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LABOUR GAZETTE

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

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Vol. III]

BOMBAY, SEPTEMBER 1972

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Editor :

Shri A. D. DIVEKAR, B.A. (Hons.)

Deputy Commissioner of Labour,
Maharashtra, Bombay (Ex-Officer).

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 July 1972 with the average prices for the year 1960 equal to 100 were 203, 206 and 203 respectively. The Jalgaon, Nanded, Poona and Aurangabad Consumer Price Index Numbers for working class for the month of July 1972 with the average prices for the year 1961 equal to 100 were 205, 227, 186 and 212 respectively.

Industrial Disputes

During May 1972, there were 90 strikes involving 27,128 workmen and a time loss of 1,79,078 working days, as compared to 111 disputes in April 1972 involving 49,053 workers and time loss of 149,544 mandays. Further particulars of industrial disputes are given at pages 97 to a 98 and 129 to 138 of this issue.

Absenteeism

During June 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 20.00 per cent as against 22.03 per cent in May 1972. For further particulars see pages 99 of this issue.

Production of cotton yarn spun and manufacture of cloth

During March 1972, Mills in Bombay City produced a total of 1,50,16,000 Kgs. of yarn, 2,50,000 Kgs. of Miscellaneous goods such as blankets, hosiery goods and knitted fabrics and packed 40,42,000 metres of cotton goods mixed with silk, wool, terene, etc. and packed 10,05,36,000 metres wearable and non-wearable cloth and those in Best of Maharashtra produced 45,33,000 Kgs. of yarn 1,04,000 Kgs. of miscellaneous goods such as blankets, hosiery and knitted fabrics and packed 2,43,27,000 metres of wearable and non-wearable cloth. The total production of cotton yarn, miscellaneous goods and mixed with silk, wool, terene, etc. packing of wearable and non-wearable cloth for the whole State of Maharashtra amounted to 1,95,49,000 Kgs., 3,54,000 Kgs., 41,46,000 metres and 12,48,63,000 metres respectively.

Current Notes

Ordinance to amend the Payment of Bonus Act promulgated

The President has promulgated an Ordinance to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 in pursuance of the decisions taken by Government on the Interim Reports of the Bonus Review Committee. The Ordinance provides for an increase in the minimum bonus payable under the Act for the accounting year commencing on any day in the year 1971 from 4 to 8-1/3 per cent of the annual wages of the employee.

The Ordinance also provides that bonus in excess of the quantum paid or payable in respect of the previous accounting year shall be credited to the Provident Fund Accounts of the employees. Payments of 8-1/3 per cent would, however, be made in cash in all cases.

Pending formal amendment of the Act, non-competitive public sector establishments which are at present not required to pay bonus by virtue of Section 20 of the Act, are being asked, through executive instructions, to make payments on the above basis. Such establishments are already making ex-gratia payments as if they were covered by the Act.

Employers' organisations are being requested by Government to advise their constituents not to effect recovery of advances made to employees in terms of the *ad hoc* formula evolved at Bombay in September, 1971 and popularly known as the Khadilkar formula.

Scavengers in Corporation Area—Committee To Study Conditions.

The Government of Maharashtra has appointed a committee to study the conditions of work and employment of scavengers and sweepers in the Municipal Corporation areas of Greater Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and, Sholapur, under the chairmanship of the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment, Bombay.

The other members of the committee are : Shri R. A. Khair, Bombay; Shri T. D. Memjade, Poona (both M. L. As.); Shri Wasudevrao Changre; General Secretary, Maharashtra Pradesh Safai Mazdoor Congress, Bombay; Shri Vasantrao Chavan, Chairman, Maharashtra Pradesh Safai Mazdoor Congress, Poona; Shri P. M. Sumundre, Secretary, Maharashtra Pradesh Safai Mazdoor Congress, Nagpur; the Director of Social Welfare, Poona; and Shri P. J. Ovid, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bombay (member-secretary).

The committee will study the conditions of work and employment of scavengers and sweepers in the Corporation areas in the State and make recommendations for their amelioration and in particular, examine whether

there is a case for giving any relief to scavengers and sweepers. The committee will also examine whether such relief can be given within the ambit of the existing legislation and, make recommendations.

The committee has to submit its report within three months.

Employment Guarantee Scheme Wages Government Directive.

After reviewing the working of the employment guarantee scheme with particular reference to the wages earned, the Government of Maharashtra has directed the officers and others concerned to so determine the rates of wages as would not exceed prevailing agricultural wages for 8 hours a day for an adult, or Rs. 3 a day, whichever is less. The rate is also not to be more than 90 per cent of the scheduled rate of the soil conservation section of the Agriculture Department in respect of the soil conservation works; 70 per cent of the scheduled rate of the Buildings and Communications Department in respect of road works; and 89 per cent of the scheduled rate of the departments concerned in respect of the remaining works.

The rates of wages for each of the various categories of works under the scheme are to be fixed, from time to time, by the District Employment Guarantee Committee in consultation with the technical officers of the department concerned.

In keeping with the basic concept of the scheme, these works under the employment guarantee scheme are not to be undertaken so long as works under various normal schemes like plan schemes, non-plan schemes, local sector schemes and village employment schemes are available. Works as are likely to divert labour from agriculture or other normal avocations are also not to be undertaken. To achieve the declared objective of the scheme, payment to each worker is to be made according to the quantity and quality of the work actually done by him, calculated on the basis of piece rates determined by the district employment guarantee committee from time to time. This will, however, not exceed the rates mentioned earlier.

The Government have directed not to undertake any new road works under the employment guarantee scheme without their prior orders. The orders will come into force with immediate effect. However, where the rates of wages actually paid since May 1, 1972, are lower than those that would have been payable had these orders been in force, and, where, it is feasible to locate the workers, the present orders will be applied retrospectively from May 1, 1972 and the difference paid to the workers.

Indian Trade Unionists visit U. S. Industrial Areas

Three Indian Trade Union Leaders ending a month-long cross-country tour of the United States are amazed at the general zeal of workers and management for raising the standard of living and for continued application of more refined Production Techniques.

The Indian visitors stressed the willingness of American workers to increase production per capita by the use of Automation.

“The workers do not resent Automation in the United States as much as workers do in India.” One of them said. He noted that automation is limited to certain fields in India because of the country's great need to use its manpower.

The Speaker was Damodar Pandey, General Secretary, Bokaro Steel Workers Union, New Delhi. Viewing the American Labour-Management Scene with him have been Anand Gop. J. Mukherjee, President, Hindustan Steel Workers Union, West Bengal, and Vimal Mehrotra, National Vice President, Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Kidwainagar.

The visitors have talked with officials of the AFL-CIO and Representatives of Labour and Management in the Metal and Mining Industries in travelling from Washington to New York City, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Tucson and now Los Angeles.

They visited Steel Mills, Metal Working Plants, Mines and a variety of fabricating companies in a programme conducted and arranged by the U. S. State and Labour Departments.

The Indian Leaders had a number of “Warm and very frank discussions” with people of middle-age in the middle-income group. They agreed that there is often close co-operation between workers and management to improve the lot of all.

“During our visits across the United States, we found workers co-operating with management in a fairly natural way to achieve goals of both groups,” Mr. Pandey said. “We have talked to some workers at Local Unions who are not so happy with management but in general we found few differences existing between labour and management,” he said.

The Indians also hold political and other labour posts at home. Mr. Pandey is a member of the Lok Sabha from Bihar State. Mr. Mukherjee is Vice President, Indian National Iron and Steel Workers, Federation, and a member of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly. Mr. Mehrotra is General Secretary of both Hind Mazdoor Sabha of U. P. and Sati Mill Mazdoor, Kanpur, and President of U. P. Engineering.

The India visitors sensed that U. S. Labour Unions are very much involved in the Political process even though they say they are not. Mr. Mukherjee noticed that “Union Leadership in the United States is not active in Political Educational Programs among workers as is the practice in many other countries.” Mr. Mehrotra said Political Bonds in U. S. Unions are not strong enough to influence the political opinions of workers. “The AFL-CIO Leaders do not have the Political Power over their members that they would like to have,” he said.

The Indian Labour Leaders were impressed with the General satisfaction that exists among workers in the American System.

“United States Workers do not want Revolutionary Change. No rocking of the Boat ! They seem to be satisfied with the system,” Mr. Pandey said.

Mr. Mukherjee sensed resentment by some U. S. workers regarding the recent Government wage-freeze applied to help control inflation. But, he noted, “we don't know what is in back of the workers' minds.”

The Group is ending its Tour of America in Los Angeles after visiting the Martin Marietta Aluminum Company Operation.

Shops Act in Jintur from August 1

All the provisions of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 will come into force in the Jintur Municipal area in Parbhani district, from August 1, 1972, according to a State Government directive.

For the purpose of the Act, the Government has declared the Jintur Municipal Council to be a local authority.

Convictions under Smoke Nuisances Act

Eleven persons were prosecuted and fined from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 during the quarter ended June 30 last, for contravention of the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act.

The names of the convicted parties are : Shri A. K. S. Aiyangar, Manager, Hind Cycles Limited, Worli ; Shri Ravindra Jhirubhai, Partner, Union Tube Corporation, Kandivli ; Shri M. K. Tinwala, Partner, Flamo Industries, Andheri ; Shri S. L. Khurana, Manager, Hakimrai Jaichand, Bhandup ; Shri R. D. Shah, Director, Bachelite Electrical Manufacturing Company, Kandivli ; Shri Krishna Sonu Samjiskar, Partner, Vasant Foundry, Bhandup ; Shri A. F. Iwans, General Manager, Iwacom Factory Ltd., Kandivli ; Shri H. L. Gagalani, Partner, Swati Metal Industries, Kandivli ; Shri D. G. Rawal, Partner, Indian Power Laundry, Mahim ; Shri D. D. Mehta, Partner, Ashok Nut-Bolt Industries, Goregaon ; and Shri M. S. Mirza, Partner, New Taj Dyeing and Printing Works, Tardeo Road, Bombay.

Indian Trade Unionists Study U. S. Labour Problems

Leaders of trade unions in India are observing firsthand that American workers and their unions have troubles, too, high wages and advanced mechanisation notwithstanding.

“Workers in the United States have very high wages and many are very skilled,” said Mr. Sanjiva Reddy of Hyderabad, Organising Secretary of the Indian National Trade Union Congress. “But workers here and in India

do have the same problems, however both being concerned with wage increases, employment and better working conditions."

Mr. P. L. Perumal, Working Committee Member of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha and president of the Neeiamaiai Plantation Workers Union, Tamil Nadu, said he had learned that the Machinists' Union recently had lost 400,000 members. This was due to U. S. Government cutbacks in its aerospace programme.

Another factor was noted by H. N. Chaturvedi of Kanpur, General Secretary of the Bijli Mazdoor Sabha. "Because of automation and increased productivity," he said, "many workers are losing their jobs and factories are closing." He also commented on the number of farm workers as well as white-collar workers who are not members of unions.

A similar point was made by V. P. Marakkar, of the Kerala State branch of the Indian National Trade Union Congress. He stressed that while labour unions are very strong in America, less than 25 per cent of the workers are union members.

The Indian officials were in Madison attending a summer seminar for the United Steel Workers of America, part of a study tour arranged by the U. S. Labour and State Departments in co-operation with American trade unions. Their tour included conferences with Government and trade union leaders, talks with labour members and visits to plants, factories and a dairy farm.

"The experience we are having," said Mr. Marakkar, "is of great advantage to us in studying the functioning of labour organisation in the United States. It is our feeling that the trade unions in America are being conducted in the most democratic way and that there is the utmost participating of individual members.

A difference between Indian and American trade unions noted by Mr. Marakkar and Mr. Perumal was that the American movement is based more on economic considerations than on ideological considerations.

"The American trade union movement," said Mr. Perumal, "is not affiliated with any political party, while in India we feel trade unions must bring about social changes and point out errors in Government practices and beliefs when the Government is wrong. In the U. S., trade unions concern themselves with increased pay and employment and better working conditions."

The visitors said they were impressed by the progress made in productivity and the high standard of living of the workers. They also commented on the generally friendly relationship between management and labour.

Mr. Reddy, as did other members of the group, felt that ties between labour unions in India and the United States could be strengthened, and, he added,

"I hope this trip will help maintain friendly relations between the labour leaders of both countries".

Mr. Perumal experienced some excitement that was not on his programme. He was invited for a stay at the suburban Washington home of Benjamin Sharman, who was in India as an education teacher for workers, and is now an official with the International Association of Machinists.

Employment-Oriented Programme for fresh Technologists and Engineers

An employment-oriented stipendary programme has been initiated by the Government of India for fresh technologists and engineers. This was disclosed at the sixth meeting of the Board of Apprenticeship Training, Western Region held here on 25th July 1972 under the chairmanship of Shri Lalchand Hirachand.

Under the programme, fresh technologists and engineers could join a year apprenticeship course in the medium and small scale industries with the guarantee of being absorbed in their respective units. During the period, they will be entitled to a monthly stipend of Rs. 400 in case of graduates and Rs. 250 in case of diploma holders, of which 50 per cent will be contributed by the Union Government. The new scheme, besides increasing the employment opportunities, is intended to improve the standard of the small and medium scale industrial sector by injecting qualified technicians.

The Government of India have, for this purpose, allocated Rs. 125 lakhs to the Western Region covering the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, out of a total of Rs. 50 lakhs. The Board in the Western Region has advised the Directors of Industries of these States to conduct an initial survey of the small and medium scale units in their regions.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Services Declared Essential

The Government of Maharashtra has declared all the services and employment under the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay including Bombay Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking as essential services under the Maharashtra Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1970, and prohibited strikes therein.

Advisory Board for Minimum Wages Act

The Government of Maharashtra has constituted an Advisory Board for the Minimum Wages Act, under the chairmanship of Shri D. R. Khair, Poona. The Board consists of representatives of the employers and employees in various industries, manufacturing associations and undertakings in the State.

The representatives of the employers on the Board are : Shri G. K. J. Chairman, Board of Director, Deccan Flour Mill Limited, Aurangabad; Shri Rajibhai M. Patel, Gondia; Shri M. N. Mehta, Bombay Local Millers Association, Bombay; Shri Vinaykumar Parashar, M. P. and President, Akola Municipal Council, Akola; Shri Y. A. Khare, Partner, Khare and Tarkunde Private Limited, Nagpur; Shri S. B. Patkar, Bombay; the General Manager, Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation, Bombay; Shri K. Kamble, Secretary, Charma Samaji Audyogik Sahakari Mandali, Kolhapur; Shri G. G. Joshi, Secretary, Poona Khadya Peya Vikreta Sangh, Poona; Shri T. J. Tamboli, Hon. Secretary, Jalgaon, Dhulia, Nasik Districts Ginning and Pressing Factories Owners Association, Amalner, District Jalgaon; Shri Gajanan Dhote, Shakti Offset Works, Nagpur; Shri K. N. Deodhar, President Poona Chemists and Druggists' Association, Poona; Shri V. S. Vaidya, Managing Director, Swastik Rubber Products Limited, Poona; Shri Chotubhai J. Patel, Chandrapur; Shri R. M. Mehra, Chief Executive Officer, Bombay Potteries, Bombay; Shri Shamrilal Agarwal, Proprietor, Shivshankar Lac Factory, Gondia; Shri D. B. Bharucha, President, Cinematograph Exhibitors Association of India, Bombay; Shri S. S. Lal, General Manager, Ballapur Paper Mills Limited, Ballapur, District Chandrapur; Shri J. M. Jaising, President, the Small Scale Plastic Manufacturers Association, Bombay; Dr. C. L. Joshi, Manager, Bombay Hospital, Bombay; Shri J. C. Metalia, President, Maharashtra Bricks Utpadak Society, Kalyan, District Thana; Shri Bhavanji D. Shah, Bombay; Shri Avtarsing Ragbir Singh, Proprietor, Bharat Engineering Company, Aurangabad, Shri B. A. Sathaye, Administrative Officer, Brooke Bond India Private Limited, Kanhan, district Nagpur; Shri Roshanlal Malhotra, Bombay and Shri M. P. Karwa, President, Bhiwandi Textile Manufacturers' Association, Bhiwandi, District Thana.

The representatives of the employees are : Shri B. G. Mohite, General Secretary, Rashtriya Flour and Dal Mill Workers' Union, Nagpur; Shri G. S. Gaikwad, General Secretary, Bidi Workers Union, Nasik; Shri Vasant Khanolkar, Chemical Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay; Shri M. N. Deshmane, President, Nagpur Corporation Employees' Association, Nagpur; Shri Vasant Luley, President, Rashtriya P. W. D. Employees Union, Nagpur; Shri L. S. Joshi, General Secretary, Imarat and Dalanwala Kamgar Sangh, Pandharpur, District Sholapur; Shri L. D. Gandhi, Ahmednagar; Shri A. D. Sawant, General Secretary, Bombay Suburban Kamgar Sangh, Bombay; Shri P. V. Upadhya, General Secretary, Rashtriya Labour Union, Bombay; Shri Vithal Jadhav, General Secretary, Nanded; Shri Ram Mahadik, General Secretary, Press Mazdoor Sabha, Bombay; Shri G. J. Gandhi, Bombay; Shri Prabhakar Mankar, President, Poona Labour Union, Poona; Shri D. S. Natic, General Secretary, Ogalewadi Kamgar Union, Ogalewadi, District Satara; Shri G. M. Khode, Nagpur; Shri Sampat Bapuji Shende, Balwaiyya Sukhdeo Agrawal Lac Factory, Gondia; Shri D. M. Tulpule, Joint Secretary, Theatre Employees' Union, Bombay; Shri Darshan Singh, General Secretary, Ballapur Paper Mill Mazdoor Sabha, Ballapur, District Chandrapur; Shri B. S. Dhume, Bombay Plastic Employees Union, Bombay; Shri V. N. Sane, General Secretary, Bombay Labour Union, Bombay; Shri N. H. Kumbhare, Kamptee, District Nagpur; Shri H. N.

Trivedi, M.L.A., Bombay; Shri A. S. Nagpurkar, General Secretary, Industrial Workers' Union, Nanded; Shri S. R. Rao, Secretary, Bombay Labour Union, Bombay; Shri Vasant Kulkarni, General Secretary, Federation of Western India Cine Employees, Bombay and Shri B. B. Khanjire, M.L.A., Ichalkaranji, District Kolhapur.

Shri P. K. Paranjpe, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, will be the Secretary of the Advisory Board.

The Advisory Board will coordinate the work of the Committee and Sub-committees appointed under the Minimum Wages Act and advise the Government on fixation and revision of the minimum rates of wages.

PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES DECLARED IN THE MONTH OF JULY, 1972

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 Dates of the Notification and Maharashtra Government Gazette in which published
1	2	3	4
1	Kolhapur Municipal Transport Service, Kolhapur.	Six months, 21-7-1972.	IDA. 1469 Lab-II, dated 3rd July 1972, published in Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part I-L, dated 20th July 1972 at page No. 4796.

All India Average Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers (on base 1960 = 100) for July 1972.

The New Series of All India Average Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (General) on Base : 1960 = 100 for July 1972, 205 is as compared to 201 in June 1972. The index for July 1972 on Base : 1949 = 100 derived from the 1960 based index works out to 249.

Articles, Reports, Enquiries, etc.

(The views expressed in signed Articles appearing in this section carry weight inasmuch 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.)

Prime Minister's Call to Engineers and Scientists

By

Mrs. Indira Gandhi*

I am glad to have the opportunity to visit this great centre of technological learning in a city known for its spirit of independence and its habit of hard work.

2. Bombay looks out on the West. Some of the earliest of our modern industries were established here, as also the first railways on our continent. The City has mothered pioneers in technology and also in education, social reform and political self-assertion. I am sure that the Institute's students and faculty members, who are drawn from all parts of India, have been influenced by Bombay's tradition of social responsibility.

3. In the short span of ten to fifteen years, Indian Institutes of Technology—yours as well as those in Kharagpur, Madras, Kanpur and Delhi—have earned a reputation through the professional competence and intellectual quality of their alumni. You have the advantage of having the pick of the talent which emerges from our schools. The training you impart to these young people in much valued skills is attested by the alacrity with which industrial houses seek them. This is high reward for any centre of teaching.

4. However these Institutes of Technology were established with a larger purpose than the education of good engineers. They are expected to make positive contribution to the country's efforts to modernise itself, to conquer poverty and to make possible a new life for our people.

5. A major reason for our poverty is that our technology and our society remained static over the centuries. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and the early part of the twentieth, feudalism and foreign rule combined to prevent India benefiting from the scientific and technological innovations which were taking place in other parts of the world.

6. However, the growth of political consciousness could not be stifled. It was natural that the vision of Swaraj should be accompanied by the spirit of Swadeshi. Swadeshi was an effort to revitalise our traditional crafts, since the discriminatory policies of colonialism did not permit a technological breakthrough. But throughout the struggle for freedom, there was sharp awareness that the basic problems of poverty and social inequality could be solved only through technological change and the reconstruction of the economic base of traditional society.

7. This has been the objective of our social policies since Independence and has been partially achieved under the plans. This process is not served merely by establishing a few basic industries or even a whole network of consu-

* The above is the full text of the Prime Minister's convocation address at the 10th Annual Convocation of the Indian Institutes of Technology, Bombay, on 7th September 1972.

mer industries. It has to embrace all branches of life and all segments of production. A predominantly agricultural society such as ours can secure higher production and the means to enforce greater distributive equality primarily by modernising agriculture. More than steel mills, it is irrigation, the use of chemical fertilizers and new seed varieties that are transforming our rural areas.

8. In our quest for a better life, technology provides the forward thrust. We want greater freedom for our people, freedom from want and the benumbing effects of want. Our universities, our national laboratories, and these Institutes of Technology and other centres of science are at the apex of our educational system. They must work together to apply modern knowledge to the solution of our problems.

9. These problems cannot be solved merely by duplication, transplantation or even adaptation of foreign technology. There is a widely prevalent illusion that because the laws of science are universal there is a similar universality about technology. The fallacy has been responsible for much avoidable misapplication of effort and money in developing countries. Technology has several determinants. The translation of any underlying theory into applied uses is governed by geographical, economic and sociological factors. Technology has to be related to the resource endowments of a society. A poor country cannot afford the processes which are at the disposal of rich countries. A country which is compelled to create employment opportunities on a mass scale must obviously choose technologies which are labour-intensive rather than capital intensive. The devising of techniques in various fields, appropriate to the pattern of our resources, is one of the primary functions of our scientific and technological centres. I am not against borrowing or learning from others. The ultimate aim of a One-World would lead each country to take advantage of the achievements of others. But borrowing must stimulate creative enquiry and achievement and not lead to apathy or self-satisfaction.

10. The average Indian faces many problems which are peculiar to our environment and therefore not susceptible to imported solutions. How can these be solved unless our young scientists and engineers are conscious of their responsibility? Not all can command international fame but many can earn national gratitude. The history of science shows that important theoretical discoveries have often been made by people grappling with specific utilitarian problems. Louis Pasteur's work to help the grape-growers of France is a notable example. The other communications nation needs people who will show us how to save steel, how to maintain machines and make the best use of them. We need new methods of storing and retrieving water in rain scanty regions, new and simple agricultural tools which can intensify the output of small holdings. It is not only less expensive and better management to use local materials and design structures more suited to our climate and habits. This is necessary to maintain an ecological balance. Our engineers may be able to build sky-scrapers and feel thrilled that Bombay is a some kind of an imitation of Western cities. But is that what we need? Should we not concentrate on building millions of different kinds of houses for new rural and urban societies? A literary artist writes his own book. A creative scientist or technologist is not an imitator, he should be an innovator.

11. In foreign countries, Institutes similar to this one have been seedbeds of entrepreneurship and managerial ability. Entrepreneurship, in our circumstances, is that quality which seeks to involve a greater proportion of people in the productive process and also aims at constant improvement of the nation's economic capacity. As economics become more complex and production techniques more sophisticated, politicians and administrators need to have a greater understanding of technological forces and problems. Technologists on their part need to acquire greater political and social insight. Many advanced countries have a high proportion of people with scientific backgrounds at the higher levels of decision-making. Simultaneously, engineers should also have more opportunities to study problems of social dynamics. The I. I. Ts have rightly attached importance to this aspect of technological education.

12. This year we are celebrating the centenary of Sri Aurobindo. He was a revolutionary who attained spiritual heights. He pointed out that many people when they urge us to revolt against custom and superstition and to have free minds, are merely asking us to exchange the dogmatism of our own diehards for the dogmatism of foreign scientists and scholars. This he calls "a foolish exchange of servitude". It is interesting to read what he said fifty years ago: "Our first necessity, if India is to survive and do her appointed work in the world, is that the youth of India should learn to think on all subjects, to think independently, fruitfully, going to the heart of things, not stopped by their surface, free of prejudgements, shearing sophism and prejudice as under as with a sharp sword, suiting down obscurantism of all kinds as with the mace of Bhima".

13. It is not only those who believe that the past provides all the answers who are obscurantist. We have new kinds of obscurantism, new impediments to the spirit of enquiry and reform. Amongst these are the tendency to consider some professions superior and to look down upon manual work; to think of "pure" research as higher in relation to utilitarian research—and the attitude of dividing society into officers and workers or generalists and specialists. We are all workers. Unfortunately, in India work and its discipline is seldom considered the bringer of fulfilment and achievement which it is, but rather as something to be suffered, and avoided whenever possible. I have no hesitation in saying that it is this attitude which breeds frustration and prevents our young people from attaining the excellence of which they are capable and for which the nation yearns.

