

महाराष्ट्र राज्य  
सांख्यिकी गोषवारा

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

OF

MAHARASHTRA STATE

1986—87

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FOR THE YEAR

1979-80



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## PREFACE

The Statistical Abstract of Maharashtra State for the year 1979-80 gives the data on socio-economic characteristics of the State for the year 1979-80. The trends in respect of selected major topics are given in a summary form. Districtwise information has also been given wherever possible.

2. It is hoped that this publication will be found useful as a reference book by those interested in making socio-economic studies of Maharashtra and its districts.

3. I am thankful to the different departments and offices of the State Government, Government of India, Local bodies and other organisations for their co-operation in supplying requisite data for inclusion in this publication, which is the seventeenth in the series.

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**STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF MAHARASHTRA STATE**  
1979-80

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## APPENDIX

## EXPLANATORY NOTES ON SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS OF STATISTICS PRESENTED IN THE STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

**1. Purpose and Scope :**

1.1. This is the seventeenth issue of the Statistical Abstract of Maharashtra State which is being published since its formation in 1960. The purpose of publishing this Abstract is to present background statistical material on as many socio-economic characteristics of the State as is possible so that the Abstract may prove useful not only as a reference book but also for research, planning or further socio-economic studies about the State. The information is to the extent feasible, presented districtwise for inter-district comparison. Some social and economic statistics are presented over a series of years to bring out changes in these fields.

1.2. The present issue relates to the year 1979-80 and the detailed data are published for the year 1979-80 wherever possible. Also, yearly series up to the year 1979-80 are presented. Wherever data for 1979-80 were not available, the data for the latest available year are given. The statistical data presented in this Abstract are initially compiled by various departments of the State Government, Government of India, Local Bodies, etc. These departments usually prepare and release provisional figures for recent years. These provisional figures are in the process of finalisation and ultimately when they are finalised, they are slightly different from the provisional figures released earlier. For this reason, the data published in the other publications of this Directorate, viz., 'Hand-book of Basic Statistics of Maharashtra State', 'Economic Survey of Maharashtra' or the earlier issue of the Statistical Abstract may be found to be slightly different from those published in this Abstract.

**2. Maharashtra State at a glance :**

2.1. This table is divided into two parts. In the first part, some general particulars about the State are given. In the second part, the important indicators under various heads such as population, agriculture, etc., are presented along with the corresponding figures relating to the country. Against each item, the period to which the figures concerning Maharashtra and India respectively relate is mentioned. In some cases, this period is not identical. In such cases, the data for latest available year for India is shown and comparison of Maharashtra with India is made with reference to this year or period. The statement also gives percentage share of Maharashtra with the figures relating to the country. For instance, against item No. 1.1 (a), the rural population of Maharashtra is shown to be 7.9 per cent of the total rural population of the country. In addition, important comparable indicators are also shown both in respect of Maharashtra as well as in India. For instance, against item No. 1.1 (b) the percentage of rural population to the total population in the State is shown as 68.8 along with the corresponding percentage of 80.1 for all India.

2.2. The information regarding factories and employment shown against item 5.1 is inclusive of defence factories. Road length per 100 sq. km. of area shown against item 9.2 is quoted from the information supplied by the Ministry of Transport and Shipping. The estimates of State Income and National Income given against item 10 are according to revised series. For India, estimate of National Income and Net National Domestic Product, is shown.

**3. Summary Tables :**

3.1. Summary tables on the following topics have been presented here : (1) Agriculture—(i) Land utilisation, (ii) Area irrigated by sources, (iii) Area irrigated by crops, (iv) Area and outturn of principal food and non-food crops, (2) Livestock, (3) Community Development Programme, (4) Co-operation, (5) Industries (factory statistics), (6) Electricity, (7) Joint Stock Companies at work, (8) Education, (9) Mineral Production in Maharashtra, (10) Motor vehicles in operation, (11) State Income and per capita income in Maharashtra at current and constant prices and (12) Consumer Price Index Numbers for working classes (old series and new series). In the two tables of Agriculture, data are given for the years 1960-61, 1965-66, 1970-71, 1975-76 to 1979-80 while in case of area irrigated by crops data up to 1978-79 is available. Under live-stock, the data pertaining to the six live-stock censuses viz., 1951, 1956, 1961, 1966, 1972 and 1978 are shown. The Community Development Programme in the State was commenced in 1952-53. The table gives the position of the State as regards its coverage under the programme at the end of year 1952-53, 1956-57, 1960-61, 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76 to 1979-80. As regards Co-operation, the data for the years 1960-61, 1965-66, 1970-71, and 1975-76 to 1979-80 are presented. The figures for the earlier years as per the new form are not available for some of the items and hence those are not shown here. Under Industries, information regarding the number of working factories and their average daily employment is shown for the years 1961, 1965, 1970 and 1975 to 79. As regards Electricity the data for the years 1960-61, 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76 to 1979-80 are presented. Under Joint stock companies at work, the information as on 31st March 1961, 1965, 1972, 1977 and 1978 is furnished. Under Education, the data are presented for the years 1960-61, 1965-66, 1970-71 and from 1975-76 to 1979-80. The table on Mineral production gives the figures for the years 1961, 1966, 1970 and 1975 to 1979. As regards Motor vehicles in operation, the position as on 1st January of each year for 1961, 1966, 1970 and 1975 to 1980 is shown. Table on State Income and per capita income at current prices and at 1970-71 prices presents the data as per revised series for 1970-71 to 1979-80. Consumer Price Index Numbers for working classes, new series for seven centres are also published in summary form.

**4. Selected Indicators :**

4.1. Districtwise economic and social indicators are being presented in the Statistical Abstract since 1975-76. Accordingly selected indicators mainly for the year 1979-80 have been presented in this issue. Base population has, in all cases, taken to be the estimated population for 1979-80 except where the particular population estimate (such as workers, urban population etc.) was not available for the year. In such cases, 1971 population characteristic was used.

**5. Area and Population (I) :**

5.1. Final figures of 1971 Population Census are presented in all the tables in this section. The table No. 1.1 gives districtwise figures of area, number of tahsils, number of towns and villages and rural and urban population. A 'village' in the 1971 census

is a revenue village having a defined boundary and separate land records. Hamlets, wadies or padas have not been treated as separate villages. Forest villages make an exception. They are population centres situated within reserved forest areas. Their population mainly consists of forest labourers and their families. Such forest villages are also treated as villages. Number of inhabited villages shown in column (7) of table No. 1.1 denotes number of inhabited revenue villages and inhabited forest villages. The uninhabited villages are the Revenue villages but did not have any residential population. For the purpose of 1971 Census, a town or an urban area was defined as a place which has (i) a municipality, a cantonment or civil lines or (ii) a population of 5,000 or over and at least three-fourth or more of male workers engaged in non-agricultural pursuits. The table No. 1.2 gives districtwise figures of decadal-variation in population since 1901. The table No. 1.3 gives the classification of inhabited villages in each district according to different population ranges or classes. The table No. 1.4 gives similar break up of towns or urban areas according to population ranges. The table No. 1.5 gives a complete list of town groups and towns in each district and their sexwise population. The table No. 1.6 gives literacy percentages of the population in each district as in 1961 and in 1971. The table No. 1.7 gives districtwise details of population of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and buddhists as in 1971. Table No. 1.8 gives the list of tahsil and Panchayat Samities. The general population (1971) table, concerning Maharashtra, are published by the Government of India in 'Census of India—1971, Maharashtra, Part II-A'. The various concepts adopted at the time of the census concerning 'village', 'town', 'household' are explained in this publication so as to facilitate comparison with earlier Census.

