

STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN RURAL AREAS DURING MARCH 1972—contd.

Division	POONA			AURANGABAD			NAGPUR							
	Sangli	Sholapur	Kolhapur	Parbhani	Nanded	Orma-nabad	Buldhana	Akola	Yeshmal	Wardha	Nagpur	Bhandara	Amravati	Chandrapur
<i>Village</i>	Jath Alandi	Charan	Hajapur	Pingali	Loha	Latur	Mera Bk.	Akoli	Babulgaon	Seloo	Feuri	Sakoli	Khalapur	Mul
<i>Normal Working Hours.</i>	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	(8)	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
<i>Type of Labour</i>	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.
<i>Skilled Labour—</i>														
(a) Carpenters,			6-00	8-00				2-50		6-00	6-00	5-50	7-00	5-00
(b) Blacksmiths,			6-00	5-00				2-50		5-00	6-00	4-00	7-00	3-00
(c) Mochies (Cobblers.)			6-00	3-00				2-50		3-00	6-00	3-00	7-00	3-00
<i>Field Labour—</i>														
(e) Men			3-00	3-00				2-00		3-00	(10)			
(f) Women			2-00	2-00				1-00		1-50				
(g) Children			1-00	1-00				0-75		0-75				
<i>Other Agricultural Labour—</i>														
(h) Men			2-50	2-50				3-00		2-50				
(i) Women			1-50	1-00				1-00		1-50				
(j) Children			1-00	0-75				0-75		1-00				
<i>Handmen—</i>														
(k) Men			2-50					2-50		3-00				
(l) Women			1-50					1-50		1-00				
(m) Children			1-00					0-75		1-00				

I.N.R. = Information not received.

# LABOUR GAZETTE

VOL. LI

No. 12

AUGUST 1972

SINGLE COPY Rs. 1-25

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION Rs. 12

ISSUED MONTHLY BY  
THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR  
AND DIRECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT  
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA



सत्यमेव जयते

# LABOUR GAZETTE



The "Labour Gazette" is a Journal for the use of all interested in obtaining prompt and accurate information on matters specially affecting labour

Vol. LI]

BOMBAY, AUGUST 1972

[No. 12

## CONTENTS

	PAGE
<b>THE MONTH IN BRIEF</b>	2091
<b>CURRENT NOTES</b>	
Giri for one union in one Industry	2092
More Factories in West Bengal are reopening	2092
Rise in Self Employment.	2092
Seven days working for Gujarat Textile Units	2092
Bangladesh joins International Labour Organisation	2093
Minimum Wages Act for Employment in Laundry Industry	2093
ILO Conference Assesses Impact of Technology's Advance and plans International Labour Standards for the Future.	2093
Indian Labour Leaders visit Britain-Study of Industrial Relations	2101
Shri R. S. Kulkarni obtains a Doctorate	2102
Public Utility Service Declared in the month of June, 1972	2102
All India Average Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (On base 1960=100) for June, 1972.	2102
<b>ARTICLES, REPORTS, ENQUIRIES, ETC.</b>	
The Challenges Facing the I.L.O. by R. K. Khadilkar	2103
25 years of Labour Welfare Activities in Maharashtra State by N. M. Tidke	2107
<b>NOTIFICATION UNDER LABOUR LAWS</b>	211'
<b>CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS</b>	
Bombay	2125
Sholapur	2131
Nagpur	2137
Aurangabad	2143
Nanded	2151
Jalgaon	2160
Poona	2161
Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for certain Industrial Centres in India.	2178
Index Number for Bombay, Sholapur, Jalgaon and Ahmedabad on base shifted to 1944=100.	2184
<b>LABOUR INTELLIGENCE</b>	
Industrial Relation in Maharashtra for the month of June, 1972	2180
Industrial Disputes in Maharashtra State during April, 1972	2185
Progress of Important Industrial Disputes in Maharashtra during April, 1972.	2186

R 4436-1

Started in 1921, the *Labour Gazette*, issued monthly, is a journal for the of all interested in obtaining prompt and accurate information on matters specially affecting labour in India and abroad. It contains statistical other information on consumer price index numbers for working class, industrial disputes, absenteeism, trade unions, industrial relations, cases labour laws, glimpses of industrial awards, labour legislation, etc. articles embodying results of enquiries and research relating to wages, hours of work, unemployment, family budgets, etc., are published from time to time

Annual subscription for the year Sept. 1971—Aug. 1972 is being accepted at Rs. 12.

All amounts are payable in advance in Bombay, in full, either by M. or Cheques/Drafts drawn on Bombay Banks.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE AND REMITTANCES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO:

The Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment,  
"Commerce Centre", Tardeo, Bombay-34 : WB (India).

## LABOUR GAZETTE

### Advertisement Rates

Position	Full Page		Half Page*	
	Per one insertion	Per twelve insertions	Per one insertion	Per twelve insertions
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Inside page ..	50.00	540.00	30.00	324.00
2nd Cover	65.00	702.00	.	.
3rd Cover ..	50.00	648.00	.	.
4th Cover ..	75.00	810.00	.	.

\*Advertisements for 1/2 pages in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th covers are not accepted.

Advertisements, which are restricted to commercial and business products and services, banking, printing, publishing, etc., are accepted direct or through recognised advertising agents.

	PAGE
Absenteeism Statistics for the month of May, 1972 (Cotton Textile)	2187
Night shifts in Cotton Mills in Bombay City, June, 1972	2188
Labour Turnover in Cotton Mills in Bombay City, May, 1972	2190
Working of the Workmen Compensation Act, 1923, in Maharashtra for the quarter ending March 1972.	2192
Working of Trade Unions Act, 1926 in Maharashtra during June, 1972	2196
Working of Employees State Insurance Scheme during June, 1972 (Non-Medical Side).	2201
Working of Employees State Insurance Scheme during April, 1972 (Medical side).	2202
Fatal Industrial Accident and Industrial Diseases in Maharashtra during June, 1972.	2203
Employment situation in Maharashtra for the month of June, 1972 ..	2204
Textile Employment (Decasualisation) Scheme for the month of June, 1972 ..	2210
<b>LABOUR LITERATURE</b>	2211
<b>CASES UNDER LABOUR LAWS</b>	2212
<b>STATISTICS</b>	
Employment through Employment Exchanges	2219
Employment through Decasualisation Scheme	2220
Consumer Price Index Number for Low paid Employees in Different Mofussil Centres in Andhra and Madras States for the month of May and June, 1972.	2221
Dearness Allowance for Bombay, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nagpur and Nanded Payable as per Price Index Number for Working Class.	2221
Industrial Disputes in progress in the State during April, 1972	2222
Statement of Agricultural Wages in Urban areas during May 1972	2234
Statement of Agricultural Wages in Rural areas during May 1972	2236

**Editor :**

Shri A. D. DIVEKAR, B.A. (Hons.),  
Deputy Commissioner of Labour,  
Maharashtra, Bombay (Ex-Officio).

## The Month in Brief

### Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class

The Bombay, Sholapur and Nagpur Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for the month of June 1972 with the average prices for the year 1960 equal to 100 were, 201, 200 and 201 respectively. The Jalgaon, Nanded, Poona and Aurangabad Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for the month of June 1972 with the average prices for the year 1961 equal to 100 were 200, 218, 183 and 205 respectively.

### Industrial Disputes.

During April 1972, there were 111 strikes involving 49,063 workmen and a time loss of 149,544 working days, as compared to 91 disputes in March 1972, involving 27,967 workers and time loss of 204,967 mandays. Further particulars of industrial disputes are given at pages 2185 to 2186 and 2222 to 2233 of this issue.

### Absenteeism

During May 1972, the average absenteeism in the textile industry in seven important textile centres in the State viz. Bombay City, Nagpur, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nanded, Akola and Aurangabad amounted to 22.03 per cent as against 18.35 per cent. in April 1972. For further particulars see page 2187 of this issue.

### Production of Cotton Yarn Spun and Manufacture of cloth

During January 1972, Mills in Bombay City produced a total of 1,47,73,000 kgs. of yarn, 2,03,000 kgs. of Miscellaneous goods such as blankets, hosiery goods and knitted fabrics and packed 27,86,000 metres of cotton goods mixed with silk, wool, terene, etc. and packed 9,96,40,000 metres wearable and non-wearable cloth and those in Rest of Maharashtra produced 45,94,000 kgs. of yarn 1,88,000 kgs. of miscellaneous goods such as blankets, hosiery and knitted fabrics and packed 2,47,04,000 metres of wearable and non-wearable cloth. The total production of cotton yarn, miscellaneous goods and mixed with silk, wool, terens, etc. packing of wearable and non-wearable cloth for the whole State of Maharashtra amounted to 1,93,67,000 kgs., 3,91,000 kgs. 28,63,000 metres and 12,43,44,000 metres respectively.

## Current Notes

### Giri for One Union in One Industry

President V. V. Giri reiterated on June 15, 1972, that the principle, "one union in one industry", would alone promote a strong and a healthy trade union movement in the country.

Mr. Giri said to achieve the objective of "one union in one industry", the Government might authorise the Chief Labour Commissioner to scrutinise the *bona fide* membership of various unions within the industry with the unions assisting him in the task. Thereafter, he said, the membership be listed in a single register. Further, the different unions should agree to conduct election of representatives through a secret ballot under the supervision of the Commissioner.

The elections should be proportional, on the basis of a single transferable vote, representing all the existing unions, so that when the new body is elected, it will represent all the interests. The new body should confine itself to the fundamental and basic issues affecting the interests of the entire working class in the industry.

### More Factories in West Bengal are reopening

The Union Deputy Minister for Industrial Development informed the Lok Sabha on May 24, 1972, that with the announcement of a new scheme of incentives by the State Government, a number of closed factories in West Bengal have reopened (71 units from January 1 to April 3, 1972). He added that entrepreneurs were showing interest in putting up new industries also.

### Rise in Self-Employment

According to a special census on scientific and technical personnel, conducted by the Registrar-General of India, self-employment among the educated and trades people in all fields during the decade 1961-71 had risen, varying according to profession. The lowest (1.92 per cent) is in the agricultural (post-graduate) sector and the highest (44.3 per cent) in the medical (indigenous and homoeo sector).

Self-employment among engineers has gone up from about 4 per cent in 1961 to 7 per cent in 1971. It is estimated that 20,000 engineers (degree and diploma-holders) were self-employed in 1971 against 5,000 in 1961. The proportion of self-employment among engineering diploma-holders in 1961 was higher than that among degree-holders. But the position reversed in 1971, when a higher proportion of engineering graduates took to self-employment.

### Seven-day working for Gujarat Textile Units

According to the Minister for Industries, the State Government of Gujarat has approved the seven-day working scheme for the textile industry in the State. He added that the step had been taken to create employment potential for 25,000 more workers in the industry.

The Scheme would be implemented by staggering holidays of workers in such a way that every worker got one holiday a week. The Government had also decided to stop the system of casual employment of workers in the mills which had been asked to implement standard wages to all workers regularly employed.

### Bangladesh joins International Labour Organization

The People's Republic of Bangladesh was elected on 22nd June 1972, to membership in the International Labour Organisation by the International Labour Conference meeting in Geneva.

The Conference received a letter from the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh, M. Abdus Samad Azad, stating that his government accepted the obligations of the Constitution of the ILO and continued to recognise 29 International Labour Conventions that were in effect for Bangladesh at the time of its declaration of independence.

Bangladesh is a member of the World Health Organisation, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Monetary Fund, but not of the United Nations itself, and for this reason its application for ILO membership required a decision by the International Labour Conference.

The ILO now has 123 member States.

### Minimum Wages Act for employment in Laundry Industry

The Government of Maharashtra has notified its intention to add, from October 1, 1972, the Employment in Laundry Industry, to Part I of the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

The Government is of the opinion that the minimum rates of wages for this industry should be fixed under the Act.

The notification in this regard is published in Part I-L of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary of June 16, 1972.

### ILO Conference assesses impact of Technology's advance and plans International Labour Standards for the future

World labour and employer delegates attending the 57th International Labour Conference held in Geneva last June, collaborated with Government representatives in devising ways to channel the advance of technology towards the improvement of working and living standards everywhere.

About 1,300 delegates, advisers and observers from 119 nations attended the Conference. They included 125 Government ministers and deputy ministers.

Among the 236 speakers who took part in the main debate on the impact of technology on the modern worker were the Shah of Iran, over 100 labour ministers, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Mr. Rudolph A. Peterson, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Mr. Manuel

Perez-Guerrero. The Director-General of the International Labour Office, Mr. Wilfred Jenks said in reply that the debate would provide a new basis on which to review the Organisation's priorities and programmes.

#### Main Achievements

One of the achievements of the three-week Conference was the creation of Policy guidelines which embody the first comprehensive international attempt to temper the adverse social effects of technology.

A draft Convention and Recommendation concerning dock-workers were approved. After final adoption at next year's Conference, these will provide guidance for labour policy in the docks, which are undergoing far-reaching technical change. A further draft Convention and Recommendation designed to abolish child labour were approved, and will also come before next year's Conference for final decision.

The application of international labour standards by Government was reviewed, particularly the Employment Policy Convention and Recommendation, which are designed to promote full employment.

Bangladesh was admitted as 123rd member of the ILO.

Elections were held for ILO Governing Body members who will serve from 1972 to 1975, as well as for the ILO regional Advisory Committees for Africa, the Americas and Asia.

A draft amendment to the ILO constitution was approved to increase the size of the ILO's Governing body from 48 to 56.

#### A Broader Opportunity for the Common Man

Speakers from nearly all the ILO's member countries took part in the general debate on the Director-General's report "Technology for Freedom: Man in his Environment", which reviewed the social effects of technological progress and called for a world policy for technology.

In his reply to the debate Mr. Jenks said: "Our mission is to give the common man throughout the world a broader opportunity to enjoy life and to enjoy it more abundantly".

Working to that end, the ILO should help to bridge the gap between the principles of social justice and what he called "the nuts and bolts of everyday life".

Bridging the gap, Mr. Jenks said, was the common task of all mankind, and the ILO had a major part to play in it. "The ILO is not the last refuge of the cold war," he declared. "We must be vigilant in upholding principles, but outworn prejudice and past rancours have no proper place in our counsels. Our mission is not to divide the world on the basis of its past, but to unite it to ensure its future". The manner in which the ILO, with its unique government employer-worker structure, should carry out its task was one of the most important issues raised by the debate.

Indicating some of the broad conclusions that had emerged, Mr. Jenks said there was agreement that the problem of the working environment presented a challenge to the ILO; that this problem must be dealt with in the context of development; and that the World Employment Programme must remain central to the ILO's immediate contribution to the development.

The ILO's most immediate responsibility in environmental matters was to make a far more effective contribution to the improvement of the working environment, and this would be reflected in future programme proposals. "Let us launch a World Assault on Occupational Hazards", Mr. Jenks said.

There was widespread acceptance of the view that employers and workers must claim a responsible voice in the formulation of environmental policies, and must share in responsibility for their execution, he went on. There was however less agreement on the policies that employers and workers should follow in determining the priority to be given to a clean environment in making choices that would affect costs and jobs. The matter needed much fuller consideration before the ILO could put forward any agreed tripartite view to the United Nations Governing Council for environmental Programmes.

Further study was needed of the relationship between the public interest and labour-management relations. There were for example, sharply diverging views on the question of multinational corporations. "Our role in the matter is not to espouse either of these conflicting views or any variant of them, but to provide a meeting place where they can evolve pragmatically commonsense solutions for specific problems of an essentially international nature directly within the competence of the ILO". It was in this spirit that a tripartite ILO meeting would be held next October to consider the advisability and possible scope of ILO action on the social policy aspects of multinational activities.

His warning in his report to the Conference that 'instead of building one world, we are building two increasingly alien worlds', and that 'many countries are building two increasingly alien nations within their own borders', had avoked wide acceptance in the conference. "Our approach to the matter must include vigorous measures to raise the standards of rural workers, foreign workers and women workers, but the problem goes far beyond that of the special measures which may be necessary for the protection of specially disadvantaged groups . . . . The ILO was founded to get a square deal for the man in the street through out the world. And that is what we are going to go on doing without fear or favour".

Mr. Jenks concluded by pledging intensified ILO regional activity and consultation in Africa, the Americas and Asia, and the strengthening of the Organisation's tripartite structure, as well as a review of measures to provide for effective tripartite participation in technical co-operation programmes.

#### Labour and Social Repercussions of Automation

Guidelines for policy in an age of rapidly advancing technology are set out in a Resolution on the labour and social implications of automation and other technological developments.

The guidelines, the first comprehensive international attempt to prevent planned innovation, are intended to help governments, employers' and workers' organisations and the ILO in creating conditions which will protect work health and rights while making the most of the economic and social gains which modern technical knowledge can bring.

Declaring that the benefits of advanced technology should be widely shared, and that its advantages should not be over-shadowed by harmful side effects, the Resolution calls on governments, employers and workers to consult and co-operate in examining the impact of new technology and in devising programmes which offer the most effective protection to workers against harmful social effects.

It stresses the importance of full, productive and freely-chosen employment in providing a good climate for the solution of displacement problems arising from the introduction of new technology. Reduction of total work time, by shorter weekly hours and longer paid vacations, can be expected as possible advantages arising from new technology. Where there is extensive unemployment, as in developing countries, the employment effects of using advanced technology must be considered together with its role in economic development.

Maximum efforts are urged to ensure that new technology does not throw workers out of their jobs; where dismissals are unavoidable, advance indication should be given as soon as possible. There should be joint efforts to avoid redundancies, by such means as incentives for voluntary departure and the gradual introduction of new methods. Where workers lose their jobs as a result of changed methods, adequate benefits should be provided by unemployment insurance, social security schemes and other financial support.

The Resolution calls on governments to review their education and training schemes with the needs of modern technology in mind, and to provide for the up-dating of teaching staffs' knowledge and skills. It declares that improvement of workers' safety and health should be one of the objectives of new technology, and that innovations should be tested for potential health risks.

It suggests that the ILO should continue studying the social problems of technological development and should offer help to member countries in overcoming those problems which arise. Finally, it asks the Governing Body of the ILO to prepare for future international labour standards concerning the social effects of technical change.

#### Preparation of New Standards

The Conference held the first discussion on proposed standards concerning social repercussions of new methods of cargo handling and minimum age of admission to employment. It was decided to include both items in the agenda for the 1973 session, with a view to adopting new Conventions and Recommendations.

#### DOCK WORKERS

Approval was given to a draft Convention dealing with general principles and a draft Recommendation on points of detail. After submission to governments for comment, and amendment if necessary, the texts will be put before the 1973 Conference for final decision.

The draft Convention indicates that the term "Dock worker" covers persons who are so defined under national law and practice. It shall be an aim of national policy to encourage regular and permanent employment for dockworkers. Registers shall be maintained for all occupational categories of dock worker, and registered dock workers shall have priority of engagement for dock work. Any necessary reduction in numbers shall be accompanied by measures designed to avoid or minimise its effect on dockworkers. Among such measures, the Recommendation cites to cessation of recruitment, the exclusion of men who do not live mainly by port work, reduction of the retirement age and the transfer of surplus dock workers to ports with a shortage of men.

To secure the full advantage of new methods of cargo handling, the draft Convention states, national policy shall encourage co-operation between employers or their organisations, on the one hand, and workers' organisation on the other hand, with the participation where appropriate of the competent authorities.

The recommendation is a detailed legal instrument dealing with a number of social consequences of port mechanisation. It invites governments to pursue policies intended to minimise the effects of mechanisation. In conformity with this principle, it says: "In so far as possible, any necessary reduction in the strength of a register should be made gradually and without recourse to termination of employment".

#### CHILD LABOUR

Concerning minimum age of admission to employment, the Conference agreed on the desirability of adopting a Convention and a Recommendation. Each State ratifying the new Convention would undertake effectively to abolish child labour and to raise progressively the minimum age for employment to a level consistent with the fullest physical and mental development of young people. The minimum age should not be less than the age of completion of compulsory education nor, in any case, less than 14 years. It should not be less than 18 years for work likely to jeopardise the health, safety or morals of young people.

A supplementary Recommendation would spell out those policies needed to provide for the best possible physical and mental growth of children and young people, i. e. measures to alleviate poverty and promote full employment, social security and welfare programmes education, training and vocational guidance.

One of the first international conventions adopted by ILO (Washington, 1919) dealt with minimum age in industry. Twelve Conventions and six

Recommendations which were adopted later deal in whole or in part with questions of minimum age in proposed comprehensive new standards.

#### Application of Conventions and Recommendations

In accordance with usual practice, the Conference set up a tripartite Committee to examine the application by member States of Conventions and Recommendations adopted at previous sessions. A record number of governments—84—supplied information on the difficulties encountered in complying with their obligations relating to ILO standards and the measures taken or envisaged to meet these obligations.

The Committee discussed a comprehensive survey prepared by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations which reviewed the effect given to the Employment Policy Convention (No. 122) and Recommendation (No. 122). This survey was made within the framework of the World Employment Programme—conceived as the Organisation's major contribution to the United Nations Second Development Decade—and forms part of the process of keeping under review the progress and difficulties in achieving fuller employment, taking the employment policy instruments as a frame of reference.

The Committee also discussed the results of the procedure of direct contacts, between representatives designated by the Director-General and member Governments, in certain cases in which the normal supervisory procedure had not produced satisfactory results and in which prolonged controversy had led to deadlock. In view of the positive results obtained, there was agreement that this procedure, initiated in 1969 on an experimental basis should be maintained in the future.

As in the past, the Conference Committee highlighted in its report cases where Governments had encountered special difficulties in complying with their obligations under the ILO Constitution or under ratified Conventions. At the same time, the Committee informed the Conference that material progress had been made by many Governments as regards compliance with international standards.

#### Constitutional Amendment

A draft amendment to the ILO Constitution was approved. It increases the number of Government members of the ILO Governing Body from 24 to 28, and the number of employer and worker members from 12 to 14 each. The coming into force of the amendment requires ratification by two-thirds of the Organisation's 123 member States.

#### Officers of the Conference

The Officers of the Conference were as follows :

President	..	Mr. Gerard M. J. Veldkamp (Netherlands).
Vice-Presidents		
Governmental ..	..	Mr. Vladimir N. Martynenko (Ukrainian SSR).
Worker	..	Mr. Rudolph Faupl (United States).
Employer	..	Mr. Massud Ghayour (Iran).

#### Conventions Ratified

During the Conference, ratifications of various International Labour Conventions were registered by Australia, Bangladesh, Iran, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Portugal and Zambia.

#### Resolutions

The Conference adopted resolutions on the contribution of the ILO to the protection and enhancement of the working and general environments, the ILO Programme for Industrial Activities, conditions and equality of treatment of migrant workers, the equality of treatment of women workers, and a resolution concerning the policy pursued by Portugal in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau).

#### Contribution of the International Labour Organisation to the Protection and Enhancement of the Environment Related to Work

Welcoming the recent UN Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm, the resolution on the human and working environment specifically pledges the ILO's full support "to any concerted world campaign for the protection and enhancement of the human environment."

Starting from the premise that the ILO "has a special contribution to make to international, regional and national programmes for the protection and enhancement of the human environment", the resolution calls particular attention to measures which member States should take into account in formulating comprehensive economic and social development policies. These measures include the strengthening of labour inspection and the imposition of adequate sanctions for offences of pollution and for the violation of safety and health standards; establishment of permissible levels of exposure of workers to harmful substances and definition of those levels after consultations with the organisations of workers and employers; vocational training and workers' education programme designed to make the individual worker more aware of the health hazards which may arise in his working environment and instruct him in measures for his protection.

The resolution invites the ILO Governing Body to instruct the Director-General :

(a) to pursue and expand research into new methods of protection and enhancement of the working environment in the different branches of the economy, particularly with regard to gas and vapours, noise and vibration, and radiation;

(b) to ensure that in the Programme for Industrial Activities prominence is given to new problems of the working environment arising in the different branches of the economy; and

(c) to study the problems arising in the field of working conditions and occupational safety and any relationship between the industrial accident rate and a deterioration in the working environment, and to prepare reports on the law and practice in each of these fields.

The Governing Body is also asked to place on the agenda of a forthcoming session of the International Labour Conference the questions of occupational safety and the prevention of industrial accidents, as well as other questions related to the working environment, with a view to the possible adoption of new international instruments.

The resolution calls on member States to abstain from carrying out nuclear weapons tests, especially in the atmosphere, in view of their harmful consequences to the working environments of peasants and workers. A number of delegates expressed reservations on this provision on the ground that nuclear testing was a matter outside the competence of the ILO.

#### Programme for Industrial Activities of the International Labour Organisation

In this resolution the Conference gives its full support to the ILO Programme for Industrial Activities as formulated and determined by the ILO Governing Body and asks the International Labour Office to give priority to its full implementation, taking the necessary steps to see that all industrial activities are properly co-ordinated within the Programme. The preamble refers to a report adopted by the Conference in 1969, stating that the ILO's industrial activities "should play an increasingly important role within the ILO." The industrial activities of the ILO largely take the form of permanent committees which meet periodically to examine labour and social problems in certain key industries (coal mines; chemical industries; building, civil engineering and public works; iron and steel; metal trades; petroleum; textiles; inland transport). The work of the industrial committees is supplemented by special technical meetings dealing with other industries. Workers and employers, as well as Governments take a full part in the work of these meetings.

#### Conditions and Equality of Treatment of Migrant Workers

Reflecting the concern of the Conference for migrant workers, who face great difficulties especially in places where there has been a deterioration in the employment situation, this resolution asks the Office to reinforce its action on behalf of such workers and to do so in the context of the ILO's World Employment Programme. It specifically calls for studies of the main and most pressing aspects of the problem and requests the Conference Committee on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations to carry out a study at an early date of the application of ILO Conventions No. 97 concerning Migration for Employment (Revised), 1949 and No. 118 concerning Equality of Treatment (Social Security), 1962. All Governments and employers' and workers' organisations are urged to ensure effective equality in treatment and rights for migrant workers, notably with respect to social security and assistance. The aim is to give the migrant workers benefits of all kinds and guarantees fully equal to those of national workers, particularly in such matters as dismissal, short-time work and eviction from living quarters. The preamble speaks, in addition, of the need to combat black-marketing practices, trading in migrant workers, speculation in housing and other unacceptable practices. The resolution also asks that the question of migrant workers be placed on the agenda of an early session of the Conference, preferably the 59th in 1974.

#### Women Workers

The Resolution concerning Women Workers urges a coherent programme of ILO activities to promote true equality of treatment and opportunity for women workers, with particular reference to training and employment, equal pay for work of equal value and facilities to meet the family responsibilities of working parents. The resolution also suggests that the question of equality of treatment of women workers should be placed on the Conference Agenda in 1975, which is to be International Year to Combat Discrimination against Women.

Attention is called, in the preamble, to the relevant international labour instruments—Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100), Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111), and Employment (Women with family Responsibilities) Recommendation, 1965 (No. 123). Progress is noted with satisfaction but, according to the preamble, "many difficulties continue to stand in the way of full implementation of the principle of non-discrimination in respect of women workers." The resolution adds that "urgent problems have arisen in connection with the needs of women workers in modern society and the general need to utilise fully all human resources."

#### Resolution on Portugal

The resolution on Portugal, which was adopted by 21 votes for and 0 against, with 84 abstentions, pledges ILO support for the self-determination and civil and trade union liberties of the people of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), and calls upon the Governing Body to consider the matter at its 188th session in November 1972.

#### Apartheid

The Conference took note of the Eighth Special Report of the Director-General on the Application of the Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa.

#### Indian Labour Leaders visit Britain—Study of Industrial relations

Three labour leaders from India, now on a short visit to Britain, have been discussing with British trade union leaders, M.P.s and officials various aspects of industrial relations.

They are Mr. B. C. Bhagwati, M.P., President of the Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC); Mr. N. K. Bhatt, M.P., Organising Secretary of the INTUC, and Mr. Kanti Mehta, Vice-President of the INTUC.

While in Britain they have also attended the 10th World Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), which met in London from July 10 to 14.

**Shri R. S. Kulkarni, obtains a Doctorate.**

The University of Bombay has accepted the Thesis submitted by Shri R. S. Kulkarni, a practicing Advocate, on "The Industrial Adjudication. Special Reference to Reinstatement" for the award of Degree of Ph. D. in Law. Mr. Kulkarni worked under the guiding teacher, Dr. S. P. Sathe, Department of Law, University of Bombay. He is also a part-time Professor in Law College. More-over, he was invited to deliver lectures by Bombay Institute, Datamatics Corporation and Davar's College of Commerce and Economics.

He had actively worked in the trade union and political movement for more than two decades till 1965, during which time he had suffered imprisonment also on several occasions. Since then he concentrated on legal practice and post graduate studies and doctorate work in law. During last 7 or 8 years of this trade union work he had concentrated in the legal work of trade unions.

Born in Kolhapur, his secondary education was completed in 1945. Thereafter due to his absorption in political and Trade Union Movement, he had discontinued further education, which he resumed after fifteen years break in 1961, right from F. Y. Commerce and continued the same upto the submission of this Thesis.

**PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICE DECLARED**

The following undertakings have been declared as the Public Utility Services under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for the period indicated against them:

Serial No.	Name of the undertaking	Period	No. and date of the Notification and M. G. G. in which published
1	Chemical Fertilizer Industry.	Six months ending 22nd December 1972.	IDA/1469/Lab-II, dated 23rd May 1972 published in M. G. G., Part I-L, dated 15th June 1972 at page No. 3942.
2	Poona Municipal Transport Service, Poona.	Six months ending 22nd December 1972.	IDA/1470/Lab-II, dated 6th June 1972 published in M. G. G. Part I-L, dated 22nd June 1972 at page No. 4047.

**All India Average Consumer Price Index Number for Workers (Base: 1960=100) for June 1972**

The New Series of All-India Average Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (General) on Base: 1960=100 for June, 1972 is 201 as compared to 196 in May 1972.

The Index for June 1972 on base: 1949=100 derived from the 1960 based index works out to 241

**Articles, Reports, Enquiries, etc.**

*(The views expressed in signed Articles appearing in this section carry weight in as much as they are expressed by the persons who know their subjects well. They, however, do not necessarily reflect the views of Government. All rights concerning these Articles are reserved.)*

**THE CHALLENGES FACING THE ILO**

By

R. K. KHADILKAR\*

The ILO Directorate General's report (presented to the 56th Session of the International Labour Conference) on 'Freedom by Dialogue' is an inspiring document. It is characterised by a comprehensive vision and a robust optimism. The Director-General has raised a number of questions for our consideration. While there may be no easy or simple answer to these questions, the Director General is entirely right in focussing our attention on them. It is in the intensive pursuit of these issues and in their eventual solution that the path of true endeavour lies. It is only thus, that the ILO can be considered to have justified and fulfilled itself.

The Director-General has hailed the "new birth of freedom". Here I must confess my mind is burdened with some doubts. I find it hard to forget that the frontiers of freedom still remain closed to large masses of men in Africa and the grim human tragedy now under way in our part of the world lies heavy on my mind.

**Uprooted Millions from East Bengal**

It is these intensively human issues, transcending all politics, that I feel myself entitled to raise in this discussion on human freedom. Millions of peasants and workers have been uprooted from their hearths and homes and are fleeing for dear life to take refuge in my country. We have spared no effort in giving them succour and relief. However, this unending influx imposes an intolerable burden on our struggling economy and is creating tensions which threaten to disturb the order and stability of our society. In my country I happen also to be the Minister in charge of relief and rehabilitation of refugees. I move about a good deal amongst over four million human beings, men, women and children, mostly from peasant and working class families who have taken shelter in our country and I have seen their sufferings. I hope, those conditions will soon be created under which these refugees can return to their homeland in a climate of confidence and assurance of freedom and safety. I have referred to these grave and tragic developments in my part of the world because I feel that any discussion on freedom will and in mere utility if it is limited to abstract principles and ideals and takes no account of savage realities.

\*Shri R. K. Khadilkar, Minister for Labour and Rehabilitation, Government of India, New Delhi.

### Gap between rich and poor countries

The Director-General has referred to the imbalance in development between countries as well as within them and the social tensions that result from such imbalances. If the end of the first Development Decade has left third of the World's population enjoying 85 per cent of the world's wealth, and if developed economies are still developing much more rapidly than the less developed ones, the prospect of what may be called international justice would seem to grow steadily dimmer. One of the main cause of this is the widening technological gap which, therefore, calls for a faster rate of advance of science and technological gap which, therefore, calls for a faster rate of advance of science and technology in the developing countries. If we were really convinced in 1944 that "poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere", we would have, by now, been moving towards a new order in which prosperity anywhere would provide the means to end poverty everywhere. The unrolling scroll of history will soon prove that prosperity cannot be maintained permanently in only some areas of regions of the world. The world has become one and just as it cannot be half free and half-bound, even so the division between rich countries and poor countries can continue only at the risk of grave threat to the very structure of our civilisation.

### Policy of Developed Countries

Why has the gulf between the nations widened? The policies of foreign trade and aid followed by the developed countries are principally to blame. The size of foreign aid has been meagre and a good deal of it has been neutralised by the policies of international trade. The terms of international trade are turning increasingly against the developing countries. At the same time, there is no greater willingness on the part of the developed countries to accept the manufactured goods which the developing countries are able to supply. There has to be a division of labour in the international sense and this implies consequential changes in the structure of the developed economies. This is an important means of giving a lull and a stimulus to the developing economies. I realise that these matters, important as they are, may not strictly be within the purview of the I. L. O. and that there are agencies which are seized of the problem, but I cannot help expressing my disappointment and concern that they have not yet fully come to grips with it. If the I.L.O. is to serve its purpose as a tripartite organisation it is incumbent on it to emphasise these and press these issues steadily on the attention of the governments, the employers and the workers of the developed countries.

### Revitalising Agriculture Sector

The Director-General has rightly emphasised that a progressive social policy must be built into the strategy of economic development. It is the wide gulf that divides the rich from the poor in developing countries that constitutes the most serious impediment to progress. The inequalities must be reduced but in a manner that does not inhibit investment for economic growth, and economic growth itself must be accompanied by social justice. These are difficult prescriptions and in my own country we have learnt how painful the

birth-pangs of economic freedom for the masses can be. We have yet a long way to go but in essence the solution consists in injecting more life into the countryside, revitalising rural agriculture and industry, increasing rural employment and thereby reducing the drift from the villages into the already overcrowded and congested cities. The Director-General's observations in all these matters have been of profound interest to me and I greatly appreciate the value of the suggestions he has made. The I.L.O.'s competence extends to many areas in this field and I am sure the developing countries can count on the I.L.O.'s assistance through its several projects and programmes, in particular those initiated under the World Employment Programme.

### Practical Action Needed

I would suggest, however, that the content of a progressive social policy should not be judged in terms of compliance with some of the Convention and Recommendations that ILO has adopted. I am afraid that several of those standards are becoming increasingly unrelated to the conditions prevailing in the developing regions of the world which constitute the majority of the ILO's membership. It is for this reason that the Asian Labour Ministers, when they assembled in my country two years ago, invited the attention of the ILO to the need for a review of some of the existing ILO Conventions with reference to their consistency with the needs and realities in the Asian countries and developing countries in other parts of the world. I hope there will be increasing efforts in the ILO to meet the new challenges through programmes of practical action rather than through elaborate enunciation of norms and standards. Indeed, I am happy to see that there is already a welcome change in this direction.

### Rural Labour

The bulk of the labour force in the developing countries lives in the villages and rural areas. Not only are the incomes low, but the workers are without the protection of safeguards which trade unions provide in the modern, urban areas. These workers are unorganised or at best ill-organised and both trade unionism and Governments have largely passed them by. Beyond fixing minimum wages under statutes which, in any case, have encountered numerous difficulties in their practical enforcement, little has been done to ameliorate their lot. Perhaps, we need a pattern of organisation different from the one which has served the urban industrial workers concentrated in large production units. In my own country this problem has been the subject of a good deal of thinking and discussion in recent times. It is right and proper that the ILO as an organisation charged protecting and promoting the interests of all workers and not only those in the urban areas, should take an active part in initiating discussion of these issues and in finding solutions to them.

The problem of youth in the developed West are difficult enough, but those in the developing countries have acquired even greater proportions, although for different reasons. These derive essentially from educational systems, unrelated to vocational equipment and training, grave social and economic inequalities which breed cynicism and frustration and an economy which does not grow fast enough to provide employment to the large numbers of young

people that steadily swell the ranks of job-seekers. If the "generation gap" is to be narrowed and youth enabled to play its constructive role as an instrument and force for social transformation, employment policies have to be closely dovetailed with educational reform, vocational training and employment counselling. We recognise the very useful role which the ILO has played particularly in my country, in the technical and vocational training and guidance of young people. Other possibilities of ILO assistance in the provision of youth employment deserve to be explored.

#### Newly Emerged Social Systems

The Director General's report has raised a number of important matters, I have touched only a few. Before I conclude, however, I would like to refer to the prerequisites of effective dialogue as enunciated by the Director-General. In considering these, I would suggest that this great international organisation should take into account the value-judgements of newly-emerged social systems that have come to stay and have conferred large benefits on millions of workmen brightened their lives in numerous ways and released vast creative energies. There is a growing need for genuine understanding and mutual reconciliation between differing value-judgements of nations arising from different political ideals and principles. The I.L.O. by virtue of its unique position as enjoying the confidence of not only governments with different political and social systems but also the large body of employers and workers is specially fitted for promoting such adjustments. It is only then that the dialogue can be made more rational, meaningful and faithful. Pledged as we all are to the Constitution of the ILO, whatever else may be controversial among us, there is a common creed and common code that should guide our endeavour to fulfil our long-range responsibilities towards the peoples of the world.

(Courtesy :—Indian Worker).

## 25 YEARS OF LABOUR WELFARE ACTIVITIES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

BY  
N. M. TIDKE \*

The Constitution of India envisages the creation of a Welfare State in the country; the Directive Principles of State Policy state that, the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood; and that the State shall secure and protect a social order, which stands for the welfare of the people.

Thus committed to the Constitutional obligation and guided by the spirit of Democratic Socialism, the Government of Maharashtra have always formulated and directed their labour policies and programmes, particularly in respect of labour welfare, towards the achievement of these goals, in as short a period of time as possible.

#### Introductory

Labour welfare, in its widest connotation, is understood as a condition of well-being happiness and satisfaction of the worker and his family, in the context of their industrial life. Broadly, it refers to the services, amenities and facilities, which contribute to improve the conditions under which the workers are employed. In a way, Labour Welfare Work deals with the physical, mental, emotional and social well-being of a worker at the work place both inside the plant and in his social life outside the factory, and it also includes most of the measures designed to help him and his family to achieve material and psychological security, enjoy decent working conditions, maintain good standards of health and sociocultural well being and to solve his problems of mutual adjustment between personality and environment.

2. During the last 25 years, the Union and the State Government have passed a number of statutes to ensure a minimum standard welfare amenities to workmen employed in all types of factories and industrial establishments, mines, plantations, docks, business and commercial undertakings, etc. The relevant statutes lay-down the minimum standards to be maintained regarding the hours of work and working conditions, safety and health measures. They also provide a measure of guarantee of social security to industrial workers against sickness, disablement, maternity, dependence and retirement.

3. Thus, at the work-place, adequate standards are now being maintained regarding cleanliness, lighting and ventilation, space for workers and facilities for drinking water, etc. Health and sanitary arrangements have also been well looked after. For reducing fatigue and preventing consequent decline in

\* Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Industries, Labour, Electricity, Printing Press and Legislative Affairs, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay.

productivity standards, certain facilities, viz. facilities for sitting, shelters and rest-rooms have been provided on an increasing scale. Since it is necessary to create a congenial atmosphere at the work place, amenities such as canteen, creche, transport, fair price shops have also now been provided by a large number of employers in the State. At present, there are as many as 12,14 shelters, rest-rooms and lunch rooms, 1,049 canteens, 135 fair price shops and 64 Consumer Co-operative Stores in Maharashtra State provided in the factory sector of the State's economy.

#### Early beginnings of Labour Welfare in the State

4. As a corollary to its historical background and the distinguished position occupied by it in the industrial and economic field in the country, the State of Maharashtra (and the erstwhile of Bombay) has blazed the trail in labour welfare by pioneering many a legislative and administrative measures for promotion of the welfare of the workers outside the factory as well. The beginning of labour welfare outside the factory premises or work-places in the State are clearly discernible in the significant, though modest, effort made by the then Bombay Government in April, 1939. The first popular Government formed by the Indian National Congress came into power in 1927 and it soon addressed itself to formulating schemes for providing amenities to industrial workers outside the factory premises in the predominantly industrialised areas of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur. The working conditions in the factory till then were far from satisfactory.

5. The modest effort made in this direction was, in the beginning confined to the opening of free reading rooms and libraries within the reach of the working class neighbourhood. In view of the large scale illiteracy prevailing among working class population, the first priority which the then Provincial Government felt it necessary to assign was to the task of making the industrial worker literate, and in the process to attract him to welfare activities through the media of self-education. To this activity came later to be added indoor games and recreation, the emphasis all the time being on how best to bring the worker out of his uncongenial physical environment and non-too-satisfactory working conditions under which he lived into a more happy atmosphere.

#### A Retrospective View of Labour Welfare (1938-1962)

6. The labour welfare activities in the State conducted outside factory premises or work-place have passed through four main phases:—

(a) *The First Phase (1938-1945).*—The first phase (1938-1945) addressed itself to formulating schemes for providing amenities to industrial workers outside the factory premises in the predominantly industrialised areas, with a view to enabling him to utilise his leisure time constructively and profitably. This recognition soon resulted in the appointment by Government of Shri Gulzarilalji Nanda as Honorary Commissioner for Amenities for Industrial Labour, as a first step in the direction of promoting labour welfare measures outside the factory premises. A number of welfare centres with an emphasis on recreation and facility for social education came to be established in the three industrial cities of Bombay, Sholapur and Ahmedabad.

(b) *The Second Phase (1945-1953).*—The first phase, which began in early 1938 continued with slight variations till 1945. These were the war years, when the minds of both the employer and the workers were pre-occupied with the exigencies of war. Welfare activities continued to be conducted on the same level as was evident in 1938 without any modification of the scope and purpose of the activities or of the administrative pattern responsible for implementing them. The war years were also the period of intense political turmoil and uncertainty because of the people's struggle to rid themselves of foreign domination.

With the cessation of hostilities in 1945 and the return of the country to some kind of normalcy, time appeared to be ripe for both Government and the people to think afresh about welfare and how best to galvanise the attention and energy of the employer and the worker for a new approach. By 1946, things were beginning to settle down and there were clear indications of the coming dynamic changes, which in August 1947 culminated in the Nation's freedom.

In keeping with the pioneering work initiated by the first popular Government in 1937, the new Provincial Government decided to enlarge the scope of its welfare activities and to redeem its pledge to the working community, labour welfare became an integral part of the activities of the labour Department. As a corollary to this, a branch was set up in the labour Office to deal exclusively with labour welfare in a systematic and co-ordinated manner labour welfare came to be created as an activity as much important and significant as labour conciliation and labour administration. A Deputy Commissioner of labour (Welfare), who was later designated as Director of labour Welfare, was appointed and placed in charge of this activity. The administrative arrangement helped in expanding labour welfare activities in all directions. A number of new welfare centres of various types were opened, thereby giving impetus to activities already introduced during the first phase (1938-1945).

This phase continued till 17th June 1953, when the then Bombay Government passed a pioneering labour welfare legislation the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1953, which marked an important milestone in the progress of labour welfare in the State.

(c) *The Third Phase (1953-1962).*—In keeping with the changing concepts of planning and organization of labour welfare, Government constituted under the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act, a statutory Board the Bombay Labour Welfare Board comprising representatives of employers, workers and women to administer the Labour Welfare Fund for welfare activities outside the factory premises.

Labour Welfare entered upon its third phase, when the Bombay Labour Welfare Board took over the management of welfare activities from the State Government, in July 1953. The Board is a corporate body incorporated under section 4 of the Act, consisting of five representatives of employers,

five representatives of employees, six independent members, and six independent members representing women. The members are nominated by Government for a three-year term. The Board meets at least once every quarter. The provision of the Act are so comprehensive in scope that the Board is left completely free to develop welfare activities in a manner calculated to promote all sided welfare of the industrial workers without any hindrance.

(d) *The Fourth Phase (1962-1972).*—The year 1962 marked the beginning of a decade of development of labour welfare activities in Maharashtra. The amending Act of December 1961 to the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act was an important landmark, which separated the critical years of 1953-61 from the period that followed. In January 1962, the Government transferred to the Board the management of 30 welfare centres, which were till then being directly run by Government in the Marathwada and Vidarbha regions of the new State of Maharashtra. As a first step towards rationalisation and unification of the different administrative patterns under which the welfare centres in Marathwada, Vidarbha and the Western Maharashtra were functioning, it was decided to decentralise the administrative arrangements and to set up divisional offices in Nagpur and Aurangabad; and to introduce, wherever practicable, new welfare schemes.

From the stand-point of enlargement of labour welfare activities, the year 1967-68 was an eventful year. The appointment of the National Commission on Labour headed by Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar, and of the appointment of the Committee on Labour Welfare with Shri R. K. Malviya as its Chairman have undoubtedly helped to focus attention of all concerned on the important question of providing welfare amenities not only to industrial workers but also to labour engaged in agriculture and rural occupations as well as in unorganised sectors. Especially as a result of the recommendations of the Malviya Committee, which cover a wide spectrum of labour welfare programmes, a fresh thinking has been brought to bear on what should constitute the core of labour welfare programmes.

The year 1971-72 constitutes a significant landmark in the progress of labour welfare and of the work and activities of the Maharashtra Labour Welfare Board. On the 7th May 1971, the amendment (to the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act) introducing the tripartite contribution (six monthly contribution of 25 paise from the employee, 50 paise from the employer, and an equivalent contribution from Government) became effective. With the extension of the provisions of the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1953 (as amended) to all areas of Maharashtra, with effect from 1st July 1972, over 13.5 lakhs of workers and other employees have been brought within the purview of this amendment and consequently within the orbit of welfare programmes conducted by the Board. The amendment is likely to yield a substantial income of over thirty lakhs of rupees to the Labour Welfare Fund. It was more than a happy coincidence that this financial breakthrough took place just about the time the Board completed eighteen years of its successful existence.

Among the notable achievements in labour welfare during decade (1962-1972), the most outstanding is the successful completion of the project of the Workers' Stadium in Bombay—the first of its kind in India constructed at a cost of rupees forty lakhs, designed, planned and executed solely for the benefit of workers and their families. The Stadium known as *Mumbai Girni Kamgar Kreedha Bhavan* was inaugurated by Shri V. V. Giri, President of India on 18th August 1971, a red-letter day in the history of the life and labour of the City of Bombay and of the State of Maharashtra.

Some idea of the progress of labour welfare, during the period 1953-54 to 1971-72, in Maharashtra State can be had from a glance at the sub-joined table:—

TABLE

Year	No. of Centres.	Membership (in absolute number)
1953-54	54	N.A.
1954-55	54	N.A.
1955-56	54	N.A.
1956-57	54	N.A.
1957-58	54	N.A.
1958-59	54	N.A.
1959-60	54*	N.A.
1960-61	38	96,490
1961-62	30†	N.A.
1962-63	69	99,961
1963-64	69	99,458
1964-65	76	1,28,974
1965-66	76	1,48,139
1966-67	78	1,56,948
1967-68	82	1,77,477
1968-69	84	1,99,390
1969-70	88	2,21,785
1970-71	90	2,25,737
1971-72	92‡	2,46,177
	108	

\*Two of the 54 centres—one each in Hubli and Gadag were transferred to the Government of Mysore in December 1959.

†On 20th April 1960, 13 centres were transferred to the Gujarat Labour Welfare Board and 3 Centres were transferred to the Government of Mysore.

‡On 1st January 1962, the Board took over from the Government 30 centres from the Marathwada and Vidarbha regions.

§Workers' Stadium (Mumbai Girni Kamgar Kreedha Bhavan) in Bombay.

### Extent and classification of the Welfare Programme conducted at present

7. The Welfare Programme, as conducted at present through 92 welfare centres and ancillary institutions, consist of a variety of activities. These activities are chiefly meant for (a) meeting leisure time needs of industrial workers and their family members, and (b) promoting their social development and cultural enrichment, education, entertainment and enlightenment. The activities are broadly classified as (a) institutionalised activities and (b) non-institutionalised activities.

The activities are also sometimes classified as :—

(a) Daily and occasional activities.

(b) Special activities (including major competitions and festivals organised on special occasions and annual events and observance of National and Special days).

The daily activities are mostly institutionalised activities and occasional and special activities mostly non-institutionalised activities.

The institutionalised activities comprise nursery schools, *shishu mandirs*, Library and information centres, reading rooms, gymnasia and physical culture activities, tailoring and sewing classes, handicraft classes, mid-day meals programme for children, remunerative employment scheme for women and *abhyasika*.

The non-institutionalised activities include games and sports, dance, drama and music, social education and workers' education classes, radio listening clubs, *Kavya Gavan* and *Shahiri*, drama writing and other literary contests, family planning, small savings, national integration programmes, hobby classes, scouting and guiding, educational excursions, symposia, health education, and special shibirs on librarianship and *natya shikshan* and vocational guidance.

Observance of National Days and Special Weeks in continuation of some of the National Days constitutes an important cultural and educational aspect of the programme.

It would thus be noticed that, keeping in view the broad objectives of labour welfare Government and the Board have, during the last twenty-five years, sought to provide, with the available resources at their command, a variety of welfare and leisure time activities to the industrial workers and their families. Their response to welfare activities has amply demonstrated the value and usefulness of the activities. Nevertheless, this fact must be conceded that the labour welfare programme in the State has, as yet, barely reached one out of every eight workers. This clearly means that much more needs to be done in the direction of both extension and expansion of the activities, and that quali-

tative improvement in the programme needs to be brought about so as to bring the programme closer to the objectives of labour welfare and of the Labour Welfare Fund Act.

With the recent amendment to the Act introducing the tripartite contribution to the Labour Welfare Fund from 7th May 1971, the wherewithal of the welfare programme has been assured. The Board, which is the main agency for implementing labour welfare programmes will be increasingly called upon to give a better account of itself in the years to come. It must, however, be mentioned here that progressive and financially sound trade unions in Maharashtra have also contributed their mite to extend welfare facilities to their members. The Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay—the Representative Union for Bombay's Cotton mill industry—is one such union which conducts kindergarden schools, sewing classes for ladies, sports club, library, educational camps, etc. It runs a co-operative canteen and co-operative credit-society for the staff. It helps in forming the co-operative housing societies of workers by offering counselling and legal advice. The union has a special Welfare Fund from which large amounts are spent on labour welfare. The Transport and Dock Workers Union, Bombay also provides several welfare facilities and amenities to its members.

The Sakhar Kamgar Sabha at Shirampur deserves a special mention in this respect. As an industrial union of sugar workers engaged in the Ahmednagar sugar belt, the union has struggled hard during the last decade and more to improve the working and living conditions of its members. This union runs co-operative consumer stores, educational classes and night schools, offers legal aid, provides free transport to school-going children and patients. Recently, the union has built a well-equipped hospital entirely out of the funds collected from the workers. To my knowledge, this is the only hospital of its kind in Asia.

8. In conclusion, it must be stated that with rapid industrialisation of the country, labour welfare can no longer be looked upon as a mere charity. Technological change, along with its attendant tensions, tends to create certain imbalances in our social living and gives rise to a number of social problems. Different types of agencies and the State itself, have to take upon themselves the work of minimising these tensions and reducing these imbalances and thus preserve the human and social values. It should be realised that industrialisation is not an end in itself. It is the *people* who matter most, since they are the true measure of civilisation; and it is their life at the workplace and outside that should be the prime consideration of a State which believes and is committed to the principles and values of Democracy and Socialism.

## Notifications Under Labour Laws

### Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948

*Industries and Labour Department, No. BSE. 1472/124973-Lab-III-A, 22nd June 1972.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to section 4 of the Bombay Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948), (hereinafter referred to as "the Act"), the Government of Maharashtra hereby amends Schedule II to the said Act as follows, namely:—

In the said Schedule II—

- (i) in column 2, opposite entry No. 11, the words "sugar-cane juice" shall be deleted;  
(ii) after entry 160, the following shall be added, namely:—

" 161. Establishments wholly or principally engaged in the sale of sugar-cane juice. Sections 11, 14, 15 and 18 subject to the conditions that:—

- (i) No establishment shall on any day be closed later than 11-00 p.m. ;  
(ii) If any employee is required to work beyond 9 hours in any day or 48 hours in any week, he shall be paid in respect of overtime work (which shall be noted in the prescribed register) wages at the rate prescribed in section 63 of the Act, and  
(iii) the employees concerned shall be granted one day holiday in a week without making any deductions from their wages on account thereof."

### Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

*Industries and Labour Department, No. IDA. 1172/115542-Lab.-II, 14th June 1972.*<sup>1</sup>—Whereas by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No.IDA.1163(a)-Lab-II, dated the 25th June 1963 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Notification"), an Industrial Tribunal has been constituted at Bombay for the adjudication of industrial disputes relating to any matter specified in the Second or the Third Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act")

And whereas by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No.IDA. 1168/13775-LAB-I, dated 9th December 1968, Shri R. D. Tulpule, was appointed as the Presiding Officer of the said Industrial Tribunal ;

And whereas, by reason of the reversion of Shri R. D. Tulpule, to the Judiciary, a vacancy has occurred in the Office of the Presiding Officer of the said Industrial Tribunal ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra hereby appoints Shri Shiwaji Tulaji Rajc Bhonsle, LL.M., Joint Judge, Poona, to be the Presiding Officer of the said Industrial Tribunal to fill the vacancy aforesaid and for that purpose amends the said notification as follows, namely:—

In the said notification in clause (2) for the words, letters and brackets "Shri R. D. Tulpule, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., (who had been the District and Sessions Judge, Aurangabad), the words, letters and brackets "Shri Shiwaji Tulaji Rajc Bhonsle, LL.M., (who has been the Joint Judge, Poona) shall be substituted.

<sup>1</sup> M.G.G. Part I-L, dated 6th July 1972, p. 4968.

<sup>2</sup> M.G.G. Part I-L, dated 13th July 1972, p. 4587.

### Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946

*Industries and Labour Department No. ICE.1772/101326-Lab.-I, 14th June 1972.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 86B of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1947), the Government of Maharashtra hereby nominates Shri H. Sahasranaman, to represent employers on the Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry for the whole State constituted under Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No.ICE.1768/93241 Lab-I, dated the 30th September 1968 *vice* Shri H. P. Trivedi resigned ; and for that purpose, amends the said notification, as follows, namely

In clause (a) of the said notification, for the words and letters "Shri H. P. Trivedi" the words and letters "Shri H. Sahasranaman" shall be substituted.

### Minimum Wages Act, 1948

*Industries and Labour Department, No.MWA.5271/165440-Lab.-III-A, 16th June 1972.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), the Government of Maharashtra hereby gives notice of its intention to add to Part I of the Schedule to the said Act, with effect from 1st October 1972 the following employment, in respect of which it is of the opinion that minimum rates of wages should be fixed under the said Act, namely:—

" 38. Employment in Laundry Industry."

### Maharashtra Mathadi, Mamal and Other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Act, 1969.

*Industries and Labour Department, No. UWA. 1169/127590-LAB-IV, dated 16th June 1972.*—The following draft of rules to amend the Maharashtra Mathadi, Mamal and Other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Rules, 1970, which the Government of Maharashtra proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Maharashtra Mathadi, Mamal and Other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Act, 1959 (Mah. XXX of 1969), and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, is hereby published as required by sub-section (1) of section 28 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Government of Maharashtra on or after 17th July 1972.

2. Any objections or suggestions which may be received by the Secretary to Government, Industries and Labour Department, Sachivalaya, Bombay-32, from any person with respect to the said draft will be considered by Government.

#### Draft Rules

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Maharashtra Mathadi, Mamal and Other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) (Amendment) Rules, 1972.

2. In rule 2 of the Maharashtra Mathadi, Mamal and Other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Rules, 1970 (hereinafter referred to as "the said rules"), clause (b) and (f) shall be deleted, and clauses (c), (d), (e) and (g) shall be renumbered as clauses (b), (c), (d) and (e) respectively.

3. In rule 6 of the said rules, in the proviso to sub-rule (1),—

(a) after the words "is not a graduate" the following shall be inserted, namely

"but who has passed the Secondary School Certificate Examination or any other equivalent examination of a recognised university and

(b) the words "general qualifications of the person" shall be deleted.

4. In the Forms appended to the said rules, below the words and figures 'Form I', 'Form II', 'Form III', 'Form IV' respectively, the brackets, words and figure "(see rule 4)" shall be inserted.

<sup>3</sup> & <sup>4</sup> M.G.G. Part I-L, dated 13th July 1972, p.4588.

<sup>5</sup> M.G.G. Part I-L, dated 13th July 1972, p. 4589.

**Minimum Wages Act, 1948**

*Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 4370/111878-Lab-III-A, dated 19th 1972*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Minimum Wages Act (XI of 1948), the Government of Maharashtra, after giving notice of its intention so to required by the said section, hereby adds to Part I of the Schedule to the said Act with from the 1st day of July 1972, the following employment in respect of which it is of the that minimum rates of wages should be fixed under the said Act, namely—

" 35. Employment in cashew processing industry "

**Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946**

*Industries and Labour Department, No. BIR.2171/126701-LAB-I, 30th June 1972*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 100 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1947), the Government of Maharashtra hereby constitutes a Court of Enquiry consisting of Shri F. H. Lala, Member, Industrial Court Bombay, and refers to it for inquiry the following industrial matters and matters pertaining to the conditions of work or relations between the Jalan Dyeing and Bleaching Mills, 95, Fergusson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay-13, and its employees mentioned in the schedule appended hereto and for making such recommendations in regard thereto, as may be necessary in the light of its findings in respect of those matters :—

**SCHEDULE**

1. Whether a large number of employees are employed in the various departments of the Mills without their names being recorded on the muster rolls of the Mills, and without even being provided with attendance-cards or without either of these two things being done ; and whether they are thus deprived of regular wages and other benefits under the provisions of various labour laws ;

2. Whether any of the employees, including those employees whose names are recorded on the muster roll is made to work on Sundays and holidays without showing the extra work so put in by him on the relevant records of the Mills and whether he is thus deprived of the benefits that accrue to him from such extra work ;

3. Whether any of the employees, who is shown on the muster-rolls of the Mills as having left the Mills, is in fact retrenched for want of work, and whether he is thus deprived of the benefits due to him on retrenchment ;

4. Whether artificial breaks in service, after a period of about 4 to 6 months, are made in the cases of any of the employees of the Mills, with a view to depriving him of the benefits of the various labour laws ;

5. Whether any of the ex-employees of the Mills, who was not in the employment of the Mills at the time of payment of bonuses for previous years, is not paid the bonuses due to him despite of his having claimed it from the management in time ; and

6. Whether the services of any of the employees have been terminated by the management of the Mills, on his approaching the Provident Fund Authorities for his coverage by the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme.

**Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948**

*Industries and Labour Department, No. BSE.1472-LAB-III-A, 4th July 1972*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948), (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), the Government of Maharashtra hereby suspends in respect of all the Departments of the Bank of Baroda, situated at Apollo Street, Bombay-1, the operation of the provisions of the said Act specified in column 1 of the schedule appended hereto, for the period specified in column 2 of the said schedule, subject to the conditions specified in column 3 of the said schedule.

<sup>1</sup> M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 13th July 1972, p. 4590.

<sup>2</sup> M.G.G. Part I.L., dated 20th July 1972, pp. 4823-24.

<sup>3</sup> M.G.G. Part I-L, dated 25th July 1972, p. 4824.

**SCHEDULE**

Provision of the Act 1	Period 2	Conditions 3
Sections 13, 14, 15, and 17.	4th July 1972 and 5th July 1972.	(1) The establishment shall not be opened earlier than 8-30 a.m. and closed later than 12-00 midnight.  (2) The employees concerned shall be paid overtime wages in accordance with section 63 of the said Act.

**Factories Act, 1948**

*Industries and Labour Department, No. FAC. 1072/123363-Lab-III-B, 5th July 1972*—The following draft of rules further to amend the Maharashtra Factories Rules, 1963, which the Government of Maharashtra proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 112, read with clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, is hereby published as required by section 115 of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Government of Maharashtra after the 10th day of October 1972.

2. Any objections or suggestions which may be received by the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment (Factory Department), Commerce Centre, 5th Floor, Tardeo Road, Bombay-34, from any person with respect to the said draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by Government:—

**Draft Rules**

- These rules may be called the Maharashtra Factories (Amendment) Rules, 1972.
- These Rules shall come into force on 1st January 1973.
- In rule 5 of the Maharashtra Factories Rules, 1963, for the Schedule below sub-rule (2) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

**SCHEDULE**

Quantity of H. P. Installed (Max. H.P.)	Maximum number of persons to be employed on any day during the year						
	Upto 20	From 21 to 50	From 51 to 100	From 101 to 250	From 251 to 500	From 501 to 750	From 751 to and above
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upto 10	10	25	50	125	250	375	500
Above 10 but not above 50	25	50	60	150	300	450	600
Above 50 but not above 100	50	75	100	250	500	750	1,000
Above 100 but not above 200	100	125	150	375	750	1,125	1,500
Above 200	150	200	250	500	1,000	1,500	2,000

<sup>4</sup> M.G.G., Pt. I-L, dated 20th July 1972, p. 4825.

**Bombay Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Act, 1958**

*Industries and Labour Department, No. BRU.2172/128279-LAB (I), 6th July 1972.*<sup>10</sup>—Whereas by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. BRU-2169-I.AB-I dated the 9th July 1969, Government of Maharashtra declared under section 3 and clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Bombay Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Act, 1958 (Bom. XCVI of 1958) (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), that the industrial undertaking called "the Digvijay Spinning and Weaving Company Limited", Bombay, which a guarantee has been provided by the State Government shall, for a period of one year commencing on the 9th July 1969 and ending on the 8th July 1970 (both days inclusive), be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief (the said undertaking being hereinafter referred to as "the said relief undertaking"); and directed that in relation to the said relief undertaking and in respect of the said period for which the said relief undertaking continues as such, any right, privilege, obligation or liability, accrued or incurred before the 9th July 1969 and any remedy for the enforcement thereof (hereinafter referred to as "the right, privilege, obligation, liability and remedy"), shall be suspended and all proceedings relative thereto pending before any Court, Tribunal, Officer or Authority (hereinafter referred to as "the said proceedings"), pending before any court, tribunal, officer or authority be stayed;

And whereas, from time to time the Government of Maharashtra made declarations as aforesaid in relation to the said relief undertaking with a view to extending the period for which the said relief undertaking shall be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief:

And whereas, by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. BRU-2171/Lab-I, dated the 5th July 1971, the Government of Maharashtra made declarations as aforesaid in relation to the said relief undertaking extending up to the 8th July 1972, the period for which the said relief undertaking shall be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief and directed under section 4 of the said Act, that in relation to the said relief undertaking and in respect of the further period for which the said relief undertaking continues as such, the said right, privilege, obligation, liability and remedy shall be suspended and the said proceedings shall be stayed:

And whereas, by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. BRU-2172/119297-LAB(I), dated the 5th May 1972 the Government of Maharashtra directed under section 4 of the said Act that the provisions of Chapter V-A and of sub-section (2) of section 33-C of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) (hereinafter referred to as "the said provisions") shall not apply to the said relief undertaking during the period commencing on the 1st March 1972 and ending on the 8th July 1972; and that the said relief undertaking shall be exempted from the said provisions.

And whereas, the Government of Maharashtra is of the opinion—

(i) that the said relief undertaking should be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief for a further period commencing on 9th July 1972 and ending on 8th July 1973 (both days inclusive) (hereinafter referred to as "the said further period"), and

(ii) that in relation to the said relief undertaking and in respect of the said further period, the said right, privilege, obligation, liability and remedy should be suspended, and the said proceedings, pending before any Court, Tribunal, Officer or Authority shall be stayed; and

(iii) that in respect of the said further period, the said relief undertaking should be exempted from the said provisions;

<sup>10</sup> M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 20th July 1972, p. 4826-27.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 4 of the said Act, and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Government of Maharashtra, hereby—

(a) declares that the said relief undertaking shall for the said further period be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief; and

(b) directs that in relation to the said relief undertaking and in respect of the said further period for which the said relief undertaking continues as such—

(i) the said right, privilege, obligation, liability or remedy shall be suspended and the said proceedings pending before any Court, Tribunal, Officer or Authority shall be stayed; and

(ii) the said provisions shall not apply, and the said relief undertaking shall be exempt from the said provisions.

**Bombay Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Act, 1958**

*Industries and Labour Department, No. BRU. 2172/118666 Lab.-I., dated 12th July 1972.*<sup>11</sup>—Whereas, by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. BRU. 2168/103235/Lab. I, dated the 19th November 1968, the Government of Maharashtra, declared under section 3 of the Bombay Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Act, 1958 (Bom. XCVI of 1958) (hereinafter referred to as the "said Act") that the industrial undertaking called the Savataram Ramprasad Mills Company Limited, Akola (which was taken over by the State Government on leave and licence basis from the Official Liquidator with the permission of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay) shall, for a period of one year commencing on the 21st day of November 1968 and ending on the 14th day of July 1969, be carried on to serve as a measure of unemployment relief (the said undertaking being hereinafter referred to as "the said relief undertaking"), and this period has been extended from time to time:

And whereas, by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. BIR. 2171/122892/Lab. I, dated the 26th June 1971, the Government of Maharashtra made a declaration as aforesaid in relation to the said relief undertaking with a view to extending up to the 14th day of July 1972 the period for which the said undertaking shall be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief, and directed under section 4 of the said Act that in relation to the said relief undertaking and in respect of the period for which the said relief undertaking continues as such, the provisions of,—

(i) sections 35 to 41 (both inclusive), sub-sections (1) and (4) of section 42, sub-sections (1), (3), (4) and (5) and clauses (ia), (i), (ii) and (iii) of sub-section (2) of section 46 and section 98 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1947);

(ii) Chapter V-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), and

(iii) all provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (XX of 1946) (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the said provisions"), shall not apply and the said relief undertaking shall be exempt from the said provisions;

And whereas, by Government Resolution, Industries and Labour Department, No. TEC. 1070/142695/TEX, dated the 28th March 1972, the Government of Maharashtra has—

(1) with the consent of the Official Liquidator decided that the leave and licence arrangements with the Official Liquidator in respect of the said undertaking should be transferred in favour of the Maharashtra State Textile Corporation Limited, against Government Guarantee to the effect that if the said Textile Corporation fails to fulfil any of the obligations under the leave and licence arrangement, the Government of Maharashtra will make good the loss or damage which the Official Liquidator may have to suffer because of such failure on the part of the Corporation; and

<sup>11</sup> M. G. G., Pt. I-L, dated 20th July 1972 pp. 4827-29.

(2) directed that—

(a) the State Bank of India should transfer the cash credit accounts, opened in the name of the Government for providing financial accommodation to the said relief undertaking to the Maharashtra State Textile Corporation; and

the Government stands guarantee to the cash credit accounts so transferred to the Maharashtra State Textile Corporation Limited;

And whereas, the Government of Maharashtra is of the opinion that the said relief undertaking which is carried on by the Maharashtra State Textile Corporation Limited, in respect of which a guarantee and financial assistance have been provided, should be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief for a further period commencing on the 15th July 1972 and ending on the 14th July 1973 (both days inclusive) (hereinafter referred to as "the said further period") and that it should be exempt from the said provisions for the said further period;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 4 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra hereby—

(a) declares that the said relief undertaking shall, for the said further period, be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief; and

(b) directs that in relation to the said relief undertaking, and in respect of the said further period for which the said relief undertaking continues as such, the said provisions shall not apply, and the said relief undertaking shall be exempt from the said provisions.

#### Minimum Wages Act, 1948

*Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 5271/131616'Lab-III-A, dated 12th July 1972.*<sup>13</sup>In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (LXIV of 1948), the Government of Maharashtra hereby gives notice of its intention to add to Part I, of the Schedule to the said Act with effect from 1st November 1972 the following employment in respect of which it is of the opinion that minimum rates of wages should be fixed under the said Act, namely:—

"Employment in the establishment of a legal practitioner as defined in the Advocates Act, 1961 (25 of 1961)."

#### Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948

*Industries and Labour Department, No. P. 7372, 134680 Lab-III-A, dated 14th July 1972.*<sup>14</sup>In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948) (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), the Government of Maharashtra hereby suspends in respect of shops selling books in the areas specified in column 1 of the Schedule appended hereto, the operation of the provisions of the said Act specified in column 2 of the said Schedule, subject to the conditions specified in column 3 of the said Schedule from 14th July 1972 to 31st July 1972 (both days inclusive).

<sup>13</sup> M.G.G. Part I-L, dated 20th July 1972, p. 4829.

<sup>14</sup> M.G.G. Part I-L, dated 20th July 1972, p. 4830.

#### SCHEDULE

Area	Provisions of the Act	Conditions
(i) Aurangabad Municipal areas.	Sections 11 (1) (a), and 14.	No shop shall on any day be closed later than 10-00 p.m. If any employee is required to work in excess of the limit of hours of work specified in section 63 of the said Act, he shall be entitled in respect of overtime work (which shall be noted in the prescribed register) to wages at the rate prescribed in sub-section (1) of the said section 63.
(ii) All the areas in the districts of Buldhana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chandrapur.	Section 16 Section 18	The spread-over shall not exceed fourteen hours in any day.  Every employee shall on account of the loss of the prescribed weekly holiday be granted (i) equal number of holidays in exchange after the 31st July 1972 and (ii) wages for the work done on such holidays at the rate of wages prescribed for overtime work in sub-section (1) of section 63 of the said Act.

#### Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

*Industries and Labour Department, No. IDA. 1469/Lab.-II, dated 3rd July 1972.*—Whereas the Government of Maharashtra is satisfied that public interest requires the extension of the period specified in the Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. IDA. 1459/Lab. II, dated the 10th January 1972, declaring the following industry, namely, Kolhapur Municipal Transport Service, Kolhapur to be a public utility service;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (v) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Government of Maharashtra hereby declares the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a further period of six months from 31st July, 1972.

#### Minimum Wages Act, 1948

*Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA.5272/130742-Lab-III-A, dated 27th June 1972.*<sup>15</sup>—The following notification by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation Department of Labour and Employment, New Delhi, is republished:—

Dated New Delhi, the 3rd June 1972

S.O.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that the minimum rates of wages should be fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948) in respect of employment in Graphite Mines covered under the Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952).

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the said Act, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. 3409, dated the 4th August, 1971, the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to add the said employment in Part I of the Schedule to the said Act.

<sup>15</sup> M.G.G. Part I-L, dated 20th July 1972, p. 4796.

<sup>16</sup> M.G.G. Part I-L, dated 20th July 1972, p. 4798.

Any suggestions or objections which may be received from any person in respect of the said addition before the expiry of four months from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette, will be considered by the Central Government.

#### Employees State Insurance Act, 1948

*Industries and Labour Department, No. SIH-1572/128160-Lab-1, dated 26th May 1972.*<sup>16</sup>—The following Notification by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation Department of Labour and Employment, New Delhi, is published—

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (BHARAT SARKAR)

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION  
(SHRAM AUR PUNARVAS MANTRALAYA)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
(SHRAM AUR ROZGAR VIBHAG)

Dated New Delhi, the 31st May 1972  
10, Javaistha, 1894.

#### NOTIFICATION

**S.O.** —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), No. S.O. 2130, dated the 19th May 1971, the Central Government having regard to the location of the Municipal Static Power Laundry, Bombay, owned by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, in an area in which the provisions of Chapters IV and V of the said Act are in force, hereby exempts the said laundry from the payment of the employer's special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act for a further period of one year with effect from the 4th April 1972 upto and inclusive of the 3rd April 1973.

#### Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

*Industries and Labour Department, No. P. 7372/124895/Lab. III-A., 19th June 1972.*<sup>17</sup>—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948) (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), the Government of Maharashtra hereby suspends, on account of the occasion of Ramzan and Ramzan Id, in respect of the establishments specified in column 1 of the Schedule appended hereto, the operation of the provisions of the said Act specified in column 2 of the said Schedule, for the period and subject to the conditions respectively specified in columns 3 and 4 of the said Schedule, in the State of Maharashtra.

<sup>16</sup> M.G.G. Part I-L, dated 20th July 1972, pp. 4798-99.

<sup>17</sup> M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 20th July 1972, pp. 4801-02.

#### SCHEDULE

Establishment	Provisions of the said Act	Period	Conditions
1	2	3	4
I. Sweetmeat shops, restaurants and eating houses.	Sections 10 (I), 11(I)(a), 14, 16, 18, 19(I), 20, 21 and 24.	From 10th October 1972 to 8th November 1972 (both days inclusive).	No shop shall on any day be closed later than mid-night. If any employee is required to work in excess of the limit of hours of work specified in section 63 of the said Act he shall be entitled in respect of overtime work, which shall be noted in the prescribed register, to wages at the rates prescribed in section 63 of the said Act.  The spread-over shall not exceed fourteen hours in any day.  Every employee shall on account of the loss of the prescribed weekly holidays be granted (i) equal number of holidays in exchange after 8th November 1972 but before 8th December 1972; and (ii) wages for the work done on such holidays at the rate of wages prescribed for overtime work in section 63 of the said Act.
II. Shops selling cloth, caps and shoes, perfumery, cutlery, stationery, bangles, ribbons and cosmetics; hair cutting saloons and tailoring establishments.	Sections 10 (I), 11(I)(a), 14, 16 and 18.	From 30th October 1972 to 8th November 1972 (both days inclusive).	No shop shall on any day be closed later than mid-night. If any employee is required to work in excess of the limit of hours of work specified in section 63 of the said Act, shall be entitled in respect of overtime work, which shall be noted in the prescribed register, to wages at the rates prescribed in section 63 of the said Act. The spread-over shall not exceed fourteen hours in any day.

Establishment	Provisions of the said Act	Period	Conditions
1	2	3	4
			Every employee shall be granted weekly holidays on account of the loss of the prescribed weekly holidays be granted (i) equal number of holidays in exchange after 8th November 1972 but before 8th December 1972; and (ii) wages for the work done on such holidays at the rate of wages prescribed for overtime work in section 63 of the said Act.

## Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for June 1972

### BOMBAY\*

#### 201—A rise of 5 points

In June 1972, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Bombay Centre with base : January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 201 being 5 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at the Bombay Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 7 points to 214 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, bajra, arhar dal, gram dal, moong dal, masur dal, urid dal, coconut oil, groundnut oil, vanaspati, fish-dry bombil, eggs, milk, curd, chillies dry, chillies green, onion, garlic, coconut, tea-leaf, and a rise in the sub-group of vegetables and fruits.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco etc. group increased by 13 points to 246 due to a rise in the average prices of pan-leaf, katha, and chewing tobacco.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 1 point to 202 due to a rise in the average price of fire-wood.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 1 point to 193 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, shirting, trouser's cloth, mulmul, markin, bush-shirt and full-pant.

The index number for the miscellaneous group and housing remained steady at 173 and 117 respectively.

#### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (NEW SERIES) FOR WORKING CLASS FOR BOMBAY CITY

(Average price for the calendar year 1960=100)

Group	Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		May 1972	June 1972
I-A. Food	57.1	207	214
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	4.9	233	246
II. Fuel and Light	5.0	201	202
III. Housing	4.6	117	117
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.4	192	193
V. Miscellaneous	19.0	173	173
Total	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number	....	196	201

\*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found on pages 598 to 605 of December 1965 issue of *Labour Gazette*. For *Errata* see page 867 of January 1966 issue.

*Note.*—To obtain the equivalent old index number 1933-34=100, the general index number on base 1960=100 should be multiplied by 4.44.

Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
		Year ended December 1960	May 1972	June 1972	May 1972	June 1972
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
kg.	50-23	0.70	1.38	1.44		
	25.05	0.41	0.90	0.90	197	
	9.42	0.53			220	
	3.22	0.55	0.99	1.05	180	
	0.92	0.12	0.22	0.22	183	
	2.16	0.09	0.16	0.16	178	
	100.00					
					200	206
					253	264
kg.	63.78	0.78	1.97	2.06	248	257
	12.99	0.60	1.49	1.54	277	287
	12.21	0.90	2.49	2.58	250	276
	7.87	0.78	1.95	2.15	351	366
	3.15	0.88	3.09	3.22		
	100.00					
					258	270
					213	214
					189	196
500 ml.	9.55	1.36	2.90	2.91	167	170
500 g.	71.05	1.00	1.89	1.96		
	19.40	1.75	2.93	2.97		
100.00						
				187	193	
500 p.	52.54	1.48	3.42	3.41	231	230
	38.41	0.44			220	220
		1.23	2.70	2.70	240	244
		0.25	0.60	0.61	178	185
	5.08	1.93	3.43	3.58		
100.00						
					224	224

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
			Year ended December 1960	May 1972	June 1972	May 1972	June 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>(e) Milk and Milk Products—</b>							
(1) Milk—							
(i) Pure	L.	86.87	1.15	2.44			
(ii) Aarey	"		1.03	1.70	2.78	189	203
(2) Curd	kg.	1.31	1.57	3.33	1.70	212	229
(3) Ghee	"	11.82	7.50	14.95	3.59	199	199
Total ..		100.00			14.95		
<b>Sub-group Index I-A (e) ..</b>							
						190	203
<b>(f) Condiments and Spices—</b>							
(1) Salt ..	kg.	5.40	0.13	0.27	0.27	208	208
(2) Turmeric	500 g.	5.40	0.72	1.75	1.75	243	243
(3) Chillies (dry)	"	28.42	1.35	2.09	2.13	155	158
(4) Chillies (green)	"	6.83	0.41	0.94	1.33	229	324
(5) Onion	"	19.42	0.15	0.23	0.24	153	160
(6) Garlic	"	4.67	0.60	0.72	0.75	120	125
(7) Coconut	Each (500 g.)	12.95	0.33	0.80	0.82	242	248
<b>Other Spices—</b>							
(8) Pepper	500 g.	16.91	3.69	4.40	4.40	305	304
(9) Jeera	"		1.80	3.07	3.05		
(10) Lavang	10 g.		0.31	1.94	1.93		
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index I-A (f) ..</b>							
						202	212
<b>(g) Vegetables and Fruits—</b>							
(1) Potatoes	½ kg.	19.61	0.25		0.56		224
(2) Muli	Judi	1.94	0.06		0.25		417
(3) Brinjals	½ kg.	8.19	0.26		0.64		246
(4) Cauliflower	"	4.31	0.35		1.14		326
(5) Cabbage	"	6.03	0.26		1.16		446
(6) Bhendi	"	4.31	0.42		0.81		193
(7) Tomatoes ripe	"	9.70	0.38		1.23		292
(8) Tomatoes raw	"		0.25		0.65		214
Caucumber	"	0.65	0.29		0.58		252
(9) Pumpkin White	"	2.15	0.20		0.46		230
red	"	1.51	0.42		0.77		183
(10) Karela	"	1.29	0.06		0.15		250
(11) Palak	Judi.	3.02	0.06		0.20		333
(12) Methi	Judi.	7.33	0.26		0.64		246
(13) Tondli	½ kg.	4.74	0.06		0.11		183
(14) Alu-leaves	Judi	14.01	0.48		1.09		227
(15) Banana	Doz.	3.45	2.10		4.56		217
(16) Orange	"	1.94	0.48		1.24		258
(17) Lemon	"	5.17	3.46		7.52		181
Mango—Ratnagiri	"		1.82		2.62		
Mango Amba	"						
Total ..		100.00					

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (NEW SERIES) FOR WORKING CLASS  
FOR BOMBAY CENTRE—contd.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	May 1972	June 1972	May 1972	June 1972
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
<b>(h) Other Food—</b>							
(1) Sugar (Crystal) ..	500 g.	29.57	0.60	1.00	1.00		
(2) Tea Leaf	50 g.	12.52	0.39	0.60	0.61	167	167
(3) Snacks (Bhajiya) ..	Plate of 8 pieces	15.01	0.11	0.26	0.26	154	156
(4) Snacks (Jalebi) ..	kg.	7.11	1.90	5.02	3.02	236	236
(5) Tea Readymade ..	Cup	34.55	0.07	0.15	0.15	2.4	2.4
(6) Cold Drink	Bottle 340 ml.	1.24	0.12	0.48	0.48	214	264
<b>Total</b>		100.00				400	400
<b>Sub-group Index I-A(h) ..</b>							
<b>A. Food Group—</b>						202	202
(a) Cereals and cereals Products		35.29					
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products		4.79					
(c) Oils and Fats		5.78				200	206
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs		10.62				258	270
(e) M.lks and Milk Products		9.53				187	193
(f) Condiments and Spices		6.76				224	224
(g) Vegetables and Fruits		8.24				190	203
(h) Other Food		18.99				202	212
<b>Total ..</b>		100.00				230	254
<b>Sub-group Index I-B ..</b>							
<b>I. Paan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.</b>						207	214
(1) Paan (leaf)	100 leaves ..	18.55	0.52	2.06	2.42		
(2) Paan (finisbed)	Each	9.89	0.04	0.10	0.10	396	461
(3) Supari	500 g.	19.44	3.42	5.51	5.49	250	230
(4) Katha		3.53	4.76	12.48	12.52	161	161
(5) Bid:	Katta of 25	28.80	0.16	0.30	0.30	262	263
(6) Cigarette	Pkt. of 10 ..	6.54	0.14	0.41	0.41	1.8	188
(7) Chewing Tobacco ..	kg.	13.25	4.16	6.70	6.72	2.3	293
<b>Total</b>		100.00				161	162
<b>Sub-group Index I-B ..</b>							
<b>Pool and Lighting—</b>						233	245
(1) Firewood	40 kg.	11.51	3.39	6.83	6.92	201	204
(2) Kerosene Oil	litre	42.64	0.28	0.61	0.61	218	218
(3) Electricity charges	Unit	9.81	0.22	0.22	0.22	100	100
(4) Charcoal	40 kg.	28.30	7.36	15.96	15.96	217	217
(5) Match box	Each (50 sticks)	7.74	0.05	0.09	0.09	180	180
<b>Total</b>		100.00				180	180
<b>Group Index ..</b>							
						201	202

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (NEW SERIES) FOR WORKING CLASS  
FOR BOMBAY CENTRE—contd.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960	May 1972	June 1972	May 1972	June 1972
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
<b>II. Housing—</b>							
(1) Residential House ..		100.00					
<b>Total ..</b>		100.00				117	117
<b>III. Group Index ..</b>							
<b>IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear:—</b>						117	117
Dhoti bleached	Pair ..	10.72	9.97	23.27	23.88		
Dhoti unbleached	Do. ..		8.89	17.87	17.90	217	220
Saree Inchalkaranji ..	Each ..	28.14	11.74	18.61	18.61		
Saree Malegaon	Do. ..		10.72	16.60	16.52	157	156
Shirting Sharrock	Me ro ..	24.87	1.68	3.41	3.41		
Shirting Mafatal	Do. ..		1.65	3.41	3.41	205	206
Long Cloth	Do. ..	5.95	1.60	3.59	3.57	221	223
Trouser Cloth	Do. ..	2.76	1.80	4.13	4.12	229	229
Mulmul	Do. ..	8.54	2.23	4.57	4.59	229	233
Markin	Do. ..		1.09	2.76	2.84	173	175
Bushshirt	Each ..	3.94	4.20	7.28	7.33	242	244
Full Pant	Do. ..	3.77	5.45	13.21	13.30	270	219
Vest	Do. ..	2.18	1.18	2.60	2.58	143	143
Chappal Ladies	Pair ..	6.03	6.57	9.40	9.40	177	177
Shoes Gents	Do. ..	3.10	16.75	29.65	29.65		
<b>Total ..</b>		100.00				192	193
<b>IV. Group Index ..</b>							
<b>V. Miscellaneous—</b>							
<b>(a) Medical Care—</b>							
(1) Doctor Fees	Per. Visit	19.78	2.58	4.46	4.46	173	173
(2) Medicine	4 Doses.	32.46	0.76	1.01	1.01	133	133
(3) E. S. I. Premium ..		47.76	0.69	0.70	0.70	101	101
<b>Total ..</b>		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index-V (a) ..</b>							
						126	126
<b>(b) Education Recreation and amusement—</b>							
(1) School Fee	Per Student	22.54	6.75	6.78	6.78	100	100
(2) School Book	Each ..	7.64	2.47	2.80	2.80	113	115
(3) Stationery							
(4) Ex. Book		4.73	0.12	0.20	0.20	188	188
(5) Pencil			0.12	0.25	0.25		
(6) Newspaper	Per Copy	7.64	0.07	0.17	0.17	243	243
(7) Cinema	Adult ..	57.45	0.48	1.41	1.41	294	294
<b>Total ..</b>		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index V (b) ..</b>							
						227	227

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (NEW SERIES) FOR WORKING CLASS  
FOR BOMBAY CENTRE—concl'd.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960	May 1972	June 1972	May 1972	June 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>(c) Transport and Communications—</b>							
(1) Railway fare 80 Km. Per Passenger.		51.13	1.61	2.35	2.35	146	
(2) Bus fare Per Adult ..		38.60	0.15	0.20	0.20	133	146
(3) Postage Per Card ..		10.27	0.05	0.10	0.10	200	133
Total ..		100.00					200
Sub-group Index V(c) ..						147	147
<b>(d) Personal Care and Effect—</b>							
(1) Hair Oil Bottle (114 ml.)..		26.92	1.36	2.79	2.79	205	
(2) Barber Charges Per head		44.23	0.94	1.74	1.74	185	205
(3) Toilet Soap Cake		14.91	0.44	0.74	0.74	168	185
(4) Tooth Powder Small Bottle No. 3.		7.21	0.50	0.75	0.75	150	168
(5) Blade Pkt. of 5 ..		0.96	0.27	0.42	0.42	156	150
(6) Umbrella Each		5.77	5.55	12.53	12.95	226	156
Total ..		100.00					233
Sub-group Index V(d) ..						188	188
<b>(e) Others</b>							
(1) Durrice Each ..		2.66	4.93	8.88	9.84	180	
(2) Trunk ..		2.66	5.82	15.52	15.58	267	200
(3) Utensils (Brass) ..	500 g.	7.99	2.84	10.68	10.73	376	268
(4) Bucket (Balti) ..	Each	2.16	2.96	6.28	6.47	212	378
(5) Laundry charges Per Piece ..		25.29	0.15	0.32	0.32	213	219
(6) Washing Soap Bar		35.28	1.28	2.04	2.04	159	213
(7) Tailoring charges of Shirt Each ..		23.96	1.19	2.50	2.52	192	159
(8) Tailoring charges of Blouse ..		..	0.89	1.54	1.53		192
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(e) ..						203	203
<b>V. Miscellaneous Group—</b>							
(a) Medical Care		28.27				126	126
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement.	....	11.94				227	227
(c) Transport and Communication.		14.81				147	147
(d) Personal Care and Effect.		18.89				188	188
(e) Others		26.09				203	203
Total		100.00					
Group						173	173

## SHOLAPUR\*

200—A rise of 8 points.

In June 1972, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Sholapur Centre with base : January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 200 being 8 points higher than that in the preceding month. The Index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the 1958-59 family living survey in Sholapur City.

The index number for the food group increased by 12 points to 213 due mainly to a rise in the average prices of jowar, arhardal, gramdal, masurdal, groundnut, oil, vanaspati, beef, fish dry, chillies green, chillies dry, tamarind, onions, gur and a rise in the sub-group index number for vegetables and fruits.

The index number for the Pan supari tobacco etc group increased by 6, points to 181 due to a rise in the average prices of pan leaf, supari and katha.

The index number for the clothing bedding and footwear group increased by 2 points to 205 due to a rise in the average prices of saree, shirt readymade, shirting and markin.

The index numbers for the fuel and light and the miscellaneous groups and housing remained steady at 181, 174 and 141 respectively.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER (NEW SERIES) FOR WORKING CLASS  
FOR SHOLAPUR CITY

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		May 1972	June 1972
I-A. Food	63.0	201	213
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	3.4	175	181
II. Fuel and Light	7.1	181	181
III. Housing	5.2	141	141
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.0	203	205
V. Miscellaneous	12.3	174	174
Total ..	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number		192	200

\*Details regarding scope and method of compilation of the index may be seen on pages 607 to 612 of December 1965 issue of *Labour Gazette*. For Errata see page 897 of January 1966 issue.

Note.—For arriving at the equivalent of the old index number 1927-28 = 100 the new index should be multiplied by the linking factor of 3.82.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (NEW SERIES) FOR WORKING CLASS  
FOR SHOLAPUR CENTRE—contd.

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960	May 1972	June 1972	May 1972	June 1972
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
<b>I-A. Food—</b>							
<b>(a) Cereals and Products—</b>							
(1) Rice	kg.	26.98	0.55	1.24	1.24	225	225
(2) Wheat ..	..	13.53	0.41	0.90	0.90	220	220
(3) Jowar ..	..	56.97	0.46	0.90	1.00	195	217
(4) Grinding Charges ..	3 kg.	2.52	0.05	0.09	0.09	180	180
<b>Total</b>		100.00				207	219
<b>Sub-group Index I-A (a) ..</b>							
<b>(b) Pulses and Products—</b>							
(1) Arhar dal	kg.	76.17	0.75	1.79	2.07	239	236
(2) Gram dal	..	18.22	0.56	1.38	1.50	246	248
(3) Masur dal	..	5.61	0.73	1.83	2.02	251	277
<b>Total ..</b>		100.00				241	275
<b>Sub-group Index I-A (b) ..</b>							
<b>(c) Oils and Fats—</b>							
(1) Groundnut oil	kg.	98.91	1.94	3.92	4.12	202	212
(2) Van. spali (loose)	500 g.	1.09	1.86	3.03	2.99	163	161
<b>Total</b>		100.00				202	211
<b>Sub-group Index I-A (c) ..</b>							
<b>(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—</b>							
(1) Goat meat	kg.	72.32	2.45	5.00	5.00	204	204
(2) Beef	..	23.69	0.66	1.25	1.38	189	209
(3) Fish (fresh) Balia	..	1.50	1.46	3.00	3.00	205	205
(4) Fish (dry) Ziaga	..	2.49	2.14	3.81	3.88	178	181
<b>Total</b>		100.00				200	205
<b>Sub-group Index I-A (d) ..</b>							
<b>(e) Milk and Milk Products—</b>							
(1) Milk	l.	89.79	0.67	1.50	1.50	224	224
(2) Curd	kg.	10.21	6.19	13.00	13.00	210	210
<b>Total</b>		100.00				222	222
<b>Sub-group Index I-A (e) ..</b>							

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (NEW SERIES) FOR WORKING CLASS  
FOR SHOLAPUR CENTRE—contd.

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960.	May 1972	June 1972	May 1972	June 1972
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
<b>(f) Vegetables and Fruits—</b>							
(1) Salt	kg.	4.71	0.09	0.20	0.20	222	222
(2) Turmeric	..	3.40	1.11	2.50	2.50	225	225
(3) Chillies (green)	300 g.	4.98	0.23	0.49	0.74	213	322
(4) Chillies (dry)	..	59.43	0.65	1.02	1.05	157	162
(5) Tamarind	kg.	7.59	1.20	1.84	2.00	153	167
(6) Onions	..	10.73	0.23	0.28	0.38	122	165
(7) Garlic	300 g.	7.85	0.24	0.30	0.30	125	125
(8) Coconut	Each	1.31	0.27	0.58	0.58	215	215
<b>Total ..</b>		100.00				159	173
<b>Sub-group Index (f) ..</b>							
<b>(g) Other Food—</b>							
(1) Potatoes	kg.	12.15	0.46	..	0.88	..	191
(2) Brinjals	300 g.	14.98	0.11	..	0.22	..	200
(3) Muli	..	1.00	0.09	..	0.25	..	278
(4) Tomatoes	..	13.26	0.25	..	0.59	..	236
(5) Methi	200 g.	6.07	0.12	..	N.A.	..	N.A.
(6) Dodka	300 g.	10.93	0.13	..	0.30	..	231
(7) Ambadi	300 g.	31.39	0.09	..	0.15	..	167
(8) Banana	Doz.	10.93	0.51	..	0.89	..	175
(9) Mango	..	5.26	1.00	..	2.19	..	219
<b>Total</b>		100.00				169	196
<b>Sub-group Index (g) ..</b>							
<b>(h) Other Food—</b>							
(1) Sugar (Crystal)	kg.	47.53	1.16	1.98	1.98	171	171
(2) Gur	..	7.97	0.64	1.60	1.62	250	253
(3) Tea (leaf) 1/2 lb	Pkt. of 50 g.	21.56	0.39	0.55	0.55	141	141
(4) Tea (readymade)	Cup	20.74	0.07	0.15	0.15	214	214
(5) Snack Saltish (Bhalla)	kg.	1.10	1.60	5.00	5.00	312	312
(6) Snack Sweet (Jalebi)	..	1.10	2.17	5.00	5.00	230	230
<b>Total</b>		100.00				162	182
<b>Sub-group Index (h) ..</b>							

Unit of quantity	proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
		Year ended Dec. 1960	May 1972	June 1972	May 1972	June 1972
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
	48.79					
	7.28					
	4.99					
	6.79				207	
	7.37				241	201
	8.25				202	201
					200	211
					222	202
	4.29				159	222
						171
	12.24				169	184
					182	182
	100.00					
					201	211
100 leaves	10.22	0.19	0.50	0.55		
Each	6.07	0.04	0.08	0.08	263	
300 g.	19.49	1.77	2.10	2.36	200	201
50 g.	3.84	0.51	1.25	1.50	119	201
Katta of 25	37.06	0.19	0.28	0.28	245	131
Pkt. of 10	5.43	0.15	0.50	0.45	147	204
50 g.	17.89	0.21	0.36	0.36	333	147
					171	306
						171
	100.00					
					175	181
40 kg.	62.01	3.57	6.00	6.00	168	161
Each	13.81	6.99	16.00	16.00	229	229
100 cakes ..	7.06	0.85	1.31	1.31	154	154
Each (50 sticks)	4.06	0.05	0.07	0.07	140	140
500 ml.	13.06	0.15	0.33	0.33	220	220
	100.00					
					181	181
P.M.	100.00				141	141
	100.00					

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	May 1972	June 1972	May 1972	June 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>IV. Clothing and Footwear—</b>							
<b>Bedding</b>							
Dhoti—	Pair	8.53	10.69	27.07	27.07		
(i) Laxmi Mills	"		10.47	17.68	17.68	211	211
(ii) Vishnu Mills	"						
Saree	Each	29.79	10.05	18.50	18.75	184	187
Shirt	"	2.92	3.41	5.22	5.24	153	154
Long cloth	m.	7.48	1.39	3.17	3.17	228	228
Shirts—	"	25.70	1.61	2.81	2.87		
(i) Ahmednagar Mills	"					181	184
(ii) Century Mills	"		1.49	2.79	2.83		
Markin	"	17.41	1.28	3.51	3.55	274	277
Trousers cloth	"	2.57	1.47	3.31	3.29	225	224
Chappal (Lady's)	Pair	8.67	6.40	9.40	9.40	147	147
Shoes (Gent's)	"	0.93	15.98	28.55	28.55	179	179
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Group Index IV</b>						203	205
<b>V. Miscellaneous</b>							
<b>(a) Medical Care—</b>							
(1) Doctor's fee	Per Visit	29.23	4.33	5.00	5.00	115	115
(2) Medicine	Phial of 3 doses	70.77	0.71	0.92	0.92	130	130
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index V(a)</b>						125	125
<b>(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement—</b>							
(1) School fee	Per Student	33.15	6.00	5.70	5.70	95	95
(2) School Book	Each	22.65	2.50	2.94	2.96	118	118
(3) Stationery—	"	5.53	0.12	0.15	0.15		
(i) Exercise Book	"					125	125
(ii) Pencil	"		0.12	0.15	0.15		
(4) Cinema	Per Adult	38.67	0.31	0.95	0.95	306	306
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index V(b)</b>						184	184

NAGPUR\*

201—A rise of 4 points

In June 1972, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Nagpur Centre with Base : January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 201 being 4 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey in Nagpur City.

The index number for the food group increased by 6 points to 220 due mainly to a rise in the average prices of arhardal, gramdal, moongdal, gingelli oil, groundnut oil, linseed oil, onions, zebra, gur and a rise in the sub-group index number for the vegetables and fruits.

The index number for the pan, supari tobacco etc. group increased by 9 points to 197 due to rise in the average price of pan leaf.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 1 point to 221 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, trousers cloth, markin and shoes gents.

The index numbers for the fuel and light and the miscellaneous groups and housing remained steady at 184, 154 and 134 respectively.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER (NEW SERIES) FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NAGPUR CITY

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960 — 100)

Groups	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		May 1972	June 1972
I-A Food ..	57.2	214	220
I-B Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc. ..	3.8	188	197
II Fuel and Light ..	7.7	184	184
III Housing ..	6.6	134	134
IV Clothing, Bedding and Footwear ..	10.9	220	221
V Miscellaneous ..	15.8	154	154
Total ..	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number ..		197	201

\*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index may be seen on pages 771 to 779 of January 1966 issue of *Labour Gazette*.

Note.—For arriving at the equivalent of the old Index Number (1939 — 100), the new Index Number should be multiplied by the linking factor of 5.22.

Article	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	May 1972	June 1972	May 1972	June 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(a) <del>Food</del> and <del>Food</del>			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Railway fare (from Sholapur to Poona).	Per Passenger	67.41	5.22	7.20	7.20	138	
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult	32.59	0.15	0.20	0.20	133	138
Total ..		100.00					133
Sub-group Index V(c) ..						136	
(N) Personal care and <del>Others</del>							136
(1) Hair Oil ..	Bottle of 250 g.	39.28	2.00	4.88	4.88	244	
(2) Barber charges ..	per adult	49.11	0.62	1.30	1.30	210	244
(3) Toilet Soap ..	Each	8.93	0.44	0.75	0.75	170	210
(4) Ornaments (glass) ..	per dozen	2.68	0.75	0.75	0.75	100	170
Total ..		100.00					100
Sub-group Index V(d) ..						217	217
(e) Others—							
(1) Utensils (Copper)	500 g. ..	6.07	3.25	20.00	20.00	615	615
(2) Laundry Charges	Per Piece.	9.64	0.11	0.22	0.22	200	200
(3) Washing Soap ..	Bar of 12 Pieces.	44.64	1.31	2.16	2.16	165	165
(4) Tailoring Charges							
(i) Shirt	Each ..	36.43	0.80	1.44	1.44	170	170
(ii) Blouse	" ..	" ..	0.70	1.12	1.12		
(5) Durrie	" ..	3.22	3.80	9.32	9.32	245	245
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(e) ..						200	200
V. Miscellaneous Group							
(a) Medical care		25.86				125	125
(b) Education Recreation and Amusement		15.92				184	184
(c) Transport and Communication.		12.49				136	136
(d) Personal care and Effects.		21.02				217	217
(e) Others		24.71				200	200
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index F						174	174

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER (NEW SERIES) FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NAGPUR CENTRE—contd.

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	May 1972	June 1972	May 1972	June 1972
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
Cereals	kg.	53.60	0.64	1.27	1.27	198	198
(S.)	"	35.69	0.41	0.90	0.90	220	220
Chargers	3 kg.	8.72	0.41	1.00	1.00	244	244
	"	1.99	0.08	0.13	0.13	162	162
Total		100.00				162	162
(a) Index						209	209
Pulses	kg.	68.17	0.71	1.81	1.81	255	255
	"	28.12	0.52	1.34	2.02	258	285
	"	3.71	0.55	1.69	1.48	307	315
Total		100.00				258	285
(b) Index						216	216
Oil	kg.	4.84	2.75	5.62	5.94	204	216
(loose)	500 g.	7.91	1.92	4.14	4.32	216	225
	kg.	9.67	1.79	2.76	2.75	154	154
	"	77.58	1.54	3.50	3.81	227	247
Total		100.00				218	235
Eggs	kg.	90.16	2.68	6.00	6.00	224	224
	"	5.32	3.22	5.00	5.00	171	171
	dozen	4.52	3.22	6.00	6.00	146	146
	"		2.06	3.00	3.00		
Total		100.00				218	218
Milk	l.	71.96	0.80	1.70	1.70	212	212
	kg.	3.57	2.14	4.00	4.00	187	187
	"	24.47	8.85	15.83	15.83	179	179
Total		100.00				208	208

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	May 1972	June 1972	May 1972	June 1972
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
Condiments							
(1) Salt	Kg.	5.59	0.13	0.25	0.25	192	192
(2) Turmeric	"	7.69	1.63	5.31	5.31	326	326
(3) Chillies (dry)	"	49.65	2.88	4.38	4.27	152	148
(4) Onion	"	18.65	0.27	0.26	0.41	96	152
(5) Garlic	"	6.53	1.06	1.50	1.50	142	142
(6) Corriander	"	2.33	1.16	2.50	2.50	216	216
(7) Ginger	"	3.50	2.96	10.00	9.25	338	312
(8) Zeera	"	6.06	3.49	5.56	6.00	159	172
Total		100.00				165	173
Sub-group I-A(f) Index						165	173
Vegetables and Fruits							
(1) Potatoes	kg.	53.09	0.39	0.92	0.92	236	236
(2) Brinjals	"	31.74	0.41	0.98	0.98	239	239
(3) Gourds	"	2.45	0.29	0.64	0.64	221	221
(4) Gawai-phali	"	2.44	0.32	0.98	0.98	306	306
(5) Tondli	"	5.71	0.44	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(6) Palak	"	5.71	0.31	0.80	0.80	258	258
(7) Chauli	"	0.57	0.38	0.58	0.58	153	153
(8) Mongo	100	4.00	3.80	5.75	5.75	151	151
Total		100.00				196	236
Sub-group Index I-A (g)						196	236
Other Food							
(1) Sugar	kg.	44.71	1.22	2.09	2.09	171	171
(2) Gur	"	2.40	0.72	1.70	1.70	216	243
(3) Tea leaf	Pkt. of 25g.	13.26	0.19	0.28	0.28	147	147
(4) Bhujia	kg.	8.46	2.14	4.50	4.50	210	210
(5) Jalebi	"	1.97	1.61	5.00	5.00	311	311
(6) Tea (ready made)	Cup	29.20	0.06	0.25	0.25	417	417
Total		100.00				247	248
Sub-group I-A(h) Index						247	248
I-A. Food							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products		49.53				209	209
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products		8.83				258	286
(c) Oils and Fats		6.05				218	235
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs		5.00				218	218
(e) Milk and Milk Products		7.51				203	203
(f) Condiments and Spices		6.95				165	173
(g) Vegetables and Fruits		6.67				196	236
(h) Other Food		9.46				247	248
Total		100.00				209	209
I-A Food Group Index						209	209

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER (NEW SERIES) FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NAGPUR CENTRE— contd.**

Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of quantity			Index Number	
	Basic Price	May	June	May 1972	June 1972
		1972	1972		
3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
14.85	0.29	0.80	0.98	276	
13.61	0.03	0.06	0.06	200	338
26.60	6.71	10.00	10.00	149	200
5.36	8.57	12.00	12.00	140	149
21.44	0.16	0.25	0.25	156	140
8.04	0.15	0.50	0.50	333	156
10.10	5.00	6.00	6.00	120	333
					120
100.00					
				188	197
69.55	2.38	4.31	4.31	181	
5.90	2.88	6.80	6.80	236	181
14.13	0.34	0.69	0.69	203	236
2.74	0.29	0.36	0.36	124	203
2.61	6.38	12.00	12.00	188	124
5.07	0.05	0.07	0.07	140	188
					140
100.00					
				184	184
100.00					
100.00				134	134
				134	134
9.87	12.10	26.73	25.75	215	
	10.68	22.29	23.49		216
36.48	8.09	13.31	13.31	165	165
18.35	1.21	2.81	2.73	263	
	1.05	3.09	3.11		262
3.34	1.43	4.06	4.42	284	309
3.06	1.14	3.51	3.47	308	304
13.06	1.04	4.14	4.10	335	
	1.09	2.96	3.11		340
1.60	4.25	6.75	6.75	159	159
1.25	1.23	1.75	1.75	142	142
1.60	1.79	6.50	6.50	173	173
2.01	8.50	12.81	12.81	151	153
4.17	16.00	28.55	28.55	178	178
4.17	4.96	10.45	10.45	211	211
1.04	6.40	9.40	9.40	147	147
100.00					

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	May	June	May 1972	June 1972
				1972	1972		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>V. Miscellaneous—</b>							
<b>(a) Medical care—</b>							
(1) Doctor's fee	Per visit	22.98	3.00	3.00	3.00	100	100
(2) Medicine	Phial of 3 doses.	45.06	0.75	0.75	0.75	100	100
(3) E.S.I. Premium		31.96	0.69	0.70	0.70	101	101
Total . . .		100.00					
<b>Sub-group V (a) Index</b>						100	100
<b>(b) Personal care and effects—</b>							
(1) Hair oil	Bottle of 114 ml.	24.01	1.37	2.46	2.46	180	180
(2) Barber charges	Per Adult . .	38.30	0.50	1.00	1.00	200	200
(3) Toilet soap	Per Cake . .	15.80	0.46	0.76	0.76	165	165
(4) Tooth powder (Medium size).	Bottle	2.74	0.87	1.60	1.60	184	184
(5) Ornaments (glass) . .	Dozen	4.25	0.75	0.81	0.81	108	108
(6) Watch . . . . .	Each	12.10	65.00	90.00	90.00	138	138
(7) Face powder (small)	Tin . . . . .	2.74	1.00	2.50	2.50	250	250
Total . . . . .		100.00					
<b>Sub-group V (b) Index</b>						179	179
<b>(c) Education, Recreation and Amusements—</b>							
(1) School fee	Per Student	23.93	5.50	5.50	5.50	100	100
(2) School Book	Each . . . . .	17.85	2.00	2.35	2.35	118	118
(3) Toy . . . . .		1.02	0.24	0.26	0.26	108	108
(4) Stationery (Ex-book)	Each (40 pages).	1.79	0.12	0.15	0.15	125	125
(5) Cinema	Per Adult . .	56.01	0.42	0.88	0.88	210	210
Total . . . . .		100.00					

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER (NEW SERIES) FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NAGPUR CENTRE—concl'd.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	May 1972	June 1972	May 1972	June 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Way fare of 80 km	Per Passenger	45.49	1.61	2.35	2.35	146	146
Way fare	Per Adult	29.19	0.15	0.20	0.20	133	133
Card	Each	3.86	0.05	0.10	0.10	200	200
...	Per Adult	21.46	0.37	0.62	0.62	168	168
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>100.00</b>					
...						<b>149</b>	<b>149</b>
...	Each	5.94	5.50	10.00	10.00	182	182
...	..	2.05	5.01	8.50	8.50	170	170
...	..	2.05	0.30	1.50	1.50	500	500
...	Kg.	4.79	8.50	15.00	15.00	176	176
...	..	11.42	7.71	20.00	20.00	259	259
...	Per piece	9.59	0.12	0.25	0.25	208	208
...	Bar	33.11	1.30	2.14	2.14	165	165
...	Each	31.05	0.88	1.62	1.62	192	192
...	..	..	0.75	1.50	1.50		
<b>Total</b>		<b>100.00</b>				<b>197</b>	<b>197</b>
...						100	100
...						179	179
...						165	165
...						149	149
...						197	197
...						21.90	
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>100.00</b>				<b>154</b>	<b>154</b>

AURANGABAD\*

205—A rise of 7 points

In June 1972, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for the Aurangabad Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 205 being 7 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at the Aurangabad Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 11 points to 221 due to an increase in the average prices of jowar, turdal, gramdal, moongdal, masurdal, karad oil, fish dry (zinga and nathami), turmeric, chillies (dry), tamarind, jeera, potatoes, brinjals, tomato (red) and gur.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group decreased by 1 point to 192 due to the decrease in the price of long-cloth.