14. There is endless argument as to the relative merits of the specialist and the generalist. I see no conflict between the two. Nor do I think that either by himself is sufficient for our needs. Experts are certainly useful and even essential for many tasks, but let us not forget that experts are right only about what has been and not necessarily about what can be. How many times in history has expert opinion been proved wrong by visionaries and experimenters? Only the other day an article recalled to mind how expert mathematicians had proved with an elegant formula that no machine could ever fly. Soon afterwards bicycle repairmen went into air anyway.

15. All over the world, there is re-thinking about the importance of ecology. This is a timely warning to us all. If the soil is robbed of its fertility and useful insects are wiped out, nothing may help to restore the balance. This does not mean that we should deprive ourselves of the benefits of science and technology but that we should desist from unimaginative imitation and thoughtless encroachment upon nature. Even this wide world does not have enough natural resources for us to waste. They are not to be exploited any more than man. They are to be used intelligently and only when needed to diminish the backwardness of regions and the poverty of peoples. Man needs food but he cannot enjoy it without clean air and fresh water. And having got his necessities, he seeks something more. That is why affluence is awakening a new spirit amongst young people.

16. Independent young minds are a nation's greatest asset. The more so when technology, or rather the instincts of greed which compel wrong use of technology, seems to be imprisoning the average man in new types of bondage. While the many appear to be content in their gilded cages, there is a growing minority who sees the need for a new kind of revolution in living and in rebuilding society on a totally new basis. Revolutionary concepts are emerging. Some may not be useful or relevant for us in our circumstances. But we also have to consider how to re-structure our administration and our systems of education and public health, how to give depth to our democracy and bring justice within the reach of all.

17. Students of this Institute have had the benefit of the best education our country can offer. However, no matter how good an institution is, ultimately it is in the individual who educates himself, and the process of learning never ends. All over the world schools, universities and training institutes seem to have become guardians of the status quo. Hence institutionalised education cannot be an end but only a jumping off board. In a world where knowledge is growing at a tremendous pace, employment cannot depend on what one has learnt but to what extent one is able to keep up with developments and changes. Fields, factories and offices or wherever one happens to work must become classrooms, so that a continuous sharing of knowledge and experience will bring about a higher level of understanding, involvement with others and closer co-ordination for a more purposeful functioning of the nation.

18. You have my good wishes for the future. It will bring opportunities and problems. The two are interlinked. May you face them with self-confidence and courage.

The Role of Trade Unions in Increasing Productivity

By

D. P. Upadhyay*

There has been a somewhat wrong impression in certain quarters that the trade unions are formed to organise intramural activities i.e. to perform militant functions only. By militant function we mean fighting for the right of the workers. The aim of this fight is to ensure adequate wages, better conditions to work and employment, lesser hours of work, better treatment from employers and more recently to secure some share in the control of industry. But there are extra-mural activities or fraternal functions also which the trade unions are expected to perform. Creating funds for giving sickness and accident benefits to workers, supporting the labourers during unemployment, strikes or lockouts arising out of industrial disputes, fostering spirit of co-operation among their members are such activities which could be grouped under fraternal functions also. They educate their workers either in the favour of a political set-up or against it and sometimes make efforts to capture power through elections. They also educate their members regarding their stand on the economic policies of the government or political parties.

It must be admitted that the trade unions have provided highly beneficial to the workers. It is now recognised not only by the government but even by progressive employers and managers that strong trade union is one of the most important factors to guarantee industrial peace and stability. But there are occasions when they indulge in anti-social activities also. In fact much depends on the approach of the trade unions. Constructive Trade Unionism is helpful in motivating workers to work hard for the welfare of the country and industry.

The support of Indian Trade Unions to the cause of productivity is evident from the fact that all the four major trade unions of India have been co-operating with National Productivity Council in spreading the message of productivity and adoption of its techniques in industry. The history of trade union movement in India indicates that gradually trade unions have realised their social responsibilities although sometimes political factors have played more dominant role and have subjugated the social responsibilities to political line of action. But on whole it is accepted that Indian Trade Unions and Labour Movement have undergone a gradual change particularly after independence. Although they have been concentrating mostly on economic demands and this will continue to be their major role, they do feel that these economic demands cannot be achieved unless every section of the society contributed towards the national development.

In fact, the imperatives of economic development and social justice have altered the perspective of trade unions work. Committed to national cause, Indian Trade Unions have to participate in the planned programme of economic

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development and help promote a measure of economic and social justice. It is in this changed context that the role of trade unions in increasing productivity should be discussed. We must realise that the major objective of economic development is to increase the national wealth and thus contribute to national prosperity. For promoting rapid economic development in India, the nation must accept two top priorities; first, the necessity of increasing the output in agriculture, industry and services so that the economy achieves a growth rate of at least 7 percent of the national income per year. Self-sustaining growth will be possible only if this immediate target is reached. Secondly, it is necessary to effectively carry out an intensive drive for raising the levels of productivity so that the utilisation of resources is optimised. The twin drive for increasing production and productivity, should be extended to industry, agriculture and services. It is only then that incomes as well as standard of living of the greatest number of people will continue to rise.

This great task of economic development through rise in productivity cannot be accomplished unless the workers give their whole hearted active support. In fact, it is in the interest of workers to ensure success of any drive for productivity because it is evident that a rise in wages without corresponding rise in productivity would lead to stagnation of economy and force a rise in prices whereas a rise in wages consequent of a rise in productivity would contribute to an overall gain not only for the economy but for the workers also. The trade unions must accept in the interest of their members and in the interest of national progress that their future is very closely linked with the overall prosperity which depends on maximisation of productivity.

It would be appropriate for trade unions to determine their future role and responsibility in relation to the national task of raising the levels of productivity. It may be necessary for them to go beyond their traditional function of collective bargaining to build up sanction necessary for effective bargaining and pursuing the drive for productivity. The trade unions must encourage themselves to take deeper interest in a socio-educational endeavour on behalf of their members. One of their tasks should be to educate and otherwise prepare the workers for the purpose of participative management. Apart from developing technical skills, a proper understanding of techno-managerial aspects of economic activities would be necessary for the vocational advancement of individual workers. It would, therefore, be wise for the trade unions to willingly participate in the programmes for training of workers in productivity concepts and methods. The workforce of today being predominantly young, possessing a level of education which is higher than that of the preceding generation of industrial workers, its training and education for full involvement in productivity drive requires special attention.

Next comes the question of creating a favourable climate for increasing the productivity. This calls for developing sound system of personnel management to be accompanied by healthy and cordial industrial relations. Unhappy industrial relations can cause not only national loss through work stoppages or poor production but lead to erosion of morale which in consequence can

defeat all measures for improving productivity. It is, therefore, necessary that both management at senior levels and top trade union leaders evolve a positive philosophy of Industrial Relations.

A factor that has added to the difficulties of securing cordial industrial relations is the existence of multiplicity of unions which are often established on the basis of difficulties in political persuasion and philosophies. In such a situation, serious interunion rivalries have developed upsetting all efforts towards securing industrial peace and discipline. This has done more harm than good to workers. It is, therefore, desirable to evolve a healthy convention of establishing a single bargaining agent for each industrial unit.

Provision of legal protection of trade unions is necessary for healthy industrial relations. Although the historical context is understandable, politicalisation of the trade union activity has often proved detrimental to industrial peace and industrial progress in the country. The National Labour Commission has recommended that no union office-bearers should concurrently hold office in a political party. It is so far trade union leaders and workers to deal with this situation in their own as well as in the national interest. The trade unions must make deliberate efforts to improve industrial discipline and encourage their members to take active interest in the drive for productivity at the shopfloor level. These steps will go a long way in forging productivity agreements in a growing number of enterprises.

It would be quite relevant to discuss some of the apprehensions of workers and trade union organisations regarding productivity. A powerful factor in the Indian context, which affects the approach to the question of higher productivity is the problem of unemployment. Some trade union leaders think that there is a conflict between job opportunity and higher productivity. In fact, labour sometimes sees, although in a mistaken manner, as if this conflict is real and one which cannot be solved. A rational approach to the question of raising productivity can never approve any action which will aggravate the incidence of unemployment. The problem can really be tackled through a rapid expansion of job opportunities which depends on the growth of economy. The pattern of investment in the national plan can be so worked out as to provide multiplying employment opportunities particularly through agricultural extension, rural works, small scales industries etc.

Despite the fact that in a well conceived and implemented economic policy, the rise in productivity, should accompany with the rise in employment opportunities, the apprehensions of workers regarding danger of increased workload, fear of retrenchment due to application of productivity techniques or rationalisation and doubts as regards sharing the gains of productivity must be dispelled. We must admit that there have been historical reasons for such apprehensions. But enlightened management policy, organised labour force, state intervention through legislation and strict implementation of rules framed for safeguarding the interests of workers can minimise these dangers. The National Productivity Council has made it a declared policy

that productivity cannot be achieved at the peril of labour and that no productivity agreement should be recommended that results in retrenchment. It has made it clear that even if some persons were to be declared surplus, the recommendations for implementation of productivity techniques should be implemented only when arrangements for absorption of the surplus labour was decided.

It is a psychological fact that nobody co-operates in an endeavour unless he feels that he has a stake or some interest in the matter and co-operation meant some sort of gain for him. This is true in case of labour or trade unions also. They have quite often raised the issue that why should they make efforts to increase productivity if they were not assured of a fair share in the increased productivity. Realising the force of their contention, the National Productivity Council constituted a committee to work out a scheme of sharing the gains of productivity. This committee was constituted with the representatives of labour, employers and government.

Based on the recommendations of the committee on Sharing the Gains, the National Productivity Council has recently indicated some guide lines for sharing the gains of productivity and has also developed a few models which could be adopted according to the conditions obtaining in particular organisation. It is expected that management shall make every possible effort to reach productivity agreements on the question of sharing the gains. On the other hand, the employees and trade unions should also adopt a constructive view and negotiate for the agreements with a feeling of give and take.

An important area where the trade unions can play vital role for improving the efficiency of industry or raising productivity is through participation in management. The idea of workers' participation in management, constitutes one such innovation in industrial relations system of India, which can help promote the climate of industrial harmony. While on the one hand it depends on how seriously and sincerely the employers and managers accept this new approach, on the other hand its success depends on the efforts of trade unions in eliminating inter-union rivalries and thereby developing representative units in each enterprise. This calls for greater efforts towards proper education and development of workers. It may be mentioned here that on limited basis the concept of participation has been tried in India through formation of 132 joint management councils in selected enterprises. It is very difficult to review the working of these councils in detail especially in view of the varying conditions in different industries and also due to different labour legislations in each state, but one of the main reasons for their poor performance has been apathy from both sides. While management thinks that these councils may restrict their authority, some of the unions feel that constitutions of such bodies minimise the importance of the union leaders. The view expressed by trade unions seemed to be charged with the suspicion that the gradual strengthening of the movement of the participation of workers in management only mean diminishing their own influence on the workers and even to their complete elimination in due course. It may, however, be admitted that in principle,

the trade union leaders are supporting the idea of participation. It is therefore, desirable that the trade unions give a serious thought to implementation of the scheme. A number of public undertakings are considering the proposal of participation and some of these have even appointed workers' representatives on their Board of Directors. It is the duty of trade union representatives to give a good account of their work and demand for participation of workers at various levels of the enterprise.

While discussing the role of trade unions in increasing productivity, we have tried to understand the areas in which the trade unions can make substantial contribution and also the conditions which must be fulfilled if their co-operation is to be obtained in the gigantic task of improving productivity. If trade unions in India have to play an effective role in the economic development of the country, they can do this by creating confidence through their own strength, guiding workers to refrain from anything that retards the country from progress, supporting all such plans which lead the country to self-help, and self-endeavour to improve social, economic and cultural status of the workers. If trade unions could embark upon these four fold plan of action, they would be able to play a worthy role for the future development of the country.

Technical Progress Brings Social Problems

John M. Whitton*

Speeding up technical progress in industry has in Britain—as in other industrially advanced countries—brought a number of human problems, notably those of labour movement and unemployment.

Present British rates of unemployment are persistently higher in some regions than in others, a trend shared with other European countries. Looking to the future, the rapid advancement of technology will mean that more people will have to change their jobs more frequently.

A significant and growing number will find the skill they acquire when young will not last them through a life time of work.

Encouraging Mobility

Although Britain's labour force is remarkably resilient and there is some spontaneous movement—between different areas of the country, between industries and (to a lesser degree) between occupations—the government is already acting to ease and encourage mobility, to correct the present imbalance and those which are likely to arise in the future.

An important part of this programme is the recently introduced employment transfer scheme to help workers find jobs away from home. It is aimed at encouraging people who are unemployed or threatened with redundancy to move to regions where jobs are available.

The scheme involves new or improved allowances to help pay for the cost of lodgings, of travelling home six times a year, of selling a home and buying a new one, of removal into a new unfurnished home.

All who qualify can also claim fares for travelling to an interview and, when they begin work, a settling in grant and fares in case of sickness or other domestic emergency.

A Real need

The scheme is designed to give special help to those who live in development or intermediate areas—so designated because of their serious unemployment problems—and to people anywhere who have received training under the government's vocational training scheme.

There will be a real need for the British worker to be prepared to move to different jobs in different areas—even elsewhere in Western Europe after Britain joins the European Economic Community. Yet British workers are probably rather less ready to move about than many other workers in Western Europe.

The rundown of traditional industries and the creation of newer industrial areas partly explains this reluctance.

*Shri John M. Whitton, Specialist in Labour problems.

Areas of Shortage

In regions which were largely dependent on a single traditional industry coal-mining or cotton textiles, certain types of heavy engineering now less in demand there have been serious pockets of unemployment, some of which have tended to persist in spite of special measures to encourage additional employment. These areas are situated mainly in the north and west of England and in Scotland and Wales.

By contrast, in London, the south-east and the midlands, where expansion and change have been most rapid there has been a shortage of certain types of professional, technical and craft skills which has kept the unemployment figures well below the average for the rest of the country.

Indeed, often the number of vacancies is greater in these newer industrial areas than the number unemployed.

Social Change

But a transfer of workers from declining to expanding parts of the economy cannot be achieved without a major change in social attitudes. Some people thrown out of work by the decline of traditional industries appear happier unemployed in the society they know than willing to retrain for a new job elsewhere.

This is because society within these traditional industries has been firmly knit since the days of the industrial revolution. Whole families have done the same work for generations. Family life is closely linked with work and horizons are therefore limited.

The village life of coalminers is an example: a closely woven society, in many ways self-sufficient. But mining is declining fast as mechanisation reduces the number of jobs.

The miners' only hope is retraining and work elsewhere. But so many are unwilling to uproot themselves and their families — it takes a big effort to break away and make a new start.

National Training Agency

Retraining plays an important part in the transfer of workers. The British Government has embarked on a major scheme for giving individuals adequate opportunities for new training. A national training agency is to be established which will provide these opportunities and generally co-ordinate and strengthen the development of training facilities throughout the country.

In the declining areas themselves the government has, through the designation of development or intermediate status, encouraged in growth of new industries. And foreign firms have been quick to move in to utilise the pools of labour available.

For example, the motor vehicle manufacturers, centred mainly in the midlands, have set up new plant in depressed areas of northern England.

Notifications Under Labour Laws

Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948

*Industries and Labour Department, No. S.I.A. 1772/132972-LAB-1, dated 14th July 1972.*¹—The following Notification by Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, Department of Labour and Employment, New Delhi, is republished:—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
(BHARAT SARKAR)

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION
(SHRAM AUR PUNARVAS MANTRALAYA)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRAM AUR ROZGAR VIBHAG)

New Delhi, the 24th June 1972, Jyaistha, 1894 (Saka)

S.O. No. .—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 late Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), No. S.O. 1614, dated the 7th April 1971, the Central Government hereby exempts, for a further period of nine months with effect from the date of expiry of the period specified in the said notification up to and inclusive of the 30th June 1972 from the payment of the employer's special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act, every factory—

(a) which is engaged—

(i) exclusively in one or more of the manufacturing processes specified in column 1 of the Table annexed hereto or any other manufacturing process which is incidental to or connected with any of the aforesaid processes, and

(ii) party in one or more of the manufacturing processes aforesaid and partly in one or more of the manufacturing processes specified in the definition of seasonal factory in clause (12) of section 2 of the said Act, and

(iii) which is situated in any area specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 of the said Table subject to the condition, if any, specified in the corresponding entry in column 3 of the said Table.

TABLE

Name of the manufacturing process	Area where situated	Condition
1. Redrying unmanufactured leaf tobacco.	Whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	
2. Rice Milling	Do.	
3. Cold Storage (with manufacture of Ice).	Do.	
4. Salt Manufacture	Do.	

¹ M. G. G., Pt. I-L, July 27, 1972, pp. 4947-48

Name of the manufacturing process	Area where situated	Condition
5. Oil Mills ..	.. Whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	Provided that the process of oil milling is subsidiary to any other manufacturing process which is seasonal and so long as the number of employees engaged in oil milling is less than fifty.
6. Ice manufacture	.. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh.	

Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948

*Industries and Labour Department, No. P. 7372/120693(ii)/Lab-III-A, dated 13th July 1972.*²—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 specified in column 1 of the Schedule appended hereto, in the local area mentioned in column 2 of the said Schedule, in respect of the establishments specified in column 3 of the said Schedule, the operation of the provisions of the said Act specified in column 4 of the said Schedule for the period and subject to the conditions respectively specified in columns 5 and 6 of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Occasion	Local area	Establishments	Provisions of the Act	Period	Conditions
1	2	3	4	5	6
Narsingh Maharaj Fair.	Akot, District Akola.	All Shops.	(i) Section 10(1)(b). (ii) Section 11. (iii) Section 14.	24th October 1972 to 7th November 1972 (both days inclusive).	No shop shall on any day be opened earlier than 6 a.m. No shop 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

² M. G. G., Pt. I-L, dated July 27, 1972, pp. 4949-50

Occasion	Local area	Establishments	Provisions of the Act	Period	Conditions
1	2	3	4	5	6
					paid in respect of overtime work, which shall be noted in the prescribed register, wages at the rate prescribed in section 63(1) of the said Act.
			(iv) Section 16.		The spread over shall not exceed fourteen hours in any day.
			(v) Section 18.		Every employee shall on account of the loss of the prescribed weekly holidays be granted (i) equal number of holidays in exchange after the 7th November 1972 but before 7th December 1972, and (ii) wages for the work done on such holidays at the rate of wages prescribed for overtime work in section 63(1) of the said Act.
Narsingh Maharaj Fair.	Akot, District Akola.	All restaurants, eating houses.	(i) Section 19(1). (ii) Section 20.	24th October 1972 to 7th November 1972 (both days inclusive).	After 10 p.m. no goods of the kind sold in shops shall be sold in any restaurants or eating houses except for consumption on the premises.
			(iii) Section 21.	Do.	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 paid in respect of overtime work, which shall be noted in the prescribed register, wages at the rate

SCHEDULE

Occasion 1	Local area 2	Establishments 3	Provisions of the Act 4	Period 5	Conditions 6
			(iv) Section 24.	24th October 1972 to 7th November 1972 (both days inclusive)	Every employee shall on account of loss of the prescribed weekly holidays be granted (i) equal number of holidays in exchange after 7th November 1972 but before 7th December 1972 and (ii) wages for the work done on such holidays at the rate of wages prescribed for overtime work in section 63(2) of the said Act.

prescribed in section 63(2) of said Act.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 5272/134210/Lab-III-A, dated 18th July 1972^a. The following Notification by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), is republished :—

Dated New Delhi, the 1st July 1972.

S.O. —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948), the Central Government hereby adds to Part I of the Schedule to that Act the employment in Steatite Mines (including the mines producing Soapstone and Talc) covered under the Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952), notice of its intention to do so having already been given by the notification of Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), No. S.O. 3899, dated the 31st September 1971, as required by the said section.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 5272/134910/LAB-III-A, dated 18th July 1972.^a—The following Notification by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) is republished :—

Dated New Delhi, the 1st July 1972.

S.O. —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948), the Central Government hereby adds to Part I of the Schedule to that Act the employment in Ochre Mines, notice of its intention to do so having already been given by the notification of Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), No. S.O. 3410, dated the 1st September 1971, as required by the said section.

Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948

Industries and Labour Department No. SIA-1572/132237-Lab.-I, dated 15th July 1972^a.—The following Notification by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, Department of Labour and Employment, New Delhi, is republished :—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
(BHARAT SARKAR)

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION
(SHRAM AUR PUNARVAS MANTRALAYA)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRAM AUR ROJGAR VIBHAG)

Dated New Delhi, the 22nd June 1972.

S.O. —In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints the 25th day of June 1972 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapters V and VI (except sub-section (1) of section 76 and sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Maharashtra, namely :—

1. "Municipal and Revenue Limits of Miraj in Taluka Miraj, District Sangli"
2. Municipal and Revenue Limits of Barshi in Taluka Barshi, District Sholapur

Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948

Industries and Labour Department No. SIA-1572/132679-Lab.-I, dated 15th July 1972^a.—The following Notification by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, Department of Labour and Employment, New Delhi, is republished :—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
(BHARAT SARKAR)

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION
(SHRAM AUR PUNARVAS MANTRALAYA)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRAM AUR ROJGAR VIBHAG)

New Delhi, the 26th June 1972

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 and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), No. S.O. 3365, dated the 18th August 1971, the Central Government having regard to the location of the factory, namely, the Haffkine Institute Farm, Pimpri (near Poona), in an area in which the provisions of Chapters IV and V of the said Act are in force, hereby exempts the said factory 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 2nd July 1972 upto and inclusive of the 1st July 1973.

^a M. G. G., Part I-L, dated 27th July 1972, p. 4952.

^a M. G. G., Part I-L, dated 27th July 1972, pp. 4952-53.

Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948

Industries and Labour Department No. SIA-1772/133258-Lab.-I, dated 14th July 1972—The following Notification by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, Department of Labour and Employment, New Delhi, is republished :—

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
(BHARAT SARKAR)**

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION
(SHRAM AUR PUNARVAS MANTRALAYA)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRAM AUR ROJGAR VIBHAG)

New Delhi the 24th June 1972.

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 late Ministry of Labour Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), No. S.O. 1897, dated the 26th April 1971, the Central Government having regard to the seasonal nature of the Industry carried on in the factories which are exclusively engaged in wool-pressing either with or without cotton pressing and ginning, hereby exempts the said factories from the payment of the employer's special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act for a further period of 6 months with effect from the date of expiry of the period specified in the said notification upto and inclusive of the 30th June 1972.

Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948

Industries and Labour Department No. P. 7372/129253 (i) [Lab-III-A, dated 13th 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") and in supersession of Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. P. 7372/120693 (vii) Lab-III-A, dated the 10th May 1972, the Government of Maharashtra hereby suspends in respect of all shops in the Amravati Municipal area on account of the Navratra Fair of Ambadevi, the provisions of the said Act specified in column 1 of the Schedule appended hereto, subject to the conditions specified in column 2 of the said Schedule, for the period from 8th October 1972 to 17th October 1972, both days inclusive :—

SCHEDULE

Provisions of the Act 1	Conditions 2
Section 11	.. No shop shall on any day be closed later than midnight.
Section 14	.. If any employee is required to work in excess of the hours of work specified in section 63 of the said Act, he shall be entitled in respect of over-time work, which shall be noted in the prescribed register, to wages at the rate prescribed in section 63 of the said Act.
Section 16	.. The spread over shall not exceed fourteen hours in any day.
Section 18	.. Every employee shall on account of the loss of the prescribed weekly holidays be granted (i) equal number of holidays in exchange after the 17th October 1972 but before the 17th November 1972; and (ii) wages for the work done on such holidays at the rate of wages prescribed for over-time work in section 63 of the said Act.

⁷ M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 27th July 1972, p. 4953.

¹ M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 27th July 1972, p. 4956.

Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948

Industries and Labour Department No. SIA. 1771/156786-Lab.-I, dated 15th July 1972—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 88 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Government of Maharashtra hereby substitutes the words 'Field Staff' for words 'Medical Representatives' appearing in Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. ESI-1771/156186/Lab.-I, dated the 12th November 1971.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

*Industries and Labour Department No. MWA. 5871/130283(ii)-LAB-III-A, dated 19th July 1972*¹⁰.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 30 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), in its application to the State of Maharashtra and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Government of Maharashtra hereby makes the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section 30, namely :—

RULES

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Hospital Employees (Greater Bombay) Wages in Kind (Computation of Cash Value) Rules, 1972.

2. *Definition.*—In these rules,—

(a) "Hospital employee" means a person employed in any hospital not falling under entry 6 in Part I in the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), in its application to the State of Maharashtra.

(b) "meal" means a full and wholesome meal consisting of items of food, such as, rice, chapatis or bhakri or bread, vegetable, dal, mutton, fish or curry.

(c) "Schedule" means the Schedule appended to these rules.

3. *Computation of cash value.*—The cash value of the minimum rates of wages to be paid to hospital employees partly in kind per month (that is in the form of free meal, nasta or tea) under the Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 5871/130283/Lab-III-A, dated 19th July 1972, within the limits of Greater Bombay shall be as set out in the Schedule :—

SCHEDULE

Cash value of meal, nasta or tea served during a month.

(i) When one meal is served daily	Rs. 16.25
(ii) When one nasta is served daily	Rs. 6.50
(iii) When one tea is served daily	Rs. 1.62

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

*Industries and Labour Department No. MWA. 5871/130283/Lab-III-A, dated 19th July 1972*¹¹. Whereas, minimum rates of wages payable to employees employed in any hospital not falling under entry 6 in part I of the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948) (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act") within the limits of Greater Bombay, (hereinafter referred to as "the said scheduled employment") have not been fixed ;

And whereas, the Government of Maharashtra having considered the necessity of fixation of minimum rates of wages payable to certain categories of such employees, has decided to fix the minimum rates of wages payable to such employees within the limits of Greater Bombay ;

And whereas, the proposals in respect of fixation of minimum rates of wages payable to the said employees have been previously published as required by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the said Act ;

M.G.G., Part I-L, July 27, 1972, p. 4956.

¹⁰ M.G.G., Part I-L, July 27, 1972 pp. 4957-58.

¹¹ M.G.G., Part I-L, July 27, 1972 pp. 4958-61.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3 read with clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra, after considering all representations received in this respect hereby—

(i) fixes, with effect from 2nd October 1972, the minimum rates of wages payable by the month in respect of certain classes of employees employed in the said scheduled employment within the limits of Greater Bombay, consisting of—

(a) the basic rates of wages as set out in column 2 of the Schedule hereto (being the rates of wages fixed on the basis of the index number 167, that is to say, the average for the months from January 1968 to January 1969 of the Consumer Price Index Numbers for working class (New Series) for Bombay City, which are declared to be the cost of living index numbers applicable to the employees by the competent authority by its Notification No. CL/MWA/Hospital, dated 1st February 1972 published in Part I of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, dated the 10th February 1972), for the classes of employees mentioned against them in column 1 thereof; and

(b) a special allowance;

(ii) directs that so long as this notification is in force, the rate of such special allowance shall be adjusted at such intervals and in such manner as indicated below:—

(a) The competent authority appointed by the Government of Maharashtra by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662/80868/Lab-III, dated the 16th January 1965, shall, after the expiry of every six months commencing on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July calculate for those six months the average of the Consumer Price Index Numbers for working class (New Series) for Bombay City, being the cost of living index number as provided herebefore and ascertain the rise of such average in terms of points over the cost of living index number 167. For every such rise of two points, the special allowance (hereinafter referred to as the "cost of living allowance") payable (in addition to the basic rate of wages) for each of the six months immediately following the six months in respect of which such average has been calculated as aforesaid to the employees in the said scheduled employment within the limits of Greater Bombay shall be two rupees per month.

(b) The competent authority shall then compute the cost of living allowance in accordance with the direction made under clause (i).

(c) The cost of living allowance computed as aforesaid shall be declared by the competent authority by a notification in the *Official Gazette*, in the last week of July when such allowance is payable for each of the months of July to December and the last week of January then such allowance is payable for each of the months of January to June:

Provided that, the competent authority shall declare the cost of living allowance payable in respect of period from the date of fixation of the rate of minimum wages to the end of the next following June or December, as the case may be, immediately after the said date with effect from which the minimum rates of wages are fixed.

SCHEDULE

Class of employees 1	Basic rates 2
1. Unskilled staff—	
	Rs.
(a) Sweepers who are not provided with rent-free quarters	128
(b) Sweepers who are provided with rent-free quarters	120
(c) Watchmen	120

Class of employees 1	Basic rates 2
(d) Ward-boys who are not provided with rent-free quarters	128
(e) Ward-boys who are provided with rent-free quarters	120
(f) Peons	120
(g) X-ray boys	120
(h) Ward Servants	120
(i) Laboratory boys	120
(j) Dental boys	120
(k) Ayas who are not provided with rent-free quarters	120
(l) Ayas who are provided with rent-free quarters	120
(m) Mahs	120
(n) General helpers	120
(o) Laundry boys	120
(p) Cookmates	120
(q) Kitchen-mates	120
(r) Servants	120
(s) Barbers	120
1. Nursing Staff who is not provided with rent-free quarters—	
(a) Fully trained nurse	205
(b) Auxiliary nurse and midwives	180
(c) Untrained nurse	165
3. Nursing staff is provided with rent-free quarters—	
(a) Fully trained nurse	195
(b) Auxiliary nurse and midwives	170
(c) Untrained nurse	155
4. Supervisory Staff—	
(a) Matrons	455
(b) Assistant Matrons	375
(c) Sister tutors	375
(d) Public Health Nurses	375
(e) Sisters	225
5. (1) Technician Graduates—	
(a) Laboratory	225
(b) X-Ray	
(c) Occupational Therapist	195
(d) Physical Therapist	
(2) Non-Graduates—	
6. Attendants—	135
(Laboratory X-Ray, Theatre E. G. G. etc.)	
7. Dispensary Staff—	225
(a) Pharmacists	170
(b) Other Compounders	135
(c) Dressers	
8. Clerical Staff—	195
(a) Senior Clerks	155
(b) Junior Clerks	
9. Others—	145
(a) Cooks	135
(b) Liftmen	

10. Employees by whatever name called doing work of the nature done by persons falling under any of the foregoing classes of employees. The basic minimum rates of wages for the class of employees doing same nature of work.
11. Adolescents employed in any of the categories of employment mentioned above in this column. 80 per cent of the rate fixed for adults in respect of the same category employees.
12. Children employed in any of the categories of employment mentioned above in this column. 60 per cent of the rate fixed for adults in respect of the same category employees.

Explanation.—(i) in the case of an employee employed on daily wages, the minimum rates of wages shall be computed by dividing the monthly rates of wages for the class of employees to which he belongs by 26, the quotient being stepped up to the nearest paise.

(ii) In the case of sweepers, wardboys, ayas and nursing staff who are not provided with rent-free quarters, the above rates of basic wages are inclusive of house rent allowance paid to them.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

CORRIGENDUM

*Industries and Labour Department No. AIB 6671/Lab. II dated 12th July 1972.*¹²—In Government Order Industries and Labour Department, No. AIB. 6671/Lab. II, dated the 17th November 1971, published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated the 16th December 1971 at pages 7273 to 7276 in the Schedule—

(i) for the words "Health visits" (हेल्थ विजिट्स) appearing on page No. 727 under the head "Mehta Balsangopan Kendra" on the first line read "Health Visitor हेल्थ विजिटर"

(ii) for "Hallman" (हॉलमन) appearing on page No. 7275 under the head "Pani Purvatha Khate" on 4th line read Volverman. (वॉल्वरमन)

Bombay Shops and Establishment Act, 1948

*Industries and Labour Department, No. P. 7372/137718-LAB.-III-A dated 29th July 1972.*¹³—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 the operation of the provisions of section 18 of the said Act in respect of 18 employees of the Bank of Baroda, Zaveri Bazar Branch, Bombay-2, on Sunday the 30th July 1972 subject to the conditions that the employees concerned shall, on account of the loss of the prescribed holiday, be granted (i) a compensatory holiday with wages in exchange before the 12th August 1972; and (ii) wages for the work done on Sunday the 30th July 1972, at the rate of wages prescribed for overtime work in section 63 of the said Act.

Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948

*Industries and Labour Department, No. P. 7372/137733-Lab.-III-A.—dated 29th July 1972.*¹⁴—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 the operation of the provisions of section 18 of the said Act in respect of 14 employees of the Bank of Baroda, Mulji Jetha Market Branch, Bombay-2, on Sunday the 30th July 1972, subject to the conditions that the employees concerned shall, on account of the loss of the prescribed holiday, be granted (i) a compensatory holiday with wages in exchange before the 12th August 1972;

¹² M.G.G., Part I-L dated 27th July 1972, p. 4961.

¹³ M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 17th August 1972, p. 5293.

¹⁴ M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 17th August 1972, p. 5294.

and (ii) wages for the work done on Sunday the 30th July 1972, at the rate of wages prescribed for overtime work in section 63 of the said Act.

Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948

Industries and Labour Department, No. BSE. 1472/133620/Lab.-III-A, dated 3rd August 1972.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to section 4 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948) (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act") the Government of Maharashtra hereby amends Schedule II to the said Act, as follows, namely:—

In the said Schedule II to the said Act, after entry No. 163, the following shall be added, namely:—

"164. Departmental Store of Messrs. Zarakar Industries, Bhawani Shankar Road, Dadar, Bombay-28. Section 33 subject to the condition that the Female employees are not required to work after -8-00 p.m.

Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

*Industries and Labour Department, No. BSE 1472/129829/Lab.-III-A. dated 2nd August 1972.*¹⁵—In exercise of the powers by the proviso to section 4 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948) (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), the Government of Maharashtra hereby amends Schedule II to the said Act as follows, namely:—

In the said Schedule II to the said Act, after entry No. 162, the following shall be added namely:—

"163. Female employees employed in the establishments of "Vaishali" known as (1) Vaishali, (2) Chunar and (3) Shaishao, Bombay-6. Section 33 subject to the condition that they are not required to work after 7-30 p.m."

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Industries and Labour Department, No. IDA. 1468/Lab. II dated 4th August 1972.—Whereas the Government of Maharashtra is satisfied that the public interest requires the extension of the period specified in the Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. IDA. 1468/Lab. II, dated the 10th February 1972 declaring the employment of workmen in the Industries specified in the schedule hereto annexed to be public utility service for the purpose of the Industries Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947).

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (ii) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Government of Maharashtra hereby declares the said employment to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act, for a further period of six months from 14th August 1972.

SCHEDULE

Employment under the Bombay Municipal Corporation, in the following industries, namely:—

- (i) Transport (other than Railway) for the carriage of refuse, cesspool water, drainage-silt, meat offals and hearses; and
- (ii) Services in hospitals, dispensaries and maternity homes.

¹⁵ M. G. G., Part I-L, dated 17th August 1972, p. 5294.

¹⁶ M. G. G., Part I-L, dated 17th August 1972, p. 5295.

¹⁷ M. G. G., Part I-L, dated 17th August 1972, p. 5295.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Industries and Labour Department, No. IDA. 1469/Lab II, dated 18th July 1972—Whereas the Government of Maharashtra is satisfied that public interest requires that the employment of workmen in the Fire Brigade Services under the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Bombay and the Poona City Municipal Corporation, Poona, should be declared a public utility service for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947)

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra hereby declares the said employment to be public utility service for the purpose of the said Act for a period of six months from the date of publication of this Notification in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*.

Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948

Industries and Labour Department, No. BSE. 1472/131209/LAB-III A, dated 20th July 1972—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to section 4 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948) (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act") the Government of Maharashtra hereby amends Schedule II to the said Act as follows, namely:

In the said Schedule II to the said Act, after entry No. 161, the following shall be added, namely:—

- " 162. Computer section of Section 13(I)—
the State Bank of India Offices. Bombay. Subject to the conditions that—
- (i) The computer should be used only for work which cannot properly be done by manual methods.
 - (ii) There should be no displacement of any employees whatsoever in any section or offices of the State Bank of India on account of utilisation of the computer system.
 - (iii) The working of the computer should be open to the inspection of the officers of the Commissioner of Labour, who will have the right to scrutinise and satisfy themselves from time to time whether the above conditions are adhered to by the State Bank of India."

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

*Industries and Labour Department, No. IDA. 1470/Lab. II, dated 24th July, 1972*²⁰—Whereas the Government of Maharashtra is satisfied that public interest requires that the road transport services operated by the Central Road Transport Corporation Ltd., its workshops, garages, depots and offices in the State of Maharashtra, should be declared as a public utility service for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), in its application to the State of Maharashtra (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act")

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra hereby declares the road transport services operated by the Central Road Transport Corporation Ltd., its workshops, garages, depots and offices in the State of Maharashtra, to be public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months commencing on the date of publication of this notification in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*.

²⁰ M. G. G., Part I-L, dated 24th August 1972, p. 5435.

²¹ M. G. G., Part I-L, dated 24th August 1972, p. 5436.

²² M. G. G., Part I-L, dated 24th August 1972, p. 5438.

Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946

Industries and Labour Department, No. BIR. 3971/137724/LAB-I, dated 28th July 1972—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 2 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1947), the Government of Maharashtra hereby applies all the provisions of the said Act to the following industry in all areas in the Vidarbha region of State of Maharashtra, which are declared to be local areas by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. BIR.1065-(II)-LAB-(I), dated the 2nd May 1965, namely:—

Industry in which any process of printing by lithography is carried on.

Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946

*Industries and Labour Department No. BIR. 2772/134995/Lab.-I, dated 4th August 1972*²³—Whereas, by the Government Notification, Political and Services Department No. 1237/46-II, dated the 24th September 1947 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal notification"), as amended by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. BIR-2770/104117-Lab-I, dated the 5th March 1970 (hereinafter referred to as "the amending notification"), a Third Bombay Labour Court having jurisdiction in the local areas specified in column 2 of the Schedule appended to the principal notification was constituted under section 9 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1947), and Shri M. K. Chhatre was appointed to preside over that Court;

And whereas, the Government of Maharashtra has decided that Shri T. S. Bhole, B.A. LL.B., should be appointed to preside over the said Labour Court, *vice* Shri M. K. Chhatre whose term of re-employment has expired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1947), the Government of Maharashtra, hereby appoints Shri T. S. Bhole, B.A. LL.B. (having the qualifications laid down in the said section) to preside over the said Labour Court, and for that purpose amends the principal notification as amended by the amending notification as follows, namely:—

In the Schedule appended to the principal notification in the third column, against the entry relating to the Third Labour Court, Bombay, for the words and letters "Shri M. K. Chhatre" the words and letters "Shri T. S. Bhole" shall be substituted.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

*Industries and Labour Department No. IDA. 1069/Lab.-II, dated 8th August 1972*²⁴—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-1069/Lab-II, dated 21st January 1972, declaring the following industry, namely. Oxygen and Acetylene Industry to be a public utility service.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) 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 purpose of the said Act, for a further period of six months from 9th August 1972.

²³ M. G. G., Part I-L, dated 24th August 1972, p. 5441.

²⁴ M. G. G., Part I-L, dated 24th August 1972, pp. 5462-63.

²⁵ M. G. G., Part I-L, dated 24th August 1972, p. 5463.

Other Legislations

THE PAYMENT OF BONUS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1972 No. 8 OF 1972

Promulgated by the President in the Twenty-third year of the Republic of India.

An Ordinance further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

WHEREAS Parliament is not in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action

Now, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 123 of the Constitution, the President is pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Act 21 of 1965 to be temporarily amended.

2. During the period of operation of this Ordinance, the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act) shall have effect subject to the amendments specified in sections 3, 4 and 5.

Amendment of Section 10.

3. Section 10 of the principal Act shall be re-numbered as sub-section (1) thereof, and--

(i) in sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, in the proviso, for the words "this section", the words "this sub-section" shall be substituted;

(ii) after sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), but subject to the provisions of sections 8 and 13, every employer shall be bound to pay to every employee in respect of the accounting year commencing on any day in the year 1971 a minimum bonus which shall be eight and one-third per cent, of the salary or wage earned by the employee during that accounting year or eighty rupees whichever is higher, whether there are profits in that accounting year or not.

Provided that where such employee has not completed fifteen years of age at the beginning of that accounting year, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect in relation to such employee as if for the words "eighty rupees" the words "fifty rupees" were substituted.

Amendment of Section 13.

4. To section 13 of the principal Act, the following proviso shall be added, namely

"provided that in respect of the accounting year commencing on any day in the year 1971, the provisions of this section shall have effect as if for the words "forty rupees", "twenty-five rupees" and "four per cent", the words "eighty rupees", "fifty rupees" and "eight and one third per cent" respectively were substituted

5. Section 19 of the principal Act shall be re-numbered as sub-section (1) thereof, and--

Amendment of Sec. 19.

(i) in sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, for the words "All amounts", the words "subject to the provisions of this section, all amounts" shall be substituted,

(ii) after sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely

(2) Where the amount paid or payable to an employee by way of bonus under this Act (including section 34) in respect of the accounting year immediately preceding the accounting year commencing on any day in the year 1971 is less than the amount payable to such employee under sub-section (2) of section 10 and the amount payable to such employee by way of bonus under this Act in respect of the accounting year commencing on any day in the year 1971 is more than the amount payable to such employee under the said sub-section (2), then, in respect of the accounting year commencing on any day in the year 1971, so much of the amount as is payable to him under that sub-section shall be paid in cash and the balance shall be remitted by the employer to the authority maintaining the provident fund account of such employee for crediting the same in that account and such payment and remittance shall be made within the time-limit specified in sub-section (1).

(3) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (2), where the amount payable to an employee by way of bonus under this Act (including section 34) in respect of the accounting year commencing on any day in the year 1971 is in excess of the amount paid or payable to such employee by way of bonus under this Act in respect of the accounting year immediately preceding, the excess shall be remitted by the employer to the authority maintaining the provident fund account of such employee for crediting the same in that account and the balance shall be paid in cash and such remittance and payment shall be made within the time-limit specified in sub-section (1).

(4) Where any employee has no provident fund account the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3) shall not apply to such employee and the amount payable to him by way of bonus under this Act (including section 34) shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1).

(5) Where any employer remits any amount for crediting in the provident fund account of an employee under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3),—

(i) the employer shall be deemed to have discharged his liability to pay the balance amount of bonus to such employee;

(ii) the amount so remitted shall be deemed to be a contribution made by such employee in his provident fund account.

Explanation.—For the purposes of sub-sections (2), (3), (4) and (5), the expression "provident fund account", in relation to an employee, means individual provident fund account of such employee maintained under Coal Mines Provident Fund, Family Pension and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 the schemes framed thereunder or the Employees' Provident Funds and Pension Fund Act, 1952 and the schemes framed thereunder or under any other law for the time being in force or maintained by such authority as may be notified by the Central Government in this behalf by notification in the *Gazette*, as the case may be.

(6) The provisions of the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Family Pension and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 and the Employees' Provident Funds and Pension Fund Act, 1952 shall, so far as may be, apply in relation to the remittances to be made by an employer under sub-sections (2) and (3) as they apply in relation to the contributions to be made by such employer under the aforesaid Acts.

(Sd) V. V. GIRI,
President.

(Sd) K. K. SUNDARAM,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for July 1972

BOMBAY*

203—A rise of 2 points

In July, 1972, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Bombay Centre with base : January to December 1950 equal to 100 was 203 being 2 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 4 points to 218, due to a rise in the average prices of bajra, arhar dal, gram dal, moong dal, masurdal, urid dal, coconut oil, groundnut oil, vanaspathi (loose), goat-meat, fish-dry bombil, eggs, turmeric, onions, garlic, kalimiri, zeera, and a rise in the sub-group of vegetables and fruits.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 1 point to 194 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, trouser's cloth, mulmul, markin, full pant and vest.

The index numbers for the pan, supari, tobacco etc. the fuel and light and the miscellaneous groups remained steady at 246, 202 and 173 respectively.

Six monthly house rent survey was conducted by the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla, during the period ending June 1972. Accordingly, the index number has remained steady at 117.

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	
		June 1972	July 1972
I-A Food	57.1	214	218
I-B Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	4.9	246	246
II. Fuel and Light	5.0	202	202
III. Housing	4.6	117	117
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.4	193	194
V. Miscellaneous	19.0	173	173
Total	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number		201	203

*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of 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 1960=100 should be multiplied by 4.44.

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	June 1972	Jul 1972	June 1972	July 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.A. Food—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice	kg.	59.23	0.70	1.44	1.44	206	206
(2) Wheat	"	25.05	0.41	0.90	0.90	220	220
(3) Jowar	"	9.42	0.53	"	"	"	"
(4) Bajra	"	3.22	0.55	1.08	1.10	191	191
(5) Bread	125 kg	0.92	0.12	0.22	0.22	183	183
(6) Grinding charges	1 kg	2.16	0.09	0.16	0.16	178	178
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (a) ..						206	208
(b) Pulses and pulse products—							
(1) Arhar Dal	kg.	63.78	0.78	2.06	2.17	264	271
(2) Gram Dal	"	12.99	0.60	1.54	1.62	257	270
(3) Moong Dal	"	12.21	0.90	2.58	2.67	287	297
(4) Masur Dal	"	7.87	0.78	2.15	2.26	276	290
(5) Urid Dal	"	3.15	0.88	3.22	3.37	366	380
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (b) ..						270	284
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Coconut Oil	500 ml.	9.55	1.36	2.91	3.07	214	228
(2) Groundnut Oil	"	71.05	1.00	1.96	2.11	196	211
(3) Vanaspati (loose)	500 g.	19.40	1.75	2.97	3.06	170	179
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (c) ..						193	203
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Goat's Meat	500 g.	52.54	1.48	3.41	3.52	230	239
(2) Fish fresh—							
(i) Bumbleblows	Dozen	38.41	0.44	1.04	1.04	220	236
(ii) Pamirel%	Each	"	1.23	2.70	2.70	244	248
(3) Fish dry Bombil	Dozen	3.97	0.25	0.61	0.62	244	248
(4) Eggs	"	5.08	1.93	3.58	4.08	185	211
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 December 1960	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(e) Milks and Milk Products—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Milk—	L.	86.87	1.15	2.78	2.78	203	203
(i) Pure	"	"	1.03	1.70	1.70	"	"
(ii) Aarey	"	"	1.57	3.59	3.50	229	223
(2) Curd	"	1.31	1.57	3.59	3.50	229	223
(3) Ghee	"	11.82	7.50	14.95	14.93	199	199
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (e) and						203	203
(f) Confitments and Spices—							
(1) Salt ..	kg.	5.40	0.13	0.27	0.27	208	208
(2) Turmeric	500 g.	5.40	0.72	1.75	1.76	243	244
(3) Chillies (dry)	"	28.42	1.35	2.13	2.13	158	158
(4) Chillies (green)	"	6.83	0.41	1.33	1.18	324	288
(5) Onion	"	19.42	0.15	0.24	0.29	160	193
(6) Garlic	"	4.67	0.60	0.75	0.76	125	127
(7) Coconut	Each (500 g.)	12.95	0.33	0.82	0.81	248	245
Other Spices—							
(8) Pepper	500 g.	16.91	3.69	4.40	4.46	304	303
(9) Jeera	"	"	1.80	3.05	3.11	"	"
(10) Lavang	10 g.	"	0.31	1.93	1.91	"	"
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (f) ..						212	215
(g) Vegetables and Fruits—							
Potatoes	1/2 kg.	19.74	0.25	"	0.62	"	248
Muli	Judi	1.95	0.06	"	0.26	"	433
Brinjals	1/2 kg.	8.24	0.26	"	0.68	"	262
Cauliflower	"	4.34	0.33	"	1.14	"	326
Cabbage	"	6.07	0.26	"	1.13	"	435
Bhendi	"	4.34	0.42	"	0.87	"	207
Tomatoes Ripe	"	9.76	0.38	"	1.69	"	"
Tomatoes raw	"	"	0.25	"	0.80	"	382
Cucumber	"	0.65	0.29	"	0.68	"	234
Pumpkin red	"	2.17	0.20	"	0.47	"	235
Karela	"	1.52	0.42	"	0.86	"	205
Palak	Judi.	1.30	0.06	"	0.17	"	283
Methi	"	3.04	0.06	"	0.22	"	367
Tondli	1/2 kg.	7.38	0.26	"	0.73	"	281
Alu-leaves	Judi	4.77	0.06	"	0.11	"	183
Banana	oz.	14.10	0.48	"	1.06	"	221
Orange	"	3.47	2.10	"	4.30	"	205
Lemon	"	1.95	0.48	"	0.84	"	175
Mango Ratangiri	"	5.21	3.46	"	"	"	"
Amba	"	"	1.82	"	2.88	"	175

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	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Food—							
Sugar (Crystal) ..	500 g.	29.57	0.60	1.00	0.96	167	160
Leaf	50 g.	12.52	0.39	0.61	0.61	156	156
Breads (Bhajiya) ..	Plate of 8 pieces	15.01	0.11	0.26	0.26	236	236
Breads (Jalebi) ..	kg.	7.11	1.90	5.02	5.02	264	264
Ready-made ..	Cup	34.55	0.07	0.15	0.15	214	214
Drink	Bottle of 340 ml.	1.24	0.12	0.48	0.49	400	408
Total		100.00					
Index I-A (h) ..						202	200
Group—							
Grains and cereal		35.29				206	208
Beans and Pulse		4.79				270	284
Vegetables		5.78				193	205
Fish and Eggs		10.62				224	236
Meat and Milk Products		9.53				203	203
Drugs and Medicaments		6.76				212	215
Vegetables and Fruits		8.24				254	270
Food		18.99				202	200
Total		100.00					
Index I-A ..						214	218
Opium, Tobacco							
Opium (leaf)	100 leaves	18.55	0.52	2.42	2.42	465	465
(finished)	Each	9.89	0.04	0.10	0.10	250	250
Tobacco	500 g.	19.44	3.42	5.49	5.35	161	156
		3.53	4.76	12.52	12.54	263	263
	Katta of 25	28.80	0.16	0.30	0.30	188	188
	Pkt. of 10	6.54	0.14	0.41	0.42	293	300
	kg.	13.25	4.16	6.72	6.75	162	162
Total		100.00					
Index I-B ..						245	246
Electric Lighting—							
Electricity	40 kg.	11.51	3.39	6.92	7.11	204	210
Gas	litre	42.64	0.28	0.61	0.61	218	218
Telephone charges	Unit	9.81	0.22	0.22	0.22	100	100
Postal charges	40 kg.	28.30	7.36	15.96	15.96	217	217
Insurance	Each	7.74	0.05	0.09	0.09	180	180
Box	(50 stick)						

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	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III. Housing—							
(1) Residential House ..		100.00				117	117
Total ..		100.00					
III. Group Index						117	117
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear :							
Dhoti Bleached	Pair ..	10.72	9.97	24.12	24.12	220	222
Dhoti unbleached	Pair ..		8.89	17.90	17.90		
Saree Inchhall aranil ..	Each ..	28.14	11.74	18.60	18.60	156	156
Saree Malegaon ..	Each ..		10.72	16.51	16.51		
Shirts Sharrock ..	M. ..	24.87	1.68	3.40	3.40	206	205
Shirting Mafat ..	M. ..		1.65	3.44	3.44		
Long Cloth ..	M. ..	5.95	1.60	3.56	3.56	223	222
Trousers Cloth ..	M. ..	2.76	1.80	4.19	4.19	229	233
Mulmul ..	M. ..	8.54	2.23	4.59	4.61	233	233
Markin ..	M ..		1.09	2.84	2.87		
Bush shirt ..	Each ..	3.94	4.20	7.31	7.31	175	174
Full Pant ..	Each ..	3.77	5.45	13.30	13.38	244	246
Vest ..	Each ..	2.18	1.18	2.58	2.60	219	220
Shoes-Gents ..	Pair ..	3.10	16.75	29.65	29.65	177	177
Chappal—ladies ..	Pair ..	6.03	6.57	9.40	9.40	143	143
Total		100.00				193	194
IV. Group Index							
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Medical Care—							
(1) Doctor Fees	Per 4 Doses	19.78	2.58	4.46	4.46	173	173
(2) Medicine		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
Total		100.00					
Sub-group, Index-V(a)						126	126
(b) Education, recreation and amusement—							
(1) School Fee	Per Student	22.54	6.75	6.78	6.78	100	100
(2) School Book	Each	7.64	2.47	2.85	2.90	115	117
(3) Stationery—							
(i) Ex. Book	Each	4.73	0.12	0.20	0.20	188	188
(ii) Pencil			0.12	0.25	0.25		
(4) News paper	Per copy ..	7.64	0.07	0.17	0.17	243	243
(5) Cinema	Adult	57.45	0.48	1.41	1.41	294	294
Total		100.00					

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 Dec. 1960	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
1	2	3	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(c) Transport and Communications—							
(1) Railway fare for 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
(d) Personal Care and Effect—							
(1) Hair Oil	Bottle (114 ml.)	26-92	1-36	2-79	2-79	205	205
(2) Barber Charges	Per head	44-23	0-94	1-74	1-74	185	
(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	156
(6) Umbrella	Each	5-77	5-55	12-95	13-05	233	235
Total .		100-00					
Sub-group Index V(d)						188	188
(e) Others—							
(1) Durrice	Each	2-66	4-93	9-84	10-30	200	209
(2) Trunk	..	2-66	5-82	15-58	15-43	268	265
(3) Utensils (Brass)	500 g.	7-99	2-84	10-73	10-59	378	373
(4) Bucket (Balti)	Each	2-16	2-96	6-47	6-55	219	221
(5) Laundry charges	Per Piece	25-29	0-15	0-32	0-32	213	213
(6) Washing Soap	Bar	35-28	1-28	2-04	2-04	159	159
(7) Tailoring charges of Shirt.	Each	23-96	1-19	2-52	2-55		
(8) Tailoring charges of Blouse.	..		0-89	1-53	1-62	192	198
Total .		100-00					
Sub-group Index V(e)						203	205
V. Miscellaneous Group—							
(a) Medical Care	..	28-27	..	..	..	126	126
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement.	..	11-94	..	..	..	228	228
(c) Transport and Communication.	..	14-81	..	..	..	147	147
(d) Personal Care and Effect.	..	18-89	..	..	..	188	188
(e) Others	..	26-09	..	..	..	203	205
Total ..		100-00					

SHOLAPUR*

A rise of 6 points

In July 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 206 being 6 points higher than that in preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey in Sholapur City.