## 6. Manpower (II) :

6.1. The first seven tables included in this section give economic classification of the population in the State. The Statistical information regarding table No. 2.1 is taken from the Census of India, 1971, part II-A and the rest is taken from Part-II-B (ii) Census of India, 1971 published recently. For this purpose necessary particulars were recorded in respect of each individual person and the entire population was first classified into (i) workers and (ii) non-workers. A worker is defined as a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work through his physical or mental activity. Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work. In the case of regular work in trade, profession, service or business, a person was considered as a worker, if he had participated in such regular work on any one of the days during the week preceding the date of enumeration and that work has been returned as his main activity. A person who is engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for one's own household or performing one's own household duties or a girl who is primarily a student attending an institution, even if such a person helps the family's economic activity but not as a full-time workers was not treated as workers for the main activity. A person who merely receives income such as rent or pension and who does not have to work for receiving that income, has not been treated as worker. The number of each category and the total number of non-workers are shown in table No. 2.1. Category I includes both owner cultivators and tenant-cultivators, Category II

covers all other persons working on land as labourers on wages without holding any right upon the land. Workers in live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards and allied activities are included in Category No. III. Category IV includes workers in mining and quarrying. This includes coal mining, crude petroleum, natural gas, metal ore, mining, stone quarrying and other type of mining, salt, chemicals, precious stones, mica, gypsum, etc. Workers in household industry are included under Category V (a). Household industry is defined as an industry conducted at home in urban areas or within the village in rural areas by the head of the household himself and or mainly by the members of the household. A household industry is not run on the scale of a registered factory and relates to repairing or making of goods. Thus the main criteria for household industry are its smaller scale, its being run at home in urban areas and within the villages in rural areas. Manufacturing Category V (b) includes all types of production, processing, servicing or repairing of goods. This category does not include production, processing, etc., which may be classified as household industry. Category VI covers workers engaged in construction and maintenance of building, roads, railways bridges, telegraph and telephone lines-waterways, reservoirs, etc. Under Category VII workers engaged in any capacity in wholesale or retail trading activity and commercial transactions relating to, imports and exports, real estate and properties, stocks and shares, insurance, money-lending, banking, etc. are included. Category VIII includes workers engaged in transport activities by air, rail, road and water and in services incidental to transport such as packing, carting, loading, unloading etc. Workers engaged in storage warehousing and communications services, such as posts, telegraphs, telephones, wireless signaling, information and broadcasting are also included in this category. Workers engaged in (i) Public utility services like electricity, gas or water supply and sanitary services, (ii) Central, State, quasi-Government or Municipal Employees in administrative departments or offices, (iii) Professional Services, and (iv) Trade or labour associations, recreation services, etc., are covered under Category IX. The table Nos. 2.2 and 2.3 gives occupational classifications of workers engaged in work other than cultivation. "Occupation" of the worker is the function which he personally performs by engaging himself in work in any branch of economic activity which is called his industry. The concept of "Occupation" is thus distinct from that of "industry". The latter is defined as the sector of economic activity in which a worker is engaged. Classification of the former is the work performed personally by the individual concerned. Occupations are classified according to National classification of Occupation (N C O). The table No. 2.3 giving classification into 10 Occupational Divisions (denoted by prefix D) is sub-divided into Group (G). The table gives classification according to groups. The table No. 2.4 gives distribution of workers by industry (other than cultivation), classified according to the National Industrial Classification 1970 up to the two-digit level. Table No. 2.5 shows classification of workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs by household and non-household industry. Male, female and rural, urban classification is shown under major two digits industry groups of National Industry classification 1970 (NIC 1970). Table 2.6 prepared for the first time shows the classification of workers in non-household industry, trade, business profession or services as main activity by class of workers (*i. e.* employee, employer, single worker or family worker) and sex. Data for rural, urban and

total area are shown separately. An employer is a person who hires one or more person in his work. An employee is a person who works for others for wages or salary in cash or kind. A single worker is a person who is doing his work without employing others except casually and without the help of other members of his family except casually or a participant in work as a member of a co-operative. A family worker is a person who is doing his work in a family enterprise along with other members of the family without wages or salary in cash or kind. The data presented in table No. 2.7 and 2.8 give information according to age groups and marital status of female workers and non-workers according to main activity respectively. The Table No. 2.9 provides information about persons not at work classified by type of activity and sex. The Table No. 2.10 to 2.15 present results of the Census of State Government employees (as on 1st July 1974) conducted by the Directorate. The data presented in these tables are restricted to Class I, II, III and IV employees of the State Government and do not cover any other category such as work-charged personnel, Class IV employees paid from contingencies, daily-rated workers, part-time workers or honorary workers. The distribution of employees according to specified basic pay ranges is shown separately in respect of Class I, II, III and IV employees. The Table No. 2.13 gives distribution of the employees according to monthly emoluments ranges. The Table No. 2.16 gives the employment data under the shops and Establishments Act, 1948. The Table No. 2.17 gives employment market information and the table No. 2.18 gives data on No. of establishments and employments collected in Economic Census, 1977.

### 7. Climate (III) :

7.1. The Table No. 3.1 gives 'maximum' and 'minimum' temperature and the month in which the temperature was highest or lowest in respect of 41 centres in the State and is given for the year 1979. The figures are based on the data supplied by the Government of India's Regional Meteorological Centres at Colaba (Gr. Bombay) and at Nagpur.

7.2 The Table No. 3.2 gives monthly normal rainfall and number of rainy days in each month and in each district. The district figures are the simple averages of the normal rainfall at different rain-gauge stations in each district and the number of rainy days respectively. The Table No. 3.3 gives monthwise figures of actual rainfall and number of rainy days for 1979 in respect of each rain-gauge station in the District. Annual figures for 1979 and 1978 and figures of average or normal rainfall are also given for each centre. These centres are generally the tahsil or district headquarters in the districts. The figures of average or normal rainfall are worked out on the basis of actual figures for the periods ranging from a minimum of five years to a maximum of eighty years. As regards rainy days, a day was treated as rainy day if during the twenty-four hours, the rain-gauge recorded a minimum of 2.5 mm. of rainfall.

