





## NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LABOUR

### A Background Note on Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh is a new State created in 1956 out of the former States of Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, Bhopal and 14 (Mahakoshal) Districts of old Madhya Pradesh. As its name indicates, Madhya Pradesh lies in the very heart of India. It is in fact a watershed for hundreds of rivers that flow out of the State in all directions - feeding the Ganga and the Jamuna to the North, the Narmada and Tapti flowing westward to the Arabian sea and the Wardha, Wainganga and Mahanadi flowing North and East towards Bay of Bengal.

According to the 1961 census the state has an area of 4,43,452 sq. kms. and total population of 3,23,72,408. 86% of this was rural and 14% urban. The females per thousand males were only 953. The scheduled tribes were as high as 20.6% while the scheduled castes formed 13.1% of the total population. The principle language of the State is Hindi. Leaving aside Moraina district in the north where average rainfall is 20", the average rainfall in the remaining northern area is 30". Average rainfall in whole of the state is between 30" to 60". In Bhopal it is 30" to 50", in Malwa 30" to 40", Bandelkhand and Vindhya Pradesh 30" to 35" and in Chatisgarh about 60" rain falls in a year.

#### Physical features & Climate:

The state lies on the table land of Central India to the North. It is bounded by the upper Gangetic valley. The Plateau continues into the state of Andhra Pradesh to the South and Orissa to the East. The Arid tracts of Rajasthan lie to the West. On the South, Madhya Pradesh is bordered by the state of Bombay.

The lattitude 19-26°N indicates a tropical climate. As in most of north India, there is a hot dry summer (April to June) followed by Monsoon rains (July to June) and cool and relatively dry winter.



The average-rainfall is about 40", it decreases from East to West, the western and north-western districts receiving 30" or less.

The heaviest rainfalls in the south-eastern districts - Bala-ghat, parts of Mandla and Bilaspur, Surguja, Raigarh and Bastar.

In such a water shed area the ranges of low mountains inter-sected by river-valleys break-up the state into regions between which communications are hampered. The main valleys of the Narmada and the Son run diagonally across the state. Both rise, close together in the Maikal ranges - Narmada flowing west by south between the Vindhya and Satpura ranges creating a fertile zone between hills, while the Son does the same as it flows northward towards the Ganges.

The Vindhya and other ranges to the north taper off into a broken plateau and finally merge with the Gangetic Plains. Most of this land is covered by the Deccan Lavas but there is a narrow strip of alluvial soil in the north. On this sloping land, with inadequate forest cover, erosion is a serious problem, specially towards the north-west.

The Southern hills are generally higher and spread-over a larger area, running down with some breaks into Andhra Pradesh. The highlands of Son and Maikal which form the Eastern shoulder of these hills descend into Chatisgarh Plains - the rice-bowl of the State - extending over the district of Raigarh, Bilaspur, Raipur, Durg and the northern parts of Bastar. South of this plain is another range of low-hills eventually yielding to a strip of plains on the west and south-west fringes of the state.

#### Economy:

Madhya Pradesh has rich mineral resources but they have not yet been exploited. It has also a very large forest area though much of this badly needs rehabilitation. Despite these natural resources,



it has remained mainly agricultural. Its tribal population is the largest among all the states (20.6%). There is little industrial development as yet, although the development of Bhi-lai Steel and other projects of the Second Five Year Plan have made some beginning. The state is sparsely populated, poor and backward in its economic organisation.

Madhya Pradesh is one of the most sparsely populated states in India with a density of population 189 per sq. mile. Within the state this density naturally varies. The hill and forested tracts are thinly populated while the fertile valleys and plain areas - the fringe of the Gangetic plain, Chatisgarh rice-bowl and the black cotton tract of Malwa have high densities. There are also pockets of high density around the urban areas - Gwalior, Indore, Ratlam, Jabalpur, Ujjain, etc.

The general standard of living of the people in Madhya Pradesh is low. Nearly 86% of the population still lives in villages where the main occupation is cultivation which suffers from low productivity. This low productivity is mainly due to the low yield per acre. A secondary reason is that the farmer in M.P. puts a much larger proportion of his land and effort into low value crops. Behind the poor yield lie three major deficiencies - poor soil, lack of irrigation and poor technique. There has been much erosion and the soil lacks nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium and organic matter.

The farmers of M.P. employ ploughs and fewer men per acre than is usual in India. The number of work cattle is higher but there are of inferior breed. Parts of the rice growing area are malarial so that there is scarcity of labour and low work capacity. Therefore, the rice is broadcast rather than transplanted. The farmer cannot afford much chemical fertilisers. There is little use of green manure. The animals graze over a wider area and it is more difficult to collect their dung. Among the greatest handicaps



of the farmer are the limitations of his market. M.P. has fewer towns, fewer miles of railway and fewer miles of roads per sq. mile than most States. Indeed there are large tracts of M.P. where there are no roads at all.

There are three distinct crop tracts in the state. Rice is grown in the east, Cotton with jowar in the west, and wheat and millets in the Central districts. In Balaghat, Sarguja and Chhatisgarh rice is dominant, with pulses and millets as supplementary crops. Along the south bank of the Narmada-Son Valley which extends through the wheat to the cotton tract, the largest area is in millets, with pulses and rice in Mandla, Pulses in Sidhi, wheat and pulses in Betul, Chhindwara and the northern districts. In the western districts immediately to the north, wheat (with pulses and millets) is the rain crop.

the output of            There has been an upward trend is due partly to good seasons  
major crops. This            but also to increased area and to higher yields. Production of rice,  
ward trend            but also to increased area and to higher yields. Production of rice,  
wheat and gram from 1.35 million tons, 1.04 million tons and 0.58 million  
tons in 1950-51 rose to 3.43 million tons, 1.75 million tons and  
0.83 million tons respectively in 1964-65. Production of cotton lint  
rose from 298.4 thousand bales to 496.6 thousand bales during the  
same period. Both the net cropped area and the area under double  
crops have contributed to the increase. Some of the increase in area  
came from the reclamation schemes. The increase in the crop area did  
not greatly change the ratio of food to non-food crops but there  
was a shift towards wheat and away from millets.

The area under forests in M.P. is about 33% or about 35.7 million acres (1964-65). Balaghat, Mandla, Shahdol, Sidhi and districts to their east are the most densely forested area in the state. About 62% of the forest area of the state is located here. The forests thin<sup>out</sup> westwards and it is necessary to have an adequate programme of afforestation in the districts of Vidisha, Bhand, Indore, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Shajapur etc. where the forest area is very little.



Most of the major forest products such as timber, tendu leaves, harra and lac are collected under a system of commercial exploitation. Instances of industrial exploitation of forests are few. Some bamboo forests have been given on a thirty year lease to a firm of paper manufacturers. No estimate is available of the number of persons employed in forests to log timber or collect various minor products. The labour is drawn almost exclusively from the population living in the vicinity of the forests. There is usually a preponderance of tribal people in such areas and for most of them agriculture is the primary occupation and forest work is supplementary source of income. Generally most of the forests which are presently not classed as "Reserved Forests" appear to be in very poor condition indeed. Whether mainly due to ruthless exploitation in the past or to the accumulated effects of centuries of overgrazing and extraction of firewood by the local population, these forests can be described as sparsely forested waste land of little or no commercial value. To increase the productivity of forests, it is therefore necessary both to undertake a planned programme of planting and stricter regulation of exploitation. To ensure efficient and economic utilisation of the forests, it is essential to regulate all forest exploitation.

The mineral wealth of the state is largely undeveloped. Coal and manganese are the most important minerals of the state. In 1965 the amount of coal output was 9.13 million tons (metric) valued at Rs. 236.37 million and that of manganese was about 0.9 million tons (metric) valued at Rs. 24.35 million. The state's mineral output included about 3.74 million tons (metric) lime-stone and 108,317 tons (metric) bauxite. Small quantities of diamonds dolomite, graphite, felspar etc. were also mined.

Next to Bihar and Bengal, M.P. is the largest producer of minerals in India. The principal mining areas of the state are in the



districts of Chhindwara, Surguja, Satna, Shahdol, and Jabalpur. Of these the first three are important for coal. The PENCH VALLEY in Chhindwara accounts for nearly half the coal output of the state. Balaghat is almost exclusively a manganese area producing over 90% of the states output. Among the minor minerals Panna mines produce 100 per cent of the diamond output of India where all diamond mines are located.

Large scale mineral developments in M.P. is not only necessary for the growth of metallurgical and engineering industries and the development of adequate power resources in the state; but also from the national standpoint, as well as for facilitating the process of transfer of the working population from agricultural to non-agricultural occupations, with higher labour productivity.

In industry, as in agriculture, M.P. ranks among the less developed states of the country. Compared with the all-India picture industrial occupations are relatively less important in M.P. both as a measure of employment and as a source of output; small scale and cottage establishments figure more prominently in M.P. and output per worker in both the factory and non-factory sector of industries, is lower than the all-India average. The chief industries of M.P. are cotton ginning, and processing, textiles, rice mills, oil mills, sugar factories, flour mills and dal mills. The plans have added a steel mill at Bhilai and Heavy Electricals at Bhopal. Saw milling, lac, harra and paper making are the main forest based industries. Bidi making is also included in this group because one of the chief materials used in it viz. tendu leaves, is a forest product. This industry is localised in a belt extending from Balaghat through Sponi, Jabalpur and Dandh to Sagar and to small-er extent in Chhatisgarh and Bhopal. Bidi making is a secondary spare time occupation for most of the persons engaged in it. The state has only one newsprint mill at Nepa Nagar.



Textiles is the largest single industry of the State both in terms of employment and output. The industry produces mostly coarse and medium cloth of which a major portion is exported outside the state. The main centres of the industry are Ujjain, and Indore. Besides these industries, there are cement potteries, engineering, chemicals and glass industries etc. are scattered throughout the state.

The pace of industrial development has increased in the post-independence period. The Plans have helped in the industrialisation. The industrial development of the state would have been even faster had all the projects been completed on schedule but unfortunately a number of schemes have not progressed satisfactorily.

Five Year Plans:

The First Five Year Plan proposed an expenditure of Rs. 67,32 crores of which Rs. 58.85 crores or nearly 88% were actually spent. Agriculture & Community Development, Irrigation & Power, Industry & Mining and Transport & Communications accounted for Rs. 40.18 crores or 68% of the total outlay. The Second Plan aimed at a larger investment of Rs. 190.90 crores out of which only Rs. 148.92 crores or 78% were actually spent. More emphasis was laid on the productive sector in the Second Plan and the social services also witnessed an expansion. This plan also provided for an expenditure of Rs. 66.46 crores for uplift and welfare of Adivasis and other backward classes. Scholarships to 3,10,588 Advasi and Harijan students were provided during the Second Plan.

Outlays during the first two Plans laid a base for the agricultural and industrial development of the state and paved the way for larger outlays in the Third Plan. The States' III Plan proposed an outlay of Rs. 300 crores but the actual expenditure during the III Plan period was Rs. 286.48 crores only or about 95% of the money earmarked was actually spent. This shows an improvement in expenditure over the Second Plan. In fact about 9 crores more were spent on



irrigation and power than envisaged in the Plan. Agriculture & Community Development and Irrigation & Power had the lions share and accounted for an expenditure of Rs. 196.78 crores during the III Plan. The Fourth Plan is yet to be finalised but an expenditure of Rs. 503.75 crores is envisaged during the 1966-71. An outlay of Rs. 58.10 crores has been approved for 1966-67 and Rs. 101.26 crores are proposed to be spent during 1967-68.

