



सत्यमेव जयते

LABOUR GAZETTE

VOL. LI

No. 7

MARCH 1972

SINGLE COPY Rs. 1.25

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION Rs. 12

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

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LABOUR GAZETTE

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

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

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

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

LABOUR GAZETTE

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BOMBAY, MARCH 1972

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Editor

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The Month in Brief

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class

The Bombay, Sholapur and Nagpur Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for the month of January 1972 with the average prices for the year 1960 equal to 100 were 190, 205 and 196 respectively. The Jalgaon, Nanded, Poona and Aurangabad Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for the month of January 1972 with the average prices for the year end December 1961 equal to 100 were 189, 197, 181 and 192 respectively.

Industrial Disputes

During November 1971, there were 112 strikes involving 28398 workmen and a time loss of 244449 working days, as compared to 126 disputes in October 1971, involving 192364 workers and time loss of 747493 man-days. Further particulars of industrial disputes are given at pages 1129, 1130 and 1158 to 1169 of this issue.

Absenteeism

During December 1971, 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 15.85 per cent as against 16.99 per cent in November 1971. For further particulars see page 1152 of this issue.

Production of Cotton Yarn Spun and Manufacture of cloth

During September 1971, Mills in Bombay City produced a total of 1,36,05,000 Kgs. of yarn, 2,20,000 Kgs. of Miscellaneous goods such as blankets, hosiery, goods and knitted fabrics and packed 13,91,000 metres of cotton goods mixed with silk, wool, terene etc., and packed 1,18,03,000 metres wearable and non-wearable cloth and those in rest of Maharashtra produced 42,71,000 Kgs. of yarn 96,000 Kgs. of miscellaneous goods such as blankets, hosiery and knitted fabrics and packed 29,91,000 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 1,78,76,000 Kgs., 3,16,000 Kgs., 14,97,000 metres and 1,47,94,000 metres respectively.

Current Notes

Gratuity Bill Introduced

A Bill to provide for payment of gratuity to employees engaged in factories, mines, plantations, shops and other establishments was introduced in the Lok Sabha on December 10, 1971, by the Union Labour Minister, Mr. R. K. Khadilkar.

The quantum of gratuity payable under the Bill, applicable to employees earning Rs. 750 and less per month, is 15 days' wages based on the rate of wages last drawn by the employees for every completed year of service subject to a maximum of 15 months' wages. Wages have been defined as basic wage plus dearness allowance.

The Bill provides for entrusting the implementation of the provisions of the Bill in mines and establishments under the Central Government to the Central Industrial Relations Machinery.

Parliament passes Industrial Disputes Bill

The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1971, empowering tribunals to set aside an order of dismissal or discharge and direct reinstatement of workers, and providing for full compensation to mine workers rendered idle upon exhaustion of mineral reserves, was passed by the Lok Sabha on November 29, 1971. The Rajya Sabha had passed the Bill earlier on November 16, 1971.

During the discussion on the Bill, the Union Labour Minister, Mr. R. K. Khadilkar, assured the Lok Sabha that a comprehensive Bill to bring the Industrial Disputes Act up to date and to extend its coverage to a wider section of workers would be introduced by the Government "as soon as possible".

Stone breakers to earn more—Upward revision in wages

The Government of Maharashtra has increased the minimum rates of wages in respect of workers engaged in stone breaking or stone crushing, from January 26.

The revised wages will also be applicable to the employees in the Vidarbha and Marathwada regions where no minimum rates of wages had yet been fixed for these employees.

For this purpose, three zones have been specified for employees residing in different parts of the State. Zone I shall comprise limits of Greater Bombay upto Dahisar on the Western Railway and Mulund on the Central Railway, the Thana, Kalyan, Ambernath, Bhiwandi-Nizampur municipal areas and areas within a distance of eight kilometres from the peri-pheri of the aforementioned areas and the Belapur industrial area.

Zone II shall comprise limits of the Poona, Sholapur and Nagpur Municipal Corporations, the Aurangabad Municipal area and the areas within a distance

of eight kilometres from the peri-pheri of the aforementioned areas. Zone III shall comprise all the remaining areas in the State.

The minimum rates of wages shall consist of an all inclusive rate allowing for the basic rate and the cost of living allowance.

According to the revised wages, skilled employee will get the minimum wages of Rs. 208 (old rate Rs. 130), semi-skilled Rs. 156 (Rs. 104), un-skilled-heavy—Rs. 123.50 (Rs. 84.50) and un-skilled-light—Rs. 117 (Rs. 60) per month in zone I.

In zone II, the respective rates will be Rs. 169 (old rate Rs. 117), Rs. 136.50 (Rs. 97.50), Rs. 104 (Rs. 78) and Rs. 91 (Rs. 55.90) while in zone III there will be Rs. 156 (Rs. 84.50), Rs. 123.50 (Rs. 71.50), Rs. 91 (Rs. 61.10) and Rs. 78 (Rs. 45.50).

(The detailed notification has been published on pages 1036 to 1040 of this issue)

Britain to introduce New Code to Promote Industrial Goodwill—

The Code of industrial practice which aims at promoting good industrial relations in Britain is now before Parliament in its final form. It was presented by Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment.

The code will serve both as a practical guide to everyone in industry and as a standard to which the courts under the new Industrial Relations Act can refer.

The code is a revised form of the one published as a discussion document last June. Subject to parliamentary approval following debates in both Houses, the Secretary of State hopes to bring it into force by statutory instrument on February 28. Sections of the Industrial Relations Act dealing with workers' rights and with strikes will come into force on the same day.

Complementing the Industrial Relations Act, the code provides guidelines for all concerned with problems of industrial relations. It imposes no legal obligations, but the National Industrial Relations Court or the industrial tribunals, which are to be the lower courts under the Act, must take any relevant provisions into account. It is not meant to restrict innovation, and the need for periodic revision is recognised.

TWO MAIN THEMES

Setting standards which reflect the best industrial practice, the code interprets industrial relations in the widest sense on the basis of two main themes. The first is the vital role of collective bargaining carried out in a reasonable and constructive manner between employers and strong representative trade unions. The second is the importance of good human relations between employers and employees based on trust and confidence.

The code sets out the responsibilities of management, trade unions, employers' associations and the individual employee ; states the need for clear and comprehensive employment policies ; gives guidance on manpower planning, recruitment and selection, training, payment systems, status and security of employees ; sets standards for communications and consultations ; provides guidelines for bargaining ; deals with the functions, appointment and qualifications, status and training of shop stewards ; covers arrangements for dealing with individual grievances and collective disputes ; and, in its final chapter, covers arrangements for disciplinary matters.

Although good industrial relations are a joint responsibility, it is management, according to the code, which should take the initiative. Managers at the highest level should show that they give as much attention to industrial relations as to such functions as finance, marketing, production or administration.

Trade unions, it emphasises, have an interest in, and an essential contribution to make to, the success of an undertaking. They have a responsibility to have well-trained officials and an effective organisation.

Management, says the code, has primary responsibility for employment policies, which should be clear and comprehensive, but these should be developed in consultation with employee representatives.

Pointing out that communications and consultations are particularly important in times of change, the code says that major changes in working arrangements should not be made by managements without prior discussion with employees or their representatives.

Britain to expand training for Industry

State-supported training in industrial siks would increase almost fourfold in Britain over the next three years, the Government announced on 1st February 1972.

The intention is to increase the numbers receiving training at Government Training Centres and other places of instruction, under the State scheme from the 18,400 of last year to as many as 60,000 to 70,000 a year by 1975. Thereafter it is hoped to raise the figure to 100,000 as soon as possible.

Linked with the news of this expansion, which is to begin immediately, are new Government proposals for radical reform of the organisation and financing of the much larger area of industrial training which industry carries out for itself. This should make for better co-ordination between industrial and Government-sponsored training. A National Training Agency (NTA), operating under general policy directives from the Government, would be created to play the major administrative role in both sectors.

MORE COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME

These proposals for administrative reform are outlined in a Government document, "Training for the Future", published by the Department of Employment as a basis for public discussion.

So far as State-supported training is concerned, the Government's present vocational training will be expanded into a much more comprehensive and widely available training opportunities scheme which would be operated by the NTA. There will be an increase in the number of Government Training Centres from 54 to 62 by 1975, with an immediate expansion in the capacity of existing centres, through the use of adjacent premises, to make available 3,000 more places straightaway. With this will be coupled a greater use of employers' facilities and colleges of further education, expected to give training to some 3,000 people under Government grant this year.

Under the training opportunities scheme, more courses than before will be offered for training in semi-skilled occupations as well as professional and technical training. The emphasis in the scheme is on meeting the needs of individuals rather than providing training where shortages are foreseen. The development of skills and abilities to the full implies, as the Government document makes clear, that the scheme should provide education as well as training, though the scope of this has still to be worked out.

Bombay Shops and Establishments Act for Ballarpur Municipal Council

The Government of Maharashtra has directed that all the provisions of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 would come into force in the Ballarpur Municipal area in Chandrapur District from April 1, 1972.

The Ballarpur Municipal Council has also been declared a local authority for the purposes of the said act.

Shops Act relaxation for Assembly Elections

The Government of Maharashtra has suspended certain provisions of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, in all the Assembly Constituencies on the days of poll of the forthcoming general elections to the Legislative Assembly in the State during the week ending March 11, 1972.

Accordingly, shops and commercial establishments in the areas falling in the Legislative Assembly Constituencies are allowed to observe a holiday on the day of poll provided no deductions are made from the wages of the employees on this account.

Holiday for Workers on Poll Day—Government's Appeal to Management

The ensuing general elections to the Legislative Assembly in Maharashtra State will be held on March 5, 7 and 9 next in the various constituencies. March 7 and 9 have been declared as public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act in the respective constituencies while March 5 is a Sunday.

The Government of Maharashtra desires that the managements of commercial and industrial establishments and shops to which the public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act do not apply, may declare a paid holiday for their workers on the day of the poll. Where for any reason this is not practicable, the management may declare the weekly holiday on the day of the poll in the constituency in which the factory or the establishment, as the case

may be, is situated in lieu of the statutory holiday provided under the Factories Act or the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, as the case may be. Where sanction for such an arrangement from the Chief Inspector of Factories Maharashtra State, is necessary, it should be taken in advance. Government has also suspended the provisions of section 18 (weekly closed day) of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act during the week ending March 11, subject to the condition that the shops and commercial establishments observe a closed day on the date of poll in the respective constituencies and no deductions are made from the wages of the employees.

Public Utility Services Declared for the month of January 1972

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

Serial No.	Name of the Undertaking	Period	No. and date of the Notification M. G. G. in which published.
1	Kolhapur Municipal Transport Service, Kolhapur.	Six months from 21st January 1972.	No. IDA-1469/Lab-II, dated 10th January 1972, published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 20th January 1972 at page No. 412.
2	Workshops, garages and depots of the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation in the State of Maharashtra.	Six months from 5th February 1972.	No. IDA/1467/Lab-II, dated 12th January 1972, published in M.G.G., part I-L, dated 20th January 1972, at page No. 415.

All India Average Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (on Base : 1960 = 100) for January 1972

The new series of all India average Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (General) on Base : 1960 = 100 for January, 1972 is 194 (One Hundred Ninety four.) as compared to 195 in December 1971. The index for January 1972 on Base : 1949 = 100 derived from the 1960 based index works out to 236.

—*—*—*—

Articles, Reports, Enquiries, etc.

(The views expressed in these Articles appearing in this Gazette 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.)

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE*

BY

P. J. OVID**

Introductory

Maharashtra State, which came into being, on 1st May 1960, comprises a total area of about 3 lakhs Sq. Km. For administrative purposes, the State is divided into four Divisions, viz. Bombay Division, Poona Division, Aurangabad Division and Nagpur Division, consisting of 26 Districts. The total population of the State, according to the 1971 census, is 50 Millions, as against the total population of 547 Millions of the entire Indian Union.

2. Maharashtra State is undoubtedly one of the few highly industrialised States with a well organised labour force in this country. The total working force in the State i.e. those engaged in productive activities, is 18 millions, which is about 10 per cent of the total working force of the entire country. The working force in the State constitutes about 37.21 per cent of its population, as against 33.54 per cent in the country as a whole. This is mainly due to the higher employment opportunities available in the State, as compared to elsewhere in the country.

3. In Maharashtra State, there are more than 11,345 Factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948, having a total employment of over 10 lakh workers. Besides, the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 has been applied to 141 local areas in the State covering over a 4 lakh establishments, employing about 7 lakh employees. Apart from this, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 has been applied to 34 employments in the State, employing about 75 lakh workmen, including agricultural labour. Moreover it is estimated that the recent Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 is applicable to over 27,000 establishments in the State employing about 4 lakh workers. The industrial workers in Maharashtra State are also covered by several other beneficial labour legislation—Central as well as State—such as the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, etc. Moreover, the State Government has recently covered what are popularly termed as "Unprotected Labour", such as "Mathadies", "Lokhandi Jatha Kamgars", etc., numbering about 1.78 lakh workers, under a separate special State legislation, called the Maharashtra Mathadi, Hamals and other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1969, with a view to improving their service conditions and regulating their conditions of employment. Finally, in Maharashtra State there are presently some 2,662 registered Trade Unions having an estimated membership of some 12,53,515

* (This article was Prepared by the author in the Month of October, 1971.)

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workers. In short, therefore, the Labour Department of Maharashtra State has to cater to the needs of about 18·78 lakh workers (excluding agricultural labour), two-thirds of which are unionised and engaged in different industries, employments or avocations scattered over a vast area throughout the length and breadth of the State.

Labour Policy of Maharashtra Government

4. The Maharashtra Government has been the pioneering Government in the country, in so far as the formulation and implementation of labour policy is concerned. The key-notes of the labour policy of the Maharashtra Government, since inception, have been maintenance of industrial peace, increase in industrial production and labour productivity and economic justice to both capital and labour. The current labour policy of the Maharashtra Government, which stresses these very key-notes, has been crystallised and can be seen from Chapter II of the Draft Report of the State Sub-Committee on the Preparation of "Outline of the Labour Administration Plan" of the Study Group of Employment and Labour Welfare of the State Fourth Five-Year Plan.

Industrial Relations Machinery in Maharashtra State

5. The State Industrial Relations Machinery comprises both statutory negotiation, conciliation and adjudication or arbitration, under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, or the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, as the case may be, as well as non-statutory mediation, under the State Personnel Management Advisory Service Scheme, which has been introduced in the State, from the year 1959 onwards. This two-fold machinery is both complementary as well as supplementary to each other. The need for the introduction of a non-statutory mediation machinery was felt in this State over a decade ago, as it was thought that all industrial relations problems are not capable of being satisfactorily processed under the law mainly for two reasons, viz. (1) the legal machinery is a time consuming machinery; and (2) no adequate provisions exist under the present labour laws for handling certain peculiar types of industrial relations matters, such as harrasments, "go-slow", "gheraos", introduction of automation, etc., which matters are, of late, being emerging with considerable significance on the industrial relations scene.

Personnel Management Advisory Service Scheme

6. With a view, therefore, to creating a climate for good industrial and human relations between the employers and the employees and looking after the welfare of the workers and thereby achieving and maintaining industrial peace in the State, the State Government has established a Personnel Management Advisory Service Scheme, under the Office of the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment, Bombay, since May 1959. This Scheme, which is a non-statutory service, is purely voluntary in nature and, as its name suggests, is purely advisory in character. It aims at composition of differences and disputes between employers and workers through informal mediation, under this Scheme, the stress is on voluntarism rather than on regulation. In other words, under the Scheme, the emphasis is on self-regulation and on application

of human standards and moral values in industrial relations. The primary object of the Scheme is to nip the trouble in the bud, before it assumes any serious proportions, if necessary, even by providing rough and ready solutions to the problems. Thus, the Scheme mainly encompasses the field of preventive mediation in industrial relations, which field is not adequately covered under the current statutes.

Working of State Industrial Relations Machinery

7. The following are the statistics of the cases that have been handled and resolved by the State Industrial Relations Machinery—statutory as well as non-statutory during the last 10 years between 1960 and 1970 :—

Cases dealt with by the State Industrial Relations Machinery during the years 1961 to 1970.

Year	Statutory										Non- Statutory
	Conciliation				Adjudication/Arbitration						P. M. A. S.
	Hand- led	Settled	Failed	With- drawn/ not pursued	Pending	Filed	Decided	Pending	Filed	Decided	Investi- gated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1961 ..	4,073	670	1,039	1,292	1,072	209	199	182	505	417	366
1962 ..	3,876	510	803	1,825	738	297	249	230	409	435	832
1963 ..	3,980	715	859	1,474	932	419	318	331	324	379	1,272
1964 ..	4,878	710	1,027	1,652	1,489	387	407	311	420	401	1,950
1965 ..	4,845	985	925	1,443	1,492	475	383	403	431	383	2,065
1966 ..	6,351	1,236	942	2,244	1,929	434	371	466	424	251	2,703
1967 ..	6,832	1,203	1,298	2,833	1,598	1,992	1,039	1,584	242	404	1,801
1968 ..	6,877	794	1,387	2,807	1,889	1,805	2,373	1,016	270	209	1,603
1969 ..	7,559	1,216	1,754	3,030	1,559	1,274	1,094	1,196	331	270	1,175
1970 ..	6,543	1,039	1,573	2,247	1,684	1,028	1,043	1,098	294	308	1,161
Total ..	55,814	9,078	11,607	20,847	14,382	8,320	7,476	6,817	3,650	3,457	14,928
Average.	5,581	908	1,161	2,085	1,438	832	748	682	365	346	1,493
Per- centage.	*16·27%			**89·90%				***94·79			

*Percentage of Column No. 3 to Column No. 2.

**Percentage of Column No. 8 to Column No. 7.

***Percentage of Column No. 11 to Column No. 10.

The figures contained in the aforesaid table indicate the magnitude of the task that the State Industrial Relations Machinery is called upon to handle and the measure of success achieved by it. It would be noticed from the figures contained in the abovesaid table that the State Industrial Machinery handles, on an average, some 5,581 cases in conciliation each year of which 908 cases or about 16·27 per cent are settled every year. Besides, the figures contained in the above table would also show that, on an average about 832 are referred

to adjudication and 365 cases are referred to arbitration each year of which 748 and 346 cases respectively or 89.90 per cent and 94.79 per cent cases are decided every year. Moreover, the statistics contained in the abovementioned table also reveal that, on an average, some 1,493 cases are investigated into by the State Industrial Relations Machinery under its non-statutory Personnel Management Advisory Service Scheme. All this would, therefore, lead us to the conclusion that the State Industrial Relations Machinery has contributed substantially towards the settlement of industrial disputes and maintenance of appreciable industrial peace in the State.

Work Stoppages in the State

8. Nevertheless, despite the best efforts of the State Industrial Relations Machinery in resolving industrial conflicts, numerous work-stoppages have occurred in the State, from time to time, for a variety of reasons. The figures given in the table below show the number of work-stoppages, the number of workers involved and the number of mandays-lost in the State, for the years between 1961 and 1970 :—

Works-stoppages in the state during the years 1961-70.

Year	No. of work-stoppages	No. of workers involved	No of mandays-lost
1	2	3	4
1961 ..	274	83,383	5,75,580
1962 ..	377	2,68,250	10,78,068
1963 ..	437	2,09,985	9,17,649
1964 ..	616	2,79,463	15,94,160
1965 ..	592	5,58,229	13,82,044
1966 ..	781	5,14,391	35,41,947
1967 ..	672	2,54,790	21,39,476
1968 ..	618	2,03,563	16,14,744
1969 ..	616	1,82,430	12,08,484
1970 ..	640	3,53,555	21,87,034
Total ..	5,623	29,08,039	1,62,39,186
Average ..	562	2,90,804	16,23,919

It would be noticed from the statistics contained in the abovementioned table that, on an average, some 562 work-stoppages, involving about 2,90,804 workers and 16,23,919 mandays still occur in the State every year. It would also be seen from the figures contained in the abovesaid table that the number of work-stoppages, workers involved and mandays lost in the year 1970 have increased by 3.90 per cent, 93.60 per cent and 80.10 per cent respectively, as compared to the year 1969. The reasons for this increase are that, in the year 1970, 7 work-stoppages, 5 strikes and 2 lock-outs alone involved 1,33,341 workers and were accountable for 10,99,098 mandays lost.

Noticeable Improvement in the work-stoppage picture of the State

9. With the recent gingering up of the State Industrial Relations Machinery, the work-stoppage picture of the State seems to be gradually improving during the year 1971, as compared to the year 1970. This would be evident from the statistics of work-stoppages, workers involved and mandays lost, for the months of January 1971 to July 1971 (which are presently available), as compared to the corresponding figures for the year 1970. These figures are set out in the table given below :—

Month	1970			1971		
	Works-stoppages	Workers involved	Mandays lost	Works-stoppages	Workers involved	Mandays-lost
	2	3	4	5	6	7
January	81	41,340	2,51,582	78	35,501	1,67,010
February	71	31,039	1,64,027	84	26,236	1,17,903
March	70	24,614	92,725	86	14,513	94,287
April	87	33,863	1,33,175	70	16,678	82,707
May	64	14,486	1,27,978	58	11,619	37,522
June	65	14,719	1,47,989	53	29,550	80,522
July	82	30,971	1,67,099	63	19,468	86,724
January to July	396	1,56,958	10,84,575	368	1,33,746	6,66,675

It would be observed from the statistics contained in the aforesaid table that the number of works-stoppages, workers involved and mandays lost have decreased by 7.08 per cent, 14.79 per cent and 38.54 per cent respectively, during the period between January 1971 to July 1971, as compared to the corresponding period in the earlier year 1970. This is a visible indication of the improvement in the industrial relations climate in the State. The State Industrial Relations Machinery, which has already been gingered up, is continuing to make all out efforts in arresting industrial unrest, to the extent possible, and thereby maintaining continuity of production. It is, therefore, expected that the picture of industrial relations scene in the State would continue to improve hereafter.

'Gheraos' in the State

10. From the year 1969 onwards till to-date, hardly a dozen "Gheraos" have taken place in the State. Further, none of the 'Gheraos' that have thus far occurred in this State have lasted for over 2 days. This seems to be mainly due to the State Government's firm policy on the subject as well as the progressive out-look of most of the Trade Unions in the State.

Comparison with other States

11. As stated earlier, unlike most of the other States in the country, Maharashtra State is one of the few highly industrialised States with a well organised labour force. Hence, any comparison of mandays lost, etc., as a result of industrial disputes, between Maharashtra State and others, may not be very realistic. Nevertheless, by way of information, the following figures (which are presently available) concerning factory employment, mandays-lost and severity rates, for the years 1969 and 1970, pertaining to the different States in the country, are given below :—

State	1969			1970		
	Factory Employment	Mandays lost	*Severity rate	Factory Employment	Mandays lost	Severity rates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhara Pradesh ..	2,57,818	3,70,756	1.43	2,55,166	4,51,769	1.77
Bihar ..	2,55,000	7,89,073	3.09	2,55,000	4,40,619	1.73
Gujarat ..	4,06,346	68,345	0.16	4,27,613	2,97,654	0.70
Kerala ..	2,58,937	11,72,786	4.53	1,19,130	4,06,272	3.41
Madhya Pradesh ..	1,94,510	2,01,417	1.03	1,84,154	1,32,236	0.72
Maharashtra ..	8,87,174	12,08,484	1.36	9,27,098	21,87,034	2.47
Mysore ..	Information not received.			2,62,000	2,75,866	1.05
Tamil Nadu ..	3,92,604	6,83,059	1.74	4,11,011	10,33,377	2.51
Uttar Pradesh ..	3,07,034	4,28,744	1.40	Information not received.		
West Bengal ..	3,39,973	99,71,389	29.30	8,24,606	99,71,389	12.09

*Factory employment figures are taken for working out the Severity rates, as employment figures in all the industries were not available.

It would be seen from the information contained in the above table that the State of Industrial Relations in Maharashtra State is comparatively better off than in some of the other States in the country, especially the other more industrialised States like West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

Conclusion

12. There is also a long-standing tradition of tripartite consultation on every important issue in this State and both trade unions and employers are almost always responsive and amenable to reasonable suggestions. It is the experience of this State that tripartite Committees, which have been appointed to discuss and make recommendations on even vexed and controversial issues, have been able to submit unanimous reports, on which the State Government has been able to take meaningful decisions. As illustrations, the Report submitted by the Committee on Unfair Labour Practices, the Committee on Un-protected Labour and the Norms Committee may be referred to. It is also the feature of labour administration in this State that full and frank discussions take place between industry and labour and Government, at various levels, on even *ad-hoc* issues. The instances can be quoted wherein important issues there was intervention at the level of the Chief Minister, Minister for Labour and the Minister of State for Labour, which have brought about settlements and either prevented strikes or lock-outs or facilitated an early termination of the controversies. Thus, all said and done, it can be concluded that a fair measure of cordial relations between the Government and all Organisations of Employers and Workers does exist in this State. Hence, it can be reasonably hoped most of the industrial relations problems which may arise in this State, in future, could be resolved in a satisfactory manner by the State Industrial Relations Machinery with the necessary co-operation from the parties.

LAW IN LABOUR RELATIONS

(A case study from decisions of Maharashtra)

BY

B. G. JADHAV *

The march of the trade union movement for last two hundred years from England to other parts of the world to the current days reveals that there is a progress from contract to status in the position of workmen. It is a history of struggle to remove the clutches of contract of employment and place the relationship of master and servant as of equal partners in the field of production. The rem of principles of natural justice has carried this change progressively through the vagaries of human approach to the pressing needs of workmen. The change in legal values has been possible through decades and generations and with blessing of the legislatures and the Courts. It is needless to say that the people and their opinion have energised with vigour the urge of change which we now find with us and in contrast with the position that prevailed two hundred years ago.

Professor Dicey observed in respect of Trade Disputes Act, 1906 of England that enactment which freed the trade union from the rule of equal law and from civil liability arising of inducing the workmen to question the contractual rigours stimulated among the workmen the fatal delusion that workmen should aim at the attainment not of equality but of privilege. Despite such disapproval by certain groups of opinion the progress in England has been up to securing hundred per cent union membership of employees through acquittance rolls maintained by the employers and controlling recruitment in certain industries. The trade union movement in England has now earned a distinct position not only in realm of industrial relations but in the field of guiding the nation's destiny. When we look at the position of the trade union movement in India it does not take us long to realise that it has not acquired that status here. The constructive qualities of leadership of trade union movement made a good beginning in India but the pace of progress could be accelerated through making of laws. Law making in later part of 19th Century was almost negligible in realm of industrial relations. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, Trade Unions Act, 1926, Trade Disputes Act, 1929, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 which assued to the leadership the building up of the trade union movement are all modest beginning of legislative efforts to reinforce the efforts of philonthropists of those decades. After keen legislative measures in 1947 and 1948 to ameliorate the conditions of labour, the Constitution of India has been the great source of strength to bring about a definite status to the workmen.

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Constitution of India

The Constitution of India has provided for right of association or unions to all citizens. The citizens have a fundamental right of equality and opportunity in matters of public employment. They have freedom of movement and settlement. The Constitution has prohibited forced labour and employment of children below the age of fourteen in factories or other hazardous employments. The State is directed to secure equal pay for equal work for men as well as women, protection of health and strength of workers, humane conditions of work and maternity relief. The State is also enjoined to secure living wage conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of living and enjoyment of leisure, social and cultural opportunities. This is how we have enactments regulating payment of wages, rest intervals, hours of work, leave investigation and settlement of industrial disputes. The Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, the Minimum Wages Act, the Motor Transport Workers Act, the Working Journalists' Act, come in this class. The Provident Funds and the Employees' State Insurance Scheme are set to achieve the necessity of health and retirement needs. The Mathadi Hamal and Manual Labour Act of the State of Maharashtra intends to secure better living conditions of unorganised manual labour in certain trades. The Bombay Labour Welfare Funds Act also sets forth a programme of welfare activities for promotion of the welfare of the industrial workers. The Industrial Disputes Act and the Bombay Industrial Relations Act provide for a machinery to investigate the industrial disputes and settlement of them which secure better conditions of work and wages and thereby encourage collective bargaining.

Role of Courts

The Industrial Tribunals, High Court and the Supreme Court have played a pivotal role in putting the industrial relations and the modern concept of industrial matters on firm roots in the soil of the Republic. The judicial Tribunals have a lion's share in stabilising the concept of industrial disputes rights and duties of workmen and their welfare. Workmen has attained the status of recognition of an important partnership in the national production. An effort is made in the succeeding paras to spot light the feather in the cap of the trade unions and the movement of the workmen from Maharashtra through legal process. At times, interpretations have been different as adopted by the Courts and on a number of occasions the demands and the contentions of the unions have been rejected. There is also a great measure of success in bilateral bargains between the employers and the workmen. The Government Labour Office has done a tremendous work in improving the lot of workmen. But this study is restricted to the achievements of workmen through adoption of constitutional means.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Private employers.—When the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 was first enacted there were some test cases in regard to the applicability of the Act to private employers. In *Western India Automobile Association v. Industrial Tribunal, Bombay* (AIR 49 FC 111) the Federal Court held that the legislature did not intend to leave a complete void in respect of settlement of industrial disputes so far as industries run by private persons were concerned and the definition

included both industries carried on both by the Government and the Private owners. Further, the Court held that the definition of workmen was wide enough to include a dismissed workman and a dispute as to the reinstatement of a dismissed workman sponsored by substantial number of workmen was an industrial dispute and it could be adjudicated upon.

Hospital : Whether Industry

(a) In the case of State of Bombay v. Hospital Majdoor Sabha (AIR 1960 SC 610) the Supreme Court took note of the intention of the legislature in inclusion of the Government in the definition of employer under Industrial Disputes Act. Such of functions that a constitutional government can and must take for governance and which no private citizen can undertake are excluded from the ambit of industry. "A welfare State undertakes various activities which have nothing to do with governance and which are undertaken in the interest of economic progress of the country. These beneficial activities of the Government are distinct from its primary and unalienable functions connected with governance. The popular meaning of the word 'trade and business' has now lost some of its validity for the purpose of industrial adjudication. Industrial adjudication has to be aware of current economic thought and must recognise the paramount importance of healthy relations in a welfare state. It should, therefore, avoid old and antiquated ideas between employer and employee. Profit motive and investment of capital are two essential attributes of industry in the capitalist form of society. In the modern set-up neither of them could be regarded as essential feature and even when profit motive or investment of capital is absent in a particular activity, yet it can be treated as industry. The definitions of words 'industrial dispute, wages, workman, employer and public utility service' are inclusive and denote extension. Thus, it is inappropriate to put restrictive interpretation on terms of wider denotation. It is difficult to lay down definitely and exhaustively the attributes by a reason of which an activity can be said to be an industry. A working principle may, however, be stated that an activity undertaken for production or distribution of goods or for the rendering of material service to the community as a whole or to any part of the community with the help of employees is an industrial undertaking. Such an activity generally involves the co-operation of the employer and the employees and its object is the satisfaction of material human needs. It must be organised or arranged in a manner in which trade or business is generally organised or arranged. It must not be casual nor must it be for oneself nor for pleasure. Judged by these tests, the hospitals run by the State of Bombay for the purpose of giving medical relief to the citizens for helping to impart the medical education are undertaking falling within the ambit of industry", the Supreme Court declared.

(b) The Supreme Court, however, over-ruled this law in a later judgement in case of Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi *versus* K. S. Sethi (AIR 1970 SC 1407). The Court here held that hospitals run by Government and even by private associations not on commercial lines but on charitable lines or as part of the functions of Government department of health cannot be treated to have embarked on an economic activity analogous to trade or business in the commercial sense and therefore, cannot be included in the definition of industry.

In continuation with this pronouncement of the Supreme Court, the Industrial Tribunal of Maharashtra comprising of Mr. R. D. Tulpule held in *Sirodkar Clinic Private Ltd. Bombay versus Workmen employed under them*, that the Supreme Court did not say that every hospital, nursing home or dispensary was not an industry. The possibility that a hospital, a nursing home or a dispensary run for private or on experimental manner may decide the definition of the word 'industry', if it is an activity in the industry of trade or business or rendering of material services. Where the essential activity of is of rendering of professional services which are distinctly different from rendering of material services, even if they are conducted by one person or more persons, whether such persons are employed or work for their own profit, it will not cease to be rendering of professional services. The Court therefore, held that Dr. Sirodkar's Clinic was an industry (ICR 1970 pp. 317 to 332).

Local Authorities

In *Re. Buzbuz Municipality and Baroda Municipal Borough* the Supreme Court had decided that a municipal service was an industry. In case of *Nagpur Municipal Corporation versus its employees* (AIR 1960 SC 675) the Supreme Court stated that the inclusive definition of industry must be construed as comprehending, not only such things as it signifies according to its natural import, but also those things which the definition declares that it should include. The Court observed that the object of the Act (C.P.B.I.D.S. Act) was to make provisions for the peaceful and amicable settlement of disputes between employers and employees in an organised activity and the Act was introduced as an important step in achieving social justice. It seeks to ameliorate the service conditions of the workers, to provide a machinery for resolving their conflict with their employers and to encourage collective effort in the service of the community. The Act was not intended to reach the personal services which do not depend upon the employment of labour force. A corporation functions under the statute by which it is created and discharges a dual function. It may be statutorily entrusted with the sovereign functions in addition to the normal municipal functions. Municipal functions must be included within the definition of industry. If a service performed by individual is an industry, it will continue to be so notwithstanding the fact that it is undertaken by a Corporation. Monetary considerations for service is not an essential characteristic of industry in a modern State and it cannot be said that payment in cash by the public who are benefited by the service rendered by a Municipal department is an essential condition of such service being considered as an industry. There cannot be artificial division of municipal activities one being the service from which public derive benefit and the other supervising these activities or imposing and collecting taxes. Actual performance and supervision are integral part of the said activity and the entire organizational activity is one industry. In the case of *Abdul Saburkhan Ahmedkhan, Bhandara versus Municipal Council, Bhandara* (1969 MLJ 532). The Bombay High Court, Nagpur Bench, following the Supreme Court judgement in the *Secretary, Madras Gymkhana Club Employees' Union v. the Management of the Gymkhana Club* (AIR 1968 SC 554) held that the imposition, collection

and levy of taxes was the functions of the State and was thus primarily a governmental function which cannot be carried on by any individual of a firm like other activities, for example, supply of water, lighting, markets or such other activities. Local bodies are primarily subordinate branches of the government activity. They are practically sub-offices and agencies for the exercise of governmental functions. Therefore, every department of the Municipal Council cannot be held to be an industry but it would depend upon the nature of the activities that are carried on by each particular department. The octroi department not only does not produce material goods nor render material services but only shares by delegation in the governmental functions namely imposing, collecting and levying the octroi tax and as such the activities of the octroi department cannot be held to amount to an industry. It could not be out of place to mention here the decision of Industrial Tribunal, Maharashtra (1967 ICR pp. 525-527) wherein the Tribunal held that the Christian Burial Board, Bombay was rendering material services to the community. It was observed: 'The main function of the Board was to provide facilities for burial with appurtenant religious rites. It is burial a physical act that is of paramount importance. It is a material service to the members of the Christian community. The services of burial and maintenance of burial ground are performed by the Board by levying fees. Actual work of burial and maintenance of the burial, ground is performed by the employees concerned. The Board must, therefore, be regarded to carry on an organised activity rendering material service to the section of community with direct and necessary co-operation of the employees covered by this reference. The Board, therefore, constituted an industry as defined in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947'.

Research Association

In *Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association v. State of Bombay* (AIR 1961 SC 484) the Supreme Court stated that though the object of the Research Centre is research, the research is directed with the idea of helping the member Mills to improve the methods of production in order to secure greater efficiency, rationalisation and reduction of costs. The basis of research carried on by the Association was to help the Textile Industry in making higher profits and this was done by employment of technical persons on payment or remuneration. It must be held that activities of the Association had little in common with activities of a purely educational institution. The undertaking as a whole was in the nature of business and came within the definition of industry.

Petty Undertakings

In *Firm Tulsiram Sadanand Sarda vs. Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Nagpur* (1961 I LLJ. 711) the definition of industry was considered by the Bombay High Court, Nagpur Bench, and observed that the definition was too wide and comprehensive and needed to be limited in its scope, having regard to the aim, scope and object of the whole Act. It was further held that the character of the activity is an important factor but equally important is the form in which it is conducted. It should be an activity which is predominantly carried on by employment of organised labour force. In an earlier case in

National Union of Commercial Employees vs. Meher (1959 II LLJ 38), the Bombay High Court observed: "the argument if accepted would lead to astounding results. The business of a hawker would have to be held to be an industry if he employs a labour to carry his baskets. So also the business of a petty shopkeeper like that of Panshop will have to be held to be an industry, if a servant is employed to sweep and clean the shop. We have no doubt that the legislature could not have intended that an Act should result in such drastic and serious consequences. Following these two judgements, the Labour Court, Nagpur, decided that the activity of a Flour Mill which is conducted by its proprietor with co-operation of a single employee may possess the necessary character of a trade or business but it certainly lacks the form of an industry. This activity of a Flour Mill in which a single employee was co-operating could not be regarded as an industry and, therefore, the industrial dispute envisaged by section 2(k) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in respect of the termination of such employee cannot be legitimately raised and the reference was not tenable and must, therefore, be rejected (MGG I-L 6496 of 3rd December 1970).

Contract labour : Also entitled to certain conditions of service

In *Maharashtra Sugar Mills vs. State of Bombay* (AIR 1951 SC 313) the employees through Sakhar Kamgar Sabha had raised a dispute of bonus. The Industrial Court awarded 3/8th of total basic of earnings as bonus and directed that the order applied to all employees including contract labour since contract labour was within the definition of employee under Bombay Industrial Relations Act. The employer challenged application of order to contract Labour and the Supreme Court held that the difference between muster-roll labour and contract labour employed by the company was that in the case of the former there was a direct contract between the company and the employee while in the latter case the relationship of employer and employee was brought about through interposition of a contractor. It was, therefore, held that contract labour employed by the company was covered by the definition of the word 'employee' and the award made by the Court applied to them.

Abolition of Contract System

In a dispute for abolition of contract system, the law has been laid down by the Supreme in *Standard Vacuum Company India Ltd. vs. Their Workmen* (AIR 1960 SC 948). It was stated that a decision in such a case must rest not only on the theoretical or abstract considerations based upon objection to the system of contract Labour but on terms and conditions on which contract labour is employed and the actual grievance of the employees concerned. The Court observed that the work for which contract labour was employed was not part of manufacturing process but was incidental to and necessary for manufacturing process and was of perennial nature which required to be done every day. The Court felt that there should not be difficulty in having regular workmen for this kind of work. In a further case of *Godawari Sugar Mills vs. Kopergaon Taluka Sakhar Kamgar Sabha* (AIR 1961 SC 1016). The Supreme Court held in connection with the demand for abolition of contract labour system that this system was a valid part of the definition of industrial

matter apart from the expression of mode of employment (under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act). Whether a particular mode of employment i.e. contract labour system was fair or not was to be decided by the Industrial Court and the Act itself has not in its definition determined mode of employment. It was, therefore, incorrect to say that the definition of industrial matter including in its ambit mode of employment or award of abolishing the contract system was an unreasonable restriction and was, therefore, violative of fundamental right of the employer under Article 19(1)(g) of the Constitution.

Sole Bargaining Agency not unconstitutional

The Bombay Industrial Relations Act provides for registration of representative union based on certain percentage of membership of workmen from the industry in a local area. Whether such classification and on such basis to accord representative character to a particular union with sole agency for the cause of the workmen was discriminative in character and was violative of the provisions of Article 14 of the Constitution came up in a case of *Raja Kulkarni vs. State of Bombay* (AIR 1954 SC 73). The *Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh* which had over 15 per cent membership was registered as representative union under Bombay Industrial Relations Act for local area of Bombay. The *Mill Mazdoor Sabha* and the *Girni Kamgar Union* which were having less than 15 per cent of membership were registered as approved unions and not representative union. The *Sangh* raised a bonus dispute and the *Mill-owner's Association* went in appeal against the order of the Court to the Appellate Tribunal. While proceedings were pending before the Appellate Tribunal, *Shri Raja Kulkarni*, President of *Mill Mazdoor Sabha*, exhorted textile workers to go on strike. He was prosecuted for instigating workmen to go on strike while appeal was pending before the Appellate Tribunal. It was contended that conviction was illegal because the Bombay Industrial Relations Act infringed on the fundamental right to form association and unions inasmuch as it made discrimination by giving preference to one trade union over another in the matter of voicing the grievance of the workers upon the artificial basis of having a larger membership than the other. The Supreme Court held that the provisions in an Industrial Act which classify unions according to the percentage of membership and give the right to represent the workmen only to the representative Union commanding a specified percentage and deny to all other unions the right to interpose in any proceedings, are not unconstitutional as being in violation of right to form union and equality before law.

Wage Fixation

In regard to the fixation of wage scales for the industrial workers, the Supreme Court has stabilised the rule in various judgements. In *Express News-papers versus Union of India* (AIR 1958 SC 578). The Supreme Court observed that the minimum wage statutorily fixed should not be so low as to be on the level of bare subsistence of life but must also provide for some measure of education medical requirements and other amenities. "This is the starting point and the fair wage is above the minimum wage. Fair wage is a step towards the progressive realisation of the ideal of living wage. Living wage has been defined as the wage required for the normal needs of the average employee,

regarded as a human being living in a civilised community. It is a wage sufficient to provide, not only for the absolute essentials of food, shelter and clothing, but also for a condition of a frugal comfort and provision for evil days, estimated by current standards. In an attempt to ameliorate the living conditions of the workers in our country, the ideal whichever social welfare State must seek to attain is the one laid down in Article 43 of the Constitution. As a rule though the living wage is the target, it is to be tempered by the general level of wages in other industries in the country and capacity of the industry to pay. Capacity to pay can mean the capacity of particular unit to pay or the capacity of an industry as a whole to pay or capacity of all industries in the Country as a whole to pay. Further the Court observed that the relevant criterion should be the capacity of the industry in question in a specified region as far as possible. It must be taken into account of elasticity of the demand of product of that industry, the possibility of toning up of organisation so that the industry can pay higher wages without difficulty and the possibility of increase in the efficiency of the lowest paid workers resulting in increase in production. In no case, the burden of increased wages should be made so heavy as to drive the employer out of the business by rendering it unprofitable to continue." In a number of cases followed by this judgement, the law of wages more or less has been settled for determination by the adjudicating tribunals, that is to say, the basis of industry-cum-region. In *Hindusthan Antibiotics Ltd., vs. Their workmen* (1967 1 LLJ 114) the Supreme Court observed: "The principle of region-cum-industry, the doctrine that the minimum wage is to be assured to labour irrespective of the capacity of the industry to bear the expenditure in that regard, the concept that fair wage is linked with the capacity of the industry, the rule of relevancy of comparable concerns, and the recognition of the totality of the basic wage and dearness allowance that should be borne in mind in the fixation, of wage structure were well settled and recognised by industrial adjudication that further elaboration was unnecessary. It was further held the application of these principles, was equally necessary in the public sector too. The social and economic upliftment of labour is important for securing industrial peace which is essential to increase the national productivity. All the said considerations, equally apply to industries in the public sector. Whoever may be the employer he has to pay a reasonable wage to the employees. Therefore, the pattern of wage structure between the two sectors should not be radically different and the employees should get a fair deal without any discrimination.

Dearness Allowance

In relation to dearness allowance, the Labour Appellate Tribunal observed in *Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh Vs. Millowners Association, Bombay* (1955 1 LLJ 329) that the division of the total wage into basic wages and dearness allowance was a creature of circumstance. In India, a different system has been adopted and generally followed i.e. a basic wage usually calculated at the pre-war level is given and to meet the additional cost of living amount is added to it by way of dearness allowances as a means of neutralising the high cost of living. The scheme has become general in India and has been accepted as fair approach to the problem of wages, In *Greaves Cotton* and

Company Vs. Their workmen (1964 I LLJ 342) the Supreme Court "Time has now come when employees getting the same wages should the same dearness allowance irrespective of whether they are working as Clerks or members of the subordinate staff or factory workmen. The pressure of high prices is the same on these various kinds of employees. Further subordinate staff and factory workmen these days are as keen to educate their children as clerical staff and in the circumstances there should be no difference in the amount of dearness allowance between employees of different kinds getting the same wages. On the whole it is right to follow the trend that begun in fixing the same scale of dearness allowance for subordinate staff and factory workmen as in the case of clerical staff".

Compensation for Loss of Work

The Supreme Court has also evolved the law regarding compensation for loss of work or working days for the workmen. In 1951-52 as a result of monsoon failure the Government of Bombay had curtailed working hours of the Textile Mills in Bombay. In that year mills lost in terms of working day equal to 38 days. The Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay claimed compensation for loss of wages and dearness allowance due to short working hours. The Industrial Court made an Award that loss be borne half and half by employers and employees and directed the employer to pay 50 per cent. of wages and dearness allowance for loss of 38 days. In an appeal by the employer, the Supreme Court held that social justice demanded that workmen going into forced unemployment are received compensation. Social justice is not based on contractual relations and is not to be enforced on the principles of contract service. It is invoked to do justice in cases where there is no contract to back it. In such a case, it was immaterial whether profits were made during the period under consideration or losses were incurred. If the employers continued to retain labour force so as to have it available on the days on which the mills worked, social justice demanded that the workmen should receive reasonable compensation for the days when they were compulsorily idle." Later, lay off provisions were inserted in Industrial Disputes Act in 1953 by the Parliament.

Gratuity

Similarly, in regard to Gratuity, the Supreme Court has also evolved the rule. In Indian Hume Pipe Company Ltd. Vs. its workmen (1959 II LLJ 830), The Supreme Court observed. 'Gratuity is a kind of retirement benefit like Provident Fund or Bonus. As a result of long series of decision of Industrial Tribunals, it has now come to be regarded as a legitimate claim which workmen can make and which in proper case can give rise to industrial dispute. The general principle underlying retirement gratuity schemes is that by their length of service workmen are entitled to claim a certain amount of a retirement benefit'. The Court recommended that the gratuity scheme framed by Labour Appellate Tribunal in the case of Army and Navy Stores Ltd. Bombay Vs. Their workmen (1951 II LLJ. 31) was a model scheme and that be treated in all subsequent disputes. This scheme was on the principle that workmen should get gratuity depending on their length of service before their retirement. In Express News-papers Private Ltd. (1959 II SCR. 12) the Court

observed 'What is true about the wages is equally true about the gratuity scheme'. The Court further observed that in the present economic development of our country the industrial adjudication would hesitate to adopt. All India Basis for the decision of an industrial dispute like that of gratuity. In Dunlop Rubber Company Vs. Its workmen, the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay accepted workmens' contention and brought the Company's gratuity scheme in line with the gratuity scales prevailing in similar concerns in the Bombay Region. The Company appealed to the Supreme Court. The Court held that while considering the gratuity schemes the industry-cum-region basis must be adopted even for an All India concern (1960 AIR SC 207).

Retirement Age

In regard to the retirement age, the Supreme Court has laid down certain broad principles governing fixation of age for retirement. In Guest Keen Williams Private Ltd. Vs. Their Workmen (1959 II LLJ. 405) the Supreme Court observed 'In fixing the age of superannuation, Industrial Tribunals have to take into account several relevant factors. What is the nature of the work assigned to the employees in the course of their employment? What is the nature of the wage structure paid to them? What are the retirement benefits and other amenities available to them? What is the character of the climate where the employees work and what is the age of superannuation fixed in comparable industries in the same region? What is generally the practice prevailing in the industry in the past in the matter of retiring its employees? These and other relevant facts have to be weighed by the Tribunal in every case when it is called upon to fix the age of superannuation in an industrial dispute. The Supreme Court observed in British Paints Vs. Their workmen (1961 I LLJ. 407) that time has come considering the improvement in the standard of health and increase in longevity in this country during the last fifty years that the age of retirement should be fixed at a higher level fixing the age of retirement at sixty years would be proper. There is no reason for making a difference in the age of retirement between clerical and subordinate staff on the one hand and factory workmen on the other. In Hindusthan Antibiotics Ltd. Vs. Their workmen (1967 I LLJ. 114) the Supreme Court observed 'The existing age of retirement is 55 extendable to 60 years at the discretion of the management if the workmen are considered suitable and if they are medically fit and mentally alert. The Tribunal raised the age of retirement from 55 years to 58 years but gave a discretion to the Company to continue an employee after that age. The learned Counsel for the workmen contended that the superannuation age fixed by the Tribunal does not reflect the social changes that have taken place in the country and has also ignored the judicial trend in that regard. Reliance was placed on the decision in Telang Vs. Shaw Wallace (1964 II LLJ.644). There the Court held that the opinion furnished by the several documents on record clearly showed a consistent trend in the Bombay Region to fix retirement age of clerical and subordinate staff at 60 years. In the course of the judgement, the Court noticed the report of the Norms Committee. "The retirement age, therefore, should be 60 year without any discretion to the Company to continue an employee after that age"

Application of Provident Fund scheme

In 1953 the Standard Silk Mills, Bombay had been split into five separate establishments. As a result of this each establishment had less than fifty workmen in its employ. The Provident Fund Authorities contended that the establishments were one notwithstanding the division. The Bombay High Court remarked that though the division had taken place, they were managed by the members of the same family and had common interest. The contention of the Provident Fund Authorities was accepted and the Court ruled that the standard Silk Mills should be considered as a subterfuge and as a whole were amenable to the scheme (1956 ILIJ 957).

Application of Minimum Wages Act

Certain employees employed on putting rail tracks on Panvel line approached the Minimum Wages Authority against less wages paid to them than the minimum rates of wages fixed for construction and maintenance of roads by the Government of Maharashtra. A question arose whether Scheduled employment of construction and maintenance of roads included construction and maintenance of railway and railway tracks. The Bombay High Court held that the construction and maintenance of roads included construction and maintenance of Railway and railway tracks (1968 MLJ 775).

Labour Welfare Fund : Not deprivation of Property

In Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., *Versus* State of Bombay (AIR 1958 SC 328). The Supreme Court held that under the Labour Welfare Act the Fund consisted amongst others of all fines realised from the employees. It observed that realised fines are not the property of the employer in contradistinction to accumulated unpaid wages and the employer held the amounts of fines so realised only as a trustee and therefore it did not constitute the privation of property or interference with property.

Government Power of reference

In regard to the administrative competence of the Government in giving reference to the adjudication, the Court observed in the case of Bombay Union of Journalists *vs.* State of Bombay (1964 I LJ 351) that "though the Government is competent to decide whether a particular dispute should be referred to adjudication, the discretion on grounds of expediency should be exercised *bonafide*. If the refusal to make a reference is based on irrelevant or extraneous ground, the High court would be justified to issue a writ of mandamus

Union Administration

There was a split in Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Sholapur for sometime and as a result the work regarding representing employees in industrial matters became complicated. Under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act Trade Unions Amendment Regulations Act, 1968, the Industrial Court ruled that the time had come to appoint an administrator to conduct the business of the sangh and accordingly appointed the Government Labour Officer as Administrator for the purpose.

The above cases throw a flood of light as to how the Industrial relations are evolved, stabilised and are made further progressive. The intense belief and satisfaction in the Constitutional venues, have resulted in appreciatively less industrial strife and more peace. It is doubtless that the trend inclines to build the labour force a more disciplined force. This is absolutely necessary to absorb need for increased productivity and peaceful achievement of social interests. The labour public opinion is kept alert and any man-overing or malafide activities injurious to the labour contentment are thwarted through the channels of constitutional remedies. It is in such development of labour Public opinion, the need of better and further legislation are championed and becomes necessary for the legislature to honour this part but powerful part of public opinion and give satisfying legislation. The Courts and the Tribunals have thus contributed an unforgettable vigour and alertness in organised efforts of workmen to ameliorate their conditions and to emerge as manifestation of real intentions of the State to build a socialist Society.

Notifications Under Labour Laws

Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952

*Industries and Labour Department No. EPF. 1671/167104/lab-I. dated 29th December 1971*¹—The following Notification by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation Department of Labour and Employment is republished :

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(BHARAT SARKAR)

Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation

(Shram Aur Punarvas Mantralaya)

Department of Labour and Employment

(Shram Aur Rozgar Vibhag)

Dated New Delhi, the 7th December 1971/16, Agrahayana, 1893

NOTIFICATION

S.O.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 393, dated the 31st January 1966 published in Part II, section 3, sub-section (ii) of the *Gazette* of India, dated the 5th February 1966, namely :—

In the said notification the letters and word "A. S. Lakshmanan" shall be omitted.

[No. A. 12015(7)/71-PFI(ii)]

Employees Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund Act, 1972

*Industries and Labour Department No. EPF. 1671/167095/lab-I. dated 29th December 1971*²—The following Notification by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation Department of Labour and Employment is republished :

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(BHARAT SARKAR)

Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation

(Shram Aur Punarvas Mantralaya)

Department of Labour and Employment

(Shram Aur Rozgar Vibhag)

Dated New Delhi, the 9th December 1971/Agrahayana, 1893.

NOTIFICATION

S.O.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby rescinds the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 3448, dated the 13th October 1970.

[No. 21(8)/69-PF-I.]

¹M.G.G., Part I-L, 3rd February 1972, p. 651.

²M.G.G., Part I-L, 3rd February 1972, p. 652.

Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948

*Industries and Labour Department No. BSE. 1471/164218/Lab.-III(A). dated 15th January 1972*¹. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948), (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), the Government of Maharashtra hereby amends, Schedule II to the said Act, as follows, namely :—

In the said Schedule II to the said Act after entry No. 157 the following entry shall be added, namely :—

- " 158. Female employees employed in the Departmental Section 33 " Stores of Messrs. Noorsons, situated at 257, Swami Vivekanand Road, Bandra, Bombay-50.

Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 I

*Industries and Labour Department No. BSE. 2270/100550/lab.-III-A. dated 25th January 1972*¹. In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (15) of section 2 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948), the Government of Maharashtra hereby declares the Umerkhed Municipal Council to be a local authority for the purposes of the said Act.

II

No. BSE. 2270/100550/Lab.-III-A. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (5) of section 1 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948) the Government of Maharashtra hereby directs that all the provisions of the said Act shall come into force in the Umerkhed Municipal area with effect from the 1st day of March 1972.

Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952

*Industries and Labour Department No. EPF-1171/164501/Lab.-I. dated 31st January 1972*¹. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (XIX of 1952), the Government of Maharashtra hereby amends with effect from 26th August 1971, the Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department No. EPF-1166/Lab-I, dated 18th March 1966, as follows, namely :—

In the said notification for the words "the Lakshmi Vishnu Cotton Mills Limited" the words "the Laxmi Vishnu Textile Mills Limited" shall be substituted.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

*Industries and Labour Department No. MWA. 4370/168328/lab.III-A. dated 29th January 1972*¹. In exercise of the powers conferred by the section 27 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), the Government of Maharashtra hereby gives notice of its intention to add to Part I of the Schedule to the said Act with effect from 1st day of May 1972, the following employment in respect of which it is of the opinion that minimum rates of wages should be fixed under the said Act, namely :—

- " 35. Employment in Cashew Processing Industry

¹M.G.G., Part I-L, 3rd February 1972, p. 652.

²M.G.G., Part I-L, 3rd February 1972, p. 654.

³M.G.G., Part I-L, 3rd February 1972, p. 655.

⁴M.G.G., Part I-L, 3rd February 1972, p. 656.

Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

Industries and Labour Department No. P-7372/10-4492/lab-III-A., dated the 29th January 1972.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948), (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act") the Government of Maharashtra hereby suspends on account of the occasions specified in column 1 of the Schedule appended hereon in respect of the establishments specified in column 3, in the local area specified in column 2, the operation of the provisions of the said Act specified in column 4 for the period and subject to the conditions specified in columns 5 and 6 of the said Schedule.

Schedule

Occation 1	Local area 2	Establishment 3	Provisions of the Act 4	Period 5	Conditions 6
Urs Shah Turabul Haq. Parbhani.	Parbhani Municipal area.	(i) All Shops	Section 10(1), Section 11(1).	From 31st January 1972 to 6th February 1972 (both days inclusive)	No shop shall on any of these days be opened earlier than 5-00 a.m. and closed later than mid-night.
			Section 14	Do.	If any employee is required to work in excess of the limit of hours of work specified in section 63 of the said Act, he shall be entitled in respect of overtime work which shall be noted in the prescribed register to wages at the rate prescribed in section 63(1) of the said Act.
			Section 16	Do.	The spread-over shall not exceed 14 hours in any day.
			Section 18	Do.	Every employee shall on account of the loss of the prescribed holidays be granted
		(ii) All Restaurants and eating houses.	Section 19(1) so far as closing hours are concerned. Section 21	Do. Do.	March 1972 (and (ii) wages for the work done on such holidays at the rate of wages prescribed for overtime work in section 63(1) of the said Act. No restaurant or eating house shall on any of these days be closed later than 2-00 p.m. If any employee is required to work in excess of the limit of hours of work specified in section 63 of the said Act he shall be entitled in respect of overtime work which shall be noted in the prescribed register to wages at the rate prescribed in section 63(2) of the said Act.
			Section 23	Do.	The spread-over shall not exceed 16 hours in any day.
			Section 24	Do.	Every employee shall on account of the loss of the prescribed weekly holidays be granted (i) equal number of holidays in exchange after 6th February 1972 but before 6th March 1972 and (ii) wages for the work done on such holidays at the rate of wages prescribed for the overtime work in section 63(2) of the said Act.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

Industries and Labour Department No. MWA. 5271/103755(1)/Lab-III-A. 21st January 1972—Whereas in pursuance of the provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948), in its application to the State of Maharashtra (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), the Government of Maharashtra by Government Resolution, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 1970/146886/Lab-III, dated 23rd September 1970, appointed a Committee to hold enquiries *inter alia* into the conditions prevailing in the employment in stone breaking or stone crushing in the State of Maharashtra (hereinafter referred to as "the said Schedule employment") and to advise Government *inter alia* in the matter of revision of minimum rates of wages fixed under the said Act under Government Notifications, Industries and Labour Department, Nos. MWA. 1962/Lab-III, and MWA. 1962(1)/Lab-III, dated the 6th July 1965 and No. MWA. 1962-Lab-III dated the 25th September 1965 in respect of the employees employed in the said scheduled employment;

And whereas, the said Committee has submitted its report to the Government of Maharashtra;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3 read with sub-section (2) of section 5 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra, after considering the advice of the said Committee, hereby revises the minimum rates of wages as fixed by the notifications aforesaid and with effect from the 26th day of January 1972, refixes them as set out in column 3 of the Schedule appended hereto, in respect of each Zone specified in the same column as the rates payable by the month of such Zone to the classes of employees mentioned against them in column 2 thereof.

SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Classes of employees	Rates		
		Zone I Rs.	Zone II Rs.	Zone III Rs.
1	2	3		
I	Skilled—	208	169	156
	Blaster.			
	Driller.			
	Driller-cum-Blaster.			
	Tapkar.			
	Fitter.			
	Engine/Machine Driver.			
	Blacksmith.			
	Welder.			
	Zobriwalla.			
	Truck/Lorry/Tractor/ Driver.			
	Carpenter.			
	Electrician.			

*M. G. G., Part I-L, 3rd February 1972, pp. 740-742.

Serial No.	Classes of employees	Rates		
		Zone I Rs.	Zone II Rs.	Zone III Rs.
1	2	3		
	Dresser (Phadiwalla/ Ghadaiwalla of various sizes of stones).			
	Compressor Operator.			
	Employees by what- ever name called doing the work of the nature done by persons falling under any of the foregoing classes of employees.			
II	Semi-skilled	156	136.50	123.50
	Stone Breaker (Khadi Breaker/Rawali).			
	Oilman.			
	Supervisor/Mukadam.			
	Cleaner.			
	Employees by what- ever name called doing the work of the nature done by the persons falling under any of the foregoing classes of employees.			
III	Un-skilled (Heavy)	123.50	104	91
	Un-skilled (Light)	117	91	78
IV	Adolescents employed in any of the categories of employees men- tioned above in this column.	75 per cent. of the rate fixed for adults in respect of the same category of employees.	75 per cent. of the rate fixed for adults in respect of the same category of employees.	75 per cent. of the rate fixed for adults in respect of the same category of employees.
V	Children employed in any of the categories of employees mention- ed in items I to III above in this column.	60 per cent. of the rate fixed for adults in respect of the same category of employees.	60 per cent. of the rate fixed for adults in respect of the same category of employees.	60 per cent. of the rate fixed for adults in respect of the same category of employees.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Notification—

(a) Zone I shall comprise the limits of Greater Bombay upto Dahsiar on the Western Railway and Mulund on the Central Railway, the Thana, Kalyan, Ambernath, Bhiwandi, Nizampur municipal areas and the areas within a distance of eight kilometers from the periphery of the aforementioned areas and the Belapur Industrial area ;

(b) Zone II shall comprise the limits of the Poona, Nagpur, and Kholapur Municipal Corporations and the Aurangabad municipal area and areas within a distance of eight kilometers from the periphery of the aforementioned areas ;

(c) Zone III shall comprise all other areas in the Maharashtra State not included in Zone I and Zone II above ;

(d) the minimum rate of wages shall consist of an all inclusive rate allowing for the basic rate and the cost of living allowance ;

(e) the minimum rate of daily wages payable to any employee employed in any category on daily wages shall be computed by dividing the minimum rate of monthly wages fixed for the class of employees to which he belongs by 26, the quotient being stopped at the nearest paise.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

Industries and Labour Department, No.MWA.5271/103755 (ii) Lab-III-A., 21st January 1972
—Whereas, by Government Notification, Labour and Housing Department, No.1461 dated the 18th March 1952 issued by the then Government of Bombay (hereinafter referred to as 'the Government of Bombay Notification'), the minimum rates of wages have been fixed in respect of employees employed in the employment in stone breaking or stone crushing in quarries (" hereinafter referred to as the said scheduled employment ") in the Bombay area of the State of Maharashtra ;

And whereas, no minimum rates of wages have been fixed in respect of employees employed in the said scheduled employment in the Vidarbha region and the Hyderabad area of the state of Maharashtra ;

And whereas, in pursuance of the provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (II of 1948), in its application to the State of Maharashtra (hereinafter referred to as " the said Act "), the Government of Maharashtra by Government Resolution, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA.1970/146886/Lab-III, dated 21st September 1970, appointed a Committee to hold enquiries into the conditions prevailing in the said Scheduled employment in the state of Maharashtra and to advise the State Government *inter alia* in the matter of fixing the minimum rates of wages in respect of the employees employed in the said scheduled employment in the State of Maharashtra under the powers delegated to the state Government by Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. LWI-1-2(1)/66, dated the 25th November 1968 (hereinafter referred to as " the Central Government Notification ") ;

And whereas, the said Committee has submitted its report to the Government of Maharashtra

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3 read with sub-section (2) of section 5 of the said Act and the Central Government Notification, the Government of Maharashtra, after considering the advice of the said Committee, hereby with effect from the 26th day of January 1972 —

(a) revise the minimum rates of wages fixed by the Government of Bombay Notification and re-fixes them in respect of the employees employed in the said Scheduled employment in the Bombay area of the State of Maharashtra, and

(b) fixes the minimum rates of wages in respect of the employees employed in the said Scheduled employment in the Vidarbha region and the Hyderabad area of the State of Maharashtra,

as set out in column 3 of the Schedule appended hereto, in respect of the each Zone specified in the same column as the rates payable by the month in such Zone to the class of employees mentioned against them in column 2 thereof.

SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Class*of employees	Rates		
		Zone I Rs.	Zone II Rs.	Zone III Rs.
1	2	3		
I	Skilled Blaster, Driller Driller-cum-Blaster Tapkar Filter Engine/Machine Driver Blacksmith Welder Zabriwalla Truck/Lorry/Tractor/ Driver Carpenter Electrician Dresser Phadiwalla/ Ghadaiwalla of various sizes of stones). Compressor Operator. Employees by what- ever name called doing the work of the nature done by persons falling under any of the foregoing classes of employees.	208	169	156
II	Semi-skilled Stone Breaker)Khadi Breaker/Rawali). Oilman. Supervisor/Mukadam. Cleaner. Employees by what- ever name called doing the work of the nature done by the persons falling under any of the foregoing classes of employees.	156	136.50	123.50

Serial No.	Classes of employees	Rates		
		Zone I Rs.	Zone II Rs.	Zone III Rs.
III	Un-skilled(Heavy)	123.50	104	91
	Un-skilled(Light)	117	91	78
IV	Adolescents employed in any of the categories of employees mentioned above in this column.	75 per cent. of the rate fixed for adults in respect of the same category of employees.	75 per cent. of the rate fixed for adults in respect of the same category of employees.	75 per cent. of the rate fixed for adults in respect of the same category of employees.
V	Children employed in any of the categories of employees mentioned in items I to III above in this column.	60 per cent. of the rate fixed for adults in respect of the same category of employees.	60 per cent. of the rate fixed for adults in respect of the same category of employees.	60 per cent. of the rate fixed for adults in respect of the same category of employees.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this notification—

(a) Zone I shall comprise limits of Greater Bombay upto Dahisar on the Western Railway and Mulund on the Central Railway, the Thana, Kalyan, Ambernath, Bhiwandi, Nizampur municipal areas and the areas within a distance of eight kilometers from the periphery of the aforementioned areas and the Belapur Industrial area ;

(b) Zone II shall comprise limits of the Poona, Sholapur and Nagpur Municipal Corporations, the Aurangabad Municipal area and the areas within a distance of eight kilometers from the periphery of the aforementioned areas ;

(c) Zone III shall comprise all other areas in the State of Maharashtra not included in Zone I and Zone II above ;

(d) the minimum rate of wages shall consist of an all inclusive rate allowing for the basic rate and the cost of living allowance.