### 8. Agriculture (IV) :

8.1. The important statistics in the section are sub-divided into (i) land utilisation, (ii) irrigation, and (iii) area and outturn of principal crops, (iv) No. of operational holdings and area operated.

8.2. The Table No. 4.1 gives the districtwise provisional figures of land utilisation for the year 1979-80 under the standard heads of utilisation. Against each district, the break-up of the total geographical area according to different types of land used is shown. The changes in the geographical area over years are mainly due to the progress of cadastral surveys. The area according to village papers is calculated from the village returns prepared by the village officials for revenue purposes. There are differences between the figures of total area according to the Surveyor General and according to the village papers because the latter is calculated by totalling up areas of village returns while the former is calculated in blocks. Moreover, allowances made for areas covered by whatever, buildings, roads, etc., are different in two cases. Under 'Forests' are included all actually forested areas or lands classed or administered as forests under any legal enactment dealing with forests whether State-owned or private. If any portion of such land is not actually wooded but put to some agricultural use, that portion is included under the appropriate heading of cultivated or uncultivated land. Land put to non-agricultural uses stands for all lands occupied by buildings, roads and railways or under water, e. g., rivers and canals and other lands put to use other than agricultural. Barren and unculturable land covers all barren and unculturable land like mountains, deserts etc. Land which cannot be brought under cultivation unless at a high cost, is classed as unculturable, whether such land is in isolated blocks or within cultivated holdings. Permanent pastures and other grazing lands cover all grazing lands, whether they are permanent pastures and meadows or not. Village common and grazing lands within forest areas are included under this head. Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in the net area sown includes all cultivable land which is not included under net area sown but is put to some agricultural use. Land under casurina trees, thatching grass, bamboo bushes and other groves for fuel, etc., which are not included under 'orchards' are classed under this category. Culturable waste includes all lands available for cultivation whether not taken up for cultivation or taken up for cultivation once but not cultivated during the current year and last five years or more in succession. Such lands may be either fallow or covered with shrubs and jungles which are not put to any use. They may be assessed or not assessed and may lie in isolated blocks or within cultivated holdings. Current fallows comprise cropped areas which are kept fallow during the current year. (If any seeding area is not cropped again in the same year, it is also treated as current fallow). Other fallow lands include all lands which were taken up for cultivation but are temporarily out of cultivation for a period of not less than one year and not more than five years. The reasons for keeping such lands fallow may be one of the following : (1) poverty of cultivators, (2) inadequate supply of water, (3) malarial climate, (4) silting of canals and rivers, (5) soil erosion and (6) unremunerative nature of farming. The net area sown consists of net area sown with crops and orchards, area sown more than once being counted only once. The gross cropped area represents the sum total of area under all crops. The difference between the total cropped area and net area sown is accounted for by the area sown more than once on the same land during the same year with the same or different crops. The table No. 4.2 gives area and outturn figures of principal crops. The figures for 1979-80 are based on provisional

data. The data about area are compiled from village records. The estimates of outturn are based partly on the results of crop-cutting surveys and partly on 'annewari' method. At present, crop cutting surveys are being conducted in respect of rice, bajri, jowar, wheat, ragi, gram, tur (partly), sugarcane, cotton, groundnut and tobacco (Satara, Sangli and Kolhapur districts only). The table No. 4.3 gives break-up of the total gross cropped area for the year 1979-80 according to five major groups of food crops and five major groups of non-food crops. A quinquennial census of irrigation sources takes place after every five years. For any intermediate years, the village officers are instructed to note the number of new irrigation wells constructed or old wells which have gone out of use and thus bring up-to-date the earlier quinquennial census figures of number of wells. Number of irrigation wells is presented in table No. 4.4. Subsequent three tables, viz., table Nos. 4.5, 4.6 and 4.7 give index numbers of area, production and productivity in respect of entire State with Triennium 1967-70 as base. Correct idea regarding trends in production cannot be obtained from the absolute figures on production of crops. To overcome this difficulty in the absolute figures for different years, a series of index numbers of agricultural production of principal crops is compiled by the Department of Agriculture. The productivity index is the ratio of index of production to the index of area multiplied by 100. The table No. 4.8 gives districtwise figures of area banded during 1966-67 to 1979-80 and during the earlier three plan periods. The Table No. 4.9 gives data on different types of agricultural machinery and implements as enumerated at 1972 and 1978 quinquennial live-stock censuses. At these censuses, only those implements which were in use for agricultural purposes were enumerated. Data on operational holdings and area operated as per Agricultural Census, 1976-77 is presented in Table Nos. 4.10 and 4.11.

#### 9 Animal Husbandry (V) :

9.1. The table No. 5.1 gives the number of various types of live-stock and poultry as enumerated in the State at the time of 1972 and 1978 Livestock Censuses. These are quinquennial censuses conducted throughout the country on the uniform basis of concepts and methods of enumeration. At these censuses all the live-stock is enumerated by house-to-house enquiry. Particular care is taken to enumerate live-stock in slaughter-houses, stray animals and animals in transit. The table No. 5.2 gives statistics regarding number of animals and poultry treated and number of animals castrated in 1979-80 by the veterinary staff of the Government, Zilla Parishads and Municipalities. The Table No. 5.2 gives the number of different types of veterinary institutions of the Government, Zilla Parishads and Municipalities functioning in districts in 1979-80. Table No. 5.4 gives information regarding number of different types of institutions such as breeding farms, A. I. Centres, etc., functioning as on 31st March 1980.

#### 10 Forests (VI) :

10.1. Two tables are included in this section. The table No. 6.1 gives details of area under different types of forests for 1979-80. Information regarding forests under the control of the States' Forests Department and those under the control of the State's Revenue Department is shown separately. The areas under forests are classified according to legal status into reserved forests, protected forests and unclassified forests. The

legal status refers to the classification of forests under the Indian Forest Act, XVI of 1927. Reserved forests are those that are intended mainly for timber production and in which rights of grazing and cultivation are seldom allowed. In protected forests, the restrictions are not so rigid as grazing or cultivation is allowed but certain limitations and restrictions are imposed. The unclassified forest refers to the inaccessible forest or unoccupied waste. The forests which are taken by Government from local bodies or private individuals for management on lease basis are called 'leased forests'. The forest area shown in Table No. 6.1 may not tally with the area under forest shown in table on land utilisation in agriculture section. The two sets of figures differ due to the following reasons :— (i) In the Indian Forests Statistics Returns, the whole area including non-wooded area under the control of Forest Department is taken as area under forests while in Agricultural Statistics, it is classified according to its actual utilisation, (ii) The Forest Department Returns are meant to serve a definite administrative purpose and indicate the ownership of the forest areas ; the actual utilisation of these areas is not so important from their point of view as it is in the land utilisation statistics for Agricultural Department, (iii) The Forest Department Returns relate to financial years, and Agricultural Statistics relate to the agricultural years. The table No. 6.2 gives production of major and minor forest produce for 1979-80. The figures are shown circle wise and refer to the areas under the control of Forest Department only.