Labour & Labour Welfare:

An amount of Rs. 356.00 lakhs has been provided in the Fourth Plan for labour and labour welfare schemes - Rs. 321 lakhs for craftsmen training - Rs. 13 lakhs for labour welfare schemes, Rs. 8.00 lakhs for employment service and Rs. 44 lakhs for Employees' State Insurance Scheme.

Craftsmen Training:

In 1966-67, an expenditure of Rs. 28.56 lakhs was incurred. During the year, 10 out of the existing 20 Industrial Training Institutes were expanded to provide 1328 additional seats and construction of /of the third Plan was sanctioned. 2 N.C.C. Battalions incomplete buildings of Industrial Training Institutes/continued to function, 64 full term apprentices were trained and 173 persons were deputed to Central Training Institute for training. The total out-turn of craftsmen from the Industrial Training Institutes during the year was 3576.

For 1967-68, an amount of Rs. 40.60 lakhs (representing states' share of 40%) has been provided, against which an amount of Rs. 22.00 lakhs is likely to be spent. Construction of incomplete buildings and 2 N.C.C. battalions will be continued and 2000 full term apprentices would be engaged in industrial establishments. The out-turn of craftsmen is expected to be 4308 in 1967-68.

For 1968-69, an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has been proposed. It is proposed to complete all the incomplete buildings of Industrial Training Institutes and to introduce 1032 additional seats in existing



Industrial Training Institutes. Besides, 2 N.C.C. battalions will be continued and 2000 full term apprentices will be engaged. The out-turn of craftsmen is expected to be 4308.

Labour Welfare:

In 1966-67, an expenditure of Rs. 0.74 lakh was incurred for payment of grant-in-aid to 22 labour welfare centres run by the trade unions and 5 welfare centres run by the department and for strengthening the statistics, survey, planning and publicity cell.

For 1967-68, an amount of Rs. 1.02 lakhs has been provided and the earlier amount is likely to be spent for strengthening the existing 5 departmental labour welfare centres at Jabalpur, Rewa, Satna, Rajnandgaon and Bhopal and setting up a health centre at Bhopal for the benefit of working classes.

For 1968-69, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been earmarked. It is proposed to further strengthen the estimates of the existing 5 govt. Labour Welfare Centres. Provision has also been made for improving the quality and coverage of labour statistics and purchasing projector, films and other equipment for mobile audio-visual unit.

Employment Service:

In 1966-67, an expenditure of Rs. 0.08 lakh was incurred. A professional and Executive Employment Office and a staff training unit in the State Directorate was established.

For 1967-68, a sum of Rs. 0.34 lakhs has been provided against which an amount of Rs. 0.25 lakh is likely to be spent for the establishment of one vocational guidance section at an employment exchange.

For 1968-69, an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been proposed for the establishment of one project employment exchange at Morba and two vocational guidance sections.

Employees' State Insurance:

In 1966-67, an expenditure of Rs. 0.45 lakh was incurred on continuing the existing 15 centres at Jabalpur, Burhanpur,



Rajanandgaon, Indore, Gwalior, Ujjain, Ratlam, Nagda, Bhopal, Raipur, Raigarh, Dewas, Mandsaur, Bannore and Satna and hospitalisation facilities to families of insured persons were extended to Indore Centre.

For 1967-68, an amount of Rs. 0.41 lakh has been provided. This is likely to be spent. Besides continuing the existing centres, hospitalisation facilities will be extended to the families of insured persons at Ujjain centre.

For 1968-69, an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been proposed for continuing hospitalisation facilities to the families of insured persons of Ujjain centre and the insurance scheme at the existing centres.

The outlay approved by the Planning Commission for the States' Fourth Five Year Plan is only Rs. 458.00 crores; the distribution of which between the production and social services sectors is in the ratio of 74.28% to 25.72% respectively, as will be evident from the following table:-

	(Rs. in crores)	
	<u>Fourth Plan</u> <u>out-lay.</u>	<u>% to total outlay</u>
<u>1. Production Sector:</u>		
1. Agricultural Programme	96.05	20.97
2. Cooperation & Community Development.	23.82	5.20
3. Irrigation	57.50	12.55
4. Power	105.00	22.92
5. Industry & Mining	20.90	4.56
6. Transport & Communication	37.00	8.08
Total:-	<u>346.27</u>	<u>74.28</u>



(Rs. in crores)

	<u>Fourth Plan</u> <u>out-lay</u>	<u>% to total outlay</u>
<u>II. Social Services Sector:</u>		
7. General Education	44.00	9.61
8. Technical Education	5.00	1.71
9. Health	41.00	8.95
10. Housing	6.00	1.31
11. Welfare of backward classes.	9.00	1.97
12. Social Welfare	110.68	0.24
13. Labour and Labour Welfare	3.56	0.77
14. Misc.	7.11	1.56
Total:	<u>117.73</u>	<u>25.72</u>
Grand Total:	<u>458.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>

More detailed statistics regarding the State are given in the enclosed set of Statements.

p.t.m  
2.3.68.



