

ERRATA OF LABOUR GAZETTE APRIL 1972

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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 information on consumer price index numbers for working class, industrial disputes, absenteeism, trade unions, industrial relations, cases of labour laws, glimpses of industrial awards, labour legislation, etc. articles embodying results of enquiries and research relating to wages, hours of work, unemployment, family budgets, etc., are published from time to time.

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BOMBAY, JUNE 1972

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Editor :

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

The Month in Brief

Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class

The Bombay, Sholapur and Nagpur Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for the month of April 1972 with the average prices for the year ended December 1960 equal to 100 were 195, 194 and 195 respectively. The Jalgaon, Nanded, Poona and Aurangabad Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for the month of April 1972 with the average prices for the year ended December 1961 equal to 100 were 196, 209, 180 and 198 respectively.

Industrial Disputes

During February 1972, there were 85 strikes involving 33,651 workmen and a time loss of 2,39,088 working days, as compared to 65 disputes in January 1972 involving 18,436 workers and time loss of 57,783 mandays. Further particulars of industrial disputes are given at pages 1597 to 1598 and 1619 to 1627 of this issue.

Absenteeism

During March 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 19.65 per cent as against 18.15 per cent in February 1962. For further particulars see pages 1599 of this issue.

Production of Cotton Yarn Spun and Manufacture of cloth

During December 1971, Mills in Bombay City produced a total of 1,49,03,000 Kgs. of yarn, 2,50,000 Kgs. of Miscellaneous goods such as blankets, hosiery goods and knitted fabrics and packed 44,26,000 metres of cotton goods mixed with silk, wool, terene, etc., and packed 10,53,48,000 metres wearable and non-wearable cloth and those in Rest of Maharashtra produced 46,62,000 Kgs. of yarn 3,25,000 Kgs. of miscellaneous goods such as blankets, hosiery and knitted fabrics and packed 2,49,60,000 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 1,95,65,000 Kgs., 5,75,000 Kgs., 45,59,000 metres and 13,03,08,000 metres respectively.

—E—

Current Notes

Prime Minister addresses Asian Trade Union Seminar

"Industrial workers are amongst the most politically conscious sections of the population. In most countries the trade union movement and the nationalist movement have progressed hand-in-hand. Trade Union movement in developing countries must realise that the fight for freedom is continuing. They should think of their political duty to the country as a whole and not merely in terms of economic gain to themselves. It was no coincidence that Jawaharlal Nehru was President of the All India Trade Union Congress and also of the Indian National Congress in the same year.", observed Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India in her inaugural address for the Asian Trade Union Seminar held in New Delhi on 26th April 1972. Continuing further the Prime Minister observed, "During the days of colonial rule when the trade union movement was making a modest beginning in Asian countries, it was understandable that it should look largely to the West for guidance. But after two decades of independence, the forces of neo-colonialism and economic imperialism are still at work and have perpetuated an unnatural situation in which Asian countries have perhaps more intimate economic and cultural contact with western countries than with their own neighbours. This sorry state of affairs has to be redressed.

Opportunities for fruitful exchanges in various spheres among the countries of this region should be consciously explored. So far as India is concerned, we should like to work with other countries on a basis of equality, friendship and co-operation.

In the affluent countries social consciousness has been blunted by the emphasis on acquisition. Our working classes can ill afford to consider themselves distinct and separate from the rest of society. Trade unions must lead, educate and serve the progressive elements of the nation.

We in Asia are mostly agricultural societies. Compared to the majority of our people, agricultural labourers or small farmers, who live on the land, our industrial working class is in an advantageous position. Should trade unions not make a special effort to identify themselves with the aspirations of the poorer sections and to fight for the rights of all who are exploited?

The countries of our region are in various stages of development. We are in a desperate hurry to build our economics and to assure a decent standard of living to our people. In my own country, about 40 per cent of the population does not have its minimum requirements of food, clothing, shelter, and medical aid, the problem which confronts us is how to raise these fellow citizens above the poverty. We are convinced that a better life for them can be assured. Through a fast rate of sustained growth with simultaneous emphasis on developmental programmes designed specially to meet their needs. We are equally determined that development should not be debased by any form of exploitation.

I find that you will discuss industrialism, working class struggles and inter-related problems of wages, prices and employment. These themselves are important for better working and living conditions for industrial labour, for industrial peace for increased productivity and hence for national advance."

Gird up Loins to make 'Garibi Hatao' Successful— C.M.'s Maharashtra Day Appeal to People

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, called upon the people to gird up their loins to make the 'Garibi Hatao' programme successful. He was addressing the people on the eve of the twelfth anniversary of the formation of Maharashtra State from the Bombay Station of All India Radio, on 30th April 1972.

Stating that our ultimate aim was to build up a prosperous society based on socialism and social justice, the Chief Minister said that henceforward self-reliance should be our watchword. He thought that for achieving this, it was necessary to utilise to the maximum all the available resources and increase production through human intellect and capability. There should be equitable distribution of this increased wealth and only then we would be able to build a new temple of prosperity based on socialism, he said.

The text of Shri Naik's speech is given below :

"I offer my hearty greetings and good wishes to the citizens of Maharashtra on the occasion of the twelfth anniversary of the Maharashtra state.

"This year is an year of great significance for all of us, as the State tomorrow completes twelve years, while the Zilla Parishads complete a decade.

FOUNDATION OF PROGRESS

"The state of Maharashtra was formed on May 1, 1960 and the dream of the people to have an unilingual State was realised. Naturally new hopes and aspirations bloomed in the hearts of the people and they resolved to build a new Maharashtra through their endeavours. It was because of this that the State was able to make a great headway in all fields of development and lay a foundation for prosperity based on socialism, despite many natural and national calamities like earthquake, cyclones, floods, scarcity and foreign aggressions. This foundation is sound and firm enough to help us build a beautiful and magnificent edifice of prosperity and social equality on it.

"Elections to the legislative assemblies in some States of India and Maharashtra were held recently in a very peaceful and cordial atmosphere. This has once more established that people have accepted democracy as a way of life. I congratulate the people of Maharashtra on the smooth, peaceful and disciplined conduct of the election. I also deem it to be my first duty to express gratitude to them for the confidence they have shown in me and my colleagues.

MAJOR CALAMITIES FACED BOLDLY

Last year, the State had to face two major calamities—natural and man-made. In December last the country had to face an aggression from Pakistan which accepted the challenge to defend the great principles of liberty, democracy, secularism and also to protect India's sovereignty and national integrity from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. India stood as one man under the courageous and firm leadership of Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi to fight aggression. Our brave Jawans scored an unprecedented glorious victory over the aggressor only by displaying exemplary valour. This victory put to the test our loyalty to principles and raised India's prestige in the comity of nations. I am proud to say that this time also Maharashtra maintained her tradition of standing firm in the forefront to meet the calamity. People responded in the best manner to the war efforts, by showing their readiness to suffer any inconvenience or hardship. War has ceased, but we will have to face its after-effects for some time. Many jawans laid down their lives in war, while many others have been rendered invalid. The Government has formulated many schemes for the welfare of the jawans and their families and they are being implemented.

Last year, for the second time in succession the State had to face scarcity of food grains because of damage to the 'kharif' and 'rabi' crops due to failure of rains. Nearly 15,000 villages in 20 districts of the State were affected by food scarcity. But the Government and the people successfully met the challenge of food scarcity with courage and imagination. All the needy persons in the scarcity affected areas were provided with work. The expenditure of Rs. 40 crores on relief and scarcity works till last February gives some idea of the magnitude of the work done during this period.

Special administrative machinery was set up to solve the problems of people belonging to particular categories. The establishment of the Directorate of Handlooms to solve the problems of handloom weavers, of the Sugar Directorate for the problems of sugarcane-growers and of the Tribal Development Corporation for the Adiwasi problems is significant. Besides, a special scheme for dairy development is to be implemented.

BORDER PROBLEM

It would be appropriate to mention a few other problems today. The border problem is linked up with the aspirations of the people of Maharashtra. Now a new elected Government has come to power in Mysore after elections. It is, therefore, expected that the Maharashtra-Mysore border problem which is already being handled by the Central Government, would be solved soon.

AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITY AT PARBHANI

Marathwada has a fertile land and there is a vast scope to increase the agricultural production in that area with the help of new inventions and that is why the Government had decided three years ago to establish an agriculture university in Marathwada. This university was to be established within

ten years but that period has now been shortened and steps are being taken to establish the university at Parbhani from the coming June. It is expected that this university would accelerate the pace of agro-industrial development in Marathwada.

GOVERNMENT DETERMINED TO IMPLEMENT 15-POINT PROGRAMME

People have, so far, actively co-operated with the Government and they have once again expressed confidence in us. In Smt. Indira Gandhi we have a leadership which reflects people's aspirations and leadership which is ever ready to fulfil them. 'Garibi Hatao' is our aim and the Government of Maharashtra is determined to achieve it. The Government has undertaken a comprehensive 15-point programme with a view to removing the poverty of the people and obtaining social justice on a larger scale for the backward and economically weaker sections. This programme reflects the hopes and the aspirations of the people and funds for this programme would be made available on a priority basis. If necessary, Government will have to tap new sources of revenue for the purpose. If the burden of taxation is to be reduced, people should invest more and more in small savings. It is a matter of satisfaction that people responded very well to the small savings campaign, last year. People will have to lend a helping hand to the 'Garibi Hatao' programme by investing more in small savings and by accepting the burden of taxation. The employment guarantee scheme under the 15-point programme is to be implemented from tomorrow. The schemes of monopoly purchase of cotton and reorganisation of cotton textile industry are also to be implemented from this season. Improvement of the slums in Greater Bombay would be completed by August 15. Nearly Rs. 6 crores would be spent in Bombay, Poona, Nagpur, Sholapur, Aurangabad and other places on this programme. The Government is determined to implement speedily each of the points in the 15-point programme.

OUR WATCHWORD—SELF-RELIANCE

"Our ultimate goal is to build a prosperous society based on socialism and social justice. Self-reliance is to be our watchword. This is a challenge to human intelligence and capabilities. We have to utilise to the maximum our resources for stepping up production and ensure equitable distribution of the increased wealth. Only then would be able to build a new temple of prosperity based on socialism, the temple of which we are the architects.

"By improving education qualitatively we have to find our new ways of progress; we have to acquire the knowledge of new scientific inventions in this new age and thereby awaken people's capacities. The basic intention of development is to awaken the people and make them conscious of their strength. The pace of development will depend on the extent to which we succeed in creating this consciousness.

"As the majority of the population in the State resides in the rural areas we established a decade ago the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis to give an opportunity of development to the rural populace. These institutions have

one very good work during the last ten years. They have responded
 ently in times of natural and national calamities. The Zilla Parishads
 anchayat Samitis have extended help in the efforts of the Government
 ercome difficulties. New enthusiasm was generated through their
 orts. Many a farmer has achieved new targets and created new record-
 odgrain productions. These endeavours are capable of converting scar-
 to plenty. They can change the entire complexion of the State's econ-
 et us, therefore, dedicate ourselves to the task of 'Garibi Hatao' on
 picious day. Let every one of us contribute his or her mite in this n-
 sk.

Shri D. G. Kale, Commissioner of Labour retires

Shri D. G. Kale, the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment
 oceeded on leave preparatory to retirement on 1st June 1972, after putting in
 arly 28 years of meritorious service in this Office. He joined the then Govern-
 ent of Bombay on 1st December 1944, as Assistant Commissioner
 labour. For last twelve and half years he has held the post of the Com-
 issioner of Labour and Director of Employment with singular distinction.

The members of the Staff held a farewell function in his honour on the even-
 the 31st May 1972. Shri B. V. Laud, Deputy Secretary, Industries a
 labour Department, Smt. S. A. Vaidya, Shri M. A. R. Sidique,
 ecretaries, Industries and Labour Department, Shri S. D. Framroze,
 eputy Director, Employment Exchange, Shri M. K. Patankar, Chief Inspector
 Factories Department, Shri H. P. Seervai, Chief Inspector Steam Boiler
 d Smoke Nuisances department, Dr. B. R. Rairikar, Professor Direct
 ombay Labour Institute, Shri V. G. Rajwade, Superintendent, G. I. T.
 ere among others who were present on the occasion.

The members of the staff of the offices under the Commissioner of Labour
 d Director of Employment wished him well in his days of retirement. Sh-
 ale also thanked them for the function.

President Nixon vows Pay Board will continue

The White House has vowed that President Nixon will continue his
 ainst inflation even though four top labour leaders have resigned from the
 ay Board, set up to control wages.

The three, headed by George Meany, President of the powerful American
 ederation of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO),
 alk out on March 22, charging that the Board is slanted against the worker
 r Meany specifically charged unfair government control of wages for the
 nefit of business profits. Leaving with Mr. Meany were Steel Workers
 esident I. W. Abel and Machinists' head Floyd Smith. UAW President
 onard Woodcock resigned later.

A White House spokesman denied the charge adding Mr. Nixon will not
 rmit anyone—labour or management, and no matter how powerful—to
 otage the war against inflation.

A White House spokesman pointed out that a year ago Mr. Meany had
 urged controls to hold prices down.

The plan that was put into effect was a dual system, a Pay Board and a Price
 Commission, to regulate both wages and prices.

The Pay Board was set up last autumn with 15 members—five each from
 labour, management and the public.

Mr. Meany charged that while the Pay Board has controlled wages, the
 Price Commission has not held the line on prices, putting a squeeze on the
 working man's pay check.

The immediate cause of the walkout, however, was the Pay Board's decision
 not to grant a 21 per cent increase for the West Coast dock workers. It did
 approve about a 15 per cent increase, which is more than double 5.5 per cent
 Pay Board guideline.

At a March 24 Press Conference, in response to a question whether the war
 on inflation would succeed without the co-operation of George Meany and
 his friends the President said: "the war on inflation will succeed with their
 co-operation, if possible, but without it, if necessary. I think the best indication
 of the fact that it is succeeding is that as far as that part of the consumer price
 index which is made up of those items that are under control, as Mr. Stein
 pointed out in his briefings on 26-3-72 the wage-price controls have been
 effective.

"The only part of the consumer price index or the major part of the consumer
 price index which resulted in what we thought was a disappointing increase
 in prices, at least a one-month increase, was the food index.

"The food index, as we know, is not controlled. Now, so far as that food
 index is concerned, we discussed that at considerable length at the Cost of
 Living Council yesterday. What we found is that it is a mistake and totally
 unfair to make the farmer the scapegoat for the high meat prices and the high
 food prices.

"Approximately one-third of what the prices are that the consumer pays
 in the grocery store or the supermarket for food, approximately only a third
 of that amount is a result of what the farmer receives as farm income. The
 other two-thirds goes to middlemen, to retailers and others, and our preliminary
 investigation of this situation shows that the spread between what the farmer
 receives and what the consumer pays in the grocery store and the supermarket
 has widened. It is too great.

—That is the reason why the Price Commission is, on April 12th, as you
 know I think it was announced on 27-3-72 morning—is going to conduct a
 hearing of this matter to determine whether or not the profit margins in this
 period have gone beyond the guidelines that have been laid down.

will simply say that as far as we are concerned, we can say that on the one hand we are glad to see that, looking at a six-month period, the rate of inflation has decelerated. On the other hand, we are disappointed at even the month figure in which the rate of inflation is at the level it was this time.

We are particularly disappointed that the food component was as high as 10 per cent. That is why we welcome the reaction of the Price Commission looking at that component as it is, and then in the event those food prices do not move down, then another action will have to be taken. I am prepared to take any such other action to be taken.

I have directed those who have responsibility in this field to see what action should be taken. I would simply conclude by pointing out that to feel that the only action that will be effective is to control or move on the one-third, that which the farmer receives as income for what he sells, is not the most effective way to do it."

Member from the Family to be employed—80 per cent Jobs Reserved.

The Government of Maharashtra has, as part of the 15-point programme for eradication of poverty, issued orders to Government and quasi-Government Departments to reserve 80 per cent of the vacancies in their services for members of weaker sections of community. The orders apply to recruitment of posts which are outside the purview of the Maharashtra Public Service Commission. Separate orders will be issued to posts which fall within the purview of the Commission.

Accordingly, persons with the prescribed education and age qualifications, who belong to the families where there is not a single earning member or families whose monthly assured income is less than Rs. 200 per month or families whose owned land is less than one family holding under the Tenancy Act, will be eligible to get the reserved posts. The term 'family' includes husband, wife, their children, the parents of the husband and unmarried sisters of the husband.

The vacancies include those in Government services and the services of Government-owned, Government sponsored/aided Corporations, Government-operated industrial units, Co-operative Institutions and Zilla Parishads.

The 80 per cent reservation of the total annual vacancies includes the percentage of vacancies already in force at present on various counts. In the event of persons belonging to eligible families not being available or forthcoming to fill up the 80 per cent of the current annual vacancies, the shortfall is to be made good by resorting to the normal procedure of recruitment. Also, there will be no carry over from year to year on account of the unfilled vacancies for want of duly qualified persons from eligible families in any year.

Contract Labour Licences—Officers appointed

The Government of Maharashtra has appointed all the Assistant Commissioners of Labour in the State as licensing officers for the purposes of Chapter IV of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

Chapter IV relates to the grant of licences to contractors; investigation of contractor's application; revocation, suspension and amendment of licences and appeal etc. All this work will be done by the licensing officers in their respective jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction of the licensing officers has been specified as follows: All Assistant Commissioners of Labour, Bombay—Greater Bombay; Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Thana—Thana and Kolaba districts; Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Nasik—Nasik district; Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Jalgaon—Jalgaon and Dhulia districts; all Assistant Commissioners of Labour, Poona—Poona, Ahmednagar and Satara districts; Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Kolhapur—Kolhapur, Sangli and Ratnagiri districts; Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Sholapur—Sholapur district; all Assistant Commissioners of Labour, Nagpur—Nagpur, Yeotmal, Wardha, Amravati, Bhandara and Chandrapur districts; Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Akola—Akola and Buldhana districts; Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Aurangabad—Aurangabad and Parbhani districts; and Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Nanded—Nanded, Bhir and Osmanabad districts.

No Restriction on expenditure in Treating Workers under E.S.I.S : Government Clarification

The Government of Maharashtra has clarified that there is no restriction on the amount of expenditure for providing medical treatment to any individual insured person or his family members. The insurance medical practitioners have not been asked to supply medicines not exceeding the value of Re. one per month either to a insured person or his family members.

This clarification has become necessary as incorrect reports have appeared in a section of the press regarding the restriction on prescription of medicines and certification under the Employees State Insurance Scheme.

A Government circular issued on May 25 last has clearly laid down a slab system for prescribing medicines. When it is necessary to prescribe medicines even over the limit laid down in the slab system due to special circumstances as in cases of chronic diseases like T.B., etc. permission is given by the Administrative Medical Officer, Employees State Insurance Scheme, Bombay.

As all the insured persons registered with the Insurance Medical Practitioner of his family members do not fall ill simultaneously during a quarter, there is no question of equal distribution of the amount among all the insured persons registered with the insurance medical practitioner and the amount permitted under the slab system can be utilised for the insured sick persons or the member of their families.

The Regional Director, Employees State Insurance Corporation, has made it clear, in a press note issued on February last, that it was never its intention that sickness certificates should be given only for eight days. Medical treatment and certificates are to be given as long as the insured worker is sick.

24 works started under Job Guarantee Scheme

As many as 24 road and tank works providing employment to 1,703 persons, have been started in Bhandara district under the job guarantee scheme. The cost of all these works is estimated to Rs. 8,03,000. This information was given at a meeting of the officers and office-bearers, held in Bhandara 6th May 1972. Shri R. J. Deotale, Minister of State for Agriculture and Irrigation, presided.

Speaking on the occasion Shri Deotale emphasised the need to provide jobs to the needy rural jobless persons. He advised the officers to see that the normal agricultural and other development works did not suffer due to implementation of the scheme. He appealed to the officers to implement the scheme in a spirit of social service.

Earlier, Collector, Shri N. W. Patankar, explained the details of the scheme and Shri Gopikisan Agrawal, President of the Zilla Parishad, welcomed the chief guest.

Central Bank of India Offering Loan to Industries Government to Subsidise Interest

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to participate in a scheme under which the Central Bank of India, Bombay, has offered to finance small scale industries in eight districts of Maharashtra.

The Central Bank of India has offered to give loans for amounts up to Rs. 25,000 to small scale industries in the eight districts, namely, Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Buldana, Dhulia, Jalgaon and Yeotmal out of its own funds under the Liberalised Scheme for grant of loans to small scale and cottage industries under the Credit Guarantee Schemes of the Reserve Bank of India. Government will subsidise the interest on loans for amounts up to Rs. 25,000.

The rate of interest on the loans will be charged as prescribed in the Maharashtra State Aid to Industries Rules, 1961, and Government will reimburse to the bank the difference between this rate and the bank's normal rate of lending. Initially, Government will participate in the scheme for one year.

Expert Committee on Unemployment—Meets in Bombay

The Expert Committee on Unemployment appointed by the Government of India commenced its discussions in Sachivalaya with the representatives of various groups and sections on 14th June 1972. In the absence of its Chairman, Shri B. Bhagwati, Shri V. L. Gidwani, Employment Commissioner, Cabinet Secretariat, presided over the discussions, which will continue upto June 17.