#### 11 Fisheries (VII) :

11.1. The Table No. 7.1 gives information regarding quantity of fish brought for curing at curing yard, quantity of salt issued on the quantity of fish removed in 1979-80. It refers to the curing done by saltine process in Government curing yards alone. The Table No. 7.2 gives information regarding fishing boats estimates of total fish production, activities of the co-operative sector in fisheries and some salient features of the activities of the State's Fishery Department in 1979-80 while the Table No. 7.3 gives further break-up of the marine fish production according to districts.

#### 12 Industries and Mining (VIII) :

12.1. In this section, statistics regarding working factories, average daily employment, industrial and mineral production and some selected industrial characteristics have been given. Figures presented in Table No. 8.1 and Table No. 8.2 were compiled by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (Govt. of Maharashtra) on the basis of data collected by the Chief Inspector of Factories from the factories covered under sections 2 m (i), 2 m (ii) and 85 of the Factories Act, 1948. The factories using power, which employed 10 or more workers on any day of the proceeding 12 months are covered under section 2 m (i) and the factories not using power employing 20 or more workers under section 2 m (ii). Apart from these two categories, State Government by notification in official Gazette specifies a number of factories and makes obligatory for such factories to supply statistical information notwithstanding the number of persons employed therein and using or not using power. These factories are covered under section 85 of the Factories Act, 1948. Information in these two tables relates to the accounting year of factory ending on any day between 1st January and 31st December.

12.2. The Table No. 8.3 gives the figures of production of selected industries in the State and Table No. 8.4 gives districtwise figures of mineral production and its value.

12.3. The Table No. 8.5 is based on the returns supplied to this Directorate by National Sample Survey Organisation (Govt. of India) which collects the data from the factories divided in two sectors. viz. (i) Census sector (ii) Non-census sector and returns relate to the accounting year of the factory ending on any day between 1st April to 31st March. In the census sector, the factories employing 50 or more workers and using power and factories employing 100 or more workers and not using power are covered on complete enumeration basis every year. The remaining factories are covered in the non-census sector. In the non-census sector, since 1973-74, 50 per cent of the factories are selected every year and thus this sector is covered fully in a block period of two years. The factories in the non-census sector, having less than 50 workers all over India, are treated on par with factories in the census sector. The survey extends to all the manufacturing units including production and distribution of electricity, gas, water and also service industries like sanitary services, repair services and personal services. This survey extends also to Bidi and Cigar units which are covered under Workers Act, 1966. It also includes the factories reported closed. However, it excludes defence factories, restaurants and cafes, those engaged in storage and distribution of oil, technical training institutions not producing anything for sale or exchange.

12.4. Productive capital which relates to the last day of the year, consists of fixed and working capital. Number of persons employed is the average number of persons employed under various heads, such as workers, other than workers, etc. and it includes persons on leave with pay such as sick leave, casual leave or paid vacation. Gross output represents value of products and by-products manufactured for sale, work done for customers and a sale value of goods sold in the same condition as purchased and is adjusted for the difference in stocks of semi-finished goods at the beginning and at the end of the survey year. Value added by manufacture is computed by deducting from the gross ex-factory value of output and the gross value of input. Value added is net of depreciation.

### 13 Electricity (IX) :

13.1. The Table No. 9.1 gives figures of (i) installed capacity, (ii) output and (iii) consumption of electricity. The figures relate to only public utilities. The table No. 9.2 gives progress of electrification under Maharashtra State Electricity Board up to 31st March 1980. The table also includes villages and towns which are electrified by the private agencies.

### 14 Labour (X) :

14.1. Table No. 10.1 gives figures of absenteeism in cotton textile industries at a few selected centres in the State. The statistics relate to only voluntary absenteeism defined as absence due to reasons which are personal to the individuals concerned. As such, absence of a worker on account of strike, lock-out or lay-off is not considered. They cover 'workers' as defined by the Factories Act, 1948, but exclude persons holding positions of supervision or management or employed in confidential position. Moreover, only regular workers (excluding casual and substitute

workers) are considered. The absenteeism rate is the ratio of number of man shifts lost due to absences to the number of man shifts scheduled to work. The table No. 10.2 gives statistics regarding industrial disputes in the State for the years 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975 and 1976 to 1979 and for each month of 1979. For the purposes of statistics, an industrial dispute is taken to be a temporary stoppage of work by a group of employees to express a grievance or enforce a demand or temporary withholding of work from a group of employees by one employer (or a group of employers) in connection with matters relating to employment or non-employment or terms or conditions of employment. Thus both the types of work stoppages, popularly known 'as' strike and 'lock-out' are covered. Political strikes, sympathetic demonstrations and the like are, however, excluded. The statistics cover such disputes in which the number of workers involved is ten or more in all the sectors of economic activity such as factories, plantations, mines, transport, construction services, etc. It must also be mentioned that the monthly figures of number of strikes and number of workers involved are not additive to form annual figures because of the fact that the period or duration of the strike may have spread over more than one month. The table Nos. 10.3 and 10.6 give some important statistics concerning cases decided under Workmen's Compensation Act, and compensation paid to the workers involved in accidents. The table No. 10.4 gives important statistics relating to employment exchanges. The table No. 10.5 gives statistics relating to trade unions.

### 15 Prices (XI) :

15.1. Table No. 11.1 gives month end wholesale prices of some important agricultural commodities ruling at important market places in the State. Prices at end of June 1979, September 1979, December 1979 and March 1980 are shown. Prices as at the end of each month are regularly published in the 'Maharashtra Quarterly Bulletin of Economics and Statistics'. The data are initially collected by the office of Marketing Research Officer, Bombay. Table No. 11.2 gives wholesale prices of Bombay Market of the agricultural and other essential commodities for the year 1979-80, collected by Marketing Research Officer, Bombay. Table No. 11.3 gives prices of gold and silver at the Bombay Market as published in the 'Currency and Finance Report, Vol. II' by Reserve Bank of India.

15.2. The Index Numbers of wholesale prices in India issued by the Economic Adviser to the Government of India are presented in Table No. 11.4. The base year for the series is 1970-71. The details of the method of construction of the index is given in the 'Appendix to index number of wholesale prices in India-revised series, issued by the office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India. The table No. 11.5 gives the new series of consumer price index number for working class for seven centres, viz., Bombay, Pune, Solapur, Jalgaon, Nanded, Aurangabad and Nagpur. The base year for the new series are 1960 for Bombay, Solapur and Nagpur and 1961 for Pune, Jalgaon, Nanded and Aurangabad.

15.3. The details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the new index for Bombay and Solapur are given in December 1965 issue, for Jalgaon and Nagpur in January 1966 issue, for Pune in August 1965 issue and for Nanded and Aurangabad in March 1966 issue of the Labour Gazette issued by the Commissioner of Labour, Government of Maharashtra.

15.4. Table No. 11.6 gives consumer price index numbers for agricultural labourers in Maharashtra. The series is compiled by the Labour, Bureau, Simla. The year 1960-61 is the base. The details of the method of construction and scope of the index is given in Indian Labour Journal, Vol. V, No. 11. Table No. 11.7 gives consumer price index number for non-manual employees compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation. The year 1960 is adopted as base. In Maharashtra the index is worked out for Greater Bombay, Pune and Nagpur. The method and scope of the index is explained in 'Monthly Abstract of Statistics, August 1966' published by the Central Statistical Organisation. The table No. 11.8 gives Retail Price Index number for Urban Maharashtra by group of commodities and table No. 11.9 gives the same index for rural Maharashtra. The methodology has been published in the October-December 1979 issue of the Maharashtra Quarterly Bulletin of Economics and Statistics.

## 16 Trade (XII) :

16.1. The first two tables included in this section give particulars of imports and exports of Bombay Port in 1979-80. The information is extracted from the annual report of Bombay Port Trust. The third table gives imports in and exports from this State to the other States of the country by rail and river. The source of this information is the 'Accounts, relating to inland (rail and river borne) trade of India,' published by Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

## 17 Transport and Communications (XIII) :

17.1. In this section, statistical information relating to various modes of transport is given. The table No. 13.1 gives district-wise railway length. The statistics relating to railway length in the country are initially compiled by the Railway authorities. But these statistics are according to railway zones and the district-wise break-up is not available. The district-wise figures had to be specially compiled by referring to railway time-tables and the railway map. Difficulty arose while measuring the distance between railway stations one of which was in one district and the other in the other district. Also, it was rather difficult to measure correctly the distance between the stations located in the State and the border of the State. The figures presented in this table are approximate. The Table Nos. 13.2 and 13.3 give figures of road length as on 31-3-80. The figures relate to roads maintained by the State's Public Works Department, Zilla Parishads and by Municipal Authorities. The Table No. 13.4 gives figures relating to different types of motor vehicles in operation as at the beginning of calendar year 1980. The Table No. 13.5 gives important operational statistics relating to Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation. The figures relate to financial year. Table Nos. 13.6 to 13.9 give some important statistics regarding traffic handled by Bombay Port and minor ports of the State. The figures shown against minor ports are mostly those of coastal traffic. In the case of Bombay Port, figures of overseas traffic and coastal traffic are shown separately in the Table No. 13.8. The Table No. 13.10 gives cargo (imports and exports) handled at various minor ports of the State. The table No. 13.11 gives particulars of

traffic carried by the Indian Airlines Corporations. Aggregate figures of traffic carried from airports in Maharashtra are shown separately in the table. The table No. 13.12 gives statistics of foreign tourists disembarking at Bombay. The Table No. 13.13 gives some important statistics regarding posts and telegraph offices, number of letter-boxes, etc., in each district. Information in this table is collected from postal authorities. The Table No. 13.14 gives information regarding radio (receiver) licences in force at the end of 1979. The table No. 13.15 gives information regarding T. V. Licences in force at the end of 1979.

## 18. Education (XIV) :

18.1. Salient features of progress of education in various parts of the State are presented in this section. The Table No. 14.1 gives information regarding number of institutions and enrolment therein, by type of education. Table No. 14.2 gives enrolment of students and number of teachers. It also gives number of trained teachers and break-up in male and female. The classification of institutions according to type is slightly different from 'stages' of education. There are at present many secondary schools which also impart education in 'primary' courses. Nevertheless, the entire enrolment of students is included under 'Secondary' education. A realistic picture may perhaps be available from Table No. 14.3 which gives the break-up of the total enrolment of students in pre-primary, primary and secondary schools according to standards. Children between ages 3 and 5 attend pre-primary institutions. These are generally known as kindergarden, montessori, etc. Primary institutions provide education for pre-primary and standards I-IV or standards I-VII/VIII or less and teachers the curriculum approved by the Education Department, whereas secondary institutions coach students for standard VIII to X or XI/XII with or without lower standards. Higher education is education after passing Secondary School Certificate Examination which leads to a degree/diploma examination. The Table No. 14.4 gives distribution of pupils according to medium of instructions, information pertaining to six important languages is shown, separately. The Table No. 14.5 gives particulars of examination results held during 1979-80. The statistics are presented according to examinations.

## 19. Medical (XV) :

19.1. Table No. 15.1 gives some important vital rates viz., sex ratio at birth, sex ratio at death, vital index etc. Vital index is the percentage of births to deaths. Table No. 15.2 gives districtwise figures of birth rates, death rates and infant mortality rates and their break-up in urban and rural for the year 1979. Birth rate is the number of births per thousand estimated population of the year. It can be of value in indicating in a general way variations between population having different geographical area. The formula is :

$$\text{Birth rates} = \frac{D}{N} \times 1,000.$$

(D.—No. of live births which occurred among the population of the given geographical area, N—Estimated mid-year population.)



Death rate is the total number of deaths per thousand estimated population of the year. The formula is :

$$\text{Death rates} = \frac{X}{N} \times 1,000.$$

(X=No. of deaths which occurred among the population of the given geographical area. N= Estimated mid-year population.)

Infant mortality rate serves as one of the best indices to the general "Healthiness" of a society. It is also a ratio of total deaths under one year of age to total live births.

The formula is :

$$\text{Infant mortality rate} = \frac{\text{No. of deaths under 1 year of age}}{\text{No. of live births which occurred among the population of given geographical area.}} \times 1,000$$

The data on vital statistics was collected through revenue agency in rural area and for urban area, it is statutory function of Municipalities and Municipal Corporations.

19.2. Table No. 15.3 gives number of deaths due to different diseases. Number of 21 different diseases are given. Deaths caused by injuries are also given. Table No. 15.4 gives information regarding number of hospitals and dispensaries working and total number of beds in each district. The table covers all State and Central Government Institutions, institutions run by municipalities and local bodies and also private aided institutions. The Primary Health Centres under control of the State's Directorate of Public Health Services and under Zilla Parishads are not included in this table.

19.3. Table No. 15.5 gives statistics regarding number of family planning centres as on 31st March 1980. The centres run by the various agencies are also included. It also includes mobile family planning centres. In these centres the sterilizations, IUCD insertions and distribution of conventional contraceptives are done regularly. The sterilization operations performed on male is called "Vasectomy" and that on female is called "Tubectomy". IUCD device is meant for women and is used for spacing as well as for stopping of the births.

19.4. Table No. 15.6 gives districtwise performance of primary vaccinations and revaccinations during 1979. Successful primary vaccination is one which on examination after one week shows a typical of jennerian vesicle and successful revaccination is one which on examination after one week shows reactions like vesicular or pustular lesion or an area of definite palpable induratum or congestion surrounding a central lesion which may be scab or ulcer. These reactions are termed 'major reactions'. All others are termed equivocal reactions.