The index number for the food group increased by 8 points to 221 due to a rise in the average prices of jowar, arhaldal, gramdal, masurdal, groundnut oil, beef, and gur.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco etc. group increased by 1 point to 182 due to a rise in the average price of pan leaf.

Six monthly house rent survey was conducted by the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla, during the period ending June 1972. Accordingly the index number for housing increased by 12 points to 153.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 2 points to 207 due to a rise in the average prices of saree, long cloth, shirting and markin.

The index number for the miscellaneous and the fuel and light groups remained steady at 174 and 181 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	
		June 1972	July 1972
I-A. Food	63-0	213	221
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc. . .	3-4	181	182
II. Fuel and Light ..	7-1	181	181
III. Housing	5-2	141	153
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9-0	205	207
V. Miscellaneous	12-3	174	174
Total	100-0		
Consumer Price Index Number ..	....	200	206

*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 1972-28 = 100

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Food Products—							
...	kg.	26.98	0.55	1.24	1.24	225	221
...	"	13.53	0.41	0.90	0.90	220	220
...	"	56.97	0.46	1.00	1.12	217	243
...g Charges ...	3 kg.	2.52	0.05	0.09	0.09	180	180
Total ..		100 00					
Index I-A (a) ..						219	234
Food Products—							
...dal	kg.	76.17	0.75	2.07	2.19	276	292
...dal	"	18.22	0.56	1.50	1.52	268	271
...dal	"	5.61	0.73	2.02	2.10	277	288
Total ..		100 00					
Index I-A (b) ..						275	288
Fats—							
...ndnut oil	kg.	98.91	1.94	4.12	4.46	212	230
...pati (loose)	500 g.	1.09	1.86	2.99	2.99	161	161
Total ..		100 00					
Index I-A (c) ..						212	229
Fish and Eggs—							
...meat	kg.	72.32	2.45	5.00	5.00	204	204
...	"	23.69	0.66	1.38	1.50	209	227
...(fresh) Rahu	"	1.50	1.46	3.00	3.00	205	205
...(dry) Zinga	"	2.49	2.14	3.88	3.88	181	181
Total ..		100 00					
Index I-A (d) ..						205	209
Milk Pro-							
...	kg.	89.79	0.67	1.50	1.50	224	224
...	"	10.21	6.19	13.00	13.00	210	210
Total ..		100 00					

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER (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	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(f) Condiments and							
(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	0.74	0.34	322	148
(4) Chillies (dry)	"	59.43	0.65	1.05	1.05	162	162
(5) Tamarind	kg.	7.59	1.20	2.00	2.00	167	167
(6) Onions	"	10.73	0.23	0.38	0.45	165	196
(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
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (f) ..						173	168
(g) Vegetables and Fruits—							
(1) Potatoes	kg.	15.00	0.46	1.22			265
(2) Muli	300 g.	1.00	0.09	0.24			267
(3) Tomatoes	"	16.50	0.25	0.44			176
(4) Ladies Finger	"	1.00	0.21	0.29			138
(5) Meth	200 g.	7.50	0.12	0.20			167
(6) Doddka	300 g.	13.50	0.13	0.29			223
(7) Ambadi	200 g.	31.50	0.09	0.15			167
(8) Banana	Doz.	13.50	0.41	1.00			196
(9) Lemon	Doz.	0.50	0.28	0.60			214
Total ..		100 00					
Sub-group Index I-A (g) ..						196	196
(h) Other Food—							
(1) Sugar (Crystal)	kg.	47.53	1.16	1.98	1.88	171	162
(2) Gur	"	7.97	0.64	1.62	1.81	253	283
(3) Tea (leaf)	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 (Bhajia)	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
Total ..		100.00					

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER (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	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
A. Food							
1) Cereals and Products		48.79				219	234
2) Pulses and Products		7.28				275	288
3) Oils and fats		4.99				212	229
4) Meat, Fish and Eggs		6.79				205	209
5) Milk and Products		7.37				222	222
6) Condiments and Spices		8.25				173	168
7) Vegetables and Fruits		4.29				196	196
8) Other Food		12.24				182	180
Total		100.00					
						213	221
B. Tea, Sugar, Tobacco							
1) Tea							
2) Sugar							
3) Tobacco							
4) Pan (leaf)	100 leaves	10.22	0.19	0.55	0.60	289	316
5) Pan finished	Each	6.07	0.04	0.08	0.08	200	200
6) Sapari	300 g.	19.49	1.77	2.36	2.25	133	127
7) Katha	50 g.	3.84	0.51	1.50	1.50	294	294
8) Bidi	Katla of 25	37.06	0.19	0.28	0.28	147	147
9) Cigarettes	Pkt. of 10	5.43	0.15	0.45	0.45	300	300
10) Chewing tobacco	50 g.	17.89	0.21	0.36	0.36	171	171
Total		100.00					
						181	182
C. Fuel and Light							
1) Firewood	40 kg.	62.01	3.57	6.00	6.00	168	168
2) Coal		13.81	6.99	16.00	16.00	229	229
3) Dung cake	100 cakes	7.06	0.85	1.31	1.31	154	154
4) Match Box	Each (50) sticks	4.06	0.05	0.07	0.07	140	140
5) Kerosene Oil	500 ml.	13.06	0.15	0.33	0.33	220	220
Total		100.00					
						181	181
D. Housing							
1) House rent	P.M.	100.00				141	153
Total		100.00					
						141	153

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER (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	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear							
Dhoti—							
(i) Laxmi Mills	Pair	8.53	10.69	27.07	27.07	211	211
(ii) Vishnu Mills	"		10.47	17.68	17.68		
Saree	Each	29.79	10.05	18.75	19.00	187	189
Shirt	"	2.92	3.41	5.24	5.24	154	154
Long cloth	M	7.48	1.39	3.17	3.14	228	226
Shirting—							
(i) Ahmedabad Mills	"	25.70	1.61	2.87	2.92	184	187
(ii) Century Mills	"		1.49	2.83	2.88		
Markin	"	17.41	1.28	3.55	3.58	277	280
Trousers cloth	"	2.57	1.47	3.29	3.26	224	222
Chappal (Lady's)	Pair	4.67	6.40	9.40	9.40	147	147
Shoes (Gent's)	"	0.93	15.98	28.55	28.55	179	179
Total		100.00					
						205	207
V. Miscellaneous							
(a) Medical Care							
(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					
						125	125
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement							
(1) School fee	Per Student	33.15	6.00	5.70	5.70	95	95
(2) School Book	Each	22.65	2.50	2.96	2.96	118	118
(3) Stationery—							
(i) Exercise Book	"	5.53	0.12	0.15	0.15	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					
						125	125
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement							
(1) School fee	Per Student	33.15	6.00	5.70	5.70	95	95
(2) School Book	Each	22.65	2.50	2.96	2.96	118	118
(3) Stationery—							
(i) Exercise Book	"	5.53	0.12	0.15	0.15	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					
						125	125
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement							
(1) School fee	Per Student	33.15	6.00	5.70	5.70	95	95
(2) School Book	Each	22.65	2.50	2.96	2.96	118	118
(3) Stationery—							
(i) Exercise Book	"	5.53	0.12	0.15	0.15	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					
						125	125

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER (NEW SERIES) FOR WORKING CLASS
FOR SHOLAPUR CENTRE—concl.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(c) Transport and Communication—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Railway fare (from Sholapur to Ponda).	Per Passenger	67.41	5.22	7.20	7.20	138	138
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult	32.59	0.15	0.20	0.20	133	133
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(c) ..						136	136
(d) Personal care and Effects—							
(1) Hair Oil	Bottle of 100g	39.28	2.00	4.88	4.88	244	244
(2) Barber charges	Per adult	49.11	0.62	1.30	1.30	210	210
(3) Toilet Soap	Per piece	8.93	0.44	0.75	0.75	170	170
(4) Ornaments (glass)	Per piece	2.68	0.75	0.75	0.75	100	100
Total ..		100.00					
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	170	170
(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				200	200
Group Index V ..						174	174

NAGPUR*

—A rise of 2 points

In July 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 203 being 2 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family survey in Nagpur city.

The index number for the food group increased by 3 points to 223 due mainly to a rise in the average prices of arhaldal, gramdal, moongdal, gingelli oil, groundnut oil, linseed oil, eggs, onions, 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 206 due to a rise in the average prices of pan leaf and pan readymade.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 1 point to 185 due to a rise in the average price of coke.

Six monthly house rent Survey was conducted by the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla, during the period ending June 1972. Accordingly the index number for housing increased by 4 points to 138.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 1 point to 222 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, shirting, long-cloth, markin and bedsheets.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 155 due to a rise in the average price of Ex. Book.

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	
		June 1972	July 1972
I-A. Food	57.2	220	223
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc. ..	3.8	197	206
II. Fuel and Light ..	5.7	184	185
III. Housing	6.6	134	138
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	10.9	221	222
V. Miscellaneous	15.8	154	155
Total ..	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number ..		201	203

* 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 (1969 = 100), the new Index Number should be multiplied by the linking factor of 1.22.

	Unit	June 1972		July 1972		Index Number	
		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	June 1972	July 1972
Grains and Cereal							
Wheat (0-S.)	Kg.						
Transporting charges	"						
Total	3 Kg.	53.60	0.64	1.27	1.26	198	197
		35.69	0.41	0.90	0.90	220	220
		8.72	0.41	1.00	1.00	244	244
		1.99	0.08	0.13	0.13	162	162
Sub-Group I-A (a) Index		100.00				209	208
Pulses and Pulse							
Chick dal	Kg.						
Moong dal	"						
Urad dal	"						
Total	"	68.17	0.71	2.02	2.14	285	301
		28.12	0.52	1.48	1.53	285	294
		3.71	0.55	1.74	1.86	316	338
Sub-Group I-A (b) Index		100.00				286	301
Oils and Fats							
Sunflower Oil	Kg.						
Mustard Oil	"						
Groundnut Oil (loose)	500 g.						
Red Oil	Kg.						
Total	"	4.84	2.75	5.94	6.10	216	222
		7.01	1.92	4.32	4.64	225	242
		9.67	1.79	2.75	2.75	154	154
		77.58	1.54	3.81	4.10	247	266
Sub-Group I-A (c) Index		100.00				235	251
Fish and Eggs							
Chicken (fresh)	Kg.						
Chicken (frozen)	"						
Chicken (ready to eat)	"						
Chicken (ready to eat)	"						
Chicken (ready to eat)	"						
Total	Dozen	90.16	2.68	6.00	6.00	224	224
		5.32	3.22	5.00	5.00	171	171
		4.52	2.06	6.00	6.00	146	158
Sub-Group I-A (d) Index		100.00				218	218
Milk							
Milk (fresh)	L.						
Milk (sterilized)	"						
Milk (condensed)	"						
Total	Kg.	71.96	0.80	1.70	1.68	212	210
		3.57	2.14	4.00	4.00		
		24.47					

GZETTE - SEPTEMBER 1972

INDEX NUMBER (NEW SERIES) FOR NAGPUR CENTRE

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportionate to total Expenditure	Price per unit	
			Basic price	June 1972
1	2	3	4	5
(f) Condiments and				
(1) Salt	Kg.			
(2) Turmeric	"	5.59	0.13	
(3) Chillies (Dry)	"	7.69	1.63	0.27
(4) Onion	"	49.65	2.88	4.27
(5) Garlic	"	18.65	0.27	0.42
(6) Corriander	"	6.53	1.06	1.53
(7) Ginger	"	2.33	1.16	2.53
(8) Zeera	"	3.50	2.96	9.32
Total		6.06	3.49	6.06
Sub-group I-A (f) Index		100.00		
(g) Vegetables and Fruits—				
(1) Potatoes	Kg.	45.31	0.39	
(2) Brinjals	"	27.08	0.34	
(3) Ladies finger	"	4.69	0.41	
(4) Gourds	"	2.08	0.60	
(5) Tondli	"	5.21	0.29	
(6) Palak	"	5.68	0.44	
(7) Chauil sag	"	0.57	0.31	
(8) Banana	Doz.	5.73	0.38	
(9) Mango	Doz.	3.65	0.39	
Total			3.80	
Sub-group I-A (g) Index		100.00		
(h) Other Food—				
(1) Sugar	Kg.	44.71	1.22	
(2) Gur	"	2.40	0.72	
(3) Tea leaf	Pkt. of 25g.	13.26	0.19	
(4) Bhajia	Kg.	8.46	2.14	
(5) Jalebi	"	1.97	1.61	
(6) Tea (readymade)	Cup	29.20	0.06	
Total				
Sub-group I-A (h) Index		100.00		
I-A. Food—				
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products.		49.53		
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products.		8.83		
(c) Oils and Fats		6.05		
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs		5.00		
(e) Milk and Milk Products.		7.51		
(f) Condiments and Spices.		6.95		
(g) Vegetables and Fruits		6.67		
(h) Other Food		9.46		
Total		100.00		

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
1	2	3	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
Transport and Communication—							
(1) Railway fare of 80km	Per Passenger	45.49	1.61	2.35	2.35	146	
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult ..	29.19	0.15	0.20	0.20	133	146
(3) Post card	Each	3.86	0.05	0.10	0.10	200	133
(4) Rickshaw charges ..	Per Adult ..	21.46	0.37	0.62	0.62	168	200
Total		100.00					168
Sub-group V (d) Index ..						149	149
(e) Others—							
(1) Cot ..	Each	5.94	5.50	10.00	10.00	182	182
(2) Trunk/Box	"	2.05	5.01	8.50	8.50	170	170
(3) Earthenware	"	2.05	0.30	1.50	1.50	500	500
(4) Utensil Aluminium	Kg.	4.79	8.50	15.00	15.00	176	176
(5) Utensil Brass		11.42	7.71	20.00	20.00	259	259
(6) Laundry charges ..	Per piece ..	9.59	0.12	0.25	0.25	208	208
(7) Washing Soap	Bar	33.11	1.30	2.14	2.14	165	165
(8) Tailoring Charges	{ Shirt ..	31.05	0.88	1.62	1.62	192	192
	{ Blouse			1.50	1.50		
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group V (e) Index ..						197	197
Miscellaneous—							
(a) Medical care		28.00				100	100
(b) Personal care and effects.		18.30				179	179
(c) Education, Recreation and Amusements.		19.55				165	166
(d) Transport and Communication.		12.25				149	149
(e) Others ..		21.90				197	197
Total		100.00					
Miscellaneous group index						154	155

AURANGABAD*

—A rise of 7 points

In July, 1972, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for the Aurangabad Centre with base year January to December, 1961, equal to 100 was 212 being 7 points higher than that 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 232 due to increase in the average prices of jowar, turdal, gramdal, moongdal, masurdal, Karad oil, Vanaspati (dalda), fish (dry), tamarind, mixed spices (Bojwar), potatoes, onions, brinjals, tomato (red), other vegetables, banana and gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 1 point to 168 due to an increase in the average price of match box.

The index number for housing remained the same as that in the last month.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 1 point to 193 due to an increase in the price of long-cloth.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 176 due to an increase in the average price of hair-oil.

Final Index Number 212.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR
AURANGABAD CITY

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		June 1972	July 1972
I. Food ..	60.72	221	232
II. Fuel and Light ..	7.50	167	168
III. Housing ..	8.87	189	189
IV. Clothing and Footwear ..	9.29	192	193
V. Miscellaneous ..	13.62	175	176
Total ..	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number ..	....	205	212

*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.

Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
		Basic Price	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
	5.40	0.69	1.14	1.14	165	165
	10.12	0.42	0.8	0.88	210	210
	30.33	0.38	0.95	1.02	250	268
	2.35	0.02	0.04	0.04	200	200
	48.20					
					230	241
	3.96	0.70	2.15	2.27	307	324
	2.05	0.60	1.43	1.47	238	245
	1.11	0.71	2.34	2.36	330	332
	0.74	0.64	1.92	2.09	300	327
	7.86					
					292	305
Ltr.	2.00*	1.07				
	3.49	1.11	1.84	2.01	166	181
Kg. (loose)	0.48	1.58	2.75	2.78	174	176
	5.97					
					166	181
Kg.	4.70	1.26	2.50	2.50	198	198
	0.24	2.90	5.00	5.20		
		2.13	3.92	4.20	187	198
		1.93	3.92	4.20		
	4.94					

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
Milk—	200 ml.	6.65	0.16	0.30	0.30	188	188
(Buffalo Milk)	..	6.65					
Total ..						188	188
Index Number sub-group I(e).							
(f) Condensed and Sterilized—	Kg.	0.35	0.11	0.20	0.20	182	182
(i) White	250 gms.	0.31	0.34	0.74	0.74	218	218
(ii) Full cream							
(iii) Turmeric							
(iv) White	½ Kg.	4.62	0.90	2.01	2.00	223	222
(v) Condensed (dry) Superior quality	..	0.45	0.49	1.07	1.16	218	237
(vi) Tamarind							
(vii) Mixed spices—	250 gms.	1.80	0.42	1.10	1.14	262	271
(viii) Mustard							
(ix) Turmeric							
(x) Blackish (dry)	..	0.30	0.69	1.45	1.45	210	210
Total						229	232
Index Number sub-group I(f).							
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products—							
(1) Potatoes—	½ Kg.	1.35	0.30	0.50	0.52	167	173
Medium ..							
(2) Onions—	Kg.	1.06	0.25	0.25	0.36	100	144
Red ..							
(3) Brinjals—	½ Kg.	0.48	0.24	0.47	0.48	196	200
Medium ..							
(4) Tomatoes—	..	0.64	0.28	1.08	1.46	386	521
(1) Red ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Green ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(5) Garlic—	50 gms.	0.68	0.06	0.05	0.05	83	83
Medium ..							
Other Vegetables—							
Varieties available in the month of June 1972—	½ Kg.	1.80	0.27	0.50			
(i) Dodka	..	..	0.39	0.50		157	
(ii) Bhendi	..	..	..	..
Varieties available in the month of July 1972—							
(i) Dilpasond	..	..	0.17	0.35			207
(ii) Gawar	..	..	0.18	0.49			
(iii) Bhendi	..	..	0.37	0.53			

Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
		Basic Price	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Doz.	1.14	0.32	0.68(1)	0.88	212	275
	1.14				212	275
Kg.	3.45	1.17	1.99	1.87	170	160
	1.81	0.46	1.72	1.87	374	407
	5.26					
50 gms.	1.86	0.41	0.58	0.57	141	139
	4.28	0.08	0.18	0.18	225	225
	6.14					
	48.20				230	241
	7.86				292	305
	5.97				166	181
	4.94				198	198
	6.65				188	188
	7.83				229	232
	6.01				168	207
	1.14				212	275
	5.26				240	245
	6.14				200	199
	100.00					

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
M. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and chips—							
(i) Mixture	37 Kgs.	81.82	2.87	4.07	4.07	150	150
(ii) Babhool	"	"	2.80	4.44	4.44		
(2) Kerosene Ordinary . .	l.	12.44	0.22	0.65	0.65	295	295
(3) Match Box Wimco . .	Box of 50	5.74	0.06	0.08	0.09	133	150
Horse Brand.	Sticks.						
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Number Group II</i>						167	168
III. Housing—							
Rent—							
House rent for selected tenements.	P.M.	100.00	4.70			189	189
Total		100.00	(Jan. 1971)				
<i>Index Number Group III</i>						189	189
IV. Clothing and Footwear							
(1) Dhoti 8.2 mts. 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	2.20	2.20	172	172
(3) Cloth for trousers 89 to 97 cms. width.	"	2.51	2.36	5.00	5.00	212	212
(4) Long cloth 89 to 97 cms. width.	"	36.63	1.64	3.38	3.40	206	207
(5) Coloured fabric 67 to 69 cms. width.	"	18.17	1.86	3.72	3.72	200	200
Total		94.92					
<i>Index Number sub-group IV (a).</i>						193	194
(b) Footwear—							
Shoes—							
(i) Bata Co.	Per pair	5.08	15.08	28.55	28.55	175	175
(ii) Flex Co.	"	"	19.22	30.75	30.75		
Total		5.08					

INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR AURANGABAD CITY—contd.

Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
		Basic Price	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
..	94.92 5.08	..	..	..	193 175	194 175
	100.00					
					192	193
Bundle 100 leaves.	3.84	0.50	1.00	1.00	200	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					
					173	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					

COMPOSITE PRICE INDEX NUMBER 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	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(d) Washing Soap							
(1) Laundry—	Per piece	4.86	0.11	0.20	0.20	182	182
ironing of cotton shirt.							
Washing Soap—Sunlight	Cake	9.27	0.42	0.63	0.63	150	150
Total		14.13					
Number Sub-group						161	161
(e) Medical care—							
Parent Medicine, Anacin.	Two tablets.	4.67	0.12	0.14	0.14	117	117
(2) Mixture (Daily) ..	Per day.	7.61	0.68	1.00	1.00	147	147
Total		12.28					
Index Number Sub-group V(e).						136	136
(f) Personal Care—							
(1) Hair Oil, Tata Co.	Small bottle.	5.82	1.30	2.52	2.60	194	200
(2) Barber charges—	Adult	8.70	0.50	1.35	1.35	250	250
(i) Hair cut and shave.			0.37	1.00	1.00		
(ii) Haircut			0.19	0.40	0.40		
(iii) Shave							
(3) Toilet Soap—	Cake	2.74	0.48	0.75	0.75	157	157
(i) Life Buoy							
(ii) Hamam	"		0.48	0.76	0.76	158	158
(4) Blade Six moraing	2pkts. of 5 blades each.	0.33	0.57	0.90	0.90		
Total		17.59					
Index Number Sub-group V(f).						215	217
(g) Education and Reading—							
(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

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER 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	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(h) Recreation and Amusement— Cinema Lowest class	Full ticket.	6.90	0.44	1.05	1.05	239	239
Total ..		6.90					
Index Number Sub-group V (h).						239	239
(i) Transport and Communication— (1) Rail— Fare for 30 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
(2) Money Order	Rs. 30 ..	..	0.45	0.65	0.65	172	172
Total ..		12.59					
Index Number Sub-group						133	133
V. Miscellaneous Group—							
(a) Pansupari	....	12.17	..			173	173
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.	....	18.56	..			173	173
(c) Household utilities ..	....	2.55	..			251	251
(d) Washing Soap	....	14.13	..			161	161
(e) Medical care	....	12.28	..			136	136
(f) Personal care	....	17.59	..			215	217
(g) Education and Reading.	....	3.23	..			171	171
(h) Recreation and Amusement.	....	6.90	..			239	239
(i) Transport and Communication.	....	12.59	..			133	133
Total		100.00					
Index Number for Miscellaneous Group V.						175	176

NANDED*

227—A rise of 9 points

In July 1972, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for the Nanded Centre with base year January to December 1961, equal to 100 was 227 being 9 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 13 points to 253 due to an increase in the average prices of rice, jowar, turdal, gramdal, moongdal, urid-dal, masurdal, groundnut oil, chillies dry (Medium), tamarind and banana.

The index number for housing remained the same as that in the last month.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 4 points to 214 due to an increase in the prices of dhoti and coloured fabrics.

The index numbers for the fuel and light and the miscellaneous groups remained stationary at 166 and 181 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	
		June 1972	July 1972
I. Food	61.46	240	253
II. Fuel and Light	5.88	166	166
III. Housing	4.62	136	136
IV. Clothing and Footwear	12.22	210	214
V. Miscellaneous	15.82	181	181
Total ..	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number		218	227

*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*.

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 the linking factor i.e. 2.45.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NANDED CITY—contd.

LABOUR GAZETTE—SEPTEMBER 1972
 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NANDED CITY

	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
Cereals	Kg.	13.02	0.64	1.14	1.15	178	180
	"	6.81	0.42	0.88	0.88	210	210
	"	30.64	0.34	1.01	1.15	297	338
...	5 Kgs.	2.82	0.13	0.15	0.15	115	115
		53.29					
						247	271
Pulse							
(medium)	Kg.	3.89	0.64	2.04	2.06	319	322
...	"	1.84	0.57	1.46	1.54	256	270
	"	1.55	0.66	2.22	2.26	336	342
	"	0.54	0.77	3.07	3.23	399	419
	"	0.82	0.61	2.01	2.11	311	337
	"	..	0.61	1.79	2.00		
		8.64					
						313	322
Oil	Kg.	4.84	2.22	4.10	4.36	185	196
		4.84					
Sub-							

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(d) Mutton, Fish and							
(1) Mutton	1/2 Kg.	5.62	1.08	2.25	2.25	208	208
(i) Goat Meat	Kg.	..	0.96	2.00	2.00		
(ii) Fish (dry)—	Kg.	0.61	2.46	5.00	5.00	211	193
(i) Bombil	"	..	2.02	4.50	4.50		
(ii) Zinga	"	..	..	..	..
(3) Fish (fresh)—	in						
Varieties available							
June 1972—	Kg.	..	1.19	2.35	2.70	211	193
(i) Rahu	"	..	1.23	2.70	2.70		
(ii) Katarna	"	..	..	..	..
Varieties available	in						
July 1972—	Kg.	..	1.68	2.41	2.82	193	193
(i) Rahu	"	..	1.40	2.82	2.82		
(ii) Katarna	"	..	..	..	..
Total ..		6.23					
Index Number	Sub-					209	207
group I(a).							
Milk and Milk							
Products—							
(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	6.71	6.67	223	222
Total ..		4.83					
Index Number	Sub-					230	230
group I(e).							
(f) Condiments							
Spices—							
(1) Salt white	Kg.	0.28	0.12	0.20	0.20	167	167
(2) Turmeric Khandaki	50 gms.	0.24	0.06	0.14	0.14	233	223
(3) Chillies (dry)—							
(i) Gawarani (fine)	Kg.	4.22	1.30	4.50	4.50	347	348
(ii) Gawarani (med.)	"	..	1.18	4.10	4.14		
(4) Tamarind, Kadiwali	200 gms.	0.77	0.25	0.30	0.32	120	128
(5) Mixed spices Bojwar	50 gms.	1.61	0.20	0.25	0.25	125	125
Total ..		7.12					
Index Number	Sub-					261	263
group I(f).							

INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NANDED CITY—contd.

Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
		Basic Price.	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
1/2 Ks.	0.69	0.30 0.26	0.56 0.46	0.62 0.50	182	199
Ks.	0.97	0.31 0.31	0.39 0.38	0.48 0.48	124	185
250 gms.	0.50	0.11	0.20	0.22	182	203
250 gms.	0.39	0.21 0.13	0.50 ..	0.50(i) ..	238	238
50 gms.	0.54	0.05	0.05	0.05	100	100
250 gms.	1.20	0.09 0.14	0.23 0.25		217	
250 gms.	..	0.11 0.23		0.27 0.22		171
	4.29					
					193	193
Doren	0.87	0.35 0.29 0.22	0.92 0.73 0.49	1.00 0.80 0.58	246	293
	0.87					
					246	275
Kg.	3.57	1.17	1.96	1.78	168	182
200 gms.	0.70	0.10 0.10	0.32	0.32	320	320
	4.27					

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Beverages— (1) Tea leaf— (1) Brooke Bond	Packet of 50 gms.	1.13	0.35	0.55	0.55	157	157
(1) Lipton (2) Hot drink— (1) Chahu Chaha	Per Cup ..	4.49	0.07	0.15	0.15	214	214
(1) Carisseu tea	..		0.04				
Total		5.62					
						203	203
I. Food Group— (a) Cereals and Products. (b) Pulses and Products. (c) Oils and Fats (d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs. (e) Milk and Products. (f) Condiments and Spices. (g) Vegetable and Fruit Products. (h) Fruits and Products. (i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products. (j) Beverages	Cereal Pulse .. and Milk and Vege- Fruit and ..	53.29	..	..	..	247	271
		8.64	..	..	..	313	322
		4.84	..	..	..	185	196
		6.23	..	..	..	209	207
		4.83	..	..	..	230	230
		7.12	..	..	..	261	263
		4.29	..	..	..	173	172
		0.87	..	..	..	246	275
		4.27	..	..	..	193	180
		5.62	..	..	..	203	203
Total		100.00					
						240	253
II. Fuel and Light— (1) Firewood and Chips (2) Denda (old) (1) Gaberi (2) Kerosene— (1) Rock oil white in colour. (2) Match Box— (1) Winox, Brand.	20 Kgs. Per litre Horse Per Box (50 sticks).	80.76	1.66	2.60	2.60	155	155
			1.57	2.40	2.40		
			13.99	0.65	0.65	250	250
			5.25	0.06	0.07	117	117
Total		100.00					
						160	160

Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
		Basic price	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. .	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
p.m.	100-00	5-47			136	136
	100-00					
					136	136
Per Sq. Metre.	11-53	1-08	2-15	2-34	199	217
"	19-77	1-24	2-02	2-02	163	163
"	1-58	2-74	5-27	5-27	192	192
"	27-48	1-44	3-51	3-29	244	228
"	31-21	1-81	4-05	4-42	224	244
	91-57					
					213	218
Per Pair	4-89	15-02	28-55	28-55	173	173
"		18-34	28-55	28-55		
Per Pair	3-54	4-45	10-45	10-45		
"		6-18	10-45	10-45	187	187
"		8-35	14-65	14-65		
"		8-65	14-65	14-65		
	8-43					
					179	179
	91-57				213	218
	8-43				179	179
	100-00					

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Miscellaneous— (1) Pan leaf— (a) Local medium (b) Local inferior (2) Pan finished without panala. (3) Sipari Manglari Total	Bundle of 25 leaves. " Per Vida. 50 gms. " Total	2-83 " 6-61 4-22 13-66	0-07 0-04 0-04 0-41	0-20 0-15 0-05 0-50	0-20 0-15 0-05 0-49	330 125 122	330 125 120
						167	166
Index Number for Sub- group V (a).							
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products— (1) Bidi Kallakali (2) Cigarettes— (i) Golkonda (ii) Charminar (3) Jarda Lal Dardhi Brand Total	Bundle of 25 Bides. " Packet of 10 Cigaret- tes. " " Packet of 25 grms. " Total	9-00 6-34 " 1-63 16-97	0-13 0-10 0-13 0-14	0-21 0-31 0-42 0-25	0-21 0-31 0-42 0-25	162 317 179	162 317 179
						221	221
Index Number for Sub- group V (b).							
(c) Household Utilities— (1) Utensils Brass— Lota, Panna (2) Utensils Alumi- num—Baghuna with- out cheap. Total	Kg. 100 gms. " Total	1-90 0-69 2-59	7-80 0-90	18-00 1-13	18-00 1-13	231 126	231 126
						203	203
Index Number for Sub- group V (c).							
(d) Washing soap— (1) Laundry ordinary washing and ironing. (2) Washing soap Shama Washing soap. Total	Per shirt. Per Cake. " Total	3-74 6-52 10-26	0-12 0-25	0-20 0-25	0-20 0-25	167 100	167 100
						124	124
Index Number for Sub- group V (d).							

LABOUR ...
PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NANDED CITY—contd.

	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
	2 Tablets	9.36	0.13	0.13	0.13	128	128
	"	....	0.10	0.15	0.15		
	Bottle	....	0.37	0.50	0.50		
	Per day	5.47	0.62	0.75	0.75	121	121
		14.83					
						126	126
	Small bottle.	4.20	1.34	2.55	2.55	190	190
	Adult	7.20	0.41	1.00	1.00	257	257
	"	....	0.31	0.75	0.75		
	"	....	0.14	0.40	0.40		
	Cake	1.93	0.48	0.75	0.75	156	156
	"	....	0.48	0.75	0.75		
	Packet of 10 blades.	0.07	0.47	0.90	0.90	188	188
	2 pkts. of 3 blades each.	....	0.54	1.00	1.00		
		13.40					
						221	221
	Per student	3.30	2.14	4.90	4.90	229	229
	Per copy	3.43	0.75	2.00	2.00	202	202
	"	....	0.69	0.95	0.95		
		6.73					
						215	215
	Full ticket.	6.62	0.30	0.75	0.75	250	250
		6.62					
						250	250

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NANDED CITY—concl.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(1) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Rail—							
(a) Fare for III Class	Adult Ticket.	7.94	1.04	1.45	1.45	139	139
(b) 40 Km. Bus fare for 20 miles.	"	3.14	1.00	1.20	1.20	120	120
(c) Postage—	Single	0.57	0.05	0.10	0.10	172	172
(d) Card	"	....	0.45	0.65	0.65		
(ii) M. O. Charges for Rs. 30	One Passenger.	3.29	0.22	0.50	0.50	227	227
(3) Rickshaw Fare for 2 miles.		14.94					
Total ..						156	156
Index Number for Sub-group V (1).						167	166
V Miscellaneous—							
(a) Transport		13.66	..	..	..	221	221
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products		16.97	..	..	..	203	203
(c) Household Utilities		2.59	..	..	..	124	124
(d) Washing soap		10.26	..	..	..	126	126
(e) Medical care		14.83	..	..	..	221	221
(f) Personal care		13.40	..	..	..	215	215
(g) Education and Reading		6.73	..	..	..	250	250
(h) Resting and Amusement, and Transport and Communication.		6.62	..	..	..	156	156
Total ..		100.00				181	181
Index Number for Group V						181	181

* JALGAON

205— A rise of 5 points

In July 1972, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Jalgaon City with base calendar year 1961 equal to 100 was 205 being 5 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 7 points to 227 due to a rise of in the average prices of rice, jowar, turdal, gramdal, uriddal, groundnut oil, vanaspati, potatoes, onions, gur and other vegetables.

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

The index number for housing remained stationary at 133.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 3 points to 188 due to a rise in the prices of dhoti, saree, cloth for trouser and long-cloth.

The index number for the miscellaneous group remained unchanged, at 170.

Final Index Number 205.

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	
		June 1972	July 1972
I. Food	60.79	220	227
II. Fuel and Light ..	7.20	181	181
III. Housing	6.11	133	133
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.29	185	188
V. Miscellaneous	15.61	170	170
Total ..	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number ..		200	205

*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 NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CITY

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Products—	Cereal						
(1) Rice	kg.	6.72	0.63	1.07	1.09	170	173
(2) Wheat	"	10.89	0.46	0.88	0.88	191	191
(3) Jowar	"	21.16	0.35	0.95	1.00	271	286
(4) Grinding charges— For cereals	7 kg.	1.94	0.12	0.35	0.35	292	292
Total ..		40.71					
Index Number for Sub-group I (a).						234	242
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Turdal—							
(i) Jalsa	kg.	3.79	0.73	2.08	2.11	296	303
(ii) Gawran (Bharwa)	"	....	0.66	2.02	2.06	245	255
(2) Gramdal	"	2.13	0.58	1.42	1.48	276	276
(3) Moongdal—							
(i) With husk	kg.	1.35	0.70	2.00	2.00	394	406
(ii) Without husk	"	....	0.83	2.21	2.21		
(4) Uriddal—							
(i) With husk	kg.	0.86	0.65	2.72	2.80		
(ii) Without husk	"	....	0.83	3.07	3.16		
Total ..		8.13					
Index Number for Sub-group I (b).						289	297
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut oil	kg.	7.21	2.28	4.20	4.54	184	199
(2) Vanaspati Dalda (loose)	½ kg.	1.16	1.99	2.75	2.77	138	139
Total		8.37					
Index Number for Sub-group I (c).						178	191

RICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON—contd.

Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
		Basic Price	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
1/2 kg.	4.38	1.45	2.75	2.75	190	190
kg.	0.91	2.72 2.70	6.00 5.00	6.00 5.00		190
..
..	..	1.79	3.38	..		..
..	..	1.05	3.00	..	193	193
..	..	2.14	4.00	..		..
..	..	2.50	..	4.00		..
..	..	2.68	..	3.50		..
..	..	1.11	..	3.00		..
	5.29				194	193
L	8.42	0.77	1.60	1.60	208	208
1/2 kg.	1.31	3.71	7.50	7.50	202	202
..	9.73					
					207	207
kg.	0.29	0.13	0.22	0.22	168	170
..	..	0.12	0.22	0.22		..
250 g.	0.30	0.34	0.72	0.72	212	212
kg.	4.56	1.65	5.19	5.17	315	313
250 g.	0.24	0.31	0.63	0.63	203	203
..	1.86	4.95	11.22	11.22	161	161
200 gr.	..	1.79	1.72	1.72		
250 gr.	0.37	0.68	1.43	1.43	210	210
	7.62					

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CITY—contd.

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(a) Vegetable and Vegetable Products—							
(i) Potatoes—	kg.	1.15	0.28	0.43	0.47	154	171
(i) Big ..	..	..	0.24	0.37	0.42		
(ii) Small ..	..	..	0.27	0.34	0.40	130	148
(ii) Small ..	..	..	0.27	0.36	0.40		
(ii) Red ..	..	..	0.27	0.36	0.40		
(ii) White ..	250 g.	0.54	0.20	0.29	0.29	145	145
(ii) Garlic ..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Other Vegetables ..	..	..	..	..	..
Varities selected for June 1972—	250 g.	2.92	0.25	0.23	0.23	140	
(i) Birsuli ..	..	..	0.09	0.13	0.13		
(ii) Pampain ..	..	..	0.13	0.24	0.24		
(iii) Dodka ..	..	..	..	..	..
Varities selected for July 1972—	..	..	0.04	..	0.14		213
(i) Malley ..	..	..	0.26	..	0.27		
(ii) Chawajhang ..	..	..	0.13	..	0.24		
(iii) Padwal ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		5.47					
Index Number for Sub-group I (a).						142	187
(b) Fruits and fruit products—							
(i) Banana—	dozen	1.61	0.29	..	0.40	183	174
(i) Big ..	..	..	0.23	0.42	0.42		
(ii) Small ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		1.61					
Index Number for Sub-group I (b).						183	174
(c) Sugar, Honey and related products—							
(1) Sugar ..	kg.	5.60	1.23	1.99	1.89	162	154
(2) Gur—	1st	..	1.63	0.57	1.83	321	354
(i) Kopargoon Quality.	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		7.23					

NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CITY—contd.

of ity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
		Basic Price	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
50g.	2.11	0.40	0.60	0.60	148	148
..	..	0.41	0.60	0.60		
3 1/2	3.73	0.12	0.25	0.25	208	208
	5.84					
	40.71				234	242
	8.13				289	297
	8.37				178	191
	5.29				194	190
	9.73				207	207
	7.62				259	259
	5.47				142	187
	1.61				183	174
	7.23				198	199
	5.84				187	187
	100.00					
					220	227
	78.50	3.39	6.50	6.50	198	198
	..	3.15	6.50	6.50		
	..	2.71	5.30	5.30		144
	11.40	0.45			144	

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CITY—contd.

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
III. Housing—							
(1) Rent—							
(i) Rent for selected tenements.	p.m.	100.00				133	
Total ..		100.00				133	
Index Number for III Group.						133	
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(a) Clothing—							
(1) Dhoti ..	per sq. mt.	17.82	1.23	2.36	2.39	192	
(2) Saree ..	..	27.15	1.24	1.78	1.80	144
(3) Cloth for trouser ..	..	0.51	2.15	4.82	4.97	224
(4) Long cloth ..	..	32.06	1.61	3.62	3.74	225
(5) Coloured poplin ..	..	14.36	2.13	3.77	3.77	177
Total ..		91.90					
Index Number for Sub-group IV (a)						187	
(b) Foot wear—							
(1) Shoes—							
(i) Bata Co.	per pair	3.53	17.20	29.65	29.65	162	
(ii) Carona Co.	..	....	18.78	28.55	28.55	162
(2) Chappals—							
(i) Bata Co.	..	4.57	6.25	10.45	10.45	167	
Total ..		8.10					
Index Number for Sub-group IV (b)						165	
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(1) Clothing		91.90				187	
(2) Foot wear		8.10				165	
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Group IV.						185	
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan Supari—							
(1) Pan leaf—							
(i) Akda pan	Bundle of 100	2.01	0.55	0.60	0.60	109	
(2) Pan finished—							
With Masala	Vide	5.39	0.04	0.05	0.05	125	

INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CITY—contd.

Unit or Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
		Basic price	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Bundle of 25.	5.80	0.19	0.35	0.35	171	171
Pkt. of 50g.	...	0.19	0.30	0.30		
Pkt. of 50g.	3.54	0.24	0.55	0.55	234	234
	...	0.23	0.55	0.55		
	9.34					
					195	195
1/2 kg.	5.28	3.55	8.83	8.83	255	255
..	..	3.45	9.00	9.00		
	5.28					
					255	255
per piece ..	2.54	0.10	0.20	0.20	200	200
Bar ..	7.44	1.40	2.10	2.10	164	162
Cake ..	....	0.40	0.71	0.70		
	9.98					
					173	173
Small bottle.	3.80	1.50	1.65	1.65	110	110
per day	11.98	0.58	0.62	0.62	105	105

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CITY—contd.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight Proportional to total Expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Personal care— (i) Hair oil— Tata Co.	Small bottle	4.89	1.32	2.70	2.70	205	205
(2) Barber charges— (i) Hair cut with shave	Adult ..	7.32	0.50	1.25	1.25	217	217
(ii) Hair cut	.. ..	..	0.40	1.00	1.00		
(iii) Shave	.. ..	..	0.20	0.30	0.30		
(3) Toilet Soap— (i) Life Buoy	Cake ..	3.02	0.48	0.75	0.75	155	155
(ii) Hamam cake	.. ..	..	0.49	0.75	0.75		
(4) Blades— (i) Bharat Blade	Pkt. of 10 blades.	0.11	0.44	0.80	0.80	165	179
(ii) Six Morison	2 Pkts. of 5 blades each	..	0.57	0.85	1.00		
Total ..		15.34					
Index Number or Sub- group V (F). (1) Education and Recre- ation— (i) Books— (ii) Bharati Chauthi Pustak.	Copy ..	5.42	0.75	2.00	2.00	267	267
(2) School fees— For VIII Std.	Per student p.m.	3.46	5.00	5.00	5.00	100	100
Total ..		8.88					
Index Number for Sub- group V (G). (1) Recreation and Amuse- ment— (1) Cinema (Lower class)	Adult ..	6.69	0.32	0.78	0.78	244	244
Total ..		6.69					
Index Number for Sub- group V (H). (1) Transport and Com- munication— (1) Rail— Railway fare 50 km.	Per Passen- ger	12.48	0.98	1.45	1.45	148	148
(2) Bus fare— S.T. Bus 32 km. (Full ticket)	.. ..	4.09	1.00	1.20	1.20	120	120
(2) Postage— (i) Single card (ii) M. O. charges.	per card	1.08	0.05	0.10	0.10	172	172
	..	..	0.45	0.65	0.65		
Total ..		17.65					

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CITY—concl.

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index	
			Basic price	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
1	2	3	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan-Supari	11.06	....	....	..	126	126
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.	..	9.34	....	....	..	195	195
(c) Household Utilities...	5.28	....	....	....	255	255
Washing Soap	..	9.98	..	....	..	173	172
(e) Medical Care	..	15.78	....	....	....	108	108
(f) Personal Care	15.34	....	....	....	200	200
(g) Education and Reading.	..	8.88	....	....	....	202	202
(h) Recreation and Amusement.	..	6.69	....	....	....	244	244
(i) Transport and Communications.	..	17.65	..	....	..	143	143
Total		100.00					
Index Number for June V.						170	170

POONA

186—A rise of 3 Points

In July, 1972, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Poona City with base calendar year 1961 equal to 100 was 186 being 3 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 5 points to 202 due to a rise in the average prices of bajri, turdal, gramdal, moongdal, groundnut oil, wanaspati, fish, eggs, potatoes, onions, brinjals tomatoes, other vegetables and gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 2 points to 186 due to a rise in the average prices of fire wood and chips and charcoal.

The index number for housing remained stationary at 113.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 1 point to 184 due to a rise in the prices of dhoti and coloured poplin.

The index number for the miscellaneous group remained stationary at 166.

Final Index Number—186.

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	
		June 1972	July 1972
I. Food	55.85	197	202
II. Fuel and Light	6.89	184	186
III. Housing	6.65	113	113
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.31	183	184
V. Miscellaneous	20.30	166	166
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number		183	186

*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, page 217 of September 1965 issue.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR POONA CITY—contd.

Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
		Basic price	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
kg.	13.81	0.76	1.28	1.28	168	168
	11.28	0.53	0.90	0.90	170	170
	8.39	0.45	0.90	0.90	200	200
	3.08	0.51	1.02	1.06	200	208
4 kg.	1.42	0.14	0.20	0.20	143	143
	37.98					
					177	178
kg.	3.80	0.80	2.24	2.34	280	292
	1.81	0.60	1.41	1.47	235	245
	0.68	0.82	2.39	2.43	291	296
	6.29					
					268	279

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number		
			Basic Price	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
(i) Oil and Fat—	kg.	1.94	2.32	4.32	4.54	186	196	
Groundnut oil	kg.	3.94	1.20					
Kanada oil	"	1.22	1.66	2.47	2.59	149	156	
Vanaspathi (Dalda)	"							
(Loose)	"							
Total		7.10						
Sub-group I (d)							180	189
(ii) Meat, Fish and Egg—	kg.	3.68	1.51	2.88	2.88	192	192	
Meat—	"		1.52	2.94	2.94			
Goat Meat	"							
Sheep Meat	"							
Fish (Dry)—	kg.	1.01	2.60	5.30	5.60			
Bombil (Big)	"		2.46	5.30	5.60			
Bombil (Small)	"		2.57	5.00	5.00			
Zinga	"							
Fresh Fish—	kg.		2.45	4.39		210	215	
Varieties selected in the month of June 1972—	"		1.90	4.86				
(i) Butter Fish	"		1.18					
(ii) Bombay Wamb	"							
(iii) Amla	"							
Varieties selected in the month of July 1972—	kg.		2.29		4.86			
(i) Bombay wamb	"		2.21		5.00			
(ii) Butter fish	"		1.21					
(iii) Amla	"							
(iv) Amul Ghee (111%)	Each	0.57	0.17	0.26	0.29	153	171	
Total		5.26						
Sub-group I (d)							191	194
(iii) Milk and Milk Products—	200 ml.	10.66	0.15	0.30	0.30	200	200	
Milk buffalo	kg.	0.93	7.88	14.91	14.91	189	189	
Ghee Amul (tinned)	"							
Total		11.59						

INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR POONA CITY—contd.

Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
		Basic price	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Kg.	0.16	0.11	0.23	0.23	209	209
250 g.	2.04	0.47	1.14	1.14	243	243
"	0.15	0.33	0.87	0.87	264	264
Kg.	0.24	1.08	2.11	2.09	195	194
50 g.	3.27	0.84	2.21	2.21	263	263
	5.86					
					252	252
1/2 Kg.	1.87	0.29	0.52	0.58	179	191
"		0.23	0.41	0.42		
Kg.	0.92	0.31	0.40	0.49	125	160
"		0.24	0.29	0.39		
"	0.56	0.49	0.92	1.17	188	239
"	0.77	0.79	2.61	3.76	330	476
Kg.	4.42	0.62	0.89		193	
"		0.25	1.00			
"		0.41	1.00			
Kg.		0.69		1.16		209
"		0.53		1.05		
"		0.42		1.09		
	8.54					
					195	226
Doz.	1.23	0.49	1.00	0.91	198	198

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>Sugar, Honey and Related Products—</i>							
Sugar	Kg.	6.29	1.18	2.14	2.14	181	181
Gur	"	1.20	0.58	1.86	1.95	321	336
Total ..		7.49					
						204	206
<i>Tea—</i>							
Brooke Bond (Medium)	Packet of 50 gs.	3.43	0.38	0.58	0.58	151	151
Lipton (Medium)	"		0.39	0.58	0.58		
<i>Hot drinks—</i>							
Prepared Tea	Cup of 3 1/2 gs.	5.23	0.06	0.15	0.15	250	250
Total ..		8.66					
						211	211
<i>Food Sub-groups—</i>							
(a) Cereals and Cereal products.	..	37.98	..	..	..	177	178
(b) Pulses and pulse products.	..	6.29	..	..	..	268	279
(c) Oils and Fats	....	7.10	..	..	..	180	189
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs.	....	5.26	..	..	..	191	194
(e) Milk and Milk Products.	....	11.59	..	..	..	199	199
(f) Condiments and spices.	....	5.86	..	..	..	252	252
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products.	....	8.54	..	..	..	195	226
(h) Fruits and Fruits products.	....	1.23	..	..	..	198	189
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products.	....	7.49	..	..	..	204	206
(j) Beverages	....	8.66	..	..	..	211	211
Total							

Quantity	Index Number	
	June 1972	July 1972
6	7	8
5-96	192	194
3-15	205	205
0-28	147	147
3-02	168	172
0-51	200	200
0-10	184	186
	113	113
	113	113
	179	181
	159	158
	206	206
	199	199
	194	196
	183	184
	174	174
	183	

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
IV. Clothing and Foot-wear—contd.							
(1) Clothing ..		90.88				183	184
(2) Foot-wear ..		9.12				179	179
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number Group (IV).						183	184
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan-Supari—							
(1) Pan-leaf—							
(i) Gawran, Kachhi	100	1.08	0.33	1.00	1.00	303	303
(2) Pan Finished—							
(i) Poona Masala	Each vida ..	1.82	0.04	0.10	0.10	250	250
(3) Supari—							
(i) Manglori ..	50 g>.	1.57	0.45	0.56	0.56	124	124
Total ..		4.47					
Index Number Sub-group V(a).						219	219
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—							
(1) Bidies—							
(i) Charbhai ..	Bundle of 25 bidies.	2.56	0.15	0.30	0.30	200	200
(ii) Pawar ..	"		0.15	0.30	0.30		
(2) Cigarettes—							
(i) Charminar ..	Pkt. of 10 Cigarettes	1.94	0.15	0.47	0.47	282	282
(ii) Pila Hathi ..	"		0.20	0.50	0.50		
(3) Chewing Tobacco—							
(i) Akoli Jarda No. 1	50 g>.	1.92	0.37	0.50	0.50	152	152
(ii) Akoli Jarda No. 2	"		0.28	0.43	0.45		
(iii) Satara Jarda ..	"		0.31	0.50	0.50		
Total ..		6.42					
Index Number Sub-group V(b).						152	152

Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
		Basic Price	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Per Piece ..	4.23	Rs. P. 0.13	Rs. P. 0.25	Rs. P. 0.25	192	192
Cake	7.37	0.40	0.72	0.72	180	180
	11.60				184	184
Bottle of 70 ml. Tablets ..	17.37	1.89	2.62	2.62	123	123
Per Day ..	1.35	0.12	0.13	0.13	128	128
	18.72	0.57	0.73	0.73	124	124
Small Bottle	3.37	1.34	2.66	2.67	199	199
Per Adult	6.52	0.75	1.42	1.42	173	173
Per Adult		0.65	1.08	1.08	156	156
Per Adult		0.20	0.33	0.33	175	176
Cake	2.29	0.49	0.75	0.75	172	172
Cake		0.49	0.78	0.78		
Bottle	1.98	1.87	3.24	3.24		
Bottle		0.46	0.81	0.82		
Packet of 10	0.04	0.43	0.83	0.83		
2 Packet of 5 each.		0.60	0.90	0.90		
	14.20				177	177
Per month	8.86	4.85	5.17	5.17	107	107
Per Copy	2.55	2.42	3.00	3.00	136	124
Per Copy		1.75	2.50	2.50		
Per Copy		1.88	2.65	1.95		
Per Copy	2.50	0.07	0.15	0.15	229	229
Per Copy		0.07	0.17	0.17		
	13.91					

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR PUNA CITY—concl.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(b) Recreation and Amusement— Cinema— Lowest Class	Ticket	6.74	Rs. P. 0.52	Rs. P. 1.25	Rs. P. 1.25	240	240
Total ..		6.74				240	240
Index Number Sub-group V(h).							
(i) Transport and Communication— Railway— Fare for 10 k.m.	Per Passenger	6.46	0.98	1.45	1.45	148	148
(2) Bus Fare— (i) P.M.T. 3-22 k.m.	Bus fare	11.43	0.10	0.15	0.15	133	133
(ii) S.T. Fare 48 k.m.	Per card ..	1.29	0.05	0.10	0.10	172	172
(i) Single Card	Rs. 25 ..	....	0.45	0.65	0.65		
(ii) M.O. Charges		19.18					
Total ..						141	141
Index Number Sub-group V(i)							
V. Miscellaneous—		4.47	....	....	....	219	219
(a) Pan Supari		6.42	....	....	....	210	210
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products		4.76	....	....	....	238	233
(c) House-hold Utilities		11.60	....	....	....	184	184
(d) Washing Soap		18.72	....	....	....	124	124
(e) Medical Care		14.20	....	....	....	177	177
(f) Personal Care		13.91	....	....	....	134	132
(g) Education and Reading		6.74	....	....	....	240	240
(h) Recreation and Amusement		19.18	....	....	....	141	141
(i) Transport and Communication.		100.00					
Total ..							

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR CERTAIN INDUSTRIAL CENTRES IN INDIA

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

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

Groups	Bombay (a)		Sholapur (a)		Nagpur (a)	
	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
Food	214	218	213	221	220	223
Opium, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	246	246	181	182	197	206
Fuel and Light	202	202	181	181	184	185
Housing	117	117	141	153	134	138
Clothing, bedding, footwear	193	194	205	207	221	222
Miscellaneous	173	173	174	174	154	155
Consumer Price Index Number	201	203	200	206	201	203

Groups	Jalgaon (b)		Nanded (b)		Aurangabad (b)	
	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
Food	220	227	240	253	221	232
Fuel and Light	181	181	166	166	167	168
Clothing	185	188	210	214	192	193
House Rent ..	133	133	136	136	189	189
Miscellaneous	170	170	181	181	175	176
Consumer Price Index Number	200	205	218	227	205	212

Groups	Poona (b)		Madras (a)		Kanpur (c)	
	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
Food	197	202	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	1095	1130
Opium, Supari, Tobacco Intoxicants						
Fuel and Light	184	186			866	878
Clothing	183	184			942	979
House Rent ..	113	113			252	252
Miscellaneous	166	166			881	881
Consumer Price Index Number	183	186			953	980

(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.

The following table shows the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Bombay, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Madras and Kanpur on base August 1939 equal to 100 :—

Month and Year	Bombay	Ahmed-abad	Sholapur	Jalgaon	Nagpur	Madras	Kanpur
June 1971	795	764	1,000	979	976	I.N.R.	904
July	799	773	1,032	989	987		915
August	804	786	1,062	1,000	1,007		928
September	811	795	1,078	1,000	1,000		
October	816	790	1,067	989	1,013		
November	820	808	1,052	989	1,023		
December	808	799	1,084	995			
January 1972	804	803	1,073	1,000	1,023		
February	808	803	1,032	1,010	1,013		
March	816	799	1,015	1,037	1,013		
April	825	803	1,015	1,037	1,018		
May	829	803	1,004	1,047	1,028		
June	850	812	1,047	1,058	1,049		

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

Month and Year	Bombay	Ahmed-abad	Sholapur	Jalgaon
June 1971	352	263	363	332
July 1971	354	266	375	335
August 1971	356	271	386	339
September 1971	359	274	392	339
October 1971	362	272	388	335
November	363	278	382	335
December 1971	358	275	394	337
January 1972	356	276	390	339
February 1972	358	276	375	242
March 1972	362	275	369	352
April 1972	365	276	369	352
May 1972	367	276	365	355
June 1972	376	280	380	359

Labour Intelligence

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA—REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 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.		
I. Industrial Courts—		
(a) Industrial Court, Maharashtra, Bombay.	34	8 References. 20 Submissions. 1 Appeals. 1 Revision application. 1 Review applications. 1 Criminal appeals. 5 Miscellaneous applications. 1 Appeals under Chapter VII regarding S. Os.
Total	34	
(b) Industrial Court, Maharashtra (Nagpur Bench).	5	2 References. 3 Submissions. 3 Appeals. 1 Revision applications. 1 Review applications. 1 Criminal appeals. 1 Miscellaneous applications. 1 Appeals under Chapter VII regarding S. Os.
Total	5	
II. (a) Industrial Court, Maharashtra (Nagpur Bench) Cases under section 16 of the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947.		
Total	.....

Name of the Court	No. of applications etc. received during the month	Break-up of the applications		
1	2	3		
<i>Under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947</i>				
III. (a) Industrial Tribunal, Bombay.	84	58 References. 24 Adjudications. 2 Applications. 2 Complaints.		
Total	84			
(b) Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur.	1	1 References. 1 Adjudication. 1 Applications. 1 Complaints.		
Total	1			
<i>IV. Labour Courts—</i>				
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.	244	56 Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33-A and 33-B.	4 Illegal strikes and lockouts.	60 Under section 13-A.
		83 Under section 33(2)(b).	60 Illegal changes Criminal complaint.	34 Submissions.
		6 Under section 36-A.	34 Reference.	34 Miscellaneous applications.
		6 Miscellaneous applications.		
Total	145	Total	99	.....

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 Order) Act, 1946
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Labour Courts, Poona.	112	12 Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33-A and 33-B.	1 Illegal strikes and lockouts. Illegal change. Criminal complaints. Submissions.	Under section 13-A.
		..... Under section 33(2)(b).	..... References.	
		92 Under section 33-C(2).	6 Miscellaneous applications.	
		..... Under section 36-A.		
		1 Miscellaneous application.		
Total	105	7	.....	.....
Labour Court, Kolhapur.	65	2 Under sections 10, 10-A, 12(5), 33-A and 33-B.	1 Illegal strikes and lockouts. Illegal change. Criminal complaints. Submissions.	Under section 13-A.
		..... Under section 33(2)(b).	..... References.	
		54 Under section 33C(2).	8 Miscellaneous applications.	
		..... Under section 36A.		
		..... Miscellaneous applications.		
Total	56	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
	No.	No.	No.	No.
4) Labour Courts, Nagpur.	276	5 Under sections 10, 10-A, 12(5), 33-A and 33-B. 1 Under section 33(2)(b). 255 Under section 33-C(2). 1 Under section 36-A. 2 Miscellaneous applications.	.. Illegal strikes and lockouts. 5 Illegal changes. 1 Criminal complaint. .. Submissions. .. References. .. Miscellaneous application. 6 Reinstatements.	.. Under section 13-A.
Total	264	12	.....	.....
5) Labour Court, Akola.	68	.. Under sections 10, 10-A, 12(5), 33-A and 33-B. 62 Industrial Applications. .. Under section 33(2)(b). .. Under section 33-C(2). .. Under section 36-A. .. Miscellaneous applications.	.. Illegal strikes and lockouts. .. Illegal changes. Criminal complaints. .. Submissions. .. References. .. Miscellaneous applications. 6 Reinstatements.	.. Under section 13-A.
Total	62	6	.....	.....
V. Labour Court, Nagpur.	..	.. Break-up of the applications received under section 16 of the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947.		
Total	..	..	..	..

Wage Boards :

In all eight references were received by the Wage Boards 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	
Remanded references	.....	.....	.....	.....
Modification applications	.....	.....	.....	.....
Implementation references	5	.....	3	8
Total	5	.....	3	8

Conciliation

An analysis of disputes handled by the Conciliation Machinery in the State during July 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 Misc. causes	Total
(1) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	106	255	361
(2) Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	4	16	20
(3) Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964	..	6	6
Total	110	277	387

(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)	Pending at the end of the month
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.D. Act, 1947	857	361	71	102	71	86	330	888
B.I.R. Act, 1946	630	20	10	16	18	260	304	316
B.I.R. (Ext. and Amdt.) Act, 1964	17	6	..	4	..	..	4	19
Total	1,474	387	81	122	89	346	638	1,223

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	Woollen Textile	Textile Processing	Hosiery	Banking	Sugar	Electricity	Transport	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B.I.R. Act, 1946	11	5	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	20

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

District-wise analysis is given below :—

Act	Bombay	Poona	Sholapur	Satara	Sangli	Kolhapur	Ahmednagar	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B.I.R. Act, 1946	12	..	..	..	6	1	1	20

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

Registration of Agreements, Settlements, Awards, etc.

Seven Agreements, 6 Settlements, 6 Awards and 2 Submissions were registered under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 and Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING MAY 1972

Disputes in May 1972	90
Work people involved	27,128
Working days lost	1,79,078

Though the number of disputes and number of workers affected due to strike activity in Maharashtra State during the month of May 1972 have decreased as compared to the previous month, there was rise in time loss.

The figures for the month under review show 90 disputes in progress involving 27,128 workers and a time loss of 17,90,78 man-days as compared to 111 disputes in April 1972 with 49,063 workers affected and time loss of 149,544 man-days.

Fourteen of the total disputes in progress during May 1972 were in the Textile industry 33 in the Engineering Industry and the remaining 43 were in other industries. 67 of the total disputes involving 18,399 workers were actually recorded during the month while 23 disputes involving 8,729 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 May 1972	Aggregate man-days lost in May 1972
	Started before beginning May 1972	Started in May 1972	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Textile	3	11	14	8,664	54,309
Engineering	7	26	33	7,531	75,867
Miscellaneous	13	30	43	10,933	48,902
Total—May 1972	23	67	90	27,128	1,79,078
Total—April 1972	23	88	111	49,063	1,49,544

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 compelling statistics of the

Thirty six of the disputes arose over questions of "pay allowances and bonus issues" 30 related to "retranchment and grievances about personnel" five on leave and hours of work and the remaining 19 were due to "other causes."

Out of the 62 disputes that terminated during the course of the month were settled either entirely or partially in favour of the workers 26 in favour of the employers while the result of the remaining 8 disputes were indefinite.

PROGRESS OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING THE MONTH OF MAY 1972

BOMBAY

1. *Noble Paint and Varnish Co. Pvt. Ltd.*—Out of the total complement of 234 workers employed in the Noble Paint and Varnish Co. Pvt. Ltd., 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 for 126 days and ended on May 31, 1972 unsuccessfully. Due to this strike 19,393 mandays were lost.

2. *Wooden Box Mfg. Concerns, Bombay and Thana.*—About 1,500 workers employed in wooden box Mfg. Concerns at Bombay and Thana struck work from April 17, 1972 demanding increase in wages and 8 hours duty etc. This strike lasted for 36 days and ended on May 27, 1972 successfully. Due to this strike 26,400 mandays were lost.

3. *The Edward Textiles, Bombay.*—2,030 workers employed in the Edward Textiles, Bombay struck work from April 25, 1972 demanding increase in D. F. A. This strike ended on May 17, 1972 unsuccessfully. Due to this strike 28,420 mandays were lost.

4. *Standard Batteries Ltd. and its sister concerns, Bombay.*—1,024 workers employed in the Standard Batteries Ltd. and its sister concerns, Bombay struck work from April 17, 1972 demanding for revocation of transfer orders. This strike lasted for 38 days and ended on May 30, 1972. Partially successfully. Due to this strike 38,912 mandays were lost.

ABSENTEEISM STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1972

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 Bombay city, Sholapur, Nagpur, Jalgaon, Akola, Aurangabad and Nanded.

Returns were received from 69 Mills i.e. 87.34 per cent. 79 of the Mills reported as working at these Centres during June 1972. The average absenteeism in the Textile Industry in these centres amounted to 20.00 per cent. as against 22.03 per cent. in the previous month.

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

Centres	Number of Mills		Percentage column 3 to col. 2	No. of mandays scheduled to work	No. of mandays absent	Average percentage of absenteeism of	
	Working	Furnished information				June 1972	May 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Bombay	58	54	91.38	42,67,402	8,64,823	20.27	22.26
2. Sholapur	7	6	85.71	3,26,485	67,595	20.70	23.21
3. Jalgaon	3	3	100.00	95,128	12,649	13.30	18.35
4. Nagpur	2	1	50.00	2,44,068	49,996	20.48	21.93
5. Akola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aurangabad	1	1	100.00	14,121	2,719	19.26	15.84
7. Nanded	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Other Centres	7	5	71.43	2,26,402	36,689	16.21	18.09
9. All Centres	79	69	87.34	51,73,606	10,34,471	20.00	22.03

ABSENTEEISM STATISTICS IN RESPECT OF OTHER INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1972

The following table gives the details of the undertakings which are now covered according to Industries for the purpose of Absenteeism Statistics :—

Serial No.	Nature of the Industry	Number of concerns covered
1	Chemical and Chemical Products	19
2	Petroleum and Coal Products	1
3	Basic Metal Industries	4
4	Metal Industries (except Machinery and Transport equipments)	12
5	Machinery (except Electrical Machinery)	23
6	Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances	15
7	Transport Equipments	20

The following tables give the average percentage of absenteeism of different Centres for the months of January to March 1972 on the basis of information received from the respective undertakings :—

CHEMICAL AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

Centre	Average percentage of absenteeism		
	January 1972	February 1972	March 1972
Bombay	12.10	14.15	14.30
Thana	14.14	15.61	14.03
Poona	15.14	15.14	14.61

PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS

Bombay	13.83	16.34	12.93
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BASIC METAL INDUSTRIES

Centre	Average percentage of absenteeism		
	January 1972	February 1972	March 1972
Bombay	..	13.46	..
Thana	..	10.67	..
Poona

METAL PRODUCTS

(Except Machinery and Transport Equipments)

Bombay	12.36	14.58	14.36
Thana	11.06	12.59	15.85
Kolaba	16.43	19.64	19.10

MACHINERY

(Except Electrical Machinery)

Bombay	..	13.14	14.54	10.20
Thana	..	13.24	16.03	18.60
Poona	..	10.41	12.71	13.75
Satara	..	..	13.05	12.94
Sangli	..	..	..	..
Shirur	..	13.14	14.21	17.53

ELECTRICAL

(Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies)

Bombay	11.99	13.90	12.66
Thana	..	..	11.83
Poona	11.24	12.31	12.04

TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

Bombay	15.14	17.03	17.91
Thana	12.04	13.90	13.26
Poona	..	..	..
Nagpur	..	..	..

I.N.R. : Information not received.

NIGHT SHIFT IN COTTON MILLS IN BOMBAY CITY

At the beginning of July 1972, there were 52 mills in Bombay City Working Night Shift and the number of men doing night work was 80,065.

LABOUR TURNOVER IN COTTON TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS FOR JUNE 1972.

In all 70 Cotton Textile undertakings in Maharashtra State Employing 205,477 workers on an average recorded an average percentage of Labour Turnover of 2.40 for the month of June 1972. The increase in employment of Labour (accession) was reported to be 1.28 per cent. Whereas the extent of decrease in employment (separation) registered in the total labour employed in all undertaking was 1.12.

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

LABOUR TURNOVER FOR MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR JUNE 1972.

Group	Number of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
Up to 100	122	19.67	14.75	34.42	4.92	
101 to 500	821	0.73	0.37	1.10	0.36	....
501 to 1,000	4,096	1.86	3.35	5.21		1.49
1,001 to 2,000	12,649	1.36	1.14	2.50	0.22	
More than 2,000	2,789	1.26	1.07	2.33	0.19	
All establishments	205,477	1.28	1.12	2.40	0.16	

It can be seen that the rate of labour turnover was the highest per cent in establishments engaging upto 100 workers, while it was lowest viz. 1.10 per cent in undertakings employing more than 101 to 500 workers.

The table also reveals that with the exception of undertakings employing upto 100 workers the percentages of separations are negligible among different sizes of establishments.

Considering the labour turnover according to centres, it may be observed that the highest rate of labour turnover viz. 6.90 per cent was recorded in Aurangabad Centres, whereas Dhulia & Jalgaon area registered the smallest rate of 0.57 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 JUNE 1972

Centre	No. of workers	Rate per 100 Workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour increase	Labour decrease
Bombay	2,10,238	1.33	1.22	2.55	0.11	....
Sholapur	13,878	2.27	0.62	2.89	1.65	....
Dhulia & Jalgaon	8,542	0.22	0.35	0.57	....	0.13
Aurangabad	782	2.81	4.09	6.90	....	1.28
Nagpur	14,311	0.15	0.67	0.82	....	0.52
Other Centres	2,726	1.17	0.15	1.32	1.02	
All Centres	2,50,477	1.28	1.12	2.40	0.16	

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

LABOUR TURNOVER FOR BOMBAY CITY FOR JUNE 1972

Group	No. of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour increase	Labour decrease
Up to 100	46	50.00	36.96	86.96	13.04	.....
101 to 500	210	.....	1.43	1.43	.....	1.43
501 to 1,000	1,525	1.25	6.89	8.14	.....	5.64
1,001 to 2,000	9,804	1.69	1.43	3.12	0.26	.....
Over 2,000	1,98,653	1.30	1.16	2.46	0.14	.....
All establishments	2,10,238	1.33	1.22	2.55	0.11	.....

The percentage of labour turnover in establishments engaging upto 100 workers was 86.96 whereas it was only 1.43 in concerns engaging upto 500 workers.

In Sholapur the highest rate of labour turnover of 6.90 per cent was recorded in mills engaging upto 100 employees. This can be seen from the following table —

LABOUR TURNOVER FOR SHOLAPUR FOR JUNE 1972

Group	Number of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour increase	Labour decrease
Up to 100	30	3.45	3.45	6.90	.....	.....
101 to 500	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
501 to 1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,001 to 2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 2,000	13,699	2.29	0.62	2.91	1.67	.....
All Establishments	13,878	2.27	0.62	2.89	1.65	.....

WORKING OF THE TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926
IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1972

June 1972, there were 3022 Trade Unions registered under the Act, 1926.

Unions were registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926 by the Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay, the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Poona and the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Aurangabad during the month of July 1972.

are as follows :-

Bombay Division	13
Nagpur Division	5
Poona Division	10
Aurangabad Division	1
Total	29

One Union, viz., Rashtriya Girni Kamagar Sangh, Amalner No. 6366 has been recorded on 21st July 1972 by the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay.

The number of registered Trade Unions thus stood at 3050 at the end of July 1972.

Address of the Union	Registration No. and Date	Name of the President	Name of the General Secretary
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BOMBAY DIVISION

H. No. 27, Gouripada, Thana Road, Bhivandi, District Thana.	6559, 10th July 1972.	Shri Narayan Mukund Mali.	Md. Hashim Md. Yahya Momni.
C/o Ganeshbhai Deshmukh, Jyubai Hira Chawl, Chiragnagar, Ghatkoper, Bombay-86.	6560, 11th July 1972.	Shri Deoram Shivram Sonawane.	Shri Jayant Gajanan Chavan.

Serial No.	Name of the Union	Address of the Union	Registration No. and Date	Name of the President	Name of the General Secretary
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BOMBAY DIVISION—contd.

4	Thanco Bank Karmachari Sangh.	C/o. Shri Ashok Raghodadas Trivedi Building, Mahagiri, Koliwada, Retibunder Road, Thana.	6562, 14th July 1972.	Shri Mahesh Joshi	Shri R. Y. Kulkarni.
5	Startlite Corporation Employees Union.	Madhavrao Gangan Margi Agripuda B. I. T. Chawl No. 3, Room No. 70, Bombay-11.	6563, 17th July 1972.	Shri Eknath Nachankar.	S. Shri C. K. Paul.
6	Larsan & Hroup of Companies Union	Shramik Sadan, Saki-Vihar Road, Bombay 72 (AS)	6554, 17th July 1972	Shri K. D. Thakur,	Shri Kote Satish Kumar
7	Sarkari Bacon Factory Kamgar Sangh, Mumbai	Mazdoor Karyalaya, Congress House, Bombay-4	6565, 20th July 1972	Shri H N Trivedi	Shri D. M Tulpute
8	Bombay Employees Union.	Bhiku Mali Chawl No 1/2, T. J. Road, sewree, Bombay-15.	6566, 21st July 1972.	Shri V. B Mahadeshwar.	Shri M. B. Sonar.
9	Thana Zilla General Kamgar Union (Lal-Bavta)	Com. Baburao Fadake, Fadake, wada, Near Thana Nagarpalika, Thana.	6567, 27th July 1972.	Co. A. Jayant G Gadkari.	Co. A. Baburao Fadake.
10	IMPEC Employees Union, Bombay.	C/o. G. K. Naik, Rujesh Mansion, 140 M K. Road, Bombay-20.	6568, 28th July 1972.	Shri G. S. Narayanan.	
11	Mumbai Mahapalika Karmachari Maha Sangh.	Kamgar Karyalaya Topiwala Lane, Lamington Road Bombay-7	6569, 28th July 1972	Shri D. G. Dalvi	Shri S. R. Pendse.
12	Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union.	Fort House, 1st floor, 38, Police Court Lane, Fort, Bombay-1.	6570, 28th July 1972	Shri C. D. Oemache	Shri M. K. Vasudevan.
13	PIM Staff Association	C/o. George Zachariah, E. 19, M. L. Camp, Matunga, Bombay-19.	6571, 29th July 1972.	Shri George Zacharia	Shri Farooq Udyawar.

NAGPUR DIVISION

14	Buldhana Zilla Gatchinis Sanghatana,	C/o. Chikhali Gram-Seva Sahakari Society, Chikhali at and Post Chikhali District Buldhana.	NGP. 478, 13th June 1972.	Shri Santoshrao Narayanrao Patil.	Shri S. D. Gaikwad.
15	Explosive Workers Union Ordinance Factory, Jawahar Nagar, Bhandara.	The Gen. Secretary, Explosive Workers Union, 24/B J Type, Jawahar Nagar, District Bhandara.	NGP. 479, 19th June 1972.	Shri Vinodini Singh	Shri Aroke Swami
16	Ferro Alloys Corporation Ltd. and Allied Concerns Workers Union, Tumsar and	Shrampal Bhavan, H. O., Tumsar, District Bhandara,	NGP. 480, 19th June 1972.	Shri Kisan Karemore	Shri Sudam Pandurang Sonkusare.

Union	Address of the Union	Registration No. and Date	Name of the President	Name of the General Secretary
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NAGPUR DIVISION -contd.

Shri	Dr. Mohate's House, in front of Mahanagar Park, Education Department, Ruikar Road, Mahal, Nagpur.	NGP. 482, 26th June 1972.	Shri Tejsingh Rao B. Bhosale.	Shri B. N. Kale.
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POONA DIVISION

Shri	23, Mahatapura Peth, Taluka Phaltan, District Satara.	PN. 511, 1st June 1972.	Shri V. H. Tulpule	Shri B. D. Shinde
Shri	R. No. 301, Sadar Bazar Camp, Ahmednagar.	PN. 512, 5th June 1972.	Shri K. B. Shinde	Shri H. B. Bhosale.
Shri	Kolhapur Zilla Sahakari Board, Durgule Building, Kolhapur.	PN. 513, 5th June 1972.	Shri P. Y. Dongale	Shri A. T. Upadhye.
Shri	Madhav Nagar, Post Manjri (BR), Taluka Haveli, District Poona.	PN. 514, 21st June 1972.	Shri S. K. Gule	Shri R. U. Pawar.
Shri	1153, Ganeshkhind Road, Shivajinagar, Poona-16.	PN. 515, 21st June 1972.	Shri N. J. Rao	Shri N. V. C. Mane
Shri	1388, Bhimpura, Poona-1.	PN. 516, 21st June 1972.	Shri E. Williams	Shri N. B. Chopade.
Shri	71/562, Maharashi-Nagar, Poona-9.	PN. 517, 21st June 1972.	Shri B. P. Patil	Shri G. T. Sadale.
Shri	Kolekwadi Damworks, Post-Arole, District Ratnagiri.	PN. 518, 21st June 1972.	Shri R. J. Deshpande	Shri S. N. Chattergi
Shri	185, Shaawar Peth, Poona-30.	PN. 519, 21st June 1972.	Shri V. G. Karmarkar.	Shri V. N. Oak.
Shri	C. I. A. Khadaki, Poona-3.	PN. 520, 21st July 1972.	.....	.....

AURANGABAD DIVISION

Shri	C/o Shri Esmail Khan Khair Khan, Manesपुरi, Taluka Kandhar, District Nanded.	AWB.230, 13th June 1972.	Shri Ismail Khan Khair Khan.	Shri Ramakant Anand Rao Gaikawad.
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WORKING OF THE EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME OF MAHARASHTRA DURING THE MONTH OF JULY 1972

Non medical side

Serial No.	Registration	During the month			
		Bombay	Nagpur		
1	Number of workers registered	15518			
2	Number of I. Ps. entitled to medical care at the end of the month.	794966			

Serial No.	Employment Injury Benefit	During the month		Since 1st April 1972	
		Bombay	Nagpur	Bombay	Nagpur
3	Number of accident reports received	6,100	551	23,698	1,857
4	Number of Temporary Disablement Benefit payments.	4,951	608	19,349	2,114
5	Amount of Temporary Disablement Benefit paid Rs.	2,76,417.10	21,336.85	10,73,276.85	76,211.95
6	Number of cases referred to Medical Board (fresh).	468	27	1,455	45
7	Number of cases (decided admitted)	322	21	1,059	30
	(a) Partial permanent disablement	322	21	1,058	30
	(b) Total permanent disablement	.....	.....	1	.....
8	Amount of P. D. B. paid Rs.	5,28,601.45	3,570.31	20,17,525.06	21,452.45
9	Total Number of I. Ps. got fitted with artificial limb.				
10	Number of dependants admitted to dependants benefit.	27		60	.....
11	Amount of D. B. paid Rs.	73,849.94	2,807.60	2,98,140.19	10,072.70
Sickness Benefit					
12	Number of Sickness Benefit payments	52,356	5,168	2,06,312	20,921
13	Number of Sickness Benefit days	2,52,764	28,156	10,29,053	1,19,980
14	Amount of Sickness Benefit paid Rs.	12,52,399.07	1,17,961.01	49,82,384.90	5,30,119.9
15	Amount of Extended Sickness Benefit paid Rs.	2,40,469.20	20,649.50	10,00,826.00	81,925.050
Maternity Benefit					
16	Number of fresh maternity cases admitted.	201	1	778	5
17	Number of Maternity Benefit days	15,184	187	60,733	1,042
18	Amount of Maternity Benefit paid Rs.	1,41,12.380	1,197.00	5,12,130.50	6,219.7

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 cases	Amount recovered
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Medical Side

1. Prescriptions issued during the month of May 1972	= 2,20,733.
2. The Number of insured workers attending Diagnostic Centres.	= 21,846.
3. The X-Ray plates taken during the month	= 2,649.
4. The Blood Examination	= 3,352.
5. Number of persons admitted in the Hospital	= 3,169 = (I.B. 376 + Out-patients = 2,793)
6. The total No. of beds occupied during the month.	= 11,457 = (I.B. = 20,746 + Out-patients = 13,071)
7. Payment made to the chemists during the month	Rs. 7,21,000-44
8. Payment made to Insurance Medical Practitioners during the month.	Rs. 13,43,780-75.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND INDUSTRIAL DISEASES DURING JULY 1972

During July 1972, 4 work people in the State of Maharashtra whose deaths occurred by the accident in course of their employment were reported during the month of July 1972.

Industrial Accidents

23. <i>Textiles</i>			
31. Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles	..	..	..
(a) Cotton Mills	..	..	1
31. <i>Chemicals and chemicals products</i>			
319. Manufacture of miscellaneous chemical products	..	..	..
(c) Soap	..	..	1
39. <i>Miscellaneous industries</i>			
392. Manufacture of photographic and other optical goods	..	..	..
(b) Cinematography film making, stripping, sorting and grading	..	..	1
51. <i>Electricity, gas and steam</i>			
511. Electric light and power	..	..	..
	..	..	1

Industrial Diseases

Nil

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN GENERAL IN MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1972

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

Total vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges rose to 7,149 in July 1972 from 6,397 in June. Placements effected by Employment Exchanges during the month under review increased to 3,353 from 2,798 in June. Incidentally after a gradual decline in placements after February 1972, the position has improved during the month under review as will be borne out by the following figures.

Months	Number of Placements
February 1972	3,939
March 1972	3,284
April 1972	3,251
May 1972	2,994
June 1972	2,798
July 1972	3,353

Placements have shown a rise in all Sectors except the State Government.

1,492 applicants were placed in Central Government establishments in July 1972 as against 1,154, 369 in Quasi Government establishments as against 284 and 523 in Private establishments as against 284. Placements in State Government establishments decreased to 969 from 1,106 in June.

A significant contribution to the higher placements during July 1972 is made by the following Employment Exchanges.

Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Bombay—1,145 as against 709, Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Poona—267 as against 173, District Employment Exchange, Chandrapur—230 as against 53, Employment Exchange, Pimpri—146 as against 63, District Employment Exchange, Nanded—125 as against 43 and District Employment Exchange, Jalgaon—111 as compared to 51 in June 1972. The rise in placements at these Employment Exchanges is mainly attributed to follow-up on previous submissions and bulk notification of vacancies by some Central Government and State Government establishments.

Vacancies notified showed the same trend as the placements. There was a rise in all Sectors except the State Government establishments. 2,180 vacancies were notified by Central Government establishments as against 1,834 in June, 1,347 by State Government establishments as against 1,455, 1,006 by Quasi Government establishments as against 671 and 2,616 by Private establishments as compared to 2,437.

Registration during the month showed a further rise and rose to 41,397 from 35,774 in the previous month.

At the end of July 1972, there were 491,627 applicants on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges.

Appreciation of Statistics rendered

(a) *Registration*.—41,397 applicants were registered with Employment Exchanges in July 1972 as against 35,774 in June 1972.

(b) *Vacancies Notified*.—7,149 vacancies were notified to the Employment Exchanges in July 1972 as against 6,397 in June 1972.

(c) *Submission*.—32,792 submission were made by Employment Exchanges in July 1972 as against 26,176 in June 1972.

(d) *Placement*.—3,353 applicants were placed by Employment Exchanges in July 1972 as against 2,798 in June 1972.

(e) *Employers using the Exchanges*.—1,400 employers notified vacancies to Employment Exchanges at the end of July 1972.

(f) *Live Register*.—There were 4,91,627 applicants on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of July 1972 as against 462,797 in June 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.	30
(b) Vacancies filed during the month —	
(1) Vacancy Exchange	
(2) Other Exchanges	
(c) Vacancies at the end of the month under limited or unlimited circulation.—	1,378
(1) Less than 3 months	131
(2) More than 3 months but less than 6 months	128
(3) More than 6 months	1,119

Interesting placements

(1) 2 B.Sc. Agriculture Graduates were placed as Extension Officers with the Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Akola, on Rs. 350 per month.

- Ratnagiri** .. 6 male applicants were placed as Jr. Engineers with the Superintendent Engineer, Construction Circle, Pohnar on Rs. 411 p.m.
- Yeotmal** .. One Diploma holder in Civil Engineering was placed as Overseer with the Superintending Engineers, Irrigation Projects Investigation Circle, Nagpur, on Rs. 326 p.m.
- Aurangabad** .. (1) 8 B.E. (Civil) candidates registered with University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, Aurangabad, were placed through the S. R.E.E., Aurangabad as Jr. Engineers (Civil) with the Superintending Engineer, I.P.I. Circle, Aurangabad, on Rs. 425 p.m.
- (2) 10 B.E. Civil candidates registered with University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, Aurangabad, were placed through the S.R.E.E., Aurangabad, as Jr. Engineers (Civil) with Superintending Engineer, Jaykawadi Canal Circle, Aurangabad, on Rs. 425 p.m.
- (3) 10 B.E. Civil candidates registered with University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau Aurangabad, were placed as Jr. Engineers (Civil) through the S.R.E.E., Aurangabad with Superintending Engineer, Jaykawadi Project Circle, Aurangabad, on Rs. 425 p.m.
- (4) 2 D.C.E. candidates were placed as Extension Officers (Works) with the Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Osmanabad through the Division Selection Board, Aurangabad, on Rs. 400 p.m.
- Nasik** .. (1) 7 Degree holders in Civil Engineering were placed as Jr. Engineers with the Superintending Engineer, Nasik Irrigation Circle, Nasik, on Rs. 419 p.m.
- (2) One candidate holding Diploma in Civil Engineering was placed as a Overseer with Executive Engineer, Special Project Division No. III, Nasik, on Rs. 340 p.m.
- R.E.E., Bombay** (1) One candidate was placed as Assistant Sub-Editor with Director, Small Savings, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay, on Rs. 475 p.m.
- Wardha** .. (1) One B.Sc. B.Ed. candidate was placed as Assistant Teacher with the Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad Sholapur, on Rs. 325 p.m.

Appreciation of work done for special type of applicants :

	Regional	Placement	Live Register	
1. A. B. Standard	899	60	4,175	
2. Displaced Persons	6	1	148	
3. Discharged Government Employees ..	11	19	1,761	
4. Women	5,682	283	61,812	
5. I. T. I. Trainees	614	109	8,545	
6. Ex-Servicemen	444	165	5,602	
7. Part-time Employment Seekers :—				
(1) Registered				
(2) Vacancies Notified	6			
(3) Placed	2			
8. Recruitment to Arm Forces :				
	Army	Navy	Airforce	Total
(1) Ex-Servicemen				
(2) Others				

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

Category	No. of Registration effected during the month	No. of Placements affected during the month	No. on Live-Register at the end of the month
(1) Blind	4	3	121
(2) Deaf and Dumb .. .. .	....	....	19
(3) Orthopaedically Handicapped	81		831
(4) Respiratory Disorder	1	....	8
Total	86	8	979

Staff Training

Out of 30 Exchanges, staff training classes were held at 17 Exchanges.

Conference and Meetings :

Meetings of the Special Committee to examine the fairness of submissions were held at Dhulia, Parbhani, Osmanabad, Thana, Akola, Aurangabad, Meetings of the District Committee on Employment, Bombay and Bhir held during the month.

Many Employment Officers attended I. T. I. Selection Committee meetings in their respective Districts.

Publicity and Public Relation :

The District Employment Officer, Sangli, inaugurated the Commerce Association of the Chintaman College of Commerce, Sangli and addressed the "working of Employment Exchange".

Any other item of interest :

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

Name of University	Registration	Vacancies Notified	Placements obtained	Live-Register
(1) U. E. I. & G. B., Bombay	64	16	27	3,253
(2) U. E. I. & G. B., Poona	133	33	2	
(3) U. E. I. & G. B., Nagpur	190	19	...	1,274
(4) U. E. I. & G. B., Aurangabad	60		1	369
(5) U. E. I. & G. B., Kolhapur	100	13	4	330

Work done by Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped Persons during the month of July 1972.

Category	Registration	Vacancies Notified	Placements obtained	No. on Live-Register
(1) Blind	5		1	220
(2) Deaf and Dumb	5	3	3	34
(3) Orthopaedically Handicapped	36	7	5	271
(4) Respiratory Disorder			...	4
Total	46	10	9	529

Work done by the professional and executive office during July 1972

(1) No. of X-is on the Live Register at the end of the previous month.	1,600
(2) No. of X-is received during the month	477
(3) No. of candidates submitted during the month against—	
(i) Notified Vacancies (Secondary)	101
(ii) Central Employment Exchange Vacancies	47
(iii) Advertised Vacancies	
(4) No. of Professional and Executive candidates placed during the month.	1
(5) No. removed from the Live Register	50
(6) No. of Professional and Executive X-is on the Register at the end of the month.	2,026

Youth Employment service

Individual Programme at Employment Exchanges.—During the month of July 1972 in all 1744 applicants received individual information; of these 1177 were applicants, 496 were students, 71 were parents/guardians.

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

Out of the 537 applicants who received individual guidance, 521 were fresh candidates and 16 were review cases.

7019 applicants were given guidance at the time of registration.

Group Programme at Employment Exchanges.—282 group discussions were conducted during the month of July 1972.

4808 applicants attended those group discussions.

Programme outside the Employment Exchanges.—During the month no career talks could be delivered in schools; 2 visits were paid by Employment Officers to schools in connection with the distribution or utilisation of career pamphlets, posters, etc.

33 visits were paid by Employment Officers to employers and heads of training institutions in connection with collection of information or placements.

Placement/Admission Activities.—During the month 1489 applications were forwarded to various training centres for apprenticeship training.

32 applicants were actually placed in training.

In all 94 guided applicants were placed in the month of July 1972.

TEXTILE EMPLOYMENT (DECASUALISATION) SCHEME

During the month of July 1972 the Decasualisation Scheme, Bombay, registered 1,999 workers. Demands for workers 1980 were received from the Cotton Textile Mills, in Bombay. 2040 Submissions were made by the mills against these demands. Placements of 1097 workers were made against these submissions.

Appreciation of statistics rendered

Registrations.—1999 workers were registered under the scheme as against 2246 in June 1972.

Demands Notified.—1980 vacancies were notified to the scheme by the mills as against 2021 in June 1972.

Submissions.—2040 submissions were made by the scheme in July 1972 as against 2718 in June 1972.

Placements.—1097 workers were employed by the mills in July 1972 as against 2464 in June 1972.

Live Register.—1003 workers were on Live Register at the end of July 1972.

Labour Literature

ARTICLES OF LABOUR INTEREST

The Green Revolution and Employment by Michel Cepede.—International Labour Review Geneva, Vol. 105, No. 1, January 1972, Page 1.

Employment Policy in Tropical Africa.—The need for Radical Revision by Guy Hunter. International Labour Review, Geneva Vol. 105, No. 1, January 1972, Page 35.

The Significance of the Occupational Safety and Health Act to the Worker in the United States, by George C. Guenther. International Labour Review, Geneva, Vol. 105, No. 1, January 1972, Page 59.

Protection of Trade Union Rights.—Twenty Years' work by the Committee on Freedom of Association, by G. Von Potobsky. International Labour Review, Geneva, Vol. 105, No. 1, January 1972, Page 69.

Productivity and Cost Movements in 1971, by Shelby W. Herman Monthly Labour Review, Washington, Vol. 95, No. 5, May 1972, Page 12.

Minority Workers in construction referral unions, by Herbert. Hammerman. Monthly Labour Review, Washington, Vol. 95, No. 5, May 1972, Page 17.

How other nations deal with emergency disputes by Benjamin Aaron, Monthly Labour Review, Washington, Vol. 95, No. 5, May 1972, Page 37.

Compulsory arbitration.—The Australian experience by Kingsley Laffer. Monthly Labour Review, Washington, Vol. 95, No. 5, May 1972, Page 45.

Employment of high school graduates and dropouts, by Howard Hayghe. Monthly Labour Review, Washington, Vol. 95, No. 5, May 1972, Page 49.

Is Unionism Management's Business? By S. R. Mohan Das. Labour Chronicle, Bombay, Vol. 5, No. 3, August 1972, Page 5.

Accidents During Construction.—Can these Be Stopped? by O. N. Gupta. Labour Chronicle, Bombay, Vol. 5, No. 3, August 1972, Page 8.

Book-Review

FACTORY MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS ORGANISATION

(WORKS ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT)

BY A. S. DESHPANDE

Published By Vora and Company, Publishers Private Limited 3, Round Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay-2.

Price Rs. 15-00.

The fact that this is 7th Edition of the Book itself shows the popularity of the present volume amongst the students for whom it is primarily meant. The First Edition was published in May 1955 with a modest desire to provide a text-book to the students studying in the Engineering Diplomas at Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

The science of factory management has developed considerably in recent years and it has become a very complex problem. The young graduate students find it difficult to manage the factory when they man such jobs. Recently this Subject has also been introduced for the B. E. Degree examination in the various Universities like Bombay, Poona, Baroda etc. Hence it was found necessary by the Author to revise the entire book to meet the requirements of new syllabus.

Shri A. S. Deshpande has considerable experience in this field as he is working as a Professor of Management and head of the Department of Humanities and Management in V. J. T. I., Bombay. He is also a visiting Professor of Industrial Administration and Relations in the University Department of Chemical Technology. Hence he is in a position to properly assess the requirements of the students for whom this book has been written.

The book has been divided in 5 parts dealing with various topics like Principles of Management, Problems in Production Management, Personnel Management and Management of Human Relations, The State and Worker and Forms of Industrial Organisation. He has also touched the complicated problems like Evolution of Scientific Management time and motion Studies, Fundamental Elements of the Management Process, Motivation and Leadership and similar other topics. The arrangements of the subject is quite homogeneous and will give good in-sight in the various aspects of the managerial functions to the students who are going to be future Managers of our industries.

The Book has been very ably written and even other interested persons in this subject might find it useful. The students for whom it is meant will be much benefited by studying the book in more detail as it will also be Useful to them not only for examination point of view but also in their future service career.

THE LAW AND PROCEDURE OF DEPARTMENTAL ENQUIRIES IN PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS,

By Shri B. R. Ghaiye, B.A.,L.L.B.

Published by Eastern Book Company, 34, Lalbaug, Lucknow. Price Rs. 70.

The book "Departmental Enquiries in Private and Public Sectors," is concerned with elucidating the principles and procedures followed in conducting departmental enquiries. Since the introduction of section 2A in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1965, a large number of individual disputes regarding discharge, etc. are being referred to the Industrial Tribunals for adjudication. A very much case law has been built up by the pronouncements of various Tribunals, High Courts and Supreme Court. New principles and procedures have also been established in this behalf. These principles and procedures are not only based to some extent, by statutory rules or Standing Orders, but largely they are enunciation of the principles of natural justice and their application to the circumstances of departmental enquiries, in private employment and Government employment. A reasonable opportunity as provided under article 311 of the Constitution of India in Government employment.

The departmental enquiry proceedings are a branch of quasi-judicial proceedings and some fundamental principles of judicial proceeding are applicable. These fundamental principles are also embodied in Civil Procedure Code, Criminal Procedure Code, and Evidence Act. Those these statutes are not applicable to departmental enquiries, yet the fundamental principles embodied in them are applicable to them in so far as such fundamental principles are based on the principles of natural justice.

The principles of departmental enquiries are derived either directly or indirectly by the well-known principles of natural justice. The author of this book has explained in chapter 1 the implications and the contents of the principles of natural justice, so that the readers may have clear idea of this concept and they may be able to apply the same in varying situations of departmental enquiries and also to follow the reasonings of Courts as to why a particular procedure is said to be consistent or non-consistent with the principles of natural justice.

The book is written in a simple and practical language. The author has got experience of nearly 20 years in the field of labour relations as well as an Advisor to number of employers associations. He has, therefore, dealt with all these problems in a practical way. The book is therefore, to be found very useful for administrative officers and employers, who are faced with any problem relating to departmental enquiries. Apart from this, the book will also be found very useful for Advocates and research scholars because this book gives voluminous case laws sorted out subject-wise, item-wise. Similarly, it has got voluminous subject index to facilitate the task of finding references. In the end of the book, all the cases upto February 1972, have been given as a result of which, it will not be necessary to refer to old cases or other legal publications. It is hoped that the present volume will be of immense help to everybody concerned and the author deserves congratulations for giving such a vast knowledge on the problems of departmental enquiries.

Cases Under Labour Laws

BEFORE SHRI B. A. EKBOTE, JUDGE, EMPLOYEES' INSURANCE COURT, BOMBAY

APPLICATION No. 20 OF 1970

Messrs. Rolex Metal Industries (India), Bombay

versus

The Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Bombay.

Employees' State Insurance Act—Section 2(9) read under Section 2(9) whether a partner of the company is an employee held that a partner is an employee within the meaning of section 2(9) of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme. Applicant contended that the partner is given a monthly allowance and is not getting wages—The nature of work of the disputed person not described—He is paid Rs. 500 per month as allowance for the work done in connection with the factory—By calling remuneration an allowance does not alter its character—The definition of "Employee" in section 2(9) wide enough to include a partner as a person employed for wages in or in connection with the work of the factory—Held that the disputed person was employee as per section 2(9) and the monthly allowance paid to him was "Wages" as defined in section 2(22) of the Act—Hence applicant not entitled to any relief.

IN THE EMPLOYEES' INSURANCE COURT AT BOMBAY

APPLICATION No. 20 OF 1970 UNDER THE EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE ACT.

Messrs. Rolex Metal Industries (India), At Radha Baug, Applicant;
Agra Road, Bhandup, Bombay-78.

versus

The Employees' State Insurance Corporation, ESIC Building, Opposition
Colaba, Bombay-5. Party.

In this application under section 75 of the Employees' State Insurance Act the applicant firm seeks declaration from this Court that its partner Shri D. T. Jain is not an "employee" within the meaning of section 2(9) of the Em-

State Insurance Act. That the monthly allowance paid and payable to Shri D. T. Jain under the Partnership Deed is not "wages" as defined in section 2(22) of the said Act. That the order dated 17th January 1970 of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, calling upon the applicant to cover the said Shri D. T. Jain is illegal and without jurisdiction. The case of the applicant is that the firm is a partnership firm and carries on manufacture of Brass Sheets, etc. since 29th July 1967. That the factory has been covered under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme ever since its inception and it has been paying all the dues from time to time. The Deputy Regional Director called upon the applicant by his letter, dated 17th January 1970 to cover one of its partners Shri D. T. Jain under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme and to submit a monthly statement of wages paid to Shri Jain since 29th July 1967. Applicant contends that its partner Shri D. T. Jain is not amenable to the provisions of Employees' State Insurance Act and the Scheme framed thereunder. That Shri Jain is not an "employee" within the meaning of section 2(9) of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948; being a partner of the firm. He has never been employed for wages. He is allowed a monthly allowance of Rs. 500 under Partnership Deed for attending to the day to day business of the firm. Applicant further states that the said letter of Deputy Regional Director is illegal and without jurisdiction.

2. No say is filed on behalf of the Opposite Party. However, the application is resisted on the ground that it is not maintainable in law and on facts and that the applicant is not entitled to the reliefs claimed.

3. The only point for determination before me is—Whether the applicant is entitled to the reliefs as claimed. My finding thereon is in the negative.

Reasons

4. The main contentions of the applicant are that a partner cannot be an employee of the partnership firm. He is the employer himself and therefore no contract creating relationship of master and servant or employer and employee is possible between the firm and its partner. Whatever allowance is paid and being paid to the partner for attending to the day to day business of the firm is not covered under the definition of "wages" and the partner, not being an "employee" as defined under section 2(9) of the Employees' State Insurance Act, cannot be covered as ordered by the Opposite Party. The learned advocate of the applicant places his reliance on two authorities for interpreting the definition of "employee" on the point of analogy viz. ; 1958 ILLJ 252(259) and 1959 ILLJ 271, both under the Factories Act and not under the Employees' State Insurance Act. It is held in 1956 S.C.R. 664 (673) that it is no sound principle of construction to interpret expressions used in one Act with reference to their use in another Act. The meanings of words and expressions used in an Act must take their colour from the context in which they

appear. It is well settled that meaning of the words in reference should not be employed to restrict or extend the meaning of the same in a different Act. Therefore the definition of 'worker' as given in the Act or 'workman' in Industrial Disputes Act is not of any help to in interpreting the word 'employee' as defined in section 2(9) of Employees' State Insurance Act. This Act intends to cover a wider class of employees than those contemplated by the Factories Act and as such the definition of an 'employee' in the Employees' State Insurance Act is that of the definition of 'worker' in the Factories Act. Under the Employees' State Insurance Act, it is not necessary that the workers should be engaged in manual labour. It is sufficient if they are engaged in connection with the work of the factory whether inside or outside the factory. The Bombay High Court in 1964 II LLJ 591 has held that partners of proprietors of establishment working in the establishment are also "persons" within the meaning of Section 2(9) of the Employees' State Insurance Act although not necessarily entitled to several benefits under the Act. Person working in the factory if he is employed on wages he is an employee as defined in section 2(9) of the Act. In M.P.L.J. (Notes) 31, it is held that the applicant "principal employer" manager of the factory was however an employee *vis-a-vis* the factory and was therefore bound to pay employees' contribution under the Act. The "principal employer" is defined in section 2(17) of the Act. Partners owners of the factory and therefore a partner is a principal employer. It is an admitted fact that the partner Shri D. T. Jain as 'principal employer' is being paid a remuneration of Rs. 500 per mensem for looking after the day-to-day business of the factory. This amount is paid to him over and above his profit share of 15 per cent in accordance with Clause 10(a) of the Partnership Deed dated 29th July 1967. This amount of Rs. 500 paid to Shri D. T. Jain is described as monthly allowance but that does not make any difference and it does not alter the position of D. T. Jain as 'employee' under the Employees' State Insurance Act. There is no doubt that he is a person working in the factory employed for wages. His work is in connection with the work of the factory. Clause (7) of the Partnership Deed shows that Shri Shantilal T. Jain shall act as the Managing Partner of the firm. He is entitled to a monthly allowance of Rs. 1,000. Shri D. T. Jain is not the Managing Partner. The nature of his work is not described. There are no particulars given and no evidence is led on behalf of the applicant. The quantum of allowance may be increased at the discretion of the Managing Partner and the allowance is treated as a charge on the Profit and Loss Account of the firm. Shri D. T. Jain, although one of the partners of the firm, is an 'employee' *vis-a-vis* the factory for the purpose of the Employees' State Insurance Act as he is being paid Rs. 500 per month for the work done in connection with the factory. The definition of the word 'employee' in section 2(9) of the Act is wide enough to include a partner as a person employed for wages in or in connection with the work of the factory. There is nothing in law to prevent a partner from becoming an employee of the partnership firm i.e. the factory under the Employees' State Insurance Act. Any person employed for wages in or in connection with the work of the factory is an employee for the purpose of the Act. Wages means remuneration capable of being expressed in terms of money and payable to an employee in respect

of his employment. By calling the remuneration as an allowance it does not alter its character. Applicant's contention is not tenable. I hold that Shri D. T. Jain is an 'employee' within the meaning of section 2(9) of the Employees' State Insurance Act. The monthly allowance paid to him is "wages" as defined in section 2(22) of the Act. In the result, applicant is not entitled to any relief as claimed. Hence

Order

Application is dismissed. Applicant to pay Rs. 25 as costs to the Opposite Party.

(Signed) B. A. EKBOTE,

Judge,

Employees' Insurance Court, Bombay.

Dated 14th January 1972.



Statistics

EMPLOYMENT THROUGH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES (Maharashtra)

Year and Month	Number of applicants on Live Registers at the end of the month/year	Registration	Placements	Number of Employers who used the exchanges	Vacancies notified	Vacancies outstanding at the end of month/year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1970--	2,58,676	3,68,711	72,583	....	1,36,667	24,078
January	2,76,852	4,04,490	75,301	....	1,42,716	23,654
February	2,82,826	3,96,683	71,336	....	1,32,680	18,208
March	2,86,676	4,05,063	40,634	....	76,018	14,103
April	2,94,711	4,12,803	39,704	....	80,487	18,376
May	3,00,133	3,92,540	42,104	....	86,450	23,954
June	3,23,173	26,441	2,875	1,478	6,840	25,557
July	3,22,398	28,361	2,857	1,470	1,741	27,118
August	3,27,934	40,036	4,339	1,453	7,986	27,195
September	4,22,844	39,405	2,885	1,047	5,604	21,537
October	4,28,608	40,716	3,207	1,266	7,718	22,581
November	4,29,578	37,232	3,318	1,144	7,183	22,672
December	4,34,172	33,486	2,763	1,092	5,933	21,592
1971--	4,33,553	29,664	3,939	1,212	7,056	20,733
January	4,38,025	30,214	3,284	1,331	5,318	22,452
February	4,34,177	33,413	3,251	1,531	6,808	22,661
March	4,45,432	29,723	2,994	1,494	7,476	24,400
April	4,62,797	35,774	2,798	1,362	6,197	24,691
May	4,91,627	41,397	3,353	1,400	7,149	23,946

EMPLOYMENT THROUGH DECASUALISATION SCHEME

Statement showing the number of workers registered Demand, submitted and placed together with the Live Register.

Month	Registration	Demands	Submissions	Placements	Live Register
1970--					
December	2,922	2,069	3,085	1,283	2,243
1971--					
October	2,010	1,890	1,671	624	2,074
November	2,914	2,075	3,133	1,015	2,480
December	2,600	1,344	2,216	1,011	3,179
1972--					
January	2,587	2,108	2,817	716	2,760
February	3,359	4,736	5,831	1,759	1,250
March	3,980	3,781	5,995	2,443	1,223
April	2,760	2,604	3,561	1,601	1,601

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR LOW PAID EMPLOYEES IN DIFFERENT MUFUSSIL CENTRES IN THE ANDHRA AND MADRAS STATES FOR THE MONTHS OF JUNE 1972 AND JULY 1972
(Base : Year ended June 1936—100)

Groups	Visakhapatnam		Eluru		Cuddalore		Trichirapalli	
	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
Food	INR.	INR.	INR.	INR.	INR.	INR.	INR.	INR.
Fuel and Lighting								
Clothing								
House-rent								
Miscellaneous								
Consumer Price Index Number ..								

Groups	Madurai		Coimbatore		Kochikgde	
	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972	June 1972	July 1972
Food					1,272	1,323
Fuel and Lighting	INR.	INR.	INR.	INR.	737	737
Clothing					516	516
House-rent					432	432
Miscellaneous					532	526
Consumer Price Index Number ..					1012	1,044

EARNINGS ALLOWANCE FOR BOMBAY SHOLAPUR, JALGAON, NAGPUR AND NANDED PAYABLE AS PER CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS.

Centre	1972 June		July 1972	
	Number of working days	Dearness Allowance Rs.	Number of working days	Dearness Allowance Rs.
.. .. .	26	216.30	27	231.30
.. .. .	INR	INR	INR	INR
.. .. .	26	180.56	INR	INR
.. .. .	26	149.24	INR	INR
.. .. .	INR	INR	INR	INR

INR = Information not received.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE IN THE STATE WHERE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1972.

Serial No.	Industry	Name of the concern and Locality	Matter in dispute	Date when dispute		Maximum No. of workers affected	Man-days lost		Result	
				Began	Ended		During the month	Till the close of the month		
1			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
*1	Agriculture ..	Thana—Dapchari (Dist.) Dairy Project (Pub.)	Wages—Demand for payment of arrears of wages, etc.	27th 1972.	April 2nd 1972.	356	..	712	1,602	Unsuccessful.
2	O ..	Bombay—James Smith and Co. (Pvt.)	Others—Demand for recognition of union permanency and D. A.	8th May 1972	17th May 1972	76	..	684	684	Partially successful.
3	G ..	Bombay—C. Jairam Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Wages—Demand for pay for the month of April 1972.	22nd 1972. (7-30 a.m.)	May 22nd 1972. (9-30 a.m.)	191	..	48	48	Successful.
4	Cotton	Nagpur—The Central India Spg. Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd. (The Empress Mills) (Pvt.)	Personnel—Protest against dismissal of a worker.	20th May 1972	23rd May 1972	1,512	1,672	5,388	5,388	Unsuccessful.
5	Cotton	Bombay—The Coorla Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Others—Demand to change the adequacy and quality of the material supplied to the Ring Frames.	22nd 1972.	May 22nd 1972.	124	495	619	619	Unsuccessful.
6	Cotton	Bombay—Coorla Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Personnel—Demand for increase in wages.	8th May 1972 (1-40 p.m.)	8th May 1972 (1-30 p.m.)	59	..	4	4	Unsuccessful.
*7	Cotton	Bombay—The Edward Textiles (Pub.)	Wages—Demand for increase in D. F. A.	25th 1972	April 17th May 1972	2,030	..	28,420	40,600	Unsuccessful.

Bombay— Messrs. Usha Processors Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in wages.	30th 1972.	April	4th 1972	May	119	..	336	455	Successful
Malegaon (Dist. Nasik)— Messrs. Diamond Weaving Mill (Pvt.).	Leave and Hours of work— Protest against change in the scheduled shift timings.	10th May 1972		13th 1972	May	21	..	84	84	Successful
Malegaon (Dist. Nasik)— 29 Sizing Factories at Malegaon (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of dismissed workers etc.	22nd 1972.	April	5th 1972	May	500	..	2,500	6,000	Successful
Thana— C. Ramon Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of retrenched workers, etc.	9th May 1972			..	387	..	7,735	7,735	Contd.
Dahisar, Dist. Thana— Kala Silk Factory, (Pvt.).	Others— Lock-out due to indisciplinery behaviour.	15th May 1972		23rd 1972	May	100	..	800	800	Partially Successful.
Bombay— Todi and Company (Mfg.) (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for more wages.	23rd 1972.	May	25th 1972	May	653	..	1,959	1,959	Unsuccessful
Bombay and Thana— Warden Iron Mills, Coimbatore (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in wages, 6 hours duty, etc.	17th April 1972		27th 1972	May	1,500	..	8,400	26,400	Successful.
Bombay— Darius Khokhale & Co. (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in wages.	5th April 1972		8th 1972	May	22	..	66	550	Indefinite.

Bombay— Sahakar Bham Sahakar Works (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in wages.	30th 1972.	April	5th 1972	May	417	..	1,654	1,862	Successful.
Bombay— Vakil and Sons Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in D. A.	27th May 1972			....	465	..	1,860	1,860	Continued.
Alibag District Kolaya— Madhav Printing Press (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in wages and incrementa Scale.	7th April 1972		20th 1972	May	33	..	858	1,518	Successful.
Bombay— Local Self-Government Printing Press (Pub.).	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of a dismissed worker.	17th 1972.	April		....	62	..	1,674	2,418	Contd.
Bombay— Mercantile Plastic Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Others— Demand for providing tea to workers.	19th May 1972		23rd May 1972		37	..	148	148	Unsuccessful
Bombay— Mercantile Plastic Pvt Ltd. (Pvt.).	Others— Demand for making arrangements of Water for drinking.	19th May 1972		23rd May 1972		28	..	112	112	Unsuccessful
Thana— Caprihans (India) Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for manancy	28th 1972.	April		....	242	..	6,130	6,290	Contd.
Thana— Golden Plastic (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in wages, bonus etc.	10th 1972.	April		....	13	..	351	585	Contd.

	Chikalthana, District Aurangabad— Maharashtra Distil- leries Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in wages.	23rd May 1972	27th May 1972	42	..	210	210	Success
	Thana— Herdillia Chemical Ltd. (Pvt.)	Leave and hours of work Demand of 42 hours working in a week.	11th May 1972	..	330	..	5,940	5,940	Contd.
co u.	Bombay— General Pigment and Chemical Product Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in Pay, D.A. etc.	19th May 1972	19th May 1972	165	..	165	165	Unsucc
ry	Bombay— Glaxo Laboratores (India) Ltd. (Pvt.)	Others— Protest against alleged change in work method.	17th May 1972	17th May 1972	16	..	12	12	Unsucc
	Bombay— Empire Chemical Works (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in wages.	8th May 1972	12th May 1972	16	..	80	80	Success
	Bombay— Indian Gum Industries Ltd. (Pvt.)	Others— Protest against lay-off given to the workers.	26th May 1972	..	83	..	275	275	Contd.
clay	Bombay— Jai Tiles Industries (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in wages.	30th May 1972	..	35	..	70	70	Contd.
	Bombay— Raj Marbles (Pvt.)	Personnel— Demand for withdrawal of charge-sheet of two workers.	30th May 1972	..	47	..	94	94	Contd.
	Poona— Indian Hume Pipe Co. (Pvt.)	Personnel— Demand for rein- statement of dis- charged workers.	24th May 1972	24th May 1972	39	..	39	39	Unsuccessful.

	Dombivli, Dist. Thana— G.T. Soap and Steel Works (Pvt.)	Personnel— Reinstatement of 3 workers.	27th March 1972.	20th May 1972	25	..	410	1,115	Unsucc.
	Amalapuram (Dist. Thana) K. T. Group of Industries (Pvt.)	Others— Lockout following Gherao assault and intimidation by the workers for immediate payment of wages on 25th.	April 1972.	6th May 1972	1,039	..	6,234	10,390	Unsucc.
	Thana— United Wire Ropes Company (Pvt.)	Others— Lockout due to assault on supervisory staff.	20th April 1972.	..	250	..	6,500	8,500	Contd.
er ing.	Bombay— Metal Box Co. of India Ltd. (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against institu- ting inquiry against a worker.	23rd May 1972	23rd May 1972	354	..	177	177	Success
	Bombay— Fleet Fasteners Pvt. Ltd. and its sister concern (Pvt.)	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of a discharged worker.	24th May 1972	..	148	..	1,036	1,036	Contd.
	Bombay— Kandivli Metal Works (Pvt.)	Personnel— Demand for perman- ency.	2nd May 1972	5th May 1972	10	..	40	40	Unsucc
	Bombay— Azad Tin Factory (Pvt.)	Others— Protest against change of work.	31st May 1972	..	23	..	23	23	Contd.
	Thana— Vijay Industries Co. (Pvt.)	Wages— Protest against non- payment of wages on scheduled date etc.	4th May 1972	..	20	..	480	480	Contd.
	Bombay— Metal Moulding and Pressing Works (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of retrenched workers.	15th May 1972	25th May 1972	11	..	110	110	Success
	Bombay— Oriental Containers Ltd. (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in wages for casual labourers.	15th May 1972	15th May 1972	197	..	25	25	Unsucc
	Chikhalthana (District Aurangabad)— Centron Blae Co. & its Sister concern (Pvt.)	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of discharged workers.	9th May 1972	13th May 1972	249	..	1,224	1,224	Success

ering .	Thana— Printer Engineering Co. (Pvt.).	Wages— Lockout due to Go- slow tactics by the workmen on workers demand for D. A. casual leave, etc.	2nd May 1972	8th May 1972	37	4	246	264	Un
	Bombay— Chemida (India) (Pvt.)	Wages— Protest against non- payment of wages on scheduled date.	10th May 1972	15th May 1972	53	..	265	265	Suc
al	Pimpri (District Poona)— Kishor Pumps Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in wages, etc.	9th May 1972	26th May 1972	54	..	772	772	Inde
	Bombay— Devidayal Stainless Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Others— Protest against the management for not taking on duty a worker who returned from leave.	23rd May 1972 (8-10 a.m.)	23rd May 1972 (11.10 a.m.)	375	..	141	141	Succ
	Bombay— Ceramics and Electrical Industries Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstat- ment of retrenched workers.	8th May 1972	10th May 1972	65	..	195	195	Succes
	Bombay— B.M.P. and Equipment Co. (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in D.A., etc.	9th May 1972	9th May 1972	36	..	36	36	Indefini
	Bombay— Standard Batteries Ltd. and its sister concerns (Pvt.)	Personnel— Demand for revocation of transfer orders.	17th April 1972.	30th May 1972	1 024	..	26,624	38,912	Partially successful
	Bombay— Railis India Ltd. and Ralliwolf Ltd. (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in D.A.	11th May 1972	11th May 1972	1,420	..	1,420	1,420	Unsuccessful

	Thana— Asian Electronics Ltd (Pvt.).	Lockout due to con- tinuous labour trouble followed by violent and rowdism act of the workmen.	22nd April 1972.	.....	470	..	12,600	15,900	Contd.
	Poona— International Comput- ers Indian Manu- facture Ltd. (Pvt.).	Leave and Hours of work - Demand for sanctioning leave with leniency.	10th May 1972 (3-00 p.m.)	10th May 1972 (4-00 p.m.)	202	..	25	25	Unsuccessful
obiles..	Bombay— Jayanand Khira and Co. Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against termi- nation of service of temporary workers.	12th May 1972	19th May 1972	50	..	331	331	Successful
	Bombay— Metropolitan Springs Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Others— Demand for change of work to a worker.	8th April 1972	.....	100	..	2,600	4,500	Contd.
ring ..	Bombay— Prabhat Industries (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in wages, etc.	16th May 1972	.....	27	..	378	378	Contd.
ring ..	Bombay— Consolidated Compon- ents Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Demand for rein- statement of re- trenched workers.	15th May 1972 (7-00 a.m.)	15th May 1972 (12-30 p.m.)	93	..	64	64	Indefini
obile ..	Thana— Ashok Sunil and Co. (Pvt.)	Leave and hours of work— Demand for leave facilities, uniforms, etc.	24th April 1972.	April	42	..	1,134	1,386	Contd.
ative y.	Amravati— Bhatkuli Block Co- operative Agriculture Sale and Purchase Society Ltd. (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for bonus permanency, etc.	25th April 1972.	April	14	..	378	448	Contd.
obile ..	Thana— Automotive Engg. Co. (Pvt.)	Others— Lockout due to go- slow tactics and wilful damages to the materials, etc.	22nd May 1972.	May	70	..	630	630	Contd.
ant ..	Poona— Khaiber Restaurant (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in wages, D. A., etc.	21st May 1972	.....	20	..	196	196	Contd
	Bombay— Flora Chinese Restaurant (Pvt.)	Personnel— Demand for rein- statement of a dis- charged worker.	16th May 1972 (1-30 p.m.)	16th May 1972 (5-30 p.m.)	16	..	10	10	Successful

Bombay— South End Hotel (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for arrears of increased D. A.	9th May 1972	.....	27	..	540	540	Contd.
Bombay— Hotel Hiltop (Pvt.) ..	Wages— Demand for increase in D. A.	26th April 1972.	4th May 1972	152	..	608	1,216	Indefinite.
Dharangaon (District Jalgaon)— Municipal Council (Pub.).	Wages— Demand for payment arrears of wages as per Badkas Commission.	5th May 1972	5th May 1972	65	..	24	24	Successful.
Badnera (District Amravati)— Municipal Council (Pub.).	Wages— Demand for Badkas arrears.	3rd May 1972	5th May 1972	56	..	168	168	Successful.
Poona— Vijay Chitra Mandir (Pvt.).	Wages— Protest against non- implementation of the decision of the Labour Court regarding in- crease in pay.	24th May 1972	24th May 1972	18	..	18	18	Successful.
Bombay— Dal Crushing Mills (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in pay, bonus, etc.	23rd May 1972	23rd May 1972	251	..	251	251	Unsuccessful.
Thana— Wellman (India) Co (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against show- cause notice issued to some workers, etc.	30th May 1972	....	545	..	517	517	Continued.
Bombay— Shakti Insulated Wires Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Others— Lockout due to large scale indiscipline in the factory.	10th May 1972	....	500	..	9,500	9,500	Continued.

Bombay— 9 Cotton Presses, (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in wages, job security, confirmation, etc.	15th May 1972	17th May 1972	375	224	1,443	1,443	Un
Bombay— Noble Paint and Var- nish Co. Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Others— Protest against the management for being partial to a workers and allowing him to continue in the same shift.	4th January 1972.	31st May 1972	182	..	2,781	19,393	Unsuccessful.
Dapodi (District Poona)— P. W. D. Workshop (Pub.).	Others— Protest against not crediting the amount in the C. P. F. Fund and demand for the same.	9th May 1972 (10-00 a.m.)	9th May 1972 (12-30 p.m.)	70	..	22	22	Indefinite.
Poona— Spark Chemical Plants and Equipment (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in pay, overtime, etc.	5th May 1972	5th May 1972	70	..	70	70	Successful
Hadapsar (District Poona)— J. N. Parikh Pvt. Ltd (Pvt.).	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstat- ment of retrenched workers.	2nd May 1972	5th May 1972	20	..	80	80	Successful
Poona— Max Mueller Bhavan (Pvt.).	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstat- ment of retrenched workers, etc.	22nd May 1972	....	24	..	216	216	Continued.
Bombay— SPM Engineers (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in wages.	18th May 1972	18th May 1972	41	..	41	41	Indefinite.
Bombay— Mahadevji Market (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against threa- tening to a worker.	5th May 1972	5th May 1972	25	..	25	25	Unsuccessful
Bombay— Shops Dealing in Hard- ware, Glassware, Auto- Parts, etc. (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for applica- tion for of Social Security legislation, etc.,	4th May 1972	4th May 1972	3,000	..	3,000	3,000	Unsuccessful
Bombay— Tata Memorial Hospi- tal (Pvt.)	Others— Demand for house facilities, etc.	26th May 1972	26th May 1972	386	..	362	362	Indefinite.
Bombay— Shakti Insulated Wires Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against alleged insult to the workers.	4th May 1972	4th May 1972	365	..	365	365	Unsuccessful

Bombay— Gokuldas Ratanchand Woollen Mills (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against issuing showcause notice to a worker.	2nd May 1972	2nd May 1972	99	99	99	Unsuccessful.	
Ambarnath (District Thana)— Bombay Fibres Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.)	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of dismissed worker.	29th May 1972	29th May 1972	85	85	85	Unsuccessful.	
Thana— Wellman India Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.)	L. & H. W.— Demand for Sunday should be observed as holiday, etc.	21st May 1972	21st May 1972	350	350	350	Compromise.	
Bombay— Wadul Embroidery Unit, (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Protest against proposed retrenchment of 52 workers.	30th 1972	April	212	5,512	5,618	Continued.	
Bombay— Khandelwal Herman Electronic Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against lay-off	18th 1972	April	27th May 1972	87	2,001	3,045	Unsuccessful.
Bombay— Shops and other Estab- lishments in Port Area, (Pvt.)	Others— Protest against owner of Eastern Industrial Syndicate and Agra Engineering Co. for getting arrested the union leader.	24th May 1972	....	500	3,500	3,500	Continued.
Kolaba— Municipal Council	Wages— Implementation of recommendation of Badkas Commission.	20th May 1972	20th May 1972	535	535	535	Unsuccessful.	
Kolaba— Municipal Council	Wages— Demand for imple- mentation of recom- mendation of Badkas Commission	23rd May 1972	....	535	4,280	4,280	Continued.
Bombay— The Industrial Plastic Corporation Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against ter- mination of services of one worker.	25th May 1972	....	144	864	864	Continued.

STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN URBAN AREAS DURING JUNE 1972.

BOMBAY									POONA					
Thana		Kolaba		Ratnagiri	Nasik		Dhulia	Jalgaon	Ahmednagar		Poona	Sangli	Sholapur	Kolhapur
Kalbar	Palghar	Alibag	Mumbai	Ratnagiri	Nasik	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	Jalgaon	Shevgaon	Shrirampur	Poona	Miraj	Sholapur	Ichalkaranji
L.N.R.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	L.N.R.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	L.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.
	8-00	9-00	10-00		10-00	8-00			9-50					7-00
	8-00	10-00	6-00		10-00	8-00			9-50					6-00
	3-00	....	5-00		7-00	8-00			9-50					6-00
	2-75	3-00	4-00		3-00	3-00			3-50					4-00
	2-50	2-00	2-00		2-50	2-00			2-50					2-50
	1-50	2-00	1-50		....	1-50			2-00					2-50
	2-75	2-50	....		3-00	....			4-00					3-00
	2-50	2-00	....		2-50	....			2-00					2-00
	1-50	2-00	....		....	....			1-00					1-00
	....	3-50	3-00		....	3-00			3-50					3-50
	....	2-25	2-00		....	2-00			2-75					2-00
	....	2-25	1-25		....	1-50			....					1-50

I.N.R. = Information not received.

	gabad	goli	nabad	ed	gaon	grulpir	vati							gunj
Working						(8)				(8)	(7)	(8)	(7)	(7)
of Labour	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Labour—														
penters							5 00			7 75	7 00	5 00	7 00	6 00
cksmiths							5 00			6 50	7 00	5 00	7 00	5 00
bies(Cobblers).							....			3 25	7 00	3 00	3 50	5 00
our—														
a							2 00			2 75	3 50	1 25	3 00	3 00
men							1 50			1 50	1 50	1 25	1 50	1 25
dren							1 00			1 50	1 25	0 75	1 50	0 75
Agricultural														
en							3 00			3 25	4 00	2 00	3 00	....
ren							1 50			2 25	1 50	1 25	1 50	....
n—							1 00			1 75	1 50	0 75	1 50	....
en							....			....	2 50	1 50	3 00	....
ren							....			....	1 50	..	1 50	....
							....			....	1 00	..	1 50	0 75

I.N.R. = Information not received.

STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN RURAL AREAS DURING JUNE 1972

Category	BOMBAY											POONA						
	Thana		Kolhapur	Ratnagiri	Nasik		Dhulia			Jalgaon			Ahmednagar			Poona	Satara	
	Trasur	Doldamba	Masur	Masure	Lasaalgaon	Pimpalgaon	Taloda	Pimpalner	Kapadne	Wagholi	Rotwad	Chinawad	Rashin	Deolali	Kalaskhurd	Junnar	Kelghar	Budh
Working					(8)	(8)			(8)			(8)			(8)			
Labour	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.
ers					4 50	4 50			6 00			6 00			4 50			
ths					9 00	9 00			5 00			6 00			4 00			
rs).					7 00	7 00			5 00			6 00			3 00			
					2 50	2 50			3 00			3 00			4 50			
					1 50	1 50			2 50			1 50			3 00			
					1 25	1 25			2 00			1 50			2 50			
Agricultural																		
					2 00	2 00			3 00			4 00			4 50			
					1 00	1 00			2 50			2 00			3 00			
					0 75	0 75			2 00			2 00			2 50			
					....	....			....			....			4 50			
					....	....			....			....			3 00			
					....	....			....			....			2 50			

I.N.R. = Information not received.

