

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LABOUR

A Background Note on Maharashtra State.

When India became independent in 1947 the area long known as Bombay Presidency became Bombay State. In the following year a number of former princely States (notably Baroda and Kolhapur) were merged with it and on November 1, 1956 reorganisation of the States resulted in the addition of large parts from the former States of Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh and the whole of Sourashtra and Kutch. From 1956 to 1960 the Bombay State - with an area of 190.7 thousand square miles and a population of 48.3 million (1951 census) was the largest State in the Republic in terms of area and second in population. In the north it was populated mostly by Gujarati-speaking population, and in the south mainly by Marathi speaking population. It was on this linguistic basis that on May 1, 1960 the Bombay State was again divided into Gujarat and Maharashtra. As now defined the State consists of 26 Districts grouped into 4 Divisions namely Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad and Nagpur. With an area of 118717 square miles and a population of 39.55 million (1961 census) the present Maharashtra State is the third biggest State in the Union both in respect of area and population.

Physical Features and Climate

Maharashtra State comprises the coastal strip backed by the high crest of the Western Ghats beyond which is a rolling plateau with flat topped hills indicating the presence of the successive lava flows almost horizontal of the deccan basalts, formerly known as traps. The lavas cover practically the whole surface; the underlying complex of the metamorphic rocks is rarely seen. Spurs from the Western Ghats reach the coast which renders north-south

communication difficult. The coast is rock-bound and dangerous when the South-West monsoon is blowing on shore. There are havens for small vessels but there is only one major inlet protected by the island on which Bombay city has been built and which is one of the most magnificent and spacious harbours of Asia.

The Sahyadris or the Western-Ghats run quite close and almost parallel to the west coast leaving a very narrow strip of land between the sea and the mountain barrier, which at no place is more than 60 miles in breadth. This strip of land known as Konkan stretches from Daman in the north to Vengurla in the south a distance of about 350 miles. Interspersed with hills, the land is very undulating and the soil far from fertile. It is suit-able for paddy cultivation in flat patches which lie couched in small-valleys and perched on hill slopes. The mountain sides are covered by green vegetation which lends Konkan its scenic beauty and also its horticultural wealth.

The north Konkan is a flat alluvial belt along the coast formed by the ri-vers Ulhas and Vaitarna in their lower courses. This belt is not more than 10 miles wide with a series of parallel ridges in the background. Along the coast there is a string of small ports like Rewas, Harnai, Dabhol, reaching Ratnagiri, Vijayadurg, Malvan and Vengurla in the south served by the Konkan ferry service.

To the East of Western-Ghats stretches a vast plateau intercepted by rivers which rise in the Western-Ghats and flow eastwards. In the north is the Satpura range which runs almost in a straight line from east to west. The main range of the Western-Ghats sends its arms across the table-land all along its length. To the north of Nasik is the Satmala range with its continuation in the Balaghat range which goes right up to the eastern border of Vidarbha and Marathwada. In between the Satpuras

in the north and the Balaghat range in the south lies the Tapti trough. The Tapti rising in the Satpuras flows west-wards with the Girna flowing into it in its upper course. The Tapti valley which comprises the western parts of Vidarbha and the districts of Dhulia and Jalgaon is one fertile belt of black soil which grows cotton. To the farther east is the Vainganga-Wardha valley. The two rivers- Wardha and Vainganga - flow south-east before they drain into the Godavari. The land abounds in lakes and tanks many of which are man-made. To the south of the Balaghat, right from Nasik to Nanded, stretches the great valley of Godavari the cradle of Maharashtrian culture. Whereas the Godavari valley, linked by the valleys of Wardha and Vainganga which flow into it, is the nerve-centre of Maharashtra, the Krishna valley is its southern periphery and historically its strong arm. It covers Satara, Sangli, Sholapur and Kolhapur districts. The eastern portions of the valley are less fertile.

There are a number of adibasi communities in Maharashtra who live either in dense forests or in the mountain perches of the Sahyadris and the Satpuras. The main communities amongst these are the Agaris, the Warlis, the Katis, the Thakurs of Thana and Kolaba districts, the Bhils of Dhulia and the Korkus and the Gonds of Vidarbha.

The climate shows the typical monsoon regime of cool dry season with light north-easterly winds from the land (November to February), the hot dry season of March, April and May followed by the rainy season when the south-west monsoon blows directly against the West Coast and the Western Ghats. The normal annual rainfall in Konkan is about 2070 mm, 511 mm in Madhya Maharashtra, 653 mm in Marathwada and 970 mm in Vidarbha. The natural vegetation of the State reflects, in the main, the amount of rainfall. The State has abundant

forest wealth. Forest forms some 20.7 per cent of the State's total area. There are forest areas in all districts but the thickest are in Chanda, Amravati, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Dhulia, Nagpur, Thana and Nasik districts which produce various types of timber, teak and minor forest produce.

The Economy

The total production of foodgrains in the State has ranged between 5.61 million tonnes in 1961-62 to 5.99 million tonnes in 1964-65. Rice grows abundantly in the coastal districts and also in Chanda and Bhandara. It occupies about 10 per cent of the State's cultivated area and accounts for 1/5th of the foodgrains grown in the State. Wheat accounts for little more than 1/20 of the total foodgrains production. Millets are grown in the deccan, Vidharba and Marthawada districts, with Jowar as the major crop. It accounts for half the production of foodgrains. The commercial crops are cotton and groundnuts and sugarcane. In 1963-64 the production of cotton was 179 thousand metric tons and of groundnuts 807 thousand metric tons. Sugar-cane is grown in all districts excepting in the Konkan. Although the Konkan districts are lean in the production of food crops they excel in horticultural produce. The Ratnagiri District has 9200 acres under mangoes and 8900 acres under cashewnuts. Thana district is the home of bananas with an acreage of 2900. Nagpur oranges are well-known; they are grown in Nagpur, Amravati and Wardha Districts which have about 37 thousand acres under them. In Jalgaon District also the area under bananas is large being about 30 thousand acres.

The Vidarbha region of Maharashtra is rich in mineral wealth. Large deposits of both high and low grade manganese ore occur in Nagpur and Bandara districts.

There are 102 working mines exploiting manganese ore in various parts of Maharashtra. Rich deposits of iron ore, estimated to be of the order of 212 million tonnes, are located in Chanda District of Vidharbha and Ratnagiri District of Konkan. Extensive deposits of bauxite, estimated at about 34.5 million tonnes, exist in Kolhapur district alone. In the coastal region these occur in Ratnagiri, Thana and Kolaba districts. Salt is also produced in the coastal districts: The only coal bearing areas having reserves of first grade and medium grade coal are found around Kamptee, Umrer and Bokhara in Nagpur district and War-ora in Chanda district. Lime-stone is mined in Nagpur and Yeotmal districts. In addition to these major minerals other minerals like ilmenite, dolomite, chromite, mica, silica, clay etc. also occur in the State.

Maharashtra State can easily claim to be the most industrialised State in India. In 1965 it had about 9550 registered factories which employed 9.5 lakh workers. Nearly half of these factories were in the Greater Bombay area. The more important industries are cotton textiles, general and electrical engineering, chemicals, petroleum, transport and transport equipment, sugar, vegetable oils, paper and paper board and soap. In recent years the predominance of cotton textiles has given place to a marked diversification. Two private sector oil refineries that of Burmah-Shell and ESSO are situated at Trombay. The former has a crude oil intake of 4 million tons per annum and the latter is capable of running nearly 3 million tons of crude oil per year. There is also a sizeable motion picture industry as also units for the manufacture of rayon fabrics, ceramics, agricultural implements and pumps. The Government Printing

Works are located at Nasik. One petro-chemical complex is expected to come up near Bombay in the Trans-Thana Creek area.

28 per cent of the total spindle capacity in the Cotton textile industry and 38 per cent of the loom capacity of the country is in Maharashtra. The total number of textile mills in the State is 93 (14 spinning and 79 composite mills) with a capacity of 45.0 lakhs spindles and over 80 thousand looms. In addition there are 1.6 lakh cotton handlooms: 86,000 are in the composite fold and 74,000 power looms. Of the total productive capital of Rs. 866 crores employed by organised industries in Maharashtra in 1963 the textile industry accounted for 16 per cent. Maharashtra is also one of the major sugar producing States in the country. It has 34 sugar factories with a crushing capacity of 53.2 lakh tonnes per annum. Of these factories 20 are cooperative sugar mills. Allied to the sugar industry is a considerable industrial alcohol industry. The State has 9 paper mills.

With an excellent harbour and highly developed industries Bombay city is an important trading centre and entry port for the whole of India. To the east of the city lies one of the relatively easy passes through the Ghats which facilitated the early construction of railway links with other parts of India. Under the railway grouping of 1947 Maharashtra is served with three systems : by the Western Railway north-ward into Gujarat, by the Central Railway from Bombay eastward and by Southern Railway south-eastward to Madras and in the south to Bangalore. The State has more than 2600 miles of railway lines. The use of motor transport as a feeder to the railways continues to extend with the metalling and tarring of roads. The Konkan

is the only part of the State not well served with rail and road. Bombay city has an international airport.

The State has 265 towns and nearly 36,000 villages. About one eighth of the population is attending educational establishments and about 30 per cent of people are literate. Free compulsory primary education for children between the age of 7 and 11 is available in all villages with a population of more than 1000 in Western Maharashtra. The Marathi language and its various dialects are widely spoken. Over 900 hospitals and dispensaries generally provide free medical aid. Maharashtra is one of the pioneer States in providing welfare facilities for children. Under a Sarvodya plan free educational facilities and medical aid are available to backward classes and tribal people.

The trend as regards the growth of Maharashtra's State income in recent years would be brought out by the figures given below:-

(In terms of 1955-56 prices)

	<u>State Income</u> (Rs. crores)	<u>Per Capita Income (Rs.)</u>
1955-56	1004	292
1960-61	1371	350
1961-62	1353	338
1962-63	1383	339
1963-64	1452	348
1964-65 (provisional)	1521	357
1965-66 (Preliminary)	1461	336

The latest information as regards the detailed break-up of State income is available for the year 1964-65 (Provisional). For this year Maharashtra State income has been estimated at Rs. 2231 crores in terms of current prices. Of this a little over 39 per cent or Rs. 880 crores

originated in 'agriculture and allied activities'; 'mining, manufacturing, small enterprises and construction' contributed another about 27 per cent or Rs. 595 crores and the rest of the activities 34 per cent or Rs. 756 crores. The per capita income for 1964-65 worked out at Rs. 524.

Five Yeal Plans:

The First Five Yeal Plan provided for an outlay of Rs.124.6 crores for Maharashtra, of which Rs. 48 crores were provided by way of Central Assistance. The Second Plan outlay was placed at Rs. 214 crores for which Central Assistance was Rs. 74 crores. The Third Plan outlay was Rs. 413.8 crores the Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 165 crores. For the Fourth Plan the outlay for Maharashtra is placed at Rs. 951 crores. Maharashtra is expecting Central Assistance of the order of Rs. 690 crores. Approved outlay for annual plan for 1966-67 was Rs. 120.34 crores. As against this an outlay of Rs. 110.56 crores has been proposed for 1967-68. Budgeted outlay for 1967-68 is Rs. 107.55 crores.

Programmes for Labour and Labour Welfare.

Labour in organised industry constitutes a major element in the working force in Maharashtra State. There are nearly 3.5 lakhs industrial workers working in about 9550 organised factories in the State. As many as 63 per cent of these workers are in Bombay city alone. In agriculture, landless agricultural labour is dispersed all over the State. While a number of legislative measures have been enacted for regulating labour relations and working conditions of industrial labour, agricultural workers being in the unorganised sector have to be looked after primarily through special measures for their

rehabilitation on land, provision of house sites, assist-
for supporting occupations like poultry, cattle-breeding
and diarying and an indifferent enforcement of the
Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Certain special measures have
also been undertaken by the Government for improvement
of living conditions of workers through better housing,
economic betterment through training for jobs requiring
skills, social security measures like sickness and insurance
benefits and cultural uplift of the industrial labour.
Funds for housing come from the Industrial Housing Scheme,
the other aspect of welfare being looked after by fines
collected by employer. unclaimed wages etc.

An actual expenditure of Rs. 2.74 crores was incurred
on the various programmes included in the Third Plan
under Labour and Labour Welfare. An amount of Rs. 2.87 crores
was in addition spent outside the State Plan as part of the
Centrally sponsored programmes relating to craftsman
training and employment schemes. Further an expenditure
of Rs. 3.33 crores was also incurred outside the plan from
funds made available by the Employees' State Insurance
Corporation on the health insurance scheme. The following
table will show the expenditure incurred in the Third Plan
period and in the first year of the Fourth Plan (1966-67)
as also the outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 1967-68
by broad categories of programmes.

Expenditure on Labour and Labour Welfare

(Rs. lakhs)

	<u>Crafts- man trai- ning.</u>	<u>Mannpower and Employ- ment.</u>	<u>ESIS</u>	<u>Labour Admin- istrat- ion.</u>	<u>Labour Welfare</u>	<u>Total</u>
Third Plan Outlay (1961-66)	188.62	8.00	74.82	11.50	15.00	297
Actuals for the Third Plan (1961-66)	210.91	2.37	47.50	7.62	5.74	274
Actuals as Percentage of Plan Outlay	118.8	29.6	63.5	66.3	38.3	92
Fourth Plan (Draft)	736.00	28.60	126.54	56.06	30.32	977
Budget (1966-67)	119.23	0.79	..	0.75	1.75	122
Anticipated Expen- diture (1966-67)	59.77	--	..	0.18	1.75	61
Approved Outlay (1967-68)	-	-	-	-	-	127
Budget (1967-68)	117.90	1.23	1.98	0.72	2.00	123

In addition to the expenditure in the State Plan an expenditure of Rs. 89.65 lakhs is expected to have been incurred during 1966-67 on craftsman training schemes as the share of the Central Government. An outlay of Rs. 178.23 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan for 1967-68 as the share of the Central Government on the craftsman training and manpower and employment schemes.

The labour policy has sought to maintain peaceful industrial relations for keeping up production and avoidance of stoppages. The economic situation following the Indo-Pak conflict, however, aggravated the crisis through which the textile industry was already passing and threw a severe burden on the State Government, for providing employment to workers affected by closure of certain textile units.

The programmes relating to Technical and Vocational Training were accelerated in order to make available maximum

number of craftsmen for industries in general and particularly for those vitally connected with defence. 6204 additional seats were provided in 31 Industrial Training Institutes and 12000 Craftsmen were trained during the Third Plan. With the diversification of industry into new channels the demand for skilled craftsmen is increasing. A shortage of about 57967 craftsmen is estimated at the end of the Third Plan.

The Fourth Plan, therefore, provides for introduction of 16000 additional seats by expanding the existing institutes and opening 18 new institutions. Even with a capacity of about 27,676 in the Industrial Training Institutes as envisaged in Fourth Plan there will be a shortage of 17359 craftsmen at the end of that Plan.

Apprentice Training

Since January 1963 when the Apprentices Act, 1961 came into force 3221 workers have been engaged as apprentice in various industries. They received training in different trades during Third Plan. According to the phasing approved by the Government of India 2,000 additional apprentices were to be engaged in industries by July 1967. Of these, arrangements for 6000 trainees have been made in 1966-67. The programme for 1967-68 is to make training facilities available to 1400 more apprentices so as to fulfil the target.

In addition to the above programmes part-time classes are also run for the benefit of workers engaged in various industries. In the Third Plan 1000 industrial workers have received training through part-time classes as against the target of 1500. The Fourth Plan provides for training 5000 apprentices and 3000 workers through part-time classes.

Employees' State Insurance

The E.S.I. Scheme now covers about 7.15 lakhs workers and their families in 11 towns and cities in this State. The Scheme is proposed to be extended in the Fourth Plan to thirty new towns where the population of industrial workers is 25000 or above. During 1966-67 the scheme was extended to Kolhapur on panel system basis. It is proposed to extend the scheme to Dhulia, Amalner, Ballarpur, Mir-aj, Sangli, Barsi, Chalisgaon, Jalgaon, Pulgaon, Aurangabad and Khopoli during 1967-68. About 26000 additional industrial workers will be benefited under the scheme.

Employment Service

Employment Exchanges have been opened in all the districts of the State. In all there are 28 Exchanges in the State. The figures of registration at various exchanges have risen from 2.20 lakhs in 1960 to 3.81 lakhs in 1966 i.e. by about 73 per cent. The number of placements has also increased by 66 per cent. The number of applicants on the live registers in 1966 was 2.67 lakhs. Employment Market Information Units have been started for collecting information relating to the structure and disposition of labour force, supply and demand for manpower by occupation and industries and shortages resulting from imbalances as between supply and demand. Youth employment service units guide youths in choosing career according to their aptitudes.

Labour Welfare Programmes

Labour Welfare activities are conducted through the Maharashtra Labour Welfare Board which has been set up under the Labour Welfare Fund Act. In addition

provision has also been made for audio-visual aids, free mid-day meals and uniforms in nursery schools, covering about 2200 children and special diet for 280 children. Provision of Rs. 30.32 lakhs has been made for financial assistance to the Board during the Fourth Plan for proposed expansion of its activities.

Other activities

In the Third Plan family living surveys were undertaken at eight selected places out of which four have been completed and the other four are in progress. Besides Plan activities undertaken in the Third Plan include training of officers of the Labour Department in specialised subjects and training of workers and trade unionists through diploma and correspondence courses conducted at the Bombay Labour Institute. A productivity Unit has also been started in the Department to advise various Government undertakings in methods of improving productivity, effective use of labour, raw materials, etc. and in introduction and utilisation of work studies, time and motion studies for improving productivity.

In the Fourth Plan family living surveys will be conducted covering more centres. The Bombay Labour Institute will be expanded by establishing a research wing which will undertake continuing and comprehensive projects for study and research. Two more institutes have been proposed to be opened to cater to the needs of Vidarbha and Maharashtra areas.

Some Statistics

Some high-lights of labour statistics for Maharashtra are as follows:-

	<u>Nos.</u>
Registered factories (1965)	9554
Average daily number of workers employed (1965)	957000
Number of industries covered by the	

Bombay Industrial Relations Act 1946 as on 31.12.1965. 10

Number of workers covered by Bombay Industrial Relations Act as on 31.3.1965. 333192

Number of registered trade unions in the State as on 31.3.1965. 1877

Total membership of registered trade unions as on 31.3.1965. 1129033

Number of registered trade unions affiliated to INTUC as on 31.3.1965. 137

Membership of unions affiliated to INTUC as on 31.3.1965. 237718

Number of registered trade union affiliated to AITUC as on 31.3.1965. 52

Membership of unions affiliated to AITUC as on 31.3.1965. 188056

Number of registered trade unions affiliated to H.M.S. as on 31.3.1965. 51

Membership of unions affiliated to H.M.S. as on 31.3.1965. 35785

	<u>Industrial Disputes,</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966*</u>
No. of disputes		636	586	742
No. of workers involved		285395	379956	519204
No. of man-days lost.		1580243	1203388	3625670

More detailed statistics are given in Appendix to this note.

* Provisional

Some Statistics

are as follows:-

No.

9322

Average daily number of workers employed (1952-53) 9322

Number of industries covered by the

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Maharashtra State: Some Basic Statistics

I. Area, Population and Allied Data.

<u>Total Area</u>	307,269 sq. kilometres. (118,717 sq. miles)	
<u>Population</u>	1961 census: 39.55 million. 1966 (Estimate) 44.93 "	
<u>Density</u>	128 per sq. km.	
<u>Rural Population</u>	28.39 million	71.7%
<u>Urban Population</u>	11.16 million	28.3%
<u>Number of Districts.</u>	26	
<u>Number of Towns</u>	265	
<u>Number of Villages</u>	38901	
<u>Workers as Percentage of Total Population</u>	47.9	

Population of Workers by Sex and Industry Divisions
(1961 Census)

(Figures in 000's)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Total No. of Workers.</u>	<u>11662</u>	<u>7286</u>	<u>18948</u>
(i) Cultivators.	4745	3992	8737
(ii) Agricultural Labour	2113	2397	4510
(iii) Mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, orchards and allied activities.	347	62	410
(iv) <u>Household Industry.</u>	<u>560</u>	<u>272</u>	<u>832</u>
Employees	49	19	68
Others	511	253	764
(v) Manufacturing other than Household Industry.	1192	112	1304
(vi) Construction	197	38	236
(vii) Trade and Commerce	771	85	856
(viii) Transport, Storage and Communications	425	21	447
(ix) Other Services	1313	304	1617
<u>Non-workers.</u>	<u>8767</u>	<u>11839</u>	<u>20605</u>
<u>Total Population.</u>	<u>20429</u>	<u>19125</u>	<u>39554</u>

Classification of Persons Engaged in Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Services - By Class of Worker.

(1961 Census)

(Figures in 000's)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Employers	187	6	193
Employees	2728	300	3028
Single workers	1063	229	1292
Family workers	268	89	357
<u>Total</u>	<u>4246</u>	<u>624</u>	<u>4870</u>

II Land-use Pattern. (Figures in 000 hectares)

Total Area 30754

(i) Forests 5411

(ii) Not Available for cultivation. 2494

(iii) Permanent Pastures and Grasslands. 1443

(iv) Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops and Groves. 185

(v) Culturable Waste. 933

(vi) Fallow Lands other than current fallows. 1128

(vii) Current Fallows 1196

(viii) Net Area Sown 17897

(ix) Area Sown more than once. 945

(x) Total Cropped Area. 18823

(xi) Total Area Irrigated (1962-63) 1126

III Agricultural Production - Area and Production of principal crops.

1963-64

1964-65

	<u>Area</u> (000 hectares)	<u>Production</u> (000 metric tons)	<u>Area</u> (000 hectares)	<u>Production</u> (000 metric tons)
Rice	1329	1556	1361	1474
Wheat	898	345	900	409
Gram and Pulses	2526	877	2311	880
Sugarcane (Gur)	140	1133	143	1152
Groundnut	1104	734	1107	830
Cotton	2769	1442*	2759	1232*

IV. Forestry.

Forest Area	67811 sq. kms.
Gross Annual Revenues (1960-61)	Rs.4.85 crores.
Net Annual Revenue (1960-61)	Rs.2.67 crores.
<u>Out-Turn of Forest Produce (1960-61)</u>	
(a) Major Produce	Rs.5.65 crores.
(b) Minor Produce	Rs.1.08 crores.
Employment in Forests and Forest Industries (1960-61)	
(Average Daily Number Employed)	27945

V. Power Development.

Installed Capacity	-	1955-56	710 MW
	-	1965-66	1268 MW
Electricity Generated	-	1951	1541 million kwt.
	-	1965	5573 million kwt.
Electricity Consumed	-	1951	1314 million kwt.
		1956	1927 "
		1960-61	2720 "
		1965-66	4419 "
Annual Per Capita Consumption (1963-64)			95.38 kwt.

VI. Roads and Motor Vehicles.

Length of Extra Municipal Roads (1963)	56345 kilometres
(i) Surfaced	25637 "
(ii) Unsurfaced	30708 "

Number of Motor Vehicles (1962-63)

Motor Cycles	18251
Auto-Rickshaws	543
Jeeps	4098
Private Cars	55472
<u>Public Service Vehicles:</u>	
Motor Cars	7546
Others	4496
Goods Vehicles	33055
Miscellaneous	4163
<u>Total</u>	<u>127624</u>

VII. Industrial Production - Selected Industries.

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Sugar Refined* (000 metric tons)	8534	500	533	543	658	766
Vanaspati(000 quintals)	645.5	972.7	988.1	972.7	901.7	1049.6
Salt (000 quintals)	558	3826	4140	4627	4818	4412
Cigarettes (million Nos)	-	-	9093	8963	10357	11968
Cotton Cloth - millmade (million metres)	1139	1726	1658	1602	1633	1565
Paper & Paper Board (000 tons)	-	-	24.4	28.5	43.0	56.4
Rubber Footwear (million pairs)	-	-	-	5.83	6.10	6.88
Dipped Rubber Goods (million Nos)	-	278	286	304	300	283
Sulphuric Acid (000 metric tons)	-	-	84.7	92.9	111.1	130.5
Caustic Soda (000 metric tons).	-	-	-	43.8	56.3	58.1
Finished Steel (000 metric tons)	-	78.3	161.9	162.0	163.6	131.3
Aluminium Sheets and Circles(metric tons).	-	-	-	4227	4207	3697
Razor Blades (lakh Nos).	-	-	-	48.7	117.0	182.7
Diesel Engines - Stationary Type (000 Nos)	-	-	-	43.5	53.8	67.2
Power Driven Pumps (000 Nos).	-	-	36.3	43.3	43.6	55.0
Machine Tools (Value in Rs. lakhs)	-	-	23.7	39.6	34.6	38.2
Power Transformers (000 K.V.A)	-	672	926	1036	1226	1410
Electric Motors (000 H.P)	-	-	218.7	283.2	313.8	404.5
Storage Batteries (000 Nos.)	-	-	163.8	190.9	203.7	182.4
Electric Fans (000 Nos).	-	-	178.8	147.8	239.9	283.1
Radio Receivers (000 Nos).	-	-	219.2	247.6	304.3	391.4
Coal (000 metric tons)	477	856	939	945	1019	1140

* Figures relate to crop-year
(November to October).

VIII. Social Services.

(a) Education

(Figures relate to 1965-66)

	<u>No. of Institutions</u>	<u>No. of Pupils</u> (000's)	<u>No. of Teachers</u> (000's)
Primary	41045	5615	145
Secondary	3875	1507	54
Higher Secondary.	467	169	-

No. of Technical Institutions (1964-65)

Engineering Institutions	8
Polytechnics	22
Technical Institutions	2
Govt. College of Architecture	1
Non-Government Institutions for Architectural Diploma Courses.	4
Technical High Schools	84
Industrial Training Institutions	32

(b) Health

(i) No. of Government Hospitals
and Dispensaries (1965) 122

No. of Beds 18358

(ii) Municipal Hospitals and
Dispensaries (1965). 991

No. of Beds 6192

(iii) Private Aided and Non-
aided Hospitals and Dis-
pensaries (1965)

No. of Beds. 11321

IX State's Finances

<u>Year</u>	<u>Revenue Receipts</u>	<u>Revenue Expenditure</u>	<u>Capital Disbursements</u>
1961-62	122.71	130.23	51.37
1962-63	148.16	144.94	66.64
1963-64	185.37	166.70	97.22
1964-65	198.53	199.43	75.01
1965-66	222.08	235.81	136.07
1966-67(R.E.)	281.43	282.77	130.93
1967-68(R.E.)	315.07	305.20	140.01

X. Employment.

(a) Estimated Employment in the Public Sector.

(Figures in 000's)

	<u>End of 1963-64</u>	<u>End of 1964-65</u>
Central Government Establishments.	371.5	384.8
State Government Establishments.	262.8	278.1
Quasi-Government Establishments.	119.1	131.8
Local Bodies.	292.0	317.9
<u>Total</u>	<u>1045.4</u>	<u>1112.7</u>

(b) Employment in Mines 1963 - 18627
1964 - 19338

(C) Employment in Shops and Commercial Establishments (1960 - 1964).

	1960		1961		1962		1963		1964	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Shops	241,747	221,840	249,462	265,569	188,296	192,787	184,151	186,796	196,685	186,102
Commercial Establishments	12,667	184,962	48,390	221,917	50,262	224,157	48,624	240,891	53,102	270,829
Restaurants and Eating Houses and Residential Hotels etc.	17,441	96,688	20,883	115,992	17,250	94,180	17,414	85,434	19,152	89,886
Theatre and other Public Amusements etc.	573	5,678	557	8,593	428	7,530	462	8,214	464	8,336
Total :-	302,428	509,168	319,292	612,071	256,236	518,654	250,651	521,435	269,403	555,153

A : Number of Establishments

B : Number of Persons Employed.

Source : State Fact. Book on Manpower, June, 1967.

(d) Estimated average Daily Employment by major Industry Groups
 (Figures in brackets indicate the number of working Factories)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
19. Gins and Presses	85,742 (1168)	87,161 (1208)	39,039 (506)	38,240 (466)	35,617 (483)	38,050 (492)	37,030 (476)
20. Food except Beverages.	60,511 (1908)	63,863 (1961)	50,850 (1477)	55,217 (1557)	56,007 (1624)	57,935 (1556)	59,631 (1512)
21. Beverages.	1,003 (36)	955 (37)	959 (26)	1,080 (26)	1,172 (27)	1,370 (29)	1,618 (31)
22. Tobacco.	46,171 (605)	44,742 (606)	37,288 (426)	34,045 (400)	35,769 (412)	39,078 (445)	36,513 (430)
23. Textiles	534,814 (1789)	535,087 (1860)	306,596 (1183)	328,300 (1218)	325,683 (1287)	333,048 (1324)	350,692 (1308)
24. Footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods.	2,199 (53)	2,295 (70)	2,748 (77)	2,772 (78)	3,116 (84)	3,998 (93)	5,229 (105)
25. Wood and Cork except Furniture	8,485 (308)	8,612 (317)	6,694 (256)	7,017 (260)	7,704 (272)	8,077 (285)	8,377 (293)
26. Furniture & Fixtures	2,907 (66)	3,021 (70)	3,666 (70)	3,856 (75)	4,014 (81)	4,502 (83)	4,450 (84)
27. Paper & Paper Products.	6,088 (89)	6,098 (100)	5,828 (98)	6,018 (102)	6,792 (116)	8,186 (125)	8,885 (132)
28. Printing & Publishing and allied industries	28,217 (645)	29,019 (680)	28,012 (584)	30,060 (590)	31,500 (616)	31,356 (608)	22,671 (601)
29. Leather and Leather Products (except footwear)	1,497 (52)	1,473 (57)	860 (28)	928 (30)	924 (25)	1,033 (28)	1,156 (45)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
30. Rubber & Rubber Products	5,823 (71)	7,009 (72)	7,843 (79)	6,786 (75)	9,417 (81)	10,532 (86)	10,986 (85)
31. Chemicals & Chemical Products	29,566 (324)	33,138 (343)	31,007 (339)	31,838 (359)	36,498 (394)	39,798 (427)	42,976 (439)
32. Products of Petroleum & Coal.	6,375 (53)	6,408 (57)	4,965 (37)	4,781 (38)	4,601 (36)	4,588 (39)	4,534 (46)
33. Non-Metallic Mineral Products (except products of Petroleum and Coal)	32,051 (434)	35,631 (472)	28,277 (356)	28,411 (375)	29,034 (413)	33,875 (441)	35,444 (458)
34. Basic Metal Industries	10,577 (218)	11,492 (249)	15,215 (208)	15,992 (207)	17,240 (233)	19,108 (257)	21,895 (278)
35. Metal Products (except Machinery and transport equipment.)	24,119 (596)	27,125 (628)	30,660 (598)	33,861 (635)	36,665 (679)	40,323 (755)	42,849 (796)
36. Machinery (except electrical machinery)	31,612 (579)	33,592 (639)	34,380 (467)	39,552 (518)	46,326 (581)	50,330 (617)	56,061 (647)
37. Electrical machinery apparatus, appliances and supplies	8,978 (108)	10,019 (127)	17,140 (208)	19,844 (219)	23,040 (243)	27,981 (284)	30,960 (300)
38. Transport Equipment	66,734 (310)	70,922 (324)	57,115 (257)	58,768 (265)	58,148 (284)	60,590 (295)	65,875 (299)
39. Miscellaneous industries	46,600 (471)	45,435 (509)	24,341 (539)	26,718 (542)	28,003 (584)	31,638 (606)	35,076 (625)

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
51. Electricity, Gas & Steam	7,213 (140)	7,751 (151)	6,413 (97)	7,230 (104)	6,982 (109)	7,208 (115)	7,577 (115)
52. Water & Sanitary Services	1,245 (45)	1,387 (45)	1,411 (41)	1,569 (41)	1,754 (42)	1,720 (44)	1,512 (44)
83. Recreation Services.	2,475 (29)	2,636 (30)	2,356 (26)	2,402 (22)	2,021 (23)	2,008 (22)	2,160 (22)
84. Personal Services	876 (18)	1,073 (21)	1,810 (27)	2,094 (31)	2,270 (33)	2,358 (34)	2,446 (35)
Grand Total:	1,051,878 (10,115)	1,075,944 (10,626)	745,673 (8,010)	787,379 (8,233)	810,297 (8,762)	858,780 (9,090)	907,219 (9,206)

Source: State Fact-Book on Manpower, June 1967.

(e) Number of Working Factories and Estimated Average Daily Employment

Year	Govt. & Local Fund Factories		All other Factories		Total	
	Number	Employment ('000)	Number	Employment ('000)	Number	Employment ('000)
1949	-	-	-	-	6,835	789
1950	-	-	-	-	7,383	773
1951	-	-	-	-	7,825	768
1952	-	-	-	-	7,906	787
1953	-	-	-	-	7,979	783
1954	-	-	-	-	8,027	810
1955	-	-	-	-	8,232	863
1956	-	-	-	-	10,115	1,052
1957	467	103	10,626	1,076	11,093	1,179
1958	500	108	10,995	1,067	11,495	1,175
1959	538	108	11,398	1,078	11,936	1,186
1960*	394	99	7,689	685	8,083	784
1961	416	106	7,892	721	8,308	827
1962	426	106	8,412	744	8,838	850
1963	443	115	8,724	792	9,167	907
1964	455	123	8,832	837	9,287	960
1965(P)	462	125	9,092	832	9,554	957

Note :- Figures for the period 1949 to 1955 relate to Pre-Reorganised Bombay State, those for 1956 to 1959 relate to Post-Reorganised Bombay State and those from 1960 onwards relate to the present Maharashtra State.

P - Provisional.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

(f) Wage Employment of Adult Male Agricultural Labourers in Bombay State during 1956-57.

Particulars	Average number of days worked on wages during the year.
1. All Labourers	
(a) Total number of days employed	240.94
(b) Agricultural Labour	219.97
(c) Non-agricultural labour	20.97
2. Employment of attached labourers	319.30
3. Employment of Casual labourers	217.15

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics, 1967.

XI. Wage Bill and Per Capita Annual Money Earnings.

(a). Average Daily Employment, Total Wage Bill, Per Capita Annual Money Earnings and Index Numbers of Money Earnings of Employees earning less than Rs.200 per month in Manufacturing Industries.

Year	Average daily Employment ('000)	Total Wage Bill (Rs.000)	Per Capita Annual Money Earnings. (Rs.)	Index Number of Money Earnings.	
				A	B
1947	594	5,80,416	978	100.0	-
1948	613	7,00,363	1,142	117.7	-
1949	679	8,21,697	1,211	126.0	-
1950	628	7,34,732	1,170	119.2	-
1951	601	7,63,743	1,270	130.6	100.0
1952	610	8,16,825	1,339	136.9	104.8
1953	579	7,79,935	1,346	137.0	104.9
1954	617	7,85,029	1,273	135.5	99.9
1955	653	8,65,570	1,326	135.1	103.4
1956	738	10,43,889	1,415	145.5	111.4
1957	725	10,54,038	1,453	149.5	114.4
1958	726	10,57,231	1,458	150.7	115.4
1959	736	11,03,166	1,500	-	119.2
1960	521	8,44,103	1,620	-	130.6*
1961	556	8,94,724	1,609	-	131.6*
1962	569	9,67,420	1,699	-	138.5*
1963	577	9,99,706	1,732	-	138.4*
1964(P)	563(E)	9,92,094(E)	1,762(E)	-	145.2(E)*

A - Base 1947 = 100 B - Base 1951 = 100

* Relates to Bombay State.

E - Estimated P - Provisional.

Note :- 1. For limitations caused by Re-organisation of States, please see note under Table 2-1.

2. The above figures exclude those for Railway Workshops and groups of industries of seasonal nature consisting of Food, Beverages, Tobacco and Gins and Presses. The figures per capita annual money earnings have been obtained by dividing the actual wage bills by the corresponding figures of average daily employment. Figures of average daily employment given above are as obtained from returns received under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and hence, are different from those collected under the Factories Act, 1948.

3. This series has been discontinued now.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

(b) Average daily employment, total wage bill, per capita annual money earnings and index numbers of money earnings of employees earning less than Rs.400 per month in Manufacturing Industries.

Year	Average daily employment ('000)	Total Wage Bill (Rs. '000)	Per Capita annual Money Earnings (Rs.)	Index No. of Money Earnings (Base 1961=100)
1958	761	11,70,897	1540	-
1959(a)	779	12,49,676	1605	-
1960	561	9,85,157	1757	-
1961	601	10,67,292	1775	100.0
1962	630	11,76,004	1867	106.4
1963	652	12,52,407	1920	109.4
1964	683(E)	13,88,004(E)	2031(E)	115.8
1965(P)	N.A.	N.A.	2031(E)	N.A.

P - Provisional E - Estimated N.A. - Not Available.

(a) Excludes employees earning Rs.200 or more but less than Rs.400p.m. for the industry Basic Chemicals and Fertiliser other Electrical Mechaneries (other), Electrical Lamps, Repair of Aeroplanes and Wrapping, Packing, Filling, etc., of Articles.
For full limitations see notes 1 and 2 under Table 3.1.

(C) Average annual money earnings of employees earning less than Rs.400 per month in Manufacturing Industries by Industry Group.

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund Factories.	Other Factories	All Factories
01. Processes Allied to Agriculture (Gins and Presses)	1958	-	-	168
	1959	114	176	176
	1960	52	179	179
	1962	44	203	203
	1963	-	265	265
20. Food (except Beverages)	1958	-	-	800
	1959	1303	809	812
	1960	1377	1017	1023
	1962	1709	1136	1143
	1963	1535	1154	1162
21. Beverages	1958	-	-	1246
	1959	1304	1166	1186
	1960	-	1259	1259
	1962	1374	1176	1201
	1963	1623	1666	1662
22. Tobacco	1958	-	-	514
	1959	-	629	629
	1960	-	776	776
	1962	-	2021	2021
	1963	-	2277	2277
23. Textile	1958	-	-	1568
	1959	1841	1652	1652
	1960	1731	1833	1833
	1962	1836	2009	2008
	1963	2538	2050	2051
24. Footwear, other Wearing Apparel and Made up Textile Goods.	1958	-	-	1601
	1959	-	831	831
	1960	-	1507	1507
	1962	849	1391	1388
	1963	1254	1302	1301
25. Wood and Cork (except furniture)	1958	-	-	889
	1959	1386	906	923
	1960	1897	1107	1148
	1962	1794	1194	1220
	1963	2552	1297	1336

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund Factories	Other Facto- ries.	All Facto- ries.
26. Furniture and Fixtures.	1958	-	-	1070
	1959	1389	1156	1175
	1960	1572	1366	1384
	1962	1545	1214	1240
	1963	1583	1595	1594
27. Paper and Paper Products.	1958	-	-	961
	1959	-	905	905
	1960	-	1221	1221
	1962	-	1232	1232
	1963	-	1094	1094
28. Printing Publishing and Allied Indust- ries.	1958	-	-	1364
	1959	1677	1279	1393
	1960	1500	1301	1369
	1962	1787	1281	1452
	1963	1731	1279	1410
29. Leather and Leather Products (except Footwear).	1958	-	-	948
	1959	-	1011	1011
	1960	-	1256	1256
	1962	-	1361	1361
	1963	-	1299	1299
30. Rubber and Rubber Products.	1958	-	-	1155
	1959	-	1181	1181
	1960	-	1206	1206
	1962	-	1323	1323
	1963	-	1297	1297
31. Chemicals and Chemical Products.	1958	-	-	1512
	1959	1542	1533	1535
	1960	1834	1652	1714
	1962	1797	1638	1695
	1963	2239	1661	1897
32. Products of Petroleum and Coal.	1958	-	-	2066
	1959	-	2519	2519
	1960	-	2454	2454
	1962	1591	1984	1969
	1963	-	2056	2056
33. Non-metallic Mineral Products (except Products of Petroleum and Coal).	1958	-	-	908
	1959	1026	916	917
	1960	896	970	969
	1962	1136	1012	1015
	1963	992	1078	1076
34. Basic Metal Industries.	1958	-	-	1382
	1959	1192	1283	1271
	1960	1369	1428	1420
	1962	1804	1444	1495
	1963	1718	1457	1491

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund Factories.	Other Factories.	All Factories.
35. Metal Products (except Machinery and Transport Equipment).	1958	-	-	1304
	1959	1410	1392	1392
	1960	1598	1503	1505
	1962	1925	1546	1556
	1963	1858	1485	1503
36. Machinery (except Electrical Machinery).	1958	-	-	1327
	1959	481	1246	1244
	1960	1407	1389	1390
	1962	1494	1522	1521
	1963	1644	1494	1500
37. Electrical Machinery, Apparatus Appliances and supplies.	1958	-	-	1547
	1959	2209	1458	1553
	1960	1916	1566	1607
	1962	1877	1489	1517
	1963	1906	1529	1556
38. Transport and Transport Equipment.	1958	-	-	1601
	1959	1622	1585	1608
	1960	1708	1675	1694
	1962	1868	1809	1842
	1963	1952	1842	1911
39. Miscellaneous Industries.	1958	-	-	1237
	1959	1430	1078	1248
	1960	1744	1188	1447
	1962	1682	1182	1392
	1963	1679	1241	1424
51. Electricity, Gas and Steam.	1958	-	-	1624
	1959	1252	1970	1671
	1960	1718	1744	1737
	1962	1445	1770	1605
	1963	1370	1522	1480
52. Water and Sanitary Services.	1958	-	-	1206
	1959	1313	1170	1312
	1960	1238	-	1238
	1962	142	-	142
	1963	1479	-	1479
83. Recreation Services.	1958	-	-	1182
	1959	-	1058	1058
	1960	-	1164	1164
	1962	1971	1173	1202
	1963	2131	1134	1173
84. Personal Services.	1958	-	-	983
	1959	1248	988	991
	1960	1354	1050	1053
	1962	1111	1269	1268
	1963	1165	1168	1168

N.A. Not available.

(1) All figures given in this table are provisional.

(2) Figures for the period 1958 to 1960 relate to the erstwhile

(3) Source:- Indian Labour Statistics, Bombay State.

(d) Average Annual money earnings of employees earning less than \$2.00 per month in Manufacturing Industries by Industry Group.

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund	Other Factories	All Factories
01. Processes Allied to Agriculture (Gins and Presses)	1958	-	-	167
	1959	114	174	174
	1960	52	178	178
	1962	44	201	201
	1963	-	259	259
20. Food (except Beverages)	1958	-	-	727
	1959	1233	730	732
	1960	1263	899	905
	1962	1593	967	975
	1963	1386	982	990
21. Beverages	1958	-	-	1185
	1959	1304	1076	1111
	1960	-	1146	1146
	1962	1374	1073	1113
	1963	1623	1432	1455
22. Tobacco	1958	-	-	489
	1959	-	595	595
	1960	-	728	728
	1962	-	1573	1573
	1963	-	1618	1618
23. Textile	1958	-	-	1526
	1959	1121	1593	1592
	1960	1046	1756	1756
	1962	1108	1900	1900
	1963	1399	1929	1929
24. Footwear, other Wearing Apparel and Made up Textile Goods	1958	-	-	1038
	1959	-	788	788
	1960	-	1439	1439
	1962	663	1327	1323
	1963	976	1241	1240
25. Wood and Cork (except Furniture)	1958	-	-	843
	1959	951	872	874
	1960	1493	1067	1086
	1962	1397	1123	1133
	1963	2133	1236	1256

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund	Other Factories	All Factories
26. Furniture and Fixtures.	1958	-	-	1137
	1959	1389	1220	1233
	1960	1579	1433	1446
	1962	1545	1326	1342
	1963	1586	1711	1701
27. Paper and Paper Products.	1958	-	-	1033
	1959	-	960	960
	1960	-	1304	1304
	1962	-	1288	1288
	1963	-	1197	1197
28. Printing Publishing and Allied Industries.	1958	-	-	1470
	1959	1765	1441	1533
	1960	1663	1501	1556
	1962	1828	1418	1561
	1963	1836	1429	1576
29. Leather and Leather Products (except Footwear)	1958	-	-	1001
	1959	-	1021	1021
	1960	-	1285	1285
	1962	-	1447	1447
	1963	-	1403	1403
30. Rubber and Rubber Products	1958	-	-	1522
	1959	-	1498	1498
	1960	-	1546	1546
	1962	-	1640	1640
	1963	-	1766	1766
31. Chemicals and Chemicals Products.	1958	-	-	1736
	1959	1673	1785	1757
	1960	1945	1962	1956
	1962	1998	2006	2003
	1963	2379	1982	2140
32. Products of Petroleum and Coal	1958	-	-	2830
	1959	-	3176	3176
	1960	-	3203	3203
	1962	1591	3262	3230
	1963	-	2952	2952

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund Factories.	Other Factories	All Factories
33. Non-metallic Mineral Products (except of Petroleum and Coal)	1958	-	-	942
	1959	1026	950	950
	1960	896	1006	1004
	1962	1140	1065	1066
	1963	997	1147	1144
34. Basic Metal Industries.	1958	-	-	1444
	1959	1323	1338	1367
	1960	1412	1525	1510
	1962	1923	1562	1612
	1963	2241	1595	1694
35. Metal Products (except Machinery and Transport Equipment)	1958	-	-	1383
	1959	1572	1502	1504
	1960	1763	1640	1643
	1962	2050	1734	1742
	1963	1956	1749	1758
36. Machinery (except Electrical Machinery)	1958	-	-	1467
	1959	1246	1415	1408
	1960	1482	1576	1573
	1962	1541	1756	1747
	1963	1945	1738	1746
37. Electrical Machinery, Apparatus and Supplies	1958	-	-	1657
	1959	2443	1597	1709
	1960	2121	1734	1780
	1962	2162	1676	1722
	1963	2234	1740	1785
38. Transport and Transport Equipment.	1958	-	-	1828
	1959	1840	2047	1926
	1960	1950	2023	1984
	1962	2155	2140	2148
	1963	2211	2316	2254
39. Miscellaneous Industries.	1958	-	-	1381
	1959	1575	1197	1386
	1960	1950	1306	1618
	1962	2008	1340	1640
	1963	1986	1433	1677

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund Factories.	Other Factories	All Factories
51. Electricity, Gas and Steam.	1958	-	-	1860
	1959	1392	2307	1947
	1960	1988	2057	2040
	1962	1647	1940	1858
	1963	1751	1859	1830
52. Water and Sanitary Services	1958	-	-	1240
	1959	1353	1295	1352
	1960	1311	-	1311
	1962	1480	-	1480
	1963	1592	-	1592
83. Recreation Services	1958	-	-	1241
	1959	-	1148	1148
	1960	-	1250	1250
	1962	2962	1262	1384
	1963	3037	1309	1439
84. Personal Services	1958	-	-	1006
	1959	1533	1010	1013
	1960	1353	1068	1071
	1962	1111	1299	1297
	1963	1165	1202	1202

N.A. Not available.

- (1) All figures given in this table are provisional.
- (2) Figures for the period 1958 to 1960 relate to the erstwhile Bombay State.
- (3) Figures for the period 1958-to 1960 relate to the erstwhile Bombay State.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

XII. Wages of Casual Agricultural Labour and Related Data

(a) Average daily wage of Casual Agricultural Labour in Bombay State during 1956-57.

(in Paise)		
<u>operations</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
1. Ploughing	97	--
2. Sowing	--	56
3. Weeding	79	51
4. Transplanting	112	96
5. Harvesting	87	54
6. All agricultural operations	87	55
7. Non-agricultural occupations	99	60.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics, 1967.

(b) Average annual income and expenditure of Agricultural Labour Households (Casual and Attached) in Bombay State during 1956-57

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1. Annual Income p-er household (Rs.)	450
2. Percentage to total income from	
(i) Agricultural labour	80.96
(ii) Non-agricultural labour	4.47
(iii) Cultivation of land	6.23
(iv) Others	8.34
3. Annual expenditure per household (Rs)*	620.00
4. Percentage to total expenditure on	
(i) Food	75.1
(ii) Clothing, bedding and footwear	7.0
(iii) Fuel and Lighting	8.1
(iv) Services and Miscellaneous including house rent	9.8

* Excluding expenditure incurred on ceremonials.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics, 1967.

(c) Average size of and Number of Wage earners in
Agricultural Labour Households in Bombay State
during 1956-57

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number</u>
1. Average size of household	4.5
2. Average number of wage earners in Agricultural Labour Households	
(i) Men	1.10
(ii) Women	0.97
(iii) Children	0.21
(iv) Total	2.28

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics, 1967.

XIII. Results of Working Class Family Budget Enquiries 1958-59.

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Bombay</u>	<u>Nagpur</u>	<u>Sholapur</u>
Size of family	2.80	4.90	5.53
Number of adult consumption units per family.	2.39	3.99	4.36
Number of earners per family	1.17	1.34	1.41
Monthly income per family (Rs.)	141.92	105.91	92.33
Monthly total expenditure per family (Rs.)	156.16	139.31	101.82
Monthly consumption expenditure per family (Rs.)	131.60	136.06	99.93
Percentage of expenditure on food to consumption expenditure.	54.83	55.56	60.01
Monthly income per capita (Rs.)	50.74	21.64	16.58
Monthly expenditure per capita (Rs.)	55.86	28.53	18.29

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics, 1967.

Number of Workers' and Employers' Trade Unions on Register Unions submitting returns and their Membership.

Year	Workers' Unions			Employers' Unions		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
1951-52	551	406	440	9	2	(a)
1952-53	705	444	541	5	2	(a)
1953-54	800	477	416	7	4	(a)
1954-55	898	513	395	9	5	1
1955-56	1146	601	403	16	6	1
1956-57	1566	848	480	20	11	1
1957-58	1658	1020	601	27	10	1
1958-59	1724	1023	613	13	8	1
1959-60	1342	818	617	17	8	1
1960-61	1376	817	577	26	16	2
1961-62	1397	812	596	33	16	5
1962-63	1460	894	638	29	17	3
1963-64	1561	945	801	43	24	8

- A: Number of Unions on Register
 B: Number of Unions submitting returns
 C: Membership of Unions submitting returns (in thousands)
 (a) less than 500.

Note:- Figures for the years 1951-52 to 1955-56 relate to pre-reorganised Bombay State, those for the years 1956-57 to 1958-59 relate to post-reorganised Bombay State and those for the later years relate to Maharashtra State.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

Number of Workers' Unions submitting returns in the Public Sector and their Membership by State and Central Spheres.

Year	State Sphere		Central Sphere	
	No. of Unions	Membership	No. of Unions	Membership
1960-61	176	70,872	65	1,29,095
1961-62	167	65,206	67	1,54,962
1962-63	194	84,679	73	1,68,420
1963-64	239	1,29,029	65	40,438

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

XV. Cash and Other Benefits under the Employees' State Insurance Act.

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Attendance in Dispensaries in respect of Insured Persons.	41,77,904	43,31,204	47,96,592	53,21,289	59,05,247	63,36,706	72,13,604
Number of cases admitted in Hospitals	7,233	8,022	7,535	5,493	4,783	3,135	3,676
Number of domiciliary visits paid to Insured Persons	21,232	25,656	26,381	33,418	33,198	33,574	34,738
Disablement Benefit- Claims admitted	23,626	26,863	28,752	28,534	30,117	30,916	30,577
Amount of T.D.B. paid (Rs. '000)	903	1,002	1,103	1,165	1,249	1,381	1,609
Capitalised Value of P.D.B. (claims admitted) (Rs.)	16,27,000	20,57,000	17,26,000	15,33,900	17,87,800	22,04,500	29,47,400
Sickness Benefit (including Ex.S.B.)- Claims admitted	4,64,239	4,75,464	5,11,376	5,76,479	6,43,794	6,73,596	7,76,432
Total amount paid (Rs. '000)	9,479	10,529	12,159	13,735	15,633	18,578	25,473
Maternity Benefit- Number of confinements	1,530	1,444	1,442	1,456	1,523	1,527	1,727
Total amount paid (Rs.)	5,50,860	5,44,314	5,71,745	5,75,013	6,15,950	6,70,149	7,73,103
Dependants Benefit- Number of death cases admitted	69	55	47	58	81	54	33
Capitalised Value of Claims admitted (Rs.)	7,55,700	5,32,700	5,48,600	6,30,600	8,51,400	7,52,400	4,16,800

T.D.B.- Temporary Disability Benefit.
P.D.B. - Permanent Disability Benefit.
Ex. S.B.- Extended Sickness Benefit.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

XVI. Coverage under the E.P.F. Act, 1942 in Maharashtra Region.

As on	No. of factories establishments covered.			No. of workers working in factories/establishments covered*			No. of subscribers covered*		
	Exempted	Unexempted	Total	Exempted	Unexempted	Total	Exempted	Unexempted	Total
31st October 1960	147	1,385	1,532	2,10,602	4,22,604	6,33,206	1,84,060	3,58,217	5,42,227
31st October 1961	139	2,749	2,883	2,25,015	6,18,449	8,43,464	1,91,743	4,29,764	6,21,507
30th September 1962	155	2,693	3,846	2,40,088	6,10,192	8,50,280	2,01,151	5,12,731	7,13,882
30th September 1963*	116	4,339	4,455	2,17,847	6,59,992	9,07,839	2,12,612	5,54,873	7,67,485
30th September 1964*	352	1,800	5,152	3,24,233	6,82,582	10,06,815	2,65,826	5,40,829	8,06,655
30th September 1965*	101	2,170	2,271	1,67,333	1,60,335	3,27,668	1,52,281	1,27,932	2,80,213
30th September 1966*	382	5,950	6,332	3,86,146	7,77,458	11,60,604	3,28,555	5,98,093	9,26,648

* Statistics relate only to factories/establishments submitting returns.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics, 1967.

XVII. Industrial Disputes:

Number of Industrial Disputes Resulting in Work-Stoppages,
Workers Involved and Man-days Lost.

Year	No. of disputes	No. of workers involved	No. of man-days lost.
1947	650	7,27,501	41,49,468
1948	536	3,84,385	18,10,793
1949	376	2,69,452	16,41,952
1950	271	3,68,303	1,02,49,550
1951	319	1,89,696	10,99,369
1952	269	4,25,457	12,07,323
1953	176	1,40,017	6,11,071
1954	203	1,21,617	3,91,702
1955	252	1,02,605	3,74,060
1956	296	2,44,141	7,02,296
<u>Re-organisation of States</u>			
1957	319	1,91,767	8,79,771
1958	254	2,26,160	13,21,741
1959	299	1,99,681	6,64,244
<u>Formation of Maharashtra State.</u>			
1960*	289	2,93,074	10,54,036
1961	279	88,614	5,80,110
1962	386	2,66,232	10,81,042
1963	443	2,10,731	9,18,364
1964	636	2,85,395	15,80,243
1965	586	3,79,956	12,03,388
1966P	742	5,19,204	36,25,670

* Includes Gujarat for the first five months.

P. Provisional

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

Industrial disputes in Maharashtra State.

Year	No. of disputes	Textiles			Mandays lost	Engineering		
		No. of workers involved	Directly	Indirectly		No. of disputes	No. of workers involved	Directly
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1958	47	12,006	26,828	66,937	28	16,480	-	455880
1959	58	74,504	25,658	2,75,147	41	50,105	26	209570
1960	37	1,00,469	5,877	1,63,833	49	32,265	-	187992
1961	34	8,599	8,533	35,563	57	11,981	190	107167
1962	69	59,917	4,989	2,05,054	63	9,128	-	117202
1963	70	84,001	12,330	2,35,539	100	18,248	16	164268
1964	95	83,972	19,069	3,57,488	137	33,363	-	273123
1965	107	4,20,107	434	4,69,650	225	34,839	79	213757
		Miscellaneous			Total*			
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1958	151	82,706	177	6,65,970	226	1,11,192	27005	1188767
1959	156	33,666	245	1,43,094	255	1,58,275	25929	627811
1960	176	1,34,219	3,607	6,49,628	262	2,66,953	9484	1001453
1961	183	50,982	3,078	4,32,850	274	71,562	11821	575580
1962	245	1,13,661	80,555	7,55,812	377	1,82,706	85544	1078068
1963	267	93,518	1,872	5,17,842	437	1,95,767	14218	917649
1964	384	1,39,037	4,022	9,63,549	616	2,56,372	23091	1594160
1965	442	1,29,601	2,418	6,98,639	769	5,84,547	2931	1362046

* The figures given in these columns do not tally with those given in the preceding table since these have been obtained from a different source.

Source:- Quarterly Bulletin of Economics & Statistics, Oct-Dec., 65.

Industrial Disputes in the Public Sector.

Year	No. of Disputes	Maximum number of workers involved.	No. of man-days lost.
1963	43 (17)	39,065 (4,038)	2,13,380 (13,734)
1964	71 (28)	29,088 (11,986)	45,648 (19,798)
1965	65 (31)	25,439 (13,935)	1,28,861 (25,723)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate the figures for the Central Sphere and are already included in the respective total figures.

Source: Indian Labour Statistics.

Number of man-days lost due to Industrial Disputes - Monthwise.

Months	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
January	52	128	11	203	152
February	28	110	12	138	37
March	64	69	37	95	114
April	63	19	31	133	157
May	61	184	76	189	89
June	40	31	49	74	69
July	68	126	77	79	44
August	20	33	250	66	103
September	23	107	43	162	37
October	33	245	73	118	70
November	49	22	67	140	34
December	79	6	192	183	299
Total:	580	1,081	918	1,580	1,203

Source: Indian Labour Statistics.

XVIII. Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers (New Series).

(Base 1960 = 100)

Year	Bombay	Nagpur	Sholapur
1961	103	97	99
1962	106	98	107
1963	106	103	106
1964	116	125	120
1965	124	139	123
1966	143	144	145

XIX. Accidents and Absenteeism.

Volume of Cargo handled and Reportable accidents in relation to number of manshifts worked on board-ships, Bombay Port.

Year	Total No. of manshifts worked ('000)	Total No. of accidents on board-ships.	Frequency Rate*	Volume of cargo handled* ('000 tons/tonnes)@	Cargo handled per manshift @	Rate of total number of accidents per lakh tons/tonnes @ of cargo handled.
1956	1,215	548	3.48	4,415	3.6	12.4
1957	1,068	457	6.40	6,974	6.56	6.6
1958	696	367	7.06	5,153	7.4	7.12
1959	650	337	7.10	5,449	8.37	6.2
1960	733	371	6.96	6,459	8.8	5.7
1961	739	296	5.80	5,971	8.08	4.95
1962	884	359	5.67	6,587	7.46	5.45
1963	951	352	5.09	6,637	7.00	5.35
1964	973	367	5.54	7,120	7.32	5.10
1965	955	318	4.87	7,584	7.95	4.20

* Frequency Rate = $\frac{\text{Number of accidents} \times 1,00,000}{\text{No. of manshifts worked} \times \text{hours per manshift.}}$

@ Figures from 1961 onwards are in metric tonnes while the earlier figures are in British tons.

Source :- Indian Labour Statistics.

Average Annual Rates of Absenteeism in selected industries and centres.

Year	Bombay		Sholapur
	Cotton Mills Industry	Engineering Industry	Cotton Mill Industry.
1951	12.7	13.9	18.7
1952	12.7	13.4	20.2
1953	12.6	13.7	20.5
1954	10.8	14.9	17.4
1955	8.2	15.6	18.0
1956	8.3	14.6	18.4
1957	7.1	14.6	16.0
1958	7.0	14.5	13.6
1959	7.3	14.5	13.4
1960	10.5	13.7	16.9
1961	11.9	12.7	14.7
1962	11.3	13.9	15.3
1963	11.8	13.4	18.3
1964	11.6	13.1	16.7
1965	18.4	15.6	15.3
1966 (Jan. to August) P	20.2	16.9	27.2

P = Provisional

Source: Indian Labour Statistics.

XX. Labour Turnover.

Labour Turnover (per 100 workers) in Cotton Textile Industry in Maharashtra by various centres.

Year	Bombay		Shalapur		Khandesh		Other Centres		All Centres	
	Accessions	Separations	Accessions	Separations	Accessions	Separations	Accessions	Separations	Accessions	Separations
1951	1.84	1.16	1.04	0.77	3.16	3.29	2.59	2.52	1.65	1.12
1952	2.15	1.52	0.97	0.48	0.86	0.54	3.01	2.94	1.83	1.23
1953	1.57	1.20	0.43	0.49	0.13	0.26	2.50	1.76	1.26	1.03
1954	1.29	1.25	0.44	0.36	0.09	0.45	2.38	2.04	1.24	0.93
1955	1.45	1.11	0.84	0.44	0.64	0.32	2.91	2.05	1.39	0.91
1956	1.37	1.25	0.87	0.49	0.44	0.43	1.71	1.62	1.35	1.04
1957	1.52	1.63	0.71	1.26	2.13	1.37	2.07	3.10	1.54	1.39
1958	1.64	1.59	2.89	1.87	0.53	2.82	3.38	3.09	1.69	1.45
1959	1.72	1.41	3.38	1.19	1.07	0.67	5.22	3.19	1.90	1.25
1960	1.55	1.29	1.27	1.10	0.60	1.31	3.04@	2.44@	1.49	1.22
1961	1.96	1.32	2.62	0.78	3.70	1.22	3.25	2.23	2.01	1.26
1962	1.47	1.43	2.07	1.50	1.99	1.88	1.85	1.60	1.49	1.39
1963	1.73	1.34	2.41	1.45	1.04	1.23	1.18	1.04	1.70	1.33
1964	1.61	1.31	2.03	0.89	0.69	0.77	1.84	1.42	1.75	1.47
1965	1.47	1.59	1.59	1.24	0.86	1.89	1.34	1.13	1.43	1.62

* Figures for the years 1951 to 1959 include Gujarat centres also.

@ Includes Gujarat centres for the first five months.

Source : Indian Labour Statistics.

XXI. Selected Economic Indicators.

Year.	Index numbers of money earnings.	Index numbers of Agricultural Production @	Index numbers of per capita income. £
	(Base 1961 = 100)	(Base 1956-57 = 100)	(Base 1955-56 = 100)
1952	-	81.38	-
1956	-	86.83	100.0
1957	-	100.00	106.5
1958	-	100.66	107.5
1959	-	105.88	110.6
1960	-	97.52	106.2
1961	100.0	125.11	119.9
1962	106.4	107.16	115.8
1963	109.4	110.83	116.1
1964	115.8	113.09	119.2
1965	N.A	114.30	122.3
1966	N.A	N.A	115.1

@ Relates to agricultural years 1951-52 etc.

£ At 1955-56 prices relates to financial years 1955-56 etc.

N.A : Not available.

State Income and Per Capita Income

(at 1955-56 prices)

Year	State Income (Rs. in crores)	Per Capita State Income (in Rupees)
1955-56	1004	292
1956-57	1084	311
1957-58	1121	314
1958-59	1188	323
1959-60	1190	310
1960-61	1371	350
1961-62	1353	338
1962-63	1383	339
1963-64	1452	348
1964-65@	1521	357
1965-66£	1461	336

@ Provisional

£ Preliminary

Source : State Fact. Book on Manpower, June 1967.