## 20. Co-operation (XVI) :

20.1. Statistical information is shown separately in respect of the following groups of co-operative institutions : (i) Agricultural and non-agricultural, credit-apex and central institutions (Table No. 16.1), (ii) Agricultural Credit Societies including primary land mortgage banks and grain banks (Table No. 16.2), (iii) Non-Agricultural Credit Societies (Table No. 16.3), (iv) Marketing Societies (Table No. 16.4), (v) Societies in productive enterprises (Table No. 16.5) and (vi) Other societies (Table No. 16.6). Table No. 16.1 covers Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank, Bombay State Co-operative Land Development Bank, Maharashtra State Co-operative Housing Finance Society, District Central Co-operative Banks and District Industrial Co-operative Bank, Solapur. Owned capital shows paid-up capital. Borrowing denotes the total borrowings (other than deposits) outstanding at the end of the period. Working capital includes paid-up capital, deposits and borrowing. Loans outstanding includes outstandings in respect of loans, cash credits and overdrafts and the amount of the outstanding bills purchased or discounted. Overdues refer to the amount of loans or instalments which was due for collection but which was not actually collected and for the repayment of which no extension has been granted by a competent authority. Table No. 16.2 relates to the activities of the agricultural credit societies (large size and small size) primary land development bank and grain banks (active and dormant). Value of goods purchased, sold and stocks at the end of the year refer to the consumer goods handled by the primary agricultural credit societies. Table No. 16.3 relates to the operation of urban banks and urban credit societies, employees credit societies and others. Table No. 16.4 relates to the activities of the marketing societies. Agricultural marketing societies are co-operative institutions the main object of which is the purchase and sale of agricultural produce grown by its members or members of co-operative credit societies in its area of operation. The marketing society may be primary society dealing directly with the agriculturists or primary credit societies but not having any other primary co-operative marketing organisation affiliated to it. It may be central or regional society in the nature of a federation of primary marketing societies in their area of operation. At the State level, there is marketing society at the highest level in the nature of a federation of a district or regional marketing societies. Table No. 16.4 covers sugarcane supply societies also which are specially organised for the sale of sugar-cane of members. Table No. 16.5 covers cotton ginning and pressing societies, sugar factories, other agricultural processing societies such as paddy husking, rice mills, oil crushing, fruits and vegetable, etc., farming societies, irrigation societies, dairy societies and unions, weavers societies, other industrial societies, spinning mills, co-operative industrial estates, fisheries societies, forest labourers' societies and societies engaged in maintenance and development of poultry farms and purchase and sale of 'poultires' products as well as ghee societies and other societies dealing with other livestock products. Table No. 16.6 covers consumer societies (wholesale and primary), primary housing societies, other agricultural non-credit societies, other non-agricultural non-credit societies, labour contract supervising unions, State unions and district co-operative board, insurance societies and federations.

## 21. Rural Credit (XVII) :

21.1. The transactions of money-lending in the State are regulated and controlled under the provisions of the Bombay Money-Lenders Act, 1946. According

to the Act, no money-lender is to carry on the business of money-lending except in the area for which he has been granted a licence and except in accordance with the terms and conditions of such licence. The Table No. 17.1 gives districtwise figures of (i) number of applications received for grant of licences under the Bombay Money-Lenders Act, 1946, (ii) number of licences granted, (iii) number of old licences renewed and (iv) number of money-lenders holding valid Licences at the end of the year. The Table No. 17.2 gives details of loans given to traders and non-traders. These loans are sub-divided into those not granted under section 22 of the Act, and those exempted under section 22.

## 22. Banks and Joint Stock Companies (XVIII) :

22.1. The Table No. 18.1 gives a complete list of towns and villages in each district having bank offices as on 31st December 1979. Number of bank offices includes offices of scheduled, non-scheduled and co-operative banks. The reference period of Commercial Banks is on 31st December 1979, wherever available, while that regarding Co-operative Banks is as on the latest balance sheet or return. The Table No. 18.2 gives distribution of places having banking offices and total number of banks therein as on 31st December 1979 according to different population ranges. The Table No. 18.3 gives districtwise number of scheduled bank offices, non-scheduled bank offices and co-operative bank offices as on 31st December 1979. The source of this information relating to banks is 'Directory of Bank Offices' in December 1979, published by the Reserve Bank of India. Table No. 18.4 gives number of joint stock companies as at the end of 31st March 1979.

## 23. Local Bodies (XIX) :

23.1. The Table No. 19.1 gives information pertaining to the Community Development Project in the State. The entire non-municipal area of the State is covered by the Community Development Programme. The State is delimited into C. D. Blocks of specified sizes. This table gives districtwise figures of achievements under selected items under C. D. Programme during 1979-80. It also shows achievements through other development activities besides those under C. D. Programme.

23.2. The Table No. 19.2 gives districtwise information of (i) number of Village Panchayats, (ii) their total coverage in terms of villages and population, (iii) their income and (iv) expenditure. The information is given for the year 1978-79 and 1979-80. Number of Village Panchayats include number of independent village panchayats as well as group village panchayats. The number of villages covered and the population covered by the Village Panchayats are as per 1971 Census. Income and expenditure of Village Panchayats are exclusive of opening and closing balance, respectively. Under income, information is separately shown under grants, taxes and other income. Grants include Government grants as well as grants from Zilla Parishads and panchayat samitis for development activities. Government grants are mainly land revenue grants, equalization grants and local cess grants. The other taxes include other taxes and fees imposed by the Village Panchayats. Similarly, the other income of Village Panchayats is contributions, donations, gifts and fines for contraventions of rules. Table No. 19.3

gives the receipt position of each Municipal body according to (i) Municipal rates and taxes and (ii) other sources, Government grants under (iii) other sources are mainly grants on account of dearness allowance, grants for roads, for water-supply, for educational purposes, for medical purposes and on account of percentage in land revenue, etc. The income from extraordinary receipts and debts includes loans, advances, deposits, sale-proceeds, etc. The same table gives similar income position in respect of five Municipal Corporations. Table No. 19.4 gives details of expenditure by Municipal Councils and by Municipal Corporations. The expenditure has been shown separately under current and under extraordinary expenditure and debts. The breakup of current expenditure is shown under six broad heads of the expenditure and includes both capital and revenue expenditure. The accounts of the Bombay Municipal Corporation are maintained separately for (i) city area, (ii) suburban area, (iii) extended suburban area, (iv) education fund, (v) improvement schemes, and (vi) slum clearance schemes for city and suburbans. The totals for the entire Bombay Municipal Corporation are arrived at by summing up the above accounts excluding the inter-account transfers. They, however, do not cover the income and expenditure of Bombay Electricity Supply and Transport Undertakings. In the case of Nagpur Municipal Corporation income and expenditure of Nagpur Improvement Trust is not included. It may be mentioned here that all the Municipalities do not follow a uniform procedure for presentation of statistics regarding income and expenditure, with the result that it was very difficult to build up these statistics on comparable basis. The figures shown in these statements may, therefore, be regarded as only broad distribution into the items shown. The Table No. 19.5 gives the particulars of income and expenditure in respect of 25 Zilla Prrishads in the State. The receipts and expenditure of the Zilla Parishads are exclusive of opening balance and closing balance, respectively. The receipts are shown under four sub-heads, viz. (i) self-raised resources, (ii) Government grants, (iii) grants for agency schemes and (iv) debt section. Self-raised resources are mainly land revenue cess, local cess, local revenues, other taxes and fees imposed by the Zilla Parishads. While Government grants are mainly land revenue grant, purposive grant, establishment grant, plan grant, block grant, etc. The expenditure is likewise shown under five broad heads, viz., (i) general administration, (ii) education, (iii) community development, (iv) debt section and (v) others. The expenditure under community development is exclusive of expenditure under the head miscellaneous departments. It is also restricted to revenue expenditure and does not include capital expenditure and loans and advances. However it includes revenue expenditure under local development works, agency scheme, training scheme and other general schemes.

## 24. State Finance (XX) :

24.1. The Table Nos. 20.1 and 20.2 give figures of revenue receipts and revenue expenditure of the State Government under different heads for 1979-80 (Actuals). Further details will be found in the Civil Budget Estimates of the State Government. The Table No. 20.3 gives figures of receipts and expenditure on both revenue and capital accounts in summary form.

24.2. The Table No. 20.4 is classified in six sections and gives the economic classification of Maha



ashtra Government Budget for 1979-80 (Actuals). The framework of economic classification presented here is based on the delienation of the Government transactions in a set of six accounts.

24.3. The Budget annually presented gives the transactions on account of receipts and expenditure of the State Government. In order to analyse the economic impact of these budgetary transactions, an economic classification of the Budget is undertaken. In this classification the transactions are regrouped and reclassified into meaningful economic categories.

This classification follows closely the framework of economic classification adopted for the Central Budget. It eliminates all inter-account and interdepartmental transfers including transfers to and from funds and brings out the genuine transactions of the State Government with the rest of the economy.

## 25 Annual Plan of Maharashtra State (XXI) :

25.1. The Table No. 21.1 gives details of expenditure under each major heads of development for State Plan and centrally sponsored programme for 1979-80. The Table No. 21.2 gives trend in plan expenditure from the First Five Year Plan to 1979-80.

## 26 State Income (XXII) :

26.1. The Table Nos. 22.1 to 22.5 give the estimates of State income at current and constant (1970-71) prices, its percentage distribution, sectoral distribution etc. These estimates are prepared on the basis of comprehensive statistical material which has become available from official records and also collected through sample surveys and type studies conducted by this Directorate, Central Statistical Organisation and other agencies over the past few years.

## 27 Judicial and Administrative (XXIII) :

27.1. In this section, the relevant statistical data relating to the Police Department of the State, Judicial Courts and Prisons are included. As regards statistics regarding police, the same are presented in two parts—one relating to activities of Greater Bombay police and the other relating to rest of the police organisation including railway police. The Table No. 23.1 gives information regarding cost and strength of police in Greater Bombay for 1979. The temporary and permanent strength is shown separately. Similar information about the rest of the Police Organisation (including railway police) is shown in Table No. 23.2. The strength shown in these tables of different categories gives the number of posts created in various offices of the Police Department Statistics regarding cognizable crimes handled by Police Department are presented in Table Nos. 23.3, 23.4 (Greater Bombay) and 23.8 and 23.9 (rest of the State). Information regarding the disposal of cases handled by the police and statistics regarding the number of persons involved in these cases are shown separately. Similar statistics regarding non-cognizable crimes are shown in the Table Nos. 23.5, 23.6 (Greater Bombay). The Table No. 23.7 gives particulars of property stolen and recovered in Greater Bombay during the year 1979. The Table No. 23.10 gives information regarding number of police stations, outposts, total strength of police and total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the police in each district. Table No. 23.11 gives particulars of different types of cognizable offences handled by the police in the entire State during each quarter of

1979-80. The last table, viz., Table No. 23.12 gives property stolen and recovered in Maharashtra State. Statistics relating to Judicial Courts for 1979 is presented in Table Nos. 23.13 to 23.21. Number of judicial officers in civil and criminal cases exercising appellate and original jurisdiction are shown in Table No. 23.13. Table No. 23.14 gives cases decided and Table No. 23.15 gives number, description and value of civil suits in two parts in civil courts and in courts at the headquarters of the State or State Government. General results of civil and miscellaneous cases in civil courts and courts at the headquarters and of criminal cases in the tribunals of various classes are presented in Table Nos. 23.16 and 23.17, respectively. Table No. 23.18 gives the same regarding the appeals and revisions in criminal cases in Maharashtra State. Table No. 23.19 gives the business of the civil appellate courts in Maharashtra State. Number of offences reported and punishments inflicted in criminal cases are given in Table Nos. 23.20 and 23.21, respectively. Table Nos. 23.22 to 23.27 give statistics regarding prisons for the year 1979. Table No. 23.22 shows the prisoners confined in jails and subsidiary jails in Maharashtra State. The admission and disposal of the convicts and their age, state of education are given in Table Nos. 23.23 and 23.24, respectively. Nature and length of sentences of convicts admitted into the jails is presented in Table No. 23.25. Information about the convicts admitted into the jails who had been previously convicted is given in Table No. 23.26. Youthful offenders under 16 years of age are also indicated. Itemwise expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners is also given in Table No. 23.27.

## 28 Press and Publications (XXIV) :

28.1. This section gives information regarding number of printing presses working in the State and some important particulars about books and periodicals published in the State in 1979. Wherever possible, further classification of books and periodicals according to languages and according to subjects is also given here. Table No. 24.1 gives number of printing presses in each district. In the Table No. 24.2 the classification of newspapers (as defined by section 1 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867) according to language and periodicity is given. Table No. 24.3 gives statistics of books published for 1979 according to type. Information given in Table Nos. 24.4 and 24.5 is about the classification of books and periodicals according to languages and number of books and periodicals published according to subjects, respectively. Moreover the periodicals shown in these tables do not include periodicals the periodicity of which is of short duration, such as dailies and fortnightlies.