The index numbers for the fuel and light and the miscellaneous groups and housing remained stationary at 167, 175 and 189 respectively.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR AURANGABAD CITY

(Average price for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		May 1972	June 1972
I. Food	60.72	210	221
II. Fuel and Light	7.50	167	167
III. Housing	8.87	189	189
IV. Clothing and Footwear	9.29	193	192
V. Miscellaneous	13.62	175	175
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>		
<b>Consumer Price Index Number</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>205</b>

\*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found on pages 1130 to 1134 of the March 1966 issue of Labour Gazette.

Note.— To obtain the equivalent old index number on base August 1943 to July 1944 = 100 the new index number on base 1961 = 100 should be multiplied by linking factor i.e. 2.22

	Price per unit of quantity		Index Number	
	May 1972	June 1972	May 1972	June 1972
	5	6	7	8
Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
1.14	1.14	165		
0.88	0.88	210	165	
0.85	0.95	224	210	
0.04	0.04	200	250	
			200	
		213	230	
1.90	2.15	271	307	
1.32	1.43	220	238	
2.28	2.34	321	330	
1.78	1.92	278	300	
		266	292	
1.76	1.84	159	166	
2.75	2.75	174	174	
		160	166	
2.50	2.50	198	198	
5.00	5.00	173	187	
3.50	3.92			
3.59	3.92			
		197	198	

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	May 1972	June 1972	May 1972	June 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>(e) Milk and Milk Products—</b>							
Milk— (Bafalo Milk)	200 ml.	6.62	0.16	0.30	0.30	188	188
Total ..		6.65					
<i>Index Number sub-group (e).</i>						188	188
<b>(f) Condiments and Spices—</b>							
(1) Salt— White ..	Kg.	0.35	0.11	0.20	0.20	182	182
(2) Turmeric— White ..	250 gms.	0.31	0.34	0.73	0.74	215	218
(3) Chillies (dry)— Superior quality	½ Kg.	4.62	0.90	2.00	2.01	222	223
(4) Tamarind	"	0.45	0.49	1.00	1.07	204	218
(5) Mixed spices— Bajwar	"	1.80	0.42	1.10	1.10	262	262
(6) Jira— Thick Blackish (gray).	"	0.30	0.69	1.43	1.45	207	210
Total ..		7.83					
<i>Index Number sub-group (f).</i>						228	229
<b>(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—</b>							
(1) Potatoes— Medium ..	½ Kg.	1.35	0.30	0.42	0.50	140	167
(2) Onions— Red	"	1.06	0.25	0.25	0.25	100	100
(3) Brinjals— Medium	"	0.48	0.24	0.32	0.47	133	196
(4) Tomatoes— (1) Red ..	"	0.64	0.28	0.75	1.08	223	386
(2) Green	"	0.18	0.32	.....			
(5) Garlic— Medium ..	50 gms.	0.68	0.06	0.05	0.05	83	83
<i>Other Vegetables— Varieties available in the month of May 1972—</i>							
(i) Dilpasand	½ Kg.	1.80	0.28	0.49	0.42	211	
(ii) Pumpkin	"	0.17	0.17	0.42			
<i>Varieties available in the month of June 1972—</i>							
(i) Dodka	"	0.27			0.50	157	
(ii) Bhendi	"	0.39			0.50		
Total ..		6.01					
<i>Index Number sub-group (g).</i>						156	163

ted to that of "Karad oil".

Expenditure		1972		1972	
3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
1.14	0.32	50.68(1)	0.68(1)	212	212
1.14					
				212	212
3.45	1.17	2.00	1.99	171	170
1.81	0.46	1.68	1.72	365	374
5.26					
				238	240
1.86	0.41	0.58	0.58	141	141
4.28	0.08	0.18	0.18	225	225
6.14					
				200	200
48.20				213	230
7.86				266	292
5.97				160	166
4.94				197	198
6.65				188	188
7.83				228	229
6.01				156	168
1.14				212	212
5.26				238	240
6.14				200	200
100.00					

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	May 1972	June 1972	May 1972	1972
			4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
II. Fuel and Light— Firewood and chips—							
(i) Mixture	37 Kgs	81.82	2.87	4.07	4.07		
(ii) Babhool	"		2.80	4.44	4.44	150	150
(iii) Kerosene Ordinary.	l.	12.44	0.22	0.65	0.65	295	295
(3) Match Box Wimco, Horse Brand.	Box of 50 sticks.	5.74	0.06	0.08	0.08	133	133
<b>Total</b>							
		100.00					
<b>Index Number Group II.</b>						167	167
III. Housing— Rent—							
House rent for selected tenements.	P.M.	100.00	4.70			189	189
<b>Total ..</b>		100.00					
			(Jan. 1971)				
<b>Index Number Group III</b>						189	189
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(a) Clothing—							
(1) Dhoti 8.2 m ts. length and 119 to 121 cms. width.	Per sq. metre.	6.04	1.07	2.16	2.16	202	202
(2) Saree 7.3 to 8.2 mts length and 102 to 152 cms. width.	"	31.57	1.28	2.19	2.20	171	172
(3) Cloth for trousers 89 to 97 cms. width.	"	2.51	2.36	4.82	5.00	204	212
(4) Long cloth 89 to 97 cms. width.	"	36.63	1.64	3.42	3.38	209	206
(5) Coloured fabric 67 to 69 cms. width.	"	18.17	1.86	3.72	3.72	200	200
<b>Total .</b>		94.92					
<b>Index Number sub-group IV (a).</b>						194	193
(b) Footwear— Shoes—							
(i) Bata Co.	Per pair ..	5.08	15.08	28.00	28.55	173	175
(ii) Flex Co.	"	"	19.22	30.75	20.75		
<b>Total ..</b>		5.08					

Unit of Quantity	Proportional to total expenditure	Basic Price		Index Number		
		May 1972	June 1972	May 1972	June 1972	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
....	94.92	..	..	..	194	193
....	5.08	..	..	..	173	173
	100.00					
Bundle of 100 leaves	3.84	0.50	0.95	1.30	190	200
Bida	2.19	0.04	0.08	0.08	200	200
50 gms.	4.36	0.41	0.55	0.55	134	134
..	1.78	0.72	1.25	1.25	174	174
	12.17					
					193	192
					193	192
					190	200
					200	200
					134	134
					174	174
					169	173
Bundle	15.38	0.15	0.28	0.28	187	187
Packet of 25 gms.	3.18	0.19	0.20	0.20	105	105
	18.56					
					173	173
Each	2.55	7.18	18.00	18.00	251	251
	2.55					
					251	251

FOR SURANGABAD CITY—contd.

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	May 1972	June 1972	May 1972	June 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>Washing Soap—</i>							
(i) Laundry—							
Ordinary washing and ironing of cotton shirt.	per piece	4.86	0.11	0.20	0.20	182	182
Washing Soap—Sunlight	cake	9.27	0.42	0.63	0.63	150	150
Total ..		14.13					
<i>Index Number Sub-group V (d).</i>							
(a) <i>Medicine care—</i>							
(1) Patent Medicine, Anacin.	Two tablets, Per day.	4.67	0.12	0.14	0.14	117	117
(2) Mixture (Daily)		7.61	0.68	1.00	1.00	147	147
Total ..		12.28					
<i>Index Number Sub-group V (e).</i>							
(f) <i>Personal Care—</i>							
(1) Hair Oil, Tata Co.	Small bottle.	5.82	1.30	2.55	2.52	196	194
(2) Barber charges—							
(i) Hair cut and shave	Adult	8.70	0.50	1.35	1.35	250	250
(ii) Haircut	"	..	0.37	1.00	1.00		
(iii) Shave	"	..	0.19	0.40	0.40		
(3) Toilet Soap—							
(i) Life Buoy	cake	2.74	0.48	0.75	0.75	157	157
(ii) Hamam							
(4) Blade Six morning	2 pkts. of 5 blades each.	0.33	0.48	0.76	0.76	158	158
			0.57	0.90	0.90		
Total ..		17.59					
<i>Index Number Sub-group V (f).</i>							
(g) <i>Education and Reading—</i>							
(1) School fees for Std. IX.	Student ..	1.90	3.01	5.54	5.54	184	184
(2) School Books, Prathamik ganit (Govt. Publication).	Copy ..	1.33	0.62	0.95	0.95	153	153
Total ..		3.23					
<i>Index Number Sub-group V (g).</i>							
						171	171

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR AURANGABAD CITY—contd.

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	May 1972	June 1972	May 1972	June 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(H) Recreation and amuse- ment— Cinema Lowest class	Full ticket	6.90	0.44	1.05	1.15	239	239
Total ...		6.90					239
Index Number I (H)						239	239
(I) Transport—Com- munication— (1) Rad— Fare for 50 km. ...	Full ticket	6.19	1.04	1.45	1.45	139	139
(2) Bus— S. T. fare for 30 miles		5.30	1.50	1.75	1.75	117	117
(3) Postage— (1) Post card	Per card	1.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	172	172
Money Order	Rs. 30 ..	..	0.45	0.65	0.65	172	172
Total		12.59					
Index Number I (I)						133	133
V. Miscellaneous Group—							
(a) Passports	....	12.17	..			169	173
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products	....	18.56	..			173	173
(c) Household utilities ...	....	2.55	..			251	251
Washing Soap	....	14.13	..			161	161
(e) Medical care	....	12.28	..			136	136
and	....	17.59	..			216	215
	....	3.23	..			171	171
	....	6.90	..			239	239
	....	12.59	..			133	133
		100.00					
Total						175	175

## NANDED\*

## 218—A rise of 7 points

In June 1972, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for the Nanded Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 218 being 7 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at the Nanded Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 11 points to 240 due to an increase in the average prices of jowar, turdal, gramdal, moongdal, urid-dal, masurdal, groundnut oil, ghee, turmeric, chillies (dry), tamarind, potatoes, onions, brinjals, tomato (red), other vegetables and banana.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group decreased by 3 points to 210 due to the decrease in the prices of coloured fabrics.

The index numbers for the fuel and light and the miscellaneous groups and housing remained stationary at 166, 181 and 136 respectively.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR  
NANDED CITY

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		May 1972	June 1972
I. Food	61.46	229	240
II. Fuel and Light	5.88	166	166
III. Housing	4.62	136	136
IV. Clothing and Footwear	12.22	213	210
V. Miscellaneous	15.82	181	181
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number		211	218

\*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found on pages 1107 to 1112 of the March 1966 issue of Labour Gazette.

NOTE—To obtain the equivalent old index number on base August 1961 to July 1966=100, the new index number on base 1961=100 should be multiplied by the linking factor i.e. 2.45

	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	June 1972	8
	13.02	0.64	1.14			
	6.81	0.42	0.88	178	178	
	30.64	0.34	0.96	210	210	
Kg.	2.82	0.13	0.15	282	297	
	53.29		0.15	115	115	
				239	247	
Kg.	3.89	0.64	1.78	278	319	
	1.84	0.57	1.37	240	256	
	1.55	0.66	2.15	326	336	
	0.54	0.77	2.98	387	399	
	0.82	0.61	1.79	280	311	
		0.61	1.62			
	8.64					
				286	313	
Kg.	4.84	2.22	3.76	169	185	
	4.84					
				169	185	

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure.	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Ratio price	May 1972	June 1972	May 1972	June 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—</b>							
<b>(1) Mutton—</b>							
(i) Goat Meat	1/2 Kg.	5.62	1.08	2.25	2.25	208	208
(ii) Beef	Kg.	..	0.96	2.00	2.00		
<b>(2) Fish (dry)—</b>							
(i) Bombil	Kg.	0.61	2.46	5.00	5.00	242	242
(ii) Zinga	"	..	2.02	4.50	4.50		
<b>(3) Fish (fresh)—</b>							
Varieties available in May 1972—							
(i) Rahu	Kg.	..	0.92	2.70	2.70	242	242
(ii) Katerna	"	..	0.94	2.70	2.70		
Varieties available in June 1972—							
(i) Rahu	Kg.	..	1.19	..	2.35	211	211
(ii) Katerna	"	..	1.23	..	2.70		
<b>Total ..</b>			6.23		2.70		
<b>Index Number Sub-group I (d)</b>						212	209
<b>(e) Milk and Milk Products—</b>							
(1) Milk (Buffalo)	200 ml.	4.54	0.13	0.30	0.30	231	231
(2) Ghee (Buffalo)	1/2 Kg.	0.29	3.01	6.67	6.71		
<b>Total ..</b>			4.83			222	223
<b>Index Number Sub-group I (e)</b>						230	230
<b>(f) Condiments and Spices—</b>							
(1) Salt white	Kg.	0.28	0.12	0.20	0.20	167	167
(2) Turmeric Khandaki	50 gms.	0.24	0.06	0.13	0.14	217	233
<b>(3) Chillies (dry)—</b>							
(i) Gawarani (fine)	Kg.	4.22	1.30	4.50	4.50	343	347
(ii) Gawarani (med.)	"	..	1.18	4.00	4.10		
(4) Tamarind, Kadiwali	200 gms.	0.77	0.25	0.29	0.30	116	120
(5) Mixed spices, Bojwar	50 gms.	1.61	0.20	0.25	0.25	125	129
<b>Total ..</b>			7.12				
<b>Index Number Sub-group I (f)</b>						169	185

Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
Basic Price	May 1972	June 1972	May 1972	June 1972
4	5	6	7	8
Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
0.30 0.26	0.41 0.29	0.56 0.46	124	182
0.31 0.31	0.21 0.21	0.39 0.31	68	124
0.11	0.10	0.20	91	182
0.21 0.13	0.36 0.21	0.50	166	238
0.05	0.05	0.05	100	100
0.12 0.18	0.21 0.22		149	
0.19 0.14		0.23 0.25		217
			115	173
0.35 0.29 0.22	0.80 0.60 0.40	0.92 0.73 0.49	206	246
			206	246
1.17	1.96	1.96	168	168
0.10 0.10	0.32	0.32	320	320
			193	193

CONSUMER PRICE			Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Basic price	May 1972	June 1972	May 1972	June 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Averages— (i) Tea leaf— (ii) Brooke Bond	Packet of 50 gms.	1.13	0.35	0.55	0.55	157	157
(ii) Lipton	"	"	0.35	0.55	0.55		
(2) Hot drink— (i) Chala Chaha	Per Cup	4.49*	0.07	0.15	0.15	214	214
(ii) Canton tea	"	"	0.04	"	"		
Total		5.62					
Index Number for Group I.						203	203
I. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products.		53.29				239	247
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products.		8.64				286	313
(c) Oils and Fats		4.84				169	185
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs		6.23				212	209
(e) Milk and Milk Products.		4.83				230	230
(f) Condiments and Spices.		7.12				258	261
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products		4.29				115	173
(h) Fruit and Fruit Products		0.87				206	246
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products.		4.27				193	193
(j) Beverages		5.62				203	203
Total		100.00					
Index Number for Food Group I.						229	240
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and Chips	20 Kgs.	80.76	1.66	2.60	2.60	155	155
(i) Dhawda (old)	"	"	1.57	2.40	2.40		
(ii) Gaheri	"	"					
(2) Kerosene— (i) Rock oil white in colour.	Per litre	13.99	0.26	0.65	0.65	250	250
(1) Match Box— (i) Wimco, Brand.	Per Box (50 sticks)	5.25	0.06	0.07	0.07	117	117
Total		100.00					
Index Number for group II.						166	166

	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
	Basic price	May 1972	June 1972	May 1972	June 1972
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
00	5.47			136	136
53	1.08	2.15	2.15	199	199
77	1.24	2.02	2.02	163	163
58	2.74	5.27	5.27	192	192
48	1.44	3.49	3.51	242	244
21	1.81	4.22	4.05	233	224
57				216	213
89	15.02	28.55	28.55	173	173
	18.34	28.55	28.55		
54	4.45	10.45	10.45	187	187
	6.18	10.45	10.45		
	8.35	14.65	14.65		
	8.65	14.65	14.65		
83				179	179
77				216	213
00				179	179
00				210	210

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	May 1972	June 1972	May 1972	June 1972
1	2	3	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
<b>W. Miscellaneous</b>							
(1) Pan leaf—	Bundle of 25 leaves.	2.83	0.07	0.20	0.20	310	330
(i) Local medium							
(ii) Local inferior			0.04	0.15	0.15		
(2) Pan finished without	Per Vida.	6.61	0.04	0.05	0.05	125	125
(3) Bapori Manghari	50 gms.	4.22	0.41	0.50	0.50	122	122
Total ..		13.66					
Index Number for Sub-group V(a).						167	167
<b>(b) Tobacco and Tobacco products</b>							
(1) Bidi Kallakali	Bundle of 25 Bidica.	9.00	0.13	0.21	0.21	161	162
(2) Cigarettes—	Packet of 10 Cigarettes.	6.34	0.10	0.31	0.31	311	317
(i) Gulkanda							
(ii) Charminar		....	0.13	0.42	0.42		
(3) Jarla Lal Dadhi Brand.	Packet of 25 gms.	1.63	0.14	0.25	0.25	179	179
Total		16.97					
Index Number for Sub-group V(b).						221	221
<b>(c) Household Utillies</b>							
(1) Utensils Brass—	Kg.	1.90	7.80	18.00	18.00	231	231
Lota, Poona							
(2) Utensils Aluminium—	100 gms.	0.69	0.90	1.13	1.13	126	126
Baghuna without chhap.							
Total		2.59					
Index Number for Sub-group V(c).						203	203
<b>(d) Washing soap—</b>							
(1) Laundry ordinary washing and ironing.	Per shirt.	3.74	0.12	0.20	0.20	167	167
(2) Washing soap Shama	Cake.	6.52	0.25	0.25	0.25	100	100
Total		10.26					
Index Number for Sub-group V(d).						124	124

			4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	1972	June 1972
<b>(e) Medical Care—</b>							
<b>(1) Patent Medicine—</b>							
(i) Anacin	2 Tablets	9-36	0-13	0-13	0-13		
(ii) Aspro	Bottle		0-10	0-13	0-13		
(iii) Zinda Tilasmath			0-37	0-50	0-50		
<b>(2) Mixture, Doctor's daily mixture.</b>			Per day	5-47	0-62	0-75	0-75
<b>Total ..</b>				14-83			
<b>Index Number for Sub-group V (e).</b>							
<b>(f) Personal Care—</b>							
<b>(1) Hair Oil—</b>							
(i) Tata Co. Coconut Oil.	Small bottle.	4-20	1-34	2-55	2-55		
<b>(2) Barber charges—</b>							
(i) Hair cut with shave	Adult	7-20	0-41	1-00	1-00		
(ii) Hair cut	"		0-31	0-75	0-75		
(iii) Shave	"		0-14	0-40	0-40		
<b>(3) Toilet soap—</b>							
(i) Hamam	Cake	1-93	0-48	0-75	0-75		
(ii) Lifebuoy	"		0-48	0-75	0-75		
<b>(4) Blades—</b>							
(i) Bharat	Per Packet of 10 blades	0-07	0-47	0-90	0-90		
(ii) Morning	2 pkts. of 5 blades each.		0-54	1-00	1-00		
<b>Total ..</b>				13-40			
<b>Index Number for Sub-group V (f).</b>							
<b>(g) Education and Reading—</b>							
<b>(1) School fees for VIII Standard.</b>			Per student.	3-30	2-14	4-90	4-90
<b>(2) School Books—</b>							
(i) Marathi Vachan Mala.	Per copy	3-43	0-75	2-00	2-00		
(ii) Subodh Ganit	"		0-69	0-95	0-95		
<b>Total ..</b>				6-73			
<b>Index Number for Sub-group V (g).</b>							
<b>(h) Recreation and Amusement—</b>							
<b>(1) Cinema—</b>							
Lowest Class	Full ticket.	6-62	0-30	0-75	0-75		
<b>Total ..</b>				6-62			
<b>Index Number for Sub-Group V (h).</b>							

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of	
			Basic Price	May 1962
1	2	3	4	5
<b>(i) Transport and Communications—</b>				
<b>(1) Rail—</b>				
(i) Fare for III Class 50 km.	Adult Ticket.	7-94	1-04	1-45
(ii) Bus—S. T. Bus fare for 20 miles.	"	3-14	1-00	1-20
<b>(2) Postage—</b>				
(i) Card	Single	0-57	0-05	0-10
(ii) M. O. Charges for Rs. 30		....	0-45	0-65
(3) Rickshaw Fare for 2 miles.	One Passenger.	3-29	0-22	0-50
<b>Total ..</b>		14-94		
<b>Index Number for Sub-group V (i).</b>				
<b>V. Miscellaneous—</b>				
<b>(a) Pansupari</b>				
		13-66	....	....
<b>(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.</b>				
		16-97	....	....
<b>(c) Household Utilities</b>				
		2-59	....	....
<b>(d) Washing soap</b>				
		10-26	....	....
<b>(e) Medical care</b>				
		14-83	....	....
<b>(f) Personal care</b>				
		13-40	....	....
<b>(g) Education and Reading.</b>				
		6-73	....	....
<b>(h) Recreation and Amusement.</b>				
		6-62	....	....
<b>(i) Transport and Communication.</b>				
		14-94	....	....
<b>Total ..</b>		100-00		
<b>Index Number for Group V</b>				

## JALGAON\*

## 200 - A rise of 2 points

In June, 1972, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Jalgaon City with base Calendar year 1961 equal to 100 was 200 being 2 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the consumption of a pattern revealed during the year 1958-59 family living survey for Jalgaon City.

The index number for the food group, increased by 4 points to 220 due to a rise in the average prices of grinding charges, turdal, gramdal, moongdal (without husk), uriddal, groundnut oil, fresh fish, milk, ghee, salt, turmeric, chillies dry, jira, potatoes, onions and gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained stationary at 181.

The index number for housing remained unchanged at 133.

The index number for clothing and footwear group increased by 3 points to 185 due to a rise in the prices of cloth for trouser, long-cloth and coloured poplin.

The index number for the miscellaneous group remained steady at 170.

Final index number 200.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR  
JALGAON CITY

(Average price for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		May 1972	June 1972
I. Food	60.79	216	220
II. Fuel and Light	7.20	181	181
III. Housing	6.11	133	133
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.29	182	185
V. Miscellaneous	15.61	170	170
Total	100.00		
		198	200
Consumer Price Index Number			

\*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found on pages 758 to 760 of the January 1966 issue of Labour Gazette.

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CITY

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	May 1972	June 1972	May 1972	June 1972
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>I. Food Group—</b>							
<i>(a) Cereals and cereal Products—</i>							
(1) Rice	kg.	6.72	0.63	1.14	1.07	181	170
(2) Wheat	"	10.89	0.46	0.88	0.88	191	191
(3) Jowar	"	21.16	0.35	0.96	0.95	274	274
(4) Grinding charges— For cereals	7 kg.	1.94	0.12	0.22	0.35	183	292
Total		40.71					
Index Number for Sub-group I (a).						232	234
<i>(d) Pulses and Pulse Products—</i>							
<b>(1) Turdal—</b>							
(i) Jalna	kg.	3.79	0.73	1.92	2.08	270	296
(ii) Gawran (Bharwa)	"		0.66	1.83	2.02	219	243
(2) Gramdal		2.13	0.58	1.27	1.42	275	276
<b>(3) Moongdal—</b>							
(i) With husk	kg.	1.35	0.70	2.00	2.00	275	276
(ii) Without husk	"		0.83	2.20	2.21		
<b>(4) Uriddal—</b>							
(i) With husk	kg.	0.86	0.65	2.50	2.72	368	394
(ii) Without husk	"		0.83	2.92	3.07		
Total		8.13					269
Index Number for Sub-group I (b).							
<i>(c) Oil and Fats—</i>							
(1) Groundnut oil	kg.	7.21	2.28	4.10	4.20	180	184
(2) Vanaspatti (loose)	dalda ½ kg.	1.16	1.99	2.75	2.75	138	138
Total		8.37					174
Index Number for Sub-group I (c).						174	178

1	2	3	Price		May 1972	June 1972	7	8
			Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.		
<b>(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—</b>								
(1) Mutton—								
(i) Goat meat ..	½ kg.	4.38	1.45	2.75	2.75			
(2) Fish (dry)—						190		190
(i) Bombil big ..	k g.	0.91	2.72	5.00	6.00			190
(ii) Zinga ..	"	"	2.70	5.00	6.00			
(3) Fish fresh—								
Varieties selected for May 1972—								
(i) Rahu ..	"	"	2.14	4.00	5.00			
(ii) Balm ..	"	"	1.88	3.83	5.00			
(iii) Shingada ..	"	"	2.57	3.00	5.00			
Varieties selected for June 1972—								
(i) Rahu ..	"	"	2.14	4.00	5.00			
(ii) Sandkhol ..	kg.	"	1.79	3.38	4.00			
(iii) Barik Machhali ..	"	"	1.05	3.00	3.00			
Total ..		5.29						
Index Number for Sub-group I(d).								
<b>(e) Milk and Milk products—</b>								
(1) Milk (Buffalo) ..	1 kg.	8.42	0.77	1.56	1.60	203		208
(2) Ghee (Buffalo) ..	½ kg.	1.31	3.71	7.41	7.50	200		202
Total ..		9.73						
Index Number for Sub-group I(e).								
<b>(f) Condiments and Spices</b>								
(1) Salt—								
(i) White ..	kg.	0.29	0.13	0.21	0.22			
(ii) Black ..	"	"	0.12	0.21	0.20			
(2) Mustard ..	250 g.	0.30	0.34	0.70	0.72	168		168
(3) Mustard (oil) ..	"	"	"	"	"			
(i) Asoda ..	kg.	4.56	1.65	5.14	5.19	206		212
(4) Coriander ..	250 g.	0.24	0.31	0.63	0.63	312		315
(5) Mustard ..	"	"	"	"	"	203		203
(i) Garam Masala (whole) ..	"	1.86	4.95	11.22	11.22			
(ii) Labou ..	"	"	"	"	"			
(6) Jira ..	250 gr.	0.37	1.79	1.72	1.72	161		161
Total ..		7.62	0.68	1.41	1.43	207		210
Index Number for Sub-group I(f).								
Total ..								
257 259								

Articles	Unit of Quantity	proportional to total expenditure	Basic Price	May 1972	June 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products—</b>					
(1) Potatoes—					
(i) Big ..	kg.	1.15	0.28	0.34	
(ii) Small ..	"	"	0.24	0.29	
(2) Onions—	kg.	0.86	0.27	0.24	
(i) Red ..	"	"	0.27	0.24	
(ii) White ..	"	"	0.27	0.24	
(3) Garlic ..	250 g.	0.54	0.20	0.32	
(4) Other Vegetables ..	"	"	"	"	
Varieties selected for May 1972—					
(i) Pumpkin ..	250 g.	2.92	0.09	0.14	
(ii) Gawar Sheng ..	"	"	0.13	0.18	
(iii) Brinjals ..	"	"	0.06	0.11	
Varieties selected for June 1972—					
(i) Bhendi ..	"	"	0.25	0.25	
(ii) Dodka ..	"	"	0.13	0.13	
(iii) Pumpkin ..	"	"	0.09	0.09	
Total ..		5.47			
Index Number for Sub-group I(g).					
<b>(h) Fruits and Fruit products—</b>					
(1) Banana—	dozen	1.61	0.29	0.44	
(i) Big ..	"	"	0.29	0.44	
(ii) Small ..	"	"	0.23	0.44	
Total ..		1.61			
Index Number for Sub-group I(h).					
<b>(i) Sugar, Honey and related products—</b>					
(1) Sugar ..	kg.	5.63	1.23	2.00	
(2) Gur—	1st	1.63	0.57	1.80	
(i) Kopargaon Quality ..	"	"	"	"	
Total ..		7.23			
Index Number for Sub-group I(i).					

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
(j) Beverages—								
(1) Tea leaf—								
(i) Brooke Bond Laojoe.	Pa. of 30g.	2-11	0-40	0-60	0-60	148	148	
(ii) Lipton Laojoe	..	..	0-41	0-60	0-60			
(2) Hot drink—								
Prepared tea	Cup of 3 1/2 ozs.	3-73	0-12	0-25	0-25	208	208	
Total ..		5-84						
Index Number for Sub-group I(j).								
I. Food—								
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products.	....	40-71				187	187	
(b) Pulses and Puls Products.	(1)	8-13				232	234	
(c) Oils and Fats	(1)	8-37	..			268	289	
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs.	(1)	5-29				174	178	
(e) Milk and Milk Products.	(1)	9-73				188	194	
(f) Condiments and Spices.	(1)	7-62				202	207	
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products.	(1)	5-47				257	259	
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products.	(1)	1-61				140	142	
(i) Sugar, Honey and related Products.	(1)	7-23				191	183	
(j) Beverages	(1)	5-84				197	198	
Total		100-00				187	187	
Index Number for all Food groups.								
II. Fuel and Light—								
(1) Firewood and chips—								
(i) Khair	37 kgs.	78-50	3-39	6-50	6-50			
(ii) Dhawda	..	..	3-15	6-50	6-50			
(iii) Adiator Mixed ..	..	..	2-71	5-30	5-30	198	198	
(2) Kerosene—								
(i) Chakkar Brand ..	1	11-40	0-45	0-65	0-65	144	144	
(ii) Economy brand ..	Unit	6-28	0-50	0-32	0-32	64	64	
(4) Match Box—								
Horse head brand	Box of	3-82	0-06	0-08	0-08	133	133	
Total ..		100-00						
Index Number for group II								

			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
III. Housing					
(i) Rent—					
(1) Rent for selected tenements.	p.m. ..	100 00			
Total ..		100 00			
Index Number for III Group—					
IV. Clothing and Foot-wear—					
(a) Clothing—					
(1) Dhoti ..	per sq. mt.	17-82	1-23	2-36	2-36
(2) Saree ..	..	27-15	1-24	1-78	1-78
(3) Cloth for trouser ..	..	0-51	2-15	4-54	4-52
(4) Long cloth ..	..	32-06	1-61	3-48	3-62
(5) Coloured poplin ..	..	14-36	2-13	3-72	3-77
Total ..		91-90			
Index number for Sub-group IV (a)—					
(b) Foot wear—					
(1) Shoes—					
(i) Hata Co.	per pair ..	3-53	17-20	29-65	29-65
(ii) Carona Co.	..	....	18-78	28-55	28-55
(2) Chaprals—					
(i) Bata Co.	..	4-57	6-25	10-45	10-45
Total ..		8-10			
Index number for Sub-group IV (b)—					
IV. Clothing and Foot-wear—					
(1) Clothing		91-90			
(2) Foot wear		8-10			
Total ..		100-00			
Index Number for Group IV—					
V. Miscellaneous—					
(a) Pan Supari—					
(1) Pan leaf—					
(i) Ak'a pan	Bundle of 100	2-01	0-55	0-77	0-60
(2) Pan finished—					
(i) With Masala	..	3-39	0-04	0-05	0-05
(3) Supari (Manglori)	..	2-81	2-08	2-64	2-61
(4) Katha—					
(i) Kanpur	.. 50 g.	0-85	0-73	1-18	1-18
(ii) Belgaum	..	....	0-36	0-65	0-60
Total ..		11-05			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	1972	June 1972
<b>(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—</b>							
<b>(1) Bidis—</b>							
(i) Camel brand	Bundle of 25	3.80	0.19	0.35	0.35	171	171
(ii) Shiledar	" "	"	0.19	0.30	0.30		
<b>(2) Jarda—</b>							
(i) Gangaram Brand.	Pkt. of 50g.	3.54	0.24	0.55	0.55	234	234
(ii) Chandrakant brand	" "	"	0.23	0.55	0.55		
Total ..		9.34					
<b>Index Number for Sub-group I (b)—</b>							
<b>(c) Household utilities—</b>							
<b>(1) Utensils—</b>							
(i) Lota (Poona)	½ kg.	5.28	3.55	8.75	8.83	254	255
(ii) Lota (Nasik)	" "	"	3.45	9.00	9.00		
Total ..		5.28					
<b>Index Number for Sub-group V (c)—</b>							
<b>(d) Washing Soap—</b>							
<b>(1) Laundry—</b>							
(1) Ordinary washing and ironing of cotton	per piece	2.38	0.10	0.20	0.20	200	200
<b>(2) Washing soap—</b>							
(i) 501 Bar Soap	Bar	7.44	1.40	2.10	2.10	162	164
(ii) B. Dhantak Co.	Cake	"	0.40	0.70	0.71		
Total		9.98					
<b>Index Number for Sub-group V (d)—</b>							
<b>(e) Medical Care—</b>							
(1) Dr. Vaze's Cough syrup.	Small bottle	3.80	1.50	1.65	1.65	110	110
(2) Daily mixture	per day	11.98	0.58	0.62	0.62	107	107
Total		15.78					
<b>Index Number for Sub-group V (e).</b>							
						108	108

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity		
			Basic Price	May 1972	June 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>(f) Personal care—</b>					
<b>(1) Hair oil—</b>					
Tata Co.	Small bottle	4.89	1.32	2.70	2.70
<b>(2) Barber charges—</b>					
<b>(i) Hair cut with shave</b>					
Adult	"	7.32	0.50	1.25	1.25
<b>(ii) Hair cut</b>					
"	"	"	0.40	1.00	1.00
<b>(iii) Shave</b>					
"	"	"	0.20	0.30	0.30
<b>(3) Toilet Soap—</b>					
<b>(i) Life Buoy</b>					
Cake	"	3.02	0.48	0.75	0.75
<b>(ii) Hamam cake</b>					
"	"	"	0.49	0.75	0.75
<b>(4) Blades—</b>					
<b>(i) Bharat Blade</b>					
Pkt. of 10 blades.	"	0.11	0.44	0.75	0.80
<b>(ii) Six Morning</b>					
2 Pkts. of 5 blades each	"	"	0.57	0.90	0.85
Total		15.34			
<b>Index Number for Sub-group V (f).</b>					
<b>(g) Education and Reading—</b>					
<b>(1) Books—</b>					
Balbharati Chauthi Pustak.	Copy	5.42	0.75	2.00	2.00
<b>(2) School fees—</b>					
For VIII Std.	Per student per month	3.46	5.00	5.00	5.00
Total ..		8.88			
<b>Index Number for Sub-group V (g).</b>					
<b>(h) Recreation and Amusement—</b>					
<b>(1) Cinema (Lower class)</b>					
Adult	"	6.69	0.32	0.78	0.78
Total ..		6.69			
<b>Index Number for Sub-group V (h)</b>					
<b>(i) Transport and Communication—</b>					
<b>(1) Rail—</b>					
Railway fare 50 km. . .	Per Passenger.	12.48	0.98	1.45	1.45
<b>(2) Bus fare—</b>					
S. T. Bus 32 km. ( Full ticket).	"	4.09	1.00	1.20	1.20
<b>(3) Postage—</b>					
<b>(i) Sing e card</b>					
Per card	"	1.08	0.05	0.10	0.10
<b>(ii) M. O. charges, Rs. 30.</b>					
"	"	"	0.45	0.65	0.65
Total .		17.65			
<b>Index Number for Sub-group V (i).</b>					

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	May 1972	June 1972	May 1972	June 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V. Miscellaneous —			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(a) Pan-Supari	..	11.06	..	..	..		
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products	..	9.34	..	..	..	132	
(c) Household Utilities	..	5.28	..	..	..	195	126
(d) Washing Soap	..	9.98	..	..	..	254	195
(e) Medical Care	..	15.78	..	..	..	172	235
(f) Personal Care	..	15.34	..	..	..	108	173
(g) Education and Reading.	..	8.88	..	..	..	200	108
(h) Recreation and Amusement.	..	6.69	..	..	..	202	202
(i) Transport and Communications.	..	17.65	..	..	..	244	244
Total ..		100.00				143	143
Index Number for Group V.						170	170

POONA\*

183—A rise of 2 points

In June 1972, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Poona City with base calendar year 1961 equal to 100 was 183 being 2 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the consumption of a pattern revealed during the year 1958-59 family living survey for Poona City.

The index number for the food group increased by 3 points to 197 due to a rise in the average price of rice, bajari turdal, gramdal, masongdal, groundnut oil, mutton, eggs, salt, dry chillies, tamarind, potatoes, onions, brinjals, tomato and gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained steady at 184.

The index number for housing remained constant at 113.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group decreased by 3 points to 183 due to a fall in the prices at dhoti, saree, and cloth for trousers.

The index number for miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 166 due to a rise in the average prices of utensils brass, and school books (Ankanganit).

The final index number 183.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR POONA CITY

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		May 1972	June 1972
I. Food	55.85	194	197
II. Fuel and Light	6.89	184	184
III. Housing	0.05	113	113
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.31	186	183
V. Miscellaneous	20.30	165	166
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number		181	183

\* Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found on pages 1727 to 1730 of the August 1965 issue of Labour Gazette. For Errata thereto, see page 217 of September 1965 issue.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Food Group—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice	kg.	11.81	0.76	1.26	1.28	166	168
(2) Wheat ..	"	11.28	0.53	0.90	0.90	170	170
(3) Jowar	"	8.39	0.45	0.90	0.90	200	200
(4) Bajri	"	3.08	0.51	0.97	1.02	190	200
(5) Grinding Charges—							
For Cereals	4 kg.	1.42	0.14	0.20	0.20	143	143
Total		37.98					
Index Number for Sub-group I (a).						176	177
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
Tur dal—							
Laxmi Chhap or Surti (Fine)	kg.	3.80	0.80	2.03	2.24	254	280
Gram dal	"	1.81	0.60	1.34	1.41	223	235
Mung dal—							
Without Husk (Medium)	"	0.68	0.82	2.35	2.39	287	291
Total		6.29					
Index Number for Sub-group I (b)						249	268

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(c) Oils and Fats—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
Groundnut Oil	kg.	1.94	2.32	4.04	4.32	174
Karadai Oil	kg.	3.94	1.20	4.32	4.32	174
Vanaspoti (Dalda) (Loose)	"	1.22	1.66	2.53	2.47	152
Total		7.10				
Index Number for Sub-group I (c)						170
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—						
Mutton—						
Goat Meat	kg.	3.68	1.51	2.88	2.83	191
Sheep Meat	"	....	1.51	2.92	2.94	191
Fish (Dry)—						
Bomb'1 (Big)	kg.	1.01	2.60	5.00	5.30	237
Bomb'1 (Small)	"	....	2.46	5.00	5.30	237
Zinga	"	....	2.57	5.00	5.00	237
Fresh Fish—						
Varieties selected in the month of May, 1972—						
(i) Bombay wamb..	kg.	....	1.77	2.37	2.37	237
(ii) Sinzada	"	....	1.33	2.37	2.37	237
(iii) Amla	"	....	1.06	2.37	2.37	237
Varieties selected in the month of June 1972—						
(i) Butter fish	kg.	....	2.45	4.39	4.39	147
(ii) Bombay wamb	"	....	1.90	4.86	4.86	147
(iii) Amla	"	....	1.21	0.25	0.26	147
Egg (Hen's)	Each	0.57	0.17	0.25	0.26	147
Total		5.26				
Index Number for Sub-group I (d)						195
(e) Milk and Milk Products—						
Milk buffalo	200 ml.	10.66	0.15	0.30	0.30	200
Ghee Amul (tinned)	kg.	0.93	7.88	14.91	14.91	189
Total		11.59				
Index Number for Sub-group I (e)						199

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	1972	June 1972
<b>(U) Condiments and Species—</b>								
Salt White (Medium)	Kg.	..	0.16	0.11	0.22	0.23		
Chillies (Dry) Gawran Medium	250 g.	..	2.04	0.47	1.12	1.14	200	209
Turmeric, Sangli and Akhi (Medium)	..	..	0.15	0.33	0.87	0.87	238	243
Tamarind-Old Chinch No. 1.	Kg.	..	0.24	1.08	2.00	2.11	264	264
Mixed Species—							185	195
Garam Masala ..	50 g.	..	3.27	0.84	2.21	2.21	263	263
<b>Total ..</b>			<b>5.86</b>					
<b>Index Number for Sub-group 1(i).</b>							250	252
<b>(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—</b>								
<b>Potatoes—</b>								
Big Size	kg.	..	1.87	0.29	0.44	0.52		
Small Size	..	..	..	0.23	0.32	0.41	145	179
<b>Onions—</b>								
Big Size	kg.	..	0.92	0.31	0.27	0.40		
Small Size	..	..	..	0.24	0.25	0.29	112	125
<b>Brinjal— Big Size</b>	..	..	0.56	0.49	0.54	0.92	151	188
<b>Tomatoes— Medium Red No. 2.</b>	..	..	0.77	0.79	1.31	2.61	166	330
<b>Other vegetables Varieties selected for May 1972—</b>								
(i) Dodki	kg.	..	4.42	0.44	0.91	..	..	..
(ii) Tondli	..	..	..	0.41	0.96	..	..	..
(iii) Gawar	..	..	..	0.53	1.20	..	224	..
<b>Varieties selected June 1972—</b>								
(i) B. end	kg.	..	..	0.62	..	0.89		
(ii) Grewada	..	..	..	0.2	..	1.00		
(iii) Tondli	..	..	..	0.41	..	1.00		
<b>Total ..</b>			<b>8.54</b>					193
<b>Index Number for Sub-group 1(g).</b>							185	195
<b>(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—</b>								
<b>Banana—</b>								
Big Size	doz.	..	1.23	0.49	1.00	1.00	198	198
Small Size	..	..	..	0.39	0.75	0.75		
<b>Total ..</b>			<b>1.23</b>					
<b>Index Number for Sub-</b>								

	1	2	3	4	5
				Rs. P.	Rs. P.
<b>(n) Sugar, Honey and Related Products—</b>					
Sugar	.. kg.	..	6.29	1.18	2.14
Gur—	.. "	..	1.20	0.58	1.79
<b>Total ..</b>			<b>7.49</b>		
<b>Index Number Sub-group 1(j).</b>					
<b>(j) Beverages—</b>					
<b>Tea leaf—</b>					
Bonke Bond Packet of 50 gs.	..	..	3.43	0.38	0.60
(M. 'ium).	..	..	..	0.39	0.60
Lipton (Medium) ..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Hot drink—</b>					
Prepared Tea	..	Cur of 3 1/2 ozs.	5.23	0.06	0.15
<b>Total ..</b>			<b>8.66</b>		
<b>Index Number Sub-group 1(j).</b>					
<b>I Food Sub-groups —</b>					
(a) Cereals and Cereal products.	..	..	37.98	..	..
(b) Pulses and Pulse products.	..	..	6.29	..	..
(c) Oils and Fats	..	..	7.10	..	..
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs.	..	..	5.26	..	..
(e) Milk and Milk Products.	..	..	11.59	..	..
(f) Condiments and spices.	..	..	5.86	..	..
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable products.	..	..	8.54	..	..
(h) Fruits and Fruit products.	..	..	1.23	..	..
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products.	..	..	7.49	..	..
(j) Beverages	..	..	8.66	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>			<b>100.00</b>		

			Rs. P	Ra. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
<b>II. Fuel and Light—</b>							
(1) Firewood and chips (Rawal medium).	37 kg. ..	30-63	3-08	5-92	5-91		
(2) Kerosene, Chavi Brand.	5 litres	24-03	1-54	3-15	3-15	192	
(3) Electricity charges	Per unit ..	6-45	0-19	0-28	0-28	205	192
(4) Charcoal—						147	205
(i) Big Size	37 kg.	35-36	7-47	12-65	12-66	147	
(ii) Patti or Rawal	" ..	---	5-63	9-33	9-33	168	
(5) Match box (Tekka 50 sticks).	Box	3-53	0-05	0-10	0-10	168	
<b>Total</b>		<b>100-00</b>				<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>
<i>Index Number Group II</i>							
<b>III. Housing—</b>							
(2) Rent for selected tenements.	Per month	100-00				184	184
<b>Total</b>		<b>100-00</b>				<b>113</b>	<b>113</b>
<i>Index Number Group III</i>							
<b>IV Clothing and Foot-wear—</b>							
<i>(a) Clothing—</i>							
(1) Dhoti	Per sq. metre.	3-57	1-28	2-30	2-29	180	179
(2) Saree	"	29-86	1-28	2-19	2-03	171	159
(3) Cloth for trousers	"	5-25	2-62	5-42	5-40	207	206
(4) Long cloth	"	11-76	1-64	3-26	3-26	199	199
(5) Coloured Poplin	"	40-44	2-25	4-32	4-36	192	194
<b>Total</b>		<b>90-88</b>				<b>113</b>	<b>113</b>
<i>Index Number Sub-group IV (a)</i>							
<i>(b) Foot-wear—</i>							
<i>(1) Shoes—</i>							
(i) Bata Co.	Per Pair	4-27	17-14	29-65	29-65	186	183
(ii) Flex Co.	"	---	19-30	33-95	33-95	174	174
(2) Chappals—							
(i) Bata Co.	"	4-85	6-18	10-00	10-00	183	183
(ii) Flex Co.	"	---	8-40	17-10	17-10		
<b>Total</b>		<b>9-12</b>				<b>179</b>	<b>179</b>
<i>Index Number Sub-group IV (b)</i>							

	Quantity	Total expenditure	Basic Price	May 1972
	1	2	3	4
<b>IV. Clothing and Foot-wear—contd.</b>				
(1) Clothing		90-88		
(2) Foot-wear		9-12		
<b>Total</b>		<b>100-00</b>		
<i>Index Number Group IV</i>				
<b>V Miscellaneous—</b>				
<i>(a) Pan-Supari—</i>				
<i>(1) Pan leaf—</i>				
(i) Gawran Kachhi.	100	1-08	0-33	1-02
(2) Pan Finished—				
(i) Poona Ma-ala	Each vida ..	1-82	0-04	0-10
(3) Supari—				
(i) Manglori	50 gs.	1-57	0-45	0-56
<b>Total</b>				
<i>Index Number Sub-group V(a)</i>				
<i>(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—</i>				
<i>(1) Bidies —</i>				
(i) Charbhai	Bundle of 25 bidies.	2-56	0-15	0-30
(ii) Pawar	"		0-15	0-30
(2) Cigarettes—				
(i) Charminar	Pkt. of 10 .. Cigarettes	1-94	0-15	0-47
(ii) Pila Hathi	"		0-20	0-50
(3) Chewing Tobacco—				
(i) Akoli JarJa No. 1	50 g. ..	1-92	0-37	0-50
(ii) Akoli JarJa No. 2	"		0-28	0-45
(iii) Satara JarJa	"		0-31	0-50
<b>Total</b>				
<i>Index Number Sub-group V(b)</i>				
<i>(c) House-hold Utillties</i>				
<i>Utensils Brass—</i>				
(1) Lota	kg.	4-76	7-14	16-17
<b>Total</b>				
<i>Index Number Sub-group V(c)</i>				
		4-76		

		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(d) Washing Soap—charges		Per Piece ..	4.23	0.13	0.25	0.25	192
(1) Laundry (Ordinary. Washing and Ironing).							192
(2) Washing Soap BB Chhap.		Cake ..	7.37	0.40	0.72	0.72	180
Total ..			11.60				180
Index Number Sub-Group V(d).						184	184
(e) Medical Care—							
(1) Patent Medicine—							
(i) Glycodine Terp/ Vasa'a		Bottle of 70 m..	17.37	1.89	2.62	2.62	123
(ii) Anacin		2 Tablets ..	1.35	0.12	0.13	0.13	123
(2) Mixture, Daily Mixture.		Per Day ..	1.35	0.57	0.73	0.73	128
Total ..			18.72				128
Index Number Sub-Group V(e)						124	124
(f) Personal Care—							
(1) Hair oil, Tata etc. ..		Small Bottle	3.37	1.34	2.66	2.66	199
(2) Barber charges—							
(a) Haircut with shave		Per Adult	6.52	0.75	1.42	1.42	199
(b) Haircut		Per Adult	....	0.65	1.08	1.08	173
(c) Shave ..		Per Adult	....	0.20	0.33	0.33	173
(3) Toilet Soap—							
(a) Lifebuoy		Cake ..	2.29	0.49	0.75	0.75	156
(b) Lux		Cake ..	....	0.49	0.78	0.78	156
(4) Tooth Powder—							
(a) Bylco (Family size)		Bottle ..	1.98	1.87	3.26	3.24	175
(b) Bylco (Small size)		Bottle ..	....	0.46	0.81	0.81	175
(5) Blades—							
(i) Bharat		Packet of 10	0.04	0.43	0.81	0.83	169
(ii) 6'Morning		2 Packet of 5 each.	....	0.60	0.87	0.90	172
Total			14.20				172
Index Number Sub-Group V(f)						177	177
(g) Education and Reading—							
(i) School Fees for Std. VIII.		Per month	8.86	4.85	5.17	5.17	107
(ii) School Books—Std. VIII—							
(i) Sahi ya Sarita-mala		Per Copy	2.55	2.42	3.00	3.00	127
(ii) Ankaganit		Per Copy ..	....	1.75	2.05	2.50	136
(iii) Apata Biolok		Per Copy	....	1.88	2.65	2.65	127
(3) News Paper—							
(i) Sakal Daily		Per Copy	2.50	0.07	0.15	0.15	229
(ii) Maratha Daily		Per Copy	....	0.07	0.17	0.17	229
Total			13.91				229
Index Number Sub-Group V(g)						132	134

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(h) Recreation and Amusement—					Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
Casino—								
LAWRY CARR		Ticket	6.74	0.52	1.25	1.25	240	
Total ..			6.74					
Index Number Sub-Group V(h)							240	
(i) Transport and Communication—								
(1) Railway—								
(i) Railway Fare for 50 k.m.		Per Passenger	6.46	0.98	1.45	1.45	148	
(2) Bus Fare—								
(i) P.M.T. Bus fare 3-22 k.m.		"	11.43	0.10	0.15	0.15	133	
(ii) S. T. Fare 48 k.m.		"	....	1.50	1.75	1.75	133	
(3) Postage—								
(i) Single Card		Per card	1.29	0.05	0.10	0.10	172	
(ii) M. O. Charges*		Rs. 25	....	0.45	0.65	0.65	172	
Total ..			19.18					
Index Number Sub-Group V(i)							141	
Y. Miscellaneous—								
(a) Puri Supari		....	4.47	....	....	....	220	
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.		....	6.42	....	....	....	210	
(c) House-hold Utilities		....	4.76	....	....	....	226	
(d) Washing Soap		....	11.60	....	....	....	184	
(e) Medical Care		....	18.72	....	....	....	124	
(f) Personal Care		....	14.20	....	....	....	177	
(g) Education and Reading		....	13.91	....	....	....	132	
(h) Recreation and Amusement.		....	6.74	....	....	....	240	
(i) Transport and Communication.		....	19.18	....	....	....	141	
Total ..			100.00					
Index Number Group V							165	

The following table gives the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Bombay, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Nanded, Aurangabad, Madras and Kanpur during May 1972 and June 1972 :—

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for certain industrial centres in India for the months of May 1972 and June 1972.

Groups	Bombay (a)		Sholapur (a)		Nagpur (a)	
	May 1972	June 1972	May 1972	June 1972	May 1972	June 1972
Food	207	214	201	213	214	214
Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc. . .	233	246	175	181	188	188
Fuel and Light . .	201	202	181	181	184	184
Housing	117	117	141	141	134	134
Clothing, bedding, footwear	192	193	203	205	220	220
Miscellaneous . .	173	173	174	174	154	154
Consumer Price Index Number	196	201	192	200	197	201

Groups	Jalgaon (b)		Nanded (b)		Aurangabad (b)	
	May 1972	June 1972	May 1972	June 1972	May 1972	June 1972
Food	216	220	229	240	210	221
Fuel and Light . .	181	181	166	166	167	167
Clothing	182	185	213	210	193	192
House Rent	133	133	136	136	189	189
Miscellaneous . .	171	170	181	181	175	175
Consumer Price Index Number	198	200	211	218	198	205

Groups	Poona (b)		Madras (a)		Kanpur (c)	
	May 1972	June 1972	May 1972	June 1972	May 1972	June 1972
Food	194	197	INR	INR	INR	INR
Pan, Supari, Tobacco, Intoxicants	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fuel and Light . .	184	184	..	..	..	..
Clothing	186	183	..	..	..	..
House Rent	113	113	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	165	166	..	..	..	..
Consumer Price Index Number	181	183	..	..	..	..

Rate.— (a) Average prices for January to December 1960 = 100.  
 (b) Average prices for January to December 1961 = 100.  
 (c) Average prices for August 1939 = 100.

Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Madras and Kanpur on base August 1939 equal to 100:—

Month and Year	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Jalgaon	Nagpur	Madras	Kanpur
June 1971	795	764	1,000	979	976	....	904
July 1971	799	773	1,032	989	987	....	915
August 1971	804	786	1,062	1,000	1,007	....	928
September 1971	811	795	1,078	1,000	1,000	....	....
October 1971	816	790	1,067	989	1,013	....	....
November 1971	820	808	1,052	989	1,023	....	....
December 1971	808	799	1,084	995	..	....	..
January 1972	804	803	1,073	1,000	1,023	....	....
February 1972	808	803	1,032	1,010	1,013	....	....
March 1972	816	799	1,015	1,037	1,013	....	..
April 1972	825	803	1,015	1,037	1,018	....	....
May 1972	829	803	1,004	1,047	1,028	....	....
June 1972	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

INDEX NUMBERS FOR BOMBAY, SHOLAPUR, JALGAON AND AHMEDABAD ON BASE SHIFTED TO 1944 EQUAL TO 100

Month and Year	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Jalgaon
June 1971	352	263	363	332
July 1971	354	266	375	335
August 1971	356	271	386	393
September 1971	359	274	392	339
October 1971	362	272	388	335
November 1971	363	278	382	335
December 1971	358	275	394	337
January 1972	356	276	390	339
February 1972	358	276	375	342
March 1972	358	275	369	352
April 1972	365	276	369	352
May 1972	367	276	365	355
June 1972	....	....	....	....

## Labour Intelligence

### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1972

#### Industrial Courts and Tribunals:

Name of the Court	No. of applications, etc. received during the month	Break-up of the applications
1	2	3
<i>Under Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946</i>		
No.		
<b>I. Industrial Courts—</b>		
(a) Industrial Court, Maharashtra, Bombay.	19	9 References. ..... Submissions. ..... Appeals. 7 Revision applications. ..... Review applications. ..... Criminal appeals. 3 Miscellaneous applications. ... Appeals under Chapter VII (reg. S. Os.)
	Total	19
(b) Industrial Court, Maharashtra (Nagpur Bench).	18	... References. ... Submissions. 17 Appeals. ... Revision applications. ... Review applications. ... Criminal appeals. 1 Miscellaneous application. ... Appeals under chapter VII (reg. S. Os.)
	Total	.. 18
<b>II. (a) Industrial Court, Maharashtra (Nagpur Bench), Cases under Section 16 of the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947.</b>		
	Total	.....

Name of the Court	No. of applications, etc. received during the month	Break-up of the applications		
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947</i>				
No.				
<b>III. (a) Industrial Tribunals, Bombay.</b>				
	79	... References. 31 Adjudications. 40 Applications. 8 Complaints.		
	Total	..	79	
<b>(b) Industrial Tribunals, Nagpur.</b>				
	4	... References. 3 Adjudications. 1 Application. ... Complaints.		
	Total	..	4	
<b>IV. Labour Courts—</b>				
Name of the Court	Total No. of Applications, etc. received	Break-up of the applications received under		
1	2	3	4	5
		No.	No.	No.
(1) Labour Courts, Bombay.	264	100 Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B.	4 Illegal strikes and lockouts. 17 Illegal changes. 1 Criminal complaint. .. Submissions. .. Under section 33 (2) (b). 48 Under section 33C (2). Under section 36A. 6 Miscellaneous applications.	. Under section 13-A. .. .. 83 Miscellaneous applications. 5 Applications Under section 78D
	Total	154	110	..

Name of the Court	Total No. of Applications, etc. received	Break-up of the applications received under		
		Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
1	2	3	4	5
(2) Labour Courts, Poona.	355	No. 20 Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B.	No. 1 Illegal strike and lockout.	No. .. Under section 13A.
		.. Under section 33 (2) (b).	1 Illegal change	.. Criminal complaints.
	177	Under section 33C (2).	.. Submissions.	.. References.
	..	Under section 36A.	156 Miscellaneous applications.	..
	..	Miscellaneous applications.	..	..
Total ..	197	..	158	..
(3) Labour Court, Kolhapur.	216	4 Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B.	.. Illegal strikes and lockouts.	.. Under section 13A.
	..	Under section 33 (2) (b).	.. Illegal change	.. Criminal complaints.
	207	Under section 33C (2).	.. Submissions.	.. References.
	..	Under section 36A.	5 Miscellaneous applications.	..
	..	Miscellaneous applications.	..	..
Total ..	211	..	5	..
(4) Labour Courts, Nagpur.	39	7 Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B.	.. Illegal strikes and lockouts.	.. Under section 13-A.
	..	Under section 33 (2) (b).	2 Illegal changes.	.. Criminal complaints.
	23	Under section 33C (2).	.. Submissions.	.. References.
	..	Under section 36A.	1 Miscellaneous application.	..
	..	Miscellaneous applications.	6 Reinstatements.	..
Total ..	30	..	9	..

Name of the Court	Total No. of Applications, etc. received	Break-up of the applications received under		
		Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
1	2	3	4	5
(2) Labour Court, Akola.	13	3 Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B.	.. Illegal strikes and lockouts.	.. Under section 13A.
	..	4 Under section 33 (2) (b).	.. Illegal change.	.. Criminal complaints.
	..	Under section 36A.	.. Submissions.	.. References.
	..	Miscellaneous applications.	..	.. Miscellaneous applications.
	..	6 Miscellaneous applications.	..	.. Reinstatement.
Total ..	13	..	..	..
V. Labour Court, Nagpur.	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..

## WAGE BOARDS :

In all eight references were received by the Wage Board during the month under review. Their break-up is as under—

Type of references	Received by the Wage Board for			Total
	Cotton Textile Industry	Silk Textile Industry	Sugar Industry	
1	2	3	4	5
Remanded references	8	..	..	8
Modification applications	..	..	..	..
Implementation references	..	..	..	..
Total	8	..	..	8

**Conciliation**

An analysis of disputes handled by the Conciliation machinery in the State during June 1972, under various Acts is given below :—

(a) Cause-wise analysis of the cases received during the month :—

Act	Issues relating to pay, allowances and bonus	Employment, leave hours of work and Miscellaneous causes	Total
(1) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	161	163	324
(2) Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	22	23	45
(3) Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964		6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>375</b>

(b) Result-wise Analysis of the cases dealt with during the month :—

Act	Pending at the beginning of the month	No. of cases received during the month	Settled amicably	Ended in failure	Withdrawn or not pursued by parties	Closed	Total handled (3 to 6)	Remaining at the end of the month
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.D. Act 1947	849	324	75	90	65	86	316	857
B.I.R. Act, 1946	643	45	12	34	37	5	88	606
B.I.R. (Ext. and Amdt.) Act, 1964	21	6	1	7	2	—	10	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,513</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>1,474</b>

Industry-wise and district-wise analysis of the cases received during the month under Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 and Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964, are given below :—

Act	Cotton Textile	Silk Textile	Woolen Textile	Textile Processing	Hosiery	Banking	Sugar	Electricity Industry	Transport Industry	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B.I.R. Act, 1946	22	2		5	5	1	2	4	2	45

  

Act	Textile Industry	Paper Industry	Printing Industry	Press Industry	Shops	Bidi	Cinema	Local Bodies	Other Misc.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B.I.R. (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6

District-wise analysis is given below :—

Act	Bombay	Poona	Sholapur	Satara	Sangli	Kolhapur	Jalgaon	Ahmednagar	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B.I.R. Act, 1946	10	20	10				5		45

  

Act	Nagpur	Wardha	Chanda	Amravati	Buldhana	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B.I.R. (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964	4	1	..	1	..	6

Registration of Agreements, Settlements, Awards, etc.

Ten Agreements, 8 Settlements, 5 Awards and 3 Termination Notices, were registered under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, and Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964 during the month of June, 1972.

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING APRIL 1972**

Disputes in April 1972	111
Work people involved	49,063
Working days lost	1,49,544

Though the number of disputes and the number of wage earners affected due to strike activity in Maharashtra State during the month of April 1972 has been increased as compared to the previous month, there was a fall in time loss.

The figures for the month under review show 111 disputes in progress involving 49,063 workers and a time loss of 1,49,544 man-days as compared to 91 disputes in March 1972 with 27,967 workers affected and time loss of 2,04,311 man-days. Eighteen of the total disputes in progress during April 1972 were in the Textile industry, 36 in the Engineering Industry and the remaining 57 were in other Industries. 88 of the total disputes involving 44,425 workers were actually recorded during the month while 23 disputes involving 4,638 workers were carried over from the previous month.

The following table gives an analysis of industrial disputes by group of industries :—

Industry Group	Number of disputes in progress			Number of work people involved in all disputes in April 1972	Man-days lost in April 1972
	Started before beginning of April 1972	Started in April 1972	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Textile	3	15	18	8,687	25,733
Engineering	13	23	36	9,710	51,730
Miscellaneous	7	50	57	30,666	72,081
<b>Total—April 1972</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>49,063</b>	<b>1,49,544</b>
<b>Total—March 1971</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>27,967</b>	<b>2,04,311</b>

\*The word "disputes" in the official sense means interruption of work and it is hereby used in that sense as virtually synonymous with "strike". In compiling statistics of the industrial disputes, however, disputes in which 10 or more persons are involved are included.

Fifty eight of the disputes arose over questions of "pay, allowances and bonus issues" 31 related to "retrenchment and grievances about personnel" and two "to leave and hours of work" and the remaining 20 were due to causes".

Out of the 98 disputes that terminated during the course of the month 35 were settled either entirely or partially in favour of the workers and 63 in favour of the employers while the result of the remaining 9 disputes was indefinite.

### PROGRESS OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1972.

#### Bombay

1. *Noble Paint and Varnish Co. Private Limited.*—Out of the total complement of 234 workers employed in the Noble Paint and Varnish Co. Private Limited, Bombay, 182 workers struck work from January 4, 1972 protesting against the management for being partial to a worker and allowing him to continue in the same shift. This strike continued till the end of April 1972 without any material change.

2. *Crompton Greaves Limited, Bombay.*—The total complement of 49,205 workers employed in the Crompton Greaves Limited, Worli, Bombay struck work from January 28, 1972 demanding higher quantum of bonus for the year 1970-71. This strike ended partially successfully on April 12, 1972. Owing to this strike 49,205 mandays were lost.

3. *Ruby Coach Builders and its sister concern, Bombay.*—570 workers employed in the Ruby Coach Builder and its sister concern, Bombay were on strike from March 2, 1972 demanding increase in wages, increments etc. and ended successfully on April 11, 1972. Due to this strike 19,950 mandays were lost.

4. *Wooden Box Manufacturing Concerns, Bombay and Thana.*—About 1,500 workers employed in Wooden Box Manufacturing concerns, at Bombay and at Thana struck work from April 17, 1972 demanding increase in wages and 8 hours duty etc. This strike continued till the end of April 1972 without any material change.

5. *Crompton Greaves Limited at Kanjur and Bhandup, Bombay.*—Out of the total complement of 1,938 workers employed in Crompton Greaves Limited at Kanjur and Bhandup, Bombay, 880 workers struck work from March 1972 protesting against dismissal of workmen. This strike lasted for 37 days and ended partially successful on 12th April 1972. Due to this strike 20,000 mandays were lost.

### ABSENTEEISM STATICS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1972 (COTTON TEXTILE)

#### The Textile Industry

The statistics of absenteeism in the Textile Industry in the State of Maharashtra are compiled from the mills at seven important Textile Centres in State viz., Bombay city, Sholapur, Nagpur, Jalgaon, Akola, Aurangabad and Nanded.

Returns were received from 07 Mills i.e. 84.81 per cent of the 79 Mills during May 1972. The average absenteeism in the Textile Industry in these centres amounted to 22.03 per cent. as against 18.35 per cent in the previous month.

The following table shows the average percentage of absenteeism at the seven centres for the month of May 1972 on the basis of information for all working shifts —

Centres	Number of Mills		Percentage column 3 to 2	No. of man-days Scheduled to work	No. of man-days absent	Average percentage of absenteeism	
	Working	Furnished information				May 1972	April 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Bombay	58	51	87.93	40,99,902	9,12,722	22.26	18.43
2. Sholapur	7	6	85.71	3,34,940	77,752	23.21	21.41
3. Jalgaon	3	3	100.00	85,628	15,709	18.35	12.84
4. Nagpur	2	1	50.00	2,34,914	51,505	21.93	18.86
5. Akola	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Aurangabad	1	1	100.00	16,614	2,631	15.84	24.07
7. Nanded	..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Other Centres	7	5	71.43	2,25,680	40,830	18.09	13.92
9. All Centres	79	67	84.81	49,97,679	11,01,146	22.03	18.35

## NIGHT SHIFTS IN COTTON MILLS IN BOMBAY CITY

At the beginning of June, 1972 there were 52 Mills in Bombay City Night Shift and the member of men doing night work was 80,626.

## LABOUR TURNOVER IN COTTON TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS FOR MAY 1972

In all 66 Cotton Textile undertakings in Maharashtra State Employing 2,21,530 workers on an average recorded an average percentage of Labour Turnover of 3.24 for the month of May 1972. The increase in employment of Labour (accession) was reported to be 2.14 per cent. Whereas the extent of decrease in employment (separation) registered in the total labour employed in all undertaking was 1.10.

The following table indicates the correlation of labour turnover with size of establishments.

## LABOUR TURNOVER FOR MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR MAY 1972

Group	No. of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
Upto 100	76	—	—	—	—	—
101 to 500	818.5	0.49	0.86	1.35	—	0.37
501 to 1,000	4,988	3.29	3.09	6.38	0.20	—
1,001 to 2,000	11,096.5	2.28	0.52	2.80	1.76	—
More than 2,000	2,04,551	2.12	1.09	3.21	1.03	—
All Establishments	2,21,530	2.14	1.10	3.24	1.04	—

It may be seen that the rate of labour turnover was the highest viz. 6.38 per cent. in establishments engaging upto 501-1,000 workers, while it was lowest viz. 1.35 per cent. in undertakings employing 101-500 workers.

Considering the labour turnover according to centres, it may be observed that the highest rate of labour turnover viz. 3.66 per cent was recorded in Bombay Centre, whereas other centres area registered the smallest rate of 0.85 per cent. The following table indicates percentages of labour turnover in cotton textile undertakings in different areas of the State.

## CENTRE-WISE LABOUR TURNOVER FOR MAY 1972

Centre	No. of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour increase	Labour decrease
Bombay	1,80,626	2.42	1.24	3.66	1.18	—
Sholapur	15,338	1.34	0.87	2.21	0.47	—
Dhulia & Jalgaon	85,255	0.75	0.59	1.43	0.16	—
Aurangabad	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nagpur	14,329	0.69	0.43	1.12	0.26	—
Other Centres	2,711.5	0.55	0.29	0.84	0.26	—
All Centres	221,530	2.14	1.10	3.24	1.04	—

As regards labour turnover in Bombay City more or less the same trends are noticeable in the State as a whole could be soon from the following table :-

LABOUR TURNOVER FOR BOMBAY CITY FOR MAY 1972

Group	No. of Workers	Rate per 100 workers.				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour increase	Labour decrease
Upto 100 ..	29	....	....	....	....	....
101 to 500 ..	212.5	....	0.47	0.47	....	0.47
501 to 1,000 ..	1,616.5	4.08	9.47	13.55	....	5.39
1,001 to 2,000 ..	8,239	2.88	0.69	3.57	2.19	....
Over 2,000 ..	1,70,529	2.38	1.19	3.57	1.19	....
All Establishments ..	1,80,626	2.42	1.24	3.66	1.18	....

The percentage of labour turnover in establishments engaging upto 501-1,000 workers was 13.55 whereas it was only 0.47 in concerns engaging 101-500 workers.

In Sholapur the highest rate of labour turnover of 5.50 per cent was recorded in mills engaging 501-1,000 employees. This can be seen from the following table :-

LABOUR TURNOVER FOR SHOLAPUR FOR MAY 1972

Group	No. of Workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour increase	Labour decrease
Upto 100 ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
101 to 500] ..	147	....	....	....	....	....
501 to 1,000 ..	1,601	5.50	....	5.50	5.50	....
1,001 to 2,000] ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Over 2,000 ..	13,590	0.87	0.99	1.86	....	0.12
All Establishments.]	15,338	1.34	0.87	2.21	0.47	....

WORKING OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION  
ACT, 1923 IN MAHARASHTRA FOR THE QUARTER  
ENDING MARCH, 1972

During the quarter ending March, 1972 in the State of Maharashtra 253 cases of Workmen's Compensation were disposed off. The total disposal this quarter was less by 53 cases as compared to the previous quarter. Of these 253 cases, 226 cases were from Greater Bombay. The industry-wise break-up of 253 cases is as follows:—

Industry	No. of cases
(i) Engineering	17
(ii) Building and Road Construction	43
(iii) Transport Services	104
(iv) Miscellaneous	89
<b>Total</b>	<b>253</b>

In this quarter in 161 cases of proceedings were held under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The result of these proceedings is given below:—

Details of the Proceeding	No. of cases
(i) Compensation awarded	95
(ii) Dismissal	45
(iii) Withdrawn	3
(iv) Miscellaneous	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>161</b>

The Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation received 92 memorandum of agreements for registration, out of these agreements 84 were registered and 8 were refused.

The Table showing industry-wise break-up of proceedings and memorandum of agreements is given below:—

## STATEMENT A

Nature of Industry	Proceedings					Registration of Agreements			Grand Total	
	Compensation	Dismissals	Withdrawn	With Recovery	Withdrawn applications	Total Agreements Registered	Registration refused	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Production—</b>										
Textile Industry	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Engineering	7	6	1	..	..	2	16	1	..	17
Metals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemicals	3	3	..	..	..	6	2	..	2	8
Food, drink	7	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	1	8
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood working furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper and Printing	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Stone brick and glass	4	3	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7
Leather	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building and Roads	25	8	1	..	..	7	41	2	..	43
Miscellaneous	..	8	3	..	..	2	13	43	3	45
<b>Group-III—Services—</b>										
Transport	..	36	20	..	..	..	63	36	5	41
Public Administration	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
Communication	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	..	95	45	3	..	18	161	84	8	92

## Compensation Proceedings

The Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation awarded compensation Rs. 4,45,926 during the quarter under review. In the preceding quarter the amount of compensation awarded was Rs. 6,90,069.35. In all 80 proceedings were held in respect of fatal accidents during the same quarter. Out of these proceedings 4 were of permanent total disablement, 57 were of permanent partial disablement and 20 were temporary disablement.

The table showing an amount of compensation paid to the workers and nature of injuries given below:—

STATEMENT B

Nature of injuries	Original Claim for compensation settled in favour of applicants					No. of withdrawal cases	No. of dismissal cases	No. of recovery cases	Reviews and other miscellaneous applications	Grand Total	
	By lump-sums		By instalments								
	No. of cases	Total amount	No. of cases	Total amount by instalment of cases (Monthly)	Total number of cases						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Fatal	..	53	3,89,550	6	8,850	59	1	17	..	3	80
Permanent total disablement.	2	873	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	4	
Permanent partial disablement.	25	51,148	..	..	25	1	19	..	12	57	
Temporary disablement.	9	4,355	..	..	9	1	8	..	2	20	
Total	..	89	4,45,926	6	8,850	93	3	45	..	18	161

## Registration of Agreements

There was no case of fatal accident. There were two cases of permanent total disablement, 75 cases of Permanent Partial Disablement and 15 cases of temporary disablement. The gross amount of agreed compensation was Rs. 1,22,360 as against the compensation of Rs. 1,21,518 in the preceding quarter.

The following table classifies these agreements according to the nature of injuries and the total amount of agreed compensation.

STATEMENT C

Nature of injuries	Manner of Settlement by agreed compensation				Registration cases	Total cases	
	By lump-sums		By instalments				
	No. of cases	Total amount	No. of cases	Monthly amount			
Fatal	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Permanent disablement.	2	1,653	..	..	..	2	
Permanent partial disablement.	69	1,14,183	..	..	6	75	
Temporary disablement.	13	6,524	..	..	2	15	
Total	..	84	1,22,360	..	..	8	92

# WORKING OF THE TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926 IN MAHARASHTRA

## REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1972

On the 31st May 1972, there were 2,974 Trade Unions Registered under Trade Unions Act, 1926. 18 Trade Unions were registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926 by the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay, the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Nagpur, the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Poona and the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Aurangabad during the month of June 1972 in the State of Maharashtra.

The details are as follows:—

(1) Bombay Division	..	..	31	..
(2) Nagpur Division	..	..	..	..
(3) Poona Division	..	..	..	..
(4) Aurangabad Division	..	..	..	..
				Total ..

The total number of registered Trade Unions thus stood 3,022 at the end of the month of June 1972.

Name of the Union	Address of the Union	Registered No. and Date	Name of the President
2	3	4	5
<b>BOMBAY DIVISION</b>			
General Employers' Association	C/o Ram Gehani, 2/10, Air Conditioned Market, Tardeo, Bombay-34.	6553, 1st June 1972	Shri Doo Chopra.
Shri Kamgar Sons	Shriram Niwaa, Zaybawadi Naka, Jaganath Shankar Road, Bombay-2.	6554, 1st June 1972	Shri Dattaji Salvi.
Bombay Retail Oil and Vanaspathi Merchants Association	11A, Bhandari Street, Opposite Round Temple, Bombay-4.	6555, 14th June 1972	Shri Prakashji Jaisankar
Shri Kashi Employers' Union	C/o P. M. Vardey, D/16, B. P. 16, Co-operative Housing Society, Malabar Hill, Bombay-22.	6556, 14th June 1972	Shri P. P. Jaisankar
Maharashtra Graha Nirman Mandal Karmachari Sangha, Mumbai.	C/o L. S. Ambare, 3/25, Radhabai Chawl, 1st floor, Dattaram Lad Marg, Bombay-35.	6557, 15th June 1972.	Shri L. S. Ambare.
PIL Employees' Union	2/39, M. H. B. Colony, 1st Pokhwan Road, Vartak Nagar, Thane.	6558, 16th June 1972.	Shri S. S. Jauti.
<b>NAGPUR DIVISION</b>			
Vidarbha Transport Workers Union, Nagpur.	Joshi Wadi, Sitabaldi, Nagpur.	NGP/445, February 1972.	1st Shri Venant Laloy.
Amraoti Zilla Karmachari Sangh, Dhamangaon.	C/o Shrikanthlal Jaitaji Chavare, Irwari, Bazar Warj, Dhamangaon Rly. District Amraoti.	NGP/446, February 1972	3rd Shri Bhayralal Mathuraprasad Sumudra.
Bhartiya Pipe Karmachari Sangh, Yeotmal.	C/o Shri D. N. Mohril, Vaidya Nagar, Arni Road, Yeotmal.	NGP/447, February 1972.	3rd Shri D. N. Mohril.
Vidarbha Weavers Central Co-operative Society Karmachari Sangh, Nagpur.	Gandhibagh, Nagpur.	NGP/448, February 1972.	3rd Shri J. B. Bajrao.
Sewari Engineering Construction Karmachari Union, Nagpur.	1322, Benerji's Bunglow, Gokulpeth, Nagpur.	NGP/449, February 1972.	24th Shri A. B. Deshmukh.
Garlick and Co., Karmachari Union, Nagpur.	Do.	NGP/450, February 1972.	24th Shri A. B. Deshmukh.
Gammoo (India) Karmachari Union, Nagpur.	Do.	NGP/451, February 1972.	24th Shri A. B. Deshmukh.
Gin Press Mazdoor Sangh, Hinganghat.	Gautam Ward, Hinganghat	NGP/452, February 1972.	25th Shri. Bapasa Suddhakar
National Projects Construction Corporation Workers Union.	P.O. Parneri, Taluka Baramba, District Nagpur.	NGP/453, February 1972.	25th Shri Govindrao.
Amraoti Zilla Oil Mill Kamgar Sangh, Amraoti.	(Amraoti) District, Amraoti.	NGP/454, 1st March 1972.	Shri Sudam Dattatrya Deshmukh.