Basic Statistics - Madhya Pradesh

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BASIC STATISTICS -- MADHYA PRADESH

Table 1.1 Area, Population and Allied Data - Census of India, 1961

1. Area (Sq. Km.)	...	4,43,459
2. Population	...	3,23,72,408
3. Density of population (persons per Sq. KM.)	...	73
4. Rural Population	...	2,77,45,174
5. Urban Population	...	46,27,234
6. Percentage of workers	...	52.3

Table 1.2 Population of Workers and Non-workers by sex and Industry Divisions - Census of India, 1961

Particulars	Males	Females	Total
Population	1,65,78,204	1,57,94,204	3,23,72,408
<u>total Workers</u>	99,81,224	69,47,953	1,69,29,177
Cultivators	59,32,754	46,78,754	1,06,11,508
Agricultural Labour	13,97,278	14,17,922	28,15,200
Mining, quarrying, live- stock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities	3,83,803	1,08,484	4,92,287
<u>Household Industry</u>	5,28,795	3,12,600	8,41,395
Employee	20,369	4,591	24,960
Others	5,08,426	3,08,009	8,16,435
Manufacturing other than Household Industry	3,02,703	34,142	3,36,845
Construction	1,41,983	30,275	1,72,258
Trade and Commerce	3,50,141	53,496	4,03,637
Transport, storage and communications	1,53,673	4,247	1,57,920
Other services	7,90,094	3,08,033	10,98,127
Non-workers	65,96,980	88,46,251	1,54,43,231



Table 1.3 Persons in Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, /or Service by sex and class for Worker - Census of India, 1961 Profession

Particulars	Males	Females	Total
Total	21,22,397	5,38,677	26,61,074
Employer	1,01,082	4,493	1,05,575
Employee	11,02,981	1,40,464	12,43,445
Single Worker	7,17,576	3,05,016	10,22,592
Family Worker	2,00,758	88,704	2,89,462

1.4 FINANCE

Table 1.41 Revenue and Expenditure

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1964-65	11,046	10,601
1965-66	12,342	12,652
1966-67	13,719	13,903

Source:- Pocket compendium of M.P. Statistics, 1966.

Table 1.42 State Income and Per capita Income

(At current prices)

Year	State Income (Rs. crores)	Per capita Income (Rs.)
1950-51	550.5	213.1
1951-52	563.2	213.3
1952-53	591.2	219.1
1953-54	608.4	220.6
1954-55	556.8	197.4
1955-56	643.5	223.5
1956-57	767.1	260.6
1957-58	698.1	232.1
1958-59	901.4	293.2
1959-60	855.8	272.4
1960-61	922.7	289.2
1961-62	1,051.6	320.8
1962-63	1,063.6	317.5
1963-64 (P)	1,206.1	352.4

P - Provisional.

Source:- Pocket compendium of M.P. Statistics, 1966



Table 1.43 Plan Expenditure

(Rupees in crores)

Plan	Expenditure
First Plan	55.85
Second Plan	148.92
Third Plan (outlay)	300.00

Source:-Pocket compendium of M.P. Statistics, 1966

1.5 Production

1.51 Agricultural Production

(000 tons)

Crop	1950-51	1955-56	1961-62	1963-64	1964-65
Rice	1,347.5	2,864.5	3,433.1	3,278.7	3,430.0
Jowar	508.6	761.0	867.4	1,308.9	1,701.9
Maize	110.3	192.9	427.4	593.7	543.1
Wheat	1,042.3	1,539.6	2,140.6	1,889.2	1,949.9
Gram	581.7	804.8	867.0	790.0	831.1
Groundnut	105.7	154.0	276.8	286.2	337.2
Cotton (lint) *	298.4	403.0	214.9	413.2	496.6

\* in '000 bales.

Source:- Pocket compendium of M.P. Statistics, 1966.



Table 1.52 Industrial Production

Item	Unit	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
1. Cloth	'000 metres	3,77,964	4,10,479	4,01,980	3,78,095	3,77,265	3,91,869	3,99,473	3,90,722	3,73,337	3,98,049	3,85,872
2. Yarn	'000 KG.	45,904	52,661	52,029	48,340	47,327	47,180	51,574	51,819	50,561	54,526	52,714
3. Match Box	Gross	54,816	58,139	1,08,678	66,793	52,305	52,809	53,137	65,992	66,998	72,342	57,661
4. Cement	Tonnes	4,41,291	4,37,736	4,30,581	3,80,967	5,25,686	6,52,633	7,80,875	7,94,741	8,12,856	9,17,473	13,69,000
5. Sugar *	"	14,830	36,864	49,837	34,422	21,810	28,803	34,475	32,018	34,372	21,504	37,558
6. (i) Pig Iron	"	-	-	-	-	3,17,948	6,72,493	9,71,149	11,46,965	12,60,639	12,74,023	14,92,341
(ii) Steel Ingot's	"	-	-	-	-	29,930	3,18,301	7,01,647	10,17,510	11,24,670	11,34,300	12,67,200
7. Newsprint	"	-	10,899	14,880	22,055	21,211	22,608	25,653	24,865	30,164	28,792	30,516
8. Jute Goods	"	-	-	3,817	3,096	3,264	2,726	2,918	3,771	4,070	4,279	4,286
9. Refractories	"	-	-	38,046	54,439	59,821	59,589	64,731	51,127	60,420	69,716	-
10. (i) Straw Board	"	-	-	7,802	9,117	9,885	9,726	12,093	14,060	10,966	11,169	10,549
(ii) Mill Board	"	-	-	380	828	2,497	3,341	3,509	4,235	6,583	1,119	-

\* Relates to crop years 1954-55 etc.

Source:- Pocket Compendium of M.P. Statistics, 1966.



Table 1.53 Mineral Production

Mineral	Unit	1955	1964	1965
1. Coal	Tonnes	45,94,578	74,54,000	91,31,000
2. Manganese	"	3,95,650	2,76,868	2,97,715
3. Iron Ore	"	6,494	28,73,552	27,87,984
4. Bauxite	"	24,313	94,219	1,08,317
5. Dolomite	"	18,043	1,25,218	4,11,688
6. Lime-stone	"	10,35,307	27,30,825	37,40,960
7. Diamonds	Carats	1,787	2,260	4,466

Source:- Pocket compendium of M.P. Statistics, 1966

1.6 Area under Principal Crops

(000 acres)

Crop	1950-51	1955-56	1961-62	1963-64	1964-65
Rice	9,475.3	9,426.0	10,299.0	10,515.3	10,682.8
Jowar	4,179.8	4,758.4	4,855.2	5,011.3	5,071.8
Maize	881.7	1,033.0	1,163.3	1,210.6	1,222.9
Wheat	5,107.7	6,939.7	7,846.0	8,226.4	7,806.9
Gram	3,188.4	3,662.2	3,834.1	3,955.6	3,626.0
Groundnut	490.5	640.1	1,069.1	1,071.9	1,148.0
Cotton	1,924.8	2,424.9	2,240.1	1,894.3	2,236.6

Source:- Pocket compendium of M.P. Statistics, 1966.