In his opening remarks, Shri Gidwani said that the Committee had been appointed to go into the problem of unemployment and under-employment in the country, both in rural and urban areas, and to suggest remedial measures. The emergence of considerable surpluses among the educated persons, technical personnel and engineers have added new dimensions to the problem.

During discussions, Professor, M. L. Dantwala, suggested that the responsibility of tackling the unemployment problem should be decentralised and it should rest in the State Governments or, if possible, in the Panchayat Samitis. The Central Government, he said, could give the financial, technical and other help. But, the ultimate responsibility for implementation of the programme has to be with the State Governments. Professor D. T. Lakadawala and Dr. S.D. Puneekar, also participated in the discussions and suggested that the schemes should be production-oriented so that they will generate more wealth and more incomes.

The Committee had discussions with the representatives of trade unions which included INTUC, AITUC, Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Western Railway Employees' Union, Mumbai Girmi Kamgar Union, and Bombay Labour Union.

The members present included besides, Shri Gidwani, Shri Jotirmoy Bosu, M.P., Shri J. S. Tilak, M.P., Shri M. Anandam, M. P. and Shri N. S. Pandey, Member-Secretary.

All India Average Consumer Price Index Number for Workers (base : 1960=100) for April 1972

The new series of All-India Average Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (General) on Base : 1960=100 for April, 1972 is 195 (One hundred and ninety-five) as compared to 194 in March, 1972.

The Index for April, 1972 on base : 1949=100 derived from the 1960 based index works out to 237.

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.)

LABOUR'S ROLE IN ECONOMIC GROWTH WITH SOCIAL JUSTICE

BY

SMT. INDIRA GANDHI*

Greatest Problem

Our greatest problem in the foreseeable future is the abolition of poverty. A progressive element in our public life can ignore the implications of this national commitment, or refrain from assisting in its fulfilment. Should not the representatives of the INTUC who are assembled here consider their own part in this assault on poverty? Observed Smt. Gandhi, Prime Minister of India in her inaugural address at the time of Silver Jubilee Souvenir of the INTUC in New Delhi on 3rd May 1972.

Following is the text of Smt. Gandhi Speech :

I am glad to inaugurate the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Indian National Trade Union Congress. An active and vigorous trade union movement is an essential ingredient of a democratic society. Democracy is a fine balancing of the rights of the individual and his responsibilities to society. Freedom of association is enshrined as a fundamental right in our Constitution. Trade Unionism is an instrument to make this right meaningful to the large mass of our industrial workers. Trade Unions have played a signal role in every country in the battle to obtain democratic rights.

Even during our struggle for freedom, we had determined that independent India would adopt a radical economic programme, which would give priority to the improvement of the condition of those who toiled in field and factory. Our leaders were conscious that the common man could reap the fruits of freedom only if freedom became an instrument to build a more humane social and economic order. Thus it was natural that many who were in the vanguard of the freedom struggle should also have taken the initiative in organising a trade union movement.

The Silver Jubilee of the INTUC is a reminder of contribution of industrial workers to our freedom struggle and to the task of consolidating our freedom and our democratic system. During the last twenty-five years, the INTUC has projected the needs and aspirations of the working classes. During this period, the industrial base of the country has been vastly strengthened and diversified as a result of the investments made in the public and private sectors. Many sophisticated industries have been successfully organised and the country has moved closer to its goal of economic self-reliance.

Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India.

While industrialisation has brought new opportunities for workers, it has also brought new problems. In this situation, trade unions, helped by State policies, have ensured that workers are not subject to the grosser form of exploitation which had been witnessed in the early stage of industrialisation in many developed countries. In a society riven by differences based on religion, caste, language, etc. trade unions have been a unifying force, rallying the working classes together on the common basis of economic interests.

A silver jubilee should be an occasion to assess past achievement and to chart new paths and decide on new initiatives. I should like the INTUC and other trade union organisations to address themselves to the problems which lie ahead rather than get bogged in past controversies.

Our greatest problem in the foreseeable future is the abolition of poverty. No progressive element in our public life can ignore the implications of this national commitment, or refrain from assisting in its fulfilment. Should not the representatives of the INTUC who are assembled here consider their own part in this assault on poverty?

Poverty can be abolished if special attention to the weakest sections is built into a strategy of sustained development. Rapid economic growth is governed by several factors, especially an accelerated investment programme. This can materialise only when production is increased and consumption kept under restraint, thus generating surplus for investment. Obviously, the more affluent sections of society must bear the main brunt of the sacrifices involved in the process of earning investible surplus in the economy. Those who are on the poverty line cannot be asked to forgo essentials. On the contrary, larger resources will have to flow towards providing them essentials (such as food, cheap clothing, low-cost housing, free education and medical relief. Resources will have to be diverted) from the production of luxury and semi-luxury articles which cater primarily to the needs of the rich and the middle classes. In other words, a selective approach based on a broad division between the poor and the not so poor is necessary in settling their claims on national resources.

While the standard of living of industrial workers in organised industry and services may still be low in absolute terms, and certainly in comparison with the affluent countries, it cannot be denied that they are better off in relation to that vast section which lives below the poverty line and whose needs should constitute the first charge on our national resources. Not for a moment am I suggesting that organised labour should not legitimately look to further improvement in its standard of living. Much less I am implying that it should accept any erosion of its standards of consumption. Any such suggestion could be neither fair nor realistic. But collective bargaining and threats of stoppage have sometimes been used by many categories of higher-paid workers who may have grievances but not hardship. Workers and their leaders owe some obligations to poorer sections of our society. In pursuing the advancement of their own interests they should not resort to measures which hurt other under-privileged sections of society and would therefore lead to social tension.

In spite of the progress that trade unions have made in terms of membership and organisational strength, the base of our trade union movement is still narrow. Employment in the organised sector, public as well as private, is

ly a little over 17 million, and membership of trade unions is smaller still. Trade unions can gather greater strength and become a far more potent force for our national life when they also speak for a larger constituency. Trade unions should keep in mind the need to bring increasingly larger sections of the population within the sphere of gainful economic activity. They should be the guardians not only of the interests of the employed, but of the much larger number who are yet to secure productive employment.

The interruption of production in essential industries affects the poorer sections of society far more than employers and their class. It also adversely affects the growth of national revenues and thereby undermines Government's ability to push through developmental programmes. It accentuates our dependence on external sources for vital needs. These are the larger imperatives of our present economic situation which leaders of trade unions should keep in mind in pressing the demands of workers.

During the last twelve months, trade unions themselves have shown increasing awareness of these obligations. I am glad to find that there has been some improvement in the general state of industrial relations since I met the leaders of the central trade union organisations last May. I understand that in 1971-72 the number of man-days lost, as provisionally estimated, is 18.65 million as against 20.65 million man-days lost in 1970-71. Improvement was specially noticeable in the last quarter of 1971 when the country was faced with aggression. The working classes displayed an exemplary sense of patriotism and devotion to duty and kept the wheels of production moving without interruption.

It was in the light of this experience, that the suggestion was made to trade union leaders, whether we could not generate a similar spirit of understanding of national needs among workers and enlist their co-operation in the far more important war on poverty? Industrial workers have been in the forefront of many progressive movements. They have led the fight for egalitarianism. They and large they have stood for secularism. Trade Unions have also constantly stressed the need to make our economy self-reliant and to free it from external pressures and influences. They should therefore ensure that their own demands and policies assist, and not impede, the present two-pronged drive towards greater self-reliance and the mitigation of mass poverty.

Why should there be a competition between unions as to who can get more for the workers? There should be no exploitation of workers for political purposes. These are not competitive games. We are dealing with a responsible section of our population—a section whose importance and responsibility are proportionately far greater than its numerical strength. I cannot believe that industrial workers will not put the national good before all else, if they are taken into confidence and the situation explained to them. I hope that the INTUC will play its own distinctive role in the task.

Industrial peace is vital for national survival. We just cannot afford loss of production, whether it is due to strikes, go-slow methods, lock-outs or closures or managerial incompetence. But good industrial relations do not merely mean the absence of strikes and lock-outs, any more than good health means the mere absence of illness. We should secure the voluntary and

whole-hearted commitment of labour and management to our national objectives in the performance of their daily tasks. The nation needs, especially at this point of time, higher standards of performance in all critical industries, the fuller utilisation of productive equipment, higher productivity and the elimination of inefficiency.

Disputes Inevitable

Industrial societies are becoming increasingly complex, hence disputes regarding wages and other conditions of service are inevitable. I hope it is possible to evolve an effective system to resolve these disputes in a manner which does not hamper production nor hurts the overall interests of the nation. It is only when we have strong and united trade unions enjoying the overwhelming support of labour that we can arrive at peaceful settlements of disputes on an enduring basis. In the last 12 months, the Ministry of Labour and trade union leaders have been working hard to evolve a common approach to issues such as the recognition of unions for purposes of collective bargaining. I commend the spirit in which leaders of central trade union organisations have approached this delicate task. I hope that the INTUC and other central trade union organisations will work together to resolve the points still in dispute and will contribute to the evolution of healthy industrial relations in our country.

There also seems to be some misunderstanding about the role of the State in settling industrial disputes. The ideal arrangement would be for all disputes to be settled between management and labour through mutual discussions and negotiations. But may I reiterate the statement I made at my meeting with trade union leaders last year, that industrial relations are far too serious a matter to be left exclusively to employers and labour? The community has a vital stake in problems affecting relations between management and labour, and can legitimately seek a voice in the solution of these problems through peaceful means. Organised labour rightly look on the strike as the most powerful weapon in its armoury to be judiciously deployed in its struggle for a higher standard of living. But in a planned economy which seeks to promote economic growth, with progressively more equitable distribution of the gains of development, the rights of management as well as labour, like other rights available to citizens, must be subject to some regulation or restraint in the national interest. I hope that trade union leaders will display realism as well as statesmanship in appreciating the stake which the State has in the maintenance of industrial peace.

The INTUC is celebrating its Silver Jubilee at a crucial stage in the evolution of independent India. The events of the last few months have given the nation, amidst all the stresses and strains, a new sense of confidence. It should be the duty of us all to respond to this national mood and move forward significantly in tackling the problems of low production, unemployment and mass poverty.

—By Courtesy "Indian Worker"

TRADE UNIONS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

BY

N. M. TIDKE*

India, today, is passing through one of the most crucial periods in history. The whole country is confronted with rising levels of unemployment and under-employment, steady rise in consumer prices and economic development out-placed by a growing labour force. The resilience of the national economy is being tested, the vitality and endurance of industrial and labour organisations is put to severe strain and Government is subjected to strong pressures.

On the other hand, the country is as if on the threshold of a new epoch. With the twin object of rapid economic growth and increased social justice it is forging ahead towards the establishment of a society. Planned economic growth within the democratic frame-work has been its article of faith. Raising progressively of the national wealth and the living standards of people has increasingly occupied our social conscience. A dynamic change is working through all the spheres of work and life. In a way, economic self-reliance has assumed vital significance in our national thinking. A nationwide programme of stepping up the production of primary goods and services on the one hand and promoting gainful employment for the maximum possible number of people in the country, on the other is becoming a twine plank in the country's developmental effort.

WINDS OF CHANGE

Indian trade unions and labour movement also are undergoing a similar change. Though the change has been taking shape since independence, its impact is being increasingly felt during the last few years. The problems are coming into sharp focus and the realisation of their new dimensions is prevailing in the national scene. Until recently labour unions in India have been concentrating mostly on economic demands seeking for their members improvements in wage incomes and working and living conditions. While this would remain their major role, the objectives of achieving planned economic growth demand that they should now be in a position to assume larger responsibilities in making an increasing contribution to national development and shaping social policies and programmes.

In fact, the imperatives of economic development and social justice have altered the perspective of trade unions work. Committed to national cause,

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

Indian trade unions have now to participate in the planned programme of economic development and help promote a measure of economic and social justice throughout the country. It is in this changed context that the role of labour unions assumes profound significance. This would also necessitate to a certain extent giving up, modification or moulding of some of the old principles practices and perceptions of trade unionism.

NEW PERSPECTIVE

One of the major objectives of economic development is to increase the national wealth and thus contribute to national prosperity. However, the concept of national wealth should not be interpreted in its narrow orthodox and traditional manner, but it should be conceived and understood in its most modern and present day context. Since human being is at the centre of all economic activity, the process of creation of economic wealth must be inextricably related to the increased social welfare of the people. Thus, the growth of G.N.P. must be accompanied by the promotion of social justice on the widest possible scale. And it is here that we find the significance of 'labour' and its contribution to national prosperity and welfare. Labour is not merely a factor of production, he is a measure of an all round progress of the nation. In other words, man is not only a means of increasing prosperity, but he is an end as well. The experience of developed nations also reveals that a larger part of their industrial and economic growth has not been from the investments in 'capital' but from improvements in men, in their education and training and in research. It is this 'human resource' which needs our most urgent attention and considered thought in all our programmes of economic development through democratic planning. And this would serve in a way as a 'conceptual corrective' to the 'capital resource-utilization' orientation of our 'development strategy' at all levels as well as in all sectors of Indian economy. I consider that a broader philosophical foundation and a deeper social conviction of the vital contribution of labour to the process of growth alone would enable the country to accomplish its national goals within a reasonable period of time. This calls for a more careful rational and objective analysis of the various facets of our policies and programmes. The experience of other countries, in this context, may not be of much avail to us, since these experiences and experiments have their roots in the conditions and circumstances peculiar to these countries and some of which have outlived their utility in their own birth land. Therefore, the methods and techniques of their dealing with labour also cannot be 'copied' or 'imported' into our national conditions which are vastly dissimilar and diverse in character.

Within the 'mixed economy' pattern of India, the overgrowing public sector is going to assume a predominant position in future. Since our capital investments in the public enterprise are huge (amounting to about 4,500 crores of rupees) and public sector industries being largely the key industries which create the basic infra-structure for speedy industrialisation and planned economic growth of the country, their near privileged position in the country's economic development cannot be disputed. It also conceals a considerably large employment potential in the country. As such, the trade union movement in this sector

provided with a large field for operation with almost unlimited opportunities for working out new concepts in trade unionism and labour relations and developing new practices in labour welfare and social security and personnel and industrial relations. They should also share with management the responsibility of running efficiently the enterprise in which they are partners with the managements, the very nature of things, the character of ownership, structure of authority, organizational responsibilities etc., being very different, the methods and strategies of trade unionism in the public sector have to be considerably different from those in the private sector. Valid 'situational' adjustments can be brought about through mutual consultations, negotiations and workers' participation in management. What is required here is an intellectual approach based on the national outlook and practical wisdom within the framework of broad national policies.

A similar approach could also be developed in the nationalised sector of Indian economy. There the traditional methods of employer-employees relations are found inadequate and perhaps less relevant in resolving the problems of this sector. Although, nationalisation has been considered to be a powerful weapon to realise certain social objectives (if used wisely and appropriately) and though it might not create any new problems, I think, it does not, at the same time, solve many problems which confront us in the day-to-day administration and management of this sector. There is no ready formula for dealing with the problems of nationalised enterprise, however, practical solutions can be found through imaginative outlook, organisational innovations and adjustment of enterprise goals to the national perspective.

PRODUCTIVITY

The problems of rapid economic development and promotion of social justice are closely linked (at least in the developing countries) with the problem of increasing productivity, that our national objectives would remain unrealised and the aspirations of people unfulfilled unless we step up considerably the productivity levels in our business and industry. In this context, Indian trade unionism can play a very useful role. Although, initiative in this respect may remain with the management, the trade unions can make a significant contribution especially through co-operation with the employers in promoting and maintaining discipline and efficiency, in reducing absenteeism and avoiding waste and in improving productive performance of the workmen. On the functional plane too, in matters regarding the application of work-study, introduction of incentive schemes, programme of rationalisation and modernisation and plans for sharing the gains of higher productivity etc., the union's co-operation is very basic to their ultimate success.

STRIKE SITUATION

The problem of higher productivity is also linked with the increasing work-stoppages due to strikes and lockouts, on the one hand and with giving workers an opportunity of participation in the running of the enterprise on the other. As regards the former, mounting figures of 'mandays lost' due to work stoppages in the last few years serve us a grim reminder and a cause for serious concern. In fact, a poor country like India cannot afford the luxury of strikes.

A proper remedy for such a malady, to my mind, however, does not lie, so much in placing a moratorium on their occurrence as in removing the cause of friction that the strike action dies for want of nourishment. Thus a more useful purpose would be served by dealing with strikes at their source and make such expression of labour's protest as much unnecessary as possible. A forward looking approach and an innovation in the present day methods and forms of labour's protest would perhaps take us nearer the right type of solution.

LABOUR PARTICIPATION

The idea of workers' participation in management, constitutes one such 'innovation' in the industrial relations system of India, which can help promote the climate of industrial harmony in the enterprise. The idea of 'participation' gives the 'worker solidarity' a new meaning and substitutes the principle of conflict of interests with a more sound and practical alternative of 'collaboration of interest'. However, such participation should be 'real' so that workers can make their worthwhile contribution to the democratic administration of the enterprise for which they work. It is also to be realised that such an experiment, if successful, would undoubtedly transform the nature of capitalistic enterprise and the organizational relationship which provides basis for its functioning. Above all, it treats both labour and management as joint partners in the progress of the industry to which they belong and thus helps to enlist the workers' ready response, creative co-operation and active support in the working of the concern. Here a note of caution is perhaps necessary that workers do not respond well to the scheme or machinery for co-operation unless, such mechanism provides for 'real' opportunity to participate in the deliberations and for free and frank discussion in an atmosphere wherein they can express their ideas and view-points without any adverse consequences. In my view, the trade unions can play a decisive role in making any such scheme of labour participation in management a fine success.

TRADE UNION UNITY

Since trade unions and labour movement play a significant role in the economic progress of the country, it is necessary to associate them in various ways with the mechanism of planning at all levels and in all spheres of economic activity. One serious impediment has always obstructed our way and that is the inter-union and intra-union rivalry in the labour movement. In the absence of a 'real' representative character of labour unions, at times, it has created considerable difficulties for Government as well in associating trade unions with the process of economic planning and in working out programmes for speedy progress, economically and socially. It is, therefore, necessary to bring about some kind of trade union unity in the country's labour movement. Since the unity in trade unionism implies greater organisational strength and solidarity, it is bound to be helpful in broadening the democratic base of our economic planning. Such process may also impose certain restraints on the trade unions in the country but such self-imposed restraints would, in balance, have more favourable impact on the programme of economic development on the one hand and on the promotion of well being of the people on the other.

PRAGMATIC APPROACH

This would mean that we have to think a new and act a new ; make a deep analysis of our problems and search for solutions in the light of our own past experience. We have to grasp the new dimensions of economic development, understand the contribution of the various constituent elements of our society, including trade unions, and ascertain their new spheres of work and responsibility. A time has perhaps come when we need to develop a new labour philosophy, a new framework of labour and industrial relations, and a new pragmatic approach to our labour problems and policies. While doing so, we may have to be careful in our choice of 'means' and avoid emotional overtones and ideological crosscurrents and tackle the problems boldly, skilfully and imaginatively. We have also to learn to change our attitude of admiration of what is foreign and contempt for what is native and realise that there is no 'blue-print of answers' to our problems nor can the solutions be found in the 'Socialist Scriptures' from some foreign land, but they are to be searched in the life stream of Indian society and Indian people, in their organisational character and behavioural pattern, in their immediate economic expectations and long term cultural aspirations in their institutional designs and in their social and political living itself. What is at test now, is our capacity for hard work and the intellectual ability, our firm commitment to national development and willingness for self criticism, or spirit of sacrifice and above all our national character. And if we succeed in this test, we shall also succeed in achieving our goal.

By Courtesy of Indian Worker



FAREWELL TO SHRI D. G. KALE, COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR
and DIRECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT

By

SHOBHANA GAITONDE*

It was Mr. Martial who once said, "I do not like the man who squanders life for fame; give me a man who, living makes a name". Appropriately enough, Shri D. G. Kale was a name in the Government of Maharashtra and in the field of Labour relations until his retirement.

Parting in life is always sad and where the heart's deepest emotions are involved it is sadder still. and though the staff of our office would have been very happy to have Shri D. G. Kale at its helm for many more years to come, we had reluctantly to bid him farewell on 31st May 1972, for, from the 1st of June 1972, Shri Kale laid down the reins of his office as Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment after a meritorious service of twenty-eight years.

After a brilliant academic career at the Bombay University, where he graduated in English and Mathematics, Shri Kale obtained his M. Sc. degree in Mathematics, Astronomy and Hydrodynamics from the London University in 1938. He was called on to the Bar in 1943 and had the distinction of doing research under Dr. Harold Jaffrey of the Cambridge University. For sometime, he taught mathematics at the Highgate School in London and was for a couple of years an Honorary Professor of Mathematics at the Fergusson College, Poona.

Shri Kale was selected as Assistant Commissioner of Labour and joined the then Government of Bombay on 1st December 1944. For the last twelve and half years, he has held the post of the Commissioner of Labour with singular distinction. As the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment he was also President/Chairman/Member-Secretary on various Committee/Commissions and Boards which were created by the Government from time to time.