Serial No.	Name of the Union	Address of the Union	Registered No. and Date	Name of the President	Name of the General Secretary.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nagpur Division -contd.					
21	Rashtriya Pipe Factory Workers Union (Lohara), Yeotmal.	Gandhi Bhawan, Yeotmal	NGP/459, 10th March 1972.	Shri Dada Raut	Shri B. R. Khunkar.
22	Kamptee Bidi Kamgar Sangh, Namotee.	Vishakha Vidyalaya Near Goyal Talkies, Kamptee, Dist. Nagpur.	NGP/460, 30th March 1972.	Shri Kowaldas Chandrabhan Khobragade.	Shri Gulab Ghanshyam Wasnik.
23	Vijarbha Magas Vargiy Vij Karmachari Sangh, Vidyut Nagar, Paras.	Quater No. E-141, Vidyut Nagar Colony, Paras.	NGP/461, 7th April 1972.	Shri Dharmakshiram Dabhadre.	Shri Bhikhe Sukhadeo More.
24	Amravati District Group Secretary Union.	C/o Ravindra Mudran Gupta Market, Amravati Dist. Amravati	NGP/462, 12th April 1972.	Shri V. G. Wankhede	Shri K. L. Kalbande.
25	Dr. Panjabrao Doshmukh Zilla Sankari Sangh, Amravati.	C/o Satya Vijay Bldg. 4 Warj No. 40, D. N. 19, 19, 19, Rly., D. S., Amravati.	NGP/463, 13th April 1972.	Shri Nandlal Madan-gopal Moadada.	Shri Ramchandra Gan-pat. ao Mhatre.
26	Rashtriya Kargaria Hycok Sullar-on's Wokers Union, Nagpur.	Intuc office near Abhyankar Statue, Mahal, Nagpur.	NGP/464, 13th April 1972.	Shri G. M. Khade	Shri B. M. Dalvi.
27	Vishwabharti Vividha Kamgar Sangh, Nagpur (Maharashtra).	C/o Shri Dashrathrao Washe's House, Panchpalli, D. Sanjivayya Balwadi, Nagpur-2	NGP/465, 13th April 1972.	Shri Dasharathrao Mahadeorao Wadhac.	Shri Bhaurao Bhanji Borkar.
28	Hindustan Bidi Mazdoor Sangh, Nagpur.	Station Road, Kanban, District Nagpur.	NGP/466, 15th April 1972.	Shri Balkrishana Ramto-ke.	Shri Chaganlal Kela.
29	Kenfra Vyavasthapak Sangh, Nagpur Doojn-Yojana.	C/o Shri V. N. Musle, Musale Niwas near Chitra Talkies, Nagpur.	NGP/467, 15th April 1972.	Shri Babasaheb Shaha-dani.	Shri C. B. Nerkar.
30	Warjha Zilla Sahakari Dekharekh Mandal Karmachari Sangh.	C/o Shri G. D. Wankhede, Gandhi Nagar, Bunglow No. 11, Nagpur.	NGP/468, 1st April 1972.	Shri Marotrao Bakaramji Kadave.	Shri Sitaram Narayanao Badwaik.
31	Rashtriya Gramin Mazdoor Sangh, Nagpur.	C/o Shri G.M. Khode, Ward No. 28, Itwari, Nagpur.	NGP 469, 24th April 1972.	Shri G. M. Khode	Shri Mahadeo Titro.
32	Gin Press Mazdoor Sangh, Digras.	Weekly Market, Digras, District Yeotmal.	NGP/470, 10th April 1972.	Shri Syd. Parsh Ram Sayd. Kamal	Shri Abdul May. St. Lal.
33	Rashtriya Oil Mill Workers Union, Amravati.	Namuna, Amravati, District Amravati.	NGP/471, 10th April 1972.	Shri B. O. Meshram	Shri Ambadas Tukaram Dhular.
34	Seoner Taluka Gin Press	12, Ward, Seoner			
35	Gin Press Kamgar Union, Pusad.	Balaji Ward, Pusad, District Yeotmal.	NGP/472, 10th May 1972.	Shri Papalal Jangal Jalwal.	Shri Ramnatarasinh Jagnohansingh Ram-kawar.
36	Ballarpur Majdoor Sabha	Sarfar Patel Nagar, Ballarpur, District Chandrapur.	NGP/474, 10th May 1972.	Shri Rushi Chaudhari.	Shri Hanumanasinh Bhagwanasinh Chau-dhari.
37	Wan Vibhas Ekatmikrut Ghatak Karmachari Sangh, Chandrapur.	Jatpura No. 4 (Near Church), Chan-drapur.	NGP/475, 10th May 1972.	Shri Hanumanasinh Bhagwanasinh Chau-han.	Shri S. Maghar S. Ibrahim.
38	Morshi Nagarpalika Karmachari Sangh.	C/o Central Octroi Office, Motor Stand Morshi at and Post Morshi, District Amravati.	NGP/476, 19th May 1972.	Shri H. O. Oodam.	Shri B. K. Shaikh.
39	Indian National Post and Tele-graphs Workers Union (INTUC).	C/o Shri M. B. Borkar, Plot No. 110, Vivekanandnagar, Nagpur.	NGP/477, 27th May 1972.	Shri T. O. Doshmukh.	Shri P. K. Khokrey.
AURANGABAD DIVISION					
40	Mazdoor Sangh, Aurangabad.	C/o Bhartiya Mazdoor Singh, Supari Hanuman Road, Aurangabad.	AWB/225, 14th April 1972.	Shri D. O. Shevtakar.	Shri Sham Gajanan Dandavate.
41	Azad Mazdoor Sangh Sahakari Sut Girni, Aurangabad.	C/o Aurangabad Zilla Kapur Utpad Sahakari Sut Girni Ltd., Post No. 62, Garkheda, Aurangabad.	AWB/226, 10th May 1972.	Shri Koadaji Dhoondaji Raut.	Shri S. B. Chaphal.
42	Nagar Parishad Karmachari Sangh, Kannad.	C/o Shri Chandrakant Rao, Laxman Rao, Jahagirjar, Bazar Peth, Kannad, District Aurangabad.	AWB/227, 10th May 1972.	Shri Chandrakant Rao Laxman Rao Jahagir-dar.	Shri Diakarrao Gopal- Rao Shevtakar.
43	Fatake Wyapari Association, Latur.	C/o Ganadhar Maruti Kasar, Lohb-and Galli, Latur, District Ozmanabed.	AWB/228, 23rd May 1972.	Shri Shindram Mado-lappa Mandhale.	Shri Gangadhar Maruti Mohorhar.
44	Sahakari Ghatak Sanstha Karmachari Union, Jalga.	C/o The Jalga Ghatak Sanstha, Jalga.	AWB/229, 29th May 1972.	Shri B. S. Dhanraj.	Shri Jambhalji Unadya.

LABOUR GAZETTE - AUGUST 1972

LABOUR GAZETTE - AUGUST 1972

Serial No.	Name of the Union	Address of the Union	Registered No. and Date	Name of the President	Name of the Owner/Secretary
45	Bijli Lamp Kamgar Sangh, Hadapsar.	.....	FN/507, 1st April 1972	.....	.....
46	Mahindra Employees' Union ..	.....	FN/508, 7th April 1972	.....	.....
47	Kirtloskar Comming Staff Association.	C/o Sri N. K. Puranik, 218B, Parvati Pooná.	FN/509 29th May 1972.	Sri G. M. Kunte,	Sri S. K. Jadhav.
48	Sangli Zilla Tolaidar Sabha ..	1092, Rawzal Road, Sangli ..	FN/510, 29th May 1972.	Sri Rangnath Pund	Sri B. B. Magdum.

## POONA DIVISION

Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions,  
Bombay Division, Bombay.

## WORKING OF THE EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME OF MAHARASHTRA DURING JUNE 1972

### Non-Medical Side June 1972

Sr. No.	Registration.	During the month		Since 1st April 1972	
		Bombay	Nagpur	Bombay	Nagpur
1	No. of persons registered.	17927	12	..	..
2	Net no. of IPS. entitled to medical care at the end of the month.	784575	1330	..	..
<i>Employment Injury Benefit</i>					
3	No. of accident reports recd.	6,051	435	17,598	1,306
4	No. of TDB payments	4,917	509	14,398	1,506
5	Amount of TDB paid Rs.	2,67,448-75	19,211-25	7,96,859-75	54,875-10
6	No. of cases referred to Medical Board (fresh).	262	.....	987	16
7	No. of cases (decided admitted)	194	.....	737	9
	(a) Partial permanent disablement	194	.....	736	9
	(b) total permanent disablement	.....	.....	1	.....
8	Amount of PDB paid Rs.	4,11,321-52	4,877-40	14,88,923-61	17,882-10
9	Total No. of IPS. got fitted with artificial limb.	.....	.....	33	.....
10	No. of dependants admitted to dependant's Benefit.	11	.....	33	.....
11	Amount of DB paid Rs. ... <i>Sickness Benefit</i>	69,745-30	3,313-65	2,24,290-25	7,265-10
12	No. of SB payments	51,555	5,654	1,53,936	15,753
13	No. of SB days	2,54,323	31,998	7,76,289	91,824
14	Amount of SB paid Rs.	12,50,080-75	1,34,334-45	37,29,985-83	4,12,158-95
15	Amount of ESB paid Rs. <i>Maternity Benefit</i>	2,53,503-90	22,125-50	7,60,356-80	61,275-55
16	No. of fresh maternity cases admitted.	168	1	577	4
17	No. of MB days	14,552	266	45,549	855
18	Amount of MB paid Rs.	1,20,418-30	1,399-30	3,71,006-70	5,022-70

Decisions of the Court on applications filed by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Bombay under various legal provisions of the Employees, State Insurance Act, 1948.

Section under which action taken	No. of	Amount recovered
		Rs.
Section 85 .. .. .	17	11,165-00
Section 45(B) .. .. .	12	3,441-30

## Medical Side

1. Prescriptions issued during the month of February 1972 ..	..	1,51,000
2. The Number of insured workers attending Diagnostic Centres ..	..	21,344
3. The X-Ray plates taken during the month ..	..	2,752
4. The Blood Examination ..	..	3,150
5. Number of persons admitted in the Hospital .. (T. B. 290 + General + 2,928 = 3,218)	..	31,662
6. The total number of beds occupied during the month .. (T. B. 15,164 + 31,662) = 46,826	..	Rs. 6,36,682-92
7. Payment made to the chemists during the month ..	..	Rs. 21,75,893-11
8. Payment made to Insurance Medical Practitioners during the month ..	..	

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT DURING JUNE 1972

During June 1972, 9 work people in the State of Maharashtra whose deaths occurred by the accident in course of their employment were reported during the month of June 1972.

## Industrial Accidents

## 23. Textiles—

231. Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles—

(a) Cotton Mills 1

## 31. Chemicals and chemical products—

319. Manufacture of miscellaneous chemical products—

(d) Paints, colours and varnishes 1

33. Non-metallic mineral products (except products of petroleum and coal)—

331. Manufacture of structural and clay products—

(b) Others 1

35. Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)—

350. Manufacture of metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)—

(a) Metal containers and steel trunks 2

(c) Belts, nuts, nails, springs chains, etc. 1

36. Machinery (except electrical machinery)—

360. Manufacture of machinery (except electrical machinery)—

(a) Hydraulic, ventilating and pneumatic engineering 1

(f) Radio and phonographs 2

## Industrial Diseases

NIL

### EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN GENERAL IN MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1972

There was a fall both in the number of vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges and the number of applicants placed by them during June 1972 as compared to the previous month.

Total vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges fell to 6,397 in June 1972 from 7,476 in the previous month. The fall is most conspicuous in the Government Sector where the number of vacancies notified decreased to 1,444 from 2,439. In the Private Sector also, vacancies notified decreased to 2,437 from 2,782. In the other two Sectors, the position showed slight improvement. 1,834 vacancies were notified by Central Government establishments as against 1,646 and 671 by Quasi Government employers as compared to 609 in May.

The number of applicants placed in employment fell to 2,798 in June 1972 from 2,994 in the previous month. The placements showed a fall in all Sectors except Central Government establishments.

1,154 applicants were placed in Central Government establishments as against 1,106, 1,106 in State Government establishments as compared to 1,140, 254 in Quasi Government establishments as against 305 and 284 in Private establishments as compared to 443 in the last month.

Registrations showed a sharp rise and rose to 35,774 from 29,723 in May on account of declaration of various examination results. At the end of the month, there were 462,797 applicants on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges.

#### Appreciation of Statistics Rendered :

(a) *Registration*.—35,774 applicants were registered with Employment Exchanges in June 1972 as against 29,723 in May 1972.

(b) *Vacancies Notified*.—6,397 vacancies were notified to the Employment Exchanges in June 1972 as against 7,476 in May 1972.

(c) *Submission*.—26,176 submissions were made by Employment Exchanges in June 1972 as against 31,440 in May 1972.

(d) *Placements*.—2,798 applicants were placed by Employment Exchanges in June 1972 as against 2,994 in May 1972.

(e) *Employers' Using the Exchanges*.—1,362 employers notified vacancies to Employment Exchanges at the end of June 1972.

(f) *Live Register*.—There were 462,797 applicants on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of June 1972 as against 445,432 in May 1972.

### Shortages and surplus of Manpower

The Employment Exchanges in Maharashtra State reported in general the following hard-to-fill occupations during the month

#### Vacancy clearing

(a) Fresh vacancies circulated by S.E.C.O.	46
(b) Vacancies Filled during the month	
(1) Vacancy Exchange ..	.
(2) Other Exchanges	.
(c) Vacancies at the end of the month under limited or unlimited circulations.	1,348
(1) Less than 3 months ..	101
(2) More than 3 months but less than 6 months	128
(3) More than 6 months	1,119

#### Interesting Placements

Nanded ..	(1) One Diploma holder in Civil Engineering was placed as Extension Officer with the Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Nanded, on Rs. 340 p.m.
Wardha	(1) 3 B.Com. Graduates were placed with the Dena Bank, Bombay, on Rs. 325 p.m.
Aurangabad ..	(1) 8 B.E. (Civil) candidates registered with the University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, Aurangabad, were placed by this Exchange as Junior Engineers with the Superintending Engineer, Aurangabad, on Rs. 425 p.m.
Bhir ..	(1) One Diploma holder in Civil Engineering was placed as Extension officer with the Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Bhir, on Rs. 357.

- Akola ... (1) 2 D.C.E. candidates were placed as Overseers with the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Circle, Akola, on Rs. 335 p.m.
- (2) 2 B.Com., 1 M.Com. and 1 B.A. Graduates were placed as Senior Clerks with the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Circle, Nagpur, on Rs. 313 p.m.
- (3) One B.Com. Graduate was placed as Sub-Auditor with the Divisional Special Auditor, Co-operative Societies, Nagpur, on Rs. 313 p.m.
- Ratnagiri ... (1) One female applicant was placed as a Teacher at Phatak High School, Ratnagiri, on Rs. 414 p.m.
- (2) One male and 3 female applicants were placed as Teachers, in Phatak High School, Ratnagiri, on Rs. 312 p.m.
- (3) 5 male applicants and 9 female applicants were placed as Teachers in Patwardhan, High School, Ratnagiri, on Rs. 312 p.m.
- Jalgaon ... (1) One D.C.E. candidate was placed with the Superintending Engineer, Aurangabad Public Health Circle, Aurangabad, on Rs. 325 p.m.

#### Appreciation of work done for special type of Applicants

	Registration	Placement	Live Register
(1) A. B. Standard	812	31	3,379
(2) Displaced Persons	24		634
(3) Discharged Government Employees	23	8	1,776
(4) Women	4,839	358	57,554
(5) I.T.I.	495	74	8,147
(6) Ex-Servicemen	558	82	4,535
(7) Part-time Employment Seekers			
(1) Registered	..	..	..
(2) Vacancies Notified	..	..	6
(3) Placed	..	..	4

#### (8) Recruitment to Arm Forces

	Army	Navy	Airforce	Total
(1) Ex-Servicemen	5	....		5
(2) Others				....

Physically Handicapped applicants registered with normal Employment Exchanges (Other than the Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped) in the State during June 1972.

Category	No. of Registration effected during the month	No. of Placements effected during the month	No. of Live Register at the end of the month
(1) Blind	..	9	126
(2) Deaf and Dumb	..	2	19
(3) Orthopaedically Handicaped	..	52	924
(4) Respiratory Disorder	..	3	7
Total	..	66	1,076

#### Staff Training

Out of 30 Exchanges, staff training classes were held at 21 Exchanges.

#### Conference and Meetings

Meetings of the Special Committee to examine the fairness of submission were held at Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Bombay, and District Employment Exchanges, Sangli, Yeotmal and Satara.

Meetings of the District Committees on Employment were held at Bhir and Dhulia.

Many Employment Officers attended Meetings of the District Level Committee of the Employment Guarantee Scheme.

The District Employment Officer, Sangli attended the meeting of the Coordination Committee of the Integrated Area Development Scheme for Agricultural Labourers.

#### Strike and Lockout vacancies

Nil.

#### Publicity and Public Relation

Nil.

**Any Other Item of Interest**

Work done by University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau during the month of June 1972.

Name of University	Registration	Vacancies notified	Placements obtained	No. on Live Register
(1) U. E. I. & G. B., Bombay	46	50	29	3,309
(2) U. E. I. & G. B., Poona	173	11	....	578
(3) U. E. I. & G. B., Nagpur	40	12	5	1,096
(4) U. E. I. & G. B., Aurangabad	139	5	1	400
(5) U. E. I. & G. B., Kolhapur	118	8	....	239

Work done by Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped persons during the month of June 1972.

Category	Registration	Vacancies notified	Placement obtained	No. on Live Register
(1) Blind	10			216
(2) Deaf and Dumb	8	3	3	37
(3) Orthopaedically Handicapped	33	1	4	247
(4) Respiratory Disorder				4
Total	51	4	7	504

Work done by the professional and executive office during June 1972.

(1) No. of X-1s on the Live Register at the end of the previous month.	1,550
(2) No. of X-1s received during the month	88
(3) No. of candidates submitted during the month against—	
(i) Notified Vacancies (Secondary)	23
(ii) Central Employment Exchange Vacancies	128
(iii) Advertised Vacancies	
(4) No. of Professional and Executive candidates placed during the month.	2
(5) No. removed from the Live Register	36
(6) No. of Professional and Executive X-1s on the Register at the end of the month.	1,600

**Youth Employment Service**

(1) *Individual Programme at Employment Exchanges.*—During the month of June 1972 in all 1,250 applicants received individual information, of these 1,012 were applicants, 178 were students, 60 were parents/guardians.

(2) In all 45 postal inquiries in occupational information were received during the month.

(3) Out of the 606 applicants who received individual guidance, 586 were fresh candidates and 20 were review cases.

(4) 6,882 applicants were given guidance at the time of registration.

*Group Programme at Employment Exchanges.*—

(5) 277 group discussions were conducted during the month of June 1972.

(6) 4,273 applicants attended those group discussions.

(7) *Programme outside the Employment Exchanges.*—During the month 4 career talks were delivered in schools, no visits were paid to schools in connection with the distribution or utilisation of career pamphlets, posters, etc.

(8) 17 visits were paid to employers and heads of training Institutions in connection with collection of information or placements.

(9) *Placement/Admission Activities.*—During the month 738 applications were forwarded to various training centres for apprenticeship training.

(10) 39 applicants were actually placed in training.

(11) In all 37 guided applicants were placed in the month of June 1972.

## TEXTILE EMPLOYMENT (DECASUALISATION) SCHEME

During the month of June 1972, the Decasualisation Scheme registered 2246 workers. Demands for 2021 were received from the Textile Mills. 2718 Submissions were made to the mills against these demands. Placements of 2464 workers were obtained against these submissions.

**Appreciation of statistics rendered**

*Registrations.*—2246 Workers were registered under the scheme as against 4121 in May 1972.

*Demand Notified.*—2021 Vacancies were notified to the scheme the mills as against 4726 in May 1972.

*Submissions.*—2718 Submissions were made by the scheme in June 1972 as against 5655 in May 1972.

*Placements.*—2464 Workers were employed by the mills in June 1972 as against 3560 in May 1972.

*Live Register.*—817 Workers were on Live Register at the end of June 1972.

**Labour Literature**

## ARTICLE OF LABOUR INTEREST

Factory Buildings, Layout and Safety by K. Narasimharaju, B.E., Andhra Pradesh *Labour Bulletin*, Hyderabad Vol. 2 No. 9, December 1971, Page No. 3.

New Developments in Labour Statistics, by Geofbery H. Moore and Maxine Stewart, *Monthly Labour Review*, Washington, Volume 95, Number 3, March 1972. Page No. 3.

Usual Weekly earnings of American Workers by Paul O. Flaim and Nicholas I. Peters., *Monthly Labour Review*, Washington, Volume 95, Number 3, March 1972, Page No. 28.

Employment and Personal Consumption Expenditures, by Stephen Cochran and Donald P. Eldridge, *Monthly Labour Review*, Washington, Volume 95, Number 3. March 1972. Page No. 39.

The New Legal Framework for Britain's Industrial Relations, by Norman Robertson and K. Ian Sams. *Monthly Labour Review*, Washington, Volume 95, number, 3. March 1972, Page No. 48.

Pay, Hours, Holidays, Targets set in T.U.C.'s *Economic Review*, published in the New Dawn, Manchester M14 6L, Volume 26, Number 4, April 1972, Page No. 91.

Higher Productivity in a Developing Economy—An Urgent Need by K. M. Tripathi, *Indian Labour Journal*, Delhi, Volume XIII No. 6, June 1972, Page No. 809.

## Cases Under Labour Laws

BEFORE SHRI B. A. EKBOTE, ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY  
UNDER THE PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT, BOMBAY

APPLICATIONS Nos. 1780-1790/69, 2001-2002/69, 1921-27, 2017 to 2020  
OF 1969, 1960-1969/69

SHRI DHONDY BABAJEE SHINDE AND ORS. THROUGH A. T. HUSRAJANI THE  
B.E.S.T. WORKER'S UNION, 42, KENNEDY BRIDGE, BOMBAY-4  
Vs.

THE B.E.S.T. UNDERTAKING, B.E.S.T. HOUSE, BOMBAY-1.

Payment of Wages Act, 1936 section 15.—Applicants of B.E.S.T. Undertaking working in stores Department, Bus Engineering Control Section claim overtime wages and objected illegal deductions from their wages accordingly. The Undertaking rejects the claim under the guise that the stores department is not covered under the Factories Act, 1948. The views of the undertaking were rejected saying that the work of the applicants in Stores Department as well as Bus Engineering control section is incidental to and connected with the manufacturing works of the Factory and hence they are covered by the definition of "Worker" under section 2(1) of the Factories Act and are entitled to claim wages, the service Regulation relied upon by the Undertaking is no bar to the applicants claim of overtime wages, at the double rate. Hence the claim was upheld and the undertaking was directed to pay the dues accordingly.

There are in all 35 applications under section 15 of the Payment of Wages Act in which the applicants, who are mainly working in the Stores Department of B.E.S.T. Undertaking at two places, claim overtime wages at the double rate. A few of them are working in the Transport Engineering Department, Bus Engineering Control Section. The particulars of the individual claims are given in the respective applications. The case of the applicants in common is that they are working in the Stores Department of the Opposite Party undertaking and a few of them in Bus Engineering Control Section. That they are governed by the B.I.R. Act as well as Shops and Establishments Act. They are also governed under the Factories Act. That they should have been paid overtime wages at the double rate of their wages but actually they have been paid less and the opposite party has made illegal deductions from their wages. Hence these applications for the alleged illegal deductions.

2. Opposite party states that the applicants are governed by the B.I.R. Act and the Minimum Wages Act. It is denied that they are governed by the Shops and Establishments Act and Factories Act. Opposite Party contends that the applicants are attached to the Stores Department of the Undertaking and not to any workshop or Factory and hence the Factories Act would not be applicable to them. Opposite Party has given the overtime hours of each applicant and states that they have been paid overtime wages as per Service Regulation 28(a) (iv). It is contended that the applicants are receiving more than double the minimum rate fixed by Notification issued under the Minimum Wages Act, and Opposite party denies the claims of the applicants on the grounds mentioned above.

3. Out of the 35 applicants four have gone into the witness box and their evidence is to be treated as common in all the other applications. Anthony Michael Fernandes is working as a clerk in the Transport Engineering Department, Bus Engineering Control Section. He deposes that Factories Act is applicable to the said Department and his place of work is situated within the workshop premises. Then he narrates the nature of his duties. He receives messages from Traffic Staff for defective buses detained on road. The messages are conveyed to Line Mechanics by this applicant on telephone and wireless set. After rectifying the defects by the Line Mechanics, the messages are conveyed to the concerned Depots. The witness says that the Line Mechanics get overtime wages as per the provisions of the Factories Act, and prior to October 1967, he was also paid overtime at the Factory rate but since October 1967 the Opposite party started paying them overtime at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the ordinary wages exclusive of Dearness Allowance and again after filing of these applications Opposite party has started paying them overtime wages at the factory rate. Duty list is being sent to Factory Inspector since September 1969 only. Applicant says that Rule 28 of the Service Regulations is not applicable to him, as his place of work is not separated from the workshop and that his work is directly connected with the factory work of repairs and maintainance of buses. He admits that actually he does not take part in repairs and maintainance of buses.

4. Roberts Anthony Cardose works in Stores Department which is situated in the Factory premises i.e. Transportation Engineering Department. This witness keeps inventory of the materials supplied to the different sections of the Transportation Engineering Department and he says that the Factories Act is applicable to his Department i.e. Stores Department. The coolies working under him have been paid overtime wages as per the provisions of the Factories Act. This witness admits that he is not working in Transportation Engineering Department which is on the first floor. Stores Department is on the ground floor. Manufacturing is done in the Engineering Department. On receiving requisitions the Stores Department issues materials to various departments. No manufacturing process is carried on in the godown of the Stores Department or in the Store Department itself.

5. Gopal Kashinath Mhatre works in the Stores Department at Kasara Power House, Mazgaon, which is situated in the factory premises. According to him Stores Department is covered under the Factories Act and previously he was getting over time wages at the double rate under the provisions of the Factories Act. This witness admits that the Department Nawghanis collect the materials and take them to their respective departments. He is not required to deliver the materials to the departments at their premises. His work is confined to the Stores only and he works under the Store Officer. The evidence of Jaisingh Waman is to the same effect.

6. Opposite party has not examined any witness. At the request of the parties I inspected the factory premises at Wadala Depot. The inspection note is on record. Applicants are admittedly working in factory premises but they are not actually taking any part in the manufacturing process that is being