Table 2.1 Number of working Factories and Estimated Average Daily Employment

Year	Govt. and Local Fund Factories		All other Factories		Total Factories	
	No.	Employment (000s)	No.	Employment (000s)	No.	Employment (000s)
1957	131	20	1,622	135	1,743	155
1958	115	20	1,757	141	1,872	161
1959	115	21	1,800	141	1,915	162
1960	131	27	1,746	131	1,877	158
1961	147	34	1,800	135	1,947	169
1962	154	45	1,825	128	1,979	173
1963	156	52	1,879	134	2,035	186
1964P	159	59	1,931	141	2,090	200
1965P	177	68	2,128	146	2,305	214

P: Provisional Source: Indian Labour Statistics.



Table 2.2 Wage Employment of Adult Male Agricultural Labourers during 1956-57

Type of Employment	Average number of days worked on wages during the year
<u>All Labourers</u>	
On Agricultural work	215.51
On Non-agricultural work	23.62
Total	239.13
Attached Labourers	307.93
Casual Labourers	187.24

Source: Indian Labour Statistics, 1967.

Table 3.1 Average daily employment, total wage bill, percapita annual money earnings and index numbers of money earnings of employees earnings less than Rs.200 per month in Manufacturing Industries

Year	Average daily employment ('000s)	Total Wage Bill (Rs. '000s)	Per capita annual earnings (Rs.)	Index numbers of money earnings (Base 1951=100)
1956	31	30,692	982	111.0
1957	60	68,100	1,139	149.7
1958	70	84,923	1,217	120.8
1959	67	81,202	1,212	135.0
1960	NA	NA	1,212 E	NA
1961	29	48,070	1,652	174.4
1962	31	56,508	1,794	172.2
1963	37	63,108	1,685	165.6
1964 P	53 E	95,152 E	1,789 E	201.1 E

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

of average daily employment. Figures of average daily employment given above are as obtained

P: Provisional E - Estimated N.A. - Not available  
Source: Indian Labour Statistics.



Table 3.2 Average daily employment, total wage bill, per capita annual money earnings and index numbers of money earnings of employees earnings less than Rs.400 per month in Manufacturing Industries.

Year	Average daily employment (000s)	Total Wage Bill (Rs. 000s)	Per capita annual earnings (Rs.)	Index numbers of money earnings. (Base 1961=100)
1960	45	61,108	1,345	-
1961	32	58,466	1,816	100.0
1962	36	71,686	1,973	108.3
1963	45	84,543	1,896	106.0
1964 P	63 E	1,26,756 E	2,009 E	118.0 E
1965	83	1,70,259	2,060	112.2 P

P: Provisional

E: Estimated

Note:- For full limitations please see footnote under Table 3.1

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

Table 3.3 Per capita Average annual money earnings' of employees earning less than Rs.400 per month in Manufacturing Industries - By Industry Groups

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
01 Processes Allied to Agriculture (Gins and Presses)	1960	-	169	169
	1963	-	807	807
	1964	-	115	115
	1965	-	272	272
20 Food except Beverages	1960	1,040	467	490
	1963	1,525	536	551
	1964	1,646	747	796
	1965	1,785	601	628
21. Beverages	1960	493	-	493
	1963	403	-	403
	1964	-	375	375
	1965	-	570	570
22. Tobacco	1960	-	536	536
	1963	-	745	745
	1964	-	721	721
	1965	-	730	730
23. Textiles	1960	-	1,463	1,463
	1963	-	1,590	1,590
	1964	1,289	2,000	1,930
	1965	-	1,316	1,316



Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
24. Footwear, other wearing apparel and Made-up Textile Goods	1960	-	1,025	1,025
	1963	-	941	941
	1964	-	1,738	1,738
	1965	-	792	792
25. Wood and cork (except Furniture)	1960	1,614	755	891
	1963	1,728	1,030	1,662
	1964	1,659	1,082	1,635
	1965	2,333	820	2,098
26. Furniture and Fixtures	1960	1,301	1,006	1,173
	1963	1,291	507	1,106
	1964	1,406	821	1,219
	1965	1,613	812	1,431
27. Paper and Paper products	1960	-	1,044	1,044
	1963	-	969	969
	1964	-	1,126	1,126
	1965	2,170	1,243	1,823
28. Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	1960	1,216	780	966
	1963	1,347	1,191	1,226
	1964	-	1,456	1,456
	1965	1,879	1,089	1,270
29. Leather and Leather Products (except Footwear)	1960	1,167	538	1,091
	1963	654	-	654
	1964	-	-	-
	1965	2,015	710	1,807
30. Rubber and Rubber Products	1960	-	961	961
	1963	-	-	-
	1964	-	-	-
	1965	1,094	-	1,094
31. Chemicals and Chemical Products	1960	733	604	630
	1963	2,255	531	2,146
	1964	2,260	1,810	2,142
	1965	2,672	1,381	2,537
32. Products of Petroleum and coal	1960	-	1,532	1,532
	1963	-	2,128	2,128
	1964	-	-	-
	1965	-	2,001	2,001
33. Non-metallic Mineral Products (except Products of Petroleum and coal)	1960	-	1,164	1,164
	1963	-	1,056	1,056
	1964	846	1,782	1,779
	1965	-	1,546	1,546
34. Metal Industries	1960	1,631	1,007	1,581
	1963	2,210	750	2,175
	1964	2,374	851	2,358
	1965	2,633	921	2,616

Basic



Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
35. Metal Products (except Machinery and Transport Equipment)	1960	1,818	903	1,715
	1963	2,235	890	2,126
	1964	2,486	1,074	2,291
	1965	2,709	1,119	2,558
36. Machinery (except Electrical Machinery)	1960	625	1,466	1,443
	1963	1,454	1,108	1,348
	1964	972	2,020	1,901
	1965	960	1,263	1,163
37. Electrical Machinery Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies	1960	1,582	470	1,578
	1963	2,103	693	1,966
	1964	3,143	987	2,852
	1965	2,347	1,182	2,335
38. Transport and Transport Equipment	1960	1,572	423	771
	1963	2,209	899	2,182
	1964	2,169	3,483	2,216
	1965	2,337	1,327	2,315
39. Miscellaneous Industries	1960	1,113	600	944
	1963	1,168	703	1,119
	1964	1,257	752	1,160
	1965	1,471	778	1,240
51. Electricity, Gas and Steam	1960	839	1,714	1,152
	1963	2,095	1,620	1,927
	1964	2,263	2,753	2,323
	1965	1,417	1,833	1,622
52. Water and Sanitary Services	1960	998	-	998
	1963	-	-	-
	1964	-	3,047	3,047
	1965	1,719	-	1,719
83. Recreation Services	1960	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-
	1964	-	-	-
	1965	-	-	-
84. Personal Services	1960	-	-	-
	1963	-	1,063	1,063
	1964	-	1,149	1,149
	1965	-	-	-

All figures given in this table are provisional.

Source: Indian Labour Statistics.



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Table:3.4: Average annual money earnings/employees earning less than Rs. 200/- p.m. in Manufacturing Industries - by Industry Group.

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
01. Processes Allied to Agriculture (Gins and Presses)	1959	-	165	165
	1960	-	165	165
	1963	-	781	781
	1964	-	113	113
20. Food except Beverages.	1959	1,044	470	474
	1960	1,044	470	474
	1963	1,485	497	511
	1964	1,574	712	759
21. Beverages	1959	561	-	561
	1960	561	-	561
	1963	389	-	389
	1964	-	356	356
22. Tobacco	1959	-	1,419	1,419
	1960	-	1,419	1,419
	1963	-	735	735
	1964	-	652	652
23. Textile	1959	-	1,224	1,224
	1960	-	1,224	1,224
	1963	-	1,580	1,580
	1964	1,166	1,969	1,955
24. Footwear, other wearing Apparel and Made-up Textile Goods.	1959	-	222	222
	1960	-	222	222
	1963	-	941	941
	1964	-	1,738	1,738
25. wood and Cork (except Furniture).	1959	1,413	812	878
	1960	1,413	812	878
	1963	1,553	948	1,490
	1964	1,326	907	1,365
26. Furniture & Fixtures.	1959	1,106	600	1,011
	1960	1,106	600	1,011
	1963	1,291	507	1,106
	1964	1,406	821	1,219
27. Paper and Paper Products.	1959	-	910	910
	1960	-	910	910
	1963	-	948	948
	1964	-	1,104	1,104
28. Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.	1959	1,087	785	901
	1960	1,087	785	901
	1963	1,347	1,172	1,201
	1964	-	1,391	1,391
29. Leather and Leather Products(except Footwear)	1959	1,054	408	961
	1960	1,054	408	961
	1963	534	-	534
	1964	-	-	-
30. Rubber and Rubber Products	1959	-	951	951
	1960	-	951	951
	1963	-	-	-
	1964	-	-	-

Contd...../-



Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund Factories	All other factories	Total factories
31. Chemical and chemical Products	1959	1,343	328	1,135
	1960	1,343	328	1,135
	1963	2,205	508	2,083
	1964	2,204	1,605	2,039
32. Products of Petroleum and coal	1959	-	1,310	1,310
	1960	-	1,310	1,310
	1963	-	2,128	2,128
	1964	-	-	-
33. Non-metallic Mineral Products (except products of petroleum and coal)	1959	-	1,805	1,805
	1960	-	1,805	1,805
	1963	-	970	970
	1964	846	1,613	1,611
34. Basic Metal Industries	1959	1,330	1,217	1,325
	1960	1,330	1,217	1,325
	1963	2,046	718	2,010
	1964	2,124	812	2,104
35. Metal Products (except Machinery and Transport Equipment)	1959	1,584	620	1,310
	1960	1,584	620	1,310
	1963	2,049	863	1,938
	1964	2,288	978	2,088
36. Machinery (except Electrical machinery)	1959	921	1,353	1,268
	1960	921	1,353	1,268
	1963	1,469	1,007	1,308
	1964	948	1,468	1,398
37. Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies	1959	1,447	-	1,447
	1960	1,447	-	1,447
	1963	1,628	693	1,508
	1964	2,253	987	1,875
38. Transport and Transport Equipment	1959	1,586	1,141	1,563
	1960	1,586	1,141	1,563
	1963	1,753	788	1,724
	1964	1,774	2,318	1,790
39. Miscellaneous Industries	1959	1,110	503	821
	1960	1,110	503	821
	1963	1,168	559	1,112
	1964	1,257	635	1,145
51. Electricity, Gas and Steam	1959	782	1,347	987
	1960	782	1,347	987
	1963	1,327	1,377	1,347
	1964	1,617	1,622	1,617
52. Water and Sanitary Services	1959	980	1,719	1,256
	1960	980	1,719	1,256
	1963	-	-	-
	1964	-	1,380	1,380
83. Recretation Services	1959	-	-	-
	1960	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-
	1964	-	-	-
84. Personal Services	1959	-	-	-
	1960	-	-	-
	1963	-	1,063	1,063
	1964	-	1,149	1,149

All figures given in this table are provisional.

Figures for 1960 are estimated.

From 1965, publication of these figures has been discontinued.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.



Table 3.5 Average daily wage of casual agricultural labour during 1956-57.

<u>Operations</u>	<u>(in Paise)</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
1.Ploughing	80	-
2.Sowing	-	77
3.Weeding	58	55
4.Transplanting	68	68
5.Harvesting	59	62
6.All agricultural operations.	76	59
7.Non-agricultural occupations.	90	57

Source- Indian Labour Statistics, 1967.

Table 3.6 Minimum Wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, as on 30th September, 1966.

<u>Industry</u>	<u>(in Rupees and Paise)</u>
	<u>Minimum Wages fixed for lowest paid unskilled male worker.</u>
1. Tobacco (including Bidi making) Manufactory.	2.00 to 2.25 p.d. for 1000 bidis.
2. Rice, flour or Dal Mills.	1.25 to 1.75 p.d.
3. Oil Mills	1.25 to 1.75 p.d.
4. Local Authority.	1.25 to 1.75 p.d.
5. Road Construction or in Building Operations.	1.25 to 1.75 p.d.
6. Stone Breaking or Stone Crushing.	1.25 to 1.75 p.d.
7. Lac Manufactory	0.97 p.d.
8. Tanneries and Leather Manufactory	35.00 p.m.
9. Public Motor Transport.	50.00 p.m.(including D but excluding other allowances).
10.Agriculture	0.90 to 1.35 p.d.
11.Cotton Ginning & Pressing Manufactory.	1.00 to 1.12 p.d. (Ginning Section)
12.Cement Industry.	1.62 p.d.
13.Glass Industry.	(i) 1.50 to 1.75 p.d. (erstwhile state of M.P.) (ii) 1.37 to 1.62 p.d. (other parts of the state).
14.Potteries Manufactory	1.37 p.d.
15.Printing Presses	30.00 to 40.00 p.m.
16.Shop and Commercial Establishment.	50.00 to 55.00 p.m. (for Theatres also)
17.Hotels and Restaurants.	42.00 to 46.00 p.m.
18.Saw Mills.	52.00 to 60.00 p.m.

Source - Indian Labour Statistics, 1967.



Table 4.1 Average annual income and expenditure of agricultural labour households (casual and attached) during 1966-67.

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1.Total Income (Rs.)	373
2.Percentage to total income from:	
(a) Agricultural Labour	67.02
(b) Non-agricultural labour	9.95
(c) Cultivation of Land	9.36
(d) Others.	13.67
3.Total expenditure (Rs.)*	615
4.Percentage to total expenditure on	
(a) Food	78.9
(b) Clothing, bedding and footwear	7.1
(c) Fuel and Lighting.	7.6
(d) Services and Miscellaneous ) including house rent: )	6.4

\*Excluding expenditure incurred on ceremonials.

Source - Indian Labour Statistics, 1967.

Table 4.2 - Average size and Number of wage earners in agricultural labour households during 1956-57.

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number</u>
1. Average size of household	4.2
2. Average number of wage earners in agricultural labour households.	
(i) Men	1.14
(ii) Women	0.98
(iii) Children.	0.21
(iv) Total	2.33

Source - Indian Labour Statistics, 1967.

Table 4.3 Results of Working Class Family Budget Enquiries, 1958.

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Bhopal</u>	<u>Gwalior</u>	<u>Indore</u>	<u>Balaghat</u>
1.Size of family.	4.65	4.11	4.54	4.18
2.No.of adult consumption unit per family.	3.78	3.31	3.62	3.43
3.No.of earners per family.	1.26	1.17	1.16	1.69
4.Monthly income per family (Rs.)	102.80	97.18	116.34	83.30
5.Monthly total expenditure per family (Rs.)*	123.14	136.02	128.05	108.35

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Particulars	Bhopal	Gwalior	Indore	Balaghat
6. Monthly consumption expenditure per family (Rs.)	120.90	128.71	123.96	107.29
7. % expenditure on food to consumption expenditure)	54.69	55.66	55.84	55.77
8. Monthly income per capita (Rs.)	22.07	23.68	25.28	19.95
9. Monthly expenditure per capita (Rs.)	26.43	33.16	28.42	25.92

\*Includes expenditure on taxes, interest, litigation and remittances to dependents.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics, 1967.

Table 5.1 Number of Workers' and Employers' Trade Unions on Register, Unions submitting returns and their membership.

Year	Workers' Unions			Employers' Unions		
	No. on register.	No. submitting returns.	Membership of Unions submitting returns ('000)	No. on register	No. submitting returns.	Membership of Unions submitting returns ('000)
1956-57	247	64	29	3	-	-
1957-58	283	92	45	-	-	-
1958-59	313	84	62	7	1	(a)
1959-60	392	114	55	8	2	(a)
1960-61	330*	92*	31*	-	-	-
1961-62	379	87	37	5	-	-
1962-63	425	102	44	7	-	-
1963-64	365	135	58	8	1	(a)
1964-65P	400	136	76	6	3	(a)

(a) - less than 500 P - Provisional

\*includes figures relating to Employers' Unions.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

Table 5.2 Number of Workers' Unions submitting returns and their membership in the Public Sector by State & Central spheres.

Year	Unions in the State sphere		Unions in the Central sphere	
	No. submitting returns.	Membership.	No. submitting returns.	Membership.
1962-63	19	3,191	8	7,457
1963-64	38	10,014	6	1,357
1964-65P	47	27,059	6	1,532

P - Provisional.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.



Table 6.1 Cash and Other Benefits under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948

Year	Attendance at dispensaries in respect of insured persons.	No. of cases referred to hospitals for admission.	No. of domiciliary visits paid to insured persons.	Disablement Benefit.			Sickness Benefit incld. Ex.S.B.		Maternity Benefit		Dependents' Benefit.	
				Claims admitted.	Amount of T.D.B. paid (Rs. '000)	Capitalised value of P.D.B. claims paid (Rs. '000)	Claims admitted.	Amount of benefit paid (Rs. '000)	No. of confinements	Amount of benefit	No. of death cases.	Capitalised value of claims admitted (Rs. '000)
1956-57	8,47,759	1,676	3,219	1,521	68	5*	39,044	647	386	36.3	-	0.9*
1957-58	11,17,924	2,399	5,493	1,725	78	12*	61,983	1,186	324	38.1	2	9.*
1958-59	10,93,312	2,080	5,128	1,741	94	18*	53,932	1,039	474	67.1	9	65*
1959-60	13,58,789	2,106	12,069	2,286	119	164	55,812	1,177	451	75.3	4	16.7
1960-61	15,33,801	2,272	10,938	3,301	133	185	57,862	1,357	389	81.1	9	74.0
1961-62	17,53,736	2,679	9,834	4,621	181	323	74,011	1,729	373	83.2	9	81.4
1962-63	18,23,833	3,084	7,257	4,706	185	197	78,412	1,875	399	110.4	10	98.0
1963-64	13,27,436	3,037	10,882	5,467	230	292	78,795	2,125	433	114.5	12	103.5
1964-65	18,49,061	2,904	14,046	6,374	249	276	85,623	2,252	394	108.5	11	142.0
1965-66	20,11,144	2,876	13,933	6,110	283	244	97,096	3,052	401	109.7	7	85.5

\*Actual amount (Rs.'000) of benefit paid.

T.D.B. - Temporary Disability Benefit.

P.D.B. - Permanent Disability Benefit.

Ex. S.B.- Extended Sickness Benefit.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.



Table 6.2 Coverage under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 - Madhya Pradesh Region.

Reference date	No. of factories/ establishments covered.			No. of workers working in factories/establishments covered.			No. of subscribers covered		
	Exempted	Un- Exempted	Total	Exempted	Un- Exempted	Total	Exempted	Un- Exempted	Total
28th February, 1958	19	124	143	43,653	59,405	1,03,058	37,717	50,280	87,997
31st October, 1960	20	172	192	38,050	64,836	1,02,886	30,232	51,514	81,746
31st October, 1961	21	449	470	40,943	74,339	1,15,282	31,822	54,885	86,707
30th September, 1962	32	521	553	78,405	76,540	1,54,945	41,241	55,097	96,338
30th September, 1963	35	628	663	98,963	82,831	1,81,794	69,355	65,500	1,34,855
30th September, 1964	41	676	717	89,358	88,952	1,78,310	81,176	67,854	1,49,030
30th September, 1965	41	908	949	95,370	1,00,965	1,96,335	84,838	75,704	1,60,542
30th September, 1966	33	1,148	1,181	1,14,127	1,17,653	2,31,780	1,02,372	88,434	1,90,806

Figures given in this table relate only to factories/establishments submitting returns.



Table 7.1 Number of Industrial disputes resulting in work stoppages, workers' involved and Man-days lost.

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of disputes</u>	<u>Number of workers involved.</u>	<u>Number of man-days lost.</u>
1957	53	25,576	1,63,624
1958	60	18,069	1,51,300
1959	67	15,555	2,00,302
1960	84	34,871	1,36,627
1961	83	22,724	2,15,920
1962	57	20,409	2,57,206
1963	48	11,691	1,03,286
1964	62	25,750	2,09,795
1965	81	31,395	1,90,786
1966P	107	23,986	90,753

P - Provisional.

Source - Indian Labour Statistics.

Table 7.2 Industrial disputes in the Public Sector.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of disputes.</u>	<u>Maximum number of workers involved.</u>	<u>Total number of man-days lost.</u>
1963	16(-)	1,806(-)	6,569(-)
1964	23(5)	5,432(1,885)	25,078 (21,231)
1965	21(5)	3,565(222)	18,651 (1,340)

Figures in brackets indicate the figures for the Central sphere and are already included in the respective total figures.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

Table 7.3 Number of man-days lost due to Industrial Disputes By months.

<u>Month</u>	<u>(Figures in thousands)</u>					
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
January	2	-	33	(a)	3	26
February	82	16	112	(a)	28	44
March	14	1	68	2	6	30
April	4	18	2	5	2	46
May	7	65	7	7	13	9
June	1	2	3	8	18	25
July	7	16	7	4	17	2
August	-	10	5	33	36	2
September	-	2	8	41	26	2
October	7	2	4	1	28	10
November	2	29	7	(a)	30	14
December	11	36	1	1	27	2
<b>Total:</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>191</b>

(a) - less than 500. Source:-Indian Labour Statistics



Table 8 New series of Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers.

Year	(Base 1960 = 100)			
	Bhopal	Indore	Gwalior	Balaghat
1961	108	106	106	105
1962	112	111	110	111
1963	115	113	111	118
1964	129	130	127	131
1965	138	140	137	141
1966	155	154	154	153

Source - Indian Labour Statistics.

Table 9 Some important Economic Indicators.

Year	Index number of Money earnings (Base 1961 = 100)	Index number of Agricultural Production* (Base 1956-57 = 100).	Index number of per capita Income@ at 1952-53 prices (Base 1950-51 = 100)
1958	-	77.2	108.1
1959	-	104.2	132.2
1960	-	100.4	133.6
1961	100.0	107.1	133.4
1962	108.3	99.6	133.5
1963	106.0	92.2	127.4
1964	118.0 E	102.3	132.7 P
1965	112.2 P	113.5	-

\* Relates to agricultural years 1957-58 etc.

@ Relate to financial years 1957-58 etc.

P - Provisional.