As the Commissioner of Labour, it is no exaggeration to say that Shri Kale created a niche for himself not only in the administration but also among the workers of Maharashtra, as well as among the Industrial magnates and private sector employers. Shri Kale was able to achieve this distinction because, he had Job's patience to listen to arguments of employers and the grievances of the workers. There is a saying "he that can have patience can have what he will" and it was true in case of Shri Kale. In conciliation proceedings, Shri Kale would listen patiently, without getting irritated or tired.

*Smt. Shobhana Gaitonde, B. A., Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bombay.

would allow the parties to argue out their case and inspire confidence, so that each party would feel that its view-point was the correct one until a few interjections and appropriate words, he would harmonize the opposite points of the parties and convince them about the right course that should be adopted. Faith is the continuation of reason and Shri Kale had tremendous faith in himself and knew that by the sheer process of logic, he would be able to bring about a happy settlement of the dispute.

It was, therefore, no wonder to the gathering assembled on the eve of his retirement to hear members of his staff speak eloquently about his qualities of head and heart that had so endeared him to them through his long tenure of office. Shairis and poems were recited to indicate his genial temperament, amiable disposition and kindness of heart.

Members of the staff of the office of the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment wish him well in his days of retirement. May God shower his choicest blessings on him and allow him to have perfect health and peace of mind in his retired life.

FAREWELL

TO

Shri D. G. KALE

Farewell to thee Oh, blithe spirit, Farowell :

1. Thou strode not like a
fuming bureaucrat :
Thou spoke not in assertive tones
the language of a dictator :
Thou hast a heart of a
democrat, Mediator and a
pious-person rolled in one :
2. Behold him
Sitting at his desk :
quiet and yet serene.
Watch him conciliating between
warring parties tirelessly :
An example in cool and quiet diplomacy.
3. No office, no honours, no riches
ever tempted him
Incorruptible to the core ;
Steadfast to his convictions ;
based on sound knowledge
and deep wisdom ;
4. Remember certainly we would
but not through photographs :
nor through rolls of honour
that shine in glittering letters
across the office walls—
You live through us who are
moulded imperceptibly by your noble example.
5. Tears : idle tears, I know not
what they mean :
Tears from the depths divine
A rise in the heart and gather
to the eyes
In bidding you farewell !
Tears of gratitude melodious tears
They speak volumes what
babble of words fail to enshrine :

by

P. K. PARANJIPE,

Assistant Commissioner of Labour,

Bombay

(N. B. —Indebtedness to certain poets acknowledged).

Notifications Under Labour Laws

Industrial Disputes Act 1947

Industries and Labour Department, No. IDA. 1469 (ii)/Lab. II, dated 13th April 1972
whereas the Government of Maharashtra is satisfied that public interest requires the extension of the period specified in Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. IDA. 1469 (ii) Lab. II, dated the 23rd October 1971 declaring the Rayon Spinning industry to be a public utility service, for the purpose of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 4 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra hereby declares the Rayon Spinning industry to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act for a further period of six months from the 1st May 1972.

Industrial Disputes Act 1947

Industries and Labour Department, No. IDA. 1469 (i)/Lab. II, dated 13th April 1972
whereas the Government of Maharashtra is satisfied that public interest requires the extension of the period specified in Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. IDA. 1469 (i)/Lab. II, dated the 23rd October 1971 declaring the industry engaged in the manufacture of Nylon and Polyester Filament Yarn to be a public utility service, for the purpose 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 4 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra hereby declares the industry engaged in the manufacture of Nylon and Polyester Filament Yarn to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act for a further period of six months from the 1st May 1972.

Factories Act, 1948

Industries and Labour Department, No. FDE. 3272/105878/Lab-III-B, dated 1st April 1972
in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), the Government of Maharashtra hereby appoints the Lady of the Sacred Heart, Bombay, as the Certifying Surgeon for the purpose of the said Act in the limits of Greater Bombay and the District of Thana.

Mathadi, Hamal and other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Wages) Act, 1959

Industries and Labour Department, No. UWA 1471 (GR)/116270/Lab. IV, dated 30th March 1970
whereas, the scheme called "the Grocery Markets or Shops Unprotected Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Scheme, 1970" (hereinafter referred to as "the Scheme") published in Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. IDA. 1469 (GR) 160783 LAB. IV, dated the 6th April 1970, applies to the employ-

ment of workers in grocery markets and shops, in connection with loading, unloading, stacking, carrying, measuring or such other work including work preparatory or incidental to such operations, and

in factories and other establishments in connection with loading, unloading, stacking, carrying, measuring, soda ash, coal-tar, lime, colour, chemicals, chemical fertilizers, gunny bags, coir ropes, ropes, mats, hessian cloth, hessian bags, or such other work including work preparatory

or incidental to such operations carried on by workers covered by entry 5 in the Schedule to the Maharashtra Mathadi, Hamal and Other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Act, 1959 (Mah. XXX of 1959) (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act");

Now, whereas, the Government of Maharashtra considers it necessary to make the provisions of the said Scheme applicable also to

(a) the employment in the onion and potato wholesale markets, in connection with loading, unloading, stacking, carrying, weighing, measuring or such other work, including work preparatory or incidental to such operations (hereinafter referred to as "employment in the Onion and Potato Wholesale Markets"); and

(b) the employment in factories and mills manufacturing grocery products, in connection with loading, unloading, stacking, carrying, weighing, measuring or such other work including work preparatory or incidental to such operations carried on by workers covered by entry 5 in the Schedule to the said Act;

(both the employments being hereinafter referred to as "the said two scheduled employments");

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of the second provision to sub-section (1) and sub-section (2) of section 4 of the said Act read with section 24 of the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904 (Bom. III of 1904), the Government of Maharashtra after previous publication as required by sub-section (1) of the said section 4, hereby applies the provisions of the said Scheme to the said two scheduled employments after consulting the employers and workers in the said two scheduled employments and for that purpose amends the said Scheme as follows, namely:

In the said Scheme—

(1) in clause 2,—

(i) in sub-clause (1),—

(a) the word "and" at the end of sub-clause (a) shall be deleted;

(b) after sub-clause (b), the following shall be inserted, namely:

"(c) onion and potato wholesale markets, in connection with loading, unloading, stacking, carrying, weighing, measuring or such other work, including work preparatory or incidental to such operations; and

(d) factories and mills manufacturing grocery products, in connection with loading, unloading, stacking, carrying, weighing, measuring or such other work including work preparatory or incidental to such operations carried on by workers covered by entry 5 in the Schedule to the said Act,";

(ii) in sub-clause (2),—

(a) for the words "in the area specified in the Schedule hereto", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"in the areas specified in Part I of the Schedule hereto,

(c) onion and potato wholesale markets in connection with loading, unloading, stacking, carrying, weighing, measuring or such other work, including work preparatory or incidental to such operations in the areas specified in Part II of the Schedule hereto;

(d) factories and mills manufacturing grocery products if such employment is connected with loading, unloading, stacking, carrying, weighing, measuring or such other work including work preparatory or incidental to such operations carried on by workers covered by entry 5 in the Schedule to the Act, in the areas specified in Part III of the Schedule hereto." ;

(2) in clause 3, after sub-clause (2), the following shall be added, namely :—

"(3) clause 14 and 15 of this Scheme shall, in relation to the employment, in private wholesale markets, in connection with loading, unloading, stacking, weighing, measuring or such other work, including work preparatory or incidental to such operations and the employment in factories and mills manufacturing grocery products, in connection with loading, unloading, stacking, carrying, weighing, measuring or such other work including work preparatory or incidental to such operations carried on by workers covered by entry 5 in the Schedule to the Act (both the employments being hereinafter in this sub-clause referred to as "the said two scheduled employments") come into force from the 1st May, 1972 and the remaining clauses of this Scheme shall in relation to the said two scheduled employments, come into force from the 1st June 1972."

(3) In the Schedule,

(i) below the brackets, words and figures " [clause 2(2)]" the word and figure " Part I" shall be inserted ;

(ii) the following shall be added at the end, namely :—

" PART II

Areas bounded—

(i) On the South by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Road, from its junction with Saifce Street, upto its junction with Sant Sena Maharaj Marg.

(ii) On the West by Sant Sena Maharaj Marg from its junction with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Road up to its junction with Maulana Shoukatalli Road.

(iii) On the North by Maulana Shoukatalli Road from its junction with Sant Sena Maharaj Marg up to its junction with Saifce Jubilee Street.

On the East by Saifce Jubilee Street from its junction with Maulana Shoukatalli Road up to its junction with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Road.

PART III

Areas with in the premises of,—

1. Ahmed Omarbboy Oil Mills factory at Two Tanks, Bombay-8, and their godown at E shed grain depot, Bombay-33.

2. Bombay Prabhat Swadeshi Rice Mills factory at Nandalal Janu Road, Bombay-9.

3. Ganga Grain Crushing Mills factory at 103, Keshavji Naik Road, Bombay-9.

4. Harakchand Vasani Dal Mills' factory at Mazgaon Road, Bombay-10.

5. Hind Dal Oil and Flour Mills' factory at Hirabai Compound, Reay Road, Bombay-10.

6. Vinodkumar Hemraj Dal Mills factory, opposite Sewree Cement Chawl No. 5, Bombay-15.

7. Jokhubhai Lalji Dal Mills' factory at 51, Dockyard Road, Bombay-10.

8. Jai Hind Crushing Mills factory at 133, Wadi Bunder Road, Bombay-10.

9. Kohinoor Dal Mills' factory at 10/12B, Old Anjirwadi, Mazgaon, Bombay-10.

10. Prabhat Dal and Flour Mills' factory at Gun Powder Lane, Mazgaon, Bombay-10.

11. Ratanshi Munshi Dal Mills' factory at Sawree Khadda, Bombay-16.

12. Bansiwalla Flour Mills' factory at Dr. Moses Road, Bombay-11.

13. Hindustan Lever Ltd's factory at Hay Bunder Road, Bombay-33 and their godown at E shed grain depot Bombay-33 and at Sankhli Street, Byculla, Bombay-8.

14. Clean All Corporation's factory at Daku Prabhu Wadi, Ghodapdeo, Bombay-10.

15. Vegetable Vitamin Food Company (Pvt.) Ltd., factory at Hay Bunder Road, Bombay-33.

16. Bombay Soap Factory's factory at Ripon Road, Bombay and their godown at E shed, Sewree Grain Depot, Bombay-33.

17. Dilip Dal Mills' factory at Ghodapdeo, Bombay-10.

18. Home Products Pvt. Ltd's godown at Worli, Bombay-18.

19. Bombay Oil Industries Pvt. Ltd's factory at P Shed, Fosbery Road, Sewree Bombay-15.

20. Jai Hind Oil Mills factory at 153, Shastri Marg, Bhandup, Bombay-78.

21. Deccan Sales Corporation's factory at 183, Lake Road, Bhandup, Bombay-78.

22. Wallace Flour Mills Co. Ltd.'s factories at Mazgaon Road, Bombay-10 and at Chikhalwadi, Tardeo, Bombay-7.

23. Shri Mahaxmi Grain Crushing Mill's factory at Magazine Street, Oza Market, Darukhana, Bombay-10.

24. Oswal Oil Trading Co.'s factory at 140, Dongri Street, Bombay-10.

25. Bombay Grain Crushing Mill's factory at Kalyan Street, Danabunder, Bombay-9.

26. Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd.'s factory at Hay Bunder Road, Bombay-33.

27. Duncan Road Flour Mill's factory at Maulana Azad Road, Bombay.

28. Bhawanji Jivraj Flour Mill's factories at 300, Maulana Azad Road, Bombay-4.

29. The Balaji and Maharani Flour Mill's factories at 300, Maulana Azad Road, Bombay-4, and at Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Mulund, Bombay-80."

Maharashtra Matbadi, Hamal and other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Act, 1969

Industries and Labour Department No. UWA. 1472 (IS) 112537-LAB, IV, dated 30th March 1972 Whereas, the scheme called "the Bombay Iron and Steel Unprotected Workers (Regulation of Employments and Welfare) Scheme, 1970", hereinafter referred to as "the said Schemes" published in Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. UWA. 1469 (IS) 118486/LAB-IV, dated the 6th April 1970, has been made by the Government of Maharashtra for employment in Iron and Steel markets or shops, yards including railway yards, goods sheds, factories and other establishments in connection with loading, unloading, stacking carrying, weighing, measuring iron and steel or such other work including work preparatory or incidental to such operations (hereinafter referred to as "the said scheduled employment") in the areas specified in the Schedule appended to the said Scheme ;

It is considered necessary, after consultation with the Advisory Committee, the Scheme applicable also to the said Scheduled employment in the areas of the Thana Taluka of the Thana District ;

in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and (2) of section 4 of the Maharashtra Mathadi, Hamal and other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Act, 1969 (Mah. XXX of 1969), read with section 24 of the Bombay District Courts Act, 1904 (Mah. III of 1904) and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Government of Maharashtra, after consultation with the Advisory Committee, hereby makes the following scheme, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section 4, namely :—

may be called the Bombay Iron and Steel Unprotected Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) (Amendment) Scheme, 1972.

Bombay Iron and Steel Unprotected Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Scheme, 1970 (hereinafter referred to as "the Principal Scheme") in

clause (i) the following shall be added at the end, namely :—
"in the areas specified in Part I of the Schedule hereto and from 1st May 1972, in the areas specified in Part II of that Schedule";

clause (ii), the following shall be added at the end, namely :—
"in the areas specified in Part I of the Schedule hereto, and from the 1st June 1972, in the areas specified in Part II of that Schedule";

Schedule appended to the principal Scheme,—
and words "A' Areas bounded by" the following shall be substituted

" PART I

ounded by—";
g shall be added at the end, namely :—

" PART II

ising the Thana Taluka of the Thana District "

di, Hamal and other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Act, 1969

our Department No. UWA. 17471(GT)/116602/Lab-IV, dated 30th March 1971, the scheme called "the Goods Transport Unprotected Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Scheme, 1972" (hereinafter referred to as "the said Scheme"). Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. UWA. 1569/119176/Lab-III-A, dated the 1st March 1972 has been made by the Government of Maharashtra in connection with loading of goods into the public transport of goods therefrom and any other operations incidental or connected therewith referred to as "the said scheduled employment"), in the areas specified in the Schedule appended to the said Scheme;

considered necessary, after consultation with the Advisory Committee, the Scheme applicable also to the said Scheduled employment in the areas of the Thana Taluka of the Thana District and in the areas within 418.05 square metres on both the sides of the Bombay-Agra Road starting from Thana Creek and ending at the Bhiwandi Municipal Council;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 4 of the Maharashtra Mathadi, Hamal and other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Act, 1969 (Mah. XXX of 1969), read with section 24 of the Bombay District Courts Act, 1904 (Mah. III of 1904) and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Government of Maharashtra, after consultation with the Advisory Committee, hereby makes the following scheme, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section 4 namely

1. This Scheme may be called the Goods Transport Unprotected Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) (Amendment) Scheme, 1972.

2. In the Goods Transport Unprotected Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Scheme, 1971 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Scheme"), in clause 3,

(a) in sub-clause (i) the following shall be added at the end, namely:

"in the areas specified in Part I of the Schedule hereto, and from 1st May 1972, in the areas specified in Part II of that Schedule";

(b) in sub-clause (ii) the following shall be added at the end, namely:—

"in the areas specified in Part I of the Schedule hereto, and from the 1st June 1972, in the areas specified in Part II of that Schedule";

3. In the Schedule appended to the principal Scheme,

(a) for the words "Areas bounded by" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

PART I

"Areas bounded by"

(b) the following shall be added at the end, namely:—

"PART II

(1) Areas comprising the Thana Taluka of the Thana District.

(2) Areas within 418.05 square metres on both the sides of the Bombay-Agra Road starting from Thana Creek and ending upto the limits of the Bhiwandi Municipal Council."

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

Industries and Labour Department No. MWA. 1569/119176/Lab-III-A, dated 1st April 1972. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 26 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), in its application to the State of Maharashtra, the Government of Maharashtra hereby directs that for a period of one year commencing on the 5th day of April 1972 and ending on the 4th day of April 1973, the provisions of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 13 in so far as they relate to the payment of remuneration in respect of days of rest shall not apply to any employees employed on piece-rate or daily-rate in any tobacco (including beedi making) manufactory, minimum rates of wages in respect of whom have been fixed by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 1566/6175/Lab-III, dated the 30th March 1968:

Provided that, nothing in this notification shall apply to beedi makers employed for rolling 1,000 beedis, in respect of whom the minimum rates of wages at Rs. 2.62, 2.56 and 2.50 have been fixed in Part II of the Schedule to the said notification.

Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970
 and Labour Department No. CLA. 1071/159354/LAB-IV, dated April 5, 1972.*—In
 the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Contract Labour
 (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 (37 of 1970), the Government of Maharashtra hereby
 directs that the said Act applies, shall undertake or execute any work through contract labour
 and in accordance with a licence issued in that behalf by the Licensing Officer.

Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970
 and Labour Department No. CLA. 1071/0115642LAB-IV, dated April 5, 1972.*—
 of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Contract Labour
 (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 (37 of 1970), the Government of Maharashtra hereby
 directs that the said Act applies, shall undertake or execute any work through contract labour
 and in accordance with a licence issued in that behalf by the Licensing Officer.

SCHEDULE

Classes of establishments	Period
1	2
Establishments to which the said Act is applicable on the date of the publication of this notification in the Maharashtra Government Gazette.	Period commencing on the date of publication of this notification in the Maharashtra Government Gazette and ending on the 15th August 1972.
Establishments to which the said Act applies at any time after the date of publication of this notification in the Maharashtra Government Gazette.	Period of one month from the date on which the said Act applies to such establishments.

* and M.G.G., Pt. I-L, May 4, 1972, p. 2938.

Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for April, 1972

BOMBAY*

195—A rise of 2 points

In April 1972, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Bombay Centre with base: January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 195 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 2 points to 206 due mainly to a rise in the average prices of goat meat, fish (dry), bombil, eggs, milk, curd, jalebi, cold drink and a rise in the sub-group index number of vegetables and fruits.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco, etc. group increased by 17 points to 225 due to a rise in the average prices of panleaf, supari, katha, cigarette and chewing tobacco.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 3 points to 201 due to a rise in the average prices of kerosene oil and charcoal.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear the miscellaneous groups and housing remained steady at 191, 173 and 117 respectively.

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

(Average price for the calendar year 1960=100)

Group	Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		March 1972	April 1972
I-A. Food	57.1	204	206
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	4.9	208	225
II. Fuel and Light	5.0	198	201
III. Housing	4.6	117	117
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.4	191	191
V. Miscellaneous	19.0	173	173
Total	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number	....	193	195

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

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

Year ended December 1960	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972	
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8	
0.23	0.70	1.43			
0.05	0.41		204		
0.42	0.90	1.40	220	200	
0.22	0.53	0.90		220	
0.92	0.55	0.87	158		
0.16	0.12	0.22	183	164	
	0.09	0.16	178	183	
0.00				178	
			202	200	
0.78	0.78	1.96			
0.99	0.60	1.48	251		
0.21	0.90	1.48	247	251	
0.87	0.78	2.38	264	247	
0.15	0.88	2.07	265	270	
		2.87	326	246	
0.00				340	
			256	255	
0.55	1.36	3.06			
0.05	1.00	1.96	225		
0.40	1.75	2.97	196	219	
			170	193	
0.00				170	
			194	191	
2.54	1.48	3.37			
8.41	0.44		228		
	1.23	2.75		230	
3.97	0.25	0.60	224		
5.08	1.93	3.47	240	220	
				220	

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
			Year ended December 1960	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972
			4	5	6	7	8
(e) Milk and Milk Pro-			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Milk - Pure	L.	86.87	1.15				
(2) Milk - Aarvy	kg.	1.31	1.03	2.33			
(3) Ghee	kg.	11.82	1.57	3.10	2.53	184	193
			7.50	14.89	1.70	197	211
					14.89	199	199
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (e)						186	193
(f) Condiments and Spices							
(1) Salt	kg.	5.40	0.13				
(2) Turmeric	500 g.	5.40	0.72	0.28	0.28	215	215
(3) Chillies (dry)	"	28.42	1.35	1.59	1.66	221	231
(4) Chillies (green)	"	6.83	0.41	2.04	2.12	151	157
(5) Onion	"	19.42	0.15	0.93	0.87	227	212
(6) Garlic	"	4.67	0.60	0.27	0.25	180	167
(7) Coconut	Each (500 g.)	12.95	0.33	0.97	0.79	162	132
Other Spices				0.84	0.81	255	245
(8) Pepper	500 g.	16.91	3.69	4.80	4.53	303	307
(9) Jeera	"		1.80	2.66	1.95		
(10) Lavang	10 g.		0.31	1.96			
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (f)						209	205
(g) Vegetables and fruits							
(1) Potatoes	kg.	19.74	0.25				
(2) Muli	Judi	1.95	0.06		0.41		164
(3) Brinjals	kg.	8.24	0.26		0.25		417
(4) Cauliflower	"	4.34	0.35		0.50		192
(5) Cabbage	"	6.07	0.26		0.80		229
(6) Bhendi	"	4.34	0.42		0.60		231
(7) Tomatoes ripe	"	9.76	0.38		0.89		212
(8) Tomatoes raw	"		0.25		0.62		170
(9) Pumpkin red	"		0.20		0.44		
White	"		0.65		0.50		
(10) Karela	"	1.52	0.42		0.51		250
(11) Palak	Judi	1.30	0.06		0.78		222
(12) Methi	Judi	3.04	0.06		0.12		186
(13) Tondli	kg.	7.38	0.26		0.14		200
(14) Alu-leaves	Judi	4.77	0.06		0.63		233
(15) Banana	Doz.	14.10	0.48		0.10		242
(16) Orange	"	3.47	2.10		1.09		167

EX NUMBERS (NEW SERIES) FOR WORKING CLASS
FOR BOMBAY CENTRE—contd.

	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
		Year ended Dec. 1960 4	March 1972 5	April 1972 6	March 1972 7	April 1972 8
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
	29.57	0.60	1.00	1.00	167	167
	12.52	0.39	0.59	0.59	151	151
	15.01	0.11	0.26	0.26	236	236
	7.11	1.90	5.02	5.02	254	264
	34.55	0.07	0.15	0.15	214	214
	1.24	0.12	0.43	0.47	358	392
	100.00					
					201	201
	35.29					
	4.79					
	5.78				202	200
	10.62				256	255
	9.53				194	255
	6.76				224	191
	8.24				186	224
	18.99				209	193
	100.00				209	205
					194	205
					201	213
					204	201
						206
	18.55	0.52	1.43			
	9.89	0.04	0.10	1.82		
	19.44	3.42	5.56	0.10	275	350
	3.53	4.76	5.58	5.58	250	250
	28.80	0.16	12.41	12.48	163	163
	6.54	0.30	0.30	0.30	261	262
	13.25	0.38	0.41	0.41	188	188
	100.00	6.15	6.67	6.67	271	293
					148	160
					208	225
	11.51	3.39	6.91	6.88		
	42.64	0.28	0.59	0.61	204	203
	9.81	0.22	0.22	0.22	211	218
	28.30	7.36	15.88	15.93	100	100
	7.74	0.05	0.09	0.09	216	216
	100.00				180	180

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

1541

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number		
			Year ended December 1960	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8	
III. Housing—								
(1) Residential House ..		100.00						
Total ..		100.00				117	117	
III Group Index								
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear—						117	117	
Photi bleached ..	Pair ..	10.72	9.97					
Do. ..	Do. ..		8.89	23.26				
Dhoti unbleached ..	Each ..	28.14	11.74	17.56	23.17			
Three Inchkarani ..	Do. ..		10.72	18.58	17.79	215	216	
Saree Malegaon ..	Metre ..	24.87	10.72	16.56	18.60			
Saree Shirrock ..	Do. ..		1.68	3.32	16.56	156	156	
Saree Mahatma ..	Do. ..		1.65	3.41	16.56			
Long Cloth ..	Do. ..	5.95	1.60	3.41	3.40	202	203	
Trouser Cloth ..	Do. ..	2.76	1.80	3.46	3.54	216	221	
Mulmul ..	Do. ..	8.54	2.23	4.16	4.13	231	229	
Markin ..	Do. ..		1.09	4.54	4.55	224	226	
Bushshirt ..	Each ..	3.94	4.20	2.66	2.70	172	173	
Full Pant ..	Do. ..	3.77	5.45	7.24	7.27	241	243	
Vest ..	Do. ..	2.18	1.18	13.15	13.23	220	220	
Shoes Gents ..	Pair ..	3.10	16.75	2.60	2.60	177	177	
Chappal Ladies ..	Do. ..	6.03	6.57	29.65	29.65	143	143	
Total ..		100.00			9.40			
IV Group Index								
Miscellaneous—						191	191	
(a) Medical Care—								
(1) Doctor Fees ..	Per. Visit	19.78	2.58	4.46	4.46	173	173	
(2) Medicine ..	4 Doses.	32.46	0.76	1.01	1.01	133	133	
(3) E. S. I. Premium ..		47.76	0.69	0.70	0.70	101	101	
Total ..		100.00						
Sub-group Index-V (a) ..								
(A) Education Recreation and amusement—						126	126	
(1) School Fee ..	Per Student	22.54	4.15	6.78	6.78	100	100	
(2) School Book ..	Each ..	7.64	2.47	2.80	2.80	113	113	
(3) Stationery—								
(i) Ex. Book ..	" ..	4.73	0.12	0.20	0.20			
(ii) Pencil ..	" ..		0.12	0.25	0.25			
(4) Newspaper ..	Per Copy	7.64	0.07	0.17	0.17	188	188	
(5) Cinema ..	Adult ..	57.45	0.48	1.42	1.42	243	243	

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960	March 1972	Apr 1 1972	March 1972	April 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(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	
Total		100.00					133 200
Sub-group Index V(c)						147	147
(A) Personal Care and Grooming							
(1) Hair Oil	Bottle (114 ml.)	26.92	1.36	2.80	2.80	206	
(2) Barber Charges	Per head	44.23	0.94	1.74	1.74	185	206
(3) Toilet Soap	Cake	14.91	0.44	0.74	0.74	168	
(4) Tooth Powder	Small Bottle No. 3.	7.21	0.50	0.75	0.75	150	185
(5) Blade	Pkt. of 5	0.96	0.27	0.40	0.42	148	150
(6) Umbrella	Each	5.77	5.55	12.53	12.53	226	
Total		100.00					156 226
Sub-group Index V(d)						188	188
(B) Others							
(1) Durrie	Each	2.66	4.93	7.00	8.88	142	
(2) Trunk		2.66	5.82	15.52	15.52	267	
(3) Urinals (Brass)	500 g.	7.99	2.84	10.65	10.71	375	180
(4) Bucket (Bak)	Each	2.16	2.96	6.11	6.24	206	267
(5) Laundry charges	Per Piece	25.29	0.15	0.32	0.32	213	377
(6) Tailoring charges of Shirt	Bar	35.28	1.28	2.05	2.04	160	213
(7) Tailoring charges of Blouse	Each	23.96	1.19	2.50	2.50	192	159
Total		100.00	0.89	1.54	1.54		192
Sub-group Index V(e)						202	203
V. Miscellaneous							
(1) Miscellaneous		28.27				126	126
(2) Miscellaneous		11.94				229	227
(3) Miscellaneous		14.81				147	147
(4) Miscellaneous		18.89				188	188
(e) Others		26.09				202	188
Total		100.00				202	203
Miscellaneous Group Index V.						173	173

SHOLAPUR*
194—Index remained Stationary

In April 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 194 being the same as that in the 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 pan, supari, tobacco, etc. group increased by 1 point to 181 due to a rise in the average prices of pan readymade and cigarettes.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 4 points to 201 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, long-cloth, markin, trouser's cloth, chappal ladies and shoes gent's.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 174 due to a rise in the average price of durrie.

The index numbers for the food and the fuel and light groups and housing remained unchanged at 204, 181 and 141 respectively.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		March 1972	April 1972
I-A. Food	63.0	204	204
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	3.4	180	181
II. Fuel and Light	7.1	181	181
III. Housing	5.2	141	141
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.0	197	201
V. Miscellaneous	12.3	173	174
Total	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number		194	194

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

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

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

Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
	Year ended December 1960	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972
	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
26.98	0.55	1.25	1.26	227	229
13.53	0.41	0.90	0.90	220	220
56.97	0.46	0.96	0.94	209	204
2.52	0.05	0.09	0.09	180	180
100.00					
				214	212
76.17	0.75	1.77	1.76	236	235
18.22	0.56	1.34	1.35	239	241
5.61	0.73	2.05	1.94	281	266
100.00					
				239	238
98.91	1.94	4.16	4.04	214	208
1.09	1.86	3.14	3.14	169	169
100.00					
				214	208
72.32	2.45	5.00	5.00	204	204
23.69	0.66	1.25	1.25	189	189
1.50	1.46	3.00	3.00	205	205
2.49	2.14	3.88	3.88	181	181
100.00					
				200	200
59.79	0.67	1.50	1.50	224	224
10.21	6.19	13.12	13.00	212	210

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960.	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972
			4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.				
<i>(f) Condiments and Spices—</i>							
(1) Salt	kg.	4.71	0.09	0.20	0.20	222	222
(2) Turmeric	"	3.40	1.11	2.50	2.41	225	217
(3) Chillies (green)	300 g.	4.98	0.23	0.42	0.57	183	248
(4) Chillies (dry)	"	59.43	0.65	0.90	0.95	138	146
(5) Tamarind	kg.	7.59	1.20	1.75	1.50	146	125
(6) Onions	"	10.73	0.23	.44	0.26	191	113
(7) Garlic	300 g.	7.85	0.24	0.39	0.31	162	129
(8) Coconut	Each	1.31	0.27	0.59	0.59	219	219
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (f) ..						157	152
<i>(g) Vegetable and fruits—</i>							
(1) Potatoes	kg.	12.93	0.46		0.80		174
(2) Brinjals	300 g.	18.95	0.11		0.20		182
(3) Tomatoes	"	14.23	0.25		0.33		132
(4) Methi	200 g.	6.47	0.12		0.20		167
(5) Dodka	300 g.	11.64	0.13		0.31		238
(6) Ambadi	200 g.	27.15	0.09		0.15		167
(7) Banana	Doz.	11.64	0.51		0.87		171
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (g) ..						152	174
<i>(h) Other Food—</i>							
(1) Sugar (Crystal)	kg.	47.53	1.16	1.98	1.98	171	171
(2) Gur	"	7.97	0.64	1.54	1.59	241	248
(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	0.14	0.15	200	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

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

Commodities	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972
	2	3	Rs. P.	5	6	7	8
...	...	67.41	5.22	7.20	7.20	138	138
...	...	32.59	0.15	0.20	0.20	133	133
Total ..		100.00					
...	...	39.28	2.00	4.88	4.88	244	244
...	...	49.11	0.62	1.30	1.30	210	210
...	...	8.93	0.44	0.75	0.75	170	170
...	...	2.68	0.75	0.75	0.75	100	100
Total ..		100.00					
...	...	6.07	3.25	20.00	20.00	615	615
...	...	9.64	0.11	0.22	0.22	200	200
...	...	44.64	1.31	2.17	2.16	166	165
...	...	36.43	0.80	1.44	1.44	170	170
...	0.70	1.12	1.12	170	170
...	...	3.22	3.80	7.50	9.32	197	245
Total ..		100.00				199	200
...	125	125
...	184	184
...	136	136
...	217	217
Total ..		100.00				199	200

NAGPUR*

195—A rise of 1 point

In April 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 195 being 1 point higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey in Nagpur City.

The index number for the food group increased by 1 point to 211 due mainly to a rise in the average prices of moongdal, groundnut oil, linseed oil, milk, ghee, sweet 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 7 points to 174 due to a rise in the average prices of pan leaf and cigarettes.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 2 points to 184 due to a rise in the average price of kerosene oil.

The index numbers for the clothing, bedding and footwear and the Miscellaneous groups and housing remained steady at 220, 154 and 134 respectively.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960 = 100)

Groups	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		March 1972	April 1972
I-A. Food	57.2	210	211
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	3.8	167	174
II. Fuel and Light	5.7	182	184
III. Housing	6.6	134	134
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	10.9	220	220
V. Miscellaneous	15.8	154	154
Total	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number		194	195

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

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

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1972
 NUMBER (NEW SERIES) FOR WORKING CLASS
 FOR NAGPUR CENTRE

Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
	Basic Price	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972
3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
31.60					
35.60	0.64	1.27	1.27		
8.72	0.41	0.90	0.90	198	198
1.99	0.41	1.00	1.00	220	220
	0.08	0.13	0.13	244	244
100.00				162	162
				209	209
68.17	0.71	1.75	1.75		
28.12	0.52	1.30	1.30	246	246
3.71	0.55	1.62	1.64	250	250
				295	298
100.00					
				249	249
4.84	2.75	5.50	5.50		
7.91	1.92	4.22	4.30	200	200
9.67	1.79	2.80	2.80	220	224
77.58	1.54	3.58	3.60	156	156
				232	234
100.00					
				223	224
90.16	2.68	6.00	6.00		
5.32	3.22	5.00	5.00	224	224
4.52	3.22	6.00	6.00	171	171
	2.06	3.50	3.10	170	150
100.00					
				219	218
71.96	0.80	1.67	1.70		
3.57	2.14	4.00	4.00	209	212
24.47	8.85	15.25	15.67	187	187
				172	172

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1972
 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER (NEW SERIES) FOR WORKING CLASS
 FOR NAGPUR CENTRE

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	March 1972	April 1972
(f) Condiments and Spices							
(1) Salt ..	Kg.	5.59	0.13				
(2) Turmeric ..	..	7.69	1.63	0.25			
(3) Chillies (dry) ..	..	49.65	2.88	5.11	0.25		
(4) Onion ..	..	18.65	0.27	4.19	5.20	192	192
(5) Garlic ..	..	6.53	1.06	4.26	4.26	314	319
(6) Coriander ..	..	2.33	1.16	0.50	0.42	145	148
(7) Ginger ..	..	3.50	2.96	1.62	0.42	185	156
(8) Jira ..	..	6.06	3.49	2.50	1.50	153	142
Total ..		100.00		5.00	10.00	216	216
Sub-group I-A(f) Index ..							
(g) Vegetables and Fruits							
(1) Potatoes ..	kg.	42.44	0.39				
(2) Beans ..	..	25.36	0.41		0.60		
(3) Tomatoes ..	..	12.19	0.45		0.60		
(4) Cabbage ..	kg.	1.95	0.29		0.54		154
(5) Green chauli ..	..	1.95	0.32		0.65		146
(6) Tondli ..	..	4.88	1.44		1.00		120
(7) Palak ..	..	5.77	1.31		0.88		224
(8) Chaulisag ..	..	0.58	0.38		0.88		312
(9) Amber sag ..	..	0.98	0.42		0.88		200
(10) Orange ..	Dozen	3.00	1.36		0.58		135
(11) Kharbuza ..	Kg.	0.98	0.44		N.A.		153
Total ..		100.00			2.80		206
Sub-group Index I-A (g) ..							
(h) Other Food—							
(1) Sugar ..	kg.	44.71	1.22				
(2) Gur ..	..	2.40	0.72	2.11			
(3) Tea leaf ..	Pkt. of 25g.	13.26	0.19	1.70	2.10	173	172
(4) Bhajia ..	kg.	8.46	2.14	0.28	1.70	236	236
(5) Jalebi ..	..	1.97	1.61	4.50	0.28	147	147
(6) Tea (ready made) ..	Cup	29.20	0.06	4.50	4.50	210	210
Total ..		100.00		0.25	5.00	280	311
Sub-group I-A(h) Index ..							
I.A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products ..		49.53				247	248
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products ..		8.83				209	209
(c) Oils and Fats ..		6.05				249	249
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs ..		5.00				223	224
(e) Milk and Milk Products ..		7.51				219	218
(f) Condiments and Spices ..		6.95				199	203
(g) Vegetables and Fruits ..		6.67				177	173
(h) Other Food ..		9.46				132	155
Total ..		100.00				247	248
I-A Food Group Index ..							

Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of quantity			Index Number	
	Basic Price	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
14.83	0.29	0.50			
13.61	0.03	0.06	0.54		
26.60	6.71	10.00	0.06	172	
5.36	8.57	12.00	10.00	200	186
21.44	0.16	0.25	12.00	149	200
4.04	0.15	0.40	0.25	140	149
10.10	5.00	6.00	0.50	156	140
			6.00	267	156
				120	333
100.00					120
				167	
69.55	2.38	4.31	4.31		174
5.90	2.88	6.80	6.80	181	
14.13	0.34	0.64	0.64	236	181
2.74	0.29	0.37	0.69	188	236
2.61	6.38	12.00	0.36	128	203
5.07	0.05	0.07	12.00	188	124
			0.07	140	188
100.00					140
				182	
100.00					184
100.00					
				134	134
				134	
				134	134
9.87	12.10	26.61	26.73		
36.48	10.68	22.29	22.29	214	
18.35	8.09	13.31	22.29	165	215
	1.21	2.84	13.31	263	165
	1.05	3.06	3.09		
3.34	1.43	4.01	4.06		
3.06	1.14	3.51	3.51	280	263
13.06	1.04	4.14	3.51	308	284
	1.09	2.96	4.14	335	308
			2.96		
1.60	4.25	6.75	6.75	159	335
1.25	1.23	1.75	1.75	142	159
1.60	3.75	6.50	6.50	173	142
2.01	8.50	12.81	12.81	151	173
4.17	16.00	27.45	27.45	172	151
4.17	4.96	10.45	10.45	211	172
1.04	6.40	9.40	9.40	211	211
100.00				147	211
					147

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Medical—							
(1) Doctor's fee	Per visit	22.98	3.00	3.00			
(2) Doctor's fee	Phial of 3 doses.	45.06	0.75	0.75	100	100	
(3) E.S.I. Premium		31.96	0.69	0.70	100	100	
Total		100.00		0.70	101	101	
(b) Personal care and health—							
(1) Hair oil	Bottle of 114 ml.	24.01	1.37	2.46			
(2) Barber charges	Per Adult	38.30	0.50	1.00	180	180	
(3) Toilet soap	Per Cake	15.80	0.46	0.76	200	200	
(4) Tooth powder (Medium size)	Bottle	2.74	0.87	1.60	165	165	
(5) Ornaments (glass)	Dozen	4.25	0.75	0.81	184	184	
(6) Watch	Each	12.16	65.00	90.00	108	108	
(7) Face powder (small)	Tin	2.74	1.00	2.50	138	138	
Total		100.00		2.50	250	250	
(c) Education, Recreation and Amusements—							
(1) School fee	Per Student	23.53	5.50	5.50			
(2) School Book	Each	17.65	2.00	2.35	100	100	
(3) Toy		1.02	0.24	0.26	118	118	
(4) Stationery (Ex-book)	Each (40 pages).	1.79	0.12	0.15	108	108	
(5) Cinema	Per Adult	56.01	0.42	0.88	125	125	
Total		100.00		0.88	210	210	

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(d) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Railway fare of 80 km	Per Passenger	45.49	1.61	2.35	2.35		
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult	29.19	0.15	0.20	0.20	145	
(3) Post card	Each	3.86	0.05	0.10	0.10	133	145
(4) Rickshaw charges	Per Adult	21.46	0.37	0.62	0.62	200	133
Total ..		100.00				168	200
Sub-group (d) Index ..							
						149	149
(e) Others—							
(1) Cot	Each	5.94	5.50	10.00	10.00	182	
(2) Trunk/Box	.. ..	2.05	5.01	8.50	8.50	170	182
(3) Earthenware	.. ..	2.05	0.30	1.50	1.50	500	170
(4) Utensil Aluminium	Kg.	4.79	8.50	15.00	15.00	176	500
(5) Utensil Brass	.. ..	11.42	7.71	20.00	20.00	259	176
(6) Laundry charges	Per piece	9.59	0.12	0.25	0.25	208	259
(7) Washing Soap	Bar	33.11	1.30	2.14	2.14	165	208
(8) Tailoring Charges	Shirt ..	31.05	0.88	1.62	1.62	192	165
	Blouse..		0.75	1.50	1.50		
Total		100.00				197	197
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 Amusement		19.55	..			165	165
(d) Transport and Communication		12.25	..			149	149
(e) Others ..		21.90	..			197	197
Total ..		100.00					

AURANGABAD*

198—A fall of 1 point

In April 1972, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for the Aurangabad Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 198 being 1 point lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at the Aurangabad Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 3 points to 209 due to the decrease in the average prices of jowar and karad oil.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 1 point to 167 due to a rise in the average price of kerosene oil.

The index number for the housing remained stationary at 189.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 1 point to 191 due to an increase in the prices of cloth for trousers and long cloth.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 176 due to an increase in the average prices of pan leaf, washing soap (Sunlight) and hair oil.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR
AURANGABAD CITY

(Average price for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		March 1972	April 1972
I. Food ..	60.72	212	209
II. Fuel and Light ..	7.50	166	167
III. Housing ..	8.87	189	189
IV. Clothing and Footwear ..	9.29	190	191
V. Miscellaneous ..	13.62	175	176
Total ..	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number	....	199	198

*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found on

Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
Basic Price	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972
4	5	6	7	8
Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
0.69	1.14	1.14		
0.42	0.88	0.88	165	
0.38	0.91	0.85	210	165
0.02	0.04	0.04	239	210
			200	224
				200
			223	
				213
0.70	1.44	1.86		
0.60	1.32	1.32	263	
0.71	2.07	2.16	220	266
			292	220
0.64	2.06	1.93	322	304
				302
			261	
				263
1.07				
1.11	1.98	1.86	.....	.....
1.58	2.75	2.75	178	
			174	168
				174
			178	
				168
1.26	2.50	2.50		
2.90			198	
2.13				198
1.93			172	
				173
			197	
				197

LABOUR GAZETTE - JUNE 1972
 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	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972
<i>(e) Milk and Milk Products—</i>							
Milk—							
(Buffalo Milk)	200 ml.	6.65	0.16	0.30	0.30	188	188
Total ..		6.65					
<i>Index Number sub-group 1(e).</i>							
<i>(f) Condiments and Spices—</i>							
(1) Salt—	Kg.	0.35	0.11	0.20	0.20	182	182
White ..							
(2) Turmeric—	250 gms. ..	0.31	0.34	0.70	0.70	206	206
White ..							
(3) Chilli (dry)—	½ Kg. ..	4.62	0.90	2.01	2.00	223	222
Superior quality ..	" ..	0.45	0.49	0.97	0.98	198	200
(4) Tamarind ..	" ..						
(5) Mixed spices—	250 gms. ..	1.80	0.42	1.10	1.12	262	267
Winged ..							
(6) Jaggery—	" ..	0.30	0.69	1.30	1.34	188	194
Thick Blackish (grey).							
Total ..		7.83					
<i>Index Number sub-group 1(f).</i>							
<i>(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—</i>							
(1) Potatoes—	½ Kg. ..	1.35	0.30	0.29	0.31	97	103
Medium ..							
(2) Onions—	" ..	1.06	0.25	0.40	0.36	160	144
Red ..							
(3) Brinjals—	" ..	0.48	0.24	0.27	0.33	112	138
Medium ..							
(4) Tomatoes—	" ..	0.64	0.21	0.30	0.30	131	178
(1) Red ..							
(2) Green ..							
(5) Garlic—	50 gms. ..	0.68	0.06	0.08	0.05	133	83
Medium ..							
<i>Other Vegetables—</i>							
<i>Varieties available in the month of March 1972—</i>							
(i) Dilpasa	½ Kg. ..	1.80	0.28				
(ii) Panlkobi	" ..		0.21	0.32		152	
<i>Varieties available in the month of April 1972—</i>							
(i) Bhendi	" ..		0.25				

Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
Basic Price	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972
Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
0.32	0.62	0.68(1)	212	212
1.17	1.98	1.99	169	170
0.46	1.61	1.68	350	365
0.41	0.56	0.59	137	144
0.08	0.15	0.18	188	225
			172	200
			223	213
			261	263
			178	168
			197	197
			188	188
			227	228
			134	148
			212	212
			231	

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	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(i) Fuel and Light— (a) Firewood and chips— (b) Mixture (c) Babhool (d) Kerosene Ordinary.	37 Kgs. l. ..	81.82 12.44	2.87 2.80 0.22 0.06	4.07 4.44 0.62 0.08	4.07 4.44 0.65 0.08	150 150 282 133	150 295 133
(3) Match Box Wimco, Horse Brand.	Box of 50 sticks.	5.74	0.06	0.08	0.08	282	295
Total ..		100.00				133	133
Index Number Group II.							
III. Housing— Rent— House rent for selected tenements.	P.M.	100.00	4.70			166	167
Total ..		100.00	(Jan. 1971)			189	189
Index Number Group III.							
(a) Clothing and Footwear— (1) Dhori 8.2 m ts. length and 119 to 121 cms. width. (2) Sarie 7.3 to 8.2 mts. length and 102 to 132 cms. width. (3) Cloth for trousers 89 to 97 cms. width. (4) Long cloth 89 to 97 cms. width. (5) Coloured fabric 67 to 69 cms. width.	Per sq. metre.	6.04 31.57 2.51 36.63 18.17	1.07 1.28 2.36 1.64 1.86	2.22 2.16 4.58 3.33 3.72	2.18 2.16 4.93 3.36 3.72	207 169 194 203 200	204 169 209 205 200
Total ..	/	94.92				189	189
Index Number sub-group IV (a).							
(b) Footwear— Shoes—						191	192

Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
	Basic Price	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
94.92 5.08	..	..	..	191 179	192 176
100.00				190	191
3.84	0.50	0.92	0.97	184	194
2.19	0.04	0.08	0.08	200	200
4.36	0.41	0.58	0.57	141	139
3.78	0.72	1.21	1.25	175	174
2.17				170	172
5.38	0.15	0.28	0.28	187	187
3.18	0.19	0.20	0.20	105	105
4.20				173	173
1.55	7.18	18.00	18.00	251	251

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	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(d) Washing Soap— (1) Laundry— Ordinary washing and ironing of cotton shirt.	Per piece	4.86	0.11	0.20	0.20	182	182
(2) Washing Soap— Sunlight	Cake	7.23	0.42	0.62	0.62	148	150
Total ..		14.13				159	161
Index Number Sub-group V(d).							
(e) Medical care— (1) Patent Medicine, Anacin.	Two tablets, Per day.	4.67	0.12	0.14	0.14	117	117
(2) Mixture (Daily)		7.61	0.68	1.00	1.00	147	147
Total ..		12.28				135	136
Index Number Sub-group V(e).							
(f) Personal Care— (1) Hair Oil, Tata Co.	Small bottle.	5.82	1.30	2.53	2.55	195	196
(2) Barber charges— (i) Hair cut and shave	Adult	8.70	0.50	1.35	1.35	250	250
(ii) Haircut	..	..	0.37	1.00	1.00	157	157
(iii) Shave	..	..	0.19	0.40	0.40	156	158
(3) Toilet Soap— (i) Life Buoy	Cake	2.74	0.48	0.75	0.75	157	157
(ii) Hamam	..	..	0.48	0.70	0.76	156	158
(4) Blade Six morning	2 pkts. of 5 blades each.	0.33	0.57	0.89	0.90	216	216
Total ..		17.59				216	216
Index Number Sub-group V(f).							
(g) Education and Reading— (1) School fees for Std. IX.	Student ..	1.90	3.01	5.54	5.54		
(2) School Books	..	..	..	..	..

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR AURANGABAD CITY

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	March 1972
		3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Recreation and Amusement— Cinema Lowest class	Full ticket.	6.90	0.44	1.05	1.05	239	239
Total ..		6.90				239	239
Number Sub-group						239	239
Transport and Communication— Rail— Fare for 50 km...	Fall ticket	6.19	1.04	1.45	1.45	139	139
Bus— Fare for 30 miles.	"	5.30	1.50	1.75	1.75	117	117
Postage— Post card	Per card	1.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	172	172
Money Order	Rs. 30		0.45	0.65	0.65		
Total ..		12.59				133	133
Number Sub-group						133	133
Miscellaneous Group— Supari	.....	12.17				170	172
Tobacco and Tobacco products.	.....	18.56				173	173
Household requisites ..	.....	2.55				251	251
Washing Soap	.....	14.13				159	161
Medical care	.....	12.28				136	136
Dental care	.....	17.59				216	216
Education	.....	3.23				171	171
Reading.	.....					239	239
Recreation and Amusement.	.....	6.90				133	133
Transport and Communication.	.....	12.59				100.00	100.00
Total		100.00				175	176

NANDED*

209—A rise of 2 points

In April 1972, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for the Nanded Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 209 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 Nanded Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 2 points to 226 due to increase in the average prices of moongdal, uriddal, chillies dry, tamarind, banana and gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 2 points to 166 due to an increase in the average price of kerosene.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 6 points to 211 due to an increase in the prices of saree, long cloth, and coloured fabrics.

The index numbers for the miscellaneous group and housing remained stationary at 177 and 136 respectively.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NANDED CITY

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		March 1972	April 1972
I. Food	61.46	224	226
II. Fuel and Light	3.88	164	166
III. Housing	4.62	136	136
IV. Clothing and Footwear	12.25	205	211
V. Miscellaneous	15.82	177	177
Total ..	100.00	207	209
Consumer Price Index Number ..		207	209

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

Note.—To obtain the equivalent old index number on base August 1943 to July 1944=100 the new index number on base 1961=100 should be multiplied by the linking factor i.e. 2.45.

Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
	Basic price	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972
3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
13.02	0.64	1.14	1.14		
6.81	0.42	0.88	0.88	178	
30.64	0.34	0.95	0.94	210	178
2.82	0.13	0.15	0.15	279	210
53.29				115	278
					115
				237	215
3.89	0.64	1.72	1.71		
1.84	0.57	1.32	1.32	269	
				232	267
1.55	0.66	1.80	2.08		
0.54	0.77	2.59	2.84	273	315
0.82	0.61	2.10	2.10	336	369
	0.61	1.62	1.61	305	304
8.64					
				269	278
4.84	2.22	4.03	3.94	182	177
4.84					

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Fish and							
(i) Bombil	.. Kg.	..	1.88	2.25	2.25	208	208
(ii) Zinga	.. ..	..	2.46	2.00	2.00		
(iii) Bombil	.. Kg.	..	0.61	2.00	2.00	208	208
(iv) Zinga	.. ..	..	2.02	5.00	5.00		
Varieties available in March 1972—							
(i) Rahu	.. Kg.	..	1.22	2.35	2.35	204	204
(ii) Katerina	.. ..	..	1.36	2.70	2.70		
Varieties available in April 1972—							
(i) Rahu	.. Kg.	..	1.33			204	204
(ii) Katerina	.. ..	..	1.27				
Total ..			6.23		2.70		
Number Sub-							
and Milk Pro-							
(1) Milk (Buffalo)	.. 200 ml.	..	4.54	0.13	0.30	231	231
(2) Ghee (Buffalo)	.. Kg.	..	0.29	3.01	6.46		
Total ..			4.83		6.37	215	212
Index Number Sub-							
group I (e).							
Condiments							
(1) Salt white	.. Kg.	..	0.28	0.12	0.20	167	167
(2) Turmeric Khandaki	.. 50 gms.	..	0.24	0.06	0.12		
(3) Chillies (dry)	.. Kg.	..	4.22	1.30	3.29	200	200
(i) Gawarani (fine)	.. ..	..		1.18	2.88		
(ii) Gawarani (med.)	.. ..	..		1.18	2.88	249	319
(4) Tamarind, Kadiwali	.. 200 gms.	..	0.77	0.25	0.29		
(5) Mixed spices, Bojwar	.. 50 gms.	..	1.61	0.20	0.26	112	116
Total ..			7.12		0.26	130	130

Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
	Basic Price	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972
3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
0.69	0.30	0.30	0.27	98	
	0.26	0.25	0.21		
0.97	0.31	0.37	0.27	137	
..	0.31	0.48	0.24		
0.50	0.11	0.10	0.10	91	
0.39	0.21	0.08	0.17	91	
..	0.13	0.05	0.12	38	
0.54	0.05	0.05	0.05	100	
1.20	0.11	0.25	0.25	100	
..	0.06	0.20	0.20	280	
..	0.13		0.26	200	
..	0.16		0.32		
4.29				152	121
0.87	0.35	0.60	0.80	201	206
..	0.29	0.43	0.60		
..	0.22		0.40		
0.87				201	206
3.57	1.17	1.96	1.96	168	168
0.70	0.10	0.28	0.30		
	0.10				

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(1) Beverages (1) Tea and— (S) Brooke Bond	Packet of 50 gms.	1.13	0.35	0.35	0.35		
(U) Lipton	..	..	0.35	0.35	0.35		
(2) Hot drink— (S) Chalu Chaha	Per Cup ..	4.49	0.07	0.15	0.15	157	157
(U) Canteen tea	..	..	0.04	..	..	214	214
Total	..	5.62					
Index Number Sub-Group I (I).							
I. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products.		53.29				203	203
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products.		8.64				237	235
(c) Oils and Fats		4.84				269	278
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs.		6.23				182	177
(e) Milk and Milk Products.		4.83				208	208
(f) Condiments and Spices.		7.12				230	230
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products.		4.29				202	244
(h) Fruit and Fruit Products.		0.87				152	121
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products.		4.27				201	206
(j) Beverages	..	5.62				186	189
Total	..	100.00				203	203
Index Number for Food Group I.							
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and Chips (f) Dhawda (old)	20 Kgs.	80.76	1.66	2.63	2.60		
(U) Gaheri	..	..	1.57	2.36	2.38	154	154
(2) Kerosene— (i) Rock oil white in colour.	Per litre	13.99	0.26	0.62	..		
224							
226							

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	1972	April 1972
P.M	100.00		5.47				
	100.00					136	136
						136	136
Per Sq. Metre.	11.53		1.08	2.15	2.15		
..	19.77		1.24	1.90	1.96	199	199
..	1.58		2.74	5.27	5.27	153	158
..	27.48		1.44	3.43	3.45	192	192
..	31.21		1.81	3.94	4.22	238	240
	91.57					218	233
						207	214
Per Pair ..	4.89	15.02	27.45	27.45	27.45		
..		18.34	28.55	28.55	28.55	169	169
Per Pair ..	3.54	4.45	10.45	10.45	10.45		
..		6.18	10.45	10.45	10.45	187	187
..		8.35	14.65	14.65	14.65		
..		8.65	14.65	14.65	14.65		
	8.43						
						177	177
	91.57					207	214
	8.43					177	177

Articles	quantity	total expenditure	price	1972	1972	1972	1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
V. Miscellaneous							
(1) Panchajanya	Bundle of 25 leaves.	2.83	0.07	0.15	0.16	245	252
(2) Local medicine	"		0.04	0.11	0.11		
(3) Local medicine	"						
(4) Local medicine	Per Vida.	6.61	0.04	0.05	0.05	125	125
(5) Pak. Bound waxes	50 gms.	4.22	0.41	0.50	0.50	122	122
(6) Super Marbora							
Total ..		13.66					
Index Number for Sub-group V(a).						149	150
(1) Yucca and Tobacco products	Bundle of 25 Bidies.	9.00	0.13	0.20	0.20	154	154
(i) Bidi Kallakali				0.30	0.30		
(2) Cigarettes—	Packet of 10 Cigarettes.	6.34	0.10			304	304
(i) Golkonda				0.40	0.40		
(ii) Charminar				0.25	0.25	179	179
(3) Jarda Lal Dadhi Brand.	Packet of 25 gms.	1.63	0.14				
Total ..		16.97				212	212
Index Number for Sub-group V(b).						231	231
(i) Household Utilities—							
(1) Utensils Brass—	Kg.	1.90	7.80	18.00	18.00	231	231
Lota, Poona				1.13	1.13	126	126
(2) Utensils Aluminium—	100 gms.	0.69	0.90				
Bagbura without chhap.							
Total ..		2.59				203	203
Index Number for Sub-group V(c).						167	167
(i) Washing soap—	Per shirt.	3.74	0.12	0.20	0.20	100	100
(1) Laundry ordinary washing and ironing.		6.52	0.25	0.25	0.25		
(2) Washing soap Shama	Cake.						
Total ..		10.26					

2	Total expenditure	Basic Price	March 1972	April 1972	Index Number	
	3	4	5	6	March 1972	April 1972
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
2 Tablets	9.36	0.13	0.13	0.13	128	128
Bottle		0.10	0.15	0.15		
Per day	5.47	0.37	0.50	0.50		
	14.83	0.62	0.75	0.75	121	121
					126	126
Small bottle.	4.20	1.34	2.54	2.55	190	190
Adult	7.20	0.41	1.00	1.00	257	257
"		0.31	0.75	0.75		
Cake	1.93	0.14	0.40	0.40	156	156
"		0.48	0.75	0.75	186	188
Packet of 10 blades	0.07	0.48	0.75	0.75		
pkts. of 5 blades each.		0.47	0.89	0.90	221	221
	13.40	0.54	0.99	1.00	229	229
Per student.	3.30	2.14	4.90	4.90	202	202
Per copy	3.43	0.75	2.00	2.00	215	215
	6.73	0.69	0.95	0.95		
Full ticket.	6.62	0.30	0.75	0.75	250	250
	6.62					

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportion to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Mar. 1972	April 1972	Mar. 1972	April 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(i) Transport and Communications—							
(1) Rail—							
(i) Fare for III Class 50 km.	Adult Ticket.	7.94	1.04	1.45	1.45	139	139
(ii) Bus—S. T. Bus fare for 20 miles.	"	3.14	1.00	1.20	1.20	120	120
(2) Road—							
(i) Card ..	Single ..	0.57	0.05	0.10	0.10	172	172
(ii) M. O. Charges for	Rs. 30 ..	1.00	0.45	0.65	0.65		
(3) Rickshaw Fare for 2 miles.	One Passenger.	3.29	0.22	0.50	0.50	227	227
Total ..		14.94					
Index Number for Sub-group V(i).						156	156
V Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pansupari ..		13.66	..	..	..	149	150
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.		16.97	..	..	..	212	212
(c) Household Utilities		2.59	..	..	..	203	203
(d) Washing soap ..		10.26	..	..	..	124	124
(e) Medical care ..		14.83	..	..	..	126	126
(f) Personal care ..		13.40	..	..	..	221	221
(g) Education and Reading.		6.73	..	..	..	215	215
(h) Recreation and Amusement.		6.62	..	..	..	250	250
(i) Transport and Communication.		14.94	..	..	..	156	156
Total ..		100.00				177	177
Index Number for Group V							

JALGAON*

196—Index Number Stationary

In April 1972, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Jalgaon City with base calendar year 1961 equal to 100 was 196 being no change than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the consumption pattern revealed during the year 1958-59 family living survey for Jalgaon

The index number for the food group decreased by 1 point to 213 due to a fall in the average prices of groundnut oil, vanaspati, salt (black), chilli (dry), coriander, potatoes, onions, garlic, banana (small) and Sugar.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 1 point to 181 due to a rise in the kerosene oil.

The index number for housing remained stationary at 133.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group remained unchanged at 182.

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

Final Index Number—196.

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	
		March 1972	April 1972
I. Food	60.79	214	213
II. Fuel and Light	7.20	180	181
III. Housing	6.11	133	133
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.29	182	182
Miscellaneous	15.61	170	170
Total	100.00		
		196	196

Consumer Price Index Number ...

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	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and cereal Products—							
(1) Rice	kg.	6.72	0.63	1.14	1.14	181	181
(2) Wheat	"	10.89	0.46	0.88	0.89	191	193
(3) Jowar	"	21.16	0.35	0.90	0.90	257	257
(4) Grinding charges— For cereals	7 kg.	1.94	0.12	0.22	0.22	183	183
Total		40.71					
Index Number for Sub-group I (a).						223	224
(d) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Turdal—							
(i) Jalna	kg.	3.79	0.73	1.86	1.91	271	272
(ii) Gawran (Bharwa)	"	"	0.66	1.89	1.85		
(2) Gramdal	"	2.13	0.58	1.27	1.28	219	221
(3) Moongdal—							
(i) With husk	kg.	1.35	0.70	2.01	2.02	274	278
(ii) Without husk	"	"	0.83	2.17	2.22		
(4) Unddal—							
(i) With husk	kg.	0.86	0.65	2.31	2.40	337	354
(ii) Without husk	"	"	0.83	2.64	2.81		
Total		8.13					
Index Number for Sub-group I (b).						265	268
(c) Oil and Fats —							
(1) Groundnut oil	kg.	7.21	2.28	4.22	4.18	185	183
(2) Vanaspati (loose)	dalda 1 kg.	1.16	1.99	2.79	2.77	140	139
Total		8.37					
Index Number for Sub-group I (c).							177

*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.

Personal expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
	Basic Price	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972
3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
4.38	1.45	2.75	2.75	190	190
0.91	2.72 2.70	6.00 5.00	6.00 5.00		
	2.01 1.78 1.59	4.50 3.00 3.00		192	204
	1.90 1.61 1.52		4.00 3.33 3.00		
8.42 1.31	0.77 3.71	1.41 7.25	1.46 7.32	183 195	190 197
9.73				185	191
	0.13 0.12	0.22 0.21	0.22 0.20	172	168
0.30	0.34	0.68	0.60	200	203
4.56 0.24	1.65 0.31	5.67 0.65	4.56 0.52	344 210	301 201
1.86	4.95	11.20			

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products—							
(1) Potatoes—	kg.	1.15	0.28	0.32	0.31	115	110
(i) Big	..	..	0.24	0.28	0.26		
(ii) Small	..	..	0.27	0.43	0.27	159	102
(2) Onions—	kg.	0.86	0.27	0.43	0.28		
(i) Red	..	..	0.27	0.43	0.40	255	200
(ii) White	250 g.	0.54	0.20	0.51	0.40		
(3) Garlic	..	..	..	..	..	164	
(4) Other Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..
(5) Other selected for March 1972—	250 g.	2.92	0.06	0.14	0.23		
(i) Cabbage	..	..	0.40	0.23	0.12	177	
(ii) Ladies finger	..	..	0.06	0.12	0.11		
(iii) Brinjals	..	..	..	..	0.16		
Varieties selected for April 1972—							
(i) Brinjals	..	..	0.05	..	0.22	162	153
(ii) Cabbage	..	..	0.07	..	0.16		
(iii) Ladies finger	..	..	0.27	..	0.11		
Total ..		5.47					
Index Number for Sub-group 1 (g).						162	153
(h) Fruits and Fruit products—							
(1) Banana—	dozen	1.61	0.29	0.70	0.70	240	221
(i) Big	..	..	0.23	0.55	0.46		
(ii) Small	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		1.61					
Index Number for Sub-group 1 (h).						240	221
(i) Sugar, Honey and related products—							

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
...	Pkt. of 50g.	2.11	0.40	0.55	0.60	136	148
...	Laojee	..	0.41	0.55	0.60		
...	Cup of 3 1/2 ozs.	3.73	0.12	0.25	0.25	208	208
Total		5.84					
...	...	40.71	..	..	..	182	187
...	...	8.13	..	..	..	223	224
...	...	8.37	..	..	..	265	268
...	...	5.29	..	..	..	179	177
...	...	9.73	..	..	..	190	192
...	...	7.62	..	..	..	185	191
...	...	5.47	..	..	..	275	250
...	...	1.61	..	..	..	162	153
...	...	7.23	..	..	..	240	221
...	...	5.84	..	..	..	196	196
Total	100.00					182	187
...	...	78.50	3.39	6.50	6.50	198	198
...	...	..	3.15	6.50	6.50		
...	...	..	2.71	5.30	5.30		
...	...	11.40	0.45	0.60	0.65	133	144
...	...	6.28	0.50	0.32	0.32	64	64
...	...	3.82	0.06	0.08	0.08	133	133
Total	100.00						
...	...					180	181

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number		
			Basic Price	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
(1) Rent for selected tenements.	p.m.	100.00					133	133
Total ..		100.00					133	133
Index Number for Group IV (a) — Clothing and Footwear								
(1) Dhoti	per sq. mt.	17.82	1.23	2.36	2.36	192	192	
(2) Shirt	..	27.15	1.24	1.80	1.78	145	144	
(3) Cloth for trousers	..	0.51	2.15	4.58	4.59	213	213	
(4) Long cloth	..	32.06	1.61	3.48	3.47	216	216	
(5) Coloured poplin	..	14.36	2.13	3.72	3.72	175	175	
Total ..		91.90						
Index number for Sub-group IV (a) —								
(b) Foot wear	per pair	3.53	17.20	29.65	28.55	162	162	
(1) Shoes—	..	..	18.78	28.55	28.55	160	167
(i) Bata Co.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Carona Co.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Chappals—	..	..	4.57	10.00	10.45	..	..
(i) Bata Co.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		8.10						
Index number for Sub-group IV (a) —								
(1) Clothing	..	91.90				184	183	
(2) Foot wear	..	8.10				161	165	
Total ..		100.00				184	183	
Index Number for Group IV —								
V Miscellaneous								
(a) Pan Supari—								
(1) Pan leaf—	Bundle of 100	2.01	0.55	0.68	0.77	124	140	
(i) Akda pan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Pan finished—	Vida	5.39	0.04	0.05	0.05	125	125	
(i) With Masala	250 g.	2.81	2.08	2.73	2.73	131	131	
(3) Supari (Manglori)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Katha—	50 g.	0.85	0.73	1.18	1.18	170	170	
(i) Kanpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Belgaum	..	..	0.36	0.64	0.64	..	..
Total ..		11.06						
Index Number for Sub-group V (a).								
						130	133	

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V. Miscellaneous—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(a) Pan-Supari	11.06	..	..	..
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.	9.34	..	..	..	130	133
(c) Household Utilities	5.28	..	..	..	187	192
(d) Washing Soap	9.98	..	..	..	254	254
(e) Medical Care	15.78	..	..	..	177	173
(f) Personal Care	15.34	..	..	..	108	108
(g) Education and Reading.	8.88	..	..	..	199	200
(h) Recreation and Amusement.	6.69	..	..	..	202	202
(i) Transport and Communications.	17.65	..	..	..	244	244
Total		100.00				143	143
Number for Group V.						170	170

POONA*

180—A rise of 2 points

In April 1972, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Poona City with base calendar year 1961 equal to 100 was 180 being 2 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the consumption of a pattern revealed during the year 1958-59 family living survey for Poona City.

The index number for the food group increased by 3 points to 192 due to a rise in the average prices of jowar, bairi, gheo, milk, salt chillies (dry), tamarind, and other vegetables, potatoes, brinjals, tomatoes, other vegetable, sugar and gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained stationary at 182.

The index number for housing also remained stationary at 113.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group remained unchanged at 185.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 2 points to 165 due to a rise in the average prices of pan-leaf, bidies, chewing tobacco, utensils, and tooth powder.

Final Index Number—180.

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	
		Mar. 1972	Apr. 1972
I. Food	55.85	189	192
II. Fuel and Light	6.89	182	177
III. Housing	6.65	113	113
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.31	185	185
V. Miscellaneous	20.30	163	165
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number		178	180

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

Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
	Basic price	Mar. 1972	Apr. 1972	Mar. 1972	Apr. 1972
	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
0.16	0.11	0.20	0.22	182	200
2.04	0.47	1.08	1.12	230	238
0.15	0.33	0.88	0.86	267	261
0.24	1.08	2.03	2.13	188	197
3.27	0.84	2.12	2.20	252	262
5.86					
				240	249
1.87	0.29	0.29	0.31		
..	0.23	0.15	0.19	33	95
0.92	0.31	0.52	0.45	169	141
..	0.24	0.41	0.33	133	143
0.56	0.49	0.65	0.70	95	133
0.77	0.79	0.75	1.05	..	..
..
4.42	0.51	1.19	..	193	..
..	0.44	1.61	..	..	..
..	0.75	0.56	..	..	..
..	0.45	..	1.09	..	..
..	0.50	..	1.06	..	..
..	0.74	..	1.40	..	..
8.54				154	168
1.23	0.49	1.00	1.00	198	198
..	0.39	0.75	0.75	..	..

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972
			4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products—	kg.	6.29	1.18	2.00	2.15	169	182
Gul—	"	1.20	0.58	1.65	1.77	284	305
Total		7.49					
Index Number Sub-group I(i).						188	202
(i) Beverages—							
Tea leaf—	Packet of 50 gs.	3.43	0.38	0.62	0.62	156	156
Brooke (Medium)	"		0.39	0.58	0.58		
London (Medium)	"						
Tea—	Cur. of 3 1/2 Ozs.	5.23	0.06	1.15	1.15	250	250
Total ..		8.66					
Index Number Sub-group I(j).						213	213
1 Food Sub-group—		37.98	..	..	..	173	175
(a) Cereals and Cereal products.		6.29	..	..	..	246	245
(b) Pulses and Pulse products.		7.10	..	..	..	181	178
(c) Oils and Fats		5.26	..	..	..	194	192
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs.		11.59	..	..	..	193	193
(e) Milk and Milk Products.		5.86	..	..	..	240	249
(f) Condiments and spices.		8.54	..	..	..	154	168
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable products.		1.23	..	..	..	198	198
(h) Fruits and Fruit products.		7.49	..	..	..	188	202
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products.		8.66	..	..	..	213	213
(j) Beverages							

Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity					Index Number	
		Basic Price	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972
		Rs. P	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				
...	30.63	3.08	5.76	5.75				
...	24.03	1.54	3.08	3.15	187	187		
...	6.45	0.19	0.28	0.28	200	205		
...	35.36	7.47	12.75	12.67	147	147		
...		5.63	9.78	9.42	172	168		
...	3.53	0.05	0.09	0.09	180	180		
...	100.00							
...	100.00				182	182		
...	100.00				113	113		
...	100.00				113	113		
...	3.57	1.28	2.29	2.29	179	179		
...	29.86	1.28	2.19	2.19	171	171		
...	5.25	2.62	5.30	5.30	202	202		
...	11.76	1.64	3.26	3.26	199	199		
...	40.44	2.25	4.32	4.32	192	192		
...	90.88							
...	4.27	17.14	29.65	29.65				
...		19.30	33.95	33.95	174	174		
...	4.85	6.18	10.00	10.00				
...		8.40	17.05	17.05	182	182		
...	9.12							

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX			Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Basic Price	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IV. Clothing and Foot-wear—contd.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Clothing		90.88				186	186
(2) Foot-wear		9.12				179	179
Total		100.00				185	185
Index Number Group IV							
V. Miscellaneous—							
(1) Foot-wear—							
(i) Pavloal—	100	1.08	0.33	0.65	0.83	197	252
(ii) Gawai Kachhi—						250	250
(iii) Pavloal—	Eac i vida ..	1.82	0.04	0.10	0.10		
(iv) Pavloal—	50 gs.	1.57	0.45	0.56	0.56	124	124
(v) Supari—							
(vi) Manglor—							
Total		4.47					
Index Number Sub-group V(a)						193	205
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco products—							
(i) Bidi—							
(i) Charbhai	Bundle of 25 bidies.	2.56	0.15	0.29	0.30	193	200
(ii) Pawar	"		0.15	0.29	0.30		
(ii) Cigarettes—							
(i) Charanwar	Pkt. of 10 .. Cigarettes	1.94	0.15	0.45	0.45	275	275
(ii) Pila Hathi	"		0.20	0.50	0.50		
(ii) Charming Tobacco—							
(i) Akoli Jarda No. 1	50 g.	1.92	0.37	0.42	0.49	119	147
(ii) Akoli Jarda No. 2	"		0.28	0.32	0.43		
(iii) Satara Jarda	"		0.31	0.40	0.48		
Total		6.42					
Index Number Sub-group V(b)						196	207
(c) House-hold Utensils Brass—							
(1) Lota	kg.	4.76	7.14	15.83	16.17	222	226
		4.76					

Index Numbers for Working Class for certain industries in India for the months of March 1972 and April 1972 :-

Groups	Bombay (a)		Sholapur (a)		Nagpur (a)	
	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972
	Food	204	206	204	204	210	211
Pan. Supari, Tobacco, etc.	208	225	180	181	167	174
Fuel and Light	198	201	141	141	182	184
Housing	117	117	197	197	134	134
Clothing, bedding, footwear	191	191	173	201	220	220
Miscellaneous	173	173	194	174	154	154
Consumer Price Index Number	193	195	194	194	194	195

Groups	Jalgaon (b)		Nanded (b)		Aurangabad (b)	
	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972
	Food	214	213	224	226	212	209
Fuel and Light	180	181	164	166	166	167
Clothing	142	182	205	211	190	191
House Rent	133	133	136	136	189	189
Miscellaneous	170	170	177	177	175	176
Consumer Price Index Number	196	196	207	209	199	198

Groups	Poona (b)		Madras (a)		Kanpur (c)	
	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972	March 1972	April 1972
	Pan. Supari, Tobacco, Intoxicants	189	192	INR	INR	INR	INR
Fuel and Light	182	182				
Clothing	185	185				

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

Month and Year	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Jalgaon	Madras	Kanpur
March 1971	778	760	928	963	951	836
April 1971	787	751	926	971	960	836
May 1971	787	751	968	971	960	886
June 1971	795	764	1,000	979	976	904
July 1971	799	771	1,012	980	987	915
August 1971	804	780	1,052	1,000	1,007	928
September 1971	811	795	1,075	1,000	1,009	928
October 1971	816	780	1,087	995	1,012	928
November 1971	820	808	1,082	992	1,021	928
December 1971	803	799	1,084	987	1,021	928
January 1972	804	801	1,071	1,009	1,021	928
February 1972	808	808	1,012	1,011	1,011	928
March 1972	810	819	1,011	1,037	1,011	928

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

Month and Year	Bombay	Sholapur	Jalgaon	Ahmedabad
March 1971	345	262	355	328
April 1971	349	258	354	322
May 1971	349	258	352	330
June 1971	352	263	363	332
July 1971	354	266	375	335
August 1971	356	271	386	393
September 1971	359	274	392	339
October 1971	362	272	388	335
November 1971	362	278	382	335
December 1971	363	278	394	337
January 1972	358	275	390	339
February 1972	356	276	390	342

Labour Intelligence

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 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.	18	2 References. 10 Appeals. 1 Revision application. 3 Review applications. 1 Criminal appeal. 1 Miscellaneous applications Appeals under chapter VII reg. S. Os.
Total ..	18	
(b) Industrial Court, Maharashtra (Nagpur Bench).	16	References. Submissions. 10 Appeals. 2 Revision applications. Review applications. Criminal appeals. 4 Miscellaneous applications. Appeals under chapter VII reg. S. Os.
Total ..	16	
II. (a) Industrial Court, Maharashtra (Nagpur Bench), Cases under Section 16 of the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947.		
	2	2
Total ..	2	

Name of the Court	No. of applications, etc. received during the month	Break-up of the applications
1	2	3

Under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

No		
(a) Industrial Tribunals, Bombay.	55	References. 35 Adjudications. 18 Applications. 2 Complaints.
Total		55
(b) Industrial Tribunals, Nagpur.	3	.... References. 1 Adjudication. 2 Applications. Complaints.
Total		3

IV. Labour Courts—

Name of the Court	Total No. of Applications, etc. received	Break-up of the applications received under		
		Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
1	2	3	4	5
(i) Labour Courts, Bombay.	156	No. 23 Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B.	No. 5 Illegal strikes and lockouts. 10 Illegal changes. Criminal complaints. Submissions.	No. .. Under section 13-A.
		.. Under section 33 (2) (b).	29 Miscellaneous applications.	
		73 Under section 33C (2).	References.	
		.. Under section 36A.	13 Applications	
		3 Miscellaneous applications.	Under section 78D	
Total ..	99		57	..

Labour Intelligence

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 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.	18	2 References. .. Submissions. 10 Appeals. 1 Revision application. 3 Review applications. 1 Criminal appeal. 1 Miscellaneous applications. Appeals under chapter VII reg. S. Os.
	Total ..	18
(b) Industrial Court, Maharashtra (Nagpur Bench).	16	.... References. Submissions. 10 Appeals. 2 Revision applications. Review applications. Criminal appeals. 4 Miscellaneous applications. Appeals under chapter VII reg. S. Os.
	Total ..	16
II. (a) Industrial Court, Maharashtra (Nagpur Bench), Cases under Section 16 of the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Ac., 1947.		
	2	2
	Total ..	2

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>				
No				
(a) Industrial Tribunals, Bombay.	55	..	References. 35 Adjudications. 18 Applications. 2 Complaints.	
	Total ..	55		
(b) Industrial Tribunals, Nagpur.	3	....	References. 1 Adjudication. 2 Applications. Complaints.
	Total	3		
IV. Labour Courts—				
Name of the Court	Total No. of Applications, etc. received	Break-up of the applications received under		
1	2	Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
		3	4	5
(l) Labour Courts, Bombay.	156	No. 23 Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B.	No. 5 Illegal strikes and lockouts. 10 Illegal changes. Criminal complaints. Submissions.	No. .. Under section 13-A.
	73	Under section 33 (2) (b). Under section 33C (2).	29 References. Miscellaneous applications.	
	..	Under section 36A.	13 Applications Under section 78D	
	3	Miscellaneous applications.		
	Total ..	99	57	..

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 Disputes Act, 1947
1	2	3	4	5
(2) Labour Courts, Poona.	212	No. 5 Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B. .. Under section 13(2)(a). 30 Under section 33C(2). .. Under section 36A. Miscellaneous applications.	No. 2 Illegal strikes and lockouts. 1 Illegal change. Criminal complaints. Submissions. References. Miscellaneous applications.	No. 5 Under section 13A.
Total	212	7		
(3) Labour Court, Kolhapur.	75	4 Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B. .. Under section 13(2)(a). 30 Under section 33C(2). .. Under section 36A. Miscellaneous applications.	Illegal strikes and lockouts. Illegal change. Criminal complaints. Submissions. 2 References. Miscellaneous applications.	Under section 13A.
Total	73	2		
(4) Labour Courts, Nagpur.	72	1 Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B. .. Under section 13(2)(b). .. Under section 33C(2). 10 Under section 36A. Miscellaneous applications.	1 Illegal strikes and lockouts. 1 Illegal change. Criminal complaints. Submissions. References. Miscellaneous applications. Reinstatements.	Under section 13A.
Total	54	18		

Name of the Court	Total No. of Applications, etc. received	Break-up of the applications received under		
		Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
1	2	3	4	5
(5) Labour Court, Akola.	183	Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B. Under section 33(2)(b). Under section 33C(2). Under section 36A. Miscellaneous applications.	Illegal strikes and lockouts. Illegal change. Criminal complaints. Submissions. 20 References. 162 Miscellaneous applications. 1 Reinstatement.	Under section 13A.
Total	183			

v. Labour Court, Nagpur. .. Break-up of the applications received under section 16 of the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947.

WAGE BOARDS:

Seven references were received by the Wage Board during the month under review. Their break-up is as under -

Type of references	Received by the Wage Board for			Total
	Cotton Textile Industry	Silk Textile Industry	Sugar Industry	
1	2	3	4	5
Remanded references
Modification applications
Implementation references	..	7	....	....
Total	..	7	....	....

Conciliation

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

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

Act	Issues relating to pay, allowances and bonus	Employment, leave hours of work and Miscellaneous causes	Total
(1) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	99	165	264
(2) Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	7	18	25
(3) Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964		5	8
Total ..	109	188	

(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	920	264	67	172	41	71	301	883
B.I.R. Act, 1946	598	25		4	1		5	618
B.I.R. (Ext. and Amnd.) Act, 1964	14	8	1				1	21
Total ..	1,532	297	68	126	42	71	307	1,522

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 Industry	Transport Industry	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B.I.R. Act, 1946	17			4			1		3	11

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

District-wise analysis is given below

Act	Bombay	Poona	Sholapur	Satara	Sangli	Kolhapur	Ahmednagar	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B.I.R. Act, 1946	20	1				2	1	25

Act	Nagpur	Wardha	Chanda	Akola	Buldhana	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
B.I.R. Act (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964		1	1			8

Registration of Agreements, Settlements, Awards, etc.

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING FEBRUARY 1972

Disputes in February 1972	..	..	..	85
Work people involved	..	..	..	33,651
Working days lost	..	..	..	2,39,088

The number of wage earners affected and time loss due to strike activity in Maharashtra State during the month of February 1972 has been increased as compared to the previous month.

The figures for the month under review 85 show disputes in progress involving 33,651 workers and a time loss of 23,9088 man-days as compared to 65 disputes in January 1972 with workers affected and time loss of 57,783 man-days. Of 1,8346 the total disputes in progress during February 1972 were in the Textile industry, 28 in the Engineering Industry and the remaining 45 were in other industries. Seventy two *12 of the total disputes involving 12 workers @57,783 were actually recorded during the month while 13 disputes involving workers were =1872 carried over from the previous month. *Seventy two

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 Feb. 1972	Aggregate man-days lost in Feb. 1972
	Started before beginning of Feb. 1972	Started in Feb. 1972	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Textile	2	10	12	12,519	66,681
Engineering	2	26	28	5,696	38,335
Miscellaneous	9	36	45	15,436	1,34,072
Total—February 1972	13	72	85	33,651	2,39,088
Total—January 1971	7	58	65	18,436	57,783

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

Thirty Seven of the disputes arose over questions of "pay, allowances and bonus issues" 29 related to "retrenchment and grievances about personnel" 4 to "leave and hours of work" and the remaining 15 were due to "other causes."

Out of the 60 disputes that terminated during the course of the month were 22 settled either entirely or partially in favour of the workers 28 in favour of the employers while the result of the remaining 10 disputes were indefinite.

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

Bombay

1. *The Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd., No. 1 and 2, Bombay.*—The strike of 6,704 workers employed in the Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd., No. 1 and 2, Bombay which started from February 12, 1972 over the workers demand for reinstatement of 3 discharged workers ended on February 15, 1972 by mutual and bilateral negotiations as the management reinstated all the 3 discharged workers. The strike continued for 3 working days only causing 20,112 mandays lost.

2. *Jalan Dyeing and Bleaching Mills, Bombay.*—The total complement of 852 workers employed in the Jalan Dyeing and Bleaching Mills, Bombay, went on strike from February 11, 1972 demanding permanency. The strike continued till the end of February 1972 without any material change.

3. *Noble Paint and Varnish Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.*—Out of the total complement of 234 workers employed in the Noble Paint and Varnish Co. Private Ltd., Bombay, 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. The strike continued till the end of February 1972 without any material change.

Thana

4. *The Century Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd., Thana.*—Out of the total complement of 160 workers working in the Century Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd., Thana, 46 workers went on strike from January 12, 1972 protesting against charge-sheet given to a worker. Due to this strike 110 workers were indirectly affected. The strike continued till the end of February 1972 without any material change.

ABSENTEEISM STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1972 (COTTON TEXTILE)

Textile Industry

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

Returns were received from Mills 67 i.e. per cent of the 79 Mills during 1972. The average absenteeism in the Textile Industry in these centres amounted to 19.65 per cent. as against 18.15 per cent in the, previous month.

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

Centre	Number of Mills		Percentage column 3	No. of mandays scheduled to work	No. of mandays absent	percentage of absenteeism of	
	Working	Furnished information				March 1972	February 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Bombay	58	51	83.93	40,30,196	7,89,504	19.59	17.98
2. Sholapur	7	6	85.71	3,27,596	77,720	23.72	22.58
3. Jalgaon	3	3	100.00	1,24,129	15,017	12.10	13.23
4. Nagpur	2	1	50.00	2,67,523	56,493	31.12	19.10
5. Akola	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6. Aurangabad	1	1	100.00	13,909	1,424	10.24	19.60
7. Nanded	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8. Other Centres	7	5	71.43	2,27,844	40,439	17.75	15.75
9. All Centres	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	79	67	84.81	49,91,197	9,80,597	19.65	18.15

NIGHT SHIFTS IN COTTON MILLS IN BOMBAY CITY

At the beginning of April 1972 there were 52 mills in Bombay city working night shift and the number of men doing night work was 81,157.

LABOUR TURN OVER IN COTTON TEXTILE UNDER TAKINGS FOR MARCH 1972.

In all 72 Cotton Textile undertakings in Maharashtra State Employing 2,38,739 workers on an average recorded an average percentage of Labour Turnover of 2.86 for the month of March 1972. The increase in employment of Labour (accession) was reported to be 1.78 per cent. Whereas the extent of decrease in employment (separation) registered in the total labour employed in all undertaking was 1.08.

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

LABOUR TURNOVER FOR MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR MARCH 1972.

Group	No. of workers	Rate per 100 workers.				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
Up to 100	133	0.75		0.75	0.75	
101 to 500	361		1.11	1.11		1.11
501 to 1,000	6,221	3.99	0.88	4.87	3.11	
1,001 to 2,000	12,435	1.08	1.50	2.58		0.42
More than 2,000	2,19,589	1.77	1.06	2.83	0.71	
All establishments...	2,38,739	1.78	1.08	2.86	0.70	

It may be seen that the rate of labour turnover was the highest, viz. 4.87 per cent in establishments engaging upto 501 to 1,000 workers, while it was lowest viz. 0.75 per cent in undertakings employing 100 workers.

Considering the labour turnover according to centres, it may be observed that the highest rate of labour turnover viz. 11.27 per cent was recorded in Aurangabad Centres, whereas other centres area registered the smallest rate of 0.08 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 MARCH 1972

Centre	No. of workers	Rate per 100 Workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour increase	Labour decrease
Bombay	1,97,086	1.91	1.18	3.09	0.73	....
Sholapur	15,299	1.60	0.82	2.42	0.78	
Dhulia & Jalgaon	8,488	1.04	0.12	1.16	0.92	
Aurangabad	754	6.50	4.77	11.27	1.73	....
Nagpur	14,413	0.62	0.49	1.11	0.13	
Other Centres	2,699	0.78	0.30	1.08	0.48	
All Centres	2,38,739	1.78	1.08	2.86	0.70	....

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 MARCH 1972

Group	No. of Workers	Rate per 100 workers.				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour increase	Labour decrease
Upto 100 ..	85	0.18	....	0.18	0.18	....
101 to 500 ..	215	....	1.86	1.86	....	1.86
501 to 1,000 ..	1,664	3.67	0.90	4.57	2.77	....
1,001 to 2,000 ..	9,584	1.12	1.88	3.00	....	0.76
Over 2,000 ..	1,85,538	1.94	1.15	3.09	0.79	....
All Establishments.	1,97,086	1.91	1.18	3.09	0.73	....

The percentage of labour turnover in establishments engaging upto 501 to 1,000 workers was 4.57 whereas it was only 0.18 in concerns engaging more up to 100 workers.

In Sholapur the highest rate of labour turnover of 7.50 per cent was recorded in mills engaging 501 to 1000 employees. This can be seen from the following table :—

LABOUR TURNOVER FOR SHOLAPUR FOR MARCH 1972

Group	No. of Workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour increase	Labour decrease
Upto 100 ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
101 to 500 ..	146	....	....	....	....	....
501 to 1,000 ..	1,601	1.20	....	7.50	7.50	....
1,001 to 2,000 ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Over 2,000 ..	13,553	0.92	0.92	1.84	....	....
All Establishments.	15,299	1.60	0.82	2.42	0.78	....

REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1972

At the end of the month of April 1972, there were 2,958 Trade Unions registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926.

Of these, 1,111 were registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926, by the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay, the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Poona and the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Aurangabad, during the month of April, 1972, in Maharashtra.

Details of Trade Unions registered during the month of April 1972:

Division	No. of Unions	Total
...	...	11
...
...
...
...
...
Total	..	11

The total number of registered Trade Unions thus stood at 2,969 at the end of the month of April 1972.

Division	Address of the Union	Reg. No. and date	President	General Secretary
	3	4	5	6

...C/o Shamsher Sterling Cable Corporation Ltd., Kirol Village, Ghatkopar, Bombay-86.	6538, 1st April 1972.	Shri M. Patkar.	G. Shri S. B. Achrekar.
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C/o Shri Vikramaditya Yadav, Baba Chawl, ...	6539, 4th April 1972.	Shri Y. Bandekar.	N. Shri Ghanashyam Singh.
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Serial No.	Name of the Union	Address of the Union	Reg. No. and Date	President	General Secretary
1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Association of Employees State Insurance Scheme, Diagnostic Centre Specialists.	C/o Dr. S. N. Deshmukh, M. D., Nagindas Mansion, 1st Floor, Opera House T. T., Bombay-4.	6541, 5th April 1972.	Dr. S. Store.	Dr. S. N. Deshmukh.
5	Maharashtra Truck Owners' Association.	D-15, 10th Road, Chembur-71 (A.S.)	6542, 7th April 1972.	Shri Manohar-lal Shroff.	Shri K. G. Kanitkar.
6	Bombay Drug House Employees' Association.	Nair Mahal, 1st Floor, 108, Senapati Bapat Marga, Mahim, Bombay-16.	6543, 13th April 1972.	Miss Freni N. Sarkari.	Shri N. S. Chelliah.
7	Dadar Station Licence Porters Union (Central Railway).	Office No. 3, Building No. 3 (III), 5th Floor, Navjeevan Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., Lamington Road, Bombay-8.	6544, 13th April 1972.	Shri Ratansingh Rajada.	Shri Kashinath Keru Dhatriak.
8	Air India Employees' Guild.	115, Bhatiya Building, 59-A, S. V. Road, Bandra, Bombay-50.	6545, 13th April 1972.	Shri K. A. Khan	M. Ghalib.
9	The National Rayon Corporation Officers' Guild.	P. Demello Bhavan, P. Demello Road, Carnac Bunder, Bombay-1.	6546, 13th April 1972.	Shri S. R. Kul-karni.	Shri Mohan Rao.
10	Chalisgaon Taluka Swastha Dhanya Dukandar Association.	Ghat Road, Chalisgaon, District Jalgaon, Maharashtra Rajya.	6547, 25th April 1972.	Shri Kashiram Tathoo Chaudhari.	Shri M. B. Loharkar.
11	Nagarpalika Va Panchayat Kamgar Union (District Kolaba.)	Kotwal Nagar, At and Post Karjat, District Kolaba.	6548, 25th April 1972.	Shri L. S. Karkhanis.	Shri Madhav Mokashi.

Non-Medical Side

Registration	During the month		Since 1st April 1972	
	Bombay	Nagpur	Bombay	Nagpur
Workers registered	18,136	503	....	..
Workers not registered at end of month.	8,52,442	27,400	....	..
Injury Benefit				
Reports received	5,666	392	5,666	392
Payments	4,687	469	4,687	469
D. B. paid Rs.	2,61,270.25	17,379.10	2,61,270.25	17,379.10
Workers referred to Medical Board	416	16	416	16
Decided (admitted)	323	9	323	9
Permanent disablement	322	9	322	9
Permanent disablement ..	1	..	1	..
D. B. paid Rs.	5,63,677.36	3,249.14	5,63,677.36	3,249.14
Workers not fitted with ..	..	..	..	..
Workers admitted to ..	6	..	6	..
D. B. paid Rs.	84,896.90	1,515.85	84,896.90	1,515.85
Sickness Benefit				
Payments	49,349	4,989	49,349	4,989
Days	2,53,181	30,371	2,53,181	30,371
D. B. paid Rs.	12,21,069.33	1,27,761.30	12,21,069.33	1,27,761.30
S. B. paid Rs.	2,62,380.30	19,955.10	2,62,380.30	19,955.10
Maternity Benefit				
Maternity cases admitted.	192	3	192	3
Days	14,287	231	14,287	231
D. B. paid Rs.	1,26,682.50	1,678.00	1,26,682.50	1,678.00

Cases on applications filed by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Bombay, under Section 44 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948

Action taken		No. of cases	Amount recovered
..	..	..	Rs.
..	..	41	1,55,793.15
..	..	8	1,22,844.00
..	..	31	52,839.26

Medical Side

1. Inscriptions issued during the month of February 1972	2,28,726
2. The Number of insured workers attending Diagnostic Centres	19,838
3. The X-Ray plates taken during the month	2,637
4. The Blood Examination	2,980
5. Number of persons admitted in the Hospital .. T. B. 729 + General + 2,096 =	2,825
6. The total number of beds occupied during the month .. (T. B. 25,933 General + 22,334) =	48,267
7. Payment made to the chemists during the month	Rs. 6,07,869.91
8. Payment made to Insurance Medical Practitioners during the month	Rs. 2,16,057.78

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT AND INDUSTRIAL DISEASES DURING APRIL 1972

Industrial Accidents

During April 1972, 8 work people were reported to have died, from accidents in the course of their employment. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below :—

1. Processes allied to agriculture—		
10. Gins and presses—		
(a) Cotton ginning and baling		1
20. Food except Beverages—		
207. Sugar factories and refineries—		
(a) Sugar		1
23. Textiles—		
231. Spining, weaving and finishing of textiles—		
(a) Cotton Mills		3
31. Chemicals and Chemical Products—		
319. Manufacture of miscellaneous chemical products—		
(f) Others		1
33. Non-metallic minerals products (except products of petroleum and coal)—		
339. Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified—		
(d) Others		1
34. Basic metal Industries—		
341. Ferrous—		
(f) Others		1
Total		8

Industrial Diseases

No case of any industrial disease was reported during the month and there was no death resulting from such diseases.

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

The position in regard to the number of applicants placed by Employment Exchanges in Maharashtra State during April 1972 remained more or less the same in that 3,251 applicants were placed during the month as against 3,284 in March 1972. Vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges during April dropped to 6,808 from 7,318 in March.

The number of placements in State Government and Quasi Government establishments showed a rise. 965 applicants were placed in State Government establishments as against 618 in the last month and those placed in Quasi Government establishments numbered 453 as compared to 418 in the last month.

Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Nagpur and District Employment Exchange, Chandrapur placed more applicants in State Government Offices during the month. While the former succeeded in placing 168 applicants in State Government establishments the latter placed 150 registrants in these establishments during the month. The increased placements are reported to be due to seasonal vacancies of water sprinklers.

Placements in Central Government and Private establishments showed a fall. 1,285 applicants were placed in Central Government offices as against 1,593 and 584 in private establishments as compared to 655.

Vacancies notified showed a fall in all Sectors except the Private Sector 1,832 vacancies were notified by Central Government establishments as against 2,536, 1,540 by State Government establishments as against 1,649, 557 by Quasi Government establishments as compared to 844 and 2,879 by Private establishments as compared to 2,289 in March

Registrations effected by Employment Exchanges during the month showed a rise and went up to 33,413 from 30,292 in the last month. There were 4,34,177 applicants on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of the month.

Appreciation of Statistics Rendered :

(a) *Registration.*—33,413 applicants were registered with Employment Exchanges in April 1972 as against 30,292 in March 1972.

(b) *Vacancies notified.*—6,808 vacancies were notified to the Employment Exchanges in April 1972 as against 7,318 in March 1972.

(c) *Submission.*—26,307 submissions were made by Employment Exchanges in April 1972 as against 29,269 in March 1972.

(d) *Placements.*—3,251 applicants were placed by Employment Exchanges in April 1972 as against 3,284 in March 1972.

(e) *Employers using the Exchanges.*—1,531 employers notified vacancies to Employment Exchanges at the end of April 1972.

(f) *Live Register*.—There were 4,34,177 applicants on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of April 1972 as against 4,38,025 in March 1972.

Shortages and surplus of manpower:

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

Vacancy Clearing :

(a) Fresh vacancies circulated by S.E.C.O.	35
(b) Vacancies filled during the month—	
(i) Vacancy Exchange	
(ii) Other Exchanges	
(c) Vacancies at the end of the month under limited or unlimited circulations	1282
(1) Less than 3 months	135
(2) More than 3 months but less than 6 months	97
(3) More than 6 months	1050

Interesting Placements :

Nanded	(1) 10 candidates were placed as Clerks/Typists/Cashier-cum-Godown keepers with the General Manager, State Bank of Hyderabad on Rs. 309 p.m.
	(2) Six candidates were placed as Clerks with the Agent, Canara Bank on Rs. 309 p.m.
Aurangabad	(1) One B.E. (Mech.) candidate registered with the U.E.I. & G. B., Aurangabad and one candidate registered with this Exchange were placed as Jr. Engineer (Mech.)/Overseer (Mech.) with the Superintending Engineer, Jayakwadi Canal Circle, Aurangabad on Rs. 425 and Rs. 340 p.m. respectively.
R.E.E.. Bombay	(1) One candidate was placed as Supdt. Engineer Grade-I with the Chief Engineer, West Coast, Bombay, on Rs. 355 plus allowances.

Appreciation of work done for Special Type of Applicants :

	Regn.	Placements	No. on L.R.
(1) A. B. Standard	358	34	2,510
(2) Displaced persons	3	2	626

	Regn.	Placements	No. on L.R.	
(1) Discharged Government Employees.	67	12	1,781	
(4) Women	4,411	436	62,713	
(5) I.T.I. Trainees	455	148	7,784	
(6) Ex-Servicemen	564	127	4,193	
(7) Part time Employment Seekers—				
(1) Registered				
(2) Vacancies notified	7			
(3) Placed	2			
Recruitment to Armed Forces—				
	Army	Navy	Air force	Total
(1) Ex-Servicemen
(2) Other

Physically Handicapped applicants registered with normal Employment Exchanges (other than the special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped) in the State during the month of April, 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	15	2	112
(2) Deaf and Dumb			17
(3) Orthopaedically Handicapped	39	8	862
(4) Respiratory Disorder	2		4
Total	56	10	995

Staff Training :

Out of 30 Exchanges, staff training class were held at 23 Exchanges.

Inspection :

(1) General Inspection of the District Employment Exchange, Alibag was carried out by Shri S. D. Framroze, Dy. Director of Employment, Bombay, during this month.

(2) General Inspection of the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Amravati, was carried out by Shri D. S. Chandanasive, Regional Employment Officer, Regional Employment Exchange, Bombay during this month.

Conference and Meeting

Meeting of the District Committee on Employment was held at Dhulia. Meeting of the Special Committee to examine the fairness of submission was held at Buldhana.

Many Employment Officers attended meetings of the District Level Committees of the Employment Guarantee Scheme.

District Employment Officer, Sangli, attended the meeting to discuss problems of employment to defence service personnel killed in action in the recent conflict with Pakistan held in Collector's office. District Employment Officer, Sangli, also attended the conference of ex-Servicemen to discuss the Welfare of the ex-Servicemen held in Military Rest House, Sangli.

Publicity and Public Relations

Asstt. Employment Officer (Y.E.S.), Nasik delivered two talks arranged by Nasik District Youth Congress at Nasik and Sinnar on the need of "Vocational Guidance and Careers after S.S.C."

Other Items of Interest

Work done by University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau during the month of April, 1972 :—

		Regis- tration	Vacancies notified	Place- ments obtained	No. on Live Register
(1) U.E.I. & G.B.	Bombay	1	117	165	3,356
(2)	Do. Poona	22	4	....	404
(3)	Do. Nagpur	38	136	7	1,122
(4)	Do. Aurangabad ..	10	....	....	269
(5)	Do. Kolhapur	21	16	3	112

Work done by Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped Persons during the month of April, 1972 :—

Category	Regis- tration	Vacancies Notified	Placements obtained	No. on Live Register
(1) Blind	5	....	....	208
(2) Deaf and Dumb	4	6	6	34
(3) Orthopædically Handicapped ..	13	1	4	219
(4) Respiratory Disorder	....	....	....	5
Total ..	22	7	10	466

Work done by the Professional and Executive Office during April 1972

1. No. of X-ls on the Live Register at the end of the previous month.	1,426
2. No. of X-ls received during the month	147
3. No. of candidates submitted during the month against :—	
(i) Notified Vacancies (Secondary)	39
(ii) Central Employment Exchange Vacancies	53
(iii) Advertised Vacancies	Nil
4. No. of Professional and Executive candidates placed during the month.	3
5. No. removed from the Live Register	50
6. No. of Professional and Executive X-ls on the Register at the end of the month.	1,520

Youth Employment Service

Individual Programme at Employment Exchanges.—(1) During the month of April 1972 in all 1,142 applicants received individual information, of these 945 were applicants, 151 were students, 46 were parents/guardians.

(2) In all 39 postal inquiries in occupational information were received during the month.

(3) Out of the 769 applicants who received individual guidance, 740 were fresh candidates and 29 were review cases.

(4) 5,819 applicants were given guidance at the time of registration.

Group Programme at Employment Exchanges.—(5) 290 group discussions were conducted during the month of April 1972.

(6) 3,269 applicants attended these group discussions.

Programme outside the Exchanges.—(7) During the month 3 career talks were delivered in schools, 2 visits were paid to schools in connection with distribution or utilisation of career pamphlets, posters etc.

(8) 27 visits were paid to Employers and heads of training institutions in connection with collection of information or placement.

Placement/Admission Activities.—(9) During the month 2,157 applications were forwarded to various Training Centres for apprenticeship training.

(10) 24 applicants were actually placed in training.

(11) In all 20 guided applicants were placed in the month of April 1972.

TEXTILE EMPLOYMENT (DECASUALISATION) SCHEME

During the month of April 1972 the Decasualisation Scheme Bombay registered 2,760 workers. Demands for 2,604 workers were received from the Cotton Textile Mills. 3,561 submissions were made to the mills against these demands and placements of 1,601 workers were obtained from the mills against these submissions.

Bombay.—Appreciation of Statistics rendered

Registrations.—2,760 workers were registered under the scheme as against 3,980 in March 1972.

Demands Notified.—2,604 vacancies were notified to the scheme offices in the mills as against 3,781 in March 1972.

Submissions.—3,561 submissions were made by the scheme in April 1972 as against 5,495 in March 1972.

Placements.—1,601 workers were employed by the mills in April 1972 as against 2,443 in March 1972.

Live Register.—1,601 workers were on Live Register at the end of April 1972.

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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 Equivalents used the year/figure	Vacancies filled	Vacancies outstanding at the end of month/year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1964	58,676	3,68,711	72,583	....	1,36,667	
1965	2,76,852	4,04,490	75,301	....	1,42,716	24,078
1966	2,82,826	3,96,688	71,336	....	1,32,680	23,654
1967	2,86,676	4,05,063	40,634	....	76,018	18,208
1968	2,94,711	4,12,803	39,704	....	80,487	14,103
1969	3,08,133	3,92,540	42,104	....	86,450	18,376
1970—						23,954
December	3,27,934	40,036	4,339	1,453	27,193	
1971—						
May	3,73,382	34,788	4,187	1,475	8,772	26,848
June	3,89,993	51,689	4,858	1,340	8,469	26,531
July	4,06,950	53,227	3,813	1,367	7,818	25,599
August	4,27,685	39,072	3,542	1,269	6,710	23,787
September	4,19,070	36,203	3,734	1,129	5,747	21,791
October	4,22,055	39,405	2,885	1,047	5,604	21,537
November	4,28,608	40,716	3,207	1,266	7,718	22,581
December	4,29,578	37,232	3,318	1,144	7,183	22,672
1972—						
January	4,34,172	33,486	2,763	1,092	5,933	21,592
February	4,38,025	29,644	3,939	12,12	70,56	20,733
March	4,38,025	30,292	3,284	1,331	5,318	22,452
April	4,24,777	32,413	3,251	1,531	6,808	22,661

EMPLOYMENT THROUGH DECASUALISATION SCHEME

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

Month	Registrations.	Demands	Submissions.	Placements.	Live-Register
1970—					
December	2,922	2,069	3,085	1,283	2,243
1971—					
May	4,035	4,758	5,244	3,196	935
June	1,956	2,092	2,318	1,192	1,085
July	27,594	2,313	2,806	2,336	1,633
August	1,971	2,313	2,806	1,971	1,959
September	2,283	1,248	2,161	1,641	2,220
October	2,010	1,890	1,617	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	2,811	2,108	2,817	716	2,760
February	3,359	4,736	5,831	1,759	12,50
March	3,980	3,781	5,495	2,443	1,223
April	2,760	2,604	3,561	1,601	1,601

(Case : Year ended June 1936=100).
AND MADRAS IN

Index Number	Madurai		Coimbatore		Kochikode	
	Mar. 1972	Apr. 1972	Mar. 1972	Apr. 1972	Mar. 1972	Apr. 1972
..	INR	INR	INR	INR	1,228	1214
..	INR	INR	INR	INR	716	716
..	INR	INR	INR	INR	516	516
..	INR	INR	INR	INR	432	432
..	INR	INR	INR	INR	530	546
..	INR	INR	INR	INR	982	975

ALLOWANCE FOR BOYBAY, SHOLAPUR, JALGAON, NAGPUR
AS PER CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER
FOR WORKING CLASS

Index Number	March 1972		April 1972	
	Number of working days	Dearness Allowance Re. P.	Number of working days	Dearness Allowance Re. P.
..	27	218.35	26	212.85
..	26	158.60	27	164.70
..	27	180.18		

DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE IN THE STATE SPHERE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1972

Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in dispute	Date when work-stoppages		Maximum No. of workers affected		No. of work-days lost		Result
		Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	During the month	Till the close of the month	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Akola— Sagar Oil Mills (Pvt).	Others— Protest against unfair labour practice.	14th February 1972	17th February 1972.	20	..	80	80	Unsuccessful.
Cinchwad (District, Poona)— Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Sugaras Factory, (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against dismissal of one worker.	1st February 1972.	1st February 1972.	37	..	37	37	Indefinite.
Nanded.— Sumeshchander Kailashchander & Co. (Pvt.)	Wages.— Demand for increase in wages etc.	3rd February 1972.	5th February 1972.	75	..	225	225	Successful.
Nanded.— Waman Naik Ginning & Pressing Factory, (Pvt.)	Retrenchment.— Protest against Retrenchment.	1st February 1972.	2nd February 1972.	126	..	252	252	Successful.
Sholapur.— The Jam Shree Ranjitsingji Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd., (Pvt.)	Leave & Hours of work Demand for cancellation of modified Agreement and Registered Agreement for working of 360 days.	14th February 1972.	17th February 1972.	311	640	3,804	3,804	Unsuccessful.
Thana.— Kiran Spinning Mills, (Pvt.)	Others.— Due to quarrelling and assaulting between two group of the workers.	20th February 1972.		1,671	..	12,609	12,609	Contd.
Bombay.— The Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd., No. 1 & 2 (Pvt.)	Personnel.— Demand for reinstatement of 3 discharged workers.	12th February 1972.	15th February 1972.	6,704	..	20,112	20,112	Successful.
Akola.— Savatram Ramprasad Mills, (Pub.)	Wages.— Demand for increase in D. F. A.	12th February 1972.	12th February 1972.	965	37	1,002	1,002	Unsuccessful.

Poona.— Handloom Units, (Pvt.)	Wages.— Demand for enhance rates of wages, leave wages etc.	5th February 1972.	28th February 1972.	500	..	10,000	10,000	
Rendal (Dist. Kolhapur). Powerlooms at Rendal, (Pvt.)	Wages.— Demand for wages as per minimum Wages Act.	28th January 1972.	12th February 1972.	27	..	198	252	
Poona.— Kunden Textiles (Pvt.)	Bonus.— Demand for bonus	23rd February 1972.	Contd.	36	..	216	216	
Madhavnagar (Dist. Solapur) Powerloom Units at Madhavnagar (Pvt.)	Wages.— Demand for increase in Wages, etc.	16th February 1972.	23rd February 1972.	400	..	1,650	1,650	
Kurundwad Dist. Kolhapur.— 12 Powerloom Units at Kurundwad (Pvt.)	Wages.— Demand for implementation of Minimum Rates of Wages.	18th February 1972.	18th February 1972.	200	..	200	200	S
Mumbai.— Sani Wooltex Corpn (Pvt.)	Others.— Demand for work to the seasonal and temporary workers.	1st February 1972.	23rd February 1972. (11-00 a.m.)	60	..	1,170	1,170	Par ces
Mumbai.— Sani Wooltex Corpn (Pvt.)	Wages.— Demand for increase in wages.	17th January 1972.	21st February 1972.	66	50	2,088	3,712	Success
Mumbai.— Century Spg. & Co. Ltd., (Pvt.)	Personnel.— Protest against charge to workman.	12th January 1972.	....	46	110	1,569	3,744	Contd.

Mumbai.— Sani Wooltex Corpn (Pvt.)	Wages.— Demand for increase in wages etc.	11th February 1972.	11th February 1972.	157	16	692	692	Unsuccessful
Mumbai.— Sani Wooltex Corpn (Pvt.)	Wages.— Demand for increase in Wages.	1st February 1972.	....	73	..	1,825	1,825	Contd.
Mumbai.— Sani Wooltex Corpn (Pvt.)	Others.— Protest against the Mgt. for not giving work to 44 workers.	31st January 1972.	11th February 1972.	166	..	996	1,101	Successful
Mumbai.— Sani Wooltex Corpn (Pvt.)	Wages.— Demand for increase in wages D. A. etc.	27th February 1972.	....	90	..	180	180	Contd.
Mumbai.— Sani Wooltex Corpn (Pvt.)	Bonus.— Demand for production bonus.	24th January 1972.	1st February 1972.	11	..	11	88	Indefinite
Mumbai.— Sani Wooltex Corpn (Pvt.)	Retrenchment.— Demand for reinstatement of 40 retrenched workers.	28th January 1972.	3rd February 1972.	36	..	108	216	Partially successful
Mumbai.— Sani Wooltex Corpn (Pvt.)	Personnel.— Demand for reinstatement of discharged worker.	15th February 1972.	16th February 1972.	79	..	158	158	Successful
Mumbai.— Sani Wooltex Corpn (Pvt.)	Bonus.— Demand for bonus for the year 1969-70 etc.	7th February 1972.	....	24	..	480	480	Contd.
Mumbai.— Sani Wooltex Corpn (Pvt.)	Leave and Hours of work.— Demand for casual leave to one worker.	1st February 1972.	1st February 1972.	22	..	22	22	Unsuccessful
Mumbai.— Sani Wooltex Corpn (Pvt.)	Retrenchment.— Demand for reinstatement of retrenched workers.	16th February 1972. (10-45 a.m.)	18th February 1972. (1-30 p.m.)	20	..	47	47	Do.
Mumbai.— Sani Wooltex Corpn (Pvt.)	Others.— Protest against the Mgt. for being partial to a worker and allowing him to continue in the same shift.	4th January 1972.	....	182	..	4,300	8,282	Contd.

Finishers and Let's Paint (Pvt.).	work.									
Ambernath (District Thana, Chemi Equit Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Retrenchment.— Demand for reinstatement of retrenched workers.	12th February 1972.	12th February 1972.	111			111	111	Un	
Bombay.— D. K. Sandu Bros. Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Wage.— Demand for increase in wages.	16th February 1972.		70			770	770	Co	
Thana.— Messrs. Premier Dyes Corpn. (Pvt.).	Others.— Protest against lay-off.	10th January 1972.		35			665	*1,230	Cor	
Tangli.— Eagle Cement Pipes and Concrete Works and Eagle Cement Pipes Co. (Pvt.).	Wages.— Demand for higher wages, leave facilities etc.	28th February 1972.		100	..		200	200	Co	
Poona.— Vidya Industries and its sister concern (Pvt.).	Bonus.— Demand for 20 per cent bonus for the year 1970-71.	28th February 1972.		86	..		172	172	Contd.	
Bombay.— Vidyal Stainless Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Bonus.— Demand for 8 per cent bonus.	19th February 1972.	19th February 1972.	525	..		262	262	Unsucc	
Bombay.— Vidyal Stainless Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Personnel.— Protest against suspension of workers.	23rd February 1972.	....	620	..		3,720	3,720	Contd.
Thana.— Indian Wire Netting (Pvt.).	Others.— Lockout due to go slow tactics adopted by the workers.	31st January 1972.	....	163	..		4,075	4,238	Contd.

Thana.— Ram Mills (Pvt.).	Rolling	Leave and Hours of work.— Demand for regulating hours of work per day.	1st February 1972.	1st February 1972.	61	..	61	61	Unsuccessful
Thana.— Ram Mills (Pvt.).	Rolling	Leave and Hours of work.— Demand for four hours actual work per day only instead of 5 hours.	14th February 1972.	15th February 1972.	97	12	170	170	Unsuccessful
Bombay.— K. Khardhari & Co., (Pvt.).		Others.— Demand to put the date of joining on cards.	12th February 1972.	29th February 1972.	11	..	165	165	Successful
Thana.— Srika Drum and Allied Industries (Pvt.).		Personnel.— Demand for suspension of a supervisor for assault on a worker.	28th February 1972.		57	..	57	57	Contd.
Bombay.— Lok Steel Mfg. Co., Ltd., (Pvt.).		Wages.— Demand for immediate settlement of the General demands pending before tribunal like wages etc.	21st February 1972.	21st February 1972.	77	..	31	31	Unsuccessful
Bombay.— and M a y a r Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).		Personnel.— Protest against termination of services of workers for alleged poor performance.	18th February 1972. (8-30 a.m.)	18th February, 1972. (12-00 noon)	43	27	31	31	Partially Successful
Thana.— (District Kolhapur)— Messrs. Bhartiya Steel Works (Pvt.).		Others.— Protest against lay-off	17th February 1972.	18th February 1972.	21	..	42	42	Unsuccessful
Thana.— (District Kolhapur)— Marashtra Co-operative Engineering Society Ltd., (Pvt.).		Wage.— Demand for pay scales D.A. etc.	23rd February 1972. 8-00 a.m.	29th February 1972. 11-00 a.m.	184	..	989	989	Indefinite
Thana.— (District-Poona) Gan Mechanical and Chemical Industries Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).		Others.— Demand for audience to the workers representatives etc. in respect of their demands	21st February 1972.		47	..	352	352	Contd.

*The mandays lost for the month of January 1972 may be read as 565.

	New Heaven Steel Ball (Corporation Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Demand for payment of bonus.	1972.	1972.					
rical	Bombay— Crompton Greaves Ltd (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against charge- sheet issued to some workmen.	16th February 1972.	16th February 1972.	46	..	6	6	Unsucces
Do	Poona— CTR Mfg., Industries Ltd., (Pvt.).	Others— Protest against lay-off given to workers.	11th February 1972.	—	303	..	4,848	4,848	Contd.
eries	Chinchwad (Dist Poona) Associated Battery Mak- ers (Eastern) Ltd., Pvt.	Wages— Demand for increase in wages etc.	21st February 1972.	—	235	..	1,862	1,862	Contd.
trical	Bombay— Electric Equipments Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of retrenched workers.	9th February 1972.	9th February 1972.	230	..	230	230	Unsuccessful
Do	Bombay— Indabator Ltd., (Pvt).	Others— Protest against alleged removal of union flag by unknown person etc.	19th February 1972.	23rd February 1972.	82	..	410	410	Indefinite.
or Vehi- s.	Bombay— Ruby Coach Builders, Pvt. Ltd., and its sister concern (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in wages etc.	11th February 1972.	11th February 1972.	608	..	608	608	Unsuccessful.
Do.	Bombay— Bermalo Mechanicalo Engineers, (Pvt.).	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of 2 retrenched workers.	12th February 1972	12th February 1972.	27	6	33	33	Unsuccessful.
Do.	Bombay— Metropolitan Springs Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against dischar- ge of one workman.	11th February 1972.	11th February 1972.	100	..	100	100	Unsuccessful.
	Bombay— Podar Pl. (Pvt.).	for in- crements to staff etc.	15th February 1972.	15th February 1972.	45	..	141	141	Contd.
	Bombay— Messrs. Quality Plastics, (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase- in wages.	24th February 1972.	....	29	..	58	58	Successful.
	Bombay— Spark Traders, (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for immediate payment of Bonus for 1970-71.	9th February 1972.	10th February 1972.	29	..	58	58	Successful.
ion and er.	Dapodi (Dist. Poona)— Irrigation and Power Deptt. (Mechanical Circle) (Pub.).	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of retrenched workers. etc.,	19th February 1972.	19th February 1972.	1,800	..	1,800	1,800	Successful.
cts	Koradi (Dist. Nagpur) Sewry Co., & Western India Erectors, (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against summar- ily discharge of one worker.	1st February 1972.	1st February 1972.	760	..	760	760	Successful.
Do.	Koradi (Dist. Nagpur)— Messrs. Western India Erectors Ltd., (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for over-time allowance.	8th February 1972.	8th February 1972.	63	..	63	63	Indefinite.
Do	Koradi (Dist. Nagpur)— Western India Erectors Ltd., (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for over-time allowance etc.	18th February 1972.	23rd February 1972.	329	..	1,379	1,379	Indefinite.
olesale and etail Trade	Bombay— Kagad Bazar (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in wages, leave facilities, etc.	2nd February 1972.	2nd February 1972.	250	..	250	250	Unsuccessful
Hospital	Bombay— Municipal General Hos- pital (Pub).	Others— Protest against alleged ill-treatment to the workers.	1st February 1972.	1st February 1972.	80	..	40	40	Indefinite.
olesale and Retail Trade	Bombay— Tyebali Dawoodbhai Co., (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for confirma- tion of temporary workers etc.,	16th February 1972.	18th February 1972.	34	..	85	85	Partially Successful.
Do.	Bombay— Motor Cycle Kalbadevi	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of retrenched workers.	24th February 1972.	24th February 1972.	100	..	50	50	Indefinite
Motor Trans- port	R. T., Corpn. (Pvt.)	Personnel— Demand for implemen- tation of the order of transfer.	23rd February 1972.	23rd February 1972.	65	..	8	8	Unsuccessful.

Municipality.	Kamptee (Dist. Nagpur)	Wages— Demand for pay as per the Badkas Pay Commission etc.	1st February 1972.	1st February 1972.	172	..	172	172	
	Poona— Poona Municipal Corp. (Pub.).	Wages— Demand for implemen- tation of the revised pay scales.	11th February 1972.	12th February 1972.	3,000	..	6,000	6,000	Success
	Bombay— R. K. Film and Studio (Pvt.).	Retrenchment— Protest against retrench- ment of workers.	14th February 1972.	15th February 1972.	65	80	217	217	Unsu
	Poona— Messrs. Deluxe Dyers and Dry Cleaners(Pvt)	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of retrenched workers.	28th January 1972.	10th February 1972.	31	..	279	372	Success
Club ..	Bombay— National Sports Club (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in D.A. etc.	12th January 1972.		150	..	3,750	6,300	Contd.
ing ..	Bombay— Eastern Smelting and Rolling Mills (Pvt.).	Others— Demand for allowing to go outside the factory premises to drink tea.	24th February 1972. (3-30 p.m.)	25th February 1972.	119	..	161	161	Success
ality	Tumsar— (District Bhandara)— Municipal Council (Pub.).	Wages— Protest against non-pay- ment of wages on due date.	8th February 1972.	10th February 1972.	17	..	42	42	Indefinite
	Ambernath Bombay— Standard Chemical and Pharmaceutical Co. and its sister concern (Pvt.)	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of discharged workers from Amber- nath Factory.	21st February 1972.	....	71	..	252	252	Contd.
	Kalyan. Thana Universal (Pvt.)	District Chemical	16th February	....	50	..	600	600	Contd.

	Bombay— Crompton Greaves Ltd., Worli (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for quantum of bonus for the year 1970-71.	28th January 1972.	....	757	..	18,925	21,196	Contd.
	Bombay— Crompton Greaves Ltd. at Bhandup (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against charge- sheets issued to a worker for go-slow tactics adopted.	12th February 1972 (1-30 p.m.)	12th February 1972 (4-15 p.m.)	52	..	18	18	Unsuccessful.
	Bombay— Crompton Greaves Ltd. at Kanjur (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against the inquiry against workers.	*22nd February 1972.	27th February 1972.	247	..	180	180	Unsuccessful
	Bombay— Crompton Greaves Ltd. at Bhandup (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against enquiry of a worker for alleged instigating the workers for going on strike on 12th February 1972.	21st February 1972, 22nd February 1972, 23rd February 1972.	21st February 1972, 22nd February 1972, 23rd February 1972.	48	..	22	22	Unsuccessful
	Bombay— Teleraad Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of dismissed and suspended workers etc.	28th February 1972.	28th February 1972.	750	..	750	750	Unsuccessful
ality ..	Anjangaon-Surji (District Amravati)— Municipal Council (Pub.).	Wages— Protest against non- Payment of wages for the month of Decem- ber 1971 and January 1972.	15th February 1972.	16th February 1972.	88	..	176	176	Successful.
ent	Maharashtra State— Strike of Kotwals (Pub.).	Wages— Demand for granting Pay Scales and other facilities on par with Class IV State Govern- ment employees.	10th February 1972.		6,129	..	1,04,193	1,04,193	Contd.
ity business	Wardha— Non-Teaching Staff of the Pvt. College (Pub.).	Wages— Demand for pay as per Badkas Com- mission.	11th February 1972.	....	42	..	672	672	Contd.
	Bombay— Indian National Press (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for 8.33 per cent bonus, gratuity etc.	21st February 1972.	21st February 1972.	172	..	44	44	Unsuccessful

*Termittant every day for half an hour to two hours.

Normal Working Hours.	(8)	(8)			(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)					
Type of Labour	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.
Skilled Labour—														
Carpenters ..		8-00	9-00			10-00	8-00	5-00		9-00				
Blacksmiths ..		8-00	10-00			10-00	8-00	4-50		9-00				
Machies (Cobblers).		3-00	..			7-00	8-00	3-50		9-00				
Field Labour—														
Men		2-75	3-00			3-00	3-00	2-50		3-00				
Women		2-50	2-00			2-50	2-00	2-00		2-00				
Children		1-50	2-00			..	1-50	1-50		2-00				2-00
..		2-75	2-50			3-00	..	2-50		3-00				3-00
..		2-50	2-00			2-50	..	2-00		2-00				2-00
..		1-50	2-00			..	..	1-50		2-00				1-50
..		..	3-50			..	..	3-00		3-00				3-00
..		..	2-25			..	..	2-00		2-00				2-00
..		..	2-25			..	..	1-50		1-50				1-50

I.N.R.—Information not received.

STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN URBAN AREAS DURING MARCH 1972—Contd.

Division	AURANGABAD						NAGPUR						
	District	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Bhir Nanded	Osmianabad	Buldhana	Akola	Amravati	Yeotmal	Wardha	Nagpur	Bhandara	Chandrapur
Village	Aurangabad	Hingoli	Mominabad	Nanded	Bembli	Shegaon	Mangrulpir	Amravati	Digras	Wardha	Nagpur	Gondia	Warora
Normal Working Hours.		(8)				(8)	(8)	(8)			(7)	(8)	(8)
Type of Labour		Rs. P.				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Skilled Labour—													
(a) Carpenters	I.N.R.	5-00	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	6-00	5-00	7-00	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	10-00	5-00	7-00
(b) Blacksmiths		7-00					5-00	7-00			6-00	5-00	7-00
(c) Machies (Cobblers).	(Cobblers).	3-50				6-00	5-00	7-00			7-00	3-00	3-50
Field Labour—											(7)		
(a) Men		2-50				3-00	2-50	3-00			3-50	1-75	3-00
(b) Women		1-25				2-00	2-00	2-00			1-50	1-25	1-50
(c) Children		1-35					1-50	1-50			1-00	0-75	1-50
Other Agricultural Labour—											(8)		
(a) Men		2-50				3-00	2-00	3-00			4-50	2-00	3-00
(b) Women		1-25				2-00	1-50	2-50			2-00	1-25	1-50
(c) Children		..					1-00	2-00			1-50	0-75	1-50
Herdsmen—											(8)		
(a) Men		3-00						3-00			2-50	1-50	3-00
(b) Women		..						2-00			1-00	..	1-50
(c) Children		..						1-50			1-00	..	1-50

I.N.R.—Information not received.

Village	Tanashahi	Dolkhamb	Mahagaon	Masur	Lasalgaon	Pimpalgaon	Taloda	Pimpalner	Kapadne	Wagholi	Rotwad	Chinawal	Rashin	Deolali	Kalaskhurd	...
Normal Working Hours.					(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)		(8)	(8)			(8)	
Type of Labour	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.
Skilled Labour—																
(a) Carpenters					4.50	4.50	5.00	7.00	6.00		4.00	6.00			4.00	
(b) Blacksmiths					9.00	9.00	5.00	8.00	5.00		4.00	6.00			4.00	
(c) Mochies (Cobblers)					7.00	7.00	5.00	7.00	5.00		2.50	6.00			3.00	
Field Labour—																
(a) Men					2.00	2.00	2.50	2.00	3.00		2.00	3.00			3.00	
(b) Women					1.50	1.50	2.00	1.50	2.50		1.50	1.00			1.50	
(c) Children					1.25	1.25	1.50	1.00	2.00		1.00	1.00			1.00	
Other Agricultural Labour																
(a) Men					2.00	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.00		2.00	4.00			3.00	
(b) Women					1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.50		1.50	2.00			1.50	
(c) Children					0.75	0.75	1.50	1.50	2.00		1.00	2.00			1.00	
Herdsmen—																
(a) Men							2.50									
(b) Women							2.00								3.00	
(c) Children							1.50								1.50	
															1.00	

I.N.R. = Information not received.

STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN RURAL AREAS (AGRI) JANUARY 1972—contd.

Division	POONA						AURANGABAD						NAGPUR						
	Sangli		Sholapur	Kolhapur		Aurangabad	Parbhani	Bhir	Nanded	Osin	Euldhana	Akola	Wardha	Nagpur	Bhandara	Amravati	Chandrapur		
Village	Iath	Atpadi	Chavan	Hajapur	Gar-goti	Wadgaon	Phulgaon	Pingali	Ana	Lohar	Latu	Mera	Akoli	Bargaon	Seloo	Fetri	Sakoli	Khalapur	Mul
Normal Working Hours.				(8)		(8)		(8)				(8)	(8)		(8)	(8)	(8)		(8)
Type of Labour	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Skilled Labour—																			
(a) Carpenters				6.00		10.00		8.00				2.50			6.00	6.00	5.50	7.00	5.00
(b) Blacksmiths				6.00		10.00		5.00				2.50			5.00	6.00	4.00	7.00	3.00
(c) Mochies (Cobblers.)				6.00		10.00		3.00				2.50			3.00	6.00	3.00	7.00	3.00
Field Labour—																(10)			
(a) Men				3.00		3.00		3.00				2.00	2.00		3.00	2.50	3.00	2.50	3.00
(b) Women				2.00		2.00		2.00				1.00	1.50		1.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	1.50
(c) Children				1.00		2.00		1.00				0.75			0.75	1.00	1.50	1.00	0.75
Other Agricultural Labour—																(8)			
(a) Men				2.50				2.50				2.50			3.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.00
(b) Women				1.50				1.00				2.00			1.00	1.50	1.25	2.00	1.00
(c) Children				1.00				0.75				1.00			0.75	1.00	1.00	1.50	0.75
Herdsmen—																(10)			
(a) Men				2.50											2.00	2.50	3.00	2.00	3.00
(b) Women				1.50												1.50	1.00	2.00	1.00
(c) Children				1.00												1.25	1.00	1.50	1.00

I.N.R. = Information not received.