

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

| Division | FOONA | | | AURANGABAD | | | | | | NAGPUR | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------|---------|--------|------------|--------|--------|----------|----------|------------|----------|--------|--------|----------|----------|--------|---------|--------|--------|----------|----------|------------|--------|--------|
| | District | Village | Wage | Jath | Atpadi | Churan | Sholapur | Kolhapur | Aurangabad | Parbhani | Bhir | Nanded | Omanabad | Buldhana | Akola | Yestmal | Wardha | Nagpur | Bhandara | Amravati | Chandrapur | | |
| Normal Working Hours. | Village | | (8) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Type of Labour | Village | | (8) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Skilled Labour— | Village | | (8) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ezeld Labour— | Village | | (8) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Agricultural Labour— | Village | | (8) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | I.N.R. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. |
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LABOUR GAZETTE

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

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Maharashtra, Bombay (Ex-Officio).

The Month in Brief

Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class

The Bombay, Sholapur and Nagpur Consumer Price Index Numbers for working class for the month of December 1971, with the average prices for year ended December 1960 equal to 100 were 191, 207 and 197 respectively. The Jalgaon, Nanded, Poona and Aurangabad Consumer Price Index Numbers for working class for the month of December 1971 with the average prices for the year ended December 1961 equal to 100 were 188, 195, 181 and 191 respectively.

Industrial Disputes

During October 1971, there were 126 strikes involving 1,92,364 workmen and a time loss of 7,47,493 working days, as compared to 71 disputes in September 1971, involving 93,448 workers and time loss of 1,77,446 man-day. Further particulars of industrial disputes are given at pages 911 to 912 and 984 to 997 of this issue.

Absenteeism

During November 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 16.99 per cent as against 18.80 per cent in October 1971. For further particulars see pages 963 of this issue.

Production of Cotton yarn spun and Manufacture of cloth

During August 1971, Mills in Bombay City produced a total of 1,31,83,000 Kgs. of yarn, 2,06,000 Kgs. of Miscellaneous goods such as blankets, hosiery goods and knitted fabrics and packed 33,01,000 metres of cotton goods mixed with silk, wool, terene, etc. and packed 9,18,45,000 metres wearable and non-wearable cloth and those in Rest of Maharashtra produced 42,69,000 Kgs. of yarn 94,000 Kgs. of miscellaneous goods such as blankets, hosiery and knitted fabrics and packed 2,27,19,000 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 1,74,52,000 Kgs., 3,00,000 Kgs. 34,38,000 metres and 11,45,64,000 metres respectively.

Current Notes

Highlights of ILO Activities in 1971

In the course of 1971, the International Labour Organisation broad range of activities on such different fronts as employment promotion, the protection of workers against accidents at work and occupational vocational training, management development, workers' education security and other fields concerned with improving the well-being of the working peoples.

New international labour standards, technical co-operation projects developing countries, new initiatives under the World Employment Programme, exchanges of views between representatives of governments, employers workers, meetings of experts, research work and publications—these some of the ILO's means of action.

From a new convention on protection against benzene hazards to an employment promotion mission in Ceylon, from a course for labour administrators in the Caribbean to the training of vocational training instructors in Zaire, from the Conference of Asian member States to the Committee on Work on tions and the publication of the Year Book of Labour Statistics for 1971, the Organisation's daily activities were significant to all those around the world who deal with labour matters.

Some highlights of ILO activities during the year are given below.

NEW INTERNATIONAL LABOUR STANDARDS

At the International Labour Conference in Geneva in June, a Convention and a Recommendation were adopted on protection against hazards of poisoning arising from benzene, a dangerous substance widely used in industrial processes. Another Convention and Recommendation were adopted on the protection and facilities afforded to workers' representatives in the undertaking, thus bringing international protection of freedom of association to the shop-floor level, where some of the most difficult problems in labour-management relations arise.

The International Labour Code of Standards, built up by the ILO over the past half-century, now consists of 136 Conventions and 144 Recommendations.

There were 118 ratifications of Conventions by governments during 1971, bringing the total number of ratifications so far to more than 3,800.

The Committee of independent experts, which studies the application of ILO conventions and Recommendations, noted this year more than 80 instances in 37 countries in which positive measures had been taken by governments to ensure better application of ratified Conventions.

INCREASING TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

In technical co-operation activities (largely financed by the United Nations Development Programme) more than \$33.5 million was spent by the ILO in 1971, an increase of about \$3.5 million over 1970.

Technical co-operation projects were under way in about 100 countries, and more than 930 experts were involved. Nearly 500 study fellowships were awarded to specialists from 78 countries.

Fields of activity covered by ILO projects included: employment planning and promotion, management development, vocational training, general conditions of work, social security, occupational safety and health, maritime workers, labour law and labour relations, labour administration, worker's education, co-operatives and rural institutions, and labour statistics.

Considerable efforts were made to strengthen co-operation with other international organisations, and progress was also made in reinforcing co-operation with national aid-giving agencies, particularly those of Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland.

WORLD EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME IN ACTION

One of the most serious problems with which the ILO dealt was that of severe and growing unemployment in the developing countries. During 1971, the ILO broadened its efforts under the World Employment Programme, which is one of its main contributions to the current United Nations Second Development Decade, and which is intended to promote national and international efforts to create productive employment.

Colombia received the ILO's first employment strategy mission in 1970, and this year some of the mission's recommendations on ways to expand employment were reflected in government technical co-operation proposals for the future to the UNDP, including projects for manpower planning and for the development of small-scale industries.

A similar mission visited Ceylon in 1971 and presented the government with a comprehensive report outlining short and long term recommendations for reducing Ceylon's unemployment and for dealing with its economic and social problems. Fundamental reforms were suggested in various fields to correct the major imbalances in education, in foreign payments, in the economic structure and in the labour force.

A third mission began work in Iran, and preparations were made for another to Kenya in 1972. Exploratory missions visited the Malagasy Republic and Liberia.

The ILO regional employment team for Latin America studied the employment situation in Chile, Costa Rica, Jamaica and Peru and ILO assistance was provided to governments in promoting employment growth in specific sectors in Chile, Jamaica, Nigeria and Thailand. In Africa, a meeting for the exchange of experience on employment policies was held for high-level government officials from six countries, in Kericho, Kenya.

Directors of economic and social research institutes of some 20 countries met in Geneva at the end of the year, to plan ways of co-ordinating their research on employment matters with that of the ILO under its World Employment Programme.

EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION THROUGH INTERNATIONAL TRADE

A world-wide problem linked with unemployment is that of international trade, in which deteriorating conditions are seriously hampering developing countries in their efforts to achieve economic and social progress.

The ILO decided to undertake studies in co-operation with other organisations concerned, of ways in which this situation could be improved by removing barriers to the exports of developing countries so as to help them create more employment, while protecting workers in industrial countries from possible adverse effects of such changes.

ACTION TAKEN AT ILO MEETING

The annual *International Labour Conference*, which adopted new international labour standards, was attended by government, employer and worker delegates from 113 countries. Delegates decided that the ILO should continue to give high priority to employment promotion; approved a gross expenditure budget of \$71,503,000 for the two-year period 1972-73, and adopted several important resolutions. These concerned the strengthening of tripartism (co-operation of Government, employer and worker representatives) in the ILO; apartheid and racial discrimination; equal treatment for migrant workers; social security; social problems raised by multinational undertakings; and the relationship between international trade and employment.

Major labour and social problems facing Asian nations were examined at the seventh *Asian Regional Conference* of the ILO, held in Teheran. Government, employer and worker delegates from Asian countries stressed that efforts to expand employment should be pursued with increased vigour if the objectives of the United Nations Second Development Decade were to be achieved. This called for sustained action, within the framework of the ILO Asian Manpower Plan, by the Asian countries with the support of the ILO and other United Nations agencies and the entire international community. The Conference declared that social and economic progress in Asia depended on the support of workers' and employers' organisations, and it urged more widespread ratification of international labour standards on freedom of association and on social policy.

The *African Advisory Committee* of the ILO met in Yaounde, Cameroon, and made recommendations to improve the conditions of Africans working in countries other than their own, and for the promotion of balanced rural and urban development.

The *Metal Trades Committee* reviewed the social effects of the changing conditions in the world's metal trades, ranging from electronics to ship building. It recommended ways of easing the impact on workers of such changes and stressed the importance of suitable training arrangements.

The *Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee* recommended to deal with problems faced by the industry in developing countries the spread of prefabrication techniques.

The first session of the *Joint Committee on the Public Service* laid the foundation for future activities of the ILO affecting Government employees, including those concerned with protecting freedom of association.

An end to discrimination against women plantation workers in their employment conditions and adequate training facilities for the young were advocated by the *Committee on Work on Plantations*. It also emphasised that the advantages of technological change should be fairly distributed in the community and should bring the greatest improvement possible in the living and working conditions of plantation workers and their families.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Conditions of work.—Shift work in advanced countries and its economic and social repercussions were studied, and the findings published. The ILO, together with the WHO, co-sponsored and took part in a FAO meeting of consultants in Rome on food programmes for workers. An Asian employers' seminar on population and family planning was held.

Safety and health.—The first volume of the *Encyclopedia on Occupational Health and Safety* was published in English. This major new reference work was designed as part of the ILO's campaign to reduce the world-wide toll of accidents at work and of occupational diseases. It was estimated that some 1,000,000 people were killed every year in accidents at work.

Social Security.—A study was prepared at the request of the Commission of the European Communities as a basis for negotiations between the Communities and the four applicant countries (Denmark, Ireland, Norway and the United Kingdom) concerning social security regulations for migrant workers. A significant trend in ILO technical co-operation in the field of social security was the growing importance placed on organising and extending systems of medical care.

Management development.—Three major management development projects were completed: the Israel Small Industry Advisory Service, the National Management Development Centre of the People's Republic of Hungary, and the Venezuelan Productivity Centre. During the period of international co-operation, 3,400 people benefited from training at the Israel centre; 1,450 managers attended the Hungarian centre; and 4,700 people took part in courses and seminars organised by the Venezuelan centre. In Panama, the Government expressed profound satisfaction at the success of the ILO project in Chitre for handicraft and enterprise development. A series of three management seminars was held on Czechoslovakia.

Vocational Training.—There was a substantial increase in the volume of technical co-operation in vocational training, particularly in Africa. A significant trend was the greater emphasis on in-plant vocational training, which

has often been found to be more effective and less costly than institutional training. The first phase of international assistance to the Zaire National Vocational Training Institute was completed, with 6,000 instructors, supervisors and others from 165 enterprises having been trained. Projects for training tourist industry staff began in December in Afghanistan, Gambia, Morocco and Tanzania.

Vocational rehabilitation.—Specialists from 22 developing countries attended a seminar on the vocational rehabilitation of the mentally handicapped which was organised in Copenhagen jointly by the Danish Aid Agency, DANIDA and the ILO.

Labour administration.—Two new text-books were published: a study on labour inspection and a training manual for labour officers. The Inter-American Centre for Labour Administration in Lima successfully completed its first phase. A regional training programme for labour administrators was opened in Asia with the preparation of course in Tokyo. A regional course for labour administrators in the Caribbean was organised with the help of the Canadian, Jamaican and United Kingdom governments, and of the Inter-American Centre for Labour Administration.

Workers' Education.—Regional workers' education experts were active in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle-East as part of the ILO's programme to prepare trade unionists for leadership in free and representative unions. Lecturers, study materials and study grants were provided for 22 seminars. An inter-regional seminar on residential workers' education was held in Denmark in collaboration with DANIDA. Other missions were carried out in the Arab Republic of Egypt, Ghana and Pakistan. National courses on family planning education for industry were held in Indonesia and the Philippines.

Co-operatives.—About 50 experts were engaged in various countries in promoting co-operative activities. An experimental project was under way in the Ivory Coast in which simple communications—tape cassettes and picture books— were used to teach villagers about co-operatives.

Rural Institutions.—About 50 ILO experts were engaged in activities concerning rural institutions, and further progress was achieved in developing the techniques of integrated rural development in technical co-operation projects in Chad, the People's Republic of the Congo, Ecuador and Syria.

Turin Centre.—The ILO's International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training at Turin, Italy, had a record number of 1,337 participants during the year, compared with 964 in 1970. Thirty three advanced training programmes and 12 seminars were held during 1971 in the fields of technological, vocational, pedagogical and management training. For the first time, three programmes were organised for trade union officials on financial and accounting management in the enterprise, with participants coming from Latin America and Africa.

International Institute for Labour Studies.—Ninety-four participants from 25 countries attended leadership training courses in labour and social studies organised by the ILO's International Institute for Labour Studies in Geneva. They came from ministries or government departments, from employers' organisations and management, from trade union federations or workers' institutes and from universities. The Institute held two symposia on the promotion of labour studies in Latin America and Africa respectively, and two international symposia concerned with future trends in industrial development and workers' participation in management.

Employment and popular participation essential for Asia's Social Progress—Conclusions of Seventh ILO Asian Regional Conference.

Steps to speed up action to overcome an "extremely serious" unemployment problem and to give employers' and workers' organisations an effective voice in national development were urged by the Seventh Asian Regional Conference of the International Labour Organisation which concluded here today.

The Conference stressed that efforts to expand employment "must be pursued with increased vigour and determination" if the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade were to be achieved. This called for sustained action, within the framework of the ILO's Asian Manpower Plan, by the Asian countries with the support of the ILO and other UN agencies and the entire international community. It required mutually reinforcing political and administrative measures and reorientation of overall development strategy and of economic and social policies with a view to making employment promotion a central objective of national development.

Despite progress in these fields, the Conference noted that the unemployment situation was deteriorating in many Asian countries and "much remains to be done to reverse this trend and achieve the objectives of the Asian Manpower Plan on a scale and at a pace commensurate with the magnitude and urgency of the tasks."

Primary responsibility for achieving the Plan's objectives rested with the Asian countries concerned. "Unless employment promotion is given overriding importance and Asian countries accept the attainment of the highest level of freely chosen productive and remunerative employment as a national political aim, there is little chance of all the action required being taken quickly and effectively," declared the Conference conclusions. "Explicit targets and policies regarding employment should be included in national development plans."

The Conference listed specific areas of action on the part of Governments, including the strengthening of their machinery for employment planning as an integral part of over-all development planning and of manpower and labour administrations. Provisions should be made for employers' and workers' organisations to be associated at national, regional and local levels in the planning and implementation of employment-oriented policies and programmes. Important structural reforms and shifts in emphasis in current development

policies were called for, in particular in relation to the links between pattern of income distribution, chronic indebtedness and land ownership, the ordained development of rural and non-rural sectors, and rapid agricultural modernisation.

Asian employers' and workers' organisations were urged to participate actively in bodies, existing or to be established, for the purpose of formulating employment policies and in the implementation of such policies, to promote understanding and acceptance of such policies on the part of their membership and to participate in national family planning policies and programmes.

The Conference also called for measures to be taken by the international community to support efforts for employment promotion by Asian countries "The developed countries should orient their policies of aid and trade so as to promote the expansion of employment in the countries of Asia," The Conference stated. "Foreign entrepreneurs in Asian countries should take into account the employment objectives of the countries concerned."

The Conference also stressed the need for regional co-operation in the employment field and recommended the ILO to expand its activities in the fields of standards, research and technical co-operation—particularly through its Asian Regional Project for Employment Promotion and through comprehensive employment strategy missions.

WORKERS' AND EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATIONS

In a report on freedom of association for workers' and employers' organisations and their role in development, the Conference noted that "there is in some quarters a tendency to consider that rapid economic growth implied the curtailment of trade union rights." This attitude, it was felt, could not be maintained. It would be impossible and unjust to expect that progress in economic and social development could be achieved at the expense of fundamental rights of the workers."

Social and economic progress in Asia, declared a Conference resolution on this question, depends on the support of workers' and employers' organisations. The extent to which support could be expected "depends on their effective association with the preparation and implementation of national development policies" and a prerequisite for such participation "is the full observance of the principle of freedom of association of workers and employers.... Restrictions on the rights of workers' and employers' organisations "is likely to constitute a major obstacle to the adoption by workers and employers and their organisations of a constructive attitude towards the development programme of the Government."

The resolution urged more widespread ratification of international labour standards in this field and stated. "The Governments of Asian countries where restrictions on the free exercise of the right of association exist should remove such restrictions as rapidly as possible."

Each Asian country, the resolution continued, should develop a labour relations policy that took development objectives into account. In the evolution

policy it recommended that effective procedures should be established to protect workers against acts of anti-union discrimination, for resolving over trade union recognition and for examination of trade union Workers' and employers' organisations should be associated in the elaboration of such a policy, and primary responsibility rested with them to resolve their common problems and differences by dialogue, collective bargaining and joint discussions.

The resolution called on Governments to provide for effective participation of workers' and employers' organisations in development planning and programmes and for provision to be made for including peasants' and rural workers' organisations in such participation. In order to participate, these organisations needed to be strong, independent, fully representative and technically well equipped. In this connection, trade unions were invited to consider determining, among themselves, procedures for solving demarcation disputes and internal arrangements appropriate for overcoming problems arising from trade union multiplicity, and also suitable methods of "extending their coverage to the masses of hitherto unorganised and unprotected rural workers." Employers' organisations were invited to examine the question of advising their affiliated associations and individuals undertakings on matters of labour relations and personnel management "and to assist them in evolving constructive attitudes towards trade unions so that they may accord recognition to them for the purpose of collective bargaining and other forms of labour-management relations."

In view of the key role which labour ministries play in labour relations and in the elaboration and implementation of social policy and of the important contribution they can make to national development, the resolution urged Governments to ensure that these ministries "have the necessary authority and are fully staffed and budgetted in order to discharge these responsibilities in a competent fashion."

The Conference recommended ways in which the ILO could assist Governments and workers' and employers' organisations in attaining the objectives of the resolution.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR STANDARDS

The Conference adopted the report of a tripartite Conference Working Party set up to review the ratification and implementation of selected international labour Conventions in Asian countries. The eleven Conventions selected concerned fundamental questions of freedom of association and social policy.

Nothing progress that had been or could be expected to be made in this regard, the report nevertheless stated that "the position in Asian countries with regard to the ratification and application of Conventions is capable of substantial improvement." Some of the difficulties involved "could be overcome by Governments genuinely desiring to do so."

The report stressed the need for action in respect to Conventions concerning freedom of association. It urged Governments to carry out frequent periodic review of possibilities of further ratification and implementation of ILO standards through standing tripartite machinery at national level, as had been done in some countries.

The ILO's standard-setting activities, said the report, "are a major part of the Organisation for the achievement of its aims. Standard-setting and operational activities are complementary. Technical co-operation should lead to a wider implementation of standards."

In some countries, the report noted, "the process of ratification might have suffered from the belief that the implementation of standards would hinder economic development." While the economic conditions of certain countries could not be disregarded, the report added, "ILO standards can usefully contribute to a balanced social and economic development."

The Conference also adopted resolutions concerning the promotion of rural workers' and peasant organisations and concerning the tripartite character of the ILO.

A total of 172 government, Employer and Worker delegates and advisers from 20 member States, together with observers from three member States took part in the 10-day session. Twelve delegations were headed by ministers for labour and social affairs. Representatives of the Governing Body of the ILO were led by its Chairman, Mr. Umarjadi Njotowijono.

President of the Conference was Mr. Abdol-Majid Majidi, Iranian Minister for Labour and Social Affairs. Vice-Presidents were Mr. V. Manichavasagam (Government, Malaysia), Mr. Naval H. Tata (Employers, India) and Mr. T. E. Skinner (Workers, New Zealand).

DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S REPLY TO THE DEBATE

"These are times critical for the future of Asia, dangerous for the future of mankind, exhilarating in the trust with destiny of twentieth-century man," declared ILO Director-General Wilfred Jenks in his reply to the Conference debate.

"These are times to steel our determination to grapple boldly with the problems which be set us. This has been the constant temper of the Conference."

The example of Iran had confirmed confidence in the possibility of progress in the developing world, he stated. "It has set in perspective the conditions of such progress: that we must preserve peace and political stability, pursue freedom, practice justice, persevere in tolerance. At a time when war, anarchy, oppression, injustice and intolerance loom so large on the Asian as on the world scene, and so much of the future of mankind is in jeopardy, this vision of what we can do if we have the will, magnanimity and courage to do it is a challenging inspiration. It renews our faith in the mission for mankind of the ILO."

Conference, he went on, had "not been appalled by the immensity of the task of social policy in Asia." Its debate, covering key issues of employment, equitable distribution of income, social services, mobilisation of the support of the whole population, and broadening of human rights and freedoms, had given the ILO "a programme of action to promote and achieve social justice for half mankind."

"The growing awakening of the masses has given a new urgency to all these questions," Mr. Jenks declared. "Delay will not solve these dilemmas. Every delay in action today compounds the problems of tomorrow. Time is running out on the rational alternative to violence. In every continent, and not least in Asia, there are acute crisis which threaten disaster still more terrible than political disruption, military defeat and economic collapse; they threaten the disintegration of the whole social order."

This was the broad political context of the responsibilities of the ILO in Asia, he stated, and in all its programmes the ILO had a distinctive contribution to make "in this profound and universal crisis of human destiny." But the ILO also had a larger responsibility.

Mr. Jenks went on: "There is now throughout the world an acute crisis of confidence in integrity and fairness. This crisis of confidence lies at the heart of political instability, economic disorder, industrial disturbance, racial and religious conflict, cultural anarchy, youth unrest, and continuous international tension. Disruptive in all these fields, it paralyses action to remove its causes. The crisis of confidence in integrity and fairness involves and affects all mankind."

"The largest task of our generation, far transcending every other, is to build the mutual confidence without which men cannot live together in peace and freedom in a world with unparalleled momentum, rhythm and scale of change. The fundamental task of the ILO is to make a decisive contribution to the building of such mutual confidence within and among nations."

This crisis had first to be resolved within nations, and the industrial and social unrest which were a major factor in it could not be resolved unless three conditions were fulfilled: there must be firm leadership in adapting social policies and institutions to constantly changing needs, full participation by the whole community in the process of social change, and "fair play for all in the outcome of social change."

Mr. Jenks outlined the role that effective systems of labour-management relations and social policy had to play. "Asia needs a far more effective governmental structure for dealing with questions of labour and social policy, greatly strengthened managerial cadres co-operating fully with the government and trade unions through effective employers' organisations, a much stronger, more independent and more representative trade union movement, and a much more effective partnership of government, employers and workers for the common good."

Integrity and fairness among nations, he continued, called for firm adherence to three principles. "No nation can dictate the terms of its partnership in the world community. No nation can default upon its obligations to the world community and preserve its honour and influence. No nation withdraw from the world community without gravely prejudicing its interests and stature as a nation."

"These principles are so compelling that no nation can deny or defy them with impunity; they are the laws of life among nations."

"These principles will prevail because reason and morality are more powerful than power; the future lies with the infinite resilience of the human spirit, the perennial rebirth of the love of freedom, the healing virtue of magnanimity and the ultimate triumph of right and justice."

Mr. Jenks informed the Conference that he had been authorised by His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah Aryamehr to announce that His Majesty "had done the International Labour Organisation the signal honour of accepting an invitation to place his unique experience of thirty years of enlightened leadership at the service of the whole Organisation by addressing personally a special sitting of the 57th Session of the International Labour Conference in June of next year. In so doing he maintains the great tradition, initiated by Franklin Roosevelt thirty years ago, whereby the most outstanding of the world's leaders have spoken through the International Labour Conference to the peoples of the world on man's perennial quest for peace in freedom and justice."

Mint-Employment Exchange to provide Jobs for Jawans—State Committee's Decision.

A mini-employment exchange will be operated by the State's Citizen's Defence Committee to absorb wounded and disabled jawans with suitable jobs in the public sector undertakings, business and industrial houses and Government departments.

This decision was taken by the Executive Committee of the State's Citizen's Defence Committee at its meeting held at the Sachivalaya, Bombay on 11th January 1972. Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, presided.

The committee discussed the question of rehabilitation of families of jawans killed and decided to ask the Maharashtra Housing Board to reserve some tenements in its colonies for the needy families as a temporary measure. As for permanent measure, the committee thought of the construction of quarters on the land available in the military establishments and more suitably in the cantonment areas.

The meeting also decided to provide free medical treatment and legal aid to the families of the killed or the disabled jawans and instruct the Collectors in the State, accordingly.

Along with other things, the committee discussed the subjects such as price industrial relations, students and youth mobilisation, women's organisation co-ordination and law and order problem.

Public Utility Services Declared

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

| Name of the undertaking | Period | No. and date of the Notification and M. G. G. in which published |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 Chemical Fertilizer Industry | Six months ending 22nd June 1972. | No. IDA/1469/Lab-II, dated 3rd December 1971, Published in Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part-I-L, dated 16th December 1971 at page No. 7264. |
| 2 Road Transport services operated by the Central Road Transport Corporation Ltd., its Workshop, Garages, Depots and Offices in the State of Maharashtra. | Six months from 26th December 1971. | No. IDA/1469/Lab-II, dated 9th December 1971, published in Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part I-L, dated 16th December 1971, at page 7266. |
| 3 Fire Brigade services under the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Bombay and the Poona City Municipal Corporation, Poona. | Six months from 10th January 1972. | No. IDA/1469/Lab-II, dated 23rd December 1971, published in Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part I-L, dated 30th December 1971, at page No. 7729. |

All-India Average Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (on Base : 1960=100) for December 1971.

The new series of All India Average Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (General) on Base : 1960=100 for December 1971 is 195 as compared to 197 in November, 1971.

The Index for December 1971 on Base : 1949=100 derived from the 1960 based index works out to 237.

Articles, Reports, Enquiries, etc.

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

A CENTURY OF SILENT SERVICE

BY

HOMI P. SEERVAI*

Introduction

A short history of one hundred years of service to the public of this State by the Steam Boiler Department is compiled for general information of all concerned on the occasion when the Labour Department is celebrating its Golden Anniversary, this Department being under the general administrative control of the Minister of Labour.

Since this Department was inaugurated in 1869, standard of boiler inspection in this State has been maintained very high. Therefore no boiler explosion worth its name is so far recorded due to tardy inspections. The Inspectors of Steam Boilers who have actually to inspect boilers are responsible for the protection of life and property, and of course they work under the general control of Chief Inspector who has been always selected with great care of the responsibility he has to shoulder. In the past, as well as at present, the officers and staff of this Department have displayed zeal and fervency to keep up the good name of the Department. On this occasion we remember one and all those who served this Department, and when we look back in the past, we are struck with awe and admiration for the ideals they upheld the attention given to details, and the devotion to duty exemplified by them.

When this Department will celebrate its 150 years or 200 years of service, this history compiled will certainly then prove interesting and informative reading.

Reference :—

- 1 W. H. Chaloner: Vulcan 1859-1959.
- 2 Boiler Laws Committee Report, 1921.

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of the Department

Steam Boiler Department of Maharashtra State is 102 years' old. Two fatal accidents occurred in Bombay City due to explosions of boilers in 1869, and a legislation was enacted to inspect steam boilers, and the original Act was called Bombay Code of 1869. In 1871 two serious explosions occurred one each in Broach and Ahmedabad, which proved the necessary for the extension of the above Act beyond the limits of the City of Bombay.

Early history of Steam Boilers

Steam boilers are of very ancient origin and the expansive force of vapour of water was realised hundreds of years before the Christian Era. A boiler was recovered from the ruins of Pompeii was of cast bronze. Boiler used with Hero's Engine was the first recorded as doing mechanical work was manufactured in 130 B.C. But prior to the eighteenth century none of the boilers developed were of any practical value. The application of steam power could be traced as far back as 1712, and the introduction of famous James Watt's improved steam engine from 1769 to 1775 onwards resulted in great improvement in steam plants.

In 1720's the steam boilers were normally manufactured from copper plates riveted together. By the end of eighteenth century, wrought iron plates were used in boiler construction and cast iron was used to manufacture a few components. Upto 1800 the steam pressure was limited to 5 to 10 pounds per square inch and the explosions were relatively few and harmless.

From 1800 onwards an inventor Richard Trevithick designed boilers from thirty pounds per square inch and upwards, and by 1830's high pressure boilers then understood were common. It will not be out of the way to state for the sake of comparison, that one steam boiler now working in Tata Thermal Power Station at Trombay, was designed in 1963 for a pressure of almost 3,000 pounds per square inch having an evaporation of 10,56,000 pounds of steam per hour and 1060 F temperature.

By the end of 1840's in the United Kingdom, railway companies and other industries were using thousands of the then considered high pressure boilers. As the scientific back ground to practical boiler making had not been properly investigated, disastrous boiler explosions with alarming frequency occurred causing serious injuries to property. On many occasions members of the public were killed and the boilers blown to pieces. In one case the body of a boy aged 15 was picked up after an explosion, but his head and one arm were found severed. It is on records in this Department, that in Marathwada Region of our State, one boiler presumed to be a boiler not covered by the Indian Boiler Act, 1923, exploded with disastrous results. The boiler room was reduced to rubbles, one person was caught and crushed in the collapsing building, the other employee was thrown bodily to a distance of about 82 feet, and the boiler rocketed to a distance to about 108 feet. The energetic Divisional Boiler Inspector, Shri B. E. Limzerwala touring in the above area warned the boiler owner not to use the boiler after measuring its volumetric capacity

as it was not exempted from the Act as presumed by him. The warning of the Inspector was ignored, and after 26 days the boiler exploded violently. Statistics reveal that even in early 1900 figures of deaths from boiler explosion in the United States of America and adjacent parts of Canada and Mexico were as high as 193 to 383 per year.

Origin of Boiler Inspection Practice in the United Kingdom

As a consequence of a large number of disastrous boiler explosions in Britain, the Select Committee which was appointed in 1817 to investigate into and to suggest the way of preventing accidents made certain recommendations which did not lead to any legislation, and in the absence of efficient technical staff in the civil service their suggestions could not be implemented. During the agitation of 1850 in Manchester, the first association for prevention of steam boiler accidents came into being. There was a move to get hold of those who were most likely to cause boiler explosion namely steam boiler manufacturers. In 1854 as a result of an appalling boiler explosion it was reported that ten persons were blown to smithereens. Therefore, elders, writers, and parliamentarians started a campaign and called for immediate measures to be adopted by industrialists and engineers to put an end to the man slaughter, and expected the Government to take action.

An act for compensating the families of persons killed by accidents due to wrongful acts, neglect or default, had some means of redress, but the delay and the cost of legal proceedings involved was often beyond the resources of common men. Of course money cannot be used to measure the person injured or killed and many intangible losses cannot be fully compensated.

In January 1859 for the first time in the United Kingdom and probably the first time in the World, a body to inspect boilers to prevent explosions was inaugurated in Manchester, which was then called The Steam Boiler Assurance Company, and later called the Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Company Limited. After the successful operation of the above Company, in 1864 another Manchester based firm called National Boiler Insurance Company was established. In 1878 another company in Manchester called Engine and Boiler Insurance Company was founded. The first two companies have amalgamated, and now called National and Vulcan Insurance Group. Therefore, Manchester can rightly be called a home for steam boiler inspection, which will always be remembered with reference by all those in the profession of boiler inspection and fabrication. The activities of the above agencies were also extended to examine steam boilers at the manufacturer's works before they were despatched to the boiler user, and certificates were issued according to their classification. In 1870 it was estimated that about 1,00,000 steam boilers were in service in the United Kingdom excluding those of domestic, locomotives and steamships.

Origin and Development of Boiler Legislation in Bombay

When the legislation for inspection of steam boilers was enacted in Bombay in 1869, it was based on the fact that the steam boiler is an extremely dangerous vessel, which is liable to explode with disastrous consequences on account of

in design and construction, the effect of wear and tear, and usage, carelessness in handling and repairs, and the mismanagement at the time of its working. The object of the legislation was obviously to protect human life and property from the dangers of such explosions. This object was achieved in Bombay progressively in other parts of India. In Bengal an Act was introduced in 1863 as a result of a very serious explosion in Calcutta in December 1863 when 12 lives were lost, which insisted on the periodical inspection of boilers by a Government Agency, with the result that the explosions were prevented. The same line of defence against explosion was provided by insisting on the employment of qualified and competent persons to be in charge of boilers and their proficiency was determined by examinations. Each province in India then framed their own Rules governing the aspects of boiler registration, for ascertaining their strength, and safe maintenance. All such rules having been different from one another, the Central Government considered it necessary to have uniform Rules in the Country to be followed in each province. This led to the appointment of Boiler Laws Committee, the members of which were entrusted with the task of examining the working of Boiler Departments in all the provinces, and recommend uniform Rules to be followed in the Country. Chief Inspector of Boilers of the then Province of Bombay was appointed as one of the members of the above Committee. The above body submitted a detailed report on 10th March, 1921 covering as many as fifty items.

The feasibility of entrusting inspection work of boilers to Insurance Associations was carefully considered by the members of the above Committee, but they found it impracticable. The evidence before them indicated unanimously the popularity of official inspection and the confidence resulting from the fact that it was done by a Government Agency. The same opinion holds good even now, that it is generally efficient, effective, economical and far more cheaper than is possible in the hands of private commercial concerns. If inspections of steam boilers are carried out by private association, the profit of every transaction would be the first consideration, and the cost to the owner of a small installation in an out lying area would be abnormal. This logic has been convincingly proved in case of steam boilers now manufactured in our State, and supervised at various stages of construction by this Inspectorate, and the same boilers for export supervised by a private agency, the ratio of inspection fees being as high as one to thirty. Also the general policy of the Government of India is for nationalisation of private sector undertakings, and hence entrusting Boiler Inspection to private agencies even now is ruled out.

In the concluding paragraph it was stressed by the above Committee, that whatever Acts and Rules may be introduced for the purpose of enforcement, the success cannot be expected unless the staff employed is capable of performing the duties assigned to them. The Committee felt that only two points to be kept in view, the employment of an efficient staff, and the preservation of the good name of the Department. The necessity of appointing Chief Inspectors and the Inspectors possessing requisite qualifications and experience was also stressed by the Committee.

Promulgation of Indian Boilers Act

After the submission of the report of the above Committee, Indian Boilers Act, 1923 came into being. This is perhaps one of the smallest Act containing provisions. This includes limitations of the Act and its application, definitions, requirements for registration, periodical inspection, certification of boilers, the duty of boiler owners, the penalties for non-compliance, authority for making Regulations, the powers of State Governments to make Rules thereunder, the limit of exempting boilers from operation of the Act, and appeals against Inspectors or Chief Inspector's orders. Thus the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1924 consistent with the above Act came into being for the purposes of laying down standard conditions in respect of material, design, construction, registration, prescribing the method of determining the maximum pressure at which a boiler may be used, prescribing fees, the method of preparing a boiler for examination, the form of inspector's report thereon, regulating inspection of pipes, ensuring the safety of persons working inside an idle boiler, and for providing for any other matter of mutual importance to the States of our country.

Formation of Central Boiler Board

Thus, since 1923 the entire structure of Boiler Inspectorates in our country got a new look, organised and established on a systematic basis. Even after the promulgation of the above act, technical and administration set ups were not the same all over the country, and in 1937 the Central Boilers Board was formed in India consisting of all the Chief Inspectors of the Provinces, and a representative from the Railways was nominated as a member. The above body was intended to revise Regulations to bring them upto date, with modern practice, based on experience and researches in various boiler manufacturing countries abroad. In 1951 a Technical Adviser (Boilers) was appointed as a Technical Head of the Central Boilers Board, whose duty was to tackle all problems pertaining to technical nature of boilers and refer them to Central Boilers Board which is supposed to meet normally every six months. In between the above meetings, Sub-Committee meetings are held, the members of which discuss at length the particular problems referred to them, and submit a report to the members of the Board. The Indian Boiler Regulations have been revised from time to time and the present Regulations are called the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, modified upto 1962, and a containing amendments upto 1969. The standards given in the above Regulations are yet in non-metric units although metric system was adopted in our country since December 1, 1967. I.S.O. (International Standard Organisation) is formulating Regulations for Boilers on the International basis, and when these are finalised Government of India have condescended to adopt and implement this code.

Central Boiler Board now consists of Chief Inspector of Boilers of all States, and representative from Director General of Technical Development, Coal Industry, boiler manufacturing industry, steel manufacturers, users of boilers, Indian Standard Institution, Railways, Union Territories, Central Government and other interests which require representation.

Promulgation of Smoke Nuisance Act

Due to the growth of textile and other industries in Bombay at the beginning of this century the powers vested in Bombay Municipality to abate smoke nuisances arising from the steam boilers and other furnaces were transferred to this Department. A legislation was therefore enacted in Bombay Assembly on the recommendation of the Select Committee, and Smoke Nuisances Act of 1923 came into being. This Act was in the first instance applicable to Bombay and its Municipal towns, and progressively was extended to Greater Bombay. This Act has also been extended to the Municipal Limits of Sholapur and Nagpur cities in recent years. After the promulgation of the above Act, the Inspectors and the Chief Inspector were designated as Inspectors and Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances. The Smoke Nuisances Commission is constituted by the Government to supervise and control the operation of this Act. The Commission consists of a president nominated by the Government and so many other members as the State Government may determine. One-half of the members (exclusive of the president) are nominated, and the remainder are elected by such bodies and associations whose interest is likely to be affected by this Act.

As the clean food and water, public, in general have become conscious of the air. A proposal to revise the Smoke Nuisance Act and the Rules thereunder is in the offing with a view to bring it up to date as per the modern practices.

Re-Organisation of States

In 1956 major changes were brought about in our country, namely re-organisation of States, and the boundaries of the then Bombay State were extended upto Vidharbha, Kathiawar and Marathwada Regions. In addition to the branch office in Ahmedabad, a few more branch offices were set up in Sholapur and Nagpur in the wake of the State Re-organisation.

Due to the merger of Princely States in old Bombay State from 1949 onwards the boilers in such States had to be registered, which was a major work executed by the Inspectors. As the records were not maintained in the above States in the prescribed forms, the dimensions, and all the particulars of the boiler components had to be measured, working pressure of each component computed, and each case submitted to the Chief Inspector for approval of working pressure. In certain cases the working pressure of some of the boilers had to be reduced, while in a few cases it was increased depending on the condition of the boilers registered. There was some opposition against our inspection technique, and the boiler owners in the above States were reluctant to offer the boilers bare for registration purposes. It was also not known to the Inspectors when the boilers were last offered entirely bare or tested hydraulically. Persuasion policy was adopted to regularise registration and in due course everything was finalised in the prescribed manner. Once the writer was inspecting a boiler in one of the above States for registration, when a boiler owner in an adjoining factory approached him to give him a date for registration. He then carefully observed the Inspector's technique of boiler inspection and ultimately gave up the idea of offering his boiler for inspection, as he thought

that his boiler will never be certified. He therefore purchased a second hand registered boiler from Bombay and offered it for inspection and scrapped the old one. It was observed that in quite a few cases repairs to boilers in the above States were carried out contrary to standard practice, and in a few cases the repairs were executed by ordinary black-smiths. In some States no qualified Boiler Inspector was employed to inspect Boilers, and in one of such states the authority was vested in a Motor Vehicle Inspector. In one of the smaller princely States in the South, a disastrous explosion had occurred in the past, and since then the State had requested the then Bombay Government through proper channel to inspect the boilers in the State. This practice was followed till his State was merged in Mysore State. Boilers of the Phaltan State, now in Poona District were also inspected by this Department at the instance of the Raja of the above State.

In 1960, Gujarat State was formed and a certain number of Inspectors and the Staff were transferred to Ahmedabad from this State. Prior to the bifurcation there were 3,365 boilers in service in the composite Bombay State. The number of boilers in service in the Maharashtra State is now 2,655, the number of boilers registered in the State since 1924 being 9,712.

Inspection of Economisers

In 1942, in one of the Cotton Textile Mills in Bombay, an economiser attached to a battery of Lancashire Boilers exploded violently. As the above violent explosion was caused during the period of the second World War, a scare was created in the minds of the people who thought that bombs must have been dropped by the enemy, as coincidentally a few air planes happened to be hovering the sky at the time. Air raid wardens were therefore alerted and a sort of local emergency was declared. As a result of the explosion seven persons lost their lives and seventy-three were injured.

Due to the explosion of the economiser, debris rocketed in the air piercing the boiler house roof to a height of about 60 feet and an extensive damage to the boiler house was caused. Lancashire boilers weighing more than 21 tons each, were displaced from their sites. Economisers were then not covered by the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, and therefore not subjected to registration or periodical inspection. The above incident was an eye opener and proved the necessity for inspection and certification at regular intervals of two years, and therefore the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 was made applicable to economiser also. Thus the economisers came to be included in the Act in 1947 and the rules thereunder were framed in 1958.

Thus additional work of Registration of economisers were carried out by this Department as expeditiously as possible. While this was done many irregularities perpetrated by the owners were noticed. As the economisers were not subjected to periodical inspection, generally their cleaning was neglected, and hence their usefulness was reduced. In many cases thickness of the economiser tubes was found reduced to less than the minimum prescribed in the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, and many such tubes which has fractured in the past were found blanked. Had not the periodical inspection and

certification of economisers been made a statutory requirement though admittedly, perhaps many accidents would have occurred. A few economisers were found unfit for service at the pressure they were operating were not scrapped straightaway. Certain calculated risks were taken, their working pressure was reduced and breathing time given to the owners to replace them.

Certain factory owners had ordered new economisers no sooner they read the Gazette the notification that brought the economisers under the provisions of the Act.

Due to restrictions of imports, hard-ships were caused to the boiler owners to import economisers, and still the position in this respect is not improved, as no firm in India manufacture the type of economiser fitted to Lancashire Boilers which predominate.

Manufacture of Economiser

However, it is gratifying to mention, that one of the engineering firms in Bombay has recently undertaken to manufacture Gilled Type Economisers usually connected to boilers in Sugar Mills. When first such economiser tube manufactured in Bombay was despatched to their Principals in the United Kingdom for testing, excellent reports were received by the proprietors of the firm about the quality of the material used, which was very encouraging. Such economisers are now progressively manufactured under the supervision of the Inspectors of this Department. Thus an additional work load of inspecting new economisers at various stages of fabrication was imposed on this Inspectorate for the benefit of the public with great inconvenience to the Inspectors due to their paucity in the Department.

Annual Inspection of Steam Boilers

Annual Inspection of Steam Boilers is a responsible job, as boilers of various types, capacity, pressure, temperature and design are to be inspected, repairs if any suggested, and hydraulic tests witnessed before certificates are issued to put them into service. Inspection of steam boilers is an international established practice, and an art acquired by years of experience and knowledge based upon personal observation, and this has been acclaimed world over. In all parts of the world steam boilers are inspected periodically by a competent authority before they are permitted to be used, as the steam boilers are liable to explode causing loss of human life and property. In Maharashtra State quite a few boilers have passed their diamond jubilee and a couple of them are in their nineties. Inspectors were and are recruited by the public Service Commission of our State, and upto 1960, engineers of good standing were selected for the posts, due to which the efficiency of the department has been maintained.

Investigation of Accidents to Boilers

Contrary to the public belief in respect of steam boilers it is not usually feasible to fully ensure against every conceivable peril. After the defects develop in boilers due to low water condition, accumulation of scale, faulty circulation, or nature of feed water, and consequently accidents which occur as defined

in Indian Boilers Act, 1923 when reported to Inspectorate, the boiler are always notified not to alter the evidence or to take action that might the Inspector to derive the maximum benefit from the investigation. Inspector has to study all relevant factors having bearing on the situation. He examines the part that has failed, studies past history of the boiler, previous repairs carried out, operating facilities and conditions at and prior to the failure, nature of feed water used, and submits a report to Chief Inspector with exhaustive comments and a recommendation to prevent a recurrence. Vigilance is always required on the part of those responsible for operation and maintenance of steam boilers, and nothing should be taken for granted. On many occasions arguments are avocated from certain quarters, that because particular boilers belong to the State or Central Government, indulgence must be shown by the Inspectors, and the same vigilance as when inspecting other boilers must not be exercised. But they forget, that a steam boiler like any other vessel subjected to stresses follow certain laws which are immutable, and that a boiler cannot think it is a property of the Government, and that if anything is connived at, it will behave differently. For any reason safety must never be compromised and immediate action take to prevent break-downs or explosions which are certainly costly. It must be remembered that one cubic foot of water at (60 p. s. i.) 4.2 kg./cm² possesses the destructive power equivalent to one pound of gun powder. Thus it may be imagined how many bombs are stored in a Lancashire Boiler which is commonly used in our industries. If a Lancashire boiler of seven feet and six inches in diameter, and thirty long, which weighs about 39,300 pounds, and contain 354, 399, 112 foot pounds of energy explodes, it will rocket to a height of two miles. Thus the potential hazard of a steam boiler commonly used in our industries may be conceived.

Qualified Boiler Attendants

In 1873 a law was introduced making it mandatory on the boiler owner to appoint qualified boiler attendants or engineers as they were then called to be in charge of steam plants and this practice is still continued. Two serious explosions that occurred in Broach and Ahmedabad in 1871 proved the necessity of appointing qualified attendants, as it was pointed out that generally incompetent persons not conversant with steam plant were appointed in charge of a boiler and other machinery. Therefore first, second and third class competency examinations were then conducted to test the skill of third Engineers.

The examinations conducted since 1923 are of two kinds, namely, first and second class Competency, and first and second class Proficiency. Only oral examinations are conducted for Competency examination which are meant for firemen and other such class of practical personnel, who have actually to operate boilers, and whose duties are supervised by engineers generally possessing Proficiency Certificates. Competency examinations are conducted in a factory where boilers are in service. Proficiency examinations are meant for Degree and Diploma holders in Mechanical and or Electrical Engineering with practical experience to their credit. The above examination is also meant for apprentice engineers who fill in their term in such factories which afford them opportunities to obtain through practical knowledge and experience, to groom them as engineers to look after steam plants, and who obtain

practical knowledge privately in any Institution. This examination consists of written papers on Mathematics, General Engineering Science, Heat and Steam Engines, Engineering knowledge, Machine Drawings, and also a oral test is conducted to check the practical knowledge of the candidates and action they would take under emergency.

The above examinations conducted in our State carry so much weight, and are valued so much in other parts of our country, that the candidates from the North and South of India appear for these examinations.

Board of Examiners is constituted by our State Government and their function is to conduct the examinations, grant certificates and consider reports of the inquiries conducted into the allegations of drunkenness, negligence or misconduct on the part of Boiler Attendants. The term of members of the Board is for three years.

The Chief Inspector is *ex-officio* Chairman and Deputy Chief Inspector or an Inspector nominated by the Chief Inspector is *ex-officio* Secretary to the Board. Engineers of good reputation are selected as members of the Board.

The Competency Examinations are now conducted in Bombay and Nagpur and Proficiency Examination in Bombay.

Manufacture of new Boilers

Upto 1959 the sphere of activities of this department was restricted to inspection of installed Boilers, and economisers and abatement of smoke arising from the industrial furnaces. From 1960 onwards the slow and steady evolution of industrial development, and the summation of circumstance of time and events, the need of industries and the courage of our enthusiastic industrialists, fabrication of modern shell type packaged boilers poised for the new order was commenced in Bombay. Before the above date all the boilers were imported from abroad in our State as elsewhere in India. The experience gained abroad by two officers namely Shri K. D. Bhatena and the writer who were deputed to the United Kingdom under the Colombo Plan was helpful when boiler manufacturing commenced in our State. Due to paucity of boiler quality plates in our Country, they were then and even now are imported, as the authority concerned are very passive to give the boiler manufacturers the full quota of the plates required by them.

We are proud to state, that the boilers of shell packaged type, and water tube type manufactured in our State are of the same standard if not higher than in any foreign country. Of course in absence of suitable research centres, further development of techniques, paucity of Boiler Inspectors, materials, valves and fittings, and automatic devices, the productivity is less and the price structure has comparatively remained high. Boiler manufacturing in our State added one more feather in our cap, and the status of the officers of this Department increased. Those officers in charge of boiler manufacturing were appointed as Inspecting Officers in addition to their usual duties, and the Chief Inspector supervising the work of these Officers was designated as

Inspecting Authority In the interest of the nation, and to save a colossal amount of foreign exchange, the important and responsible duties of inspecting new steam boilers at various stages of construction were carried out by a couple of officers with zeal, and without any extra remuneration or additional staff. Fabrication of boilers involves variety of skill and technique not known or performed in the past. The above work involves welding of all seams manually or mechanically. Therefore, welders are required to be examined to test their skill as per prescribed standards. To determine the quality of weld the knowledge of non-destructive testing viz. radiography by 'X' ray and gamma rays, or ultrasonic method and their interpretation is necessary. To remove the locked up stresses during fabrication and welding, all concerned must be conversant with heat treatment technique. They have also to be familiar with destructive tests of welded specimens carried out in laboratories. As a number of visits are to be paid before the hydraulic test is witnessed and certificates in prescribed forms issued, the officers of this Department had to labour smarter and harder out of all proportion due to the paucity of Inspectors. Under the able guidance of the indefatigable ex-chief Inspector K. D. Bhatena who was a strict task master, day in and day out the Inspectors had to work for long hours from 7-00 a.m. to 8-00 p.m. including Sundays and Holidays without any rest or respite in the hope that new Inspectors will soon be recruited. To keep up the morals of the Inspectors the Ex-Chief Inspector rose to his full stature, worked with the Inspectors, and shared their load in addition to executing his important responsibilities. But in spite of frantic search by the Public Service Commission and the Government, no engineer was willing to join us.

All officers of this Department worked hard during the critical period, but it will not be out of place to mention the excellent services rendered by an Inspector Shri E. V. Taraporewalla, and one of our Office Superintendents Shri T. G. Gawde, who stood firmly and conscientiously to share the work load under which this Department was oppressed.

Manufacture of valves and fittings

When manufacturing of boilers commenced, other supporting industries also started to complete the ancillaries, as a modern packaged boilers, is a boiler fitted with mountings, matching burner, firing equipment and auxiliaries, automatic controls for fuel, feed water, and steam pressure regulations, all mounted on a base forming the whole compact unit. Thus other industries started manufacturing boiler mountings, valves and other fittings without which a boiler would remain incomplete. Therefore, in spite of terrific work load, Inspectors per force had to visit such concerns, inspect the above products at various stages of construction, and issue certificates in the prescribed form.

Many other concerns who desired to manufacture valves and fittings were reluctantly informed about our inability to attend to them and thus the industrial growth in this sphere was hampered to some extent.

Inspection of Steam Pipes

From 1960 all pipes carrying steam above 3.5 kg./cm. (50 p.s.i.) and pipes of diameter 254 mm. bore carrying any pressure were covered under the Indian Boiler Act, 1923. Prior to the above date all pipes below (3") 76.19 mm. were exempted from the above Act. Therefore, additional work of inspecting steam pipes plans and inspection at various stages of fabrication had to be attended to by the depleted staff with greatest inconvenience to them.

Many pipe fabrications of good repute are stationed in Bombay, therefore, in addition to catering to the needs of the boiler owners in our States, pipe fabrication belonging to the factory owners of the other States had to be carried out. Thus the plight of the Inspectors in this State due to terrific work load of diverse nature from all directions may be imagined.

Recruitment of Inspectors

From 1962 onwards the problem of recruiting engineers for Inspector's posts became very acute and precarious. Therefore, vacancies remained unfilled for years together, and the burden of work load had to be borne bravely by a couple of Inspectors in Bombay, instead of ten required for the increase in work load all round. Posts were advertised by the Maharashtra Public Service Commission and also by the Government again and again, but the response was extremely poor, and there were occasions when no suitable candidate even applied for the post.

The Government, therefore initiated a scheme to recruit Inspectors on contract basis for a short period of one year till the new Inspectors could be recruited. The Government introduced another scheme of recruiting fresh Engineering graduates and to train them for the Inspectors post for a period of two years. During which the raw graduates will be deputed to work on steam boiler plants and learn the trade of boiler operation, and maintenance during their outages. Besides the above training, new recruits will have to be trained by the already depleted staff of the Department at the expense of their routine work. In any case the Department will have to wait patiently for a period of two years till the raw graduates are in a position to perform the duties of boiler Inspectors, and until then more or less the status quo as regards the work load will have to be maintained.

Size and Service of the Department

This Department although one of the smallest Department in our State has worked in a big way and like a big family, and perfect peace and harmony amongst officer, Class III and IV servants was always maintained. It is hoped that the spirit of co-operation and discipline and devotion to duty will continue to prevail in future.

It is gratifying to note, that many visitors from abroad and members of the public have spoken highly about the administration of this Department. A few of such visitors have remarked that this Department always looked like an organised agency, all heads down on their respective tables, and each had

a desire to serve the public to the best of his ability and judgement. The above qualities achieved are due to discipline maintained by all the Chief Inspectors and the virtue of devotion to duty created and encouraged by them.

Steam Boiler Department is neither spectacular in size or outward appearance, and it is often unseen, unsung, and veiled in ignorance. Successful implementation of laws is not governed by the magnitude and grandeur of a department but the spirit in which the Act and Rules are implemented, and the performance right down from the smallest to the highest in the authority, which this Department has always tried to achieve and succeeded. It is not the intention of this author to blow our own trumpets but it has been reported on many occasions that a boiler for sale with a current certificate issued from this Department, always fetches a couple of thousand rupees more compared to other ones, because a prospective buyer has full faith that such certificate is a faithful reproduction of the condition of a boiler.

This Department in many respects in our field have taken lead, and other states have followed. As stated at the outset no explosion worth its name has occurred due to tardy inspection during the period this Department served the Public for last 102 years, which reflects favourably on the efficiency, administration, training imparted to Cadet Inspectors, and the reputation in carrying out the most important duties under the law of our Country which in all humility could be stated as second to none even compared to our counterparts abroad. Absolute immunity from common breakdowns or risks of explosion is of course impossible to guarantee, but if constant vigilance is exercised by the Inspectors of Steam Boilers, and if the precaution which the experience and science have shown necessary are taken by the boiler owners, likely hood of explosion will be remote.

Finance

Financial aspects of this Department have been always in satisfactory condition. Receipts as and by way of inspection fees have been in excess than the expenditure, and this Department have always remained self supporting and shown profits at the end of financial year, and substantial amount have been deposited year after in the Government Treasury.

Technical Seminar

Due to the organising ability and the efforts of the Ex-Chief Inspector, Shri K. D. Bhatena, for the first time in the history of the Boiler Department, a Technical Seminar on Steam Boilers and Unfired Pressure Vessels was held in Bombay in 1966, which was a great success and was attended by prominent plant Engineers and visitors from all over Maharashtra and other States.

Several papers written by well known Engineers on operation and maintenance of boilers, inspection technique, destructive and non-destructive testing metallurgy, welding, manufacture and performance of valves and fittings, material used for fabrication, nuclear plant, erection of high pressure boilers etc. were compiled and presented to visitors, which was in great demand and

years after the seminar was held, enquiries about the availability of the seminar then compiled were received in this Department. Needless to say that all the boiler manufactures of the Maharashtra State gave their whole hearted support for the seminar which no doubt was a laudable cause without their co-operation it would not have been possible to achieve

Conclusion

I hope that this Department will prosper in future and grow from strength to strength and uphold the tradition of the past due to which the officers and ministerial staff have been held in high esteem by the public. This occasion affords us an opportunity to reflect upon the past and from the experience of the past, the present receives its most useful counsel and guidance.

We revere the memory of all the Chief Inspectors and the Inspectors of the Steam Boiler Department, and all Class III and IV servants who gave selfless service to the public and the Government, and this was, and has always remained our motive, to preserve the good name of the Department, and the Government.

ADMINISTRATION OF STANDING ORDERS

BY

A. V. N. IYENGAR.*

Standing orders in Industrial establishments are meant, primarily, to regulate conditions of employment. They lay down the general frame work within which the expectations of the management and the workmen towards each other in the field of their work are expressed. To this extent standing orders reflect the regulative pattern of Industrial Relations seen in our country.

Over a period of time, the standing orders have been subject to pulls and pressures in order to meet the requirements at the plant level. The deviations from standing orders arising out of such pressures have had the tolerance of management in order to retain the balance in the organisation. The dynamism in the organisation keeps the process of adjustment alive with a view to achieving the immediate goal of industrial peace. So, at a tactical level the management follows a policy, which, it thinks, will best serve its interests. This policy manifests itself in the administration of standing orders.

The fundamental question that arises is—who should administer standing orders? Should the personnel man be held responsible or the 'line' personnel be held responsible for administering the standing orders? Different organisations follow different practices varying according to the tradition, environment and feasibility.

This aspect was studied in an oil and soap factory employing roughly 1000 workmen. The factory was established in 1938 and has a well designed personnel department. The study covered 20 'line' personnel supervising in all the departments of the Company and also included the 3 tiers of supervision viz., Departmental Head, Chemist and Foreman/Overseer.

Concept.—The business of standing orders is to bring together management and worker in a relationship that is set out in the standing orders. The purpose of standing orders is to foster understanding between management and worker as to their respective rights and duties and thus build up the base of good Industrial Relations. Naturally, in this process the bi-partite concept in Industrial Relations is stressed.

Constraints.—In practice, the workmen do not conform to the standing orders in absolute terms. The Management chooses to ignore the non-compliance due to various constraints some of which are illustrated below:

1. Desire to have good relationship with unions;
2. Inadequate competence of shop-floor supervision;
3. Tradition of laxity;
4. Fear of protracted litigation;
5. Lack of suitable environment for the strict enforcement of standing orders.

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Problem.—Some of the glaringly discernible violations of standing orders are as follows:

1. Habitual late attendance and habitual absence without leave;
2. Habitual negligence or gross neglect of work;
3. Malingering or wilful slowing down of work;
4. Sleeping on duty;
5. Loitering.

The first and the last one of the above mentioned are widespread. How to check them and where to begin are the crucial points.

Environment.—The trade union situation in the company was marked by rivalry between an INTUC Union and an AITUC Union. The Inter Union rivalry climate and the personality factors made the decision making job in respect of personnel matters shift to topmost level in the factory.

Model standing orders were applicable in the Company. 30 per cent of the respondents did not know the role and objective of standing orders. The rest had only a hazy idea of what they are meant to be. The supervisors at all the 3-tiers had very little knowledge of labour laws.

The immediate supervisor of the workmen is not, generally, qualified in academic terms. However, having risen from ranks he possessed adequate professional training. The span of supervision at this level ranged from 5 to 20 workmen. At the higher levels supervision was markedly production-oriented. The 'line' supervisors were associated to a very little extent in decision making in respect of important personnel functions such as selection, sanction of merit increments, promotion and disciplinary action. On top of it the supervisors generally felt that the policy making body of the organisation ignored the rightful place of 'line' supervisors in personnel administration.

The non-involvement of 'line' supervisors in the personnel functions makes the administration of standing orders difficult. The inherent weakness is that by not being able to reward or appreciate the efforts of the worker effectively the 'line' supervisors are far removed from the workers emotionally. The 'line' supervisors feel slighted when the management while rejecting their recommendation accepts the same point put forward by the union at the behest of organised strength. Cases are not few where decisions affecting the workmen have been taken ignoring the supervisor of the department merely to placate the Trade Union. This situation results in the shop-floor supervisor being a 'bad' and 'powerless' representative of the management on the shop-floor. The lack of confidence in him about the support he enjoys from management compels him to overlook the violations of standing orders. The 'permissive' climate that thus develops becomes the chief obstacle in administration of standing order.

It is the line supervisors who are entrusted with the responsibility of getting the work by utilizing the manpower resources. Naturally, to be effective, they should be placed by the management in a position which is honoured by the workmen. Failure to do so will bring in its trail a series of Industrial Relations problems at the plant level originating from defiance of the authority of shop-floor supervisor. In the administration of standing orders at the plant level lies the beginning of Industrial Relations, good or bad depending on the personality of the supervisor. The 'line' supervisor must be clothed with sufficient powers to perform personnel functions. This does not mean that the 'line' supervisor must be armed with 'ramrod' so that workers can be 'driven'. Since respect for ramrod is a rarity it should be eschewed. In short, the line supervisor, in order to be responsive as well as responsible, must be made both a downward communicator as well as an upward communicator. The 'lines' supervisor must be strengthened with the knowledge of labour laws, function of merit appraisals through devices which have maximum objectivity, human relations and social work skills. Further, the interaction between the 'line' supervisors and the workers must be in a clear atmosphere free of doubt and mutual suspicion. This can be done by spelling out clearly, in the personnel policy of the organisation, the line supervisors role in the personnel performance.

How to develop competence among line supervisors to administer standing orders is the next question. Competence develops out of confidence. Confidence grows out of strength. Strength is derived from knowledge. Knowledge is imbibed through education and training. And hence training is basic to develop competence in handling problems of shop-floor supervision. This could be given by T. W. I. The training should aim at the following areas :

1. Labour Laws ;
2. Human relations approach ;
3. Social work skills ;
4. Grievance handling ;
5. Dealing with misconducts and taking disciplinary action.

Mere training without powers will render the training useless. Also, absolute powers without competence will render the supervision to grow autocratic. Hence, care must be taken to avoid problems in this respect.

The next question will be what remains of the 'Personnel' specialist ? Will he be redundant ? In fact, his functions will develop more and more in a specialised area. Among others, he develops the 'line' supervisor to perform some of the personnel functions and concentrates more and more on personnel development functions in Industrial Relations. His job will also be to develop new approaches to meet the dynamic needs of the organisation utilizing his specialised skills.

The responsibility to administer standing orders is of 'line' supervisors. They must be educated and trained so as to be competent in the performance of personnel functions. The personnel specialists must be asked to provide developmental assistance to line supervisors. The base of education among workers must be spread so as to be conducive to administer standing orders effectively and efficiently.

REFERENCES

- (1) Shop-floor Supervision and its problems in Industry—Prof. L. S. Kulkarni. Published in Labour Gazette, Bombay, September 1969.
- (2) The Personnel Process—Stanley L. Sokolik. An Intext Publication, Scranton, Pennsylvania 18515 Published in 1970.

Notifications Under Labour Laws

Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.

Industries and Labour Department No. EPF. 1671/161446/Lab-I, dated 21st December 1971.—The following Notification by the Government of India, is re-published

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 12th November, 1971/21 Kartika, 1893

S. Q.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (I) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S. O. 2179, dated the 9th June, 1970, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri R. Gururaja, Assistant Provident Fund Commission (Grade I) to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of Maharashtra for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme framed thereunder in relation to any establishment belonging to or under the control of the Central Government or in relation to any establishment connected with a railway company, a major port, a mine or an oilfield or a controlled industry.

[No. A-12015(7)/71-PF-1(i)]

Bombay Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Act, 1958.

Industries and Labour Department, No. BRU. 2170/Lab-I, dated 15th December 1971.—Whereas, by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. BRU-2170/156258/Lab-I, dated the 3rd February 1971, the Government of Maharashtra has declared under sections 3 and 4 of the Bombay Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Act, 1958 (Bom. XCVI of 1958) (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act") that the industrial undertaking called the 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 3rd February 1971 and ending on 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 undertaking being hereinafter referred to as "the said relief undertaking"), and directed that in relation to the said relief undertaking and in respect of the said period for which the said relief undertaking continues as such, any right, privilege, obligation or liability accrued or incurred before 3rd February 1971 and any remedy for the enforcement thereof shall be suspended and all proceedings relative thereto pending before any Court, Tribunal, Officer or Authority shall be stayed ;

And whereas, the Government of Maharashtra is of the opinion that the said relief undertaking should be exempted from the provisions of sub-section (I) 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 33C of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947) (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the said provisions") for the said period, 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 4990-5005 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, should be suspended for the said period ;

¹ M. G. G. Pt. I-L, January 6, 1971, p. 84.

² M. G. G., Pt. I-L, January 6, 1972, p. 85.

Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the said Act, and of all powers enabling it in that behalf, the Government of Maharashtra hereby directs that, in respect of, the said period the said provisions shall not apply and the operation of the said awards shall be suspended in relation to the said relief undertaking and the said relief undertaking shall be exempt from the said provisions and the said Awards.

Compensation Act, 1923

Industries and Labour Department, No. WCA. 1571/163061/Lab-III-B, 14th December 1971.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (I) of section 20 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), the Government of Maharashtra hereby appoints Shri N. K. Chandapurkar, Judge, Labour Court, Nagpur (who is the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for the Nagpur Taluka of the Nagpur District) to be the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation also for the rest of the Nagpur District, and for that purpose Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. WCA-1570(1)/1571 dated the 20th September 1971, as follows, namely:—

In the said notification, for the words "for the Nagpur Taluka of the Nagpur District," the words "for the whole of the Nagpur District" shall be substituted.

2. Nothing in this notification shall affect any part-heard cases pending immediately before issue of this notification on the file of the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation in relation to areas other than the Nagpur Taluka of the Nagpur District and those part-heard cases shall be disposed of by such Commissioner as if this notification had not been issued.

Factories Act, 1948.

Industries and Labour Department, No. FAC. 1671/166918/Lab-III-B, 16th December 1971.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), the Government of Maharashtra hereby exempts the Cotton Textile Mills in Greater Bombay (mentioned in the Schedule hereto appended) from (i) the provisions of sections 51 and 59 of the said Act in respect of the week ending the 25th December, 1971 and (ii) the provisions of sections 52 and 53 of the said Act in respect of Sunday the 19th December, 1971.

SCHEDULE

1. The Ahmedabad Jupiter Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Mill No. 2, Carrol Road, Parel, Bombay.
2. The Appollo Mills Limited, Delisle Road, Bombay.
3. The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. Limited—
 - (i) Spring Mill, Naigaum Road, Dadar, Bombay.
 - (ii) Textile Mill, Elphinstone Road, Parel, Bombay.
 - (iii) Dyeing Extension at Cadel Road.
4. The Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Limited, Globe Mill Passage, Worli, Bombay.
5. The Coorla Spinning & Weaving Co. Limited, Old Agra Road, Kurla, Bombay-70.
6. (i) The Crown Spinning & Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Gokhale Road, South, Parel, Bombay.
 - (ii) Dyeing Extension at Cadel Road, Bombay.
7. The Dawn Mills Company Limited, Ferguson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay.
8. The Elphinstone Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Limited.

Unit No. 1, Elphinstone Road, Parel, Bombay.

Unit No. 2 (Formerly Moon Mills), Sewree, Bombay.

³ M.G.G., Pt. I-L, January 6, 1972, p. 107.

⁴ M.G.G., Pt. I-L, January 13, 1972, p. 188.

9. The Finlay Mills Limited, Government Gate Road, Parel, Bombay.
10. The Gold Mohur Mills Limited, Main Road, Dadar, Bombay.
11. The Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Ripon Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay.
12. The Jubilee Mills Limited, Tokersy Jivaraj Road, Sewree, Bombay.
13. The Jam Manufacturing Co. Limited, Lalbaug, Parel, Bombay.
14. The Kamala Mills Limited, Tulsi Pipe Line Road, Off Delisle Road, Bombay.
15. The Kishanchand Spinning Mills, Plot No. B-64, Road 21, Wagle Industrial Thana.
16. The Khatau Makanji Spinning & Weaving Co. Limited, Haines Road, Byculi, Bombay.
17. The Kohinoor Mills Co., Limited,
Mill Nos. 1 and 2, Naigaum Cross Road, Dadar, Bombay.
Mill No. 3, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, Bombay.
18. The Mafatlal Fine Spinning & Manufacturing Co. Limited,
Unit No. 2 (formerly Sassoon Mill), Mount Estate, Mazgaon, Bombay.
Unit No. 3 (formerly New Union), Delisle Road, Lower Parel, Bombay.
Unit No. 4 (formerly Processing House), Foras Road, Bombay-8.
19. The Modern Mills Limited,
Mill No. 1, Elphinstone Road, Parel, Bombay.
Mill No. 2, Mahalaxmi, Bombay.
20. The Morarjee Goculdas Spinning & Weaving Co. Limited, Dr. Ambedkar Road, Parel, Bombay.
21. The New Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co. Limited, Dr. Ambedkar Road, Chinchpokly, Parel, Bombay.
22. The New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co. Limited, 63, Tukaram Bhikaji Kadam Peth, Bombay-33.
23. The Phoenix Mills Limited, Tulsi Pipe Road, Lower Parel, Bombay.
24. Piramal Spinning & Weaving Mills Limited, Ferguson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay.
25. (i) The Podar Mills Limited, Delisle Road, Bombay No. 11.
(ii) Podar Process House, Ferguson Road, Bombay.
26. The Prakash Cotton Mills Private Limited, Ferguson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay.
27. The Raghuvanshi Mills Limited, 11/12, Haines Road, Mahalaxmi, Bombay-13.
28. The Rajesh Textile Mills Limited, Ferguson Road, Mahalaxmi, Bombay-13.
29. The Ruby Mills Limited, Lady Jamshedji Road, Woollen Mill Gally, Dadar Bombay-28.
30. The Sayaji Mills Limited, Ferguson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay.
31. The Shree Madhusudan Mills Limited, Delisle Road, Bombay-13.
32. The Shree Mukesh Textile Mills Pvt. Ltd., Victoria Bunder Road, Colaba, Bombay.
33. The Shree Niwas Cotton Mills Limited, Delisle Road, Lower Parel, Bombay-13.
34. The Shree Ram Mills Limited, Ferguson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay-13.
35. The Shree Sitaram Mills Limited, Delisle Road, Chinchpokly, Bombay.
36. The Simplex Mills Company Limited, 30, Clerk Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay-11.
- 36A. (i) Standard Mills, New Prabhadevi Road, Lower Parel, Bombay.
(ii) New China Mills, Sewree, Bombay.
(iii) Indian Bleaching, Dyeing & Printing Work, Prabhadevi.
37. The Swadeshi Mills Company Limited, Kurla, Bombay-70.

- The Swan Mills Limited, Tokersy Jivaraj Road, Sewree, Bombay.
- The Tata Mills Limited, Dadar Road, Parel, Bombay.
- The Victoria Mills Limited, Globe Mills Lane, Off Delisle Road, Parel, Bombay.
- The Western India Spinning & Manufacturing Co. Limited, Kalachowki Road, Chinchpokly, Bombay-12.
- The Empire Dyeing & Manufacturing Co. Limited, Tulsi Pipe Road, Bombay-13.
- The new Pralhad Mills Limited, Atlas Mill Compound, Reay Road, Bombay-10.

State Insurance Act, 1948

Industries and Labour Department, No. SIA-1571/141945-Lab-I, 31st December 1971.—The following by the Government of India is republished:—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(BHARAT SARKAR)

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION
(SHRAM AUR PUNARVAS MANTRALAYA)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRAM AUR ROZGAR VIBHAG)

New Delhi, dated the 31st July, 1971/9 Sravana, 1893 SE.

NOTIFICATION

S O—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), No S.O. 535, dated the 13th January 1971, the Central Government having regard to the location of Vaccovine Institute, Nagpur, in an area in which the provision of Chapters IV and V of the said Act are in force, hereby exempts the said institute from the payment of the employers' special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act for a further period of one year with effect from the 4th September, 1971, up to and inclusive of the 3rd September 1972. [File No. 601(43)/70 HI]

Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952

Industries and Labour Department No. EPF. 1671/153404/Lab-I, 21st December 1971.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (XIX of 1952), the Government of Maharashtra hereby appoints Shri K. S. Naik, to be Inspector for the purposes of the said Act and of any scheme framed thereunder, for the whole of the State of Maharashtra.

Factories Act, 1948

Industries and Labour Department, No. FAC. 1671/166195/LAB-III-B, 31st December 1971.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), the Government of Maharashtra hereby exempts The Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mills Company Ltd., Jalgaon, from the provisions of (i) sections 51 and 59 of the said Act in respect of the week ending 5th February 1972, and (ii) section 52 of the said Act in respect of Sunday the 30th January 1972.

Pt. I-L, January 13, 1972, p. 190.
M G G, Pt. I-L, January 13, 1972, p. 191.

Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948

Industries and Labour Department, No. SIA. 1571/141946, Lab-I, 31st December 1971
The following Notification by the Government of India is republished:—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
(BHARAT SARKAR)

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION

(SHRAM AUR PUNARVAS MANTRALAYA)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

(SHRAM AUR ROZGAR VIBHAG)

New Delhi, dated the 31st July 1971 / 9 Sravana, 1893 Saka

NOTIFICATION

S. O.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), No. S. O. 3609, dated the 23rd October 1970, the Central Government having regard to the location of the factory, namely, Bombay Electric Supply and Transport Undertakings Bus Carage at Wadala, Bombay, in an area in which the provisions of Chapters IV and V of the said Act are in force, hereby exempts the said factory from the payment of the employer's special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act for a further period of one year with effect from the 10th June 1971 upto and inclusive of 9th June 1972.

[File No. 601(7)/70-HI]

Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948

Industries and Labour Department No. SIA. 1571/141947-Lab-I, dated 31st December 1971,
The following notification by the Government of India is re-published:—

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 31st July 1971/Asadha, 1893 Saka

NOTIFICATION

S.O.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government having regard to the location of the factories specified in column (4) of the Schedule hereto annexed in areas specified in column (3) of the said Schedule of the State of Maharashtra in which the provisions of Chapters IV and V of the said Act are not in force, hereby exempts the said factories from the payment of employer's special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act for a period of one year from the date of publication of this Notification in the *Official Gazette* of until the enforcement of provisions of Chapter V of the said Act in those areas, whichever is earlier.

⁸ M. G. G., Pt. I-L, January 13, 1972, p. 191.

⁹ M. G. G., Pt. I-L, January 13, 1972, p. 192.

SCHEDULE

| Name of District | Name of area | Name of the factory |
|------------------|--------------|---|
| (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1 Bedar | Homanabad | Messrs. Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation Bus Depot. |
| 2 Osmanabad | Osmanabad | Messrs. Maharashtra State Road Corporation Depot/Workshop. |

[E. No. 602(27)/70-HI]

Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

Industries and Labour Department, No. BSE. 1471/164487/Lab-III(A), dated 28th December 1971¹⁰—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to section 4 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948), the Government of Maharashtra hereby amends Schedule II to the said Act as follows, namely:—

In the said Schedule II in entry 79, in column 2 after entry (y), the following entry shall be added, namely—

“(Z) Office of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay”.

Factories Act, 1948

Industries and Labour Department, No. FAC. 1671/167936-LAB-III-B, dated the 17th December 1971¹¹—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), the Government of Maharashtra hereby exempts during a period of three months commencing on the 17th December 1971 all classes of factories in the State of Maharashtra from (i) the provisions of sections 52 and 53 of the said Act, in respect of the first day of any one week in a month and (ii) the provisions of sections 51 and 59 of the said Act in respect of that week, subject to the conditions mentioned in the schedule —

SCHEDULE

(1) The exemption shall be availed of only by such factories where the workers or their Union or Unions have expressed a desire to work on the first day of the week and contribute their wages earned for that day towards any Small Savings Scheme of Government or towards the National Defence Fund or towards any other Fund connected with the War effort or welfare of Armed Forces recognised by the Central Government or the Government of Maharashtra in this behalf.

(2) The exemption shall be availed of in respect of any one week in a month.

(3) Prior intimation to avail of this exemption shall be given by the occupier to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Maharashtra State or any other Inspector of Factories appointed under the Factories Act, 1948.

¹⁰ M. G. G., Pt. I-L, January 13, 1972, p. 194.

¹¹ M.G.G., Pt. I-L, January 13, 1971, p. 264.

*Industries and Labour Department, No. FAC. 1971/168441/Lab. III-B, dated the 21st December 1971.*¹²—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LX of 1948), the Government of Maharashtra hereby exempts during the period of three months commencing on the 21st December 1971, all classes of factories in the State of Maharashtra from the provisions of sections 51, 54 and 56 of the said Act, subject to the mentioned in the Schedule :—

SCHEDULE

(1) The exemption shall be availed of only by such factories, where—

(a) there is a representative Union under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, or Union recognised under the Code of Discipline in Industry, then only such Union,

(b) there is no such representative or recognised Union but there is any other Registered Union or Unions, then such Union or Unions,

(c) there is no Union, then the majority of the workers, have communicated their willingness to the occupier for working over-time.

(2) Prior intimation to avail of this exemption and the day or days on which and the extent to which it is proposed to avail of the exemption shall be given by the occupier to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Maharashtra State or any other Inspector of Factories appointed under the Factories Act, 1948.

Payment of Wages Act, 1936

*Industries and Labour Department, No. PWA. 1371/169890/Lab. III(a), dated 30th December 1971.*¹³—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), in its application to the State of Maharashtra, the Government of Maharashtra hereby specifies the Jawans Welfare Fund to be a public charitable purpose for the purposes of the said clause (1).

Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

*Industries and Labour Department No. SIA. 1471/132995-Lab-I, dated 14th January 1972.*¹⁴—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), and sub-rule (1) of rule 9 of the Bombay Employees' Insurance Courts Rules, 1959, the Government of Maharashtra hereby—

(1) constitutes, with effect from the 14th January 1972 an Employees' Insurance Court consisting of one Judge for the local areas specified in the Schedule appended hereto ;

(2) appoints Shri D. S. Paropkari, Joint Civil Judge (Senior Division), Jalgaon, to be the Judge of that Court.

SCHEDULE

(i) The Municipal limits of Jalgaon town.

(ii) The revenue village Mehrun and

(iii) Revenue survey Nos. 191 and 192 of village Pimprale and 75 and 77 of village Nimkhedi in Taluka and District Jalgaon.

¹² M.G.G., Pt. I-L, January 13, 1972, p. 267.

¹³ M.G.G., Pt. I-L, January 13, 1972, p. 272.

¹⁴ M. G. G., Pt. I-L, January 27, 1972, p. 560.

Labour Legislation

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1971

Act No. 45 of 1971*

[8th December 1971]

An Act further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-second Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title and Commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1971.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint†.

2. *Amendment of section 2.*—In section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act),—

(a) in sub-clause (i) of clause (a), for the words and figures 'the Employees' State Insurance Corporation established under section 3 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), or the " Indian Airlines " and " Air-India " Corporations established under section 3 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953 (27 of 1953), or ', the words and figures ' the Industrial Finance Corporation of India established under section 3 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 (15 of 1948), or the Employees' State-Insurance Corporation established under section 3 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), or the " Indian Air-lines " and " Air-India " Corporations established under section 3 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953 (27 of 1953), or the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under section 3 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956), or ' shall be substituted ;

(b) alter clause (g), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

'(gg) " executive ", in relation to a trade union, means the body, by whatever name called, to which the management of the affairs of the trade union is entrusted ; ' ;

(c) after clause (ll), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

'(ll) " office bearer ", in relation to a trade union, includes any member of the executive thereof, but does not include an auditor ; ' ;

(d) in clause (m), after sub-clause (i), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely :—

" (ia) any service in, or in connection with the working of, any major port or dock ; "

3. *Insertion of new section II-A.*—After section 11 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

" 11A. *Powers of Labour Courts, Tribunals and National Tribunals to give appropriate relief in case of discharge or dismissal of workmen.*—Where an industrial dispute relating to the discharge or dismissal of a workman has been referred to a Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal for adjudication and, in the course of the adjudication proceedings, the Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal, as the case may be, is satisfied that the order of discharge or dismissal was not justified, it may, by its award, set aside the order of discharge or dismissal and direct reinstatement of the workman on such terms and conditions, if any, as it thinks fit, or give such other relief to the workman including the award of any lesser punishment in lieu of discharge or dismissal as the circumstances of the case may require :

* M. G. G., Pt. VI, dated 27th January 1972, p. 26-28.

† The Act has come into force W.E.F. 15-12-1971 vide Gazette of India Extra., 14-12-1971 Part II, section (ii) p. 3379.

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Provided that in any proceeding under this section the Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal, as the case may be, shall rely only on the materials on record and shall not admit any fresh evidence in relation to the matter.”

4. *Amendment of section 25FFF.*—In section 25FFF of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1), for the existing *Explanation*, the following *Explanation* shall be substituted, namely :—

Explanation 1 :—An undertaking which is closed down by reason merely of—

- (i) financial difficulties (including financial losses) ;
- (ii) accumulation of undisposed of stocks ; or
- (iii) the expiry of the period of the lease or licence granted to it ; or
- (iv) in a case where the undertakings is engaged in mining operations, exhaustion of the minerals in the area in which such operations are carried on ;

shall not be deemed to be closed down on account of unavoidable circumstances beyond the control of the employer within the meaning of the proviso to this sub-section.” ;

(b) after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely

“(1A) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an undertaking engaged in mining operations closed down by reason merely of exhaustion of the minerals in the area in which such operations are carried on, no workman referred to in that sub-section shall be entitled to any notice or compensation in accordance with the provisions of section 25F, if—

(a) the employer provides the workman with alternative employment with effect from the date of closure at the same remuneration as he was entitled to receive, and on the same terms and conditions of service as were applicable to him, immediately before the closure ;

(b) the service of the workman has not been interrupted by such alternative employment ; and

(c) the employer is, under the terms of such alternative employment or otherwise, legally liable to pay to the workman, in the event of his retrenchment, compensation on the basis that his service has been continuous and has not been interrupted by alternative employment.

“(1B) For the purposes of sub-section (1) and (1A), the expressions “minerals” and “mining operations” shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in clause (a) and (d) of section 3 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 (67 of 1951)”.

5. *Amendment of section 33.*—In the *Explanation* to sub-section (3) of section 33 of the principal Act, for the words “an officer”, “a member of the executive or other office bearer” shall be substituted.

6. *Amendment of section 36.*—In sub-section (1) of section 36 of the principal Act, for the words “an officer”, wherever they occur, the words “any member of the executive or other office bearer” shall be substituted.

7. *Amendment of First Schedule.*—In the First Schedule to the principal Act, item 18 shall be omitted.

Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Union and Prevention of Unfair Labour Practices Act, 1971.*

Maharashtra Act No. I of 1972

enacted and published after having received the assent of the President, in the “Maharashtra Gazette” on the 1st February 1972).

An Act to provide for the recognition of trade unions for facilitating collective bargaining for undertakings to state their rights, and obligations ; to confer certain powers on unions ; to provide for declaring certain strikes and lock-outs as illegal strikes and to define and provide for the prevention of certain unfair labour practices ; to constitute courts (as independent machinery) for carrying out the purposes of according recognition to trade unions and for enforcing the provisions relating to unfair practices ; and to provide for matters connected with the purposes aforesaid.

And whereas, by Government Resolution, Industries and Labour Department, No. IDA. 1367-1368 dated the 14th February 1968, the Government of Maharashtra appointed a Committee called “the Committee on Unfair Labour Practices” for defining certain activities of employers and workers and their organisations which should be treated as unfair labour practices and for suggesting action which should be taken against employers or workers, or organisations, for engaging in such unfair labour practices ;

And whereas, after taking into consideration the report of the Committee Government is of opinion that it is expedient to provide for the recognition of trade unions for facilitating collective bargaining for certain undertakings ; to state their rights and obligations ; to confer certain powers on unrecognised unions ; to provide for declaring certain strikes and lock-outs as illegal strikes and lock-outs ; to define and provide for the prevention of certain unfair labour practices ; to constitute courts (an independent machinery) for carrying out the purpose of according recognition to trade unions and for enforcing provisions relating to unfair practices ; and to provide for matters connected with the purposes aforesaid ; It is hereby enacted in the Twenty-second Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Unions and Prevention of Unfair Labour Practices Act, 1971.

2. *Extent, commencement and application.*—(1) This Act extends to the whole of the State of Maharashtra.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, appoint ; and different dates may be appointed for different areas and for different provisions of this Act :

(3) Except as otherwise hereinafter provided, this Act shall apply to the industries to which the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1947) for the time being applies, and also to any industry as defined in clause (j) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947) and the State Government in relation to any industrial dispute concerning such industry is the appropriate Government under that Act ;

Provided that, the State Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, direct that the provisions of this Act shall cease to apply to any such industry from such date as may be specified in the notification ; and from that date, the provisions of this Act shall cease to apply to that industry and thereupon, section 7 of the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904 (Bom. I of 1904), shall apply to such ceasor, as if this Act has been repealed in relation to such industry by a Maharashtra Act.

3. *Definitions.*—In this Act, unless the context require otherwise,—

(1) “Bombay Act” means the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1947) ;

(2) “Central Act” means the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947) ;

to which the Central Act applies is carried on ;

(4) " Court " for the purposes of Chapters VI and VII means the Industrial Court, or as the case may be, the Labour Court ;

(5) " employee " in relation to an industry to which the Bombay Act for the time being applies, means an employee as defined in clause (13) of section 3 of the Bombay Act in any other case, means a workman as defined in clause (r) of section 2 of the Central Act ;

(6) " employer " in relation to an industry to which the Bombay Act applies, means an employer as defined in clause (14) of section 3 of the Bombay Act ; and in any other case, means an employer as defined in clause (g) of section 2 of the Central Act ;

(7) " Industry " in relation to an industry to which the Bombay Act applies means an industry as defined in clause (19) of section 3 of the Bombay Act, and in any other case, means an industry as defined in clause (j) of section 2 of the Central Act ;

(8) " Industrial Court " means an Industrial Court constituted under section 4 ;

(9) " Investigating Officer " means an officer appointed under section 8 ;

(10) " Labour Court " means a Labour Court constituted under section 6 ;

(11) " member " means a person who is an ordinary member of a union, and has paid a subscription to the union of not less than 50 paise per calendar month :

Provided that, no person shall at any time be deemed to be a member, if his subscription is in arrears for a period of more than three calendar months during the period of six months immediately preceding such time, and the expression " membership " shall be construed accordingly.

Explanation.—A subscription for a particular calendar month shall, for the purpose of this clause, be deemed to be in arrears, if such subscription is not paid within three months after the end of the calendar month in respect of which it is due ;

(12) " order " means an order of the Industrial or Labour Court ;

(13) " recognised union " means a union which has been issued a certificate of recognition under Chapter III ;

(14) " Schedule " means a Schedule to this Act ;

(15) " undertaking " for the purposes of Chapter III, means any concern in industry to be one undertaking for the purpose of that Chapter :

Provided that, the State Government may notify a group of concerns owned by the same employer in any industry to be one undertaking for the purpose of that Chapter ;

(16) " unfair labour practices " means unfair labour practices as defined in section 26 ;

(17) " union " means a trade union of employees, which is registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926 ;

(18) words and expressions used in this Act and not defined therein, but defined in the Bombay Act, shall, in relation to an industry to which the provisions of the Bombay Act apply, have the meanings assigned to them by the Bombay Act ; and in any other case, shall have the meanings assigned to them by the Central Act.

CHAPTER II.

AUTHORITIES UNDER THIS ACT.

Industrial Court—(1) The State Government shall by notification in the *Official Gazette*, constitute an Industrial Court.

(2) The Industrial Court shall consist of not less than three members, one of whom shall be the President.

... referred to that Court, or with any industry directly affected by such complaint. It is provided that, every member shall be deemed to be connected with a complaint or with any industry by reason of his having shares in a company which is connected with, or likely to be connected with, by such complaint, unless he discloses to the State Government the nature and extent of the shares held by him in such company and in the opinion of the State Government recorded in writing, such member is not connected with the complaint, or the industry.

Every member of the Industrial Court shall be a person who is or has been a Judge of such Court or is eligible for being appointed a Judge of such Court :

Provided that, one member may be a person who is not so eligible, if he possesses in his own opinion of the State Government expert knowledge of labour or industrial matters.

5 *Duties of Industrial Court.*—It shall be the duty of the Industrial Court—

(a) to decide an application by a union for grant of recognition to it ;

(b) to decide an application by a union for grant of recognition to it in place of a union which has already been recognised under this Act ;

(c) to decide an application from another union or an employer for which drawal or cancellation of the recognition of a union ;

(d) to decide complaints relating to unfair labour practices except unfair labour practices falling in item 1 of Schedule IV ;

(e) to assign work, and to give directions, to the Investigating Officers in matters relating to verification of membership of unions, and investigation of complaints relating to unfair labour practices ;

(f) to decide references made to it on any point of law either by any civil or criminal court ; and

(g) to decide appeals under section 42.

6. *Labour Court.*—The State Government shall, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, constitute one or more Labour Courts, having jurisdiction in such local areas, as may be specified in such notification, and shall appoint persons having the prescribed qualifications to preside over such Courts :

Provided that, no person shall be so appointed unless he possesses qualifications (other than the qualification of age), prescribed under article 234 of the Constitution for being eligible to enter the judicial service of the State of Maharashtra ; and is not more than sixty years of age.

7. *Duties of Labour Court.*—It shall be the duty of the Labour Court to decide complaints relating to unfair labour practices described in item 1 of Schedule IV and to try offences punishable under this Act.

8. *Investigation.*—The State Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, appoint such number of Investigating Officers for any areas as it may consider necessary, to assist the industrial Court and Labour Courts in the discharge of their duties.

9. *Duties of Investigating Officers.*—(1) The Investigating Officer shall be under the control of the Industrial Court, and shall exercise powers and perform duties imposed on him by the Industrial Court.

(2) It shall be the duty of an Investigating Officer to assist the Industrial Court in matters relating to verification of membership of unions, and assist the Industrial and Labour Courts in investigating into complaints relating to unfair labour practices.

(3) It shall also be the duty of an Investigating Officer to report to the Industrial Court or as the case may be, the Labour Court the existence of any unfair labour practices in any industry or undertaking, and the name and address of the persons said to be engaged in such unfair labour practices and any other information which the investigating Officer may deem fit to report to the Industrial Court, or as the case may be, the Labour Court.

Recognition of Unions

10. Application of Chapter III.—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3) the provisions of this Chapter shall apply to every undertaking, wherein fifty or more persons are employed, or were employed on any day of the preceding twelve months :

Provided that, the State Government may, after giving not less than sixty days' notice of its intention so to do, by notification in the Official Gazette, apply the provisions of this Chapter to any undertaking, employing such number of employees less than fifty as may be specified in the notification.

(2) The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to undertakings in industries to which the provisions of the Bombay Act for the time being apply.

(3) If the number of employees employed in any undertaking to which the provisions of this Chapter apply at any time falls below fifty continuously for a period of one year, those provisions shall cease to apply to such undertaking.

11. Application for recognition of union.—(1) Any union (hereinafter referred to as "applicant union") which has for the whole of the period of six calendar months immediately preceding the calendar month in which it so applies under this section a membership of not less than thirty per cent. of the total number of employees employed in any undertaking may apply in the prescribed form to the Industrial Court for being registered as a recognised union for such undertaking.

(2) Every such application shall be disposed of by the Industrial Court as far as possible within three months, from the date of receipt of the application, where a group of concerns in any industry which is notified to be one undertaking for which recognition is applied for is situated in the same local area ; and in any other case, within four months.

Explanation.— Local area ' for the purposes of this sub-section means the area which the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in the notification.

12. Recognition of union.—(1) Of receipt of an application from a union for recognition under section 11 and on payment of the prescribed fees, not exceeding rupees five the Industrial Court shall, if it finds the application on a preliminary scrutiny to be in order, cause notice to be displayed on the notice board of the undertaking declaring its intention to consider the said application on the date specified in the notice, and calling upon the other union or unions, if any, having membership of employees in that undertaking and the employers, and employees affected by the proposal to show cause, within a prescribed time, as to why recognition should not be granted to the applicant union.

(2) If, after considering the objections, if any, that may be received under sub-section (1) from any other union (hereinafter referred to as "other union") or employers or employees, if any, and if after holding such enquiry in the matter as it deems fit, the Industrial Court comes to the conclusion that the conditions requisite for registration specified in section 11 are satisfied, and the applicant union also complies with the conditions specified in section 19 of this Act, the Industrial Court shall, subject to the provisions of this section, grant recognition to the applicant union under this Act, and issue a certificate of such recognition in such form as may be prescribed.

(3) If the Industrial Court comes to the conclusion, that any of the other unions has the largest membership of employees employed in the undertaking, and the said other union has notified to the Industrial Court its claim to be registered as a recognised union for such undertaking, and if it satisfies the condition, requisite for recognition specified in section 11, and also complies with the conditions specified in section 19 of this Act, the Industrial Court shall, subject to the provisions of this section, grant such recognition to the other union, and issue a certificate of such recognition in such form as may be prescribed.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this sub-section, the other union shall be deemed to have applied for recognition in the same calendar month as the applicant union.

(4) There shall not, at any time, be more than one recognised union in respect of the same undertaking.

(1) The Industrial Court shall not grant recognition to a union if its recognition is not made bona fide in the interests of the employees of the undertaking or the interests of the employer, or to the prejudice of the interests of the employees of the undertaking or the interests of the employer, or if the Industrial Court is of opinion that the union has been formed or assisted the commencement or continuance of a strike or the commission of an offence under this Act.

(2) The Industrial Court may cancel the recognition of a union if, after giving notice to the union to show cause why its recognition should not be cancelled, and after holding such enquiry, it is satisfied, that it has committed any practice which is, or has been declared to be, an illegal practice under this Act :

(a) that it was formed or assisted the commencement or continuance of a strike or the commission of an offence under this Act ; or

(b) that the recognised union has, after its recognition, done any of the things specified in section 19 ; or

(c) that the recognised union is not being conducted in accordance with the conditions specified in section 19 ; or

(d) that its registration under the Trade Unions Act, 1926 (XVI of 1926) is cancelled ; or

(e) that another union has been recognised in place of a union recognised under this section.

(2) The Industrial Court may cancel the recognition of a union if, after giving notice to the union to show cause why its recognition should not be cancelled, and after holding such enquiry, it is satisfied, that it has committed any practice which is, or has been declared to be, an illegal practice under this Act :

Provided, that, if having regard to the circumstances in which such practice has been committed, the Industrial Court is of opinion that instead of cancellation of the recognition of the union, it may suspend all or any of its rights under sub-section (1) of section 23 or section 23, the Industrial Court may pass an order accordingly, and specify the period for which such suspension may remain in force.

14. Recognition of other union.—(1) If any union makes an application to the Industrial Court for being registered as a recognised union in place of a recognised union already registered as such (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "recognised union") for an undertaking, on the ground that it has the largest membership of employees employed in such undertaking, the Industrial Court shall, if a period of two years has elapsed since the date of registration of the recognised union and upon the applicant union, by a notice in writing to show cause. Within thirty days of the receipt of such notice, as to why the union now applying should not be recognised in its place. An application made under this sub-section shall be accompanied by such fee not exceeding rupees five as may be prescribed :

Provided that, the Industrial Court may not entertain any application for registration of a union unless a period of one year has elapsed since the date of disposal of the previous application of that undertaking.

(2) If, on the expiry of the period of notice under sub-section (1), the Industrial Court finds, on preliminary scrutiny, that the application made in this order, it shall cause not displayed on the notice board of the undertaking, declaring its intention to consider application on the date specified in the notice, and calling upon other union or unions having membership of employees in that undertaking, employer and employees the proposal to show cause within a prescribed time as to why recognition should not be granted.

(3) If, after considering the objections, if any, that may be received under sub-section and if, after holding such enquiry as it deems fit (which may include recording of evidence of witnesses and hearing of parties), the Industrial Court comes to the conclusion that the applying complies with the conditions necessary for recognition specified in section 11 that its membership was, during the whole of the period of six calendar months immediately preceding the calendar month in which it made the application under this section, the membership of the recognised union, then the Industrial Court shall, subject to the provisions of section 12 and this section, recognise the union applying in place of the recognised union, and issue a certificate of recognition in such form as may be prescribed.

(4) If the Industrial Court comