emphasis on such works is minimal. Hardly 13 per cent of the expenditure incurred in 1975-76 was on such items of works as construction of roads, the remaining 87 per cent having been incurred on productive works like excavation of canals under major irrigation works, other irrigation works, land development and soil conservation, and forest works. This pattern of expenditure was maintained in 1976-77 also, 90 per cent of the expenditure being incurred on the productive works. In all 4,009 works initiated under the scheme have been completed till the end of October, 1976.

CHART No. 7

FACTORIES AND FACTORY EMPLOYMENT



Factory employment

7.6. The data for 1973 show that Maharashtra continues to hold its first position in respect of factory employment in all the States in India, nearly 12 per cent of the total working factories and 20 per cent of total factory employment in the country being accounted for by Maharashtra.

7.7. Though the number of working factories in the State increased from 11.0 thousand at the end of 1974 to 11.4 thousand at the end of 1975 or by about four per cent the average daily employment in the factories declined by about two per cent to 10.15 lakhs. The half yearly data for 30th June, 1976, however indicate that the number of factories in the State have increased to 11.7 thousand from 11.1 thousand a year earlier (30th June, 1975) and the average daily employment to 10.37 lakhs from about 10 lakhs a year earlier. The decline in the factory employment observed in the earlier year seems to have been reversed and there are indications that the factory employment increased in 1976.

7.8. As regards the changes during last year, the various industry groups in which average daily employment in 1975 increased from the earlier year's employment were manufacture of food products; textile products; leather, leather and fur products except repairs, chemicals and chemical products, basic metal and alloy industry, machinery, machine tools and parts (except electrical machinery). Factories in some other industry groups showed a fall in employment; they were manufacture of beverages tobacco and tobacco products, cotton textile (including ginning and baling); wool, silk and synthetic fibre textile; wood products, furniture and fixture; paper and paper products; rubber, plastic petroleum and coal products; non-metallic mineral products, metal products and parts (except machinery and transport equipment); electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances; supplies and parts; transport equipment and parts. The changed importance of different industries from employment point of view from 1961 to 1975 would be seen from the table below which gives the percentage share of employment of different industries in Maharashtra.

TABLE No. 12

Percentage share of employment in different industries in Maharashtra State

Serial No.	Industry	1961		1975	
		Average daily No. of workers employed	Percentage to total	Average daily No. of workers employed	Percentage to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Manufacture of food products	55,065	7.0	71,804	7.1
2	Manufacture of beverages, tobacco, and tobacco products	35,125	4.5	6,617	0.6
3	Manufacture of cotton textiles (including cotton ginning and baling).	3,21,031	40.8	2,78,674	27.5
4	Manufacture of wool, silk and synthetic fibre textiles.	34,899	4.4	45,688	4.5
5	Manufacture of textile products	13,227	1.7	25,109	2.5
6	Manufacture of wood and wooden products, furniture and fixtures.	10,873	1.4	7,106	0.7
7	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing publishing and allied industries.	38,982	5.0	47,621	4.7
8	Manufacture of leather, leather and fur products (except repairs).	1,052	0.1	1,831	0.2
9	Manufacture of rubber, plastics, petroleum and coal products.	17,379	2.2	32,847	3.2
10	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	34,048	4.3	90,198	8.9
11	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	28,351	3.6	38,986	3.8
12	Basic metal and alloys industries	15,992	2.0	52,816	5.2
13	Manufacture of metal products and parts (except machinery and transport equipments).	33,861	4.3	51,011	5.0
14	Manufacture of machinery, machine tools and parts (except electrical machinery).	39,552	5.0	86,484	8.5
15	Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies and parts.	19,844	2.5	55,551	5.5
16	Manufacture of transport equipment and parts	46,867	6.0	63,641	6.3
17	Other manufacturing industries	15,657	2.0	16,424	1.6
18	Other	25,574	3.2	42,319	4.2
	Total	7,87,379	100.0	10,14,727	100.0

7.9. The factory employment increased at an average annual rate of two per cent between 1961 and 1974. This long term trend was however reversed from 1974 to 1975 when the employment declined by about two per cent. The increasing trend in factory employment was witnessed particularly in the industry groups manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances, supplies and parts; basic metal and alloys industry; manufacture of chemicals and chemical products; and manufacture of rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products, the employment of which increased at a rate of more than five per cent between 1961 and 1975. Conversely a declining trend was observed in the case of manufacture of cotton textiles; wood and wood products, furniture and fixtures, and beverages, tobacco and tobacco products. The decline appears very severe in the case of last mentioned group of industries which was due to the de-registering of bidi factories from the Factories Act in 1974. The change in employment in different industry groups in 1975 was in contrast with the long-term trend observed. Whereas there was a declining long term trend only in the case of three industry groups mentioned above the employment in 1975 declined in the case of 12 industry groups. This decline was the sharpest in the case of two industry groups namely manufacture of rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products and manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances, supplies and parts. They had shown high growth rate on the longterm basis in the years earlier.

7.10. A size wise classification of factories according to Employment reveals that nearly 24 per cent of the factories were employing 50 or more workers as at the end of 1975 and they accounted for nearly 84 per cent of the factory employment. These two percentages are more or less constant over the years.

Industrial disputes

7.11. The labour relations in 1976 as evidenced by the status of the industrial disputes were less discordant. The number of work stoppages (strikes and lock-outs) that occurred in 1976 was 313 involving 1.35 lakh workers and a loss of 4.21 lakh mandays, compared with the 499 work stoppages due to the industrial disputes involving 98 thousand workers and loss of 11.06 lakh mandays in the year 1975. The continuing sense of economic discipline after the declaration of emergency in India in June 1975 has particularly led to the low incidence of work stoppages and the reduction in the loss of mandays.

Employment in public sector

7.12. The public sector consists of offices of the central and State Government and local bodies and the industrial, commercial, transport and similar organisations controlled by them, providing essentially non-agricultural employment. The data available from the Employment Market Information Programme show that at the end of March 1976, 17.5 lakh persons were employed by these public bodies showing an increase of about six per cent in a year. Of the total employment in the public sector at the end of March 1976 the local bodies accounted for about 27 per cent of the employment, central and state governments about 25 per cent each and the Quasi Government organisations about 23 per cent. The increase in employment under the State Government is largely due to the employment of casual labour on plantation, soil conservation works etc. The table below gives the data on employment in the public sector for the past few years.

TABLE 13
Employment in public sector in Maharashtra

(Employment in lakhs)						
Sector				Employment in the Public Sector at the end of March of		
				1974	1975	1976
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)
Central Government	..	..	..	4·37 (27·3)	4·42 (26·8)	4·45 (25·5)
State Government	..	..	..	4·09 (25·5)	3·92 (23·8)	4·42 (25·3)
Quasi Government	..	..	..	3·10 (19·3)	3·62 (22·0)	3·95 (22·6)
Local Bodies	..	..	..	4·47 (27·9)	4·51 (27·4)	4·65 (26·6)
Total				16·03 (100·0)	16·47 (100·0)	17·47 (100·0)

Note.—Figures in brackets are percentages to total.

Employment in private sector

7.13. The private sector covered by the Employment Market Information Programme comprises non-agricultural, non-house-hold establishments, generally employing 25 or more workers in Greater Bombay, or 10 or more workers in the rest of the State. The total employment in the establishments covered by this information system, was 11.94 lakhs at the end of March 1976 or practically the same as a year ago.

Employment exchange statistics

7.14. The number of persons on the live register of employment exchanges in the State had shown an increasing trend over the past few years and was 7.95 lakhs at the end of March 1976. It further increased to 8.64 lakhs by the end of September 1976, an increase of eight per cent in six months. Except for the category of engineering graduates and post-graduates, the number of those registered with the employment exchanges increased during the period. The number of placements effected during 1975-76 was 34.5 thousands against 30.9 thousands in 1974-75. The number of vacancies notified showed a larger relative increase to 83.1 thousands from 63.8 thousands in 1974-75. The number of vacancies notified and number of placements effected in 1974-75 were less than the corresponding figures in 1973-74. Thus in 1975-76 the position of job opportunities had improved though it had not attained the level of 1973-74.

7.15. Most of those registered with the employment exchanges did not have higher educational qualifications; 47 per cent of them were below matriculates (including illiterates) and about 45 per cent matriculates. Data on the educational qualifications of those registered with the employment exchanges are given in the table below:

TABLE 14

Distribution of persons on Live Register according to educational qualifications

Educational or Technical qualifications (1)	No. on Live Register as on 30th June of :-	
	1975 (2)	1976 (3)
(1) Below Matric including illiterates	3,21,566	3,73,035
(2) Matriculates	2,94,720	3,54,694
(3) Intermediates	22,775	29,371
(4) Engineering Graduates and Post-Graduates	1,131	740
(5) Medical Graduates and Post-Graduates	380	466
(6) Other Graduates	50,319	60,565
(7) Other Post-Graduates	4,361	6,136
Total	6,95,252	8,25,077

Employment Promotion Programme for assisting educated unemployed persons

7.16. As a part of the All-India Programme to assist educated unemployed persons and securing avenues of employment for them, the State Government initiated a programme in 1972. It consists of giving seed money to the educated unemployed, so that they can start their own enterprises, either industrial or business. Since the beginning of the programme upto September 1976, 12,964 units were assisted, the number of beneficiaries being 13,514. The units assisted in 1976-77, upto September 1976 numbered 1,427. The cumulative seed money disbursed upto September 1976 was Rs. 3.55 crore.

8. PRICE SITUATION

All-India Wholesale Price Index

8.1. The declining trend in the all India wholesale price index number witnessed in 1975 continued till March 1976 when the index stood at 283 (1961-62=100). Thereafter, it started to increase more or less continuously and stood at 316 in December 1976. Though the average index of 1976 was lower by about three per cent than that of 1975, there has been a seven per cent increase in prices upto December 1976 as compared with the prices in December 1975. The increase in prices between March and December 1976 was still sharp (12 per cent). The components that make up the index showed varying trends. The table below presents the trends in the wholesale price index number and its components for the period 1973 to 1976 and for the 12 months of 1976.

TABLE NO. 15

All India wholesale price index number (Base 1961-62=100)

Year/Month	Food Index	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)
<i>Weight</i>	..	413	25	61	121	7	79	294
1973	..	279	246	197	277	210	176	194
1974	..	352	293	296	332	281	237	247
1975	..	360	315	339	281	326	266	253
1976	..	329	328	370	290	297	259	261
December 1975	..	328	325	368	256	323	259	253
January 1976	..	318	321	368	256	321	260	253
February 1976	..	315	325	368	249	313	261	254
March 1976	..	305	323	367	240	313	262	254
April 1976	..	314	319	368	254	294	259	256
May 1976	..	318	327	368	266	294	258	257
June 1976	..	323	324	369	282	293	258	258
July 1976	..	340	324	371	310	294	258	264
August 1976	..	342	334	371	313	291	258	263
September 1976	..	346	340	371	330	287	258	265
October 1976	..	344	340	371	319	287	258	265
November 1976	..	342	333	372	326	290	257	268
December 1976	..	345	332	373	336	291	258	270

8.2. The food group and the industrial raw materials group have shown a sharp increase in prices during 1976. The index number of the food group reached its low (305) in March 1976 and thereafter increased continuously by nearly 13 per cent upto December, 1976, without showing the normal decline after the start of the kharif marketing season, ending up five per cent higher than in December 1975. The increase in the prices of cereals and pulses particularly contributed to this increase. The index number of the group industrial raw materials showed a much sharper increase of nearly 31 per cent between December 1975 and December 1976. Its level in December 1976 was higher by nearly 40 per cent over the low figure reached in March 1976. The increase in this group was mostly due to high price of cotton and groundnut up by 50 and 37 per cent respectively between March and December 1976. A largely reduced cotton crop in 1975-76 and informal restrictions on the movement of groundnut and unfavourable monsoon in 1976-77 contributed to this price rise. As against the high rate of price increase in these two groups the index of the chemicals group declined by about 10 per cent and that of the group machinery and transport equipment declined by nearly one per cent from December 1975 to December 1976. The indices of the groups 'liquor and tobacco', 'fuel, power, light and lubricants,' showed an increasing trend though the increases were quite modest ranging from one to three per cent while the index of the group 'manufactures' increased by seven per cent. Considering the fact that the increase in the group 'manufactures' lags some what behind the increase in the group 'industrial raw materials,' the rate of increase in that group may escalate in the coming months.

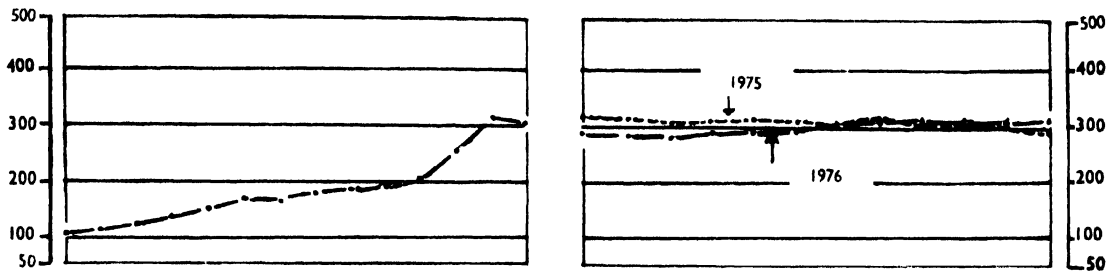
All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

8.3. The retail prices in 1976 followed the trend of the wholesale prices, declining upto March 1976 and then showing a gradual increase right through December 1976. Though the average price level of 1976 was lower by nearly eight per cent than that of 1975, the December 1976 index thus stood at the same level as of December 1975 index, and was higher by nearly seven per cent than the low reached in March 1976. Amongst its various components the

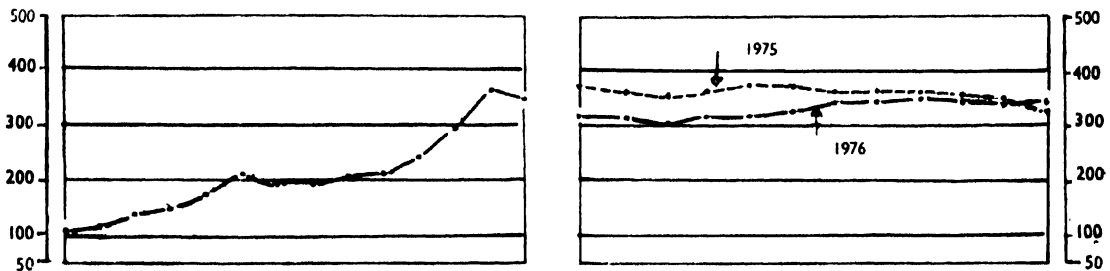
CHART No. 8

INDEX NOS. OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA

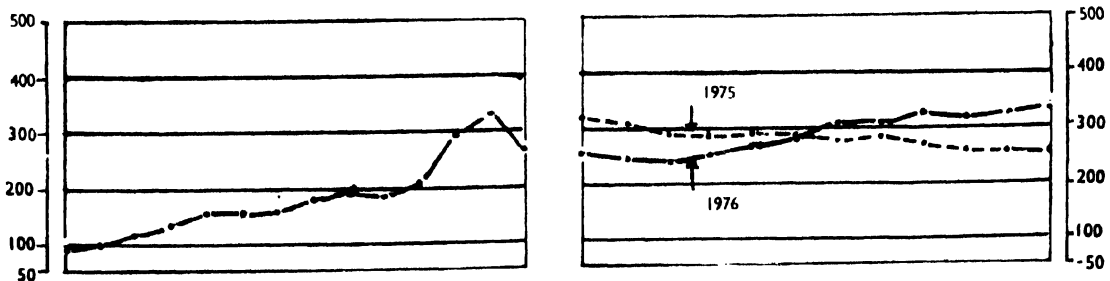
ALL COMMODITIES



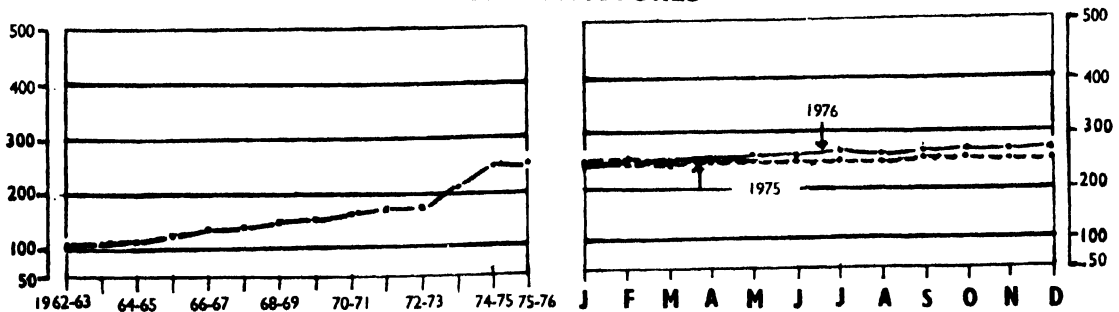
FOOD ARTICLES



INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS



MANUFACTURES



DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS BOMBAY

highest (nine per cent) increase as compared with the low reached in 1976 was observed in the food-group followed by the group-clothing, bedding and foot-wear (eight per cent). The last mentioned group had been increasing throughout 1976. The remaining groups had very little price-variation.

Consumer price index number for working classes in Maharashtra

8.4 The consumer price index number for working class in Maharashtra is compiled for seven industrial centres, viz. Aurangabad, Bombay, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Nanded, Pune and Solapur accounting for nearly 80 per cent of the urban population of Maharashtra. These indices are presented in table No. 22 of Part-II. These centres showed a mixed trend in 1976. Though the prices were on the upswing in the second half of 1976, they tended to dip in November and December 1976 and the index number was lower by between four and 10 per cent in December 1976, than a year ago in all the centres except Bombay. The index in Bombay was up by one per cent. The average price level in 1976 was lower by between three and 15 per cent than that in 1975 in all these centres, the smallest fall being observed in Bombay (three per cent) and the largest fall in Nanded (15 per cent). The fluctuations in the food index were wider than those in the general index. The food index in December 1976 was lower in all the centres as compared to the index a year ago, the fall being the least (less than one per cent) in Bombay and the largest (17 per cent) in Nagpur.

Price situation in Maharashtra

8.5 The Directorate of Economics and Statistics constructs retail price index numbers for the urban and rural areas of the State. Rice, Wheat, Jowar and Sugar being available in the open market as well as through the fair price shops, weighted average prices of these commodities are used for constructing the index. The total demand for these commodities assessed on the basis of the N.S.S., and the consumption from supply through the fair price shops based on the off-take data are used to work out the weighted average prices. These indices given in the table below for the urban and rural areas, behaved almost on the pattern of the consumer price index numbers for industrial workers in the seven centres of the State. The average index for urban areas was less by nine per cent in 1976 as compared with that in 1975, the December 1976 index being lower by four per cent than the index a year ago. The average index of the food group recorded the largest fall of about 12 per cent in 1976 as compared to the index in 1975. This index, though increasing after March 1976, in December 1976 was lower by about six per cent than a year ago. Though the average of the 'clothing' group index recorded a fall of nearly five per cent in 1976, it, in December 1976 was higher by about three per cent than a year ago. The average indices of the 'fuel and lighting' and 'miscellaneous' groups increased by nearly three per cent each.

TABLE No. 16
Retail price index number for urban Maharashtra
(Base : Week ending 9th November 1962=100)

Average for the year/month			Food	Fuel and lighting	Clothing	Miscellaneous	General index
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Weight</i>	..	..	68.98	7.76	8.19	15.07	100.00
1975	..	..	329	325	229	222	304
1976	..	..	289	335	217	228	278
December 1975	..	..	315	340	215	224	295
January 1976	..	..	297	342	216	226	283
February 1976	..	..	380	341	216	225	271
March 1976	..	..	272	339	214	225	266
April 1976	..	..	279	335	214	226	270
May 1976	..	..	283	334	215	224	272
June 1976	..	..	283	334	214	229	273
July 1976	..	..	294	334	217	231	281
August 1976	..	..	295	334	219	230	282
September 1976	..	..	298	335	223	228	284
October 1976	..	..	296	332	218	229	282
November 1976	..	..	298	332	221	230	284
December 1976	..	..	296	332	222	230	283

CHART No. 9

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS

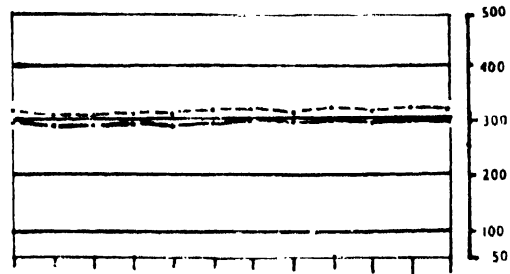
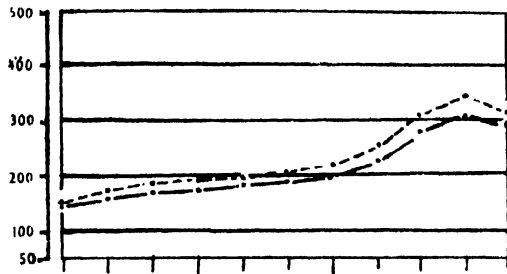
(NEW SERIES)

--- FOOD

— ALL COMMODITIES

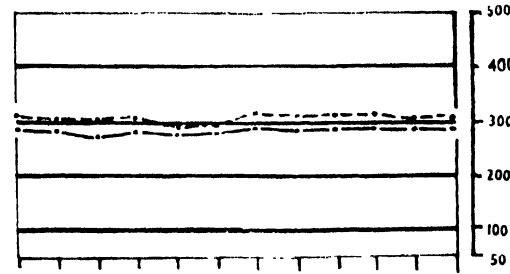
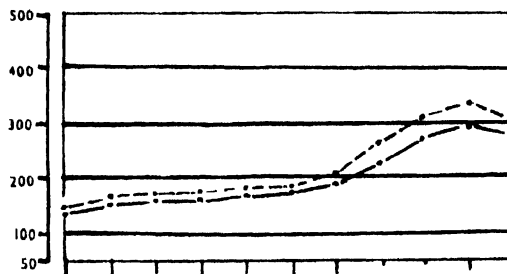
BOMBAY

BASE YEAR 1960 = 100



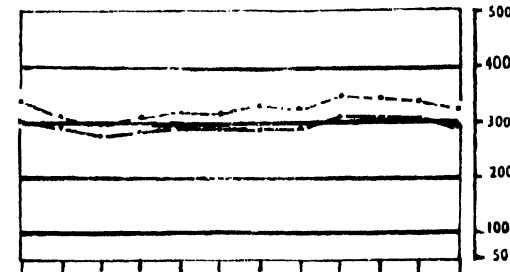
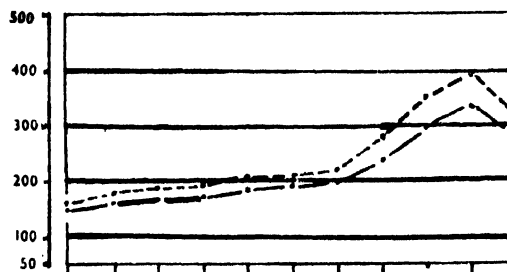
PUNE

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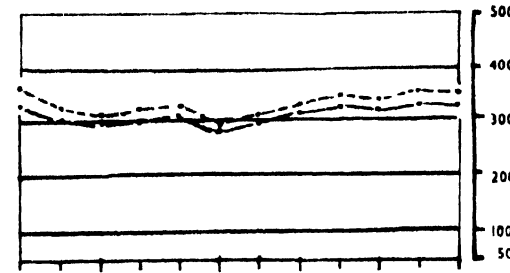
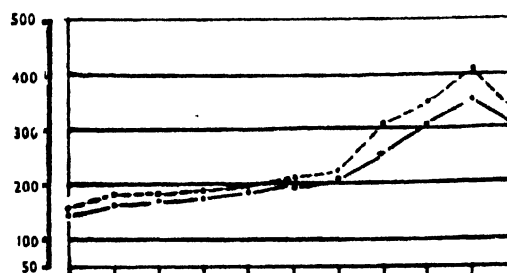
NAGPUR

BASE YEAR 1960 = 100



SOLAPUR

BASE YEAR 1960 = 100



1976

DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS, BOMBAY

CHART No. 9

(CONTINUED)

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

FOR WORKING CLASS

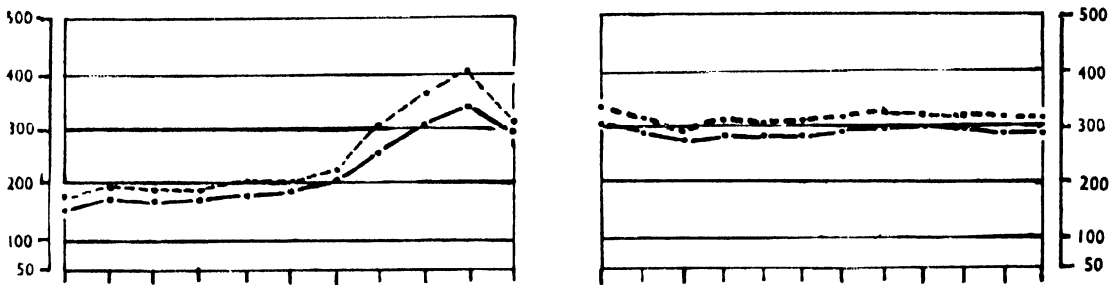
(NEW SERIES)

--- FOOD

— ALL COMMODITIES

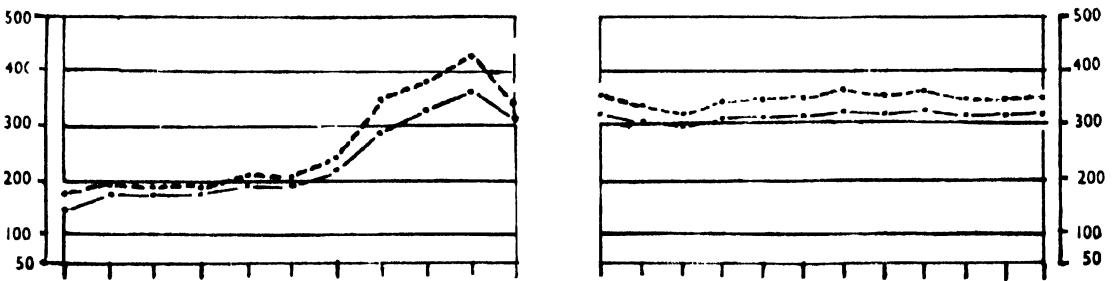
JALGAON

BASE YEAR 1961 = 100



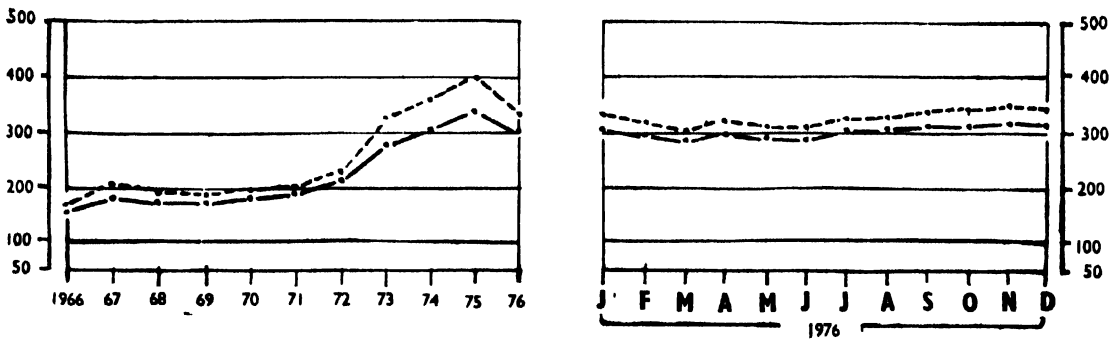
NANDED

BASE YEAR 1961 = 100



AURANGABAD

BASE YEAR 1961 = 100



8.6. In the case of rural areas the average index in 1976 was lower by 14 per cent than that in 1975, the December 1976 index being lower by 6 per cent than that a year ago. The movement of the various group indices in 1976 was similar to that observed for the different groups of retail price index numbers for urban Maharashtra.

TABLE No. 17

Retail price index number for rural Maharashtra

(Base : July, August and September 1962 average prices)

Average for the year/month (1)	Food (2)	Fuel and lighting (3)	Clothing (4)	Miscellaneous (5)	General index (6)
<i>Weight</i>	73·35	7·56	11·40	7·69	100·00
1975	375	306	253	204	343
1976	307	335	246	216	295
December 1975	335	332	246	209	315
January 1976	317	337	248	210	303
February 1976	298	339	245	210	288
March 1976	284	339	242	211	278
April 1976	292	333	243	213	283
May 1976	294	333	243	216	285
June 1976	310	333	243	220	297
July 1976	311	333	243	217	297
August 1976	318	333	247	217	303
September 1976	319	333	247	215	304
October 1976	323	333	247	217	307
November 1976	314	333	252	221	302
December 1976	307	333	249	221	295

9. CONDITIONS OF LIVING

Levels of living

9.1. This publication used to present in its successive issues the levels of living of the people of Maharashtra as revealed from the annual enquiry of household consumer expenditure carried out by the National Sample Surveys (NSS). The NSS had discontinued this annual enquiry from its 29th Round (July 1974 to June 1975), and will conduct it henceforth, once in five years. The latest available data on the household expenditure pertain to the 28th Round (October 1973 to June 1974) and are given in tables no. 34 and 35 of Part-II.

Civil supplies

9.2. The total receipt of foodgrains from the Government of India during 1976 was 14 lakh tonnes comprising 1.94 lakh tonnes of rice, 10.98 lakh tonnes of wheat and 1.08 lakh tonnes of coarse grains as against 16.11 tonnes of total foodgrains during 1975. The Government also purchased rice from other surplus states to the extent of 89 thousand tonnes in 1976. As there was a bumper crop during 1975-76 the open market availability of foodgrains at reasonable prices improved considerably and the pressure on public distribution system eased to a great extent.

9.3. The Government introduced during 1975-76 season the new policy of imposing levy on total holdings of the holders of agricultural land and assessing levy on the basis of land revenue. The original levy demand for 1975-76 was 4.3 lakh tonnes; but as a result of the declaration of final annawari of crops below four annas in 8,594 villages and between four to six annas in 4,656 villages, the levy demand was reduced to 2.9 lakh tonnes. Because of the bumper crop in other areas the levy target could be exceeded and 3.15 lakh tonnes of foodgrains (levy) was procured in the State in that year. In addition about 28 thousand tonnes of foodgrains were procured by way of non-levy purchases, total procurement thus amounting to 3.43 lakh tonnes; comprising 74 thousand tonnes of paddy, 231 thousand tonnes of jowar, 17 thousand tonnes of bajra and 21 thousand tonnes of wheat. The Government has continued this levy policy during 1976-77 season with certain exemption for warkas lands and garden lands. As a result of the exemptions allowed the levy demand for 1976-77 is nearly four lakh tonnes. The procurement by way of levy in 1976-77 season upto the end of February 1977 was 2.02 lakh tonnes as against 2.56 lakh tonnes upto February 1976 during the last year. The basic procurement prices fixed for the year were the same as recommended by the Government of India.

9.4. The comfortable position of foodgrains with the Government of India enabled them to remove certain restrictions on the movement of foodgrains. The Government of India have decided to make the entire country a single zone as far as wheat products are concerned, for the movement of wheat products and also decided to remove the control on distribution, prices and extraction percentages of wheat products. In view of this, the State Government too has decided to remove restrictions and the mills are free to manufacture the various wheat products from December 1976. In the case of paddy and rice the movement and trade restrictions continue only in Bombay rationing area (BRA) as per the State policy. In respect of other grains, (including wheat) the movement and trading have been free throughout the State with the only restriction that their movement into the BRA is permitted by rail only.

9.5. The present quantum of foodgrains supplied through public distribution system is 15 kg. per adult per month throughout the State. With the satisfactory availability of foodgrains in the open market at reasonable rates the off-take of foodgrains from the public distribution system is gradually declining and hence no difficulty in meeting the demand is expected. The Government has additionally allowed all ration card holders throughout the state to take 10 kg. of wheat, 10 kg. of milo and 10 kg. of bajri per card at a time over and above their quota. A person not having a ration card has also been permitted to take from any ration shop the said quota. Persons owning more than five acres of dry cultivated land or two acres of irrigated land would also be issued this quota. Hotels, restaurants, hospitals etc. are permitted to take additional five quintals of wheat and five quintals of milo at a time irrespective of whether they hold an establishment card or not.

9.6. Maharashtra has a well developed public distribution system with a net-work of 29,222 fair-price shops as on 30th September 1976 of which 8,676 are co-operative societies' shops. The Government have recently amended the Maharashtra Foodgrains Rationing (Second) order 1966, operating in the BRA and the Maharashtra Scheduled Foodgrains (Regulation of Distribution) order 1975 operating in the other parts of the State and has cancelled all the existing ration/fair-price shops with a stipulation that the existing shop-keepers will continue to run the shops till they are allotted or they are reallotted according to priorities laid down by the Government. In the revised priority list incorporated in the said amendment order top priority has been given to the various types of co-operative societies.

9.7. *Sugar.*—Partial decontrol of sugar was continued during 1976, the price of levy sugar being Rs. 2.15 per kg. The total levy sugar distributed in the State during 1976 was 2.95 lakh tonnes as against 3.30 lakh tonnes in 1975. The quantum of sugar issued through the Public distribution system was normally 600 gm. per adult per month in urban areas (with a population of five thousand and above) and 300 gm. per adult per month in other areas. The allotment of levy sugar to the State during the year for domestic consumption was 23,384 tonnes per month. During the festival season and also during the lean periods the prices of gur, khandsari in the open market increased with the result that the prices of free sale sugar also moved up between July and December 1976. However, the Government of India released more levy free sugar in that period with a view to arresting the rise in sugar prices.

9.8. *Kerosene.*—The Government is distributing kerosene at the prices fixed by the Government and the monthly allocation varies from 52 thousand to 66 thousand tonnes. If necessary an additional quota is also released. The supply position of kerosene during 1976 was quite satisfactory.

9.9. *Controlled cloth.* The scheme for distribution of controlled cloth throughout the State was continued during 1976. There were three wholesale nominees, 45 semi wholesale nominees, and 2,563 retail shops functioning as at the end of November 1976. The monthly allotment of controlled cloth has been dwindling progressively since August 1976 with the result that adequate supplies are not available. The number of bales allotted in July 1976 was 2,282 which gradually went down to 802 bales in December 1976. This short supply was due to the reduced production of controlled cloth by the textile industry, certain sections of which have been exempted from the obligation of producing controlled cloth. These sections are mills controlled by the National Textile Corporation and weak mills and export oriented mills in the private sector. The position of allotment of controlled cloth had improved in 1977. The allotment being 1,953 bales in January and 2,303 bales in February, 1977.

9.10. *Edible oils.*—Maharashtra is deficit in edible oils and faced an acute shortage of edible oils between August and October 1976. The groundnut oil price which was at its lowest of Rs. 37.50 per 10 kg. in March 1976 moved up to Rs. 64 per 10 kg. in July 1976. Similar price increase was observed in other markets too, inspite of the bumper crop of groundnut in the country in 1975-76. The Government therefore took several measures to arrest the price rise. Efforts were made to procure oil from the Government of India and other sources. The availability of ground-nut oil somewhat improved after the *Divali* festival, but only for a short period. The arrivals of the oil were erratic and uncertain from November, 1976 to the middle of February, 1977, mainly because of restrictions imposed by the Gujarat Government. The price of ground-nut oil rose to Rs. 93 per 10 kg. in late February, 1977. However, with the announcement of the new policy by the Gujarat Government in February, 1977 there is definite improvement in the arrivals of the ground-nut oil and the prices have come down to Rs. 85 per 10 kg. by the beginning of March, 1977.

9.11. *Vanaspatti.*—The uncertainty in groundnut oil supplies was reflected in the supply and price position of vanaspatti too. The State average price of vanaspatti moved up from Rs. 7.43 per kg. in June 1976 to Rs. 10.62 per kg. in January 1977. Although there was shortage of vanaspatti, the manufacturers had agreed to observe voluntary price restraint.

9.12. *Cement.*—The supply position of cement was satisfactory throughout the year. The quota for the State released by the Government of India was five lakh tonnes per quarter for the first three quarters of 1976 and 4.5 lakh tonnes for the fourth quarter. The quota has again been placed at five lakh tonnes for the first quarter of 1977.

9.13. *Milk supply.*—There were 21 Government Milk Schemes operating in the State. These were at Bombay, Pune, Nashik, Dhule, Miraj, Solapur, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Akola, Amravati, Nagpur, Udgir, Ahmadnagar, Chalisgaon, Chiplun, Ratnagiri, Kankavali, Mahad, Khalapur, Mahabaleshwar and Arvi. In addition there is a dairy project at Dapchhari and Government Dairy and Dry-Stock farm at Palghar. The average quantity of milk procured daily from all the Government milk schemes (except Greater Bombay Milk Scheme) during December, 1976 was about 879 thousand litres as against 730 thousand litres a year ago. Out of the 879 thousand litres procured 96 thousand litres of milk was distributed locally to 1.42 lakh card holders in the mofussil areas by the various milk schemes and also with the help of the co-operative societies. Rest of the quantity was transported to meet the demand of the consumers of Bombay, Pune and Nagpur. Under the Greater Bombay Milk Scheme about 818 thousand litres of milk was received daily in December, 1976 as against 630 thousand litres a year ago. In view of the increased milk supply from rural areas of the State to the Greater Bombay Milk Scheme, at present no milk is received from Kaira District Milk Union, Anand. The daily average quantity of milk of different types distributed by the Greater Bombay Milk Scheme in December, 1976 was 789 thousand litres as against 665 thousand litres a year earlier,

to about 7.70 lakh individual card holders. The total value of milk supplied by the rural areas to the three metropolises amounted to about Rs. 48 crore. As a part of the facilities to be created to enhance the distribution of milk under the Greater Bombay Milk Scheme a 'mother dairy' has been constructed at Kurla with a capacity to handle and distribute about 400 thousand litres of milk per day. Presently, about 100 thousand litres of milk is being distributed daily through that dairy.

Education

9.14. *Literacy*.—According to the percentage of literates in 1971, Maharashtra ranks third among the states in India, its percentage of literacy being 39.2 with that of India at 29.5. The percentages in respect of males and females were 51.0 and 26.4 respectively. Only two states namely Kerala and Tamil Nadu had higher literacy percentage than Maharashtra. The literacy percentages in urban and rural areas of the State were 58.1 and 30.6 respectively. The table below gives the progress in the educational field in 1974-75 and 1975-76.

TABLE No. 18
Education in Maharashtra

Serial No. (1)	Type of education (2)				1975-76 (3)	1976-77 (4)
1	Primary—					
	(i) Institutions	..	..	..	48,018	48,620
	(ii) Enrolment ('000)	..	..	..	7,367	7,709
	(iii) Teachers ('000)	..	..	..	220	220
2	Secondary—					
	(i) Institutions	..	..	..	5,897	5,782
	(ii) Enrolment ('000)	..	..	..	2,513	2,615
	(iii) Teachers ('000)	..	..	..	94	98
3	Higher (All types)—					
	(i) Institutions	..	..	..	682	702
	(ii) Enrolment ('000)	..	..	..	474	482

9.15. *Primary education*.—There were nearly 49 thousand primary schools in the State with an enrolment of 77 lakhs. About 2.20 lakh teachers, of which nearly 87 per cent were trained, were working in the schools. In 1960-61 the number of primary schools in the State stood at 34,594 with an enrolment of 41.78 lakhs and 1.13 lakh teachers. Thus the percentage increase in the number of schools, number of pupils and number of teachers since 1960-61 works out at 40.48 and 95 respectively. Enrolment per 1,000 population in the State which was 106 in 1960-61 and 124 in 1970-71, increased to 137 in 1976-77. The per student direct expenditure in the primary school was Rs. 128 in that year.

9.16. *Secondary education*.—The number of secondary schools in the State was 5,782 with an enrolment of about 26 lakhs and about 98 thousand teachers. Nearly 85 per cent of these teachers were trained. The number of secondary school pupils per 1,000 persons increased from 22 in 1960-61 to 48 in 1976-77. About 87 per cent of the secondary schools in the State were managed by voluntary organisations. Most of the institutions managed by the voluntary organisations are aided by the Government. The per student direct expenditure in secondary Schools was Rs. 266 in 1975-76.

9.17. *New pattern of education*.—The new pattern of education namely 10+2+3 was introduced in June 1975 by opening classes of first year junior college (HSC) in selected schools and colleges. Classes of second year Junior College were also started with effect from June 1976. About 1.28 lakh pupils have been enrolled in the First Year Junior College classes while about 0.88 lakh have been enrolled in the Second Year Junior College Classes in 1976-77.

Higher education

9.18. There are 10 universities in the State including four agricultural universities and six universities of general education of which one university is exclusively for women. In addition, the Indian Institute of Technology at Pawai is an institute of national importance and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences is deemed as a University. The total number of institutions of higher education in the State stood at 702, including the colleges of general education and professional education. Enrolment in these colleges was about 4.82 lakh. The number of colleges of Arts, Science and Commerce in the State was 386 and their enrolment was 4.01 lakh. The per student direct expenditure on education in the Arts, Science and Commerce colleges was Rs. 488. The enrolment in the colleges of general education which was two per thousand persons in 1960-61 had gone up to seven per 1,000 persons.

Family planning

9.19. The Government is pursuing vigorous family planning programme for reducing the birth rate. The number of sterilisation operations performed in 1975-76 was 6.11 lakh as against 2.38 lakh in 1974-75. The target for sterilisation operations in 1976-77 has been placed at 12 lakh, while the performance between April to January 1977 was 7.87 lakh operations of which 4.86 lakh were vasectomies and 3.01 lakh tubectomies. As many as 42.4 lakh sterilisation operations were performed since the inception of this programme till January 1977. The number of operations per 1,000 persons in the State was 69.7 upto October, 1976, as against the all India performance of 39.1. The average age of vasectomy and tubectomy acceptors which was observed to be 39.20 and 33.40 respectively in 1967-68 has come down to 32.69 and 31.87 in 1975-76. The average number of living issues of vasectomy and tubectomy acceptors has also come down from 4.6 in 1967-68 to 4.6 in 1975-76. Out of a total of about 98.5 lakh potential couples in the reproductive age group in the State nearly 33.5 lakh couples have been protected by the various family planning methods at the end of October, 1976.

Provision of house-sites to and construction of huts for the rural landless

9.20. The programme of providing house-sites to the rural landless has made a considerable headway. Out of approximately 3.61 lakh landless workers enlisted for the purpose, 3.58 lakh persons have been allotted house-sites by the end of October 1976. Nearly three-fourth of the beneficiaries belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Vimukta Jatis, Nomadic Tribes and other backward classes. Under the programme of constructing huts for the rural landless, 15,549 huts were constructed between April and October 1976. In all 1,45,622 huts have been constructed by the end of October 1976 and allotted. Nearly 70 per cent of the beneficiaries belong to backward classes.

Life insurance

9.21. Life Insurance Corporation, at the all India level, issued about 20 lakh policies of new business consisting of individual assurances aggregating to Rs. 2,104 crore during 1975-76. The new business of 3.20 lakh individual assurances completed in Maharashtra during 1975-76 was of Rs. 336 crore forming about 16 per cent of the business completed in the entire country.

10. COMMERCE

Commercial banking in Maharashtra

10.1. There are 55 commercial banks functioning in the State, only one of which was a non-scheduled bank. Twenty one of the 54 scheduled banks were in the public sector which comprises State Bank of India, its subsidiaries and the nationalised banks. These banks had 1866 bank offices at the end of June 1973. Their number increased to 2188 at the end of June 1975 and further to 2381 at the end of June 1976. Of the 515 offices opened during the above three years as many as 259 or about 50 per cent were opened in rural and semi-urban areas i.e. areas having population upto one lakh. The average population per bank office has been reduced from 27 thousand in June 1973 to 23 thousand in June 1976. Moreover, branch banking by co-operatives has made considerable headway in the State. The Central Co-operative Banks alone had 1137 offices at the end of June 1975. Besides there were 328 urban co-operative banks in Maharashtra. The population per bank office, inclusive of the offices of the co-operative banks was about 15 thousand in 1975.

10.2. Deposits of the Scheduled Commercial banks in the State, which stood at Rs. 2,069 crore in June 1973, increased to Rs. 2,873 crore by December, 1975. The average deposits per office for the State stood at Rs. 125 lakh and that of bank credit at Rs. 108 lakh in December, 1975, the credit deposit ratio for the State being 86 per cent. Bombay accounted for 747 bank offices (about 31 per cent of their number in the State) and nearly 76 per cent of the deposits in the State.

10.3. Sixty four per cent of the outstanding credit in 1974 as against 60 in 1973, was in the manufacturing sector followed by the trade sector (about 16 per cent). Agriculture and allied activities accounted for about six per cent credit. The table below gives the distribution of outstanding credit to important sectors on the last Friday of December 1973 and 1974. The data for later periods are not available.

TABLE NO. 19
Distribution of outstanding credit to important sectors by scheduled commercial banks in Maharashtra

Serial No.	Sector	(Rs. in crore)				
		Bank credit as on the last Friday of—				
		December 1973		December 1974		Percentage increase over 1973
(1)	(2)	Outstand- ing	Percentage to total	Outstand- ing	Percentage to total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Agriculture and allied activities ..	99	5.6	122	6.0	22.63
2	Mining and quarrying ..	7	0.4	9	0.4	28.34
3	Manufacturing Industries ..	1,060	59.5	1,288	63.6	21.54
	—of which small scale industries ..	192	10.8	220	10.8	14.43
4	Electricity-generation, transmission and distribution ..	21	1.1	20	1.0	(—)2.12
5	Construction ..	21	1.2	24	1.2	14.57
6	Transport, storage and communication ..	28	1.6	32	1.6	16.19
7	Personal and professional services ..	38	2.1	47	2.4	25.10
8	Trade ..	322	18.1	328	16.2	1.80
9	Personal loans ..	55	3.1	60	3.0	8.83
10	Others ..	130	7.3	93	4.6	(—)28.21
11	Total bank credits ..	1,782	100.0	2,025	100.0	13.66

10.4. The outstanding credit by the scheduled commercial banks increased by about 14 per cent between December, 1973, and December, 1974. The percentage increase was above this average in the case of agriculture and allied activities, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, transport, storage and communication and personal and professional services sectors. 'Trade' one of the major sectors showed a small increase of nearly two per cent.

Joint stock companies

10.5. The provisional figures of joint stock companies as on 31st March 1976 show that there were 9,849 joint stock companies in Maharashtra with their paid-up capital at Rs. 1,088 crore, the State accounting for more than one fifth of the joint stock companies and about 12 per cent of the paid-up capital in India on that date. The number of joint stock companies in Maharashtra increased from 9,244 to 9,849 and the paid up capital increased from Rs. 1,051 crore to Rs. 1,088 crore between 31st March 1975 to 31st March 1976.

11. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Roads

11.1. The twenty year perspective plan for road development in the country known as the 1961-81 Road Development Plan was chalked out by a conference of Chief Engineers for all the states in the country in 1957. The targets for Maharashtra of the said plan and achievement under it as on 31st March 1975 are given in the table below :—

TABLE No. 20
Classwise targets and achievement of extra-municipal road length (exclusive of scarcity works)

(In km.)				
Serial No. (1)	Class of road (2)		1961-81 plan target (3)	Achievement as on 31st March 1975 (4)
1	National highways		5,133	2,713
2	State highways		12,969	14,947†
3	Major district roads		27,527	19,847
4	Other district roads		32,178	14,499
5	Village roads		34,489	11,891
Total ..			1,12,296	63,897

† (Proposed undeclared length of National highways is included in the State highways).

11.2. The road length constructed out of the total plan road length was 56.9 per cent upto the end of 1974-75 as against 55.7 per cent a year ago.

11.3. Apart from these 'Plan' roads, there were unclassified roads in the State having length of 25.1 thousand km. by the end of March 1975. In addition the road length achieved under the scarcity programme was 69.9 thousand km. by the end of March 1974.

11.4. Many agencies other than Public Works and Housing Department and Zilla Parishads, construct and maintain roads in their respective areas for the use of public. They are municipalities, municipal corporations, railways, forest department, irrigation department, military engineering services and port trusts. At the end of 1974-75, the total road length under all authorities was about 1.82 lakh km. of which 50 thousand km. was surfaced and 132 thousand km. unsurfaced. The road length (exclusive of scarcity roads) per lakh of population was 223 km. in 1975 as against 219 km. in 1974. It was 100 km. in the case of surfaced roads and 123 km. in the case of unsurfaced roads in Maharashtra by the end of March 1975 as against 98 km. and 121 km. respectively by the end of March 1974. The distribution of road length by authorities constructing or maintaining roads is given in the table below :—

TABLE No. 21
Total road length under different authorities including those outside 1961-81 plan
(In km.)

Serial No. (1)	Authority constructing or maintaining the road length (2)	Road length as on 31st March 1975		
		Surfaced (3)	Unsurfaced (4)	Total (5)
1	Public Works and Housing Department ..	18,288	976	19,264
2	Zilla Parishads	23,196	46,547	69,743
3	Scarcity roads .. .. .	....	69,921	69,921
4	Municipalities and Municipal Corporations ..	6,443	2,306	8,749
5	Forest Department	278	11,595	11,873
6	Irrigation and Power Department ..	965	491	1,456
7	Railways	283	30	313
8	Military Engineering Service	1,063	19	1,082
9	Port Trust	74	....	74
Total for the State ..		50,590	1,31,885	1,82,475

11.5. The road length per hundred sq. km. of geographical area in the State in 1974-75 (for which the latest data for all agencies and for all states are available) was 34 km. as against 37 km. in the country. State-wise comparison in this respect for 1974-75 showed that Maharashtra ranked eleventh amongst the States in India.

Railways

11.6. The length of railway routes in the State was 5,232 km. as on 31st March 1976 as against 5,226 km. as on 31st March 1975. The table below gives the railway route length zone-wise and gauge-wise.

TABLE No. 22
Zonewise and routewise railway route length (In km.)

Serial No.	Zones	Railway route length as on 31st March 1976			
		Broad gauge	Metre gauge	Narrow gauge	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Central	1,740	312	298	2,350
2	South central	803	682	370	1,855
3	South eastern	244	....	432	676
4	Western	351	....	....	351
Total ..		3,138	994	1,100	5,232

Source : Railways

11.7. The railway route length per thousand sq. km. of geographical area in the State was 17 km. as on 31st March 1972 the latest period for which all-India figures are available, as against 19 km. for the country as a whole.

Motor vehicles

11.8. The number of motor vehicles in use in Maharashtra at the end of December 1975 was the highest among all states in India i.e., 4,97,700 or about 18 per cent of motor vehicles in India. Moreover, the State had the highest number of vehicles per lakh of population i.e. 827 as against 426 for the country. The total number of motor vehicles in the State as on 1st January 1976 was 5.0 lakh i.e. more by 8.6 per cent than their number in 1975. A little less than half of the total vehicles in the State were registered in Greater Bombay alone. Motor cycles and motor cars, numbered 3.5 lakhs i.e. 70 per cent of the total vehicles as on 1st January 1976 as against 3.2 lakhs as on 1st January 1975, an increase of about nine per cent in one year. Greater Bombay accounted for 68 per cent of the motor cars in the State.

Minor ports

11.9. Maharashtra has an extensive coast-line stretching about 720 km. from Dahanu in the north to Kiranpani in the south and 48 minor ports that serve the coastal districts. Passenger traffic is restricted to some 15 minor ports and the cargo traffic is handled by most of the ports. The total passenger traffic passing through these ports during 1975-76 was 1,097 thousands. A very large percentage of this (91 per cent) was of the Bombay harbour service. The cargo handled by these ports in 1975-76 amounted to about 10 lakh tonnes. The quantity of goods moving out of these minor ports accounted for nearly 90 per cent of the cargo handled (nine lakh tonnes) while that of the cargo moving into these ports was 10 per cent (one lakh tonnes). The important commodity exported was iron ore, which accounted for 90 per cent of the exports. The next important commodity exported was sand, which accounted for about three per cent of the exports. In the case of imports, the most important commodity was Mangalore tiles accounting for 52 per cent of the imports followed by salt (29 per cent).

Nationalised road transport

11.10. The Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation which is the biggest road transport organisation in India held 7,594 buses and incurred a capital expenditure of Rs. 87.53 crore in 1975-76. The capital expenditure financed by it from its own resources was about 59 per cent of the total capital expenditure of the Corporation. Complete nationalisation of road transport was achieved in the State in 1974-75.

11.11. A study was conducted by the corporation for assessing the population covered by its services. The results of the study are given in the table below :—

TABLE No. 23
Percentage of population in villages served by State Transport

Serial No. (1)	Item (2)	Western Maharashtra (3)	Marathwada (4)	Vidarbha (5)	Total (6)
(1)	Directly	76.65	57.34	56.93	67.97
(2)	Upto 3 km.	13.61	24.46	19.23	17.05
(3)	Between 3 to 5 km.	5.17	9.31	10.52	7.33
(4)	Between 5 to 8 km.	2.75	5.08	6.85	4.25
(5)	Beyond 8 km.	1.82	3.81	6.47	3.40

11.12. The operational statistics of the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation for 1974-75 and 1975-76 are given in the table below :—

TABLE No. 24
Operational Statistics of Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

Serial No. (1)	Item (2)	Unit (3)	1974-75 (4)	1975-76 (5)
1	Routes at the end of the year	Number	6,661	7,114
2	Route distance	Thousand km.	397	438
3	Average number of buses held during the year (in division)	Number	6,357	6,529
4	Average number of buses on road per day	Number	4,982	5,384
5	Average number of passengers carried per day	Thousand No.	1,764	1,973
6	Total traffic receipts during the year	Rs. in lakh	8,370	10,735

11.13. The Corporation operated 7,114 routes at the end of 1975-76, an increase of 6.8 per cent over the earlier year. The average daily number of passengers travelled during 1975-76 was 19.73 lakh which was about 11.8 per cent more than in the earlier year. The average number of buses held by the Corporation increased from 6.4 thousand in 1974-75 to 6.5 thousand in 1975-76 (by about 1.6 per cent), while that of the buses on road per day increased from five thousand to 5.4 thousand (or by about eight per cent). The increase in traffic receipts was 28.3 per cent in 1975-76, largely due to the increased passengers carried and due to the increase in fares from 26th February 1975 and again from 1st December 1975.

11.14. The Corporation had a net surplus of Rs. 146.38 lakh in 1975-76 as against a negative net surplus of Rs. 767.74 lakh in the earlier year. The financial results of the working of the Corporation for the year 1975-76 as compared to 1974-75 are given in the table below :—

TABLE No. 25
Financial results of the working of the Corporation
(Rs. in lakh)

Serial No. (1)	Particulars (2)	1974-75 (3)	1975-76 (4)	Difference (5)
1	Revenue Receipts	8,581.61	11,032.23	2,450.62
2	Working Expenses	8,588.25	9,954.57	1,366.32
3	Gross Margin (Item 1-2)	- 6.64	1,077.66	1,084.30
4	Normal Depreciation	617.37	751.36	133.99
5	Interest paid on Capital Contributed by the participating Governments.	143.73	179.92	36.19
6	Provision for payment of income tax .. .. .	.....	.....	.....
7	Net Margin	-767.74	146.38	914.12
8	Contribution to Capital Reserve Fund .. .. .	.....	.....	.....
9	Net Surplus	-767.74	146.38	914.12

12. INSTITUTIONAL GROWTH

Co-operative Societies in Maharashtra

12.1. The number of co-operative societies of all types in the State increased to 49,659 on 30th June, 1976 from 47,902 a year earlier or by about four per cent and their paid-up share capital increased to Rs. 345 crore from Rs. 324 crore or by six per cent. On account of the massive efforts made by the co-operative societies in the State their deposits increased by nearly 28 per cent, to Rs. 758 crore from Rs. 593 crore a year earlier. The loans advanced (net) were Rs. 538 crore during 1975-76, an increase of nearly seven per cent over the earlier year's advances. The table below gives the progress of the co-operative movement in the past two years.

TABLE No. 26
Progress of co-operative movement

Serial No. (1)	Item (2)	Year	
		1974-75 (3)	1975-76* (4)
1	Number of societies	47,902	49,659
2	Number of members (in lakh)	105	114
3	Paid-up share capital	324	345
4	Deposits	593	758
5	Advances (net)	502	538

*Provisional.

Primary agricultural credit societies

12.2. The membership of the primary agricultural credit societies increased by about 16 per cent to 44.52 lakh and their working capital by about six per cent to Rs. 315 crore in 1975-76. They supplied credit to the tune of Rs. 170 crore during 1975-76 showing an increase of about 21 per cent over the earlier year's credit and supplied agricultural requisites valued at Rs. 40 crore.

12.3. A significant development in the matter of arrangement for providing credit and allied facilities at the base level to the economically weaker sections of the rural community was the decision to organise farmers' service societies in selected areas as recommended by the National Commission on Agriculture. Nineteen such farmers' service societies with a membership of 11,500 were organised in 1975-76. In the tribal areas 38 Adivasi Co-operative Societies were organised with a view to supplying production-oriented credit, agricultural inputs and credit facilities for marketing of the agricultural and forest produce of their members.

Apex and central co-operative banks

12.4. The deposits of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank stood at Rs. 225 crore on 30th June, 1975 an increase of 38 per cent over the deposits a year ago. Its working capital also increased by about 13 per cent to Rs. 353 crore. The loans advanced during 1975-76 were of the order of Rs. 1,053 crore gross, an increase of about 28 per cent in one year.

12.5. The deposits and the working capital of the district central co-operative banks were Rs. 254 crore and Rs. 389 crore respectively on 30th June, 1976. The gross loan advanced by them during 1975-76 were Rs. 835 crore showing an increase of about 26 per cent in one year.

12.6. The Maharashtra State Co-operative Land Development Bank floated debentures of the order of Rs. 21.46 crore during 1975-76 and disbursed long-term loans of the order of Rs. 23 crore, a 50 per cent increase in one year.

Non-agricultural credit societies

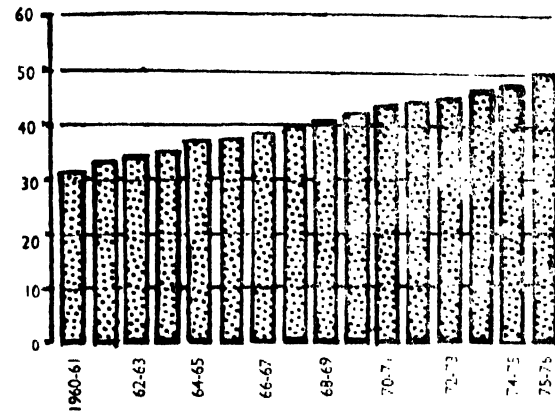
12.7. The number of non-agricultural credit societies was 3,863 on 30th June, 1976 showing an increase of about eight per cent over the earlier year. Their membership also increased by nearly six per cent and was 31.06 lakhs at the end of 1975-76. Working capital and gross loans advanced by these societies increased by about 12 per cent and two per cent and stood at Rs. 324 crore and Rs. 340 crore respectively.

CHART No. 40

GROWTH OF CO-OPERATION

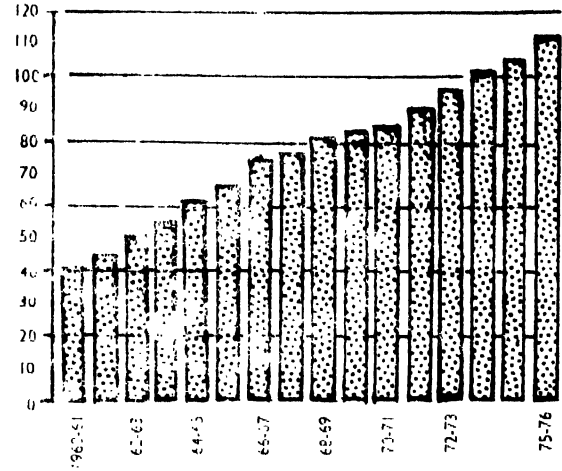
SOCIETIES

THOUSANDS



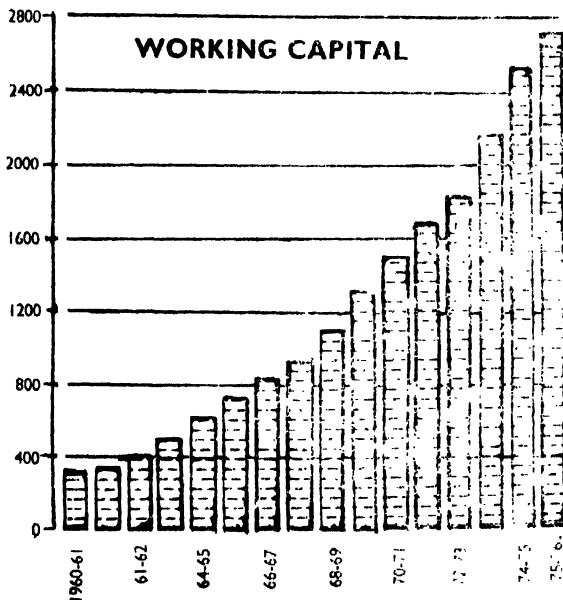
LAKHS

MEMBERS



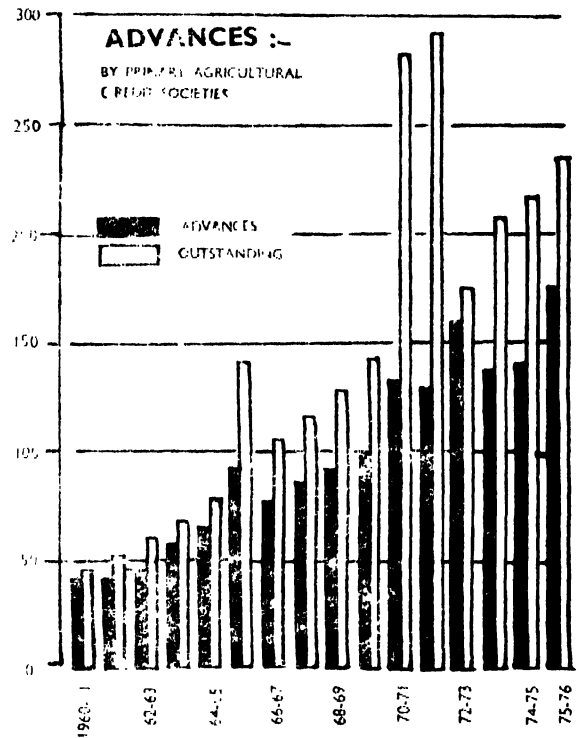
CRORE RS.

WORKING CAPITAL



CRORE RS.

ADVANCES :- BY PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES



Co-operative productive enterprises

12.8. There were 9,553 co-operative productive enterprises on 30th June, 1976 of which 393 were independent processing societies. The membership and working capital of the co-operative productive societies were 13 lakhs and Rs. 553 crore respectively at the end of 1975-76. Of the 393 independent processing societies 261 were in production during the year. The working sugar factories numbered 45 during the year and produced 13.41 lakh tonnes of sugar in 1975-76. The table below shows the progress made by the co-operative processing societies in Maharashtra.

TABLE No. 27

Co-operative processing societies

Serial No.	Type	Number of societies in production		Quantity processed in '000 tonnes	
		1974-75	1975-76	1974-75	1975-76
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Cotton ginning and pressing	72	80	2,62	2,72
2	Rice mills	94	97	93	3,01
3	Oil mills	7	16	1	2
4	Other agricultural produce societies	15	23	27	27
5	Sugar factories	42	45	1,13,16	1,18,77

Co-operative marketing

12.9. The number of marketing societies at the end of 1975-76 was 400 with a membership of 3.63 lakhs and working capital of Rs. 142 crore. The turnover of these societies in 1975-76 was of the order of Rs. 666 crore.

12.10. The Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited had a working capital of Rs. 75 crore at the end of 1975-76 and a turnover of agricultural produce of Rs. 409 crore during the year. The value of sales of cotton by the federation was of the order of Rs. 367 crore. Agricultural requisites sold by it during the year amounted to Rs. 20 crore.

12.11. There were 56 wholesale consumer stores and 1,476 primary consumer stores besides the apex consumer federation. The sales of all these consumer stores were of the order of Rs. 148 crore showing an increase of about 40 per cent during 1975-76.

Community development and other special programmes

12.12. Community Development Blocks which numbered 296 were in existence in the State during 1975-76 as in 1974-75. The Tribal Development Blocks numbering 44 in 1974-75 are now covered by Tribal Sub-Plan. All the non-municipal area of the State has been covered by these blocks.

12.13. The Community Development Blocks and the Tribal Development Blocks incurred an expenditure of Rs. 3.17 crore in 1975-76 as against Rs. 2.12 crore during 1974-75. The amount of people's contribution during 1975-76 was Rs. 42 lakh as against Rs. 17 lakh during 1974-75.

12.14. The applied nutrition programme and special nutrition programmes which aim at eradicating malnutrition among the vulnerable sections of the rural population were in operation in 113 and 80 blocks respectively during 1975-76 as against 112 and 80 blocks respectively during 1974-75. The number of beneficiaries-pre-school children, school children and expectant and nursing mothers under these programmes was 261 thousands in 1975-76 as against 280 thousands in 1974-75.

13. LOCAL BODIES

Village Panchayats

13.1. The advance statistics collected from village panchayats show that the number of village panchayats functioning in the State increased to 23,792 in 1975-76 from 23,552 in 1974-75. The non-municipal population in rural areas in the State is now covered by the village panchayats.

13.2. From the provisional data of financial position of the village panchayats for 1975-76, it is seen that their total receipts (including grants, contributions, donations, etc.) were Rs. 19.9 crore as against Rs. 18.3 crore in 1974-75 or higher by about nine per cent. The increase in receipts was mainly on account of the increase in Government grants which were higher by nearly 19 per cent than those received during 1974-75. Grants, contributions, donations and gifts together amounted to Rs. 12.5 crore or about 63 per cent of the total receipts. The receipts from self-raised resources were Rs. 5.6 crore or about 28 per cent while receipts from other sources were Rs. 1.7 crore or nearly nine per cent. Average receipts per village panchayat worked out at Rs. 8,351 during 1975-76 as against Rs. 8,000 during 1974-75 thus showing a rise of about four per cent. The *per capita* receipts of the village panchayats were Rs. 5.9 during 1975-76 as compared with Rs. 5.2 during 1974-75.

13.3. The major part of self-raised resources comprised taxes on houses and properties which amounted to Rs. 2.3 crore or about 40 per cent of the self-raised resources. The other self-raised resources were octroi accounting for Rs. 32 lakh or nearly six per cent, fees on markets and weekly bazars accounting for Rs. 34 lakh or about six per cent, general and special sanitary cess accounting for Rs. 30 lakh or about five per cent and taxes on professions and trade accounting for Rs. 9 lakh or about two per cent.

13.4. The provisional expenditure of village panchayats during 1975-76 was Rs. 18.9 crore or 95.0 per cent of total receipts, an increase of about nine per cent over the expenditure during 1974-75 (Rs. 17.4 crore). The major part of the expenditure was on public works accounting for Rs. 6.9 crore or about 36 per cent, the expenditure on administration being Rs. 4.3 crore or about 23 per cent, on health and sanitation, Rs. 2.7 crore or about 14 per cent, on public lighting, Rs. 1.6 crore or about eight per cent, on education, Rs. 1 crore or about six per cent and on welfare of people, Rs. 0.9 crore or five per cent of the total.

Zilla Parishads

13.5. The total revenue receipts and expenditure of all the zilla parishads were Rs. 165 crore and Rs. 169 crore respectively in 1975-76 (Revised Estimates) as against Rs. 144 crore and Rs. 132 crore respectively during 1974-75 (actuals). The income and expenditure position of all zilla parishads in Maharashtra for these two years is presented in the following table :—

TABLE No. 28

Income and expenditure of zilla parishads

Serial No.	Items	1974-75		1975-76	
		Actuals	Percentage to total	Revised estimates	Percentage to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I. Receipts—					
	Total—Revenue receipts (1 + 2)	144	100.0	165	100.0
(1)	Self-raised resources	13	9.0	12	7.3
(2)	Total Government grants (a + b)	131	91.0	153	92.7
(a)	Statutory	124	86.1	148	89.7
(b)	Agency schemes	7	4.9	5	3.0
II. Expenditure —					
	Total—Revenue expenditure (1 to 13)	132	100.0	169	100.0
(1)	General Administration	11	8.4	13	7.6
(2)	Education	72	54.5	91	53.6
(3)	Medical	1	0.8	1	0.8
(4)	Public Health	8	6.1	9	5.5
(5)	Ayurved	1	0.8	1	0.8
(6)	Agriculture	4	3.0	5	2.8
(7)	Animal Husbandry	2	1.5	3	1.6
(8)	Buildings and Communications	14	10.5	17	10.2
(9)	Social Welfare	3	2.3	4	2.3
(10)	Community Development Programme	3	2.3	4	2.3
(11)	Public Health Engineering	2	1.5	3	1.8
(12)	Irrigation	5	3.8	8	4.6
(13)	Others	6	4.5	10	6.1

13.6. Receipts from self-raised resources formed a small part viz. seven per cent of the total revenue receipts during 1975-76 while Government grants including grants received for executing schemes on agency basis accounted for the rest of the revenue receipts.

13.7. Local cess on land revenue (including stamp duty) forms the major source (60 per cent) of the self-raised resources. The other major source was 'education' with about nine per cent of the total receipts of self-raised resources. Of the total Government grants of Rs. 153 crore in 1975-76 (Revised Estimates) the grants under Agency Scheme were Rs. 5 crore. The purposive grants and establishment grants formed major part of Government grants viz. 71 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively. Next to these were plan grants (including Block grants) and local cess matching grants which formed about ten and three per cent, respectively of the total Government grants.

13.8. Of the total revenue expenditure of Rs. 169 crore (1975-76 Revised), the percentage of expenditure on Education was 54 while that on Buildings and Communications was 10. The expenditure on General Administration, Public Health, Medical, Agriculture and Irrigation ranged from three to eight per cent of the total expenditure.

Municipal councils and municipal corporations

13.9. Five Municipal Corporations, 222 Municipal Councils and seven Cantonment Boards were functioning in the State during 1975-76. Of the 222 Municipal Councils, 21 were 'A' class with population exceeding 75 thousands, 33 were 'B' class with population more than 30 thousands but less than 75 thousands and 168 were 'C' class with population of 30 thousands and less.

13.10. The provisional figures of receipts and expenditure for 1975-76 compiled as advance statistics, showed that the total revenue receipts (excluding extraordinary receipts, debts, receipts from commercial enterprises and opening balance) of Municipal Councils and Municipal Corporations together were Rs. 202 crore as against Rs. 150 crore during 1974-75 or more by nearly 35 per cent. The percentage increase in total receipts was 49 for Municipal Councils and 28 for Municipal Corporations. The receipts under the two important components of the revenue receipts viz. (i) rates and taxes and (ii) grants, increased by about 44 and 60 per cent respectively in 1976 for all municipal bodies. The increase in the former was 64 per cent for Municipal Councils and 37 per cent for Municipal Corporations and that in the latter was 48 per cent for Municipal Councils and 90 per cent for Municipal Corporations. The total revenue receipts included receipts from rates and taxes of Rs. 151 crore (or about 74 per cent), Government grants of Rs. 24 crore (or nearly 12 per cent) and other sources of Rs. 28 crore (or nearly 14 per cent of the total receipts). The provisional expenditure for 1975-76 (excluding extraordinary expenditure, debts, investment in securities and commercial enterprises and closing balance) was Rs. 184 crore as against Rs. 150 crore in 1974-75. The major items of expenditure during 1975-76 were public instructions (nearly 16 per cent), drainage, conservancy and sanitation (about 16 per cent) and water supply (nearly 14 per cent). The expenditure on general administration and collection charges was nine per cent.

13.11. The following table gives the percentages under various items of income and expenditure of Municipal Councils and Municipal Corporations to the total income and expenditure during 1975-76.

TABLE NO. 29
Percentage of income and expenditure of municipal bodies on different items to total during 1975-76

Serial No	Item	Percentage to total		
		Municipal councils	Municipal corporations	All municipal bodies
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Revenue receipts—				
(a)	Rates and taxes	65.6	78.9	74.5
(b)	Grants	23.6	5.7	11.6
(c)	Other sources	10.8	15.4	13.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE No. 29—*contd.*

Serial No.	Item	Percentage to total		
		Municipal councils	Municipal corporations	All municipal bodies
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
II. Expenditure—				
(a)	General administration	16·6	6·3	9·0
(b)	Public lighting	3·4	2·3	2·6
(c)	Water supply	11·3	14·8	13·9
(d)	Drainage, conservancy and sanitation ..	18·2	15·9	16·5
(e)	Hospitals, dispensaries and vaccinations	4·8	15·6	12·7
(f)	Education	14·6	16·3	15·9
(g)	Public works	16·4	8·7	10·7
(h)	Others	14·7	20·1	18·7
	Total ..	100·0	100·0	100·0

13.12. The percentage distribution of receipts and expenditure of Municipal Councils in different classes according to their population is shown in the table below :—

TABLE No. 30

Percentage distribution of income and expenditure of municipal councils in 'A', 'B' and 'C' classes according to population during 1975-76

Serial No.	Items	Class of municipal councils			All municipal councils Total
		'A'	'B'	'C'	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I. Receipts—					
(a)	Rates and taxes	73·4	55·0	53·1	65·6
(b)	Grants	18·1	30·5	32·8	23·6
(c)	Others	8·5	14·5	14·1	10·8
	Total—I ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
II. Expenditure—					
(a)	General administration	12·2	17·9	23·4	16·6
(b)	Public lighting	2·8	3·5	4·3	3·4
(c)	Water supply	11·2	11·8	11·1	11·3
(d)	Drainage, conservancy and sanitation ..	19·5	16·3	17·3	18·2
(e)	Hospitals, dispensaries and vaccinations	4·5	5·3	4·9	4·8
(f)	Education	16·0	15·2	11·7	14·6
(g)	Public works	19·9	15·6	11·1	16·4
(h)	Others	13·9	14·4	16·2	14·7
	Total—II ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

13.13. The recovery of rates and taxes for all the Municipal Councils and Municipal Corporations together in the State was 72 per cent of the total demand during the year 1975-76. It was 96, 89 and 80 per cent for 'A', 'B' and 'C' class Municipal Councils respectively and 69 per cent for the Municipal Corporations.

14. SPECIAL STUDIES

Economic conditions of slum dwellers

14.1. A nationwide survey is being undertaken during the 31st round of the National Sample Survey (NSS) Programme for studying socio-economic conditions of slum dwellers in cities. The survey has started from July 1976 and will be completed by June, 1977. It is conducted in cities which had a population of one lakh and above in 1971. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Maharashtra, which is also participating in the NSS programme of work on a matching sample basis, is conducting this survey in the city of Greater Bombay and other cities of Maharashtra. The survey is being conducted with the object of finding quantitative information regarding (1) demographic and activity particulars, (2) income and expenditure, (3) assets and liabilities, (4) migration and (5) housing conditions of slum dwellers. For the purpose of undertaking the survey in Greater Bombay, in all 203 areas declared as slums by the Slum Improvement Board, Maharashtra, are covered. The sample survey is being implemented in the nature of a type study. Generally survey reports are brought out after two and half years of the start of the survey field work as the field work itself takes a year and detailed analysis of the data and the report thereon takes another year and half. It was thought that it could be possible to present a broad dimensional idea of the different aspects of the important problems of slums studied by this survey by a quick and concurrent analysis of the data collected in it. The processing of the survey data collected upto December 1976 from 2,968 sample households was therefore undertaken and the results about some salient socio-economic conditions of the slum dwellers are presented below. These results are provisional and subject to refinement consequent upon the processing of the full data. Their value, it is believed, lies in the fact that they give up-to-date information on the subject studied.

Demographic and activity particulars

14.2. The NSS revealed that the average household size of slum dwellers in Greater Bombay was 4.36 as against 4.32* reported for Greater Bombay as a whole. There were 764 females per 1000 males in the slums. It is significant to note that the sex ratio is higher than that obtained for Greater Bombay in 1971 Census (720).

14.3. The distribution of slum population according to educational standard, as revealed from the survey is given in the table below.

TABLE No. 31

Percentage distribution of slum population by educational standard.

Serial No.	Educational Standard	Percentage to total
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Illiterate	46.18
2	Below S. S. C.	50.17
3	S. S. C. and under graduate	3.33
4	Graduate and above	0.32
Total ..		100.00

14.4. Nearly 46 per cent of the total slum population was found illiterate. The corresponding percentage in Greater Bombay was 36.16 in 1971. The result showed that a little more than half of the total slum population (i.e. 54 per cent) had some formal education. Among those who were educated, majority of them were having educational standard below matriculate. Only a small proportion i.e. 3.5 per cent of the total population have attained educational standard above matriculation or S. S. C.

*Based on N.S.S. household consumer expenditure enquiry 1973-74

Employment

14.5. Persons who are engaged in any gainful activity and those who made themselves available for work but could not get work constitute the labour force. The following table shows the distribution of slum population according to current activity particulars.

TABLE No. 32

Distribution of slum population according to activity

Serial No. (1)	Activity (2)	Percentage to total (3)
1	Employed	36.46
2	Un-employed	2.27
3	Total labour force	38.73
4	Not in labour force	61.27
Total ..		100.00

14.6. Nearly 36 per cent of the total slum population reported as engaged in any gainful activity. Only about 2.27 per cent of the total slum population was found unemployed. Thus the labour force participation rate of the slum population of Greater Bombay worked out at 38.73 per cent. According to the NSS employment survey (1972-73) the corresponding rate for Greater Bombay was a little higher (40.50 per cent) and the percentage of unemployed a little lower (1.92).

14.7. The proportion of self-employed to total employed was 13.71 per cent. Thus, a majority of the employed persons were employees. The largest proportion (47 per cent) of the total employed persons were engaged in manufacturing industry. About 1/5th of the employed persons were engaged in the service sector. This was followed by employment in trade and transport sectors which accounted for 14 and 9 per cent respectively.

Income and expenditure

14.8. Information collected in the survey on total monthly income of households was about wages and salaries and net income from enterprises and property. The following table shows the distribution of slum households by monthly income groups.

TABLE No. 33

Percentage distribution of slum households by monthly income groups

Serial No. (1)	Monthly income group in Rs. (2)	Percentage of slum households to total (3)
1	Less than 100	0.91
2	100—299	23.28
3	300—499	41.91
4	500—999	30.05
5	1,000 and above	3.85
All groups ..		100.00

14.9. The average monthly income of a household worked out at Rs. 451. Even though about 2/3rds of the households had their monthly income Rs. 500 and below, a few reported their monthly income above Rs. 1,000.

14.10. Consumer expenditure of a household comprises all expenditure incurred by the household exclusively towards its non-productive consumption, during the reference period of 30 days preceding the date of survey. According to the survey results the average monthly *per capita* expenditure of slum dwellers, was estimated at Rs. 91·40. Out of the total *per capita* expenditure observed in respect of slum dwellers, Rs. 56·32 were spent on food and Rs. 35·08 on non-food items. The average *per capita* expenditure of slum dwellers (Rs. 91·40) was not much lower than that for Greater Bombay (Rs. 135·86).^{*} The following table shows the distribution of households according to the *per capita* expenditure classes.

TABLE No. 34

Percentage distribution of slum households and population by per capita expenditure classes

Serial No. (1)	Monthly <i>per capita</i> expenditure classes (Rs.) (2)			Percentage of slum households to total (3)	Percentage of persons to total (4)
1	Upto 40	..	..	4·38	6·44
2	41 to 60	..	..	15·93	22·00
3	61 to 80	..	..	21·06	25·21
4	81 to 100	..	..	16·68	17·23
5	101 to 150	..	..	22·57	18·56
6	151 to 200	..	..	10·55	6·42
7	201 and above	..	..	8·83	4·14
All classes				100·00	100·00

14.11. About 58 per cent of the total households had *per capita* expenditure upto Rs. 100. These households accounted for nearly 71 per cent of the total population of slums.

Assets and liabilities

14.12. Assets include land, buildings and other household durable goods, owned by the households. The following table shows the distribution of slum households in Greater Bombay according to value of assets owned.

TABLE No. 35

Percentage distribution of slum households by total value of asset groups

Serial No. (1)	Value of assets (in Rs.) (2)			Percentage to total (3)
1	250 and below	..	..	19·81
2	251 to 500	..	..	15·94
3	501 to 1,000	..	..	18·13
4	1,001 to 2,500	..	..	24·49
5	2,501 to 5,000	..	..	11·56
6	5,001 and above	..	..	10·07
All groups				100·00

14.13. Data on the possession of household durables such as radio, fan and sewing machine by the slum households would be an indicator of their level of living. The enquiry revealed that 23·64 per cent of the total slum households possessed radio, 7·00 per cent fan and 5·05 per cent sewing machine.

^{*}Estimated on the basis of household consumer expenditure enquiry, 1973-74.

14.14. Data regarding indebtedness related to loans outstanding with the households. About 57 per cent of the total households reported that they had no loans outstanding and about 25 per cent an amount of Rs. 1,000 and below as loans outstanding. Only a small proportion i.e. about seven per cent of the total had a larger amount of outstanding loan of Rs. 2,500 and above.

Migration

14.15. The growth of slums in Greater Bombay is not a recent phenomenon, but has taken place over the last two decades. About nine per cent of the present slum dwellers have reported to have stayed in the slums for more than 20 years. About 35 per cent of the total have stayed in slums for more than 10 years. Nearly 30 per cent of the total lived in slums for between five to nine years. Thus a majority of slum dwellers has stayed in slums for more than five years.

TABLE No. 36

Distribution of principal earners according to the duration of stay in slums

Serial No. (1)	Duration of stay in years (2)					Percentage to total (3)
1	Less than 1	..	..	..	..	6.23
2	1 to 4	..	..	..	..	29.18
3	5 to 9	..	..	..	..	29.72
4	10 to 19	..	..	..	..	25.74
5	20 and above	..	..	..	..	9.13
Total ..						100.00

14.16. Most of the principal earners i.e. 85 per cent of the total migrated to Greater Bombay in search of employment. It was further found that only a small fraction of the total households i.e. 1.58 per cent, made attempts to search rented house elsewhere.

Housing condition

14.17. The average floor area occupied by a household in slums was 11.75 square metres (126 square feet). A little more than 50 per cent of the total households occupied floor area of less than 10 square metres (108 square feet) each. Only seven per cent occupied more than 20 square metres (215 square feet) of floor area. Nearly 80 per cent households had hired premises. Enquiry pertaining to drinking water facilities revealed that 93 per cent of the slum households were getting tap water and only five per cent were getting well water. Information on type of lighting available showed that kerosene was used for lighting purposes by 75 per cent households. Benefit of electricity was available to the remaining 25 per cent.

PART 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

POPULATION OF 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	23.83	....	....	4.9	5.4*
1911	2.15	25.20	(+) 10.74	(+) 5.73	5.1	5.9*
1921	2.08	25.12	(-) 2.91	(-) 0.30	6.4	7.2*
1931	2.40	27.89	(+) 14.91	(+) 11.00	7.4	9.5*
1941	2.68	31.85	(+) 11.99	(+) 14.23	15.8	N.A.
1951	3.20	36.10	(+) 19.27	(+) 13.31	20.9	16.7†
1961	3.96	43.91	(+) 23.60	(+) 21.64	29.8	24.0
1971	5.04	54.79	(+) 27.45	(+) 24.80	39.2	29.5

Note.—(1) * For undivided India.

(2) † Excludes Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) N. A. means not available.

(4) Districtwise data for the districts of Maharashtra State are available in the "Census of India, 1971, Series 11 Maharashtra Part II-A".

Source.—(1) Directorate of Census Operations, Maharashtra.

(2) Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Government of India, New Delhi.

TABLE No. 2
RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION IN THE STATE

(Figures in lakh)

Serial No.	Year	Population					Percentage of urban population to total population (8)	Sex Ratio (Females per thousand males) (9)	Density (No. of persons per sq. km.) (10)
		Males	Females	Total	Rural	Urban			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)			
1	1901 ..	98.02	95.90	193.92	161.75	32.17	16.59	978	67
2	1911 ..	109.23	105.52	214.75	182.26	32.49	15.13	967	75
3	1921 ..	106.93	101.57	208.50	169.92	38.57	18.50	950	73
4	1931 ..	123.06	116.53	239.59	195.02	44.57	18.60	947	83
5	1941 ..	137.69	130.63	268.33	211.68	56.65	21.11	949	94
6	1951 ..	164.90	155.13	320.03	228.02	92.01	28.75	941	106
7	1961 ..	204.29	191.25	395.54	283.91	111.63	28.22	936	129
8	1971 ..	261.16	242.95	504.12	347.01	157.11	31.17	930	164

Note.—Districtwise data are available in the census of India 1971, series 11 Maharashtra-Part-II-A and Part-VI-A.

Source.—Director of Census Operations, Maharashtra.

TABLE No. 3
ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS, 1971

(In '000 Nos.)

Class of workers	Maharashtra			India		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. As cultivator ..	49,20	16,17	65,37 (35.5)	6,89,10	92,66	7,81,77 (43.4)
II. As agricultural labourer ..	29,26	24,68	53,93 (29.3)	3,16,95	1,57,94	4,74,89 (26.4)
III. In livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities.	2,66	29	2,96 (1.6)	35,14	7,83	42,97 (2.4)
IV. In mining and quarrying ..	35	10	45 (0.2)	7,99	1,24	9,23 (0.5)
V. In manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs—						
(a) Household industry ..	4,24	1,39	5,63 (3.1)	50,21	13,31	63,52 (3.5)
(b) Other than household industry.	17,05	1,27	18,32 (10.0)	98,51	8,65	1,07,16 (5.9)
VI. In construction ..	2,43	33	2,76 (1.5)	20,12	2,04	22,15 (1.2)
VII. In trade and commerce ..	11,57	74	12,32 (6.7)	94,82	5,56	1,00,38 (5.6)
VIII. In transport, storage and communications	5,37	24	5,61 (3.1)	42,55	1,46	44,01 (2.4)
IX. In other services ..	13,90	2,65	16,55 (9.0)	1,35,36	22,29	1,57,65 (8.7)
Total workers ..	1,36,03	47,87	1,83,90 (100.0)	14,90,75	3,12,98	18,03,73 (100.0)

Note. (1) Details do not add up to the totals due to rounding. Figures in brackets show percentage to total.

(2) Districtwise data for the districts in Maharashtra State are available in the "Census of India 1971, Series 11 Maharashtra Part II-A".

Source.—(1) Directorate of Census Operations, Maharashtra.

(2) Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Government of India, New Delhi.

TABLE No. 4

**DISTRIBUTION OF DEGREE HOLDERS AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL IN EACH SUBJECT FIELD BY
STATUS IN MAHARASHTRA, 1971**

Subject field	Status																				
	Total		Employees		Self-employed		Students		Trainees		Apprentices		Retired		Unemployed trying for job		Unemployed not trying for job		Unspecified		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Ma- les	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	
(1)																					
All subject fields	2,16,041	61,573	1,53,470	24,847	26,759	2,720	7,756	3,291	1,346	372	406	43	6,174	352	11,955	7,487	1,761	16,185	6,414	6,276	
1. Arts/humanities	83,833	41,536	60,492	16,137	10,617	1,044	2,013	1,958	231	101	48	12	3,256	227	3,549	5,070	793	12,194	2,894	4,793	
2. Commerce	29,796	1,450	19,614	803	3,168	54	1,810	80	212	7	101	4	190	2	3,150	187	253	216	1,198	97	
3. Agriculture	5,836	30	4,299	17	237	1	234	1	12	..	7	1	146	..	704	5	60	3	137	2	
4. Veterinary science medicine.	940	8	820	5	35	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	38	..	31	3	2	..	8	..
5. Science	42,505	13,193	31,638	5,292	3,287	272	2,664	1,049	208	69	62	7	995	35	2,364	1,932	325	3,410	962	1,127	
6. Engineering and technology.	37,113	446	29,533	292	3,319	28	565	6	374	4	77	2	961	5	1,626	51	165	45	493	13	
7. Medicine (allopathy)	6,961	2,393	2,721	1,037	2,933	716	274	155	265	176	64	13	389	52	104	91	50	68	161	85	
8. Medicine (others)	4,929	1,109	1,356	304	2,804	526	39	17	21	11	6	..	139	14	107	78	73	80	384	79	
9. Nursing	37	869	27	725	4	33	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	11	1	21	2	46	2	29
10. Technical/vocational trade	2,134	46	1,561	23	123	2	25	5	16	..	36	1	7	..	239	3	17	8	110	4	
11. Others	1,897	493	1,409	212	232	44	27	20	7	2	4	1	52	6	80	46	21	115	65	47	

Source.—Census of India, 1971, Part—VII (i), Series 1.

TABLE No. 5
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

(Revised Series)											
Serial No.	Sector	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71*	1971-72*	1972-73*	1973-74*	1974-75*	(Figures in crore Rs.)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
1	Agriculture	..	..	641.1	741.1	1,081.2	1,081.9	989.2	1,820.5	2,285.1	2,342.1
2	Forestry and logging	..	..	18.1	22.7	39.8	40.8	42.9	46.0	51.8	62.0
3	Fishing	..	..	5.0	7.3	15.3	20.4	23.2	33.3	55.2	66.1
4	Mining and quarrying	..	..	4.1	6.3	8.6	10.8	11.1	11.3	15.3	20.8
5	Sub-total : Primary	..	..	668.3 (41.9)	777.4 (33.0)	1,144.9 (28.6)	1,153.9 (27.0)	1,066.4 (23.7)	1,911.1 (32.7)	2,407.4 (34.5)	2,491.0 (33.3)
6	Manufacturing :	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.1. Registered	..	..	..	262.3	442.7	794.8	892.3	1,003.2	1,090.2	1,261.6	1,310.4
6.2. Unregistered	..	..	..	82.6	163.4	263.7	286.3	309.9	334.4	359.7	386.3
7	Construction	..	..	67.0	107.3	215.5	238.3	265.6	326.6	383.6	417.4
8	Electricity, gas and water supply	..	..	10.2	22.8	57.5	58.1	61.6	74.5	107.1	119.8
9	Sub-total : Secondary	..	..	422.1 (26.4)	736.2 (31.3)	1,331.5 (33.3)	1,475.0 (34.6)	1,640.3 (36.4)	1,825.7 (31.2)	2,112.0 (30.3)	2,233.9 (29.9)
10	Transport, storage and communications, trade, hotels and restaurants.	..	..	276.7 (17.3)	444.5 (18.9)	769.6 (19.3)	808.1 (18.9)	885.7 (19.7)	1,075.4 (18.4)	1,264.8 (18.1)	1,415.5 (18.9)
11	Banking and insurance, real-estate and ownership of dwellings, business services, public administration and other services.	..	..	230.3 (14.4)	396.4 (16.8)	752.5 (18.8)	830.4 (19.5)	907.9 (20.2)	1,033.4 (17.7)	1,188.4 (17.1)	1,334.8 (17.9)
12	Net State Domestic Product	..	..	1,597.4 (100.0)	2,354.5 (100.0)	3,998.5 (100.0)	4,267.4 (100.0)	4,500.3 (100.0)	5,845.6 (100.0)	6,972.6 (100.0)	7,475.2 (100.0)
13	Per Capita State Income (Rs.)	..	..	409.0	533.7	802.8	836.3	860.8	1,091.3	1,270.5	1,329.5
*Provisional. †Preliminary.											

*Provisional.

+Preliminary

Note. — 1. Figures in brackets show percentages to total net State domestic product.
2. Results of the population censuses 1961 and 1971 have been used for calculating *per capita* income.
3. Figures for 1970-71 to 1974-75 are revised.

TABLE No. 6
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT 1960-61 PRICES

Serial No. (1)	Sector (2)	1960-61 (3)	(Revised Series)							(Figures in crore Rs.)
			1965-66 (4)	1970-71* (5)	1971-72* (6)	1972-73* (7)	1973-74* (8)	1974-75* (9)	1975-76 † (10)	
1	Agriculture ..	641.1	472.0	552.2	536.7	407.4	608.3	695.7	755.0	
2	Forestry and logging ..	18.1	21.9	20.9	18.7	19.0	18.7	14.4	21.9	
3	Fishing ..	5.0	4.2	5.7	6.8	6.6	7.0	9.3	10.1	
4	Mining and quarrying ..	4.1	7.4	7.0	8.7	8.9	8.8	9.5	11.0	
5	Sub-total—Primary ..	665.3 (100.0)	505.5 (75.6)	585.8 (87.7)	570.9 (85.4)	441.9 (66.1)	642.8 (96.2)	728.9 (109.1)	798.0 (119.4)	
6	Manufacturing—									
(1) Registered ..		262.3	368.3	481.8	512.1	545.4	544.1	553.7	571.2	
(2) Unregistered ..		82.6	93.0	104.7	107.3	109.8	112.5	115.2	117.9	
7	Construction ..	67.5	79.8	95.0	98.3	101.9	105.4	109.2	113.0	
8	Electricity, gas and water supply ..	10.2	17.0	28.5	31.3	33.3	33.1	37.3	38.8	
9	Sub-total—Secondary ..	422.1 (100.0)	558.1 (132.2)	710.0 (168.2)	749.0 (177.4)	790.4 (187.3)	795.1 (188.4)	815.4 (193.2)	840.9 (199.2)	
10	Transport, storage and communications, trade, hotels and restaurants ..	276.7 (100.0)	338.3 (122.3)	418.0 (149.3)	438.3 (158.4)	442.8 (160.0)	471.9 (170.5)	489.4 (176.9)	522.9 (189.0)	
11	Banking and insurance, real estate and ownership of dwellings, business services, public administration and other services ..	230.3 (100.0)	302.2 (131.2)	418.8 (181.8)	443.9 (192.7)	463.5 (201.3)	481.0 (208.9)	502.7 (218.3)	522.8 (227.0)	
12	Net State Domestic Product ..	1,597.4 (100.0)	1,704.1 (106.7)	2,127.6 (133.2)	2,202.1 (137.9)	2,138.6 (133.9)	2,390.8 (149.7)	2,536.4 (158.8)	2,684.6 (168.1)	
13	Per Capita State Income (Rs.) ..	409 C (100.0)	386.3 (94.4)	427.2 (104.4)	431.5 (105.5)	409.1 (100.0)	446.4 (109.1)	462.2 (113.0)	477.5 (116.7)	

* Provisional.

† Preliminary.

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

(2) Results of the population censuses 1961 and 1971 have been used for calculating *per capita* income.

(3) Figures for 1970-71 to 1974-75 are revised.

TABLE No. 7
NATIONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

Serial No. (1)	Sector (2)	(Revised Series)										(Figures in crore Rs.)	
		1960-61 (3)	1965-66 (4)	1970-71* (5)	1971-72* (6)	1972-73* (7)	1973-74* (8)	1974-75* (9)	1975-76* (10)				
1	Agriculture	6,580	9,534	16,308	16,750	18,296	24,676	27,476	26,132				
2	Forestry and logging	174	317	414	443	464	527	667	781				
3	Fishing	77	122	235	256	292	350	361	427				
4	Mining and quarrying	134	221	343	356	384	423	663	800				
5	Sub-Total : Primary	6,965 (52.2)	10,194 (49.0)	17,300 (49.8)	17,805 (48.6)	19,436 (48.7)	25,976 (52.2)	29,167 (49.9)	28,140 (46.4)				
6	Manufacturing--												
6.1.	Registered	1,071	1,822	2,958	3,219	3,531	4,299	5,636	6,020				
6.2.	Unregistered	785	1,192	1,823	1,943	2,111	2,418	2,927	3,365				
7	Construction	625	1,060	1,919	1,991	2,170	2,171	2,586	3,151				
8	Electricity, gas and water supply	68	144	315	335	361	385	443	567				
9	Sub-Total—Secondary	2,549 (19.1)	4,218 (20.2)	7,015 (20.2)	7,488 (20.5)	8,173 (20.5)	9,273 (18.7)	11,592 (19.8)	13,103 (21.6)				
10	Transport, storage and communications, trade, hotels and restaurants.	1,870 (14.0)	3,173 (15.3)	5,382 (15.5)	5,768 (15.7)	6,293 (15.8)	7,693 (15.5)	9,537 (16.3)	10,161 (16.7)				
11	Banking and insurance, real estate and ownership of dwellings, business services, public administration and other services.	1,951 (14.7)	3,216 (15.5)	5,049 (14.5)	5,562 (15.2)	6,043 (15.0)	6,778 (13.6)	8,189 (14.0)	9,268 (15.3)				
12	Net National Domestic Product	13,335 (100.0)	20,801 (100.0)	34,746 (100.0)	36,623 (100.0)	39,945 (100.0)	49,720 (100.0)	58,485 (100.0)	60,672 (100.0)				
13	Net National Product (i.e., National Income)	13,263	20,637	34,462	36,322	39,643	49,396	58,137	60,293				
14	Per Capita National Income (Rs.)	305.6	425.5	637.0	657.0	701.6	856.1	988.7	1,004.9				

*Provisional.

Ⓐ Quick estimate.

Note.—(1) Figures in brackets show percentages to the total Net National Domestic Product.

(2) Figures are revised.

Source.—Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

TABLE No. 8

NATIONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT 1960-61 PRICES

(Revised Series)

(Revised Series)										(Figures in crore Rs.)		
Serial No. (1)	Sector (2)	1960-61 (3)	1965-66 (4)	1970-71* (5)	1971-72* (6)	1972-73* (7)	1973-74* (8)	1974-75* (9)	1975-76* (10)			
1	Agriculture	6,580	6,148	8,165	7,973	7,359	8,042	7,699	8,712			
2	Forestry and logging	174	240	271	282	284	273	292	311			
3	Fishing	77	91	109	115	120	126	123	130			
4	Mining and quarrying	134	188	207	213	222	226	245	270			
5	Sub-Total : Primary	6,965 (100.0)	6,667 (95.7)	8,752 (125.7)	8,583 (123.2)	7,985 (114.6)	8,667 (124.4)	8,359 (120.0)	9,423 (135.3)			
6	Manufacturing—											
6.1. Registered		1,071	1,535	1,893	1,929	2,000	2,195	2,208	2,279			
6.2. Unregistered		785	972	1,150	1,156	1,183	1,208	1,231	1,317			
7	Construction	625	865	1,081	1,058	1,114	1,010	1,073	1,160			
8	Electricity, gas and water supply	68	131	195	214	227	238	236	267			
9	Sub-Total : Secondary	2,549 (100.0)	3,553 (139.4)	4,319 (169.4)	4,357 (170.9)	4,524 (177.5)	4,651 (182.5)	4,748 (186.3)	5,023 (197.1)			
10	Transport, storage and communications, trade, hotels and restaurants.	1,870 (100.0)	2,469 (132.0)	3,048 (163.0)	3,157 (168.8)	3,197 (171.0)	3,277 (175.2)	3,354 (179.4)	3,605 (192.8)			
11	Banking and insurance, real estate and ownership of dwellings, business services, public administration and other services.	1,951 (100.0)	2,545 (130.4)	3,163 (162.1)	3,389 (173.7)	3,529 (180.9)	3,686 (188.9)	3,820 (195.8)	3,994 (204.7)			
12	Net National Domestic Product	13,335 (100.0)	15,234 (114.2)	19,282 (144.6)	19,486 (146.1)	19,235 (144.2)	20,281 (152.1)	20,281 (152.1)	22,045 (165.3)			
13	Net National Product (i.e., National Income)	13,263	15,082	19,096	19,298	19,048	20,143	20,183	21,952			
14	Per Capita National Income (Rs.)	305.6	311.0	353.0	349.0	337.1	349.1	343.2	365.9			

* Quick estimate.

* Provisional

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

(2) Figures are revised.

Source.—Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

TABLE No. 9

AGRICULTURAL AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELD PER HECTARE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN MAHARASHTRA

(Foodgrains)

(Area in '000 hectares, production in '00 tonnes, yield per hectare in kilogram)

Serial No.	Year	Rice			Wheat			Jowar			Bajri			All cereals		
		Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1	1960-61	13.00	13.692	1.054	9.07	4.011	442	62.84	42,235	672	16.35	4,886	299	1,06.06	67,550	637
2	1965-66	13.21	8.843	.669	8.33	2,800	336	60.57	22,948	379	18.28	3,698	202	1,05.12	40,374	384
3	1970-71	13.52	16.622	1.229	8.12	4,403	542	57.03	15,574	273	20.39	8,241	404	1,03.20	47,367	459
4	1972-73	13.32	7.566	.568	7.10	2,506	353	54.43	13,137	241	14.29	2,257	158	93.09	26,840	288
5	1973-74	13.51	1.63.70	1.212	9.65	5,469	567	60.88	28,193	463	22.15	8,499	384	1,10.91	61,769	557
6	1974-75	13.08	1.39.89	1.070	9.42	7,757	824	60.57	36,518	603	19.05	5,871	308	1,06.90	6,74.24	631
7	1975-76	14.27	2.24.08	1.570	11.83	12,602	1,065	61.85	3,46.14	558	18.88	5,864	311	1,11.77	7,90.33	707

Serial No.	Year	Tur			Gram			All pulses			All cereals and pulses		
		Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare
(1)	(2)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1	1960-61	5.30	4,683	883	4.02	1,341	334	23.49	9,889	421	1,29.55	77,439	598
2	1965-66	5.64	2,480	440	3.12	790	252	23.30	6,574	282	1,28.42	46,948	366
3	1970-71	6.27	2,711	432	3.10	866	281	25.66	6,770	264	1,28.86	54,137	420
4	1972-73	5.01	1,802	360	2.59	486	188	21.24	4,202	198	1,14.33	31,042	272
5	1973-74	6.24	3,223	517	3.51	1,287	367	27.62	8,682	314	1,38.53	70,541	509
6	1974-75	5.92	3,755	634	4.12	1,410	342	27.08	10,416	385	1,33.98	77,840	581
7	1975-76	6.58	4,398	668	4.72	1,903	403	29.40	12,130	413	1,41.17	91,163	646

Note.—(i) Figures for 1973-74 are revised.

(ii) Figures for 1974-75 and 1975-76 are provisional.

(iii) Districtwise data are available in Season and Crop Report and with the Director of Agriculture, Maharashtra State, Pune.

Source.—Director of Agriculture, Maharashtra State, Pune.

TABLE No. 10

AGRICULTURAL AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELD PER HECTARE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN MAHARASHTRA

(Cash Crops)

(Area in '000 hectares, production in '00 tonnes, yield per hectare in kg.)

Serial No.	Year	Cotton (lint)			Groundnut			Sugarcane (gur)			Tobacco		
		Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	1960-61 ..	25.00	2,878	115	10.83	7,999	739	1.56	11,562	7,436	25	123	480
2	1965-66 ..	27.16	1,787	66	11.17	4,731	423	1.71	11,197	8,444	13	64	461
3	1970-71 ..	27.50	824	30	9.04	5,863	649	2.04	16,408	9,837	12	52	448
4	1972-73 ..	25.43	1,906	75	8.17	2,076	254	2.06	14,490	8,814	10	41	432
5	1973-74 ..	23.48	1,890	81	7.88	5,657	746	2.15	1,54,35	8,845	12	55	455
6	1974-75 ..	25.02	2,918	117	7.55	5,483	727	2.28	1,85,32	10,006	13	58	457
7	1975-76 ..	23.57	1,328	56	8.36	6,709	783	2.63	20,691	9,544	13	61	469

Note.—(1) The figures for 1974-75 and 1975-76 are provisional.

(2) Production of cotton is in lint.

(3) The districtwise data on area and production are available in table No. 4.2 of Statistical Abstract of Maharashtra State.

(4) Production of sugarcane is in terms of gur and is based on harvested area.

Source.—Director of Agriculture, Maharashtra State, Pune.

TABLE No. 11
AREA IRRIGATED BY SOURCES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

(Figures in thousand hectares)

Serial No.	Year	Govt. canals	Private canals	Tanks	Wells	Other sources	Net area irrigated	Gross area irrigated	Intensity of irrigated cropping	No. of irrigation wells (in '000)	Gross area irrigated per well (in hect.)	Gross cropped area	Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	1960-61 ..	213	31	193	595	41	1,072	1,220	13.8	542	2.2	18,823	6.48
2	1965-66 ..	219	30	190	711	57	1,206	1,388	15.1	620	2.2	18,972	7.32
3	1970-71 ..	269	19	205	768	86	1,347	1,570	16.6	694	2.3	18,737	8.38
4	1971-72 ..	282	25	213	771	77	1,367	1,622	18.6	712	2.3	18,115	8.95
5	1972-73 ..	240	17	196	713	110	1,276	1,468	15.0	731	2.1	16,980	8.65
6	1973-74 ..	281	18	222	840	111	1,472	1,764	19.8	753	2.3	19,486	9.05

Note.—Districtwise yearly data are available in table No. 4.12 of the Statistical Abstracts of Maharashtra State.

Source.—Director of Agriculture, Maharashtra State, Pune.

TABLE No. 12
INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN MAHARASHTRA

Base : 1959-62 (Triennium)=100

Serial No. (1)	Commodities/Groups (2)	Weight (3)	1962-63 (4)	1963-64 (5)	1964-65 (6)	1965-66 (7)	1966-67 (8)	1967-68 (9)	1968-69 (10)	1969-70 (11)	1970-71 (12)	1971-72 (13)	1972-73 (14)	1973-74 (15)	1974-75 (16)	1975-76 (17)	
1 Foodgrains—																	
(a) Cereals—																	
	(i) Rice	..	18.41	91.5	109.2	105.0	63.8	75.9	102.0	95.2	98.7	120.0	100.7	54.6	118.2	101.0	161.8
	(ii) Wheat	..	4.41	111.1	84.0	100.0	68.8	89.3	86.4	101.5	95.3	108.2	121.7	61.6	134.4	190.6	309.6
	(iii) Jowar	..	25.40	99.7	95.4	97.1	68.4	91.2	96.1	96.9	87.7	46.4	56.0	39.1	84.0	108.8	102.8
	(iv) Bajri	..	4.35	117.2	99.8	102.2	78.2	98.6	117.2	135.1	151.2	174.4	55.7	47.8	179.8	124.2	124.1
	(v) Barley	..	0.01	185.1	169.7	185.1	108.0	84.9	84.9	169.7	154.3	185.1	115.7	46.3	223.7	457.1	478.6
	(vi) Maize	..	0.12	223.2	221.5	225.5	262.3	260.0	183.9	176.4	174.1	146.6	132.2	93.7	243.1	239.7	310.3
	(vii) Ragi	..	1.39	92.2	99.4	114.2	68.6	87.8	100.9	108.9	75.1	98.4	90.0	49.0	119.3	108.5	115.1
	(viii) Kodra	..	0.12	94.6	98.6	89.2	81.5	74.8	96.8	84.2	92.3	62.6	54.5	55.0	89.6	107.2	100.0
	(ix) Other cereals	..	0.39	99.0	89.6	96.3	83.8	90.6	106.1	98.5	103.7	81.8	73.3	46.1	104.4	132.0	137.6
	Total—Cereals	..	54.60	99.3	99.8	101.0	68.2	86.8	99.4	100.2	97.1	88.3	77.5	47.3	108.7	114.5	142.2
(b) Pulses—																	
	(i) Gram	..	1.18	108.3	84.1	88.7	57.6	77.0	69.5	86.5	69.6	63.4	96.6	35.6	94.1	103.1	139.2
	(ii) Tur	..	3.00	83.9	98.3	95.9	67.6	83.9	82.9	82.2	79.7	73.9	62.1	49.1	87.9	102.4	119.9
	(iii) Other pulses	..	2.78	99.6	102.1	104.7	89.9	96.4	110.7	115.4	121.9	86.8	63.7	52.1	113.5	143.2	159.0
	Total—Pulses	..	6.96	94.3	97.4	98.2	74.8	87.7	91.7	96.2	94.8	77.3	68.6	48.4	99.2	118.8	138.8
	Total—Foodgrains	..	61.56	98.7	99.5	100.7	68.9	86.8	98.5	99.7	96.8	87.1	76.5	47.4	107.6	115.0	141.8

TABLE No. 12—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
2 Non-foodgrains—																
(a) Oil seeds—																
	(i) Groundnut ..	10.18	103.7	100.3	108.1	60.1	58.3	82.6	84.5	75.1	75.4	64.9	26.7	72.7	70.5	86.3
	(ii) Sesamum ..	0.53	110.2	106.3	105.9	106.3	115.3	130.2	122.4	120.0	69.8	69.4	95.7	109.0	129.4	139.6
	(iii) Rape, mustard and linseed ..	0.93	85.4	77.9	74.4	59.0	63.1	56.3	57.6	62.4	55.5	69.2	53.6	77.2	108.0	112.7
	(iv) Castor seed ..	0.01	66.7	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	77.8	44.4	111.1	122.2	144.4
	Total—Oilseeds ..	11.65	102.5	98.7	105.3	62.1	61.3	82.3	84.1	76.1	73.5	65.5	32.0	74.7	76.2	90.9
(b) Fibres—																
	(i) Cotton ..	10.50	118.8	133.9	116.9	92.8	99.8	120.2	127.9	112.9	42.8	114.4	99.0	98.8	160.4	73.0
	(ii) Mesta ..	0.09	77.2	75.8	56.1	66.9	56.4	61.2	75.3	70.3	32.0	13.5	22.8	57.0	56.8	64.2
	Total—Fibres ..	10.59	118.4	133.4	116.4	92.6	99.4	119.7	127.5	112.5	42.7	113.5	98.4	98.4	159.5	72.9
(c) Miscellaneous—																
	(i) Sugarcane ..	11.65	93.1	100.5	110.2	110.9	107.1	112.7	149.4	160.3	162.7	141.7	143.7	153.1	183.8	205.2
	(ii) Tobacco ..	0.67	85.6	61.9	54.7	46.0	49.6	36.7	25.9	36.0	37.4	38.8	29.5	39.6	41.7	43.9
	(iii) Potato ..	0.50	102.1	110.5	100.8	100.6	52.6	64.8	86.8	82.1	77.4	82.3	61.4	75.4	91.7	94.3
	(iv) Chillies ..	3.38	104.7	112.6	118.0	102.4	106.5	120.6	103.5	103.6	75.9	79.8	59.4	88.8	97.9	94.4
	Total—Miscellaneous ..	16.20	95.5	101.7	109.2	106.1	102.9	139.7	132.8	140.9	136.8	122.7	118.8	132.6	157.2	172.0
	Total—Non-foodgrains ..	38.44	103.9	109.5	110.0	89.0	89.3	104.2	116.6	113.4	91.7	102.8	86.9	105.6	133.3	120.1
	All commodities ..	100.00	100.7	103.3	104.3	76.6	87.8	100.7	106.2	103.2	88.9	86.6	62.6	106.8	122.0	133.5

Note.—Index numbers of production for 1974-75 and 1975-76 are provisional.

Source.—Director of Agriculture, Maharashtra State, Pune.

TABLE No. 13

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

(Figures in thousand)

Serial No.	Year	Total cattle	Total buffaloes	Total sheep and goats	Other livestock	Total livestock	No. of sheep and goats per hectare of grazing and pasture land	No. of livestock per hectare of net cropped area	No. of livestock per lakh of population	Total poultry
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	1956	14,109	2,721	6,576	221	23,769	4	1	68	8,882
2	1961	15,327	3,087	7,273	255	26,048	5	1	66	10,577
3	1966	14,729	3,042	7,326	352	25,449	5	1	57	9,902
4	1972	14,705	3,301	8,038	317	26,361	5	2	52	12,217

Note.—Districtwise data are available in table No. 5.1 of Statistical Abstract of Maharashtra State, 1961-63 and 1972-73.

Source.—Livestock Census, 1972 and 1966 and State Statistical Abstract, 1961-63.

TABLE No. 14

INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA

(Base : 1970=100)

Serial No.	Item	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average for ten months upto October	
						1975	1976*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I.	General Index	113.4	111.8	114.3	119.1	117.6	130.0
II.	Mining and quarrying	105.0	105.3	113.1	127.4	125.7	134.9
III.	Manufacturing	114.0	111.9	113.0	116.0	114.6	126.1
	1. Sugar	80.3	86.1	96.8	108.8	102.9	93.7
	2. Manufacture of textiles	104.9	103.7	98.9	101.3	99.9	104.3
	3. Rubber products	114.0	112.9	119.9	122.6	121.6	118.9
	4. Chemicals and chemical products	126.0	128.2	125.3	131.7	128.4	152.3
	5. Petroleum products	106.2	111.4	113.4	119.1	118.8	124.8
	6. Machinery except electrical machinery	111.5	139.1	141.9	152.7	150.1	154.1
	7. Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances	117.0	123.3	129.3	120.2	120.1	124.1
	8. Transport equipment	157.5	109.7	117.0	111.9	112.0	133.8
IV.	Electricity, gas and steam—						
	1. Electricity	116.8	117.7	126.4	138.0	135.3	159.1

*Provisional

Source.—Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

TABLE No. 15

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN MAHARASHTRA (+)

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

Serial No. (1)	Mineral (2)	Quantity/Value (3)	1961 (4)	1966 (5)	1971 (6)	1973 (7)	1974 (8)	1975* (9)	1976** (10)
1	Chromite ..	(i) Quantity ..	1	2	2.6	0.1	....	1	2
2	Coal ..	(ii) Value ..	108	139	468	15	....	....	....
3	Iron Ore ..	(i) Quantity ..	856	1,226	2,085	2,588	2,770	3,590	2,650
4	Limestone ..	(ii) Value ..	18,643	32,209	74,517	93,530	1,21,409	1,72,160	1,54,240
5	Manganese Ore ..	(i) Quantity ..	362	524	613	974	1,058	1,015	476
6	China Clay (Natural) ..	(ii) Value ..	5,099	3,707	6,933	11,110	14,747	15,766	7,083
7	Bauxite ..	(i) Quantity ..	55	98	363	417	470	497	410
8	Salt ..	(ii) Value ..	230	524	3,316	3,759	3,887	6,608	6,033
9	Dolomite ..	(i) Quantity ..	179	340	218	185	184	186	145
10	Gypsum ..	(ii) Value ..	20,625	28,447	14,784	13,538	15,731	17,679	13,924
11	Silica sand ..	(i) Quantity ..	2	5	3	1.3	6	5	3
12	Ochre ..	(ii) Value ..	13	41	16	11	34	41	23
13	Corundum ..	(i) Quantity ..	27	9	302	268	255	241	178
14	Kyanite ..	(ii) Value ..	199	107	2,052	5,617	5,590	6,070	3,224
15	Steatite ..	(i) Quantity ..	384	470	472	651	392	407	433
		(ii) Value ..	6	7	5	5	7	5	4
		(i) Quantity ..	38	64	53	77	113	87	74
		(ii) Value ..	0.12	0.17	....	....	....	....	....
		(i) Quantity ..	9	17	....	....	....	....	....
		(ii) Value ..	5	17	27	35	42	51	43
		(i) Quantity ..	34	132	346	578	701	961	823
		(ii) Value ..	....	1	2	0.8	1	1	1
		(i) Quantity ..	....	13	18	5	12	10	9
		(ii) Value ..	....	....	0.04	....	....	....	0.10/g
		(i) Quantity ..	....	....	6	....	....	....	38
		(ii) Value ..	....	....	5	13	11	17	11
		(i) Quantity ..	....	....	1,066	2,111	1,851	2,901	1,981
		(ii) Value ..	....	....	2	2	2	2	2
		(i) Quantity ..	....	6	12	11	11	12	13
		(ii) Value ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	All minerals	Value ..	44,998 (100)	65,406 (145)	1,03,587 (230)	1,30,362 (290)	1,64,086 (365)	2,22,295 (494)	1,87,465 (417)

*Provisional

**Upto September 1976 (Provisional) (+) Excluding 'Minor minerals' (i) Under reference.

Note.—(i) Figures for 1973 and 1974 are revised.

(ii) Figures in the bracket show the percentage relative by taking 1961 as base.

Source.—(1) Indian Bureau of Mines, Government of India, Nagpur.

(2) Assistant Salt Commissioner, Government of India, Bombay (for-salt only)

TABLE No. 16
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY IN MAHARASHTRA

Item	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I. Installed capacity (Thousand kilowatt):							
(i) Steam	443	653	1,051	1,071	1,071	1,311	1,431
(ii) Oil	34	52	14	3	3	Neg.	Neg.
(iii) Hydro	282	599	844	844	844	855	1,155
(iv) Nuclear .. ..	..	..	210	210	210	210	210
Total	759	1,304	2,119	2,128	2,128	2,376	2,796
II. Output (Million kilowatt)							
(i) Steam	1,835	2,416	3,391.8	5,957.8	5,294.5	5,764.1	6,252.0
(ii) Oil	68	62	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	Neg.
(iii) Hydro	1,365	3,157	4,533.3	3,940.2	4,675.4	5,175.3	4,754.0
(iv) Nuclear .. ..	..	..	1,208.7	566.4	954.4	728.9	1,047.0
Total	3,268	5,635	9,134.3	10,465.0	10,924.9	11,668.7	12,053.0
III. Consumption (Million kilowatt):							
(i) Domestic light and small power.	260	448	732	812	830	969	984
(ii) Commercial light and small power.	198	363	547	644	562	587	602
(iii) Industrial power	1,853	3,297	5,312	5,984	6,081	6,274	6,010
(iv) Public lighting	20	39	74	86	82	90	95
(v) Traction	339	414	421	601	505	486	587
(vi) Irrigation and dewatering	15	90	356	457	488	668	798
(vii) Water works	35	66	146	141	158	176	184
(viii) Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	62	89	106	122	132
Total	2,720	4,717	7,650	8,814	8,812	9,372	9,392
IV. Per capita consumption of electricity (Commercial) light and small power (in kilowatt):							
(i)	5.0	8.0	10.9	12.3	10.5	10.7	10.8
(ii) Per capita consumption of electricity (Industrial power) in kilowatt)	46.8	72.8	105.4	114.0	113.5	114.5	107.5

Note.—(i) The figures for 1974-75 are revised and those for 1975-76 are provisional. Neg.—Negligible.

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

Source.—Central Electricity Authority Commercial Directorate, Government of India, New Delhi.

TABLE No. 17
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA

Serial No.	Year	No. of strikes	Textiles			No. of mandays lost ('00)
			No. of workers involved ('00)			
			Directly	Indirectly	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	1961	..	34	86	172	356
2	1966	..	89	3,000	70	22,280
3	1971	..	156	3,050	148	9,702
4	1973	..	132	2,060	66	7,856
5	1974	..	107	2,642	91	59,457
6	1975	..	82	192	18	2,098
7	1976	..	66	881	58	1,778

Serial No.	Year	No. of strikes	Engineering			No. of mandays lost ('00)	
			No. of workers involved ('00)				
			Directly	Indirectly	Total		
(1)	(2)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1	1961	..	57	120	2	122	1,072
2	1966	..	230	482	3	485	3,340
3	1971	..	211	450	19	469	5,641
4	1973	..	246	633	14	647	10,167
5	1974	..	272	393	6	400	10,061
6	1975	..	214	416	5	421	4,994
7	1976	..	133	254	7	261	1,376

Serial No.	Year	No. of strikes	Miscellaneous			No. of mandays lost ('00)	
			No. of workers involved ('00)				
			Directly	Indirectly	Total		
(1)	(2)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
1	1961	..	183	510	31	541	4,329
2	1966	..	462	1,549	41	1,590	9,799
3	1971	..	323	814	27	841	5,182
4	1973	..	380	839	47	886	11,446
5	1974	..	317	577	9	586	6,795
6	1975	..	203	343	4	347	3,969
7	1976	..	114	147	3	150	1,058

Serial No.	Year	No. of strikes	Total			No. of mandays lost ('00)	
			No. of workers involved ('00)				
			Directly	Indirectly	Total		
(1)	(2)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
1	1961	..	274	716	118	834	5,756
2	1966	..	781	5,030	114	5,144	35,419
3	1971	..	690	4,314	194	4,507	20,526
4	1973	..	758	3,532	127	3,659	29,469
5	1974	..	696	3,613	106	3,719	76,313
6	1975	..	499	952	26	978	11,060
7	1976	..	313	1,282	68	1,350	4,212

Note.—The figures for 1975 and 1976 are provisional.

Source.—Commissioner of Labour, Maharashtra State, Bombay.

TABLE No. 18
FACTORIES AND FACTORY EMPLOYMENT IN MAHARASHTRA

Type of factory (1)	Year ending Decem- ber, 1961		Year ending Decem- ber, 1966		Year ending Decem- ber, 1971		Year ending Decem- ber, 1972		Half year ending June, 1973		Year ending Decem- ber, 1973	
	Number of working factories (2)	Average daily employment (3)	Number of working factories (4)	Average daily employment (5)	Number of working factories (6)	Average daily employment (7)	Number of working factories (8)	Average daily employment (9)	Number of working factories (10)	Average daily employment (11)	Number of working factories (12)	Average daily employment (13)
1. Power operated factories—												
(a) Employing less than 50 workers.	5,097	98,975	5,504	1,07,912	6,341	1,22,798	6,572	1,27,153	6,681	1,12,728	6,805	1,31,770
(b) Employing 50 or more workers.	1,781	6,25,658	2,246	7,14,593	2,701	8,23,775	2,720	8,34,978	2,729	8,65,424	2,759	8,62,965
Total ..	6,878	7,24,633	7,750	8,22,505	9,042	9,46,573	9,292	9,62,131	9,410	9,78,152	9,564	9,94,735
2. Non-power operated factories—												
(a) Employing less than 50 workers.	1,004	21,438	934	18,364	856	14,722	776	12,792	806	12,934	805	13,254
(b) Employing 50 or more workers.	351	41,308	359	38,472	343	36,380	314	32,018	292	30,524	294	29,886
Total—Non-power operated factories.	1,355	62,746	1,293	56,836	1,991	51,102	1,090	44,810	1,098	43,458	1,099	43,140
3. All factories—												
(a) Employing less than 50 workers.	6,101	1,20,413	6,438	1,26,276	7,197	1,37,520	7,348	1,39,945	7,487	1,25,662	7,610	1,45,024
(b) Employing 50 or more workers.	2,132	6,66,966	2,605	7,53,065	3,044	8,60,155	3,034	8,66,996	3,021	8,95,948	3,053	8,92,851
Total—For all factories ..	8,233	7,87,379	9,043	8,79,341	10,241	9,97,675	10,382	10,06,941	10,508	10,21,610	10,663	10,37,875

TABLE No. 18—*concd.*

Type of factory (1)	Half year ending June, 1974		Year ending December, 1974		Half year ending June, 1975		Year ending December, 1975		Half year ending June, 1976	
	Number of working factories (14)	Average daily employment (15)	Number of working factories (16)	Average daily employment (17)	Number of working factories (18)	Average daily employment (19)	Number of working factories (20)	Average daily employment (21)	Number of working factories (22)	Average daily employment (23)
1. Power operated factories—										
(a) Employing less than 50 workers.	6,907	1,34,034	7,402	1,42,254	7,735	1,44,139	8,026	1,48,569	8,172	1,50,351
(b) Employing 50 or more workers.	2,728	8,53,106	2,812	8,79,649	2,624	8,38,525	2,639	8,50,025	2,696	8,66,729
Total—Power operated factories ..	9,635	9,87,140	10,214	10,21,903	10,359	9,82,664	10,665	9,98,594	10,868	10,17,080
2. Non-power operated factories—										
(a) Employing less than 50 workers.	783	13,003	678	9,771	686	10,050	692	10,088	713	11,179
(b) Employing 50 or more workers.	297	29,294	83	7,194	77	6,932	68	6,045	74	8,854
Total—Non-power operated factories.*	1,080	42,297	761	16,965	763	16,982	760	16,133	787	20,033
3. All factories—										
(a) Employing less than 50 workers.	7,690	1,47,037	8,080	1,52,025	8,421	1,54,189	8,718	1,58,657	8,885	1,61,530
(b) Employing 50 or more workers.	3,025	8,82,400	2,895	8,86,843	2,701	8,45,457	2,707	8,56,070	2,770	8,75,583
Total for all factories*	10,715	10,29,437	10,975	10,38,868	11,122	9,99,646	11,425	10,14,727	11,655	10,37,113

Note.—Employment includes estimated average daily employment of factories not submitting returns.

(i) Figures relate to the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948.

(ii) Figures for 1974 and Half yearly 1975 are revised.

(iii) Figures for 1975 and Half Yearly 1976 are provisional.

(iv) Non-power operated factories are inclusive of the small factories registered under section 85 of the Factories Act, 1948.

* Bidi factories are deregistered and covered under separate act from Annual 1974.

Source.—Chief Inspector of Factories, Maharashtra State, Bombay.

TABLE No. 19.

EMPLOYMENT IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

(In '00)

Serial No.	Industries	Average daily number of workers employed										
		1961	1966	1971	1972	Half yearly 1973	1973	Half yearly 1974	1974	Half yearly 1975	1975	Half yearly 1976
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Manufacture of food products	55.1	55.4	57.3	57.9	60.2	62.1	64.3	67.0	69.6	71.8	77.7
2	Manufacture of beverages, tobacco and tobacco products.	35.1	36.3	34.7	33.6	32.3	32.5	32.0	6.8	6.7	6.6	7.3
3	Manufacture of cotton textiles (including cotton ginning and baling.)	3,21.0	2,88.2	2,83.1	2,85.6	2,89.3	2,95.3	2,77.7	2,94.6	2,74.3	2,78.7	2,79.3
4	Manufacture of wool, silk and synthetic fibre textiles	34.9	34.5	52.3	53.3	52.9	49.8	52.1	46.8	52.3	45.7	46.7
5	Manufacture of textile products	13.2	24.3	16.2	18.7	19.1	19.2	19.0	20.8	21.0	25.1	27.0
6	Manufacture of wood products, furniture and fixture	10.9	11.1	7.5	6.9	7.1	6.6	11.1	7.4	7.5	7.1	6.2
7	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing, publishing and allied industries.	39.0	45.1	49.4	49.5	51.4	49.5	47.0	49.3	48.4	47.6	49.9
8	Manufacture of leather, leather and fur products, (except repairs).	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.1
9	Manufacture of rubber, plastics, petroleum and coal products.	17.4	24.5	34.9	35.4	35.3	35.8	34.8	36.5	31.0	32.8	33.5
10	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	34.0	51.9	76.0	80.8	75.2	78.1	79.2	83.0	79.0	90.2	91.6
11	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	28.4	33.9	40.2	38.8	38.8	39.5	40.8	42.0	39.1	39.0	39.5
12	Basic metal and alloys industries	16.0	24.2	38.0	38.0	41.0	44.4	44.2	51.4	48.3	52.8	51.8
13	Manufacture of metal products and parts (except machinery and transport equipments).	33.9	46.6	54.4	54.1	53.8	54.0	57.7	55.7	50.3	51.0	49.4
14	Manufacture of machinery, machine tools and parts (except electrical machinery).	39.6	65.1	77.2	76.4	82.8	85.3	84.7	86.2	86.3	86.5	86.7
15	Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances, supplies and parts.	19.8	36.6	55.0	58.5	59.7	60.3	56.3	60.8	55.6	55.6	60.4
16	Manufacture of transport equipments and parts	46.9	50.2	60.8	57.9	59.3	61.2	58.8	67.2	67.1	63.7	66.9
17	Other manufacturing industries	15.7	18.6	18.0	17.6	18.6	19.1	18.9	18.9	17.1	16.4	16.7
18	Others	25.6	31.5	41.2	42.7	43.2	44.0	49.1	43.0	44.3	42.3	44.3
	All industries	7,87.4	8,79.3	9,97.7	10,06.9	10,21.6	10,37.9	10,29.4	10,38.9	9,99.6	10,14.7	0,37.1

Note.—(i) Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.
(ii) Bidi factories are covered under separate Act from Annual 1974.

(iii) Districtwise data on number of factories and employment are given in State Statistical Abstract of Maharashtra State.

Source.—Chief Inspector of Factories, Maharashtra State, Bombay

TABLE No. 20
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS RELATING TO MAHARASHTRA

(Figures in thousand)

Serial No.	Year/Month		Number of registrations	Number of placements	Number of vacancies notified	Placements per 1,000 vacancies notified (No.)	Number on live register as at the end of the year/month
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	1960-61	.. ..	278	30	62	484	162
2	1965-66	.. ..	381	50	102	485	267
3	1970-71	.. ..	415	40	87	458	361
4	1971-72	.. ..	464	44	85	514	436
5	1972-73	.. ..	398	38	84	454	625
6	1973-74	.. ..	443	45	90	496	702
7	1974-75	.. ..	422	31	64	484	708
8	1975-76	.. ..	456	35	83	416	795
	October 1975	.. ..	40	3	6	432	760
	April 1976	.. ..	38	4	7	454	806
	May 1976	.. ..	41	3	8	460	813
	June 1976	.. ..	43	3	7	462	824
	July 1976	.. ..	57	4	9	424	847
	August 1976	.. ..	46	3	8	394	859
	September 1976	.. ..	41	3	8	350	864
	October 1976	.. ..	31	3	8	348	862

Note.—(1) The above figures are exclusive of those relating to Decasualisation scheme (Textile).

(2) Districtwise data are available in table No. 10.4. of Statistical Abstracts of Maharashtra State.

(3) Figures in col. 6 may not tally due to rounding of figures under col. Nos. 4 & 5.

Source.—Director of Employment, Maharashtra State, Bombay.

TABLE No. 21

**CATEGORYWISE NUMBER OF WORKS AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED
THEREON UNDER THE EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME IN
MAHARASHTRA STATE**

		(Rs. in lakh)					
Serial No.	Type of work	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
		Number of works at the end of March 1975	Expendi- ture incurred during 1974-75	Number of works at the end of March 1976	Expendi- ture incurred during 1975-76	Number of works at the end of October 1976	Expendi- ture incurred during 1976-77 (Up to Oc- tober 1976)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Irrigation—						
	(a) Labour intensive component of major irrigation projects.	193	62.83	197	150.82	108	298.20
	(b) Labour intensive component of medium irrigation projects.			67	57.13	62	65.47
	(c) Minor Irrigation—						
	(i) Minor irrigation tanks	508	281.37	546	529.73	309	310.64
	(ii) Percolation tanks	1,505	609.22	916	928.31	706	727.61
	(iii) Village tanks	450	83.91	105	44.32	8	6.89
	(iv) Other minor irrigation works	205	29.87	139	82.92	126	36.23
	(d) Flood control	..	..	3	0.76	6	3.76
2	Soil conservation and Land Develop- ment—						
	(a) Contour/graded bunding	687	78.31	1,766	217.29	2,118	211.98
	(b) Nalla bunding/training	1,078	66.53	575	155.38	958	162.68
	(c) Terracing	12	9.24	47	4.95	31	5.10
	(d) Ayacut development	43	10.92	600	225.95	716	186.66
	(e) Other soil conservation includ- ing kharland development.	72	2.32	9	74.01	112	6.68
3	Forest works	142	37.82	371	95.04	333	75.30
4	Road works	679	79.38	757	280.84	389	184.80
5	Works in 'C' class municipal areas.	3	1.27	11	1.80	9	4.54
6	Rural housing and other works	19	1.09	6,425	109.11	760	43.56
	Grand Total	5,596	1,354.08	12,534	29,58.36	6,751	2,330.10

Note.—Figures are provisional.

Source.—Planning Department, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay.

TABLE No. 22
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS AT SELECTED CENTRES IN MAHARASHTRA

Year/Month	BOMBAY		JALGAON		PUNE		SOLAPUR		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	Food	Consumer price index	Food	Consumer price index	Food	Consumer price index	Food	Consumer price index	Food	Consumer price index	Food	Consumer price index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1966 ..	150	143	173	155	149	139	155	145	164	151	170	153	155	144
1971 ..	202	188	202	187	188	174	211	195	200	189	207	195	208	190
1972 ..	212	198	224	203	204	187	224	207	230	211	243	220	219	200
1973 ..	250	224	307	258	204	227	307	264	328	275	344	287	277	238
1974 ..	309	275	370	313	311	271	348	309	359	308	377	323	348	300
1975 ..	338	303	406	345	341	299	405	352	399	340	430	363	399	336
1976 ..	314	294	319	296	310	284	326	306	328	304	341	310	324	294
January 1976 ..	216	292	340	309	317	288	357	324	334	306	352	317	342	304
February 1976 ..	308	288	320	297	304	280	321	301	320	297	328	302	311	286
March 1976 ..	303	286	299	284	301	278	305	291	316	288	316	294	296	277
April 1976 ..	310	291	316	294	309	282	319	300	323	300	334	305	304	281
May 1976 ..	309	290	308	289	298	276	323	303	315	296	335	306	324	293
June 1976 ..	316	294	310	290	300	279	298	288	310	293	340	310	316	289
July 1976 ..	320	298	321	297	318	289	303	291	326	303	359	322	330	298
August 1976 ..	313	294	326	300	313	286	326	306	331	305	350	316	324	294
September 1976 ..	320	298	327	301	315	287	339	314	338	310	356	319	342	305
October 1976 ..	317	297	324	299	318	289	330	310	344	313	341	311	341	303
November 1976 ..	319	299	318	296	311	286	345	320	351	318	339	311	336	305
December 1976 ..	321	300	313	294	310	285	342	318	343	313	341	312	323	295

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

TABLE No. 23

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR URBAN NON-MANUAL EMPLOYEES

(Base : 1960=100)

Year/Month				Bombay	Nagpur	Pune	All-India
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1966	..	..	..	139	143	142	142
1971	..	..	..	171	172	172	178
1972	..	..	..	180	180	183	189
1973	..	..	..	199	201	210	212
1974	..	..	..	233	235	248	259
1975	..	..	..	246	267	269	279
1976	..	..	..	251	271	275	273
January 1976	..	..	..	243	268	270	271
February 1976	..	..	..	241	265	264	267
March 1976	..	..	..	242	259	261	265
April 1976	..	..	..	248	263	266	267
May 1976 ..	..	..	..	249	267	267	268
June 1976 ..	..	..	..	253	269	272	270
July 1976	..	..	..	256	275	279	275
August 1976	..	..	..	256	277	283	277
September 1976	..	..	..	256	278	284	279
October 1976	..	..	..	256	277	284	280
November 1976	..	..	..	255	277	285	280
December 1976	..	..	..	255	277	285	280

Source.—Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

TABLE No. 24

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN MAHARASHTRA

(Base : 1960-61 = 100)

Year/Month					Food group	General index
(1)					(2)	(3)
1966	..	..	..	..	187	171
1971	..	..	..	..	217	199
1972	..	..	..	..	246	223
1973	..	..	..	..	297	262
1974	..	..	..	..	346	311
1975	..	..	..	..	439	385
1976	..	..	..	..	344	314
January 1976	..	..	..	..	377	338
February 1976	..	..	..	..	356	323
March 1976	..	..	..	..	322	296
April 1976	..	..	..	..	328	301
May 1976	..	..	..	..	340	310
June 1976	..	..	..	..	337	308
July 1976	..	..	..	..	354	321
August 1976	..	..	..	..	350	317
September 1976	..	..	..	..	344	313
October 1976	..	..	..	..	342	312
November 1976	..	..	..	..	343	313
December 1976	..	..	..	..	340	311

Source.—Labour Bureau, Simla.

TABLE No. 25
RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR RURAL MAHARASHTRA

(Base : July, August, September 1962=100)

Yearly average (1)	Food (2)	Fuel and light (3)	Clothing (4)	Mis- cellaneous (5)	General index (6)
<i>Weight</i>	<i>(73.35)</i>	<i>(7.56)</i>	<i>(11.40)</i>	<i>(7.69)</i>	<i>(100.00)</i>
1965	148	131	105	108	139
1966	160	144	108	114	149
1967	171	143	113	122	159
1968	171	147	117	125	160
1969	167	156	122	130	158
1970	175	159	128	133	165
1971	174	164	143	138	167
1972	222	176	152	144	205
1973	317	192	172	155	278
1974	355	284	231	181	322
1975	375	306	253	204	343
1976	307	334	246	216	295

Source. - Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE No. 26
RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR URBAN MAHARASHTRA

(Base : week ending 9th November 1962 =100)

Yearly average (1)	Food (2)	Fuel and light (3)	Clothing (4)	Mis- cellaneous (5)	General index (6)
<i>Weight</i>	<i>(68.98)</i>	<i>(7.76)</i>	<i>(8.19)</i>	<i>(15.07)</i>	<i>(100.00)</i>
1965	135	121	108	108	128
1966	149	132	112	118	140
1967	162	135	120	123	151
1968	161	142	123	130	151
1969	161	156	126	136	154
1970	170	166	131	141	162
1971	170	171	143	147	164
1972	198	180	148	153	186
1973	264	194	168	161	235
1974	299	272	224	200	276
1975	329	325	229	222	304
1976	289	335	217	228	278

Source.—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.

TABLE No. 27
ALL-INDIA WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

(Base : 1961-62 = 100)

Year	Food index	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)
<i>Weight</i>	<i>(413)</i>	<i>(25)</i>	<i>(61)</i>	<i>(121)</i>	<i>(7)</i>	<i>(79)</i>	<i>(294)</i>	<i>(1000)</i>
1962-63 ..	107	103	103	98	112	104	103	104
1963-64 ..	115	121	118	100	114	108	105	110
1964-65 ..	135	131	120	116	117	112	109	122
1965-66 ..	145	133	124	133	126	118	118	132
1966-67 ..	171	134	135	158	144	127	128	150
1967-68 ..	208	152	142	156	157	132	131	167
1968-69 ..	197	193	119	157	169	133	134	165
1969-70 ..	197	195	155	180	184	136	144	172
1970-71 ..	204	185	162	197	188	148	155	181
1971-72 ..	210	195	172	191	197	159	167	188
1972-73 ..	240	233	181	204	201	168	177	207
1973-74 ..	296	251	215	299	220	185	206	254
1974-75 ..	364	305	316	328	300	242	255	314
1975-76 ..	348	319	352	268	324	261	253	303

Note.— Figures for 1974-75 are revised.

Source.—Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies, Government of India, New Delhi.

TABLE No. 28
ALL-INDIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS
(Base : 1959 = 100)

Year/Month	Food	Pan, supari tobacco and intoxicants	Fuel and light	Housing	Clothing, beddings, and footwear	Miscellaneous	General index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Weight</i>	<i>(60.92)</i>	<i>(4.79)</i>	<i>(5.11)</i>	<i>(6.26)</i>	<i>(8.35)</i>	<i>(13.72)</i>	<i>(100.00)</i>
1969	190	171	160	128	149	153	176
1970	200	171	167	132	159	161	184
1971	203	183	178	135	180	169	190
1972	216	194	192	138	194	177	202
1973	262	204	212	144	224	190	236
1974	342	242	284	151	301	235	303
1975	357	267	313	162	316	257	321
1976	312	293	326	171	316	262	296
December 1975	330	278	326	164	310	261	306
January 1976	316	282	327	169	302	261	298
February 1976	304	284	327	169	307	261	290
March 1976	296	290	326	169	310	259	286
April 1976	301	295	324	169	310	260	289
May 1976	302	292	324	169	311	261	290
June 1976	304	295	324	169	313	261	291
July 1976	313	295	325	173	317	261	297
August 1976	314	292	326	173	322	261	298
September 1976	319	292	326	173	325	261	302
October 1976	322	297	328	173	324	263	304
November 1976	324	300	330	173	327	265	306
December 1976	323	301	330	173	328	267	306

Source.—Labour Bureau, Simla.

TABLE No. 29

**QUANTITY OF RICE AND WHEAT ISSUED TO FAIR PRICE SHOPS
IN MAHARASHTRA**

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Year	Rice			Wheat			No. of ration/fair price shops (No.)
	Bombay rationing area	Other districts	Total (Col. 2 + Col. 3)	Bombay rationing area	Other districts	Total (Col. 5 + Col. 6)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1972	..	2.11	3.19	5.30	1.11	5.88	6.99
1973	..	1.38	1.23	2.61	4.41	8.96	13.37
1974	..	1.72	1.63	3.35	4.36	3.51	7.87
1975	..	1.20	0.97	2.17	5.29	5.33	10.62
1976	..	1.91	0.67	2.58	4.00	3.29	7.29

N. A. -Not Available

Source.—Food and Civil Supplies Department, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay.

TABLE No. 30

**ACTUAL RECEIPTS OF FOODGRAINS FROM GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AND OTHER STATES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE**

(In '000 tonnes)

Serial No.	Year	From Government of India				From other States				Total (Col. 6+10)
		Rice	Wheat	Others	Total	Rice	Wheat	Others	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	1974	186	990	393	1,569	18	44	52	114	1,683
2	1975	112	1,415	85	1,612	38	11	31	80	1,692
3	1976*	194	1,098	108	1,400	89	..	..	89	1,489

*Provisional.

Source.—Food and Civil Supplies Department, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay.

TABLE No. 31

DEMAND AND PROCUREMENT OF LEVY IN MAHARASHTRA

(Figures in thousand metric tonnes)

Year	Levy										
	Demand				Procurement						
	Paddy	Wheat	Jowar	Bajra	Total	Paddy	Wheat	Jowar	Bajra	Total	Percentage of procurement of levy to demand (12)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1964-65	4.02	....	4.02	....	....	2.54	....	2.54	63.29
1965-66	..	N.A.	6.40	....	6.40	1.14	....	2.35	....	3.49	54.48
1966-67	..	N.A.	N.A.	....	....	1.75	....	4.67	....	6.41	N.A.
1967-68	..	N.A.	N.A.	....	....	2.79	....	2.61	....	5.39	N.A.
1968-69	..	3.01	3.74	....	6.75	2.70	....	2.75	....	5.45	80.72
1969-70	..	3.05	2.86	....	5.91	2.83	....	1.95	....	4.78	80.89
1970-71	..	3.04	71	....	3.74	3.51	....	69	....	4.70	112.16
1971-72	..	3.68	N.A.	....	3.68	2.59	....	24	....	2.83	76.92
1972-73	..	3.00	56	....	4.39	94	20	33	....	1.46	33.33
1973-74	..	2.56	1.99	1.31	6.72	1.42	20	72	54	2.89	43.00
1974-75	..	52	1.07	16	2.31	40	41	78	6	1.65	71.48
1975-76*	2.89	66	21	2.11	17	3.15	108.81
1976-77†	3.84	21	....	81	1	1.04	27.04
(Upto 12/1976).											

*Under the new system of levy the Demand is worked out on basis of land revenue and this covers all food grains viz. paddy, jowar, bajra and wheat. No separate demand is calculated for different grains. †Estimated.

Note.—Figures under col. Nos. 6 and 11 do not tally due to rounding. N.A.—Not Available.

Source.—Food and Civil Supplies Department, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay.

TABLE No. 32
EDUCATION IN MAHARASHTRA

Serial No.	Type of education	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Primary								
	(i) Institutions	34,594	41,781	45,143	46,404	47,338	47,900	48,018	4,86,20
	(ii) Enrolment ('000)	41,78	55,35	62,29	65,43	66,90	69,06	73,67	77,09
	(iii) Teachers ('000)	1,13	1,53	1,85	1,99	2,15	2,19	2,20	2,20
	(iv) No. of students per teacher.	37	36	34	33	31	31	33	35
2	Secondary								
	(i) Institutions	2,468	4,032	5,339	5,872	5,884	5,869	5,897	57,82
	(ii) Enrolment ('000)	8,58	15,00	19,36	21,97	23,46	24,52	25,13	26,15
	(iii) Teachers ('000)	35	57	77	87	94	97	94	98
	(iv) No. of students per teacher.	25	26	25	25	25	25	27	27
3	Higher (all types)								
	(i) Institutions	2,11	3,61	5,47	6,71	6,80	6,79	6,82	7,02
	(ii) Enrolment ('000)	1,10	1,89	3,28	4,16	4,41	4,76	4,74	4,82

Note.— (1) Figures for 1974-75 are revised. Figures of 1975-76 are as on 15th July 1975.

(2) Districtwise data are available in table Nos. 14.1 to 14.3 of Statistical Abstract of Maharashtra State.

*Provisional.

Source.—Directorate of Education, Maharashtra State, Pune.

TABLE No. 33
MEDICAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE THROUGH INSTITUTIONS
IN MAHARASHTRA STATE.

(Public and public aided).								
Serial No.	Year	Hospitals (No.)	Dispensaries (No.)	Primary Health Centres (No.)	Primary Health Units (No.)	T.B. hospitals and clinics (No.)	No. of beds in institutions	Beds per lakh of population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	1971-72	299	1,372	388	130	72	43,823	88
2	1972-73	299	1,372	388	130	72	43,823	85
3	1973-74	299	1,372	388	130	72	43,823	83
4	1974-75	339	1,395	364	130	72	52,784	98

Note.— Districtwise data are available in table No. 15.4 of Statistical Abstract of Maharashtra State.

Source.—Directorate of Health Services, Maharashtra State, Pune.

TABLE No. 34

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

Monthly per capita expenditure classes in Rs. (1)	July 1971 to June 1972			October 1972 to September 1973			October 1973 to June 1974		
	Rural (2)	Urban (3)	State (4)	Rural (5)	Urban (6)	State (7)	Rural (8)	Urban (9)	State (10)
0—15 ..	1.64	0.34	1.23	2.60	0.60	1.98	0.16	0.15	0.16
15—18 ..	3.20	0.57	2.38	3.53	0.63	2.62	0.83	....	0.57
18—21 ..	7.46	2.20	5.82	5.39	1.38	4.14	2.34	0.39	1.73
21—24 ..	10.92	3.17	8.50	6.64	3.17	5.56	2.55	0.93	2.05
24—28 ..	15.92	6.10	12.86	11.92	5.64	9.96	5.95	2.88	4.99
28—34 ..	18.12	10.68	15.80	17.91	9.12	15.16	12.43	6.89	10.70
34—43 ..	19.68	17.91	19.12	21.52	14.84	19.43	24.14	15.07	21.31
43—55 ..	13.21	18.18	14.76	16.11	16.96	16.38	20.93	17.80	19.96
55—75 ..	6.75	16.29	9.73	8.88	18.00	11.73	20.17	21.00	20.43
75 and above ..	3.10	24.56	9.80	5.50	29.66	13.04	10.50	34.89	18.10
All classes	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Monthly per capita expenditure in Rs.	36.14	61.89	44.17	39.17	66.29	47.63	49.06	75.76	57.35

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 Nos. 4, 7 and 10 have been worked out by pooling corresponding rural and urban figures with 1971 census as base.

TABLE No. 35

PER CAPITA MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON DIFFERENT ITEMS OF CONSUMPTION

Items	July 1971 to June 1972				October 1972 to September 1973				October 1973 to June 1974									
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		State					
	P.C.E. Per-centage	P.C.E. Per-centage	P.C.E. Per-centage	P.C.E. Per-centage	P.C.E. Per-centage	P.C.E. Per-centage	P.C.E. Per-centage	P.C.E. Per-centage	P.C.E. Per-centage	P.C.E. Per-centage	P.C.E. Per-centage	P.C.E. Per-centage	P.C.E. Per-centage	P.C.E. Per-centage				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1. Cereals ..	13.65	37.76	11.25	18.17	12.90	29.21	15.50	39.57	11.59	17.48	14.28	29.98	19.38	39.50	14.70	19.40	17.92	31.25
2. Pulses ..	1.89	5.23	2.17	3.51	1.98	4.48	1.93	4.93	2.39	3.61	2.07	4.35	2.26	4.61	2.62	3.46	2.37	4.13
3. Milk and milk products.	2.10	5.81	6.02	9.73	3.32	7.52	1.94	4.95	6.20	9.35	3.27	6.86	2.90	5.91	7.17	9.46	4.23	7.38
4. Other food items	8.76	24.25	19.25	31.11	12.03	27.23	9.83	25.10	22.33	33.69	13.73	28.83	12.32	25.11	25.15	33.20	16.30	28.43
Total—Food items ..	26.40	73.05	38.69	62.52	30.23	68.44	29.20	74.55	42.51	64.13	33.35	70.02	36.86	75.13	49.64	65.52	40.82	71.18
5. Clothing ..	2.02	5.59	2.98	4.82	2.32	5.25	2.38	6.08	2.72	4.10	2.49	5.23	3.11	6.34	2.93	3.87	3.05	5.32
6. Fuel and light..	2.37	6.56	3.67	5.92	2.78	6.29	2.61	6.66	3.71	5.60	2.95	6.19	3.20	6.52	4.50	5.94	3.61	6.29
7. Other non-food items.	5.35	14.80	16.55	26.74	8.84	20.02	4.98	12.71	17.35	26.17	8.84	18.56	5.89	12.01	18.69	24.67	9.87	17.21
Total—Non-food items.	9.74	26.95	23.20	37.48	13.94	31.56	9.97	25.45	23.78	35.87	14.28	29.98	12.20	24.87	26.12	34.48	16.53	28.82
TOTAL ..	36.14	100.00	61.89	100.00	44.17	100.00	39.17	100.00	66.29	100.00	47.63	100.00	49.06	100.00	75.76	100.00	57.35	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.

(iii) The figures are provisional.

TABLE No. 36

**DISTRIBUTION OF DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES OF SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS ACCORDING TO POPULATION GROUPS
IN MAHARASHTRA STATE**

IN MAHARASHTRA STATE														(In lakh of Rupees)
Position as on last Friday of June of the year	Rural		Semi-Urban		Urban Metropolitan		Total deposits	Per Capita deposits (in Rs.)	Total advances	Per Capita advances (in Rs.)	Total no. of banking offices (No.)	Number of banking offices per lakh of population (No.)	No. of banking offices per '000 sq. km. of area	
	Deposits	Advances	Deposits	Advances	Deposits	Advances								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
1971 ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14,60.06	290	12,91.20*	256	1,471	2.9	4.8	
1972 ..	23.82	18.62	1,06.65	48.99	16,50.94	14,69.49	17,81.41	347	15,37.10	299	1,679	3.3	5.4	
1973 ..	41.55	27.24	1,69.24	70.40	18,85.08	15,82.80	20,68.87	394	16,80.44	320	1,866	3.6	6.1	
1974 ..	54.77	40.63	1,96.92	96.30	21,33.41	19,89.52	23,85.10	445	21,26.45	397	2,005	3.7	6.5	
1975 ..	62.07	46.37	2,21.06	1,11.84	24,47.10	20,31.04	27,30.23	498	21,89.25	399	2,188	4.0	7.1	

Note.—N.A.—Not Available.

@ Data are provisional

* Data relate to the second Friday of June 1971.

Source.—Banking Statistics, Basic Statistical Returns, Provisional Results published by the Reserve Bank of India.

TABLE No. 37

**ROAD LENGTH ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT CLASSES (EXTRA MUNICIPAL)
IN MAHARASHTRA STATE**

(in thousand kilometre)

Serial No.	Year		National highways	State highways	Major district roads	Other district roads	Village* roads	All roads	Road length	
									Per lakh of popula- tion	Per 100 sq. km. of area
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	1965-66	..	2	11	13	9	18	52	115.3	16.9
2	1966-67	..	2	11	13	9	19	54	117.4	17.7
3	1967-68	..	2	11	13	9	28	64	135.8	21.0
4	1968-69	..	2	12	13	10	24	61	125.8	19.9
5	1969-70		2	13	14	9	24	63	126.2	20.5
6	1970-71	..	2	14	18	11	20	65	130.2	21.2
7	1971-72	..	2	15	18	11	28	75	145.3	24.3
8	1972-73		3	15	19	13	31	80	152.3	26.0
9	1973-74	..	3	15	20	14	36	87	162.1	28.2
10	1974-75	..	3	15	20	14	37	89	162.4	28.9

Note.—1 *Road length of unclassified roads is included in the road length covered under "Village roads".

2. Districtwise data are available in table No. 13.2 of Statistical Abstract of Maharashtra State.

Source.—Public works and Housing Department, Government of Maharashtra Bombay.

TABLE No. 38

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN OPERATION IN MAHARASHTRA

Serial No. (1)	Class of vehicles (2)	1961 (3)	1966 (4)	1971 (5)	1972 (6)	1973 (7)	1974 (8)	1975 (9)	1976 (10)
1	Motor cycles	12,532	29,985	83,930	94,346	1,11,274	1,29,704	1,51,988	1,71,135
2	Motor cars	50,589	68,858	1,22,508	1,33,033	1,45,248	1,52,751	1,69,895	1,79,989
3	Taxi cabs	6,086	8,802	17,806	19,407	19,068	20,388	21,576	22,657
4	Auto-rickshaws	379	922	3,049	3,628	4,684	5,957	7,768	9,906
5	Stage carriages— (i) Diesel engine (ii) Petrol engine	3,345 790	5,136 548	9,526 624	9,562 804	8,095 61	8,734 43	8,621 91	9,665 49
6	Lorries— A. Private carriers— (i) Diesel engine (ii) Petrol engine	1,302 4,641	5,053 6,181	10,878 9,354	14,263 4,184	14,795 4,767	14,037 6,052	18,083 7,374	19,216 7,107
	B. Public carriers— (i) Diesel engine (ii) Petrol engine	6,486 10,691	14,064 12,087	24,109 12,437	35,662 8,062	38,241 8,137	38,644 9,366	37,594 9,951	40,744 9,654
7	Ambulances	119	278	441	467	490	524	590	643
7-A	Population per ambulance	3,32,218	1,64,040	1,14,313	1,13,529	1,10,843	1,06,143	96,486	90,523
8	School buses	269	359	491	558	580	532	492	504
9	Private service vehicles	177	370	810	1,084	1,159	1,244	1,322	1,478
10	Trailors	1,554	4,021	7,075	8,102	8,074	9,541	10,366	11,298
11	Tractors	899	3,543	7,821	8,250	9,165	10,366	11,116	12,19
12	Others	285	539	810	958	1,016	820	1,387	10,636
Total		1,00,144	1,60,746	3,11,669	3,42,370	3,74,854	4,08,703	4,58,214	4,97,700
Motor vehicles per lakh of population		253	355	618	666	714	763	836	890

Note. --Figures are as on 1st January of each year.

Source. --Transport Commissioner, Maharashtra State, Bombay.

TABLE No. 39

CO-OPERATION IN MAHARASHTRA
(Societies, Members and Working Capital)

Type	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73†	1973-74†	1974-75†	1975-76
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>I. Number of societies</i>								
1. Agricultural and non-agricultural credit—apex and central.	39	29	29	29	29	29	30	30
2. Agricultural credit*	21,400	20,861	20,426	20,345	20,284	20,279	20,237	20,130
3. Non-agricultural credit	1,630	2,255	2,964	3,129	3,241	3,416	3,573	3,863
4. Marketing	344	419	410	412	413	417	412	400
5. Productive enterprises	4,306	6,506	6,810	7,706	8,095	8,431	8,856	9,553
6. Others	3,846	7,337	11,964	12,597	13,678	14,192	14,794	15,683
<i>II. Number of members ('000)</i>								
1. Agricultural and non-agricultural credit—apex and central.	76	67	70	70	789	850	898	902
2. Agricultural credit	21,70	33,60	37,94	38,72	35,27	37,05	38,47	44,52
3. Non-agricultural credit	10,87	17,79	24,38	26,65	27,29	28,68	29,35	31,06
4. Marketing	1,41	2,19	2,82	3,01	2,96	3,21	3,36	3,63
5. Productive enterprises	3,23	6,22	9,59	10,02	11,10	11,59	12,73	13,10
6. Others	3,94	7,39	10,38	11,10	11,64	12,11	12,12	12,50
<i>III. Working capital (in lakh Rs.)</i>								
1. Agricultural and non-agricultural credit—apex and central.	1,19,07	2,93,31	6,13,17	6,93,23	7,93,81	8,71,99	10,04,67	11,00,79
2. Agricultural credit	58,12	1,75,00	3,43,29	4,01,25	2,45,21	2,82,31	2,98,46	3,15,52
3. Non-agricultural credit	45,93	80,31	1,68,06	1,96,93	2,31,23	2,57,89	2,89,25	3,24,28
4. Marketing	5,92	26,83	39,10	69,46	75,71	89,51	1,26,65	1,42,11
5. Productive enterprises	41,32	87,64	2,19,20	3,24,59	3,59,84	4,13,64	5,50,07	5,53,21
6. Others	20,60	48,66	1,07,49	1,95,81	2,19,75	2,40,56	2,59,34	2,66,30

*Includes primary agricultural credit societies, primary land development banks and grain banks upto 1971-72.

†Primary Land Development Banks had amalgamated with State Land Development Bank.

Note.—(1) The figures for 1974-75 are revised and those for 1975-76 are provisional.

(2) Districtwise data are available in table No. 16.1 to 16.6 of the Statistical Abstract of Maharashtra State.

Source.—Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Maharashtra State, Pune.

TABLE No. 40

CO-OPERATION IN MAHARASHTRA
(Advances, Outstanding Loans and Turnover)

Type	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I. Advances (in lakh Rs.)								
1. Agricultural and non-agricultural credit—apex and central.	1,75,38	4,32,21	7,51,03	7,38,31	11,63,41	12,53,09	15,25,02	19,17,81
2. Agricultural credit.	42,56	91,30	1,32,96	1,27,73	1,60,86	1,36,58	1,40,20	1,70,11
3. Non-agricultural credit.	47,03	85,50	2,04,43	2,54,57	2,59,09	3,49,75	3,32,94	3,40,20
4. Marketing ..	3,47	7,53	3,27	6,97	2,32	2,91	5,57	5,70
5. Productive enterprises.	71	2,49	3,28	2,33	2,30	3,31	4,56	4,80
6. Others ..	84	2,63	3,74	4,53	3,19	2,77	3,84	4,02
II. Outstanding loans (in lakh Rs.)								
1. Agricultural and non-agricultural credit—apex and central.	87,14	2,33,86	4,78,03	4,95,04	5,60,35	6,26,31	7,17,28	7,16,10
2. Agricultural credit	47,88	1,43,28	2,84,10	2,93,76	1,74,07	2,07,07	2,17,28	2,29,55
3. Non-agricultural credit	31,85	58,06	1,05,06	1,15,01	1,34,35	1,58,38	1,67,09	1,83,15
4. Marketing ..	80	2,35	1,82	10,82	1,77	2,05	2,75	2,90
5. Productive enterprises.	57	3,82	6,07	7,45	8,90	11,46	11,90	12,31
6. Others ..	2,18	5,97	7,85	8,64	8,66	9,54	12,77	13,15
III. Turnover/value of produced goods sold (in lakh Rs.)								
1. Agricultural and non-agricultural credit—apex and central.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Agricultural credit.	10,05	17,30	50,97	43,60	72,78	72,49	78,35	82,08
3. Non-agricultural credit.	2,47	2,58	3,06	3,03	4,75	5,81	5,47	5,70
4. Marketing ..	47,61	1,45,01	2,13,89	1,83,32	3,83,28	2,99,83	3,58,33	6,66,06
5. Productive enterprises.	36,01	72,50	1,94,33	2,57,66	2,69,90	3,05,45	3,78,21	3,90,30
6. Others ..	11,17	45,49	69,14	63,50	81,43	95,91	1,29,61	1,32,40

Note.—The figures for 1974-75 are revised and those for 1975-76 are provisional. District-wise data are available in table Nos. 16.1 to 16.6 of Statistical Abstract of Maharashtra State.

Source.—Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Maharashtra State, Pune.

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR DIFFERENT STATES IN INDIA

States	Reference year	Value added in industry per capita (Rs.)		Domestic consumption of electricity per capita (kwh.) (P)		Industrial consumption of electricity per capita (kwh.) (P)		Scheduled commercial banks		No. of students in primary and secondary schools per thousand population (No.) (P)	Motor vehicles per lakh of population (No.) (P)	Total road length per 100 sq. km. of area (Kilometres) (P)	Per capita income at current prices (Rs.) (P)	Primary agricultural co-operative credit societies : Percentage of borrowing members to total no. of members
		(1974-75)	(1975-76)	(1975-76)	(1975-76)	(1975-76)	(1975-76)	(end of 1974)	(1974-75)						(31-3-1975)	(1974-75)	(June end (1974)
(1)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)			
1. Andhra Pradesh ..	56.5	5.7	33.8	3.2	102.0	93.0	111.0	342	33	877	42			
2. Assam ..	66.3	2.7	13.1	1.6	68.5	30.9	142.2	321	40	776	6			
3. Bihar ..	63.6	2.1	37.9	1.5	96.1	37.9	97.0	151	69	718	36			
4. Gujarat ..	210.8	14.0	113.1	5.	319.4	199.9	170.5	692	23	1,034*	44			
5. Haryana ..	122.5	10.9	71.7	4.	168.0	109.5	149.5	427	33	1,168*	50			
6. Himachal Pradesh ..	25.7	11.7	13.1	5.6	170.3	40.3	167.5	390	25	1,037	29			
7. Jammu and Kashmir ..	16.9	20.4	19.8	4.9	177.9	52.9	120.5	441	6	836	40			
8. Karnataka ..	87.7	12.6	105.2	5.9	190.1	179.0	163.7	685	43	784	32			
9. Kerala ..	73.7	8.8	63.8	6.2	170.7	121.4	254.4	515	301	785*	48			
10. Madhya Pradesh ..	63.6	4.3	57.3	2.2	75.5	43.8	115.6	270	20	794	33			
11. Maharashtra ..	294.3	17.7	108.1	4.3	498.7	438.1	179.4	830	34	1,271	43			
12. Manipur ..	2.2	7.8	N.A.	1.0	28.8	11.2	262.3	351	13	684	19			
13. Meghalaya ..	53.6	6.6	26.3	2.6	183.4	19.6	191.9	N.A.	29	N.A.	N.A.			
14. Nagaland ..	N.A.	12.8	1.8	2.8	79.1	12.2	235.6	39	25	N.A.	N.A.			
15. Orissa ..	44.8	2.7	79.6	1.5	45.2	23.5	125.7	281	37	690*	22			
16. Punjab ..	94.5	17.3	141.9	7.3	396.4	173.6	179.6	395	44	1,482	62			
17. Rajasthan ..	41.9	4.3	38.7	3.0	87.2	50.5	85.5	318	13	819	48			
18. Sikkim ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	28	N.A.	N.A.			
19. Tamil Nadu ..	131.5	11.4	74.2	4.7	198.8	208.0	186.7	414	71	942	23			
20. Tripura ..	..	4.7	1.8	1.4	72.1	10.8	167.2	342	53	493@	12		
21. Uttar Pradesh ..	..	6.1	29.5	2.3	117.0	51.1	165.0	223	42	812	35		
22. West Bengal ..	165.2	16.5	74.1	2.6	349.7	285.1	151.0	385	64	1,065	46			
India** ..	103.8	9.7	62.8	3.5	211.9	150.5	149.9	411	36†	989	37			

N.A. = Not available.

(P) = Provisional.

*Excludes Sikkim.

*Relates to 1973-74.

@ Relates to 1969-70.

† Includes Sikkim.