## 29 Housing (XXV) :

29.1. This section gives data on housing collected through 1971 Census. In the 1971 Census, "House" was defined as "a structure or part of a structure (inhabited or vacant or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-cum-dwelling or a place of business, work-school, etc.) with a separate entrance whether that separate entrance led directly to the street or to a common staircase, courtyard or a gate". The Table No. 25.1 gives classification of houses according to the purpose for which they were used. The distribution of 1,000 census households by the number of rooms occupied is given in Table No. 25.2, which is based on 20 per cent sample. A room has four walls with a doorway and a roof overhead and of at least '6'x'6' dimensions. Unenclosed

verandah, kitchen, store, garage and cattle-shed or places of sizes smaller than '6'X'6' are not treated as rooms. Households residing in any one of such places are treated as having no regular rooms. A 'household' is a group of persons who commonly live together in the same house and take their meals from a common mess unless exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. Material presented here is restricted only to the family type of households. Institutional households, i. e., groups of persons residing in hostels, boardings, prisons, hospitals, etc., who otherwise satisfy the definition of house-hold, are not included here.

### 30 Miscellaneous (XXVI) :

30.1. Five tables are included in this section. The Table No. 26.1, gives important financial statistics relating to Reserve Bank of India. The Table No. 26.2 gives classification of the assessee assessed to income tax according to range of income assessed to tax their income and tax payable for the assessment year ending 31st March 1979. The assessee are sub-divided into (i) individuals (ii) Hindu undivided families, (iii) unregistered firms, (iv) association of persons, (v)

registered firms, (vi) companies. The total income shown in the table represents the income assessed to tax after deduction, set off of losses and other admissible rebate from gross income.

30.2. Table No. 26.3 gives number and description of registered documents and value of property transferred relating to gifts, sales, exchanges, mortgages of immoveable property. The break-up of compulsory and optional registration and their aggregate value is given. Registrations affecting moveable property are shown in Column Nos. 10 and 11.

30.3. Table No. 26.4 gives number of marriages registered in Maharashtra State for 1966 to 1979 under Bombay Marriages Act, Special Marriages Act, and other Acts. The Bombay Registration of Marriages Act, 1954, is applicable to all the corporation cities, municipal towns and headquarters of tahsils.

30.4. The Table No. 26.5 (A) and 26.5 (B) give Electoral Statistics and results of Lok Sabha (1977) election and Vidhansabha (1978) elections.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF MAHARASHTRA STATE 1979-80

ERRATA

Page No.	Item/Line	Table No.	Col.	For	Read
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
IV	Contents 20.4.1 to 20.4-6	..	..	..	..
V	24.1	..	..	..	..
3	2.23	..	..	..	..
6	Area irrigated by crops	Serial No. 9	..	..	..
8	Community Development Programme	1976-77.	..	..	..
12	Mineral Production of Maharashtra	Serial No. 12(i).	..	..	..
12	Do.	..	..	Note	..
18	Selected Indicator (Chandrapur)	..	..	20	..
18	Do. (Satara)	..	..	21	..
18	Do. (Akola)	..	..	23	..
18	Do. (Chandrapur)	..	..	24	..
18	Do. (Ahmednagar)	..	..	25	..
18	Do. (Aurangabad)	..	..	25	..
18	Do. (Nanded)	..	..	25	..
20	Do. (Jalgaon)	..	..	38	..
20	Do. Col. heading	..	..	36	..
34	Thane—1921	..	..	5	..
36	Nagpur—1951	..	..	4	..
38	Yavatmal	..	..	3	..
38	Bhandara	..	..	3	..
40	Parbhani	..	..	14	..
40	Beed	..	..	14	..
59	Thane—Urban	..	..	15	..
92	Total—Total	..	..	5	..
92	Total—Total	..	..	6	..
92	Total—urban	..	..	6	..
125	Nanded—Mukhed	..	..	30	..
143	Total area under crops—Thane	..	..	15	..
162	Aurangabad-1978	..	..	22	..
163	Ratnagiri—1972	..	..	27	..
171	Sr. No. 8	..	..	..	..
197	Note—3	..	..	..	..
203	Note	..	..	..	..
212	Railways	..	..	7	..
221	Footnote	..	..	..	..
225	Food articles	..	..	13	..
232	1979	..	..	1	..
239	Sr. No. 37	..	..	4	..
244	Sr. No. 22	..	..	3	..

Classification table .. Classification of Maharashtra Gov-  
ernment Budget.

as 31st December .. as on 31st Dec. 1979

3,285 .. 2,385

1,613 .. 1,673

38,904\* .. 38,904†

005 .. 0.05

\*Lesst aoo .. Less than 50

1 .. 17.5

1.5 .. 18.5

84 .. 874

271 .. 721

477 .. 487

74 .. 741

1172 .. 1179

18.5 .. 18.59

in per capita .. Per capita

+8,095 .. —8,095

120,535 .. 1,230,535

16,447 .. 1,647

1,509 .. 1,500

16,505 .. 16,506

5,889 .. 5,859

16,053 .. 6,053

16,17,41 .. 16,17,451

467,596 .. 24,67,596

6 .. 1,13,657

512 .. 51

2,747 .. 2,801

15,915 .. 25,915

1,59,538 .. 1,49,538

epizoatic .. epizotic

Blank .. =Negligible

Total under Col. (10).. Total under Col. (11)

115 .. 1,015

Note .. delete

188.0 .. 188.6

1979 .. \*1979

3,100 .. 300

51 .. 5

## ERRATA—cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
244	Sr. No. 11 .. .. .	13.1	4	167	16
244	Sr. No. 25 .. .. .	13.1	6	28	288
244	Sr. No. 26 .. .. .	13.1	6	3	313
247	Sr. No. 4 .. .. .	13.4	6	6851	681
270	Sr. No. 7 Primary .. .. .	14.2	9	10,929	1,092
285	Source .. .. .	15.2	..	(Burcan of—)	(Bureau of—)
325	Town/Village—Latur .. .. .	18.1	4	71	17
336	Col. heading .. .. .	19.2	7	Grants	Income
			(heading)		Grants
339	Sr. No. 8.1 .. .. .	19.3A	10	7,182	1,782
340	Sr. No. 12.8 .. .. .	19.3A	6	271	281
342	Sr. No. 20.8 .. .. .	19.3A	11	654	656
342	Sr. No. 21.8 .. .. .	19.3A	11	95	952
343	Total Corporation .. .. .	19.3A	9	18,649	78,649
345	Sr. No. 6.1 .. .. .	19.3B	10	4,553	4,533
347	Sr. No. 17.11 .. .. .	19.3B	12	278	238
347	Sr. No. 18.6 .. .. .	19.3B	13	35	55
351	Sr. No. 8.11 .. .. .	19.3B	7	..	@
358	Sr. No. 11.2 .. .. .	19.3B	12	5,958	5,988
381	Sr. No. 14 .. .. .	19.4C	10	11,009	11,006
382	Sr. No. 15.4 .. .. .	19.4C	10	N.R.	N.A.
408	Item 4.1 .. .. .	20.4.5	6	63,097	64,097
413	Item 1 .. .. .	21.2	1	*Agricultural and allied service.	Agricultural and allied service.
413	Item 2 .. .. .	21.2	4	30.23	30.23*
413	Item 9 .. .. .	21.2	8	5,50	5.50