(e) the minimum rate of daily wages payable to any employee employed in any category on daily wages shall be computed by dividing the minimum rate of monthly wages fixed for the class of employees to which he belongs by 26, the quotient being stepped up to the nearest paise.

EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUNDS AND FAMILY PENSION FUND ACT, 1952

No. EPF-1072-100148, Lab-I, dated 31st January 1972¹⁰ the following Notifications by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation Department of Labour and Employment republished.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(BHARAT SARKAR)

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION

(SHRAM AUR PUNARVAS MANTRALAYA)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

(SHRAM AUR ROZGAR VIBHAG)

New Delhi, dated the 24th December, 1971

3, Pausa, 1893 SE

NOTIFICATION

G. S. R.—In exercise of the powers empowered by section 6A, read with sub-section (i) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme further to amend the Employees' Family Pension Scheme, 1971, namely

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This scheme shall be called the Employees' Family Pension (fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1971.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the *Official Gazette*.

2. In the Employees' Family Pension Scheme, 1971, in sub-paragraph (2A) of paragraph 4 for the figures, letters and words "31st day of December, 1971" the figures, letters words and "30th day of April, 1972" shall be substituted.

[No. S-70012(7)/71-P.F. II]

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

*By the Deputy Commissioner, Labour and Competent Authority under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, No. CL/MWA/Hospital, 1st February 1972.*¹¹—In pursuance of the provisions of clause (d) of section 2 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), in its application to the State of Maharashtra (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act" the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay [being the competent authority appointed by the Government of Maharashtra by its Notification in the Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA/2662/80868/Lab-III, dated 16th January, 1965, under clause (c) of section 2 of the said Act], after having ascertained the cost of living index number applicable to the employees in any hospital not falling under entry 6 in Part I in the schedule to the said Act, within the limits of Greater Bombay (hereinafter referred to as "the said scheduled employment") hereby declared that the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class (New Series) for Bombay City to be the cost of living index numbers applicable to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

*By the Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Competent authority under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, No. CL/MWA-M/90 29th January 1972.*¹²—In exercise of the powers conferred by Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA-2662/80868-Lab.-III, dated 16th January, 1965, the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, as the Competent Authority under section 2(c) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, is, after having ascertained pleased to declare that the cost of living index number applicable to the employees employed in employment in any industry in which any process of printing by letter press, lithography, photogravure or other similar worker incidental to such process or book binding is carried on for the months shown in column (1) of the Schedule hereto appended, shall be shown in column (2) of the said Schedule for the purpose of section 2(d) of the said Act.

¹⁰ M.G.G. Pt. I-L, February 10, 1971, p-851.

¹¹ M.G.G., Pt. I-L, February 10, 1972, p-854.

¹² M.G.G., Pt. I-L, February, 1972, p-893.

SCHEDULE

Month					Cost of living index number
1					2
July, 1971 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	839
August, 1971 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	844
September, 1971 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	852
October, 1971 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	857
November, 1971 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	861
December, 1971 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	848

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

By the Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Competent Authority under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, No. MWA-SPL-AL, 14.1, 29th January 1972.¹² Whereas the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, having been appointed as the Competent Authority (hereinafter referred to as the said competent authority), vide Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662/80868-Lab-III, dated 16th January 1965, has, in pursuance of clause (d) of section 2 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, ascertained and declared the cost of living index numbers shown in column (2) of the Schedule I appended hereto for the months shown in column (1) of the said Schedule applicable to the employees employed in the employment in any industry in which any process of printing by letterpress, lithography, photogravure or other similar work or work incidental to such process of book binding is carried on (hereinafter referred to as the said scheduled employment) and published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, from time to time.

SCHEDULE I

Month					Cost of living index number
1					2
July, 1971 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	839
August, 1971 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	844
September, 1971 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	852
October, 1971 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	857
November, 1971 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	861
December, 1971 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	848

And whereas, the Government of Maharashtra by Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662(i)-Lab-III, dated 2nd December 1965, has directed the said competent authority to calculate, after the expiry of every six months, commencing from the first day of January, 1965, the average of the said cost of living index number declared by it for the said six months to ascertain the rise of such average over 500 and also to determine for such rise of every ten points the special allowance (payable in addition in the basic rate of wages) for each of the six months (immediately following the six months in respect of which such average has been calculated as aforesaid) payable to employees in the said schedule employment in the zones specified in the column (1) of the Schedule II appended hereto at the rate specified in the column (2) of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE II

Zones					Rates
1					2
Zone I .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Rs. 2.00 per month.
Zone II .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Rs. 1.50 per month.
Zone III .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Rs. 1.25 per month.
Zone IV .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Rs. 1.00 per month.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this Notification Zones I, II, III and IV shall respectively mean Zones I, II, III and IV formed for the purpose and shown in Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662(II)-Lab-III, dated 31st December 1964 and No. MWA. 2662-Lab-III, dated 21st April 1965 (Bombay Notification) ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662(i)-Lab-III, dated 2nd December 1965, the said competent authority is pleased to determine in the aforesaid manner and declare the special allowance (cost of living allowance) payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment in the zones mentioned in column (1) of Schedule-III appended hereto in relation to six months commencing on the first day of January, 1972 at the rates mentioned in column (2) of the said Schedule III.

SCHEDULE III

Zones					Amount of special allowance (cost of living allowance)
1					2
Zone I .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Rs. 70.00
Zone II .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Rs. 52.50
Zone III .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Rs. 43.75
Zone IV .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Rs. 35.00

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

By the Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Competent Authority under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, No. MWA-SPL-AL, 14.2, dated 29th January 1972.¹⁴ Whereas the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, having been appointed as the Competent Authority (hereinafter referred to as the said competent authority), vide Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662/80868-Lab-III, dated 16th January 1965, has in pursuance of clause (d) of section 2 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, ascertained and declared the cost of living index numbers as shown in column (2) of the Schedule I appended hereto for the months shown in column (1) of the said Schedule applicable to the employees employed in the employment in any industry in which any process of printing by letterpress, lithography, photogravure or other similar work or work incidental to such process or book binding is carried on (hereinafter referred to as the said scheduled employment) and published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, from time to time.

SCHEDULE I

Month	Cost of living index number
1	2
July 1971	839
August, 1971	844
September, 1971	852
October 1971	857
November, 1971	861
December, 1971	848

And whereas, the Government of Maharashtra by Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662-Lab-III, dated 2nd December 1965 has directed the said competent authority to calculate, after the expiry of every six months commencing from the first day of January 1965, the average of the said cost of living index numbers declared by it for the said six months and to ascertain the rise of such average over 500 and also to determine for such rise of every ten points the special allowance payable in addition to the basic rate of wages for each of the six months (immediately following the six months in respect of which such average has been calculated as aforesaid), payable to the employees in the said scheduled employment in the zones specified in the column (1) of the Schedule II appended hereto at the rate specified in the column (2) of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE II

Zones	Rates
1	2
Zone I	Rs. 1.50 per month.
Zone II	Rs. 1.25 per month.
Zone III	Rs. 1.00 per month.

Explanation.—For the purpose of the Notification :—

(a) Zone I shall comprise of the area within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Nagpur :

(b) Zone II shall comprise of the area within the Municipal or, as the case may be, village panchayat limits of Amravati, Akola, Gondia, Chanda, Wardha, Yeotmal, Khamgaon, Kamptec, Achalpur, Malkapur (Buldhana), Bhandara, Buldhana and Wani ;

(c) Zone III shall comprise of all other places in the Vidarbha region of the State of Maharashtra, not included in Zones I and II.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662-Lab-III, dated 2nd December 1965, the said competent authority is pleased to determine in the aforesaid manner and declare the special allowance (cost of living allowance) payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment in the zones mentioned in (1) of Schedule III appended hereto in relation to six months commencing on the first day of January 1972 at the rates mentioned in column (2) of the said Schedule III.

SCHEDULE III

Zones	Amount of special allowance (cost of living allowance)
1	2
Zone I	Rs. 52 50
Zone II	Rs. 43 75
Zone III	Rs. 35 00

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

By the Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Competent Authority under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, No. MWA-SPL-AL.14.3, dated 29th January 1972.¹⁵—Whereas the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, having been appointed as the Competent Authority (hereinafter referred to as the said competent authority), vide Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662/80368-Lab-III, dated 16th January 1965, has in pursuance of clause (d) of section 2 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, ascertained and declared the cost of living index numbers as shown in column (2) of the Schedule I appended hereto for the months shown in column (1) of the said Schedule applicable to the employees employed in the employment in any industry in which any process of printing by letterpress, lithography, photogravure or other similar work or work incidental to such process of book binding is carried on (hereinafter referred to as the said scheduled employment) and published in the Maharashtra Government Gazette, from time to time.

SCHEDULE I

Month	Cost of living index number
1	2
July, 1971	839
August, 1971	844
September, 1971	852
October, 1971	857
November, 1971	861
December, 1971	848

And whereas, the Government of Maharashtra by Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662(i)-Lab-III, dated 2nd December 1965, has directed the said competent authority to calculate, after the expiry of every six months, commencing from the first day of January 1965, the average of the said cost of living index numbers declared by it for the said six months to ascertain the rise of such average over 500 and also to determine for such rise of every ten points the special allowance (payable in addition to the basic rate of wages) for each of the six months (immediately following the six months in respect of which such average has been calculated as aforesaid) payable to employees in the said scheduled employment in the zones specified in the column (1) of the Schedule II appended hereto at the rate specified in the column (2) of the said Schedule.

¹⁵M.G.G., Pt. I-L, February 10, 1972, p-897-98.

SCHEDULE II

Zones 1	Rates 2
Zone I	.. Re. 1.25 per month.
Zone II	.. Re. 1.00 per month.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this Notification, Zones I, II shall respectively mean Zones I and II formed for the purpose and shown in the Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662(i)-Lab-III, dated 31st December, 1964 (Hyderabad Notification).

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662(ii)-Lab-III, dated 2nd December 1965, the said competent authority is pleased to determine in the aforesaid manner and declare the special allowance (cost of living allowance) payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment in the zones mentioned in column (1) of Schedule III appended hereto in relation to six months commencing on the first day of January, 1972 at the rates mentioned in column (2) of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE III

Zones 1	Amount of special allowance (cost of living allowance) 2
Zone I	Rs. 43.75
Zone II	Rs. 35.00

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

By the Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Competent Authority under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, No. MWA-SPL/Cine/Bom. 5, dated 31st January 1972.^{1a}—In exercise of the powers conferred by Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 5268/150948/Lab-III dated 30th December 1969, the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay as the Competent Authority under section 2(c) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, is after having ascertained pleasee to declare that the cost of living index number applicable to the employees employed in the employment in Cine Studios and Cine Laboratories for the months shown in column (1) of the schedule hereto appended shall be shown in column (2) of the said schedule, for the purpose of section 2(d) of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Month 1	Cost of living index number 2
July, 1971	189
August, 1971	190
September, 1971	192
October, 1971	193
November, 1971	194
December, 1971	191

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

*By the Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Competent Authority under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, No. MWA-SPL/Cine/5.1, dated 31st January 1972.*¹⁷—Whereas the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, having been appointed as the Competent Authority (hereinafter referred to as the said competent authority) vide Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662/80868-Lab-III, dated 16th January 1965, has, in pursuance of clause (d) of section 2 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, ascertained and declared the cost of living index numbers as shown in column (2) of schedule I appended hereto for the months shown in column (1) of the said schedule applicable to the employees employed in the employment in Cine Studios and Cine Laboratories (hereinafter referred to as the said scheduled employment) and published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, from time to time.

SCHEDULE I

Month (1)	Cost of living index number (New Series) (2)
July, 1971	189
August, 1971	190
September, 1971	192
October, 1971	193
November, 1971	194
December, 1971	191

And whereas the Government of Maharashtra by Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 5268/150948 Lab-III, dated 30th December, 1969 (read with appendix) has directed the said competent authority to calculate, after expiry of every six months commencing from the 1st day of January, and 1st July, the average of the said cost of living index numbers declared by it for the said six months and to ascertain the rise of such average over 100, and also to determine for such rise of every five points the special allowance (payable in addition to the basic rate of wages) for each of the six months (immediately following the six months in respect of which such average has been calculated as aforesaid) payable to the employees in the said scheduled employment in the Zone specified in column (1) of the schedule II appended hereto, at the rate specified in column (2) of the said schedule.

SCHEDULE II

Zone (1)	Rate (2)
Zone I	.. Rs. 3.00 per month.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this Notification, Zone I shall mean Zone I formed for the purpose and shown in Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 5268/150948/Lab-III, dated 30th December 1969.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 5268/150948/Lab-III, dated 30th December 1969 the said competent authority is pleased to determine in the aforesaid manner declare the special allowance (cost of living allowance) payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment in the Zone mentioned in column (1) of schedule III, appended hereto in relation to six months commencing on the first day of January 1972, at the rates mentioned in column (2) of the said Schedule III.

SCHEDULE III

Zone	Amount of special allowance (cost of living allowance).
1	2
Zone I	Rs. 54 00

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

By the Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Competent Authority under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, No. MWA. SPL/Cine/KLR 5, dated 31st January 1972¹⁸.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 5268/150948/Lab-III, dated 30th December 1969, the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, as the Competent Authority under section 2(c) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, is after having ascertained pleased to declare that the cost of living index number applicable to the employees employed in the employment in Cine Studios and Cine Laboratories for the months shown in column (1) of the schedule hereto appended shall be shown in column (2) of the said schedule for the purpose of section 2(d) of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Month	Cost of living index number
1	2
July, 1971	197
August, 1971	203
September, 1971	206
October, 1971	204
November, 1971	201
December, 1971	207

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

By the Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Competent Authority under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, No. MWA. SPL/Cine/5.2, dated 31st January 1972¹⁸.—Whereas the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, having been appointed as the Competent Authority (hereinafter referred to as the said competent authority), vide Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662/80868-Lab-III, dated 16th January 1965, has in pursuance of clause (d) of section 2 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, ascertained and declared the cost of living index numbers as shown in column (2) of the schedule I appended hereto for the months shown in column (1) of the said schedule applicable to the employees employed in the employment in Cine Studios and Cine Laboratories (hereinafter referred to as the said scheduled employment) and published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, from time to time.

SCHEDULE I

Month	Cost of living index number (New Series)
1	2
July, 1971	197
August, 1971	203
September, 1971	206
October, 1971	204
November, 1971	201
December, 1971	207

¹⁸ M. G. G., Pt. I-L., February 10, 1972, p. 901.
M. G. G., Pt. I-L., February 10, 1972, p. 902-903.

And Whereas the Government of Maharashtra by Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 5268/150948/Lab-III, dated 30th December 1969 (read with appendix) has directed the said competent authority to calculate, after the expiry of every six months, commencing from the 1st day of January, and 1st July, the average of the said cost of living index numbers declared by it for the said six months and to ascertain the rise of such average over 100, and also to determine for such rise of every five points the special allowance (payable in addition to the basic rate of wages) for each of the six months (immediately following the six months in respect of which such average has been calculated as aforesaid), payable to the employees in the said scheduled employment in Zone specified in column (1) of the schedule II appended hereto, at the rate specified in column (2) of the said schedule.

SCHEDULE II

Zone	Rates
1	2
Zone II	Rs. 3 00 per month.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this Notification, Zone I shall mean Zone II formed for the purpose and shown in Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 5268/150948/Lab-III, dated 30th December 1969;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 5268/150948/Lab-III, dated 30th December 1969 the said competent authority is pleased to determine in the aforesaid manner declare the special allowance (cost of living allowance) payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment in the Zone mentioned in column (1) of schedule III appended hereto in relation to six months commencing on the first day of January 1972, at the rates mentioned in column (2) of the said schedule III.

SCHEDULE III

Zone	Amount of special allowance (cost of living allowance).
1	2
Zone II	Rs. 60 00

Bombay Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Act, 1958.

Industries and Labour Department No. BRU. 2170/101941-LAB. I. 31st January 1972²⁰.—Whereas, by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. BRU. 2170 156258-LAB, I, dated the 3rd February 1971, the Government of Maharashtra—

(a) declared under section 3 of the Bombay Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Act, 1958, (Bom. XCVI of 1958) (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), that the industrial undertaking called "the Chhaganlal Textile Mills Private Limited, Chalisgaon", to which a loan has been provided by the State Government, shall, for a period of one year commencing on the 3rd February 1971 and ending on the 2nd February 1972 (both days inclusive) (hereinafter referred to as "the said period"), be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief (the said undertakings being hereinafter referred to as "the said relief undertakings"); and

²⁰ M. G. G. Part I.L. February 10, 1972 p-904-905.

(b) directed, under section 4 of the said Act, that in relation to the said relief undertaking and in respect of the said period for which that relief undertaking continues as such, right, privilege, obligation or liability accrued or incurred before the 3rd February 1971 and any remedy for the enforcement thereof (hereinafter referred to as "the said right, privilege, obligation, liability and remedy") shall be suspended and all proceedings relative thereto pending before any court, tribunal, officer, or authority (hereinafter referred to as "the said proceedings"), shall be stayed;

And whereas, by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department No. BR1-2170-LAB, I, dated the 15th December 1971, the Government of Maharashtra directed under section 4 of the said Act that in respect of the said period, the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 42, clauses (ai), (i), (ii) and (iii) of sub-section (2) and sub-sections (3), (4) and (5) of section 46 and section 98 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1947), and Chapter VA and sub-section (2) of section 33-C of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947) (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the said provisions") shall not apply to the said relief undertaking and further that the operation of the awards governing payment of dear food allowance to the employees of the said relief undertaking given in Reference (IC) No. 249 of 1957 and Miscellaneous Application (IC) No. 20 of 1960 published, respectively, at pages 4900-5005 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated the 12th November 1959 and at pages 1542 to 1545 of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated the 29th September 1960 (hereinafter referred to as "the said awards") should be suspended for the said period;

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

(i) that the said relief undertaking should be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief for further period of one year commencing on the 3rd February 1972 (both days inclusive) (hereinafter referred to as "the said further period");

(ii) that in relation to the said undertaking and in respect of the said further period, the said right, privilege, obligation, liability and remedy should be suspended and the said proceedings should be stayed; and

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

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

(a) declares that the said relief undertaking to which a loan has been provided by the State Government shall, for the said further period, be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief; and

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

(i) the said right, privilege, obligation, liability and remedy shall be suspended and the said proceedings shall be stayed; and

(ii) the said provisions shall not apply and the operation of the said award shall be suspended.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

By the Deputy Commissioner of Labour and competent authority under the minimum wages Act, 1948.—No. MWA/SPL/Shop 31st January 1972²¹.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662/80868/Lab-III, dated 16th January 1965 the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay as the Competent Authority under section 2 (c) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, is after having ascertained, pleased to declare that the cost of living index number applicable to the employees employed in employment in any shop or Commercial Establishment not being an employment in any bank or an employment which is included under any of the other entries in the schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for the months shown in column (1) of the schedule hereto appended, shall be as shown in columns (2) to (8) of the said schedule for the purpose of section 2 (d) of the said Act.

²¹ M.G.G., Pt. I-L, February 10, 1972, p. 906.

SCHEDULE

Month	Bombay Index Number	Sholapur Index Number	Poona Index Number	Jalgaon Index Number	Auranga-bad Index Number	Nanded Index Number	Nagpur Index Number
(1)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
July 1971	189	197	173	187	189	193	189
August 1971	190	203	173	189	191	196	193
September 1971	192	206	175	189	193	198	194
October 1971	193	204	179	187	192	196	194
November 1971	194	201	178	187	192	197	196
December 1971	191	207	181	188	191	195	197

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

By the Deputy Commissioner of Labour and competent Authority under the minimum wages Act, 1948 No. MWA-SFL/AL/Shop 2, 31st January 1972²².—Whereas the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay having been appointed as the competent authority (hereinafter referred to as the said competent authority) vide Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA-2662/80868/Lab-III, dated 16th January, 1965, as in pursuance of clause (d) of section 2 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), ascertained and declared the cost of living index numbers as shown in columns (2) to (8) of the Schedule I appended hereto for the months shown in column (1) of the said schedule applicable to the employees employed in the employment in any shop or commercial establishment not being an employment in any bank or an employment which is included under any of the other entries in the Schedule to the said Act (hereinafter referred to as the said scheduled employment) and published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* from time to time.

SCHEDULE I

Month	Bombay Index Number	Sholapur Index Number	Poona Index Number	Jalgaon Index Number	Auranga-bad Index Number	Nanded Index Number	Nagpur Index Number
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
July 1971	189	197	173	187	189	193	189
August 1971	190	203	173	189	191	196	193
September 1971	192	206	175	189	193	198	194
October 1971	193	204	189	187	192	196	194
November 1971	194	201	178	187	192	197	196
December 1971	191	207	181	188	191	195	197

²² M. G. Pt. I-L, Feb. 10, 1972, p. 907-909.

And whereas the Government of Maharashtra by Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA-4268-Lab-III, dated 27th July 1971 has directed the said competent authority to calculate after the expiry of every six months, commencing from the first day of January 1971, the average of each of the said cost of living index numbers declared by it for the said six months and to ascertain the rise of such average over respective index number and also to determine for every such rise of specified points on the index number applicable to respective centres the special allowance (payable in addition to the basic rate of wages) for each of the six months (immediately following the six months in respect of which such average has been calculated as aforesaid payable to the employees in the said scheduled employment in the areas specified in column (1) of the schedule II appended hereto at the rate specified in column (2) of the said schedule.

SCHEDULE II

Area	Consumer Price Index Numbers for working class (New Series)	Points	Rupees
1	2	3	4
I. Areas within the limits of Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay and of Thana Municipal Council.	Bombay City Index Numbers	2	1.50
II. Areas within the limits of—			
(i) Municipal Corporation of Nagpur.	Nagpur Index Numbers	2	1.50
(ii) Municipal Corporation of Poona and Cantonment limits of Poona and Kirkee.	Poona Index Numbers	2	1.50
(iii) Municipal Corporation of Sholapur.	Sholapur Index Numbers	3	1.50
(iv) Municipal Councils of Kalyan, Ulhasnagar and Bhivandi-Nizampur.	Bombay City Index Numbers	2	1.50
III. Areas within the limits of—			
(i) Municipal Councils of Nasik, Nasik Road-Deolali and Malegaon.	Bombay City Index Numbers	2	1.00
(ii) Municipal Councils of Kolhapur, Sangli and Ichalkaranji.	Sholapur Index Numbers	3	1.00
(iii) Municipal Councils of Amravati and Akola.	Nagpur Index Numbers	2	1.00
(iv) Municipal Councils of Jalgaon, Dhulia and Bhusaval.	Jalgaon Index Numbers	2	1.00
(v) Municipal Councils of Aurangabad, Jalna and Cantonment limits of Aurangabad.	Aurangabad Index Numbers ..	4	1.00
(vi) Municipal Council of Nanded	Nanded Index Numbers	4	1.00
(vii) Municipal Council of Ahmednagar.	Poona Index Numbers	2	1.00

SCHEDULE II—contd.

Area	Consumer Price Index Numbers for working class (New Series)	Points	Rs.
1	2	3	4
IV. (1) All other areas in the Bombay Revenue Division except Jalgaon and Dhulia Districts and those specified above.	Bombay City Index Numbers	2	1.00
(2) All other areas in the Jalgaon and Dhulia Districts except those specified above.	Jalgaon Index Numbers	2	1.00
(3) All other areas in the Nagpur Revenue Division except those specified above.	Nagpur Index Numbers	2	1.00
(4) All other areas in Poona and Ahmednagar Districts except those specified above.	Poona Index Numbers	2	1.00
(5) All other areas in the Poona Revenue Division except Poona and Ahmednagar Districts and those specified above.	Sholapur Index Numbers	3	1.00
(6) All other areas in the Aurangabad, Bhir and Osmanabad Districts except those specified above.	Aurangabad Index Numbers ..	4	1.00
(7) All the areas in the Nanded and Parbhani Districts except those specified above.	Nanded Index Numbers	4	1.00

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 4268-Lab-III, dated 27th July 1971, the said competent authority is pleased to determine in the aforesaid manner and declare the special allowance (cost of living allowance) payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment in the areas mentioned in column (1) of Schedule III appended hereto in relation to six months commencing on the first day of January 1972 at the rates mentioned in column (2) of the said Schedule III.

SCHEDULE III

Area	Amount of special allowance (cost of living allowance) per month
1	2
	Rs.
I. Areas within the limits of Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay and of Thana Municipal Council.	7.50
II. Areas within the limits of—	
(i) Municipal Corporation of Nagpur	6.00
(ii) Municipal Corporation of Poona and Cantonment limits of Poona and Kirkee.	9.00
(iii) Municipal Corporation of Sholapur	10.50
(iv) Municipal Councils of Kalyan, Ulhasnagar and Bhivandi-Nizampur.	7.50
III. Areas within the limits of—	
(i) Municipal Councils of Nasik, Nasik Road-Dcolali and Malegaon.	5.00
(ii) Municipal Councils of Kolhapur, Sangli and Ichalkarnji ..	7.00
(iii) Municipal Councils of Amravati and Akola ..	4.00
(iv) Municipal Councils of Jalgaon, Dhulia and Bhusaval	4.00
(v) Municipal Councils of Aurangabad, Jalna and Cantonment limits of Aurangabad.	2.00
(vi) Municipal Council of Nanded	1.00
(vii) Municipal Council of Ahmednagar	6.00
IV. (1) All other areas in the Bombay Revenue Division except Jalgaon and Dhulia Districts and those specified above.	5.00
(2) All other areas in the Jalgaon and Dhulia Districts except those specified above.	4.00
(3) All other areas in the Nagpur Revenue Division except those specified above.	4.00
(4) All other areas in Poona and Ahmednagar District except those specified above.	6.00
(5) All other areas in the Poona Revenue Division except Poona and Ahmednagar Districts and those specified above.	7.00
(6) All other areas in the Aurangabad, Bhir and Osmanabad Districts except those specified above.	2.00
(7) All the areas in the Nanded and Parbhani Districts except those specified above.	1.00

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

By the Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Competent Authority under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, No. MWA/SPL/Powerloom, 31 January 1972²³.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662/80868/Lab-III, dated 16th January 1965, the Deputy Commissioner of Labour Bombay as the Competent Authority under section, 2(c) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, is after having ascertained, pleased to declare that the cost of living index number applicable to the employees employed in employment in Powerloom Industry for the months shown in column (1) of the schedule hereto appended, shall be as shown in columns (2) to (8) of the said schedule for the purpose of section 2(d) of the said Act :—

SCHEDULE

Month	Bombay	Sholapur	Poona	Jalgaon	Aurangabad	Nanded	Nagpur
	Index Number	Index Number	Index Number	Index Number	Index Number	Index Number	Index Number
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
July 1971	..	189	197	173	187	189	193
August 1971	..	190	203	173	189	191	196
September 1971	..	192	206	175	189	193	198
October 1971	..	193	204	179	187	192	196
November 1971	..	194	201	178	187	192	197
December 1971	..	191	207	181	188	191	195

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

By the Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Competent Authority under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, No. MWA-SPL/AL-powerloom-2, 31st January 1972. —Whereas the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay having been appointed as the competent authority (thereinafter referred to as the said competent authority) vide Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662/80868/Lab-III, dated 16th January 1965, has in pursuance of clause (c) of section 2 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), ascertained and declared the cost of living index number as shown in columns (2) to (8) of the schedule I appended hereto for the months shown in columns (1) of the said schedule applicable to the employees employed in Powerloom Industry (hereinafter referred to as the said scheduled employment) and published in the Maharashtra Government Gazette, from time to time.

²³ M.G.G., Pt. I-L, February 10, 1972, p. 910.

M.G.G., Pt. I-L, February 10, 1972, pp. 911-914

SCHEDULE I

Month	Bombay Index Number	Sholapur Index Number	Poona Index Number	Jalgaon Index Number	Aurangabad Index Number	Nanded Index Number	Nagpur Index Number
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
July 1971	189	197	173	187	189	193	
August 1971	190	203	173	189	191	196	193
September 1971	192	206	175	189	193	197	194
October 1971	193	204	179	187	192	196	194
November 1971	194	201	178	187	192	197	196
December 1971	191	207	181	188	191	195	197

And whereas the Government of Maharashtra by Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No MWA. 5071/151437-Lab-III, dated 28th September 1971 has directed the said competent authority to calculate after the expiry of every six months, commencing from the first day of January 1971, the average of each of the said cost of living index numbers declared by it for the said six months and to ascertain the rise of such average over respective index number and also to determine for every such rise of specified points on the index number applicable to respective centres the special allowance payable in addition to the basic rate of wages for each of the six months (immediately following the six months in respect of which such average has been calculated as aforesaid) payable to the employees in the said scheduled employment in the areas specified in column (1) of the Schedule II appended hereto, at the rate specified in the column (2) of the said schedule.

SCHEDULE II

Area	Rate	
	For every rise of points	Rupees payable per month
1	2	
I. Area falling within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay.	2	1.50
II. Area falling within the limits of the Municipal Councils of Bhiwandi-Nizampur, Ulhasnagar, Kalyan and Thana and area falling within eight kilometres from such limits.	2	1.50
III. Area falling within the limits of the Poona Municipal Corporation and areas falling within eight kilometres from such limits.	2	1.50

SCHEDULE II—contd.

Area	Rate	
	For every rise of points	Rupees payable per month
1	2	
IV. Areas falling within the limits of (1) the Sholapur Municipal Corporation, (2) the Municipal Councils of Ichalkaranji, Sangli, Miraj, Jayasingpur, Kolhapur, Vita (Dist. Sangli) and Vadgaon (District Kolhapur), (3) the Grampanchayats of Madhavnagar and Tikekarwadi, and areas falling within eight kilometres from limits of each such Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council, or, as the case may be, Grampanchayat.	3	Rs. 1.00
V. Area falling within the limits of the Malegaon Municipal Council and areas falling within eight kilometres from such limits.	2	1.00
VI. Area falling within the limits of the Nagpur Municipal Corporation and of Kamptee Municipal and Kamptee Cantonment and areas falling within eight kilometers from such limits.	2	1.00
VII. Area falling within the limits of Dhulia Municipal Council and Jalgaon Municipal Council and areas falling within eight kilometres from such limits.	2	1.00
VIII. Area falling within the limits of the Aurangabad Municipal Council and areas falling within eight kilometres from such limits.	4	1.00
IX. Area falling within the limits of the Nanded Municipal Council and areas falling within eight kilometers from such limits.	4	1.00
X. Area falling within the limits of the Ahmednagar Municipal Council and areas falling within eight kilometres from such limits.	2	1.00
XI. All other areas in the Bombay Revenue Division except Jalgaon and Dhulia Districts and those specified above.	2	1.00
XII. All other areas in Jalgaon and Dhulia Districts except those specified above.	2	1.00
XIII. All other areas in Nagpur Revenue Division except those specified above.	2	1.00
XIV. All other areas in Poona and Ahmednagar Districts except those specified above.	2	1.00
XV. All other areas in Poona Revenue Division except Poona and Ahmednagar Districts.	3	1.00
XVI. All other areas in Aurangabad, Bhir and Osmanabad Districts except those specified above.	4	1.00
XVII. All other areas in Nanded and Parbhani Districts except those specified above.	4	1.00

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No.MWA. 5071/151437/Lab.-III, dated 28th September 1971, the said competent authority is pleased to determine in the aforesaid manner and the special allowance (cost of living allowance) payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment in the areas mentioned in column (1) of Schedule III appended hereto in relation to six months commencing on 1st day of January 1972 at the rates mentioned in column (2) of the said Schedule III

SCHEDULE III

Area	Amount of special allowance (cost of living allowance) payable per month
1	2
I. Area falling within the limits of Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay.	4.50
II. Area falling within the limits of the Municipal Councils of Bhiwandi-Nizampur, Ulhasnagar, Kalyan and Thana and area falling within eight kilometres from such limits.	4.50
III. Area falling within the limits of the Poona Municipal Corporation and areas within eight kilometres from such limits.	7.50
IV. Areas falling within the limits of— (1) The Sholapur Municipal Corporation. (2) Municipal Councils of Ichalkaranji, Sangli, Miraj, Jaysingpur, Kolhapur, Vita (District Sangli) and Vadgaon (District Kolhapur). (3) Grampanchayats of Madhavnagar and Tikekarwadi and areas falling within eight kilometres from limits of each of such Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council or as the case may be, Grampanchayat.	5.00
V. Area falling within the limits of Malegaon Municipal Council and areas falling within eight kilometres from such limits.	3.00
VI. Area falling within the limits of Nagpur Municipal Corporation and of Kamptee Municipal Council and Kamptee Cantonment and areas falling within eight kilometres from such limits.	5.00
VII. Area falling within the limits of Dhulia Municipal Council and Jalgaon Municipal Council and areas falling within eight kilometres from such limits.	2.00
VIII. Area falling within the limits of Aurangabad Municipal Council and areas falling within eight kilometres from such limits.	1.00
IX. Area falling within the limits of Nanded Municipal Council and areas falling within eight kilometres from such limits.	Nil.

Area	Amount of special allowance (cost of living allowance) payable per month
1	2
X. Area falling within the limits of Ahmednagar Municipal Council and areas falling within eight kilometres from such limits.	5.00
XI. All other areas in the Bombay Revenue Division except Jalgaon and Dhulia Districts and those specified above.	3.00
XII. All other areas in Jalgaon and Dhulia Districts except those specified above.	2.00
XIII. All other areas in the Nagpur Revenue Division except those specified above.	5.00
XIV. All other areas in Poona and Ahmednagar Districts except those specified above.	5.00
XV. All other areas in Poona Revenue Division except Poona and Ahmednagar Districts.	5.00
XVI. All other areas in Aurangabad, Bhir and Osmanabad Districts except those specified above.	1.00
XVII. All other areas in Nanded and Parbhani Districts except those specified above.	Nil.

Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948

*Industries and Labour Department No. P-7372/Lab. III-A, 8th February 1972.*²²—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948), the Government of Maharashtra hereby suspends on account of forthcoming General Elections to the Legislative Assembly, the operation of section 18 of the said Act, for the week ending 11th March 1972, subject to the condition that the shops and commercial establishments in the areas falling in the Legislative Assembly constituency specified in column 1 of the Schedule appended hereto, observe a holiday on the date specified against it in column 2 of the said Schedule, which is the date of the Poll in the said constituency and no deductions are made from the wages of the employees on account thereof.

²² M. G. G., Pt. I-L, Feb. 17, 1972, p. 921-928.

SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Name of Legislative Assembly Constituency	Date of Poll
1	2	3
1	Lanja	5th March, 1972.
2	Ratnagiri	5th March, 1972.
3	Sangameshwar	5th March, 1972.
4	Chiplun	5th March, 1972.
5	Guhagar	5th March, 1972.
6	Khed-Bunder	5th March, 1972.
7	Dapoli	5th March, 1972.
8	Mahad	5th March, 1972.
9	Shriwardhan	5th March, 1972.
10	Mangaon	5th March, 1972.
11	Thana	5th March, 1972.
12	Kalyan	5th March, 1972.
13	Ulhasnagar	5th March, 1972.
14	Bassein	5th March, 1972.
15	Malegaon	5th March, 1972.
16	Dabhadi	5th March, 1972.
17	Chandor	5th March, 1972.
18	Dindori	5th March, 1972.
19	Surgana	5th March, 1972.
20	Baglan	5th March, 1972.
21	Sakri	5th March, 1972.
22	Nawapur	5th March, 1972.
23	Nandurbar	5th March, 1972.

SCHEDULE—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Legislative Assembly Constituency	Date of Poll
1	2	3
24	Taloda	5th March, 1972.
25	Shahada	5th March, 1972.
26	Chopda	5th March, 1972.
27	Jamner	5th March, 1972.
28	Bhusawal	5th March, 1972.
29	Yawal	5th March, 1972.
30	Raver	5th March, 1972.
31	Edlabad	5th March, 1972.
32	Malkapur	5th March, 1972.
33	Buldana	5th March, 1972.
34	Chikhli	5th March, 1972.
35	Lonar	5th March, 1972.
36	Daryapur	5th March, 1972.
37	Melghat	5th March, 1972.
38	Achalpur	5th March, 1972.
39	Morshi	5th March, 1972.
40	Arvi	5th March, 1972.
41	Pulgaon	5th March, 1972.
42	Wardha	5th March, 1972.
43	Hinganghat	5th March, 1972.
44	Umrer	5th March, 1972.
45	Kamptee	5th March, 1972.
46	Kalmeshwar	5th March, 1972.
47	Katol	5th March, 1972.
48	Saoner	5th March, 1972.
49	Ramtek	5th March, 1972.
50	Tumsar	5th March, 1972.
51	Bhandara	5th March, 1972.
52	Tirora	5th March, 1972.
53	Gondia	5th March, 1972.
54	Goregaon	5th March, 1972.
55	Armori	5th March, 1972.
56	Chanda	5th March, 1972.
57	Saoli	5th March, 1972.
58	Brahmapuri	5th March, 1972.
59	Bhadrawan	5th March, 1972.
60	Wani	5th March, 1972.

SCHEDULE—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Legislative Assembly Constituency	Date of Poll
1	2	3
61	Kelapur	5th March, 1972.
62	Pusad	5th March, 1972.
63	Umarkhed	5th March, 1972.
64	Kinwar	5th March, 1972.
65	Hadgaon	5th March, 1972.
66	Bhokar	5th March, 1972.
67	Kannad	5th March, 1972.
68	Vaijapur	5th March, 1972.
69	Gangapur	5th March, 1972.
70	Aurangabad West	5th March, 1972.
71	Aurangabad East	5th March, 1972.
72	Paithan	5th March, 1972.
73	Georai	5th March, 1972.
74	Chausala	5th March, 1972.
75	Kaij	5th March, 1972.
76	Ahmedpur	5th March, 1972.
77	Latur	5th March, 1972.
78	Parenda	5th March, 1972.
79	Nilanga	5th March, 1972.
80	Tuljapur	5th March, 1972.
81	Mangalwedha	5th March, 1972.
82	Pandharpur	5th March, 1972.
83	Sangola	5th March, 1972.
84	Karjat	5th March, 1972.
85	Shrigonda	5th March, 1972.
86	Ahmednagar South	5th March, 1972.
87	Ahmednagar North	5th March, 1972.
88	Pathardi	5th March, 1972.
89	Shevgaon	5th March, 1972.
90	Sirur	5th March, 1972.
91	Dhond	5th March, 1972.
92	Indapur	5th March, 1972.
93	Baramati	5th March, 1972.
94	Jaoli	5th March, 1972.
95	Patan	5th March, 1972.
96	Karad North	5th March, 1972.
97	Karad South	5th March, 1972.

SCHEDULE—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Legislative Assembly Constituency	Date of Poll
1	2	3
98	Shirala	5th March, 1972
99	Walva	5th March, 1972.
100	Sangli	5th March, 1972.
101	Miraj	5th March, 1972.
102	Hatkanangale	5th March, 1972.
103	Vadgaon	5th March, 1972.
104	Shahuwadi	5th March, 1972.
105	Panhala	5th March, 1972.
106	Sawantwadi	7th March, 1972.
107	Vengurla	7th March, 1972.
108	Kankavli	7th March, 1972.
109	Malvan	7th March, 1972.
110	Deogad	7th March, 1972.
111	Rajapur	7th March, 1972.
112	Pen	7th March, 1972.
113	Panvel	7th March, 1972.
114	Khalapur	7th March, 1972.
115	Murbad	7th March, 1972.
116	Bhiwandi	7th March, 1972.
117	Shahapur	7th March, 1972.
118	Shirpur	7th March, 1972.
119	Sindkheda	7th March, 1972.
120	Dhulia-North	7th March, 1972.
121	Dhulia-South	7th March, 1972.
122	Chalisgaon	7th March, 1972.
123	Parola	7th March, 1972.
124	Amalner	7th March, 1972.
125	Erandol	7th March, 1972.
126	Jalgaon	7th March, 1972.
127	Panchora	7th March, 1972.
128	Mehkar	7th March, 1972.
129	Khamgaon	7th March, 1972.
130	Shegaon	7th March, 1972.
132	Borgaon-Manju	7th March, 1972.
133	Akola	7th March, 1972.
134	Balapur	7th March, 1972.

SCHEDULE—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Legislative Assembly Constituency	Date of Poll
1	2	3
135	Walgaon	7th March, 1972.
136	Amravati	7th March, 1972.
137	Badnera	7th March, 1972.
138	Chandur	7th March, 1972.
139	Relegaon	7th March, 1972.
140	Yeotmal	7th March, 1972.
141	Darwha	7th March, 1972.
142	Digras	7th March, 1972.
143	Nanded	7th March, 1972.
144	Biloli	7th March, 1972.
145	Degloor	7th March, 1972.
146	Kandhar	7th March, 1972.
147	Gangakhed.	7th March, 1972.
148	Jintur	7th March, 1972.
149	Pathri	7th March, 1972.
150	Partur	7th March, 1972.
151	Udgir	7th March, 1972.
152	Kallam	7th March, 1972.
153	Osmanabad.	7th March, 1972.
154	Ausa	7th March, 1972.
155	Omerga	7th March, 1972.
156	Mohol	7th March, 1972.
157	Barsi	7th March, 1972.
158	Madha	7th March, 1972.
159	Malshiras	7th March, 1972.
160	Karmala	7th March, 1972.
161	Shrirampur.	7th March, 1972.
162	Shirdi	7th March, 1972.
163	Rahuri	7th March, 1972.
164	Pamer	7th March, 1972.
165	Sangamner.	7th March, 1972.
166	Nagar-Akola	7th March, 1972.
167	Junnar	7th March, 1972.
168	Ambegaon	7th March, 1972.
169	Khed-Alandi	7th March, 1972.
170	Maval	7th March, 1972.
171	Mulshi	7th March, 1972.

SCHEDULE—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Legislative Assembly Constituency	Date of Poll
1	2	3
172	Purandhar	7th March, 1972.
173	Bhor	7th March, 1972.
174	Phaltan	7th March, 1972.
175	Man	7th March, 1972.
176	Khatav	7th March, 1972.
177	Koregaon	7th March, 1972.
178	Satara	7th March, 1972.
179	Wai	7th March, 1972.
180	Khanapur	7th March, 1972.
181	Tasgaon	7th March, 1972.
182	Atpadi-Kawathe Mahankal	7th March, 1972.
183	Radhanagari	7th March, 1972.
184	Kolhapur	7th March, 1972.
185	Karvir	7th March, 1972.
186	Kagal	7th March, 1972.
187	Chandgad	7th March, 1972.
188	Alibag	9th March, 1972.
189	Colaba	9th March, 1972.
190	Dhobitalao	9th March, 1972.
191	Girgaon	9th March, 1972.
192	Kumbharwada	9th March, 1972.
193	Umarkhadi	9th March, 1972.
194	Mazgaon	9th March, 1972.
195	Nagpada	9th March, 1972.
196	Khetwadi	9th March, 1972.
197	Walkeshwar	9th March, 1972.
198	Byculla	9th March, 1972.
199	Lovegrove	9th March, 1972.
200	Worli	9th March, 1972.
201	Parel	9th March, 1972.
202	Sewree	9th March, 1972.
203	Naigaon	9th March, 1972.
204	Dadar	9th March, 1972.
205	Mahim	9th March, 1972.
206	Matunga	9th March, 1972.
207	Kurla	9th March, 1972.
208	Bandra	9th March, 1972.

Serial No.	Name of Legislative Assembly Constituency	Date of Poll
1	2	3
209	Santacruz	9th March, 1972.
210	Andheri ..	9th March, 1972.
211	Vile-Parle ..	9th March, 1972.
212	Malad ..	9th March, 1972.
213	Borivli ..	9th March, 1972.
214	Chembur ..	9th March, 1972.
215	Ghatkopar ..	9th March, 1972.
216	Mulund ..	9th March, 1972.
217	Palghar ..	9th March, 1972.
218	Dahanu ..	9th March, 1972.
219	Kasa ..	9th March, 1972.
220	Jawhar ..	9th March, 1972.
221	Igatpuri ..	9th March, 1972.
222	Deolali ..	9th March, 1972.
223	Nasik ..	9th March, 1972.
224	Sinnar ..	9th March, 1972.
225	Niphad ..	9th March, 1972.
226	Yeola ..	9th March, 1972.
227	Nandgaon ..	9th March, 1972.
228	Medshi ..	9th March, 1972.
229	Washim ..	9th March, 1972.
230	Mangrulpir ..	9th March, 1972.
231	Murtazapur ..	9th March, 1972.
232	Nagpur North ..	9th March, 1972.
233	Nagpur East ..	9th March, 1972.
234	Nagpur Central ..	9th March, 1972.
235	Nagpur West ..	9th March, 1972.
236	Amgaon ..	9th March, 1972.
237	Sakoli ..	9th March, 1972.
238	Arjuni Morgaon ..	9th March, 1972.
239	Adyar ..	9th March, 1972.
240	Gadchiroli ..	9th March, 1972.
241	Sironcha ..	9th March, 1972.
242	Rajura ..	9th March, 1972.
243	Chimur ..	9th March, 1972.
244	Parbhani ..	9th March, 1972.
245	Basmath ..	9th March, 1972.

Serial No.	Name of Legislative Assembly Constituency	Date of Poll
1	2	3
246	Kalamnuri ..	9th March, 1972.
247	Hingoli ..	9th March, 1972.
248	Ambad ..	9th March, 1972.
249	Jalna South ..	9th March, 1972.
250	Jalna North ..	9th March, 1972.
251	Bhokardan ..	9th March, 1972.
252	Sillod ..	9th March, 1972.
253	Manjlegaon ..	9th March, 1972.
254	Bhir ..	9th March, 1972.
255	Ashti ..	9th March, 1972.
256	Renapur ..	9th March, 1972.
257	Akkalkot ..	9th March, 1972.
258	South Sholapur ..	9th March, 1972.
259	Sholapur City South ..	9th March, 1972.
260	Sholapur City North ..	9th March, 1972.
261	North Sholapur ..	9th March, 1972.
262	Haveli ..	9th March, 1972.
263	Kasba Peth ..	9th March, 1972.
264	Bhawani Peth ..	9th March, 1972.
265	Shukrawar Peth ..	9th March, 1972.
266	Shivajinagar ..	9th March, 1972.
267	Poona Cantonment ..	9th March, 1972.
268	Jath ..	9th March, 1972.
269	Shirol ..	9th March, 1972.
270	Gadhinglaj ..	9th March, 1972.

Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948

Industries and Labour Department, No.P.7,372/102519(i)-Lab-III-A-, 24th January 1972
In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948) (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), the Government of Maharashtra hereby suspends on the occasion of Ganpati Festival in respect of the establishments specified in column 1 of the Schedule appended hereto the operation of the provisions of the said Act specified in column 2 of the Schedule, for the period and subject to the conditions respectively specified in columns 3 and 4 of the Schedule in the state of Maharashtra :

SCHEDULE

Establishment	Provisions of the said Act	Period of suspension	Conditions
1	2	3	4
(i) Shops selling "Ganpati" images.	Sections 11(1)(a) 12, 14, 16 and 18.	10th and 11th September 1972.	No shops selling images of "Ganpati" shall on any day be closed later than midnight and no shop other than shop selling images of "Ganpati" shall be closed later than 10-00 p.m.
(ii) Shops selling flowers, fruits, vegetables and papers.			Hawking of images of "Ganpati" shall be permitted after 8-30 p.m.
(iii) Sweetmeat shops . .			
(iv) Conconut Shops.			If any employee is required to work in excess of the limit of hours of work specified in section 63 of the said Act he shall be entitled in respect of over-time work (which shall be noted in the prescribed register), to wages at the rates prescribed in section 63(1) of the said Act. The spreadover shall not exceed fourteen hours in any day. Every employer shall on account of the loss of the prescribed weekly holiday be granted (i) equal number of holidays in exchange after 11th September 1972, but before 11th October 1972, and (ii) wages for the work done on such holiday at the rate of wages prescribed for overtime work in Section 63 of the said Act.

* M.G.G., Pt. I-L, February 17, 1972, p. 930.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for January 1972

BOMBAY*

190—A fall of 1 point

In January 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 190 being one 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 Bombay Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 4 points to 200, due mainly to a fall in the average prices of rice, bajra, turmeric, chillies green, onions, garlic, cocoanut, jeera, lavang, sugar, tea-leaf and a fall in the vegetable and fruit sub-group.

The index number for the pan supari, tobacco etc. group increased by 4 points to 200, due to a rise in the average price of pan-leaf.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 4 points to 196 due to a rise in the average prices of firewood and charcoal.

Six monthly house rent survey was conducted by the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla. Accordingly the index number for housing increased by 1 point to 117.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 1 point to 190 due to a rise in the average price of dhoti, saree, mulmul, bush-shirt, vest and chappal (ladies).

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 171 due to a rise in the average prices of Dr.'s fee, medicine, cinema charges, hair oil, barber charges, umbrella, trunk, bucket and laundry charges.

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	
		December 1971	January 1972
I. Food	57.1	204	200
II. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	4.9	196	200
III. Fuel and Light	5.0	192	196
IV. Housing	4.6	116	117
V. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.4	189	190
V. Miscellaneous	19.0	170	171
Total	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number	....	191	190

*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of index will be found on pages 593 to 605 of December 1966 issue of *Labour Gazette*. For Errata see page 867 of January 1966 issue.

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

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(h) Other Food—							
(1) Sugar (Crystal)	500 g.	29.57	0.60	1.03	1.00	172	167
(2) Tea Leaf	50 g.	12.52	0.39	0.60	0.59	154	151
(3) Snacks (Bhajiya)	Plate of 8 pieces	15.01	0.11	0.26	0.26	236	236
(4) Snacks (Jalchi)	kg.	7.11	1.90	5.09	5.10	268	268
(5) Tea Readymade	Cup	34.55	0.07	0.15	0.15	214	214
(6) Cold Drink	Bottle of 340 ml.	1.24	0.12	0.42	0.42	350	350
Total		100.00					
<i>Sub-group Index I-A (h)</i>						203	201
I-A, Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and cereals Products.		35.29				200	195
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products.		4.79				257	258
(c) Oils and Fats		5.78				192	196
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs		10.62				206	208
(e) Milks and Milk Products.		9.53				174	179
(f) Condiments and Spices.		6.76				239	230
(g) Vegetables and Fruits		8.24				205	182
(h) Other Food.		18.99				203	201
Total		100.00					
<i>Food-group Index I-A</i>						204	200
I-B, Pan, Supari, Tobacco etc.							
(1) Pan (leaf)	100 leaves	18.55	0.52	1.09	1.21	210	233
(2) Pan (finished)	Each	9.89	0.04	0.10	0.10	250	250
(3) Supari	500 g.	19.44	3.42	5.58	5.55	163	162
(4) Katha	"	3.53	4.76	12.41	12.37	261	260
(5) Bidi	Katta of 25	28.80	0.16	0.30	0.30	188	188
(6) Cigarette	Pkt. of 10	6.54	0.14	0.39	0.38	279	271
(7) Chewing Tobacco	kg.	13.25	4.16	6.10	6.07	147	146
Total		100.00					
<i>Sub-group Index I-B</i>						196	200
II. Fuel and Lighting—							
(1) Firewood	40 kg.	11.51	3.39	6.34	6.97	187	203
(2) Kerosene Oil	litre	42.64	0.28	0.57	0.57	204	204
(3) Electricity charges	Unit	9.81	0.22	0.22	0.22	100	100
(4) Charcoal	40 kg.	28.30	7.36	15.50	16.17	211	220
(5) Match box	Each	7.74	0.05	0.05	0.05	180	180

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity		
			Year ended December 1960	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
III. Housing—					
(1) Residential House		100.00			
Total		100.00			
<i>III. Group Index</i>					
IV. Clothing Bedding and Footwear :					
Dhoti Bleached	Pair	10.72	9.97	22.82	23.04
Dhoti unbleached	Pair		8.89	17.41	17.52
Saree Inchhalkaranji	Each	28.14	11.74	18.63	18.63
Saree Malegaon	Each		10.72	15.29	15.69
Shirtings Sharrock	M.	24.87	1.68	3.44	3.41
Shirting Mafatal	M.		1.65	3.39	3.40
Long Cloth	M.	5.95	1.60	3.47	3.45
Trousers Cloth	M.	2.76	1.80	4.19	4.12
Malmal	M.	8.54	2.23	4.47	4.52
Markin	M.		1.09	2.79	2.73
Bush shirt	Each	3.94	4.20	7.22	7.24
Full Pant	Each	3.77	5.45	12.79	12.74
Vest	Each	2.18	1.18	2.56	2.59
Shoes-Gents	Pair	3.10	16.75	29.65	29.65
Chappal—ladies	Pair	6.03	6.57	8.81	9.19
Total		100.00			
<i>IV. Group Index</i>					
V. Miscellaneous—					
(a) Medical Care—					
(1) Doctor Fees	Per 4 Dozenst	19.78	2.58	4.33	4.38
(2) Medicine		32.46	0.76	1.00	1.01
(3) E.S.I. Premium		47.76	0.69	0.70	0.70
Total		100.00			
<i>Sub-group, Index-V(a)</i>					
(b) Education, Recreation and amusement—					
(1) School Fee	Per Student	22.54	6.75	6.78	6.78
(2) School Book	Each	7.64	2.47	2.80	2.80
(3) Stationery.—					
(i) Ex. Book	Each	4.73	0.12	0.20	0.20
(ii) Pencil			0.12	0.25	0.25
(4) News paper	Per copy	7.64	0.07	0.18	0.18
(5) Cinema	Adult	57.45	0.48	1.41	1.42
Total		100.00			

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972
1	2	3	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(c) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Railway fare for 80 Km.	Per Passenger.	51.13	1.61	2.35	2.35	146	146
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult ..	38.60	0.15	0.20	0.20	133	133
(3) Postage	Per Card	10.27	0.05	0.10	0.10	200	200
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(c)						147	147
(d) Personal Care and Effect—							
(1) Hair Oil	Bottle (114 ml.)	26.92	1.36	2.82	2.83	207	208
(2) Barber Charges ..	Per head	44.23	0.94	1.67	1.70	178	181
(3) Toilet Soap	Cake	14.91	0.44	0.74	0.74	168	168
(4) Tooth Powder ..	Small Bottle No. 3.	7.21	0.50	0.75	0.75	150	150
(5) Blade	Pkt. of 5	0.96	0.27	0.38	0.38	141	141
(6) Umbrella	Each	5.77	5.55	12.70	12.71	229	229
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(d)						185	186
(e) Others—							
(1) Durrie	Each	2.66	4.93	6.99	6.85	142	139
(2) Trunk	Each	2.66	5.82	14.74	15.62	253	268
(3) Utensils (Brass) ..	500 g.	7.99	2.84	10.84	10.45	371	368
(4) Bucket (Balti) ..	Each	2.16	2.96	5.98	6.03	201	204
(5) Laundry charges ..	Per Piece	25.29	0.15	0.30	0.31	200	207
(6) Washing Soap ..	Bar	35.28	1.28	2.04	2.04	159	159
(7) Tailoring charges of Shirt.	Each	23.96	1.19	2.45	2.45	189	189
(8) Tailoring charges of Blouse.			0.89	1.54	1.54	189	189
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(e)						197	199
V. Miscellaneous Group—							
(a) Medical Care		28.27				124	125
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement.		11.94				229	229
(c) Transport and Communication.		14.81				147	147
(d) Personal Care and Effect.		18.89				185	186
(e) Others		26.09				197	199
Total ..		100.00					
Miscellaneous Group Index V.						170	171

SHOLAPUR

205—A fall of 2 points

In January 1972, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Sholapur Centre with the Base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 205 being 2 points lower than 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 food group decreased by 4 points to 224 due mainly to a fall in the average prices of Jowar, arhar dal, beef, chillies dry, onions and a fall in the sub-group index number for the vegetables and fruits.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco, etc. group decreased by 3 points to 174 due to a fall in the average prices of supari and cigarettes.

The six monthly house rent survey was conducted by Director, Labour Bureau, Simla during the period ending December 1971. Accordingly, the index number for housing increased by 2 points to 141.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 3 points to 174 due to a rise in the average prices of ornaments, laundry charges and tailoring charges.

The index number for the fuel and light and the clothing, bedding and footwear groups remained steady at 176 and 190 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	
		Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972
I-A. Food	63.0	228	224
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	3.4	177	174
II. Fuel and Light	7.1	176	176
III. Housing	5.2	139	141
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.0	190	190
V. Miscellaneous	12.3	171	174
Total	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number ..	....	207	205

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

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

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I-A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Products—							
(1) Rice ..	kg.	26.98	0.55	1.25	1.26	227	229
(2) Wheat ..	..	13.53	0.41	0.90	0.90	220	220
(3) Jowar ..	..	56.97	0.46	1.28	1.21	278	267
(4) Grinding Charges ..	3 kg.	2.52	0.05	0.09	0.09	180	180
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (a) ..						259	248
(b) Pulses and Products—							
(1) Arhar dal	kg.	76.17	0.75	2.03	2.00	271	267
(2) Gram dal	..	18.22	0.56	1.40	1.40	250	250
(3) Masur dal	..	5.61	0.73	2.10	2.10	288	288
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (b) ..						268	265
(c) Oils and Fat—							
(1) Groundnut oil	kg.	98.91	1.94	4.05	4.20	209	216
(2) Vanspati (loose)	500 g.	1.09	1.86	3.36	3.14	181	169
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (c) ..						209	216
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Goat meat	kg.	72.32	2.45	5.00	5.00	204	204
(2) Beef	..	23.69	0.66	1.56	1.25	236	189
(3) Fish (fresh) Rahu ..	..	1.50	1.46	3.00	3.00	205	205
(4) Fish (dry) Zinga	..	2.49	2.14	3.88	3.88	181	181
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (d) ..						205	200
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk	1 kg.	89.79	0.67	1.50	1.50	224	224
(2) Ghee	..	10.21	6.19	14.00	14.00	224	226
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (e) ..						224	224

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960.	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt	.. kg.	4.71	0.09	0.20	0.20	222	222
(2) Turmeric	.. ..	3.40	1.11	2.50	2.50	225	225
(3) Chillies (green)	.. 300 g.	4.98	0.23	0.30	0.31	130	130
(4) Chillies (dry)	.. ..	59.43	0.65	1.09	1.06	168	168
(5) Tamarind	.. kg.	7.59	1.20	1.75	1.75	146	146
(6) Onions	.. ..	10.73	0.23	0.71	0.60	309	309
(7) Garlic	.. 300 g.	7.85	0.24	0.45	0.45	188	188
(8) Coconut	.. Each	1.31	0.27	0.59	0.59	219	219
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (f) ..						186	186
(g) Vegetables and Fruits—							
(1) Potatoes	kg.	12.93	0.46		0.67		
(2) Brinjals	300 g.	15.95	0.11		0.20		
(3) Tomatoes	.. ..	14.22	0.25		0.24		
(4) Methi	200 g.	6.47	0.12		0.10		
(5) Doddka	300 g.	11.64	0.13		0.25		
(6) Ambadi	200 g.	27.15	0.09		0.10		
(7) Banana	Doz.	11.64	0.51		0.75		
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (g) ..						162	162
(h) Other Food—							
(1) Sugar (Crystal)	kg.	47.53	1.16	1.96	1.98	169	169
(2) Gur	..	7.97	0.64	1.28	1.44	200	200
(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	0.12	0.14	171	171
(5) Snack Saltish (Bhujia)	kg.	1.10	1.60	5.00	5.00	312	312
(6) Snack Sweet (Jalebi)	.. ..	1.10	2.17	5.00	5.00	230	230
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (h) ..						168	168

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960 4	Dec. 1971 5	Jan. 1972 6	Dec. 1971 7	Jan. 1972 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I-A Food							
(a) Cereals and Products		48.79					
(b) Pulses and Products.		7.28				254	
(c) Oils and fats		4.99				268	248
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs.		6.79				208	265
(e) Milk and Products.		7.37				211	216
(f) Condiments and Spices.		8.25				224	200
(g) Vegetables and Fruits.		4.29				186	224
(k) Other Food		12.24				162	178
Total ..		100.00				168	137
Group Index I-A ..						168	177
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco etc.							
(1) Pan (leaf)	100 leaves	10.22	0.19	0.40	0.46		
(2) Pan finished	Each	6.07	0.04	0.07	0.07	211	242
(3) Supari	300 g.	19.49	1.77	2.92	1.79	175	175
(4) Katha	50 g.	3.84	0.51	1.25	1.25	165	153
(5) Bidi	Katta of 25	37.06	0.19	0.28	0.28	245	245
(6) Cigarettes	Pkt. of 10	5.43	0.15	0.50	0.40	147	147
(7) Chewing tobacco	50 g.	17.89	0.21	0.36	0.36	333	267
Total		100.00				171	171
Group Index I-B						177	174
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood	40 kg.	62.01	3.57	5.89	5.89	165	165
(2) Coal		13.81	6.99	15.00	15.00	215	215
(3) Dung cake	100 cakes.	7.06	0.85	1.31	1.31	154	134
(4) Match Box	Each (50 sticks)	4.06	0.05	0.07	0.07	140	140
(5) Kerosene Oil	500 ml.	13.06	0.15	0.32	0.32	213	213
Total		100.00					
Group Index II						176	176
III. Housing—							
(1) House rent]	P.M.	100.00					
Total ..		100.00				139	141
Group Index III							

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Dec. 1971 7	Jan. 1972 8
			Year ended Dec. 1960 4	Dec. 1971 5	Jan. 1972 6		
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear—							
Shawl—	Pair	8.53	10.69	19.31	19.41		
(i) Laxmi Mills	..	..	10.47	17.68	17.68		175
(ii) Vishnu Mills	..	..	..	..	..		..
Saree	Each	29.79	10.05	16.50	16.50		164
Shirt	..	2.92	3.41	4.94	4.94		145
Long cloth	M	7.48	1.39	3.00	3.00		216
Shirting—	..	..	..	..	..		..
(i) Ahmedabad Mills	..	25.70	1.61	2.81	2.81		188
(ii) Century Mills	..	..	1.49	3.01	3.01		..
Markin	..	17.41	1.28	3.20	3.22		250
Trousers cloth	..	2.57	1.47	3.20	3.20		218
Chappal (Lady's)	Pair	4.67	6.40	8.95	8.95		140
Shoes (Gent's)	..	0.93	15.98	27.45	27.45		172
Total		100.00					
Group Index IV							190
V. Miscellaneous							
(a) Medical Care—							
(1) Doctor's fee	Per Visit	29.23	4.33	5.00	5.00		115
(2) Medicine	Phial of 3 doses	70.77	0.71	0.92	0.92		130
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(a)							125
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement—							
(1) School fee	Per Student	33.15	6.00	5.70	5.70		95
(2) School Book	Each	2.65	2.50	2.94	2.94		118
(3) Stationery—	..	..	..	..	..		..
(i) Exercise Book	..	5.53	0.12	0.15	0.15		125
(ii) Pencil	..	..	0.12	0.15	0.15		306
(4) Cinema	Per Adult	38.67	0.31	0.95	0.95		
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(b)							184

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index (1960=100)	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(c) Transport and Communication— (1) Railway fare (from Sholapur to Poona). (2) Bus fare	Per Passenger Per Adult	67.41 32.59	5.22 0.15	7.20 0.20	7.20 0.20	138 133	138 133
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(c)						136	136
(d) Personal care and Effects— (1) Hair Oil	Bottle of 250 g.	39.28	2.00	4.88	4.88	244	244
(2) Barber charges	Per adult	49.11	0.62	1.30	1.30	210	210
(3) Toilet Soap	Each	8.93	0.44	0.75	0.75	170	170
(4) Ornaments (glass)	per dozen	2.68	0.75	0.75	1.00	100	133
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(d)						217	218
(e) Others— (1) Utensils (Copper)	500 g.	6.07	3.25	20.00	20.00	615	615
(2) Laundry Charges	Per Piece	9.64	0.11	0.21	0.22	191	200
(3) Washing Soap	Bar of 12 Pieces	44.64	1.31	2.17	2.17	166	166
(4) Tailoring Charges— (i) Shirt	Each	36.43	0.80	1.25	1.44	145	170
(ii) Blouse	"	"	0.70	0.94	1.12	197	197
(5) Durrie	"	3.22	3.80	7.50	7.50		
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(e)						189	199
V. Miscellaneous Group— (a) Medical care			25.86			125	125
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement		15.92				184	184
(c) Transport and Communication		12.49				136	136
(d) Personal care and Effects		21.02				217	218
(e) Others		24.71				189	199
Total		100.00					
Group Index V						171	174

NAGPUR*

196—A fall of 1 point

In January 1972, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Nagpur Centre with the base : January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 196 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 in Nagpur City.

The index number for the food group decreased by 4 points to 215 due mainly to a fall in the average prices of gramdal, moongdal, chillies dry, onions, Corriander and a fall in the sub-group index number for the vegetables and fruits.

The index number for the pan supari, tobacco etc. group increased by 1 point to 163 due to a rise in the average price of pan-leaf.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained steady at 179.

Six monthly house rent survey was conducted by the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla during the period ending December 1971. Accordingly, the index number for housing increased by 3 points to 134.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 3 points to 218 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, trousers cloth, long-cloth and markin.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 2 points to 153 due to a rise in the average prices of hair oil, tooth powder, face powder, school books, trunk, utensils brass and aluminium and laundry charges.

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	
		Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972
I-A. Food	57.2	219	215
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc. . .	3.8	162	163
II. Fuel and Light . . .	5.7	179	179
III. Housing	6.6	131	134
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	10.9	215	218
V. Miscellaneous	15.8	151	153
Total	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number		197	196

* 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.

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	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
I-A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice	Kg.	53.60	0.64	1.26	1.27	197	
(2) Wheat (0.S.)	"	35.69	0.41	0.90	0.90	220	198
(3) Jowar	"	8.72	0.41	1.00	1.00	244	220
(4) Grinding charges	3/Kg.	1.99	0.08	0.13	0.13	162	244
Total ..		100.00					162
Sub-group I-A(a) Index ..						208	209
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Arhar dal	Kg.	68.17	0.71	2.00	2.00	282	
(2) Gram dal	"	28.12	0.52	1.34	1.29	258	282
(3) Moong dal	"	3.71	0.55	1.00	1.52	291	248
Total ..		100.00					276
Sub-group I-A(b) Index ..						275	272
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Gingelli Oil	Kg.	4.84	2.75	5.75	5.75	209	
(2) Groundnut Oil	"	7.91	1.92	4.16	4.21	217	209
(3) Vanaspati (loose)	500 g.	9.67	1.79	2.80	2.80	156	219
(4) Linseed Oil	Kg.	77.58	1.54	4.18	4.18	271	156
Total ..		100.00					271
Sub-group I-A(c) Index ..						253	253
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Goat-meat	Kg.	90.16	2.68	6.00	6.00	224	224
(2) Fish (fresh)—							
(i) Rahu	"	5.32	3.22	5.00	5.00	171	171
(ii) Mangur	"	...	3.22	6.00	6.00	171	171
(3) Eggs	Dozen	4.52	2.06	3.75	3.75	182	182
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group I-A(d) Index ..						219	219
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk	L.	71.96	0.80	1.60	1.66	200	208
(2) Curd	Kg.	3.57	2.14	4.00	4.00	187	187
(3) Ghee	"	24.47	8.85	16.00	15.37	181	174
Total ..		100.00					

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972		
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt	Kg.	5.59	0.13	0.25	0.25	192	
(2) Turmeric	"	7.69	1.63	5.00	5.15	307	158
(3) Chillies (Dry)	"	49.65	2.88	4.56	4.40	308	304
(4) Onion	"	18.65	0.27	0.82	0.82	200	189
(5) Garlic	"	6.53	1.06	2.00	2.00	302	302
(6) Corriander	"	2.33	1.16	3.50	3.45	338	338
(7) Ginger	"	3.50	2.96	10.00	10.00	338	338
(8) Zeera	"	6.06	3.49	5.00	5.00	143	
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group I-A(f) Index ..						209	
(g) Vegetable and Fruits—							
(1) Potatoes	Kg.	41.83	0.39		0.63		
(2) Brinjals	"	25.00	0.41		0.34		
(3) Cauli flowers	Kg.	2.40	0.33		0.54		
(4) Cabbage	"	0.48	0.38		0.68		
(5) Tomatoes	"	12.02	0.45		0.46		
(6) Oawar phali	"	1.92	0.32		0.75		
(7) Pees	"	0.48	0.40		0.73		
(8) Palak	"	4.81	0.31		0.32		
(9) Methi sag	"	1.92	0.33		0.29		
(10) Banana	Dozen	5.29	0.39		0.50		
(11) Orange	"	3.85	1.36		1.50		
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group I-A(g) Index ..						187	
(h) Other Food—							
(1) Sugar	Kg.	44.71	1.22	2.00	2.10	164	
(2) Gur	"	2.40	0.72	1.50	1.64	208	
(3) Tea leaf	Pkt. of 25g.	13.26	0.19	0.30	0.28	158	
(4) Bhajia	Kg.	8.46	2.14	4.50	4.50	210	
(5) Jalebi	"	1.97	1.61	4.50	4.50	280	
(6) Tea (readymade)	Cup	29.20	0.06	0.25	0.25	417	
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group I-A(h) Index ..						244	
I-A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products.		49.53				208	
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products.		8.83				275	
(c) Oils and Fats		6.05				253	
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs		5.00				219	
(e) Milk and Milk Products.		7.51				195	
(f) Condiments and Spices.		6.95				209	
(g) Vegetables and Fruits		6.67				187	
(h) Other Food		9.46				244	
Total ..		100.00					
Food Group I-A Index ..						219	

Articles	Unit of quantity	Proportional to total Expenditure	Basic Price		Dec. 1971		Jan. 1972		Index Number	
			Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.—										
(1) Pan-leaf ..	100 leaves.	14.85	0.29	0.40	0.42	138				
(2) Pan (ready-made) ..	Each	13.61	0.03	0.06	0.06	200	143			
(3) Supari ..	Kg.	26.60	6.71	10.00	10.00	149	200			
(4) Katha ..	..	5.36	8.57	12.00	12.00	140	149			
(5) Bidi ..	Katta of 25	21.44	0.16	0.25	0.25	156	140			
(6) Cigarettes ..	Pkt. of 10	8.04	0.15	0.40	0.40	267	156			
(7) Chewing and leafy tobacco.	Kg.	10.10	5.00	6.00	6.00	120	267			
Total ..		100.00								
Group I-B. Index ..										
II. Fuel and Light—										
(1) Fire-wood ..	40 kg.	69.55	2.38	4.31	4.31	181				
(2) Coke ..	..	5.90	2.88	5.60	5.84	194	181			
(3) Kerosene Oil ..	Litre	14.13	0.34	0.62	0.62	182	203			
(4) Electricity Charges ..	Unit	2.74	0.29	0.37	0.37	128	182			
(5) Coal ..	40 kg.	2.61	6.38	12.00	12.00	188	128			
(6) Match box ..	Each (50 sticks)	5.07	0.05	0.07	0.07	140	188			
Total ..		100.00								
Group II Index for Fuel and Light.										
III. Housing—										
Residential House ..		100.00								
Total ..		100.00								
Group III Index for Housing.										
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear—										
(1) Dhoti—										
(i) Empress Mills ..	Pair	9.87	12.10	24.05	25.74	197	206			
(ii) Model Mills ..	..		10.68	20.80	21.20	165	165			
(2) Saree ..	Each	36.48	8.09	13.31	13.31	262	262			
(3) Shirting—										
(i) Empress Mills ..	M.	18.35	1.21	2.84	2.84	255	271			
(ii) Model Mills ..	..		1.05	3.03	3.03	289	301			
(4) Trouser's Cloth ..	..	3.34	1.43	3.65	3.88	328	333			
(5) Long cloth ..	..	3.06	1.14	3.30	3.43	159	159			
(6) Other cloth (Markin)	..					142	142			
(i) Empress Mills ..	..	13.06	1.04	4.09	4.11	173	173			
(ii) Model Mills ..	..		1.09	2.87	2.96	151	151			
(7) Pyjama ..	Each	1.60	4.25	6.75	6.75	176	174			
(8) Ganji ..	..	1.25	1.23	1.75	1.75	211	211			
(9) Shirt ..	..	1.60	3.75	6.50	6.50	147	147			
(10) Bed Sheet ..	Pair	2.01	8.50	12.81	12.81	174	174			
(11) Shoes (Gents) ..	..	4.17	16.00	27.89	27.89	176	176			
Chappals (Gents) ..	..	4.17	4.96	10.45	10.45	211	211			
(13) Sandles (Ladies) ..	..	1.04	6.40	9.40	9.40	147	147			
Total ..		100.00								

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity		
			Basic Price	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6
V. Miscellaneous—					
(a) Medical care—					
(1) Doctor's fee ..	Per visit ..	22.98	3.00	3.00	3.00
(2) Medicine ..	Phial of 3 doses.	45.06	0.75	0.75	0.75
(3) E.S.I. Premium ..	....	31.96	0.69	0.70	0.70
Total ..		100.00			
Sub-group V (a) Index ..					
(b) Personal care and effects—					
(1) Hair oil ..	Bottle of 114 ml.	24.01	1.37	2.26	2.46
(2) Barber charges ..	Per Adult ..	38.30	0.50	1.00	1.00
(3) Toilet soap ..	Per Cake ..	15.80	0.46	0.80	0.76
(4) Tooth Powder (Medium size) ..	Bottle ..	2.74	0.87	1.46	1.60
(5) Ornaments (glass) ..	Dozen ..	4.25	0.75	0.81	0.81
(6) Watch ..	Each ..	12.16	65.00	90.00	90.00
(7) Face powder (small) ..	Tin ..	2.74	1.00	2.25	2.50
Total ..		100.00			
Sub-group V (b) Index ..					
(c) Education, Recreation and Amusements—					
(1) School fee ..	Per Student.	23.53	5.50	5.50	5.50
(2) School Book ..	Each	17.65	2.00	2.20	2.35
(3) Toy ..	..	1.02	0.24	0.26	0.26
(4) Stationery (Ex.-book) ..	Each (40 pages).	1.79	0.12	0.15	0.15
(5) Cinema ..	Per Adult ..	56.01	0.42	0.82	0.82
Total ..		100.00			

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	Dec. 1971	1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(d) Transport and Communication—</i>							
(1) Railway fare of 80km	Per Passenger	45.49	1.61	2.35	2.35	146	146
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult ..	29.19	0.15	0.20	0.20	133	133
(3) Post card	Each	3.86	0.05	0.10	0.10	200	200
(4) Rickshaw charges	Per Adult ..	21.46	0.37	0.62	0.62	168	168
Total		100.00					
<i>Sub-group V (d) Index</i>						149	146
<i>(e) Others—</i>							
(1) Cot ..	Each ..	5.94	5.50	10.00	10.00	182	182
(2) Trunk/Box	.. ..	2.05	5.01	7.50	8.50	150	170
(3) Earthenware	.. ..	2.05	0.30	1.50	1.50	500	500
(4) Utensil Aluminium	Kg. ..	4.79	8.50	14.00	15.00	165	176
(5) Utensil Brass	.. ..	11.42	7.71	18.00	20.00	233	259
(6) Laundry charges	Per piece ..	9.59	0.12	0.24	0.25	200	208
(7) Washing Soap	Bar ..	33.11	1.30	2.16	2.14	166	165
(8) Tailoring Charges	{ Shirt .. Each ..	31.05	0.88	1.56	1.56	189	189
	{ Blouse .. ..	..	0.75	1.50	1.50		
Total		100.00					
<i>Sub-group V (e) Index</i>						191	196
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>							
(a) Medical care		28.00				100	100
(b) Personal care and effects		18.30					179
(c) Education, Recreation and Amusements		19.55				156	157
(d) Transport and Communication		12.25				149	149
(e) Others ..		21.90				191	196
Total		100.00					
<i>Miscellaneous group</i>						151	153

AURANGABAD*

192—A rise of 1 point

In January 1972, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for the Aurangabad Centre with base year January to December 1961, equal to 100 was 192 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 at the Aurangabad Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 1 point to 201 due to the decrease in the average prices of groundnut oil, karad oil, vanaspati (Dalda), fish (dry)-zinga and Nathani, chillies dry, potatoes, onions, brinjals, tomato, other vegetables and banana.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained stationary at 164.

The index number for housing increased by 19 points to 189 as a result of the six-monthly house rent survey conducted by the office of the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, at Aurangabad, in the month of January 1972.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group decreased by 2 points to 181 due to the decrease in the prices of dhoti, saree, long cloth and coloured fabric.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 173 due to an increase in the average prices of barber charges and blade.

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	
		Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972
I. Food ..	60.72	202	201
II. Fuel and Light	7.50	164	164
III. Housing	8.87	170	189
IV. Clothing and Footwear	9.29	185	181
V. Miscellaneous	13.62	172	173
Total ..	100.00		
<i>Consumer Price Index Number</i> ..	....	191	192

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

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Dec. 1971 5	Jan. 1972 6	Dec. 1971 7	Jan. 1972 8
I. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice	Kg.	5.40	0.69	1.13	1.14	164	
(2) Wheat	..	10.12	0.42	0.88	0.88	210	165
(3) Jowar	..	30.33	0.38	0.68(1)	0.68(1)	179	210
(4) Grinding charges for cereals.	..	2.35	0.02	0.04	0.04	200	179
Total ..		48.20					200
Index Number sub-group 1(a).						185	185
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Turdal, without husk.	Kg.	3.96	0.70	2.20	2.19	314	313
(2) Gramdal, Katori.	..	2.05	0.60	1.29	1.32	215	220
(3) Moongdal, without husk.	..	1.11	0.71	2.06	2.07	290	292
(4) Masurdal Thick grain.	..	0.74	0.64	2.10	2.15	328	336
Total ..		7.86					
Index Number sub-group 1(b)						286	288
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut oil Whitish.	1/2 Ltr.	2.00	1.07	2.00	2.03	187	190
(2) Karad Oil	"	3.49	1.11	2.11	2.04	190	184
(3) Vanaspati Dalda.	1/2 Kg. (loose)	0.48	1.58	2.82	2.74	178	173
Total		5.97					
Index Number sub-group 1(c)						188	185
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Mutton, Goat meat ..	1/2 Kg.	4.70	1.26	2.50	2.50	198	198
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(a) Bombil	Kg.	0.24	2.90	5.00	5.00	189	177
(b) Zinga	"		2.13	4.00	3.63		
(c) Nathri	"		1.93	4.00	3.63		
Total ..		5.94					
Index Number sub-group 1(d)						198	197

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity		
			Basic price 4	Dec. 1971 5	Jan. 1972 6
(e) Milk and Milk Products—					
Milk—	200 ml.	6.65	0.16	0.30	0.30
(Buffalo Milk)					
Total ..		6.65			
Index Number sub-group 1(e).					
(f) Condiments and Spices—					
(1) Salt—					
White	Kg.	0.35	0.11	0.21	0.21
(2) Turmeric—					
White	250 gms.	0.31	0.34	0.68	0.72
(3) Chillies (dry)—					
Superior quality	1/2 Kg.	4.62	0.90	2.50	2.42
(4) Tamarind	"	0.45	0.49	0.94	0.95
(5) Mixed spices—					
Bojwar	250 gms.	1.80	0.42	1.09	1.09
(6) Jira—					
Thick Blackish (gray).	"	0.30	0.69	1.34	1.34
Total ..		7.83			
Index Number sub-group 1(f).					
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Product—					
(1) Potatoes—					
Medium ..	1/2 Kg.	1.35	0.30	0.40	0.37
(2) Onions—					
Red	"	1.06	0.25	0.67	0.54
(3) Brinjals—					
Medium	"	0.48	0.24	0.46	0.36
(4) Tomatoes—					
(1) Red ..	"	0.64	0.28	0.43	0.29
(2) Green	"		0.18	0.28	0.19
(5) Garlic—					
Medium ..	50 gms.	0.68	0.06	0.10	0.10
Other Vegetables—					
Varieties available in the month of Dec. 1972—					
(f) Pankobi	1/2 Kg.	1.80	0.22	0.85	0.67
(H) Phulkbi	"		0.35		
Varieties available in the month of Jan. 1971—					
(f) Pankobi	"		0.18		0.55
(H) Phulkobi	"		0.25		0.55
Total ..		6.01			

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(h) Fruits and fruit Products— Banana— Medium	Doz.	1.14	0.32	0.72	0.68	225	212
Total		1.14				225	212
Index Number sub-group I(h).							
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Product— (1) Sugar— Medium .. (2) Gur— Superior ..	Kg.	3.45	1.17	1.87	1.99	160	169
	..	1.81	0.46	1.44	1.56	313	339
Total		5.26					
Index Number sub-group I(i).							
(j) Beverages— (1) Tea leaf— Brooke Bond (2) Prepared Tea— Chal, Chaba	50 gms.	1.86	0.41	0.55	0.55	134	134
	Cup	4.28	0.08	0.15	0.15	188	188
Total		6.14					
Index Number sub-group I(j).							
Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and cereal products.	....	48.20				185	185
(b) Pulses and pulse products.	....	7.86				286	288
(c) Oils and fats	....	5.97				188	185
(d) Mutton, fish and eggs.	....	4.94				198	197
(e) Milk and Milk products.	....	6.65				188	188
(f) Condiments and spices.	....	7.83				258	254
(g) Vegetables and vegetable products.	....	6.01				214	186
(h) Fruits and fruit products.	....	1.14				225	212
(i) Sugar, honey and related products.	....	5.26				213	228
(j) Beverages	....	6.14				171	171
Total		100.00					

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity		
			Basic Price	Dec 1971	Jan. 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
II. Fuel and Light—					
(1) Firwood and ships— (i) Mixture	37 Kg.	81.82	2.87	4.07	4.07
(ii) Babhool	"		2.80	4.44	4.44
(2) Kerosene Ordinary..	l.	12.44	0.22	0.60	0.60
(3) Match Box Wimco Horse Brand.	Box of 50 Sticks.	5.74	0.06	0.08	0.08
Total		100.00			
Index Number Group II.					
III. Housing—					
Rent— House rent for selected tenements.	P.M.	100.00	4.70		
Total		100.00			
Index Number Group III.					
IV. Clothing and Footwear—					
(1) Dhoti 8.2 mts. length and 119 to 121 cms. width.	Per sq. metre.	6.04	1.07	2.15	2.14
(2) Sarree 7.3 to 8.2 mts. length and 102 to 152 cms. width.	"	31.57	1.28	2.12	2.09
(3) Cloth for trousers 89 to 97 cms. width.	"	2.51	2.36	4.35	4.35
(4) Long cloth 89 to 97 cms. width.	"	36.63	1.64	3.09	3.03
(5) Coloured fabric 67 to 69 cms. width.	"	18.17	1.86	3.72	3.69
Total		94.92			
Index Number sub-group IV (a).					
(b) Footwear— Shoes— (i) Bata Co.	Per pair ..	5.08	15.08	27.45	27.45
(ii) Flex Co.	"		19.22	32.95	32.95
Total		5.08			

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	Dec 1971	Jan 1972
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
IV. Clothing and Footwear—contd							
(a) Clothing		94.92				184	
(b) Footwear		5.08				177	181
Total		100.00					177
<i>Index Number Group IV</i>						183	181
V. Miscellaneous—							
<i>(a) Pansapari—</i>							
(1) Pan leaf—Madras I	Bundle of 100 leaves	3.84	0.50	0.67	0.67	134	134
(2) Pan Finished—With Masala	Bida	2.19	0.04	0.08	0.08	200	200
(3) Supari—Manglori	50 gms.	4.36	0.41	0.58	0.58	141	141
(4) Katha—Kanpur	"	1.78	0.72	1.24	1.24	172	172
Total		12.17					
<i>Index Number Sub-group V (a)</i>						154	154
<i>(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—</i>							
(1) Bidi—Totapuri	Bundle	15.38	0.15	0.28	0.28	187	187
(2) Jar'da—Hazivazir	Packet of 25 gms.	3.18	0.19	0.20	0.20	105	105
Total		18.56					
<i>Index Number Sub-group V (b)</i>						173	173
<i>(c) Household Utilities—</i>							
Utensils Brass—Lota (Poona Market).	Each	2.55	7.18	18.00	18.00	251	251
Total		2.55					

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972		
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(d) Washing Soap—</i>							
(1) Laundry—Ordinary washing and ironing of cotton shirt	Per piece	4.86	0.11	0.20	0.20	181	181
(2) Washing Soap—Sunlight	Cake	9.27	0.42	0.63	0.63	151	151
Total		14.13					
<i>Index Number Sub-group V (d)</i>						161	161
<i>(e) Medical care—</i>							
(1) Patent Medicine, Anacin.	Two tablets. Per day.	4.67	0.12	0.14	0.14	111	111
(2) Mixture (Daily)	"	7.61	0.68	1.00	1.00	141	141
Total		12.28					
<i>Index Number Sub-group V (e)</i>						131	131
<i>(f) Personal Care—</i>							
(1) Hair Oil, Tata Co.	Small bottle.	5.82	1.30	2.52	2.52	151	151
(2) Barber charges—							
(i) Hair cut and shave.	Adult	8.70	0.50	1.25	1.35	121	121
(ii) Haircut	"	..	0.37	0.92	1.00	111	111
(iii) Shave	"	..	0.19	0.37	0.40	101	101
(3) Toilet Soap—							
(i) Life Buoy	Cake	2.74	0.48	0.75	0.75	111	111
(ii) Hamam	"	..	0.48	0.75	0.75	111	111
(4) Blade Six morning	2 pkts. of 5 blades each	0.33	0.57	0.86	0.86	111	111
Total		17.59					
<i>Index Number Sub-group V (f)</i>						121	121
<i>(g) Education and Reading—</i>							
(1) School fees (Std. IX.)	Student	1.90	3.01	5.48	5.48	111	111
(2) School Books Prathamik Ganit, (Govt. Publication)	Copy	1.33	0.62	0.95	0.95	111	111
Total		3.23					

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	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972
1	2	3	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(h) Recreation and Amusement— Cinema Lowest class	Full ticket.	6.90	0.44	1.05	1.05	239	
Total		6.90					239
Index Number Sub-group V (h).						239	
(i) Transport and Communication— (1) Rail— Fare for 50 km..	Full ticket	6.19	1.04	1.45	1.45	139	
(2) Bus— S. T. fare for 30 miles.	"	5.30	1.50	1.75	1.75	117	139
(3) Postage— (1) Post card	Per card	1.10	0.05	0.10	0.10		117
(2) Money Order	Rs. 30 ..	..	0.45	0.65	0.65		172
Total		12.59					172
Index Number Sub-group V (i).						133	133
V. Miscellaneous Group—							
(a) Pansupart	....	12.17	..			154	154
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.	....	18.56	..			173	173
(c) Household utilities ..	....	2.55	..			251	251
(d) Washing Soap	....	14.13	..			161	161
(e) Medical care	....	12.28	..			136	136
(f) Personal care	....	17.59	..			206	215
(g) Education and Reading.	....	3.23	..			170	170
(h) Recreation and Amusement.	....	6.90	..			239	239
(i) Transport and Communication.	....	12.59	..			133	133
Total		100.00					
Index Number for Miscellaneous Group V.						172	173

NANDED*

197—A rise of 2 points

In January 1972, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for the Nanded Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 197 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 1 point to 207 due to an increase in the average prices of turdal, gramdal, moongdal, masurdal, groundnut oil, chillies dry, tamarind, other vegetables and sugar.

The index number for the fuel and light group decreased by 3 points to 167 due to the decrease in the average price of firewood and chips and kerosene.

The six monthly house-rent survey, ending December 1971 was conducted by the office of the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, in the month of January 1972, at the Nanded Centre. Accordingly house rent index number works out at 136, i.e. the same as that utilised in the previous six months indices.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 1 point to 205 due to an increase in the prices of saree and coloured fabrics.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 4 points to 178 due to an increase in the average price of pan leaf.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NANDED CITY

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		December 1971	January 1972
I. Food	61.46	206	207
II. Fuel and Light	5.88	170	167
III. Housing	4.62	136	136
IV. Clothing and Footwear	12.22	204	205
V. Miscellaneous	15.82	174	178
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number		195	197

*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.

Articles	Unit of quantity	proportional to total expenditure	Basic price		Index Number		
			Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I. Food Group—							
(a) Cereal and Cereals Product—							
(1) Rice	Kg.	13.02	0.64	1.17	1.14	183	178
(2) Wheat ..	"	6.81	0.42	0.88	0.88	210	210
(3) Jowar	"	30.64	0.34	0.70(i)	0.70(i)	206	206
(4) Grinding charges ..	5 Kgs.	2.82	0.13	0.13	0.15	115	115
Total		53.29					
Index Number Sub-group I (a).						196	195
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Turdal—							
(1) Gawran (medium)	Kg.	3.89	0.64	1.80	1.87	281	292
(2) Gramdal Punjab (medium).	"	1.84	0.57	1.24	1.27	218	223
(3) Moongdal— Without husk	"	1.55	0.66	1.69	1.75	256	265
(4) Uriddal without husk	"	0.54	0.77	2.58	2.56	335	332
(5) Masurdal—							
(a) Big ..	"	0.82	0.61	2.06	2.15	333	335
(b) Medium	"		0.61	2.00	1.94		
Total		8.64					
Index Number Sub-group I (b).						271	279
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut, Oil Meethatel (Redish in Colour).	Kg.	4.84	2.22	3.94	4.07	177	183
Total		4.84					

Articles	Unit of quantity	weight proportional to total expenditure	Basic price		Index Number		
			Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	
1	2	3	4	5	6		
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(d) Mutton, fish and Eggs—							
(1) Mutton—							
(i) Goat Meat	1/2 Kg.	5.62	1.08	2.50	2.42	..	..
(ii) Hesi	Kg.	..	0.96	2.25	2.17		
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(i) Bombil	Kg.	0.61	2.46	5.30	5.18	..	..
(ii) Zinga	"	..	2.02	5.00	4.88		
(3) Fish (fresh)—							
Varieties available Dec. 1971—	in						
(i) Rahu	Kg.	..	1.86	2.50	..	..	..
(ii) Katerna	"	..	1.61	3.00	..		
Varieties available Jan. 1972—	in						
(i) Rahu	Kg.	..	1.86	..	2.44	..	..
(ii) Katerna	"	..	1.32	..	2.88		
Total		6.23					
Index Number Sub-group I (d).							
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk (Buffalo)	200 ml.	4.54	0.13	0.30	0.30	..	..
(2) Ghee (Buffalo)	1 Kg.	0.29	3.01	6.88	6.67		
Total		4.83					
Index Number Sub-group I (e).							
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt white	Kg.	0.28	0.12	0.20	0.20	..	..
(2) Turmeric Khandaki	50 gms.	0.24	0.06	0.11	0.11		
(3) Chillies (dry)—							
(i) Gawarani (nne)	Kg.	4.22	1.30	3.72	3.82	..	..
(ii) Gawarani (med.)	"	..	1.18	3.36	3.42		
(4) Tamarind, Kadiwali	200 gms.	0.77	0.25	0.28	0.29	..	..
(5) Mixed spices Bojwar	50 gms.	1.4	0.20	0.30	0.30		
Total		7.12					
Index Number Sub-group I (f).							

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price.	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972
			4	5	6	7	8
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Potatoes—							
(i) Big size	1/2 Kg.	0.69	0.30	0.44	0.39	143	123
(ii) Small size	"	"	0.26	0.36	0.30		
(2) Onions—							
(i) Red	Kg.	0.97	0.31	0.69	0.64	252	235
(ii) White	"	"	0.31	0.87	0.82		
(3) Brinjals (Kali)	250 gms.	0.50	0.11	0.18	0.10	164	91
(4) Tomatoes—							
(i) Red	250 gms.	0.39	0.21	0.24	0.08	96	42
(ii) Green	"	"	0.13	0.10	0.06		
(5) Garlic Gawathan	50 gms.	0.54	0.05	0.10	0.10	200	200
Other vegetables—							
Varieties available in the month of Dec. 1971—							
(i) Gawarphali	250 gms.	1.20	0.10	0.12		133	203
(ii) Cauliflower	"	"	0.15	0.22			
Varieties available in the month of Jan. 1972—							
(i) Cauliflower	250 gms.	"	0.08		0.20	250	170
(ii) Gawar	"	"	0.04		0.10		
Total ..		4.29					183
Index Number group I (g).							167
(h) Fruits and Products—							
(1) Banana—							
(i) Big size	Dozen	0.87	0.35	0.63	0.60	167	165
(ii) Medium	"	"	0.29	0.48	0.46		
(iii) Small	"	"	0.22	0.34	0.36		
Total ..		0.87					
Index Number group I (h).							165
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products—							
(1) Sugar—							
(i) D-grade	Kg.	3.57	1.17	1.80	1.97	154	168
(2) Gur—							
(i) Gawran 1st quality	200 gms.	0.70	0.10	0.28	0.28	280	280
(ii) Gawran 2nd quality	"	"	0.10				
Total ..		4.27					
Index Number group I (i).							175

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972		
			4	5	6		
(1) Beverages—							
(i) Tea leaf—							
(i) Brooks Bond	Packet of 50 gms.	1.13	0.35	0.55	0.55	157	
(ii) Lipton	"	"	0.35	0.55	0.55		
(2) Hot drink—							
(i) Chalu Chaha	Per Cup	*4.49	0.07	0.15	0.15	214	
(ii) Canteen tea	"	"	0.04				
Total		5.62					
Index Number group I (j).							203
I. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Products.	Cereal	53.29					196
(b) Pulses and Products.	Pulse	8.64					271
(c) Oils and Fats	"	4.84					177
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs	"	6.23					229
(e) Milk and Products.	Milk	4.83					231
(f) Condiments and Spices	"	7.12					228
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products.	"	4.29					170
(h) Fruits and Products.	Fruit	0.87					167
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products.	"	4.27					175
(j) Beverages	"	5.62					203
Total		100.00					200
Index Number for Food Group I.							200
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and Chips							
(i) Dhawda (old)	20 Kgs.	80.76	1.66	2.72	2.70	160	
(ii) Gaheri	"	"	1.57	2.44	2.44		
(2) Kerosene—							
(i) Rock oil white in colour.	Per litre	13.99	0.26	0.65	0.61	250	
(3) Match Box—							
(i) Wimco. Horse Brand.	Per Box (50 sticks).	5.25	0.06	0.07	0.07	117	
Total		100.00					

Articles	Unit of quantity	proportional to total expenditure	Basic price	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III. Housing Rent—							
(1) Rent of selected Tenements.	p.m.	100.00	5.47			136	136
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Number for Group III.</i>							
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(a) Clothing—							
(1) Dhoti	Per Sq. Metre.	11.53	1.08	2.07	2.07	192	192
(2) Saree ..	"	19.77	1.24	1.81	1.82	146	147
(3) Cloth for Trousers	"	1.58	2.74	5.00	5.00	182	182
(4) Long cloth	"	27.48	1.44	3.45	3.33	240	231
(5) Coloured fabrics..	"	31.21	1.81	4.05	4.22	224	233
Total		91.57					
<i>Index Number for sub-group IV (a).</i>							
(b) Footwear—							
(1) Shoes—							
(i) Bata, Janata	Per Pair ..	4.89	15.02	27.45	27.45	169	169
(ii) Carona Master Junior.	"		18.34	28.55	28.55		
(2) Chappals—							
(i) Bata All wear Rubber Sole.	Per Pair	3.34	4.45	10.00	10.00	183	183
(ii) Pankaj Bata	"		6.18	10.00	10.00		
(iii) Carona Kolhapur	"		8.35	14.65	14.65		
(iv) Carona Bahadur	"		8.65	14.65	14.65		
Total		8.43					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group IV (b).</i>							
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(a) Clothing						207	208
(b) Footwear						175	175
Total						207	208
<i>Index Number for Group IV.</i>							
						204	205

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index
1	2	3	Basic Price	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	Dec. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
Miscellaneous—						
(a) Panipat—						
(i) Local medium ..	Bundle of 25 leaves.	2.83	0.07	0.10	0.18	171
(ii) Local inferior ..	"		0.04	0.08		
(2) Pan finished without masala.	Per Vida.	6.61	0.04	0.05	0.05	125
(3) Supari Manglori	50 gms.	4.22	0.41	0.50	0.50	122
Total ..		13.66				
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V (a).</i>						
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—						
(1) Bidi Kahlakali ..	Bundle of 25 Bidiies.	9.00	0.13	0.20	0.20	154
(2) Cigarettes—						
(i) Gulkonda	Packet of 10 Cigarettes.	6.34	0.10	0.31	0.31	305
(ii) Charminar	"		0.13	0.39		
(3) Jarda Lal Dadhi Brand.	Packet of 25 grms.	1.63	0.14	0.25	0.25	179
Total ..		16.97				
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V (b).</i>						
(c) Household Utilities—						
(1) Utensils—						
Lota, Poona	Kg.	1.90	7.80	17.00	17.00	218
(2) Utensils Aluminium—						
Baghuna without chhap.	100 gms.	0.69	0.90	1.00	1.00	111
Total ..		2.59				
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V (c).</i>						
(d) Washing soap—						
(1) Laundry ordinary washing and ironing.	Per shirt.	3.74	0.12	0.20	0.20	167
(2) Washing soap Shama	Per Cake.	6.52	0.25	0.25	0.25	100
Total ..		10.26				
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V (d).</i>						
						124

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(e) Medical Care—							
(1) Patent Medicine—							
(i) Anacin	2 Tablets	9.36	0.13	0.13	0.13	128	128
(ii) Aspro			0.10	0.15	0.15		
(iii) Zinda Tilasmath	Bottle		0.37	0.50	0.50		
(2) Mixture, Doctor's daily mixture.	Per day	5.47	0.62	0.75	0.75	121	121
Total ..		14.83					
Index Number for Sub-group V (e).							
(f) Personal Care—							
(1) Hair Oil—							
(i) Tuta Co. Coconut Oil	Small bottle.	4.20	1.34	2.52	2.52	188	188
(2) Barber charges—							
(i) Hair cut with shave	Adult	7.20	0.41	1.00	1.00	252	252
(ii) Hair cut	"		0.31	0.70	0.70		
(iii) Shave	"		0.14	0.40	0.40		
(3) Toilet soap—							
(i) Hamam	Cake	1.93	0.48	0.75	0.75	156	156
(ii) Lifebuoy	"		0.48	0.75	0.75	156	156
(4) Blades—							
(i) Bharat	Per Packet of 10 blades	0.07	0.47	0.75	0.75	176	176
(ii) 6 Morning	2 pkts. of 5 blades each.		0.54	0.94	0.94		
Total ..		13.40					
Index Number for Sub-group V (f).							
(g) Education and Readings—							
(1) School fees 'or VIII Standard.	Per student.	3.30	2.14	4.90	4.90	229	229
(2) School Books—							
(i) Marathi Vachan Mala.	Per copy	3.43	0.75	2.00	2.00	202	202
(ii) Subodh Ganit ..	"		0.69	0.95	0.95		
Total ..		6.73					
Index Number for Sub-group V (g).							
(h) Recreation and Amusement—							
(1) Cinema—							
Lowest Class	Full ticket.	6.62	0.30	0.75	0.75	250	250
Total ..		6.62					
Index Number for Sub-Group V (h).							
						250	250

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number
			Price	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	
			Ra. P.	Ra. P.	Ra. P.	
(i) Transport and Communication—						
(1) Train for III Class	Adult Ticket	7.94	1.04	1.45	1.45	139
(ii) S.T. Bus fare 20 miles.	"	3.14	1.00	1.20	1.20	120
(iii) M. O. Charges for	Single	0.57	0.05	0.10	0.10	172
(iv) M. O. Charges for	One Passenger.	3.29	0.45	0.65	0.65	
(v) M. O. Charges for	"		0.22	0.50	0.50	227
Total ..		14.94				
Index Number for Sub-group V (i).						
(j) Miscellaneous—						
(a) Pansupari		13.66	..	..	..	134
(b) Tobacco and Tabacco		16.97	..	..	..	213
(c) Household Utilities—		2.59	..	..	..	189
(d) Washing soap		10.26	..	..	..	124
(e) Medical care		14.83	..	..	..	126
(f) Personal care		13.40	..	..	..	218
(g) Education and Readings		6.73	..	..	..	215
(h) Recreation and Amusement.		6.62	..	..	..	250
(i) Transport and Communication.		14.94	..	..	..	156
Total ..		100.00				
Index Number for Group V.						
						174

JALGAON*

189—A rise of 1 point

In January, 1972 the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Jalgaon city with base calendar year 1961 equal to 100 was 189 being 1 point higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the consumption of pattern revealed during the year 1953-59 family living survey for Jalgaon City.

The index number for the food group increased by 2 points to 204 due to a rise in the average prices of groundnut oil, garlic, other vegetables, banana, sugar and gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 1 point to 180 due to a rise in the average prices of kerosene oil.

Six monthly house rent survey was conducted by the Office of the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay. Accordingly, the index number for housing increased by 10 points to 133.

The index number for clothing and footwear group remained stationary at 175.

The index number for miscellaneous group also remained stationary at 169. Final index number 189.

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	
		December 1971	January 1972
I. Food	60.79	202	204
II. Fuel and Light	7.20	179	180
III. Housing	6.11	123	133
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.29	175	175
V. Miscellaneous	15.61	169	169
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number		175	189

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

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CITY

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I. Food Group—							
<i>(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—</i>							
(1) Rice	kg.	6.72	0.63	1.10	1.10	175	175
(2) Wheat	"	10.89	0.46	0.88	0.88	191	191
(3) Jowar	"	21.16	0.35	0.66	0.66	189	189
(4) Grinding charges— For cereals	7 kg.	1.94	0.12	0.22	0.22	183	183
Total		40.71					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I (a).</i>						187	187
<i>(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—</i>							
<i>(1) Turdal—</i>							
(i) Jalna	kg.	3.79	0.73	2.21	2.20	310	302
(ii) Gawran (Bharwa)	"	....	0.66	2.09	2.00		
(2) Gramdal	"	2.13	0.58	1.23	1.25	212	216
<i>(3) Moongdal—</i>							
(i) With husk	kg.	1.35	0.70	1.95	1.98	265	268
(ii) Without husk	"	....	0.83	2.08	2.10		
<i>(4) Uriddal—</i>							
(i) With husk	kg.	0.86	0.65	2.20	2.20	330	331
(ii) Without husk	"	....	0.83	2.67	2.68		
Total		8.13					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I (b).</i>						279	277
<i>(c) Oils and Fats—</i>							
(1) Groundnut oil	kg.	7.21	2.28	4.04	4.22	177	185
(2) Vanasrati Dalda .. (loose)	½ kg.	1.16	1.99	2.84	2.81	143	141
Total		8.37					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I (c).</i>						172	179

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number		
			Basic Price	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8	
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—								
(1) Mutton—								
(i) Goat meat ..	½ kg.	4.38	1.45	2.75	2.75	190	190	
(2) Fish (dry)—								
(i) Bombil big ..	kg.	0.91	2.72	6.00	6.00			
(ii) Zinza ..	..	..	2.70	5.00	5.00			
(3) Fish fresh								
Varieties selected for December 1971—								
(i) Balm ..	..	..	1.35	3.75				
(ii) Shingada ..	..	..	1.50	3.42				
(iii) Sandkhol ..	..	..	1.40	3.17		228	187	
Varieties selected for January 1972—								
(i) Shingada ..	..	..	2.68		3.50			
(ii) Rahu ..	..	..	2.45		4.00			
(iii) Balm ..	..	..	1.56		3.70			
Total ..		5.29						
Index Number for Sub-group 1 (d).						196	189	
(e) Milk and Milk products—								
(1) Milk (Buffalo) ..	l.	8.42	0.77	1.38	1.38	179	179	
(2) Ghee (Buffalo) ..	½ kg.	1.31	3.71	7.25	7.25	195	195	
Total ..		9.73						
Index Number for Sub-group 1 (e).						181	181	
(f) Condiments and Spices—								
(1) Salt—								
(i) White ..	kg.	0.29	0.13	0.22	0.22			
(ii) Black ..	..	..	0.12	0.21	0.21			
(2) Turmeric—								
(i) Sangli (whole) ..	250 g.	0.30	0.34	0.68	0.68	172	172	
(3) Chillies (dry)—								
(i) Asoda ..	250 g.	4.56	1.65	5.82	5.82	200	200	
(4) Coriander ..	250 g.	0.24	0.31	0.80	0.78	353	353	
(5) Mixed spices—						258	252	
(i) Garam Masala (whole) ..	..	1.86	4.95	11.22	11.22			
(ii) Labou powder ..	200 gr.	..	1.79	1.74	1.74	162	162	
(6) Jira ..	250 gr.	0.37	0.68	1.22	1.22	179	179	
Total		7.62						

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number		
			Basic Price	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972			
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products—								
(1) Potatoes—								
(i) Big ..	kg.	1.15	0.28	0.43	0.39			
(ii) Small ..	..	..	0.24	0.38	0.34			
(2) Onions—								
(i) Red ..	kg.	0.86	0.27	0.74	0.68			
(ii) White ..	..	..	0.27	0.80	0.76			
(3) Garlic ..	250 g.	0.54	0.20	0.59	0.67			
(4) Other Vegetables								
Varieties selected for December 1971—								
(1) Cabbage ..	250 g.	2.92	0.09	0.19				
(2) Broccoli ..	..	..	0.10	0.24				
(3) Dodka ..	..	..	0.08	0.13				
Varieties selected for January 1972—								
(1) Bimal ..	..	..	0.11		0.11			
(2) Cabbage ..	..	..	0.06		0.24			
(3) Cauli flower ..	..	..	0.06		0.14			
Total ..		5.47						
Index Number for Sub-group 1 (g).								
(h) Fruits and Fruit products—								
(1) Banana—								
(i) Big ..	dozen	1.61	0.29	0.66	0.69			
(ii) Small ..	..	..	0.23	0.53	0.58			
Total ..		1.61						
Index Number for Sub-group 1 (h).								
(i) Sugar, Honey and related products—								
(1) Sugar ..	kg.	5.60	1.23	2.03	2.04			
(2) Gur—								
(i) Kopargaon Quality. 1st ..	..	1.63	0.57	1.53	1.63			
Total ..		7.23						

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Basic Price	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	Index Number	
						Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(j) Beverages—							
(1) Tea leaf—							
(i) Brooke Bond Putli Brand.	Pkt. of 50g.	2.11	0.40	0.55	0.55	136	136
(ii) Lipton yellow Label.	" "	" "	0.41	0.55	0.55		
(2) Hot drink—							
Prepared tea	Cup of 3½ ozs.	3.73	0.12	0.25	0.25	208	208
Total		5.84					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I(i).</i>							
I. Food—						182	182
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products.	....	40.71	..			187	187
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products.	....	8.13	..			279	277
(c) Oils and Fats	....	8.37	..			172	179
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs.	....	5.29	..			196	189
(e) Milk and Milk Products.	....	9.73	..			181	181
(f) Condiments and Spices.	....	7.62	..			282	282
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products.	....	5.47	..			216	235
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products.	....	1.61	..			229	245
(i) Sugar, Honey and related Products.	....	7.23	..			188	193
(j) Beverages	....	5.84	..			182	182
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Number for food group.</i>							
Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and chips—						202	204
(i) Khair..	37 kgs.	78.50	3.39	6.50	6.50	198	198
(ii) Dhawda	" "	" "	3.15	6.50	6.50		
Adjutor Mixed ..	" "	" "	2.71	5.30	5.30		
(2) Kerosene—							
(i) Chakkur Brand ..	1	11.40	0.45	0.59	0.60	131	133
(3) Electricity charge ..	Per unit	6.28	0.50	0.32	0.32	64	64
(4) Match Box—							
Horsehead brand Box of 50 sticks.	Box of	3.82	0.06	0.08	0.08	133	133
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Number for Group II</i>							

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index No
			Basic Price	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
III. Housing—						
(1) Rent—						
(i) Rent for selected tenements.	p.m.	100.00				123
Total ..		100.00				123
<i>Index Number for III Group.</i>						
IV. Clothing and Footwear—						
(a) Clothing—						
(1) Dhoti ..	per sq. mt.	17.82	1.23	1.94	1.82	158
(2) Saris ..	" "	27.15	1.24	1.72	1.79	139
(3) Cloth for trousers ..	" "	0.51	2.15	4.76	4.74	221
(4) Long shirt ..	" "	32.06	1.61	3.48	3.52	216
(5) Coloured poplin ..	" "	14.36	2.13	3.78	3.72	177
Total ..		91.90				176
<i>Index Number for Sub-group IV (a).</i>						
(b) Foot wear—						
(1) Shoes ..	per pair	3.53	17.20	29.65	29.65	162
(i) Bata Co. ..	" "	....	18.78	28.55	28.55	160
(ii) Carona Co. ..	" "	" "	6.25	10.00	10.00	
(2) Chappals—						
(i) Bata Co. ..	" "	" "	8.10			161
Total ..		8.10				176
<i>Index Number for Sub-group IV (b).</i>						
V. Clothing and Footwear—						
(1) Clothing ..		91.90				176
(2) Foot wear ..		8.10				161
Total ..		100.00				175
<i>Index Number for Group IV.</i>						
V. Miscellaneous—						
(a) Pan Sauri—						
(1) Pan leaf ..						
(i) Akda pan ..	Bundle of 100	2.01	0.55	0.60	0.60	109
(2) Pan finished—						
With Ma ala ..	Vida	5.39	0.04	0.05	0.05	125
(3) Supar (Manglori) ..	250 g.	2.81	2.08	2.73	2.73	131
(4) Katha —						
(i) Kanpur ..	50 g.	0.85	0.73	1.18	1.18	170
(ii) Belgaum ..	" "	....	0.36	0.64	0.65	127
Total		11.06				127
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V.</i>						

Articles	Unit or Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Basic price		Dec. 1971		Jan. 1972		
			4	5	6	7	8		
(c) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—									
(i) Bidi's—	Bundl. of 25.	5.80	0.19	0.34	0.34	168	168		
(ii) Camel Brand									
(ii) Shiledar Bhikusa Yamana	Pkt. of 50g.		0.19	0.30	0.30				
(2) Jarda—									
(i) Gangaram Brand.	Pkt. of 50g.	3.54	0.24	0.45	0.45	196	205		
(ii) Chandrakant brand	"		0.23	0.47	0.50				
Total ..		9.34							
Index Number for Sub-group V (b).							179	182	
(d) Household utilities—									
(1) Utensils—	½ kg.	5.28	3.55	8.83	8.83	248	248		
(i) Lota (Poona)									
(ii) Lota (Nasik)	"		3.45	8.50	8.50				
Total ..		5.28							
Index Number for Sub-group V (c).							248	248	
(e) Washing Soap—									
(d) Laundry—	per piece	2.54	0.10	0.20	0.20	200	200		
(i) Ordinary washing and ironings of cotton.									
(2) Washing soap—	Bar	7.44	1.40	2.10	2.10	169	169		
(i) 501 Bar Soap									
(ii) B. Dhantak Co.	Cake		0.40	0.75	0.75				
Total ..		9.98							
Index Number for Sub-group V (d).							177	177	
(f) Medical Care—									
(1) Dr. Vaze's Cough syrup.	Small bottle.	3.80	1.50	1.65R	1.65R	110	110		
(2) Daily mixture	per day	11.98	0.58	0.62	0.62	107	107		
Total ..		15.78							

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight Proportional to total Expenditure	Basic price		Dec. 1971		Jan. 1972		
			4	5	6	7	8		
(c) Personal care—									
(1) Hair oil—	Small bottle	4.89	1.32	2.70	2.70	205	205		
Tata Co.									
(2) Barber charges—	Adult	7.32	0.50	1.25	1.25	217	217		
(i) Hair cut with shave									
(ii) Hair cut	"		0.40	1.00	1.00				
(iii) Shave	"		0.20	0.30	0.30				
(3) Toilet Soap—	Cake	3.02	0.48	0.75	0.75	155	155		
(i) Life Buoy									
(ii) Hamam eska	"		0.49	0.75	0.75				
(3) Blades—	Pkt of 10 blades.	0.11	0.44	0.70	0.73	154	158		
(i) Bharat Blade									
(ii) Six Morning	2 Pkts. of 5 blades each		0.57	0.85	0.85				
Total ..		15.34							
Index Number for Sub-group V (c).							200	200	
(d) Education and Reading—									
(1) Books—	Copy	5.42	0.75	2.00	2.00	267	267		
(B) Bharati Chautha Pustak.									
(2) School fees—	Per student p.m.	1.46	5.00	5.00	5.00	100	100		
For VIII Std.									
Total ..		8.88							
Index Number for Sub-group V (d).							202	202	
(e) Recreation and Amusement—									
(1) Cinema Lower class	Adult	6.69	0.32	0.78	0.78	244	244		
Total ..		6.69							
Index Number for Sub-group V (e).							244	244	
(f) Transport and Communication—									
(1) Rail—	Per Passenger	12.48	0.98	1.45	1.45	148	148		
Railway fare 50 km.									
(2) Bus fare—	..	4.09	1.00	1.20	1.20	120	120		
S.T. Bus 32 km. (Full ticket)									
(3) Postage—	per card	1.08	0.05	0.10	0.10	172	172		
(i) Single card									
(ii) M. O. charges.	"		0.45	0.65	0.65				
Rs. 30									
Total ..		17.65							

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	August 1971	September 1971	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan Supari	100	11.06	....	....	....	127	
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.	100	9.34	....	....	....	179	127
(c) Household Utilities..		5.28	....	....	....	248	182
(d) Washing Soap		9.98	....	....	....	177	248
(e) Medical Care		15.78	....	....	....	108	177
(f) Personal Care		15.34	....	....	....	200	108
(g) Education and Reading.	....	8.88	....	....	....	202	200
(h) Recreation and Amusement.	....	6.69	....	....	....	244	202
(i) Transport and Communications.	....	17.65	....	....	....	143	244
Total		100.00					143
Index Number for Group V.						169	169

POONA*

181—Index Number remained stationary

In January 1972, the Consumer Price Index number for Working Class for Poona City with base calendar year 1961 equal to 100 was same as 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 decreased by 1 point to 196 due to a fall in the average prices of turdal, ghee, chillies (dry), turmeric, potatoes, onions, brinjals, tomatoes, other vegetables and sugar.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 2 points to 178 due to a rise in the average prices of firewood, charcoal and match box.

The six monthly house-rent survey was conducted in the month of January 1972. However, the index number for housing remained steady at 113.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 3 points to 181 due to a rise in the prices of coloured poplin.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 162 due to a rise in the average prices of bidies, washing soap, barber charges and toilet soap (Lux).

Final Index Number 181.

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	
		Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972
I. Food	55.85	197	196
II. Fuel and Light	6.89	176	178
III. Housing	6.65	113	113
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.31	178	181
V. Miscellaneous	20.30	161	162
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number		181	181

*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.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice	kg.	13.81	0.76	1.21	1.24	159	163
(2) Wheat	"	11.28	0.53	0.90	0.90	170	170
(3) Jowar	"	8.39	0.45	1.14	(R) 1.14	253	253
(4) Bajri	"	3.08	0.51	0.86	0.87	169	171
(5) Grinding Charges— For Cereals	4 kg.	1.42	0.14	0.20	0.20	143	143
Total		37.98					
Index Number for Sub-group I (a).						183	185
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
Tur dal—							
Laxmi Chhap or Surti (Fine)	kg.	3.80	0.80	2.22	2.21	278	276
Gram dal	"	1.81	0.60	1.32	1.32	220	220
Moong dal—							
Without Husk	"	0.68	0.82	2.16	2.19	263	267
Total		6.29					
Index Number for Sub-group I (b).						259	259

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(c) Oils and Fat							
Groundnut oil	kg.	1.94	2.32	4.25	4.42	183	191
Karand oil	1/2 kg.	1.94	1.20				
Vanaspati (Dalda) (Loose)	"	1.22	1.66	2.56	2.53	154	152
Total		7.10					
Index number for Sub-group I (c).						178	184
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—							
Mutton—							
Goat Meat	1/2 kg.	3.68	1.51	2.81	2.82		
Sheep Meat	"	....	1.52	2.88	2.89	179	188
Fish (Dry)—							
Bombil (Big)	kg.	1.01	2.60	5.20	5.12		
Bombil (Small)	"	....	2.46	5.20	5.12		
Zinga	"	....	2.37	5.00	5.00		
Fresh Fish—							
Varieties selected in the month of December 1971—							
(i) Bombay wamb	kg.	....	1.30	4.02		208	243
(ii) Pamphret	"	....	2.63	4.38			
(iii) Sarna	"	....	2.58	4.27			
Varieties selected in the month of Jan. 1972—							
(1) Butter Fish	kg.	....	1.13		3.45		
(2) Kawala	"	....	1.17		4.00		
(3) Karna	"	....	1.92		4.00		
Eggs (Local)	Each	0.57	0.17	0.31	0.33	188	194
Total		5.26					
Index Number for Sub-group I (d).						192	199
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
Milk buffalo	200 ml.	10.66	0.15	0.29	0.29	193	193
Ghee Amul (tinned)	kg.	0.93	7.88	14.55	13.62	185	173
Total		11.59					
Index Number for Sub-							

1	2	total expenditure	Basic price	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	Number	
						Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
Salt White (Medium) ..	Kg.	0.16	0.11	0.18	0.19		
Chillies (Dry) Gawaran Medium.	250 g.	2.04	0.47	1.19	1.13	164	
Termeric, Sangli and Akhi (Medium).	..	0.15	0.33	0.89	0.88	253	173
Tamarind-Old Chinch No. 1.	Kg.	0.24	1.08	2.07	2.07	270	240
Mixed Spices—						192	267
Garam Masals	50 g.	3.27	0.84	2.11	2.12	251	192
Total		5.86					252
Index Number for Sub-group I (f).						248	
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—							
Potatoes—							
Big size	½ Kg.	1.87	0.29	0.40	0.35		
Small Size	..		0.23	0.30	0.28	134	
Onions—							121
Big Size ..	Kg.	0.92	0.31	0.82	0.84		
Small Size	..		0.24	0.73	0.70	284	
Brinjals— Big Size	..	0.56	0.49	1.13	0.94	231	281
Tomatoes Medium Red No. 2.	..	0.77	0.79	1.28	1.14	162	192
Other vegetables							144
Varieties selected for Decem'r 1971							
(i) Cabbage	Kg.	4.42	0.47	1.52			
(ii) Cauli flower	..		0.68	1.22			
(iii) Gawar	..		0.51	1.49		265	
Varieties selected for Jan 1972—							
(i) Cabbage	Kg.		0.55		1.17		
(ii) Cauli flower	..		0.49		0.85		
(iii) Gawar	..		0.51		1.39		
Total		8.54					220
Index Number for Sub-group I (g).						227	196
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—							
Banana—							
Big Size ..	Doz.	1.23	0.49	0.83	0.90		
Small Size	..		0.39	0.66	0.70	169	
Total		1.23					182
Index Number for Sub-							

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR POONA CT

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index
			Basic price	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(f) Sugar, Honey and Related Products—						
Sugar	Kg.	6.29	1.18	2.05	2.00	174
Gur	..	1.20	0.58	1.56	1.62	269
Total ..		7.49				
Index Number Sub-group I (i)						189
(l) Beverages—						
Tea leaf—						
Brooke Bond (Medium).	Packet of 50 g.	3.43	0.38	0.55	0.55	143
Lipton (Medium)	..		0.39	0.55	0.55	
Hot drinks—						
Prepared Tea	Cup of 3¼ gs. 025	5.23	0.06	0.13	0.13	217
Total		8.66				
Index Number Sub-group I (j)						187
I. Food Sub-groups—						
(a) Cereals and Cereal products.	...	37.98	..	..	..	183
(b) Pulses and pulse products.	...	6.29	..	..	..	259
(c) Oils and Fats	...	7.10	..	..	..	178
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs.	...	5.26	..	..	..	192
(e) Milk and Milk Products.	...	11.59	..	..	..	193
(f) Condiments and spices.	...	5.86	..	..	..	248
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products.	...	8.54	..	..	..	227
(h) Fruits and Fruits products.	...	1.23	..	..	..	169
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products.	...	7.49	..	..	..	189
(j) Beverages	...	8.66	..	..	..	187

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number 7
			Basic Price 4	Dec. 1971 5	Jan. 1972 6	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
II. Fuel and Light—						
(1) Fuelwood and chips (Easy/medium)	37 kg.	30.63	3.08	5.71	5.78	
(2) Kerosene, Chavi Brand	5 litres	24.03	1.54	2.92	2.92	185
(3) Electricity charges	Per unit	6.45	0.19	0.28	0.28	190
(4) Charcoal— (i) Big Size	37 kg.	35.36	7.47	12.55	12.60	147
(ii) Patti or Rawal	"	"	5.63	9.44	9.47	168
(5) Match box (Tekks, 50 sticks)	Box	3.53	0.05	0.07	0.08	140
Total ..		100.00				
Index Number Group (II)						176
III. Housing—						
(2) Rent for selected tenements	Per month.	100.00				113
Total ..		100.00				
Index Number Group (III)						113
IV. Clothing and Footwear—						
(a) Clothing—						
(1) Dhoti	Per sq. metre.	3.57	1.28	2.27	2.27	177
(2) Saree	"	29.86	1.28	2.16	2.16	169
(3) Cloth for trousers	"	5.25	2.62	5.57	5.22	213
(4) Long cloth	"	11.76	1.64	3.24	3.09	198
(5) Coloured Poplin	"	40.44	2.25	3.94	4.18	175
Total ..		90.88				
Index Number Group (IV) (a)						178
(b) Footwear—						
(1) Shoes						
(i) Bata Co.	Per Pair	4.27	17.14	29.65	29.65	174
(ii) Flex Co.	"	"	19.30	33.95	33.95	182
(2) Chappals—						
(i) Bata Co.	"	4.85	6.18	10.00	10.00	182
(ii) Flex Co.	"	"	8.40	17.05	17.05	182
Total		9.12				
Index Number Sub-group IV (b)						179

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number 7
			Basic Price 4	Dec. 1971 5	Jan. 1972 6	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
IV. Clothing and Footwear—contd.						
(1) Clothing		90.88				178
(2) Foot-wear		9.12				179
Total ..		100.00				
Index Number Group (IV)						178
V. Miscellaneous—						
(i) Pan Masala—						
(1) Gawran, Kachhu	100	1.08	0.33	0.65	0.65	197
(2) Pan Finished—						
(i) Poona Masala	Each vida	1.82	0.04	0.10	0.10	250
(3) Sugar—						
(i) Manglori	50 g ^s .	1.57	0.45	0.56	0.56	124
Total ..		4.47				
Index Number Sub-group V (a)						193
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—						
(1) Bidies—						
(i) Charbhai	Bundle of 25 bidies.	2.56	0.15	0.28	0.29	183
(ii) Pawar	"	"	0.15	0.27	0.29	183
(2) Cigarettes—						
(i) Charminar	Pkt. of 10 Cigarettes	1.94	0.15	0.42	0.42	265
(ii) Pila Hathi	"	"	0.20	0.50	0.50	265
(3) Chewing Tobacco—						
(i) Akoli Jarda No. 1	50 g ^s .	1.92	0.37	0.42	0.42	119
(ii) Akoli Jarda No. 2	"	"	0.28	0.32	0.32	119
(iii) Satara Jarda	"	"	0.31	0.40	0.40	119
Total ..		6.42				
Index Number Sub-group V (b)						189
(c) House-hold Utensils						
Utensils Brass—						
(1) Lota	kg.	4.76	7.14	15.17	15.17	212
Total		4.76				
Index Number Sub-group V (c)						212

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(d) Washing Soap—							
(1) Laundry charges (Ordinary, Washing and Ironing).	Per Piece ..	4.23	0.13	0.25	0.25	192	192
(2) Washing Soap Chbar.	Cake	7.37	0.40	0.71	0.72	178	180
Total ..		11.60					
Index Number Sub-Group V(d).							
(e) Medical Care—							
(1) Patent Medicine—							
(i) Glycodine Va-aka.	Terf/ Bottle of 70 ml.	17.37	1.89	2.62	2.62	123	123
(ii) Anacin	2 Tablets ..		0.12	0.13	0.13	128	128
(2) Mixture, Mixture.	Daily Per Day ..	1.35	0.57	0.73	0.73		
Total ..		18.72					
Index Number Sub-group V(e).							
(f) Personal Care—							
(1) Hair oil Tata Co. ...	Small Bottle	3.37	1.34	2.54	2.54R	190	190
(2) Barber charges—							
(a) Haircut with shave	Per Adult	6.52	0.75	1.30	1.42		
(b) Hair cut	Per Adult		0.65	1.00	1.08	59	59
(c) Shave	Per Adult		0.20	0.30	0.30	173	173
(3) Toilet Soap—							
(a) Lifebuoy	Cake	2.29	0.49	0.75	0.75	154	154
(b) Lux	Cake		0.49	0.76	0.78	156	156
(4) Tooth Powder—							
(a) Bytco (Family size)	Bottle	1.98	1.87	3.21	3.21	175	175
(b) Bytco (Small size)	Bottle		0.46	0.82	0.82		
(5) Blades—							
(a) Bharat	Packet of 10	0.04	0.43	0.80	0.80	147	147
(b) 6' Morning	2 Packet of 5 each.		0.60	0.65R	0.65R		
Total ..		14.20					
Index Number Sub-group V(f).							
(g) Education and Reading—							
(1) School Fees for Std. VIII.	Per month	8.86	4.85	5.17	5.17	107	107
(2) School Books—Std. VIII—							
(i) Sahitya Sarita	Per Copy	2.55	2.42	3.00	3.00		
Adkaganit	Per Copy		1.75	2.05	2.05	127	127
(ii) Apal Bhoolek	Per Copy		1.88	2.65	2.65		
(3) News Papers—							
(i) Sakal Daily	Per Copy	2.50	0.07	0.15	0.15	236	229
(ii) Maratha Daily	Per Copy		0.07	0.18	0.17		

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity		
			Basic Price	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
(h) Recreational Amusement—					
Cinema—					
Lowest Class	Ticket	6.74	0.52	1.25	1.25
Total ..		6.74			
Index Number Sub-group F(h).					
(i) Transport and Communication—					
(1) Railway—					
(a) Railway fare for 50 k.m.	Per Passenger	6.46	0.98	1.45	1.45
(2) Bus Fare—					
(i) P.M.T. fare 3.22 k.m.		11.43	0.10	0.15	0.15
(ii) S.T. Fare 49 k.m.			1.50	1.75	1.75
(3) Postage—					
(i) Scale Card	Per Piece	1.29	0.05	0.10	0.10
(ii) M. O. Charges	Rs. 25		0.45	0.65	0.65
Total ..		19.18			
Index Number Sub-group F(i).					
V. Miscellaneous—					
(a) Pan Supari	....	4.47	..	....	..
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products	....	6.42	..	....	..
(c) House-hold Utilities	....	4.76	..	....	..
(d) Washing Soap	....	11.60	..	....	..
(e) Medical Care	....	18.72	..	....	..
(f) Personal Care	....	14.20	..	....	..
(g) Education and Reading	....	13.91	..	....	..
(h) Recreation and Amusement.	....	6.74	..	....	..
(i) Transport and Communication.	....	19.18	..	....	..
Total ..		100.00			

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

The following table gives the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for Bombay, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Nanded, Aurangabad, Poona, Madras and Kanpur during December 1971 and January 1972.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for certain Industrial centres in India for the months of December 1971 and January 1972.

Groups	Bombay (a)		Sholapur (a)		Nagpur (e)	
	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972
Food	204	200	228	224	219	213
Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	196	200	177	174	162	163
Fuel and Light	192	196	176	176	179	179
Housing	116	117	139	141	131	134
Clothing, bedding, footwear	189	190	190	190	215	218
Miscellaneous	170	171	171	174	151	153
Consumer Price Index Number	191	190	207	205	197	19

Groups	Jalgaon (b)		Nanded (b)		Aurangabad (b)	
	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972
Food	202	204	206	207	202	201
Fuel and Light	179	180	170	167	164	164
Clothing	175	175	204	205	183	181
House Rent ..	123	133	136	136	170	189
Miscellaneous	169	169	174	178	172	173
Consumer Price Index Number	188	189	195	197	191	192

Groups	Poona (b)		Madras (a)		Kanpur (c)	
	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972
Food	197	196	I. N. R.		I. N. R.	
Pan, Supari, Tobacco Intoxicants ..						
Fuel and Light	176	178				
Clothing	178	181				
House Rent ..	113	113				
Miscellaneous	161	162				
Consumer Price Index Number	181	181				

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

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

Month and Year	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Jalgaon	Nagpur	Madras	Kanpur
December 1970	774	768	978	995	997	845	904
January 1971 ..	766	760	978	1,000	981	840	916
February 1971 ..	770	760	978	979	966	836	911
March 1971 ..	778	760	978	968	955	836	905
April 1971 ..	787	751	974	979	960	836	894
May 1971 ..	787	751	968	973	960	..	886
June 1971 ..	795	764	1,000	979	976	..	904
July 1971 ..	799	773	1,032	989	987	..	915
August 1971 ..	804	786	1,062	1,000	1,007	..	928
September 1971 ..	811	795	1,078	1,000	1,000	..	..
October 1971 ..	816	790	1,067	989	1,013	..	..
November 1971 ..	820	808	1,052	989	1,023	..	..
December 1971 ..	808	799	1,084	995	1,032	..	..

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

Month and Year	Bombay	Sholapur	Jalgaon	Ahmedabad
December 1970 ..	343	355	337	265
January 1971 ..	339	355	339	262
February 1971 ..	341	355	332	262
March 1971 ..	345	355	328	262
April 1971 ..	349	354	332	258
May 1971 ..	349	352	330	258
June 1971 ..	352	363	332	263
July 1971 ..	354	375	335	266
August 1971 ..	356	386	339	271
September 1971 ..	359	392	339	274
October 1971 ..	362	388	335	272
November 1971 ..	363	382	335	278
December 1971 ..	358	394	337	275

Name of the Court	Total No. of Applications, etc. received	Break-up of the applications received under		
		Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
1	2	3	4	5
(2) Labour Courts, Poona.	650	No. 17 Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B. Under section ... 33(2)(b). 618 Under section ... 33C(2). 1 Under section ... 36A. 4 Miscellaneous applications.	No. 6 Illegal strikes and lockouts. 6 Illegal change. Criminal complaints. Submissions. References. 4 Miscellaneous applications.	No. 1 Under section 13-A.
Total ..	640	10		
(3) Labour Court, Kolhapur.	25	1 Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B. Under section ... 33(2)(b). 12 Under section ... 33C(2). Under section 36A. Miscellaneous applications.	.. Illegal strikes and lockouts. .. Illegal change. Criminal complaints. Submissions. References. 6 Miscellaneous applications.	.. Under section 13-A.
Total ..	19	6		

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
(1) Labour Courts, Nagpur.	69	No. 26 Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B. 16 Under section 33(2)(b). Under section 33C(2). Under section 36A. 3 Miscellaneous applications.	No. 5 Illegal change. Criminal complaint. Submissions. References. 1 Miscellaneous application. 18 Reinstatements.	No. 1 Under section 13-A.
Total	45	24		
Labour Court, Nagpur.			... Break-up of the applications received under section 16 of the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947.	
Total				

WAGE BOARDS

No references were received by the Wage Boards during the month under review.

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
Total

Conciliation

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

(a) Causewise analysis of the cases received during the month

Act	Issues relating to pay, allowances and bonus	Employment, leave, hours of work and Misc. causes	Total
(1) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	138	300	438
(2) Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.	10	19	29
(3) Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.		5	5
Total ..	148	324	472

(b) Resultwise 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 ..	890	438	95	87	88	165	435	893
B.I.R. Act, 1946	571	29	4	9	4		17	583
B.I.R. (Ext. and Amdt.) Act, 1964	9	5	11		1		1	13
Total ..	1,470	472	99	96	93	165	453	1,489

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

Act	Cotton Textile	Silk Textile	Woolen Textile	Textile Processing	Hosiery	Banking	Sugar	Electricity Industry	Transport Industry	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B.I.R. Act, 1946	19		2	2	1	2	2	1		29

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

District-wise analysis is given below :—

Act	Bombay	Poona	Sholapur	Nagik	Jalgaon	Kolhapur	Ahmed-	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B.I.R. Act, 1946	19	....	3	1	4		2	29

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

Registration of Agreements, Settlements, Awards, etc.

Twelve Agreements, 5 Settlements, 5 Awards and 2 each submissions and wage Board orders were registered under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 and Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964, during the month of January 1972.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING NOVEMBER 1971

Disputes in November 1971	112
Work people involved	28,398
Working days lost	2,44,449

The number of strikes and wage earners affected and the time loss due to strike activity in Maharashtra State during November 1971 has been deducted as compared to the previous month.

The figures for the month under review show 112 disputes in progress involving 28,398 workers and a time loss of 2,44,449 mandays as compared to 126 disputes in October 1971 with 1,92,364 workers affected and time loss of 7,47,493 mandays.

Twenty one of the total disputes in progress during November 1971 were in the Textile industry 34 in the Engineering Industry and the remaining 57 were in other industries, Seventy four of the total disputes involving workers 19,199 were actually recorded during the month while 38 disputes involving 9,199 workers were carried over from the previous month.

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

Industry Group	Number of disputes in progress			Number of Work-people involved in November 1971	Aggregate mandays lost in November 1971
	Started before beginning of November 1971	Started in November 1971	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Textile	6	15	21	7,696	4,747
Engineering	18	16	34	8,192	1,39,604
Miscellaneous	14	43	57	12,510	57,366
Total, November 1971	38	74	112	28,398	2,44,449
Total, October 1971	15	111	126	1,92,364	7,47,493

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

Fifty four of the disputes arose over questions of " pay, allowances and bonus issues " 38 related to " retrenchment and grievances about personnel " 2 on " leave and hours of works " and the remaining 18 were due to " other causes ".

Out of the 70 disputes that terminated during the course of the month 34 were settled either entirely or partially in favour of the 34 workers in favour of the employers while the result of the remaining 9 disputes were indefinite.

PROGRESS OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1971.

Bombay

The Indian Smelting and Refining Co. Ltd., Bombay.—About 695 workers employed in the Indian Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd., Bombay, struck work from October 6, 1971 demanding increase in wages as per Industrial Tribunal Award. The strike was continued till the end of November, 1971 without any material change.

Devidayal Stainless Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.—The strike of 1000 workers employed in the Devidayal Stainless Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd., Bombay which commenced from September 9, 1971 over the workers demand for 20 per cent bonus, ended on November 10, 1971 through the intervention of the Labour Commissioner's Office. The strike continued for 54 working days causing a mandays loss of 35,100.

Crompton Greaves Ltd., Bombay.—About 1,919 workers employed in the Branches at Kanjur and Bhandup of Crompton Greaves Ltd., Bombay, struck work from October 26, 1971 protesting against charge sheets issued to two workers. The management declared a lock out on October 27, 1971. The strike/Lockout continued till the end of November 1971 without any material change.

Telecom Industries Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.—The strike of 560 workers employed in the Telecom Industries Pvt. Ltd., Bombay which commenced from September 21, 1971 demanding 20 per cent bonus for the year 1970 continued till the end of November 1971 without any material change.

Thana

Chemical and Fibres of India Ltd., Thana.—The total complement of 737 workers employed in the Chemical and Fibres of India Ltd., Thana, struck work from October 25, 1971 demanding bonus. The management declared a lock out from October 26, 1971. There was no change in the strike/Lockout situation till the end of November 1971.

Asian Electronics Ltd., Thana.—The strike of 331 workers employed in the Asian Electronics Ltd., Thana which commenced from September 26, 1971 demanding bonus for the year 1970-71, continued without any material change till the end of November 1971.

The Indian Aluminium Ltd., Kalwa, District Thana.—The total complement of 412 workers employed in the Indian Aluminium Ltd., Kalwa, District Thana, struck work from October 5, 1971 demanding withdrawal of written orders to resume normal work and against computerisation. The management Locked out the concerns from October 7, 1971. The strike/Lockout continued till the end of November 1971 without any material change.

ABSENTEEISM STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1971.

The Textile Industry

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

Returns were received from 66 Mills i.e. 88.00 per cent. of the 75 Mills reported as working at these Centres during December 1971. The average absenteeism in the Textile Industry in these centres amounted to 15.85 per cent as against 16.99 per cent. in the previous month.

The following table shows the average percentage of absenteeism at the seven centres for the month of December 1971, on the basis of information for all working shifts :—

Centres	Number of Mills		Percentage of column 3 to column 2	Average percentage of absenteeism	
	Working	Furnished information		Nov. 1971.	Dec. 1971.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Bombay	56	49	87.50	16.32	15.28
2. Sholapur	6	6	100.00	22.83	21.33
3. Jalgaon	3	3	100.00	11.98	10.93
4. Nagpur	2	2	100.00	22.37	21.06
5. Akola	....	....	....	....	....
6. Aurangabad	1	1	100.00	6.24	16.19
7. Nanded	....	....	....	....	....
8. Other Centres	7	5	71.43	14.28	12.84
9. All Centres	75	66	88.00	16.99	15.85

ABSENTEEISM STATISTICS IN RESPECT OF OTHER INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The statistics of absenteeism was collected from the Selected Engineering Industries and was published in the *Labour Gazette*. However it was decided to increase the scope of collecting the data in respect of the statistics of absenteeism by covering the undertakings employing more than 500 workers.

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

Serial No.	Nature of the Industry	Number of concerns covered
	2	3
1	Chemical and Chemical Products	19
2	Petroleum and Coal Products	1
3	Basic Metal Industries	4
4	Metal Industries (except Machinery and Transport Equipments)	12
5	Machinery (except Electrical Machinery)	24
6	Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies	15
7	Transport Equipments	20

The following tables give the average percentage of absenteeism at different centres for the months of October, November and December 1971 on the basis of information received from the respective undertakings :—

CHEMICAL AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

Centre	Average percentage of absenteeism		
	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Dec. 1971
1	2	3	4
Bombay	12.50	13.39	13.09
Thana	12.77	13.58	11.96
Poona	16.54	16.69	13.72

PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS

Bombay	17.35	14.92	15.83
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BASIC METAL INDUSTRIES

Centre	Average percentage of absenteeism		
	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Dec. 1971
1	2	3	4
Bombay ..	I.N.R.	13.20	13.47
Thana ..	15.32	I.N.R.	12.06
Poona ..	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	11.41
METAL PRODUCTS (except Machinery and Transport Equipment)			
Bombay ..	11.10	11.53	10.79
Thana ..	8.84	10.14	7.85
Kolaba ..	15.39	14.69	12.75
MACHINERY (except Electrical Machinery)			
Bombay ..	12.07	12.54	10.94
Thana ..	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.
Poona ..	18.02	11.63	10.08
Satara ..	9.11	13.30	14.47
Sangli ..	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.
Sholapur ..	13.81	12.59	12.01
Kolhapur ..	17.07	11.80	I.N.R.
ELECTRICAL (Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies)			
Bombay ..	13.00	11.98	12.23
Thana ..	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.
Poona ..	10.95	12.66	13.39
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT			
Bombay ..	16.75	16.62	15.05
Thana ..	11.12	9.33	10.96
Nagpur ..	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.
Poona ..	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.

NIGHT SHIFT IN COTTON MILLS IN BOMBAY CITY

At the beginning of January 1972 there were 53 Mills in Bombay City working night shift and the number of men doing night work was 81,725

LABOUR TURNOVER IN COTTON TEXTILE UNDERTAKING FOR DECEMBER 1971

In all 73 Cotton Textile undertakings in Maharashtra State employing 2,42,739 workers on an average recorded an average percentage of labour turnover of 2.17 for the month of December 1971. The increase in employment of labour (accession) was reported to be 0.82 per cent. Whereas the extent of decrease in employment (separation) registered in the total labour employed in all undertakings was 1.35. The following table indicates the correlation of labour turnover with the size of establishments:—

LABOUR TURNOVER FOR MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR DECEMBER 1971

Group	Number of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
Up to 100	131	13.74	9.16	22.90	4.58	..
101 to 500	594	1.52	..	1.52	1.52	..
501 to 1,000	7,619	2.15	2.48	4.63	..	0.33
1,001 to 2,000	10,515	0.71	1.67	2.38	..	9.06
More than 2,000	2,23,880	0.77	1.30	2.07	..	0.53
All Establishments	2,42,739	0.82	1.35	2.17	..	0.53

It may be seen that the rate of labour turnover was the highest viz., 22.90 per cent in establishments engaging upto 100 workers, while it was lowest viz., 1.52 per cent in undertakings employing 101 to 500 workers.

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

Considering the labour turnover according to centres, it may be observed that the highest rate of labour turnover viz., 20.25 per cent was recorded in Aurangabad centre, whereas Sholapur area registered the smallest rate of 1.13 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 DECEMBER 1971

Centre	Number of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
Bombay	2,10,088	0.85	1.41	2.26	..	0.56
Sholapur	11,240	0.44	0.69	1.13	..	0.25
Dhulia and Jalgaon.	8,322	0.71	0.62	1.33	0.09	..
Aurangabad	642	14.95	5.30	20.25	9.65	..
Nagpur	12,399	0.13	1.17	1.30	..	1.04
Other Centres	48	..	..	..	..	..
All Centres	2,42,739	0.82	1.35	2.17	..	0.53

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

LABOUR TURNOVER FOR BOMBAY CITY FOR DECEMBER 1971

Group	Number of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
Up to 100	83	21.69	14.46	36.15	7.23	..
101 to 500	..	..	..	..	..	..
501 to 1,000	3,621	0.61	3.31	3.92	..	2.70
1,001 to 2,000	7,684	0.70	2.28	2.98	..	1.58
Over 2,000	1,98,700	0.85	1.34	2.19	..	0.49
All Establishments.	2,10,088	0.85	1.41	2.26	..	0.56

The percentage of labour turnover in establishments engaging upto 100 workers was 36.15 whereas it was only 2.19 in concerns engaging more than 2,000 workers.

In Sholapur the highest rate of labour turnover of 4.29 per cent was recorded in mills engaging 501 to 1,000 employees. This can be seen from the following table :—

LABOUR TURNOVER FOR SHOLAPUR FOR DECEMBER 1971

Group	Number of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
Up to 100	..	..	..	..	..	..
101 to 500	168	..	..	..	..	..
501 to 1,000	1,610	2.86	1.43	4.29	1.43	..
1,001 to 2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
More than 2,000	9,462	0.03	0.58	0.61	..	0.55
All Establishments.	11,240	0.44	0.69	1.13	..	0.25

WORKING OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923 IN MAHARASHTRA FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 1971

During the quarter ending September 1971 two hundred and ninety-four cases were disposed off in the State of Maharashtra under the workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. This represents disposal of 92 more cases in the quarter under report than in the preceding quarter. The Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation, Bombay disposed of 271 out of the abovementioned 294 cases Industry-wise break up of the cases disposed of shows that 69 cases were from the Engineering Industry, 145 cases were from the Transport services and remaining 80 cases were from the other groups of industries and services.

During the quarter in question there were 153 proceedings under the Act, Compensation was awarded in 116 out of those cases, 34 cases were dismissed and 3 cases in respect of recovery of compensation was awarded. The Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation in the State received in the aggregate 141 memoranda of agreements for registration. Out of which 139 were registered and 2 were refused.

The following table gives industry-wise break up of the proceedings and the memoranda of agreements dealt with during the quarter under report:—

Nature of Industry	Proceedings						Registration of Agreements			Grand Total
	Compen-sation awarded	Dis-mis-sals.	With-draw-als.	Reco-very	Reviews and other miscella-neous applica-tions	Total	Agree-ments Regis-tered	Regi-stration refused	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Group-II Secondary Production—</i>										
Textile Industry	
Engineering	..	28	5	..	1	34	33	2	35	69
Meta's	
Chemicals						
Food, drink, Tobacco	..	1	..	..		1	6		6	7
Wood working, furniture						
Paper and Printing	..		1	..	..	1	3		3	4
Stone, Bricks and Glass	..	1	..	..		1				1
Leather						
Building and Roads	..	24	9	..	2	35	9	..	9	44
Miscellaneous	..	21	3	..		24			..	24
<i>Group III—Services—Transport</i>	..	41	16	..		57	88		88	145
Public Administration
Communication
Total	..	116	34	..	3	153	139	2	141	294

Compensation Proceedings

The gross amount of compensation awarded during the quarter under review in lump-sums was Rs. 6,33,583.50 as against the amount of Rs. 5,95,673.32 awarded in the preceding quarter.

There were 105 proceedings in respect of fatal accidents, 6 in respect of permanent total disablement 37 in respect of permanent partial disablement and 5 in respect of temporary disablement during the quarter under review.

The following table classifies those proceedings to the nature of injuries and the total amount of compensation awarded.

Nature of injuries	Original claims for compensation settled in favour of applicants.					No. of with-drawals cases	No. of dismissal cases	No. of re-covery cases	Reviews and other miscella-neous applica-tions	Grand total
	By lump-sums		By instalments.							
	No. of cases	Total amount	No. of cases	Total amount by instal-ments (Monthly)	Total number of cases					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Fatal	80	562455	2	125.00	82		21	2	..	105
Permanent total dis-ablement.	2	1175	..	..	2		4	..	..	6
Permanent partial disablement.	28	67509.50	..	..	28		8	1	..	37
Temporary disablement	4	2444.00	..	..	4		1	..	..	5
Total?	114	6,33,583.50	2	125.00	116		34	3	..	153

Registration of agreements

There was no case of fatal accident. However, there were 2 cases of permanent total disablement, 123 cases of Permanent Partial Disablement and 16 cases of temporary disablement. The gross amount of agreed compensation was Rs. 93,233.56 as against the compensation of Rs. 57,374.50 in the preceding quarter.

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

Nature of injuries	Manner of Settlement by agreed compensation				Registra-tion	Total cases
	By lump-sums		By instalments,			
	No. of cases	Total amount	No. of cases	Monthly amount		
Fatal	2	8,428.00				2
Permanent total disablement	..	121	80,941.33	..	2	123
Temporary disablement?	16	3,864.23				16
Total	139	93,233.56			2	141

WORKING OF THE TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926
IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1972

On the 31st December 1971, there were 2,905 Trade Unions registered under Trade Unions Act, 1926.

12 Trade Unions were registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926, by the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay, the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Nagpur, the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Poona and the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Aurangabad during the month of January 1972 in the State of Maharashtra.

They are as follows :—

1. Bombay Division	..	..	3
2. Nagpur Division	..	..	Nil
3. Poona Division	..	..	7
4. Aurangabad Division	..	..	2
Total			12

The total number of registered Trade Unions thus stood 2,917 at the end of the month of January 1972.

Serial No.	Name of the Union	Address of the Union	Registration No. and Date	Name of the President	Name of the General Secretary
1	2	3	4	5	6

BOMBAY DIVISION

1	Noble Paint Staff Benevolent Society	C/o. Noble Paint and Varnish Co. Pvt. Ltd., Fergusson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay-13.	6519 3rd January 1972.	Shri E. S. Mehta.	Shri A. S. Sawant.
2	Thana Jilha Veet Kamgar Sangh.	Krishna Building First Floor, Shivaji Chowk, Kalyan, District Thana.	6520 14th January 1972.	Shri Jayantibhai Metaliya	Shri Muljibhai Soratiya.
3	Naval Dockyard Harbour Craft and Fire Brigade Karmachari. Sangh.	27, Military Square Lane, Bombay.	6521 21st January 1972	Shri Siacharan Chotu Prasad.	Shri S. Khan.

POONA DIVISION

4	Engineering and General Workers Trade Union.	C/o. Shri V. T. Deshmukhe 475, Kusba Peth, Poona-11.	PN/490 4th January 1972.	Shri R. Tatuskar.	Shri V. T. Deshmukhe.
5	State Transport Chalak Sabayak Sangh.	1271, Deccan Gymkhana, Deccan Post Office, Samor, Poona-4.	PN/491 20th January 1972.	Shri A. Pawar.	R. K. Sayed.

Serial No.	Name of the Union	Address of the Union	Registration No. and Date	Name of the President	Name of the General Secretary
1	2	3	4	5	6

POONA DIVISION

6	Ahmednagar Zilla Transport Union.	Trade Union Centre, Maliwada, Ahmednagar	PN/490 20th January 1972.	Shri Prabhakar Kondaji Bhaku.	Shri Bhaskar Shri Bhaskar Jadhav.
7	Bhudargad Taluka Sahukari Nokranchi Union, Gargoti.	C/o S. Y. Alurakar, Maruti Galli, At and Post Gargoti, Taluka Bhudargad, Dist. Kolhapur.	PN/493 21st January 1972.	Shri J. M. Joshi.	Shri G. P. Pansare.
8	Poona Radiators and Oil Coolers Employees Union.	C/o Manik Raghunath Havaluar, Plot No. 90, Mahadeo nagar, Manjari, Taluka Haveli, District Poona.	PN/494 21st January 1972,	Shri B. R. Patel.	Shri D. C. Chavan.
9	Sangali Krishi Utpanna Bazar Samity Karmachari Sangh, Sangli.	C/o Agriculture Produce Market Committee, Sangli, Market Yard, Sangli.	PN/495 25th January 1972.	....	....
10	Kolhapur District Central Co-operative Bank Employees Union, Kolhapur.	2514, A Ward, Khari Corner, Kolhapur.	PN/496 31st January 1972.	Shri S. R. Satham,	Shri S. D. Paul.

AURANGABAD DIVISION

11	Gangapur Nagar Parishd Karmachari Sanghatana.	C/o Jaiprakash Laxminarayan Joshi, House No. 5/10, At and Post Gangapur, District Aurangabad.	AWA/216	Shri Dinkar Gopalrao Shevtakar.	Shri Jaiprakash Laxminarayan Joshi.
12	Khuldabad Taluka Sabakari Karmachari Trade Union, Khuldabad.	Khuldabad, District Aurangabad.	AWB/217	Shri Kachru Kishn Rao Masad.	Shri Ambadas Balaji Vadkar.

NAGPUR DIVISION—NIL

Non-Medical Side

January 1972

Registration	During the month		Since 1st April 1971	
	Bombay	Nagpur	Bombay	Nagpur
Number of workers registered	16,050	404	11,000	11,000
Net number of I. Ps. entitled to medical care at the end of the month.	8,95,457	28,167	—	—
<i>Employment Injury Benefit</i>				
Number of accident reports received ..	5,664	589	59,902	5,327
Number of temporary disablement benefit payments.	5,047	511	53,007	4,790
Amount of temporary disablement benefit paid.	Rs. 2,87,201.25	20,131.15	31,18,332.59	1,80,363.30
Number of cases referred to Medical Board (fresh).	297	....	3,193	44
Number of cases decided (admitted) ..	233	....	2,407	32
a) Partial permanent disablement ..	233	....	2,406	32
b) Total permanent disablement	....	....	1	....
Amount of P. D. B. paid ..	Rs. 5,77,999	7,175.45	54,30,669.21	88,793.63
Total number of I. Ps. got fitted with artificial limbs.	....	....	13	....
Number of dependant admitted to Dependants Benefit.	38	....	312	....
Amount of disablement benefit paid	Rs. 82,270.06	2,302.30	7,31,995.69	27,813.27
<i>Sickness Benefit</i>				
Number of Sickness Benefit payments	64,488	5,187	9,67,506	57,389
Number of Sickness Benefit days	3,73,119	30,045	65,22,090	3,51,532
Amount of Sickness Benefit paid	Rs. 18,34,829.44	1,25,361.55	3,20,46,892.04	14,25,456.00
Amount of E. S. B. paid ..	Rs. 2,73,193.60	19,640.15	28,01,714.09	1,75,064.15
<i>Maternity Benefit</i>				
Number of fresh maternity cases admitted.	208	2	1,831	37

Section under which action taken	No. of cases	Amount recovered
		Rs. P.
Section 73(D)	41	2,57,905.35
Section 85	21	6,675.00
Section 45(B)	24	57,018.80

Medical Side

1. Prescriptions issued during the month of November 1971	2,50,528
2. The Number of insured workers attending Diagnostic Centres	21,308
3. The X-Ray Plates taken during the month	2,477
4. The Blood Examination	3,305
Number of persons admitted in the Hospital (TB=341 + General 3,032) =	3,373
The total No. of beds occupied during the month (TB=8429 + General 34,510) =	4,2939
Payment made to the chemists during the month	Rs. 8,27,691.93
Payment made to Insurance Medical Practitioners during the month	Rs. 2,50,974.45

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN GENERAL IN MAHARASHTRA STATE—JANUARY 1972

The number of Vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges and the number of applicants placed by them during January 1972 showed a fall compared to the last month.

2763 applicants were placed by Employment Exchanges during January 1972 as against 3318 in December 1971. Vacancies notified by employers in the Public and Private Sectors notified to 5933 from 7183 in December.

The sector-wise analysis of vacancies notified and vacancies filled follows:—

	Vacancies notified		Vacancies filled	
	December 1971	January 1972	December 1971	January 1972
(1) Central Government Establishments	2,046	1,444	1,371	1,360
(2) State Government Establishments	1,313	747	613	472
(3) Quasi Government Establishments	959	946	270	561
(4) Private Establishments	2,865	2,572	1,064	370
Total ..	7,183	5,909	3,318	2,763

A marked fall in placements is reported by the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Nagpur and the District Employment Exchange, Wardha.

The placements at Nagpur declined from 369 in December to 102 in January. Non-receipt of results of submissions is reported to be the main reason for the fall in placements at this Exchange.

Placements obtained by the District Employment Exchange, Wardha fell to 36 from 499 in the previous month. In the last month, more placements were recorded by the Exchange as a result of bulk vacancies received from establishments in the Private Sector.

Registrations showed a further fall and decreased to 33486 from 37232 in January. There were 434172 applicants on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges at the end of January 1972.

Registration of Statistics Render

(a) *Registration.*—33486 applicants were registered with Employment Exchanges in January 1972 as against 37232 in December 1971.

(b) *Vacancies notified.*—5933 vacancies were notified to the Employment Exchanges in January 1972 as against 7183 in December 1971.

(c) *Submissions.*—31463 submissions were made by Employment Exchanges in January 1972 as against 29593 in December 1971.

(d) *Placements.*—2763 applicants were placed by Employment Exchanges in January 1972 as against 3318 in December 1971.

(e) *Employers using the Exchanges.*—1092 Employers notified vacancies to Employment Exchanges at the end of January 1972.

(f) *Live Register.*—There were 434172 applicants on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of January 1972 as against 429578 in December 1971.

Shortages and surplus of manpower

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

Good Typists, Stenographers, Compounders, Trained Teachers, Nurses, Store-keepers and Librarian.

Surpluses

There is a general surplus of applicants of fresh S. S. C. Unskilled and Semi-skilled workers.

Vacancy Clearing

(a) Fresh vacancies circulated by S. E. C. O.	28
(b) Vacancies filled during the month—	
(1) Vacancy Exchange	Nil.
(2) Other Exchanges	Nil
(c) Vacancies at the end of the month under limited or unlimited circulations—	1,147
(1) Less than 3 months	87
(2) More than 3 months but less than 6 months	61
(3) More than 6 months	999

Interesting Placements

Aurangabad .. (1) One candidate (M.Sc.) registered with the University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, Aurangabad, was placed through this exchanges as a Jr. Industries Inspector with the Industries Commissioner, Bombay on Rs. 350 p.m.

Thana

- (1) One B.Sc. candidate was placed with Goodlow Paints Limited, Thana on Rs. 380 p.m.
- (2) One Ex-Serviceman handicapped person was placed as a Telephone Operator-cum-Receptionist with Voltas Ltd., Thana on Rs. 440 p.m.

Nagpur

- .. (1) One candidate was placed as Supervisor with the Regional Poultry Farm, Milk Colony Bombay-65 on Rs. 325 p.m.

Nasik

- .. (1) 5 candidates holding diploma in Civil Engineering were placed with the Superintendent Engineer, Bhaba Irrigation Project Circle, Nasik on Rs. 400 p.m.

Akola

- .. (1) 3 B.Sc. Agricultural Graduates were placed as Extension Officers (Agricultural) with the C. U. O. Zilla Parishad, Akola on Rs. 400 p.m.
- (2) One M.A. B.Ed. candidate was placed with Education Officer, Zilla Parishad, Akola on Rs. 325 p.m.

Nanded

- .. (1) One D. C. E. candidate was placed as Extension Officer (Civil) with the Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Bhir, through the Divisional Selection Board, Aurangabad on Rs. 337 p.m.

Satara

- .. (1) One M.Com. candidate was placed as Industrial Inspector with the Director of Industries, Maharashtra State, Bombay on Rs. 337 p.m.
- (2) 3 Diploma holders in Mechanical Engineering and 2 B. E. Mechanical Engineering were placed as Overseer/Jr. Engineer (Mech.) with the Chief Engineer, Kaysa on Rs. 307 for diploma holder on Rs. 410 for Degree holder.

Ratnagiri

- .. (1) 3 candidates were placed as Overseer with the Superintending Engineer, Bombay Public Health Centre, Bombay on Rs. 307 p.m.

Sholapur

- .. (1) One B. E. (Civil) candidate was placed as Jr Engineer with the Executive Engineer, Public Health Works Division, Sholapur on Rs. 401 p.m.
- (2) One M.Com. candidate was placed as Jr Industrial Inspector with the Industries Commissioner, Bombay on Rs. 350 p.m.

R. E. E., Bombay.

- (1) One candidate was placed as Assistant Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering with the Government Polytechnic, Bombay on Rs. 505 p.m.

- (2) One Lady candidate was placed as Librarian with the Government Polytechnic, Bombay on Rs. 310 p.m.

Poona

- .. (1) One candidate was placed as Senior Scientific Assistant with the Administration Officer I. A. T. Girinagar, Poona-25 on Rs. 325 plus allowances.

- (2) Two candidates were placed as Management Trainee with the Personnel Officer, Bajaj Tempo Ltd., Pimpri on Rs. 400 plus allowance.

Appreciation of work done for special type of applicants

	Regn.	Place	No. on L. Rs.
(1) A B. Standard	424	58	2,846
(2) Displaced Persons	7		65
(3) Discharged Government Employees	310	11	1,665
(4) Women	4,330	294	60,464
(5) I. T. I. Trainees	790	161	8,490
(6) Ex-Servicemen	451	145	4,200
(7) Part-time Employment Seekers—			
(1) Registered			
(2) Vacancies notified ..			
(3) Placed ..			
(8) Recruitment to Arm Forces			
		1 Navy Air force Total	
		Army	
(1) Ex-Servicemen		..	..
(2) Other		..	..

Physically Handicapped applicants registered with the normal Employment Exchanges (other than the Special Employment Exchanges for Physically Handicapped) in the State during the month of January, 1972.

Category	No. of Registration effected during the month	No. of placements effected during the month	No. on Live Register at the end of the month
(1) Blind	7	....	103
(2) Deaf and Dumb	2	1	21
(3) Orthopaedically Handicapped	48	2	827
(4) Respiratory Disorder	....	....	2
Total	57	3	953

Staff Training

Out of 29 Exchanges, Staff Training Classes were held at 19 Exchanges.

Conference and Meetings

Meeting of the Special Committee to examine the fairness of submission were held at Jalgaon, Bhandara and Thana.

Meeting of the District Committee on Employment was held at Osmanabad.

The District Employment Officer, Sangli attended weekly meetings in the Collectorate to discuss employment problems of disabled soliders.

The District Employment Officer, Bhandara, attended the District Plan Review Meeting held under the Chairmanship of Honourable Minister, Minister for Forest and Housing.

Publicity and Public Relation

The District Employment Officer, Ratnagiri delivered lecture to the B.Ed. college students on the subject " Working of the Employment Exchange."

The District Employment Officer, Ahmednagar, gave a talk on " expectations from compensators in competative examination " in the Career Conference organised by New Arts and Commerce College, Ahmednagar.

The District Employment Officer, Sangli, delivered a talk in Shantiniketan Mahavidyalaya, Sangli on " Employment Exchange and functions ". Also District Employment Officer, Sangli delivered a talk to the Backward Class students in the programme organised by the Sangli District Budha and Delit Yuvak Sangh, Sangli in the Sangli College, Sangli.

Other item of interest

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

	Regional	Vacancies notified	Placements obtained	No. on Live Register
(1) U. E. I. and G. B., Bombay	16	21	1	3,580
(2) U. E. I. and G. B., Poona	18	29	2	645
(3) U. E. I. and G. B., Nagpur	63	10	12	1,098
(4) U. E. I. and G. B., Aurangabad	15		1	264
(5) U. E. I. and G. B., Kolhapur	12	2	..	59

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

	Regional	Vacancies notified	Placement obtained	No. on Live Register
(1) Blind	4	..	..	208
(2) Deaf and Dumb	9	3	2	36
(3) Orthopaedically Handicapped	21	3	8	205
(4) Respiratory Disorder	..	..	..	5
Total	34	6	10	454

Work done by the professional and Executive office during January, 1972

1. No. of X-1s on the Live Register at the end of the previous month.	1,672
2. No. of X-1s received during the month	53
3. No. of candidates submitted during the month against—	
(i) Notified Vacancies (Secondary)	205
(ii) Central Employment Exchange Vacancies	453
(iii) Advertised Vacancies	12
4. No. of Professional and Executive candidates placed during placed during the month.	1
5. No. removed from the Live Register	122
6. No. of Professional and Executive X-1s on the Register at the end of the month.	1,602

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Individual Programmes at Employment Exchanges

(1) During the month of January 1972, in all 3182 applicants received individual information, of these 1540 were applicants, 1151 were students, 447 were parents/guardians.

(2) In all 46 postal inquiries in occupation information were received during the month.

(3) Out of the 440 applicants who received individual guidance 415 were fresh candidates and 25 were review cases.

(4) 8016 applicants were given guidance at the time of registration.

Group Programme at Employment Exchanges

(5) 309 group discussions were conducted during the month of January 1972.

(6) 2837 applicants attended these group discussions.

Programme outside the Exchanges

(7) During the month 9 career talks were delivered in schools, 7 visits were paid to schools in connection with the distribution or utilisation of career pamphlets, posters etc.

(8) 24 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 677 applications were forwarded to various training centres for apprenticeship training.

(10) 54 applicants were actually placed in training.

(11) In all 61 guided applicants were placed in the month of January 1972.

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TEXTILE EMPLOYMENT (DECASUALISATION SCHEME)
JANUARY 1972

During the month of January 1972 the Decasualisation Scheme registered 2,587 workers. Demands for 2,108 workers were received from the Cotton Textile Mills. 2,817 Submissions were made to the mills against these demands. Placements of 716 Workers were obtained from the mills against these submission —

Appreciation of Statistics Rendered

Registration.—2,587 Workers were registered under the Decasualisation Scheme as against 2,600 workers in December 1971.

Demands Notified.—2,108 vacancies were notified to the scheme office by the mills as against 1,344 in December 1971.

Submissions.—2,817 Submissions were made by the Decasualisation Scheme in January 1972 as against 2,216 in December 1971.

Placements.—716 Workers employed by the mills in January 1972 as against 1,011 in December 1971.

Live Register.—2,760 Workers were on Live Register at the end of January 1972.

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Book Reviews

MAHARASHTRA INDUSTRIAL MANUAL

BY

SHRI M. L. JINDAL, ADVOCATE.

Published by Messrs. Wadhwa & Co., Civil Lines, Agra—Price Rs. 35 Only

The present book is a reprint from the Maharashtra Local Acts, Vol. 6, prepared by Shri M. L. Jindal, Advocate. The book contains the full text of (1) Maharashtra Industrial Development Act, 1961, (2) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (3) Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, (4) Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, (5) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

The Act also contains the respective Rules framed by the State Government and also the Model Standing Orders issued under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1948. It also contains the Industrial Court Regulations, Bombay Wage Board Rules as well as Labour Court (Practice and Procedure) Rules, 1947. It has, therefore, become a handy volume of all the Labour Acts applicable in the Maharashtra State. The author has given brief notes and commentary in respect of Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 only. If similar commentary and short notes would have been given in respect of other Acts, the utility of book would have enhanced considerably. The commentary given in respect of Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 is quite lucid. The book will be found useful by the employers, the trade unionists as well as the Inspecting staff under the above Act as well as the members of the Bar and Bench.

Statistics

EMPLOYMENT THROUGH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES (Maharashtra)

Year and Month	Number of applicants on Live Registers at the end of the month/year	Registration	Placements	Number of Employers who use d the exchanges	Vacancies notified	Vacancies outstanding at the end of month/year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1964	2,58,676	3,68,711	72,583	....	1,36,667	24,078
1965	2,76,852	4,04,490	75,301	....	1,42,716	23,654
1966	2,82,826	3,96,688	71,336	...	1,32,680	18,208
1967	2,86,676	4,05,063	40,634	....	76,018	14,103
1968	2,94,711	4,12,803	39,704	....	80,487	18,376
1969	3,00,133	3,92,540	42,104	....	86,450	23,954
October	3,23,173	26,441	2,875	1,478	6,840	25,557
November	3,22,398	28,361	2,857	1,470	1,741	27,118
December	3,27,934	40,036	4,339	1,453	7,986	27,193
1971	3,43,075	38,884	3,507	1,429	8,057	27,027
January	3,01,627	29,850	3,341	1,535	8,060	22,972
February	3,60,824	34,707	3,623	1,527	6,182	25,077
March	3,68,553	38,243	3,974	1,629	7,316	25,688
April	3,73,382	34,788	4,187	1,475	8,772	26,849
May	3,89,993	51,689	4,858	1,340	8,469	26,531
June	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	4,34,172	33,486	2,763	1,092	5,933	21,592

EMPLOYMENT THROUGH DECASUALISATION SCHEME

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

Month	Registra- tions.	Demands.	Submis- sions.	Place- ments.	Live- Register.
1970—					
October	1,855	1,177	1,905	776	1,972
November	2,294	2,957	2,754	950	1,726
December	2,922	2,069	3,085	1,283	2,243
1971—					
January	2,975	2,369	3,410	1,368	2,464
February	3,348	4,203	4,796	1,805	2,576
March	4,323	4,319	5,611	2,850	1,971
April	3,746	5,354	5,410	2,872	1,100
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	2,684
November	2,914	2,075	3,133	1,015	2,480
December	2,600	1,344	2,216	1,011	3,179
1972—					
January	2,587	2,108	2,817	716	2,760

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR LOW-PAID EMPLOYEES AT DIFFERENT MOFUSSIL CENTRES IN THE ANDHRA AND MADRAS STATES FOR THE MONTHS OF DEC. 1971 AND JAN. 1972

(Base: Year ended June 1936=100)

Groups	Visakhapatnam		Eluru		Cuddalore		Tirchirapalli	
	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972
Food	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
Fuel and Lighting								
Clothing								
House-rent								
Miscellaneous								
Consumer Price Index Number								

Groups	Madurai		Coimbatore		Kochikode	
	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972	Dec. 1971	Jan. 1972
Food	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	
Fuel and Lighting						
Clothing						
House-rent						
Miscellaneous						
Consumer Price Index Number						

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

Centre	Dec. 1971		Jan. 1972	
	Number of working days	Dearness allowance	Number of working days	Dearness allowance
Bombay	27	222.20	26	210.30
Sholapur	27	177.12	INR	INR
Jalgaon	27	176.02	27	177.21
Nagpur	25	142.32	INR	INR
Nanded	..	INR	INR	INR

INR—Information not received.

Industry	Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in dispute	Date when dispute		Maximum No. of workers involved		No. of mandays lost		Result
			Began	Ended	Directly	In-directly	During the month	Till the close of the month	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Live-Stock	Bombay— Vali HYDER Tabela (Pvt.)	L. & H. W.— Protest against the management for not sanctioning the leave of 2 workers.	20th October 1971.	18th Novem- ber 1971.	45	..	720	1,170	Unsucces
Agriculture	Bombay— Jairam Private Ltd. (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of one dismissed worker.	29th Novem- ber 1971.	.....	14	..	28	28	Contd.
Cotton Ginning & Baling.	Thana— Woolberi Anworik Products Ltd. (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of one retrenched worker.	17th Novem- ber 1971.	17th Novem- ber 1971.	42	..	42	42	Unsucces
Food	Bombay— Mahindra Food Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Others— Protest against not issuing uniforms by the management.	15th Novem- ber 1971.	15th Novem- ber 1971.	45	..	45	45	Indefini
Grain Mill	Bombay— The Bombay Grain Crusing Mills (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in Wages and reinstatement of re- trenched workers.	30th Novem- ber 1971.	.....	16	5	21	21	Contd.
Bakery Products.	Poona— Johar Sansar Bakery (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for 20 per cent bonus for the years 1969-70.	29th Novem- ber 1971.	29th Novem- ber 1971.	11	..	11	11	Successf
Bidi	Kamptee (District Nagpur)— Hockey Bidi Workers (Pvt.).	Retrenchment— Protest against re- trenchment of one lady worker.	23rd Novem- ber 1971	.....	100	..	700	700	Contd.
Do.	Kamptee Road, Nagpur— Rocket Bidi Factory (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against the rude behaviour of the Manager.	23rd Novem- ber 1971.	.....	100	..	700	700	Contd.

Bidi	Ahmednagar— Messrs. Sayadlal Bidi Factory (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for bonus for three years.	15th Novem- ber 1971.	15th Novem- ber 1971.	175	..	175	175	Unsucces
Cotton	Bombay— The Edward Textiles (Pub.).	Wages— Demand for increase in D.E.A.	13th Novem- ber 1971.	17th Novem- ber 1971.	2,032	..	7,011	7,011	Unsucces
Do.	Bombay— Husseini Textile Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).	L. and H. W.— Demand for change in duty hours.	23rd October 1971.	30th Novem- ber 1971.	54	..	1,404	1,782	Unsucces
Do.	Hinganghat— R. B. Bansilal Abirchand Spg. & Wvg. Mills, (Pub.).	Personnel— Protest against the termination of services of Shri K. V. Agni- hotri.	30th Novem- ber 1971.	.....	516	..	516	516	Contd.
Silk	Bombay— Bharat Rayon Processors (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in wages.	26th Novem- ber 1971.	.....	230	..	920	920	Contd.
Do.	Thana— The Velvet Dye & Fin. Co., (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for higher quantum of bonus.	11th October 1971.	13th Novem- ber 1971.	165	..	1,980	4,950	Success
Silk	Bombay— Gini Silk Mill (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in wages D. A. etc.	30th October 1971.	.....	12	..	312	357	Contd.
Do.	Thana— Mulberry Aquatic Products Ltd., (Pvt.).	Others— A request to the Management to concede their demands.	16th Novem- ber 1971.	16th Novem- ber 1971.	43	..	43	43	Unsucces
Wooden	Thana— C. Raman & Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., (Pvt.)	Personnel— Demand for reirestate- ment of a worker.	23rd October 1971	16th Novem- ber 1971.	500	..	7,000	10,500	Successf
Power-loom.	Dhamankar Naka (Bhi- wandi)— Bombay Sizing Mills (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of three reatentch- ed workers, etc.	20th October 1971.	12th Novem- ber 1971.	46	..	506	736	Indefinite
Do.	Ichalkaranji (District Kolhapur)— Dhawale Textile (Group) (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against the dis- missal of one worker.	6th November 1971.	9th November 1971.	23	..	69	69	Compron
Do.	Ichalkaranji (District Kolhapur)— Jadhav Group Textile (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against termina- tion of 4 temporary workers.	27th Novem- ber 1971.	30th Novem- ber 1971.	42	..	126	126	Unsucces
Do.	Ichalkaranji (District Kolhapur)— Karambale Textile (Group) (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for salary of Rs. 170 per month.	11th November 1971.	10th Novem- ber 1971.	22	..	88	88	Unseccessf

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE IN THE STATE SPHERE FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1971—c

Serial No.	Industry	Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in dispute	Date when dispute		Maximum No. of worker involved		No. of mandays lost		Result
				Began	Ended	Directly	In-directly	During the month	Till the close of the month	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22	Power-loom.	Ichalkaranji (District Kolhapur)—Naganath Weaving Mills Group (Pvt.).	Others—Demand for change in nature in of work.	6th November 1971.	13th November 1971.	43	..	301	301	Unsucc
23	Do	Kolhapur—Shri Sadashiv Baburao Mhatre (Powerloom) (Pvt.).	Wages—Protest against deduction in wages.	1st November 1971.	5th November 1971.	16	..	80	80	Unsucc
24	Do.	Ichalkaranji (District Kolhapur)—Shah Textile Groups (Powerloom) (Pvt.).	Others—Demand for change in nature of work.	4th November 1971.	15th November 1971.	15	..	150	150	Unsucc
25	Art-leather	Bombay—The Bhor Industries Ltd., (Pvt.).	Others—Protest against lay-off.	19th November 1971. (2-00 p.m.)		20	..	181	181	Contd.
26	Fibres	Thana—Chemicals and Fibres of India Ltd. (Pvt.)	Bonus—Demand for bonus	25th October 1971.		737	..	19,162	22,898	Contd.
27	Embroidery	Bhosari (District Poona)—Messrs Allovers and Lace Private Ltd. (Pvt.).	Others—Protest against the rude behaviour of the Management.	15th November 1971 (5-10 p. m.)	16th November 1971 (6-10 p. m.)	151	..	170	170	Unsucc
28	Garments	Wagle Ind. Estate (Thana)—Usha Garments Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Wages—Demand for wage leave increase etc.	13th November 1971 (7-30 a. m.)		167	..	2,505	2,505	Contd.
29	Furniture	Bombay—Products Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Retrenchment—Demand for reinstatement of retrenched	3rd November 1971.	9th November 1971.	215	..	1,290	1,290	Compromise
30	Furniture	Bombay—Creative Packaging Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Bonus—Demand for more bonus.	19th October 1971.		16	..	416	608	Contd.
31	Do.	Bombay—Jayanand Khira & Co. Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Personnel—Demand for reinstatement of a worker.	29th October 1971 (1-00 p. m.)	5th November 1971.	263	16	1,273	1,709	Comprom
32	Paper	Wages—Jayant Paper Box Factory and its sister concern (Pvt.).	Wages—Demand for payment of advance for the month of September 1971 on 24th September 1971 instead of 28th September 1971.	20th September (11-00 a. m.)	4th November (11-a. m.)	249	..	840	8,317	Comprom
33	Do.	Belapur Road (Thana)—Modern Water Proof Co. (Pvt.).	Wages—Demand for pay as per decision given by the High Court.	20th September 1971.	10th November 1971.	30	..	270	1,350	Comprom
34	Do.	Bombay—Messrs. Polycone Papers Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Personnel—Demand for reinstatement of retrenched of workers.	29th November 1971.		175	25	400	400	Contd.
35	Printing	Bombay—The Paramount Litho & Offset Works (Pvt.).	Others—Protest against lay-off.	29th October 1971.	19th November 1971.	10	..	219	239	Unsucc
36	Rubber	(Khandai and Chinchwad) District Poona—Swastik Rubber Products Ltd., (Pvt.).	Bonus—Protest against the deduction of Diwali Advance by the Management in 4 installments and the advance paid to be treated as additional bonus as per Khandalkar formula.	11th November 1971.	11th November 1971.	3,156	..	3,156	3,156	Success
37	Do.	Bombay—Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. of India Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Personnel—Protest against suspension order issued to two workmen.	21st November 1971. (3-00 p.m.)	21st November 1971.	133	..	133	133	Unsucc
38	Do.	Wagle Estate (Thana)—Rubber Products Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Others—Protest against serving the warrants on 10 workers by police.	24th November 1971	24th November 1971.	80	6	86	86	Unsucc
39	Do.	Pimpri (District Poona) Shree Products Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Others—Protest against transfer of supervisor from one section to another.	18th November 1971.	November 1971.	252	56	3,388	3,388	Unsucc

Industry	Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in disputes	Date when dispute		Maximum No. of workers involved		No. of mandays lost		Result
			Began	Ended	Directly	In-directly	During the month	Till the close of the month	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chemical Products.	Akola— Messrs. Alembic Chemical Works Co. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Others - Demand for charter of demands.	23rd November 1971.	23rd November 1971.	24	..	24	24	Unsuccessful
Chemicals ..	Bombay— Merck Sharp & Dohme of India Ltd. (Pvt).	Personnel— Protest against the management over the suspension of a worker.	25th November 1971.	25th November 1971	293	..	293	293	Unsuccessful
Do.	Bombay— D. Kanalyal & Co.	Others— Protest against the closure of its sister-concern.	15th November 1971.	—	12	..	168	168	Contd.
Structural clay products.	Bombay— Jyotiba Ganpat Surve Contractor of (Shah Brothers) (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in the rates of loading and Unloading Job, etc.	15th November 1971.	16th November 1971 (12 Noon).	26	..	39	39	Successful
Glass	Bombay - Indian Scientific Glass Industries (Pvt.).	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of two retrenched workmen.	28th October 1971(3.p.m.)	8th November 1971.	70	..	490	648	Compromis
Cement	Bombay— Bharat Tiles & Refractories Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in wages, etc.	30th September 1971.	4th November 1971.	176	..	704	5280	Compromis
Do	Bombay— Earth Field Products (Pvt)	Bonus— Demand for Bonus.	1st November 1971.	5th November 1971.	22	..	110	110	Unsuccessful
Do	Bombay— M/s. Indian Tiles & Marble Corporation (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against suspension of worker.	23rd November 1971.	26th November 1971	98	..	392	392	Successful.

ment	Chanda— M/s. B. Krishna Murthy & Co. Contractors of the Associated Cement Co. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Protest against increase in weight while-loading.	11th November 1971(11.30 P.M.).	11th November 1971 (3.P.M.)	110	..	269	269	Unsuccessful
Tiles	Bombay— The Raval Tiles Factory (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for bonus.	5th November 1971 (10.30 A.M.)	5th November 1971 (2.30 P.M.)	68	..	34	34	Partially successful.
Ferrous	Pimpri (Dist. Poona)— Atlas Automotive Components Ltd., (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for withdrawal of charge sheets given to four workers.	15th November 1971.	15th November 1971.	90	..	90	90	Indefinite.
Do.	Bombay— Rajni Engineering Co (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for high quantum of bonus.	8th November 1971(12.30 P.M.).	8th November 1971.	16	..	8	8	Partially successful.
Steel	Kolshet Road (Dist. Thana.)— Universal Steel Industries Rolling (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of one retrenched worker.	25th November 1971.	—	38	..	190	190	Contd.
Non-ferrous	Ahmednagar— Bothara Engineering Works (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for bonus, etc.	15th November 1971.	—	34	..	476	476	Contd.
Smelting and Refining.	Bombay— The Indian Smelting and Refining Co. Ltd, (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in wages as per Industrial Tribunal Awards.	6th October 1971. (3-00 p.m.)	—	695	..	15,548	30,697	Contd.
Engineeringr..	Bombay— Ashok Industries (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Protest against termination of services of 18 temporary workers.	26th November 1971.	—	18	4	86	86	Contd.
Do.	Bombay— Messrs. Azad Pin Works (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for bonus and reinstatement of retrenched and dismissed workers.	21st September 1971.	—	25	..	650	1,525	Contd.
Do.	Bombay— Jyoti Engineering Corporation (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for more bonus.	15th October 1971.	4th November 1971.	22	..	88	396	Successful.
Do.	Dokhall (District Thana)— Metal Casting Corporation Co. (Pvt.).	Retrenchment— Protest against the retrenchment.	3rd November 1971	6th November 1971	30	..	120	120	Successful.

ACTS IN PROGRESS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE IN THE STATE SPHERE FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER

Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in dispute	Date when dispute		Maximum No. of workers involved		No. of strikers lost	
		Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	During the month	Till the close of the month
		5	6	7	8	9	10
Ahmednagar— Nita Engineering Works (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in wages.	29th November 1971.	....	22		44	44
Bombay— Pant Engineering Works (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for higher quantum of bonus.	14th October 1971.	....	107	34	3,666	517.8
Bombay— Messrs. Ronuk Industries Ltd. and Rasha Chemicals (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for 20 per cent bonus as against 5 per cent declared by the Management.	13th October 1971. (11-45 a.m.)	....	130		3,380	5.78
Thana— Star Textile Engineering Work Ltd. (Pvt.)	Personnel— Demand for immediate withdrawal of order of suspension of pending enquiry on their member.	16th November 1971. (5-30 p. m.)	7th November 1971 (3-30 p.m.)	66		46	56
Pimpri (District Poona)— Atlas Automotive Components Co. (Pvt)	Wages— Protest against not increasing wages.	25th November 1971.	25th November 1971.	69	..	69	69
Ahmednagar Poona— International Computers Indian Manufacturers Ltd. (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Protest against retrenchment.	4th November 1971	20th November 1971.	577	..	8,655	8,656
Bombay— The Indian Tools Mfgs Ltd., (P.v.t.).	Personnel— Protest against transfer of one Grinder to Maintenance.	5th September 1971.	20th November 1971.	40	734	13,470	43,397
Hadpsar (Dist. Poona)— M/s. Rakesh, Bulb Industries (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against termination of service of temporary workers.	8th November 1971.	19th November 1971.	74	5	869	869

Bombay— Auto Parts Shops at Bamburda Lane (Pvt.)	Others— Protest against the award of bonus to employees of the firm. Award is 5% instead of 10%.	29th November 1971.	....	50	..	100	100	Costd.
Bombay— Ruby Coach Builders Pvt. Ltd. (Worli and Andheri Works) (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in wages, D.A. etc.	15th November 1971.	15th November 1971.	676	..	676	676	Unsu
Bombay— Bahrat Springs Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Personnel— Demand for withdrawal of charge sheets issued to workmen for misconducts.	27th October 1971	2nd November 1971.	61	..	122	366	Uns
Bombay— Everest Enterprises (Pvt.)	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of suspended worker.	4th November 1971.	25th November 1971.	11	..	209	209	U
Bombay— Evergreen Plastics Co. (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for immediate payment of salary.	16th November 1971.	17th November 1971.	76	..	152	152	U
Uthasnagar (Dist. Kalyan)— Uthasnagar Municipality (Conservancy Deptt.) (Pub.).	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of suspended worker.	12th November 1971.	13th November 1971.	488	..	976	976	Inc
Bombay— Share Bazar (Pvt.).	Others— Protest against termination of service.	16th November 1971. (12 Noon).	18th November 1971. (8-30 p.m.)	1,500	..	3,654	3,654	Com
Bombay— Shri Yakubkhan Sk. Arjun (Member of Jai Hind Transport Co-operative Society Ltd.) (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of a driver.	28th October 1971.	1st November 1971.	12	..	12	48	Unsu
Bombay— Bombay Andhra Transport Co. (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in wages.	9th November 1971.	10th November 1971.	46	..	92	92	Indefin
Bombay— Strike of Laundry Workers in Bombay.	Others— Demand for increase in wages of Rs. 500.	11th November 1971.		500	..	8,500	8,500	Costd.

Industry	Name of the Company and Locality	Matter in dispute	Date when dispute		Maximum No. of workers involved		No. of man-days lost		Status
			Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	During the month	Till the close of the month	
Co-operative	Bombay— The Industrial Co-ops. Group	Others— Protest against the non-fulfilment of demands of Secretaries (Pvt.)	30th November 1971	30th November 1971	200	..	200	200	Unsuccessful
	Bombay— Hanuman Textile and other 4 units (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for more bonus.	23rd October 1971	1st November 1971	4	24	532	728	Unsuccessful
Textile	(Dist. Thane)— Pfizer Ltd. (House-keeping and Washing Dept.) (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for equalisation of certain employees in House-keeping and Washing.	8th November 1971	12th November 1971	393	..	610	610	Indefinite.
	Bombay— Union Acid and Chemical Co. (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for bonus	29th November 1971	....	25	..	50	50	Contd.
Products	(Dist. Thane)— Messrs. Eldco Wire Ropes Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for payment of the arrears dues by the management.	27th November 1971 (3-00 p.m.)	....	307	..	767	767	Contd.
Engineering	Bombay— Popular Metal Works and Rolling Mill (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Protest against the retrenchment	20th November 1971	....	183	..	4,758	11,346	Contd.
	(Dist. Poona)— Atlas Automotive Components Ltd. (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in wages, etc.	28th October 1971	13th November 1971	82	..	84	1,230	Indefinite.
	Bombay— Bhagat Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for bonus	17th October 1971	....	30	..	780	1,140	Contd.
	Bombay— Bhagat Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for bonus	9th November 1971	10th November 1971	650	..	5,850	35,100	Contd.

Bombay— Mervyn and Spittam (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Protest against retrenchment.	1st November 1971	1st November 1971	69	..	1,380	1,380	Contd.
Bombay— Nav Bharat Udyog (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for more wages	1st October 1971	8th November 1971	15	..	105	390	Unsuccessful
Bombay— Mervyn and Spittam (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for bonus.	1st October 1971	....	31	..	806	1,085	Contd.
Bombay— Belapur Road, Kalwa (District Thane)— Indian Aluminium Ltd. (Pvt.)	Others— Demand for withdrawal of written orders.	30th November 1971 (3-00 p.m.)	....	412	..	10,712	19,932	Contd.
Bombay— Wagle Estate (Thane)— Kalyan Engineering Corporation (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Protest against retrenchment.	21st October 1971	....	32	2	884	1,129	Contd.
Bombay— Messrs. Press Metal Corporation Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for 14 per cent bonus.	6th October 1971.	....	234	..	6,084	10,764	Contd.
Bombay— Kashid and Bhamburda (Bombay)— Kashid and Bhamburda Ltd. (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Protest against retrenchment of workmen.	26th October 1971.	....	1,719	..	30,276	38,210	Contd.
Thane— K. P. Electricals Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for payment of bonus for the year 1970-71.	27th November 1971.	....	30	..	90	90	Contd.
Bombay— Asian Industrial Estate (Thane)— Asian Electronics Ltd. (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for bonus for the year 1970-71.	26th September 1971. (12-00 noon)	....	531	..	13,806	30,001	Contd.
Bombay— Telecom Industries Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for 25 per cent bonus for the year 1970.	21st September 1971.	....	560	..	14,560	32,901	Contd.
Bombay— Chandrashekhara (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Protest against retrenchment of workmen.	21st October 1971.	....	150	150	7,800	9,900	Contd.
Bombay— Kashid (Thane)— Kashid and Bhamburda (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for full wages for the 14-day period.	14th November 1971.	20th November 1971.	45	..	89	89	Unsuccessful

Industry	Name of the Employer/Establishment	Matter in disputes	Date when dispute		Maximum No. of workers involved		No. of Mandays lost		Result
			Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	During the month	Till the close of the month	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	Bombay— Vidya Brothers & Co. (Pvt.)	Demand for more increment.	10th November 1971.	11th November 1971.	15	2	34	34	Success
	Thana— Messrs. Asiatic Oxygen Ltd (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against suspension of 8 workers etc.	11th August 1971. (12-30 p.m)		100	..	2,600	9,550	Contd.
	Bombay— Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Ltd. (Pub.)	Others— Demand for withdrawal of charge-sheet.	3rd November 1971.	4th November 1971.	636	..	1,073	1,073	Contd.
City	Nasik— Municipal Council (Pub.)	Wages— Demand for Adjustment of festival advance against the arrears.	30th November 1971.		..	110	510	510	Contd.
	Bombay— Purohit's Hotel (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for bonus for the year 1969-70.	11th October 1971.		85	15	2,600	4,400	Contd.
	Bombay— Navjivan Co-operative Housing Society (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for bonus, etc.	11th November 1971.		100	..	1,500	1,500	Contd.
	Bombay— Messrs. Shalimar Textile Mfg. Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for more wages.	8th November 1971	17th November 1971.	74	..	629	629	Comp.
	Thana— Strike in the woollen-Textile Mills in the Thana area.	Wages— Demand for more in- D. A. etc.	11th November 1971.		383	..	6189	6189	Contd.
	Bombay— Dhansukh Prints (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for more wages.	10th November 1971.	11th November 1971.	97	..	582	582	Comprom.

	Thana— Asian Processing and Mfg. Corpn. (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Protest against the termination of Services of one workman.	11th October 1971	16th November 1971.	20	..	280	430	Unsuccessful
	Bombay— Press Tools Engineering Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Wages— Protest against the management for non payment of wages	8th November 1971	13th November 1971	48	..	288	288	Successful
	Bombay— Alibaba Restaurant and Others (Pvt.)	Others— Protest against the cane Charge by Police on the Hotel workers.	31st November 1971.	21st November 1971.	174	..	174	174	Unsuccessful
	Bombay— Indian Naval Dockyard Conteen (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for 25 per cent bonus.	3rd November 1971	16th November 1971.	110	..	13,20	1,320	Unsuccessful
	Bombay— Gokul Hotel (Pvt.)	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement on one temporary worker.	25th November 1971.	26th November 1971.	38	..	71	71	Unsuccessful
	Thana— Sun Coated Paper Co. (Pvt.)	Others— Demand for uniforms	5th November 1971.	....	212	..	4,558	4,558	Contd.

Division	BOMBAY								POONA									
	Thana		Kolaba		Ratnagiri	Nasik		Dhulia	Jalgaon	Ahmednagar		Poona	Sangli	Sholapur	Kolhapur			
Village	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Ratnagiri	Rs.	P.	Malegaon	Rs.	P.	Jalgaon	Rs.	P.	Shirampur	Poona	Sangli	Sholapur	Kolhapur
Working	(8)		(8)			(8)		(8)		(8)		(8)						
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.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs.
Labour—																		
carpenters		8 00	9 00			10 00	8 00	6 00			9 00							7 00
blacksmiths		8 00	10 00			10 00	8 00	5 00			9 00							6 00
shoemakers (Cobblers)		3 00	....			7 00	8 00	4 00			9 00							6 00
men		2 75	3 00			3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00							4 00
women		2 50	2 00			2 50	2 00	2 50	2 00	2 00	2 00							2 00
children		1 50	2 00			....	1 50	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00							2 00
Agricultural																		
men		2 75	2 50			3 00	....	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00							3 00
women		2 50	2 00			2 50	....	2 50	2 00	2 00	2 00							2 00
children		1 50	2 00			....	....	2 00	2 00	1 50	1 50							1 00
men		....	3 50			....	3 00	3 00	3 00	4 00	4 00							3 50
women		....	2 50			....	2 50	2 50	2 00	3 00	3 00							2 00
children		....	2 50			....	1 50	2 00	2 00	2 50	2 50							1 50

I.N.R.—Information not received.

STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN URBAN AREAS DURING DECEMBER 1971—contd.

Division	AURANGABAD					NAGPUR								
	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Bhir	Nanded	Osmanabad	Buldhana	Akola	Amravati	Yeastmal	Wardha	Nagpur	Bhandara	Chandrapur	
Village	Aurangabad	Hingoli	Mominabad	Nanded	Bembli	Shevgaon	Mangrulpir	Amravati	Digras	Wardha	Narkhed	Gondia	Warora	Desgaon
Working						(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(7)	(8)	(8)	(8)
of Labour	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.
Labour—														
carpenters						2 50	5 00	7 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	5 00	7 00	6 00
blacksmiths						2 50	5 00	7 00	6 00	7 00	6 00	5 00	7 00	5 00
shoemakers (Cobblers)							5 00	7 00	5 00	4 00	6 00	3 00	3 50	5 00
men						2 50	3 00	3 00	3 50	2 00	4 00	1 75	3 00	3 00
women						1 50	2 50	2 00	2 50	1 50	1 50	1 25	1 50	1 25
children							1 50	1 50	2 00	1 00	1 50	0 75	1 50	0 75
Agricultural											(8)			
men						2 50	2 50	3 00	4 00	2 50	4 00	2 00	3 00	1 50
women						1 50	1 50	2 50	3 00	2 00	2 50	1 25	1 50	0 75
children						....	0 75	2 00	2 00	1 00	1 50	0 75	1 50	0 50
men						....	....	3 00	4 00		(8)		3 00	....
women						....	....	2 00	2 00		1 50	..	1 50	....
children						....	....	1 50	1 50		1 00	..	1 50	....

I.N.R.—Information not received.

STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN RURAL AREAS DURING DECEMBER 1971—contd.

BOMBAY												POONA					
Thana		Kolaba	Ratnagiri	Nasik		Dhulia			Jalgaon			Ahmednagar			Poona	Satara	
Tanashi	Dolkhamb	Mangon	Masure	Lasalgaon	Pimpalgaon	Taloda	Pimpalner	Kapadne	Wagholi	Rotwad	Chinawal	Rashin	Deolali	Kalaskhurd	Junnar	Kelghar	
I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	
				(8)	(8)		(8)				(8)			(8)		(8)	
				4 50	4 50		6 00				6 00			4 00		12 00	
				9 00	9 00		7 00				6 00			4 00		9 00	
				7 00	7 00		7 00				5 00			3 00		8 00	
				2 50	2 50		2 00				3 00			3 00		3 50	
				1 50	1 50		1 50				1 50			1 50		3 00	
				1 25	1 25		1 00				1 50			1 50		2 50	
				2 00	2 00		2 00				4 00			3 00		3 50	
				1 00	1 00		1 50				2 00			1 50		3 00	
				0 75	0 75		1 00				2 00			1 00		2 50	
						3 00		3 50	
						1 50		3 00	
						1 00		2 50	

STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN RURAL AREAS DURING DECEMBER 1971—contd.

POONA				AURANGABAD					NAGPUR									
Sangli		Sholapur	Kolhapur		Phulgaon	Parbhani	Bhir	Nanded	Osmabad	Buldhana	Akola	Yeotmal	Wardha	Nagpur	Bhandara	Amravati	Chandrapur	
Atpadi	Churan	Hajapur	Gargoti	Kadoli	Phulgaon	Pingali	Amalner	Loha	Latur	Mera Bk.	Akoli	Babulgaon	Seloo	Fetri	Sakoli	Khaldur	Mul	
I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
		(8)		(8)						(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	
		6 00		10 00						.....	2 50	5 50	6 00	6 00	5 00	6 50	5 00
		6 00		10 00						.....	2 50	5 50	5 00	6 00	4 00	7 00	3 00
		6 00		10 00						.....	2 50	3 00	3 00	6 00	3 00	6 50	3 00
		3 00		3 00						.....	2 25	2 00	3 00	3 00	2 50	2 50	3 00
		1 50		2 00						.....	1 25	1 50	1 50	1 25	2 00	1 50	1 50
		1 00		2 00						.....	0 75	.....	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	0 75
		2 50		.....						.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1 50		.....						.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		0 75		.....						.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		2 50		.....						.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1 50		.....						.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		0 75		.....						.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

I.N.R.—Information not received.

ERRATA TO LABOUR GAZETTE—FEBRUARY, 1972

Page No.	Line/Entry/Item	Column/Paragraph	Incorrect	Correct
866	Village	Jalgaon	algaon	Jalgaon
957	Table III (b) ..	Total Col.		1
961	10th line	3rd Para	One hundred and twenty six	One hundred and eleven
961	11th line	3rd Para	While disputes	While 15 disputes
963	Table	Jalgaon Centres, 5th Col.	11.10	11.11
968	Serial No. 10 ..	Column 2	Mazdoor	Majoor
968	Serial No. 11	Column 5	Govrnd	Govind
986	22	6	22nd October 1971	29th October 1971
988	39	7	1396	1936
990	60	9	3806	13,806
990	61	9	4000	14,000
995	111	9	11,611	16,611

Statement about ownership and other particulars about Newspaper 'The Labour Gazette' Bombay.

FORM IV

(See Rule 8)

- Place of Publication .. Bombay.
- Periodicity of its publication .. Monthly.
- Printer's Name .. Shri S. A. Sapre, B.A. (Hons.), B.Sc., Manager, Government Central Press, Bombay.
- Nationality .. Indian.
- Address .. Government Central Press, Charni Road Gardens, Bombay-4.
- Publisher's Name .. Shri D. G. Kale, M.Sc. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment, Maharashtra State, Bombay (Ex-Officio).
- Nationality .. Indian.
- Address .. Office of the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment, Commerce Centre, Tardeo, Bombay-34 : W.B.
- Editor's Name .. Shri A. D. Diveker B.A. (Hons.), Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Maharashtra State, Bombay (Ex-officio).
- Nationality .. Indian.
- Address .. Office of the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment, Commerce Centre, Tardeo, Bombay-34 : W.B.
- Names and addresses of individuals who own the newspaper and partners of share-holders holding more than one per cent of the total capital. The Government of Maharashtra, Bombay.

I, D. G. Kale, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(D. G. Kale)

(Signature of Publisher.)

Dated 4th March, 1972.

R 4910—13 (930—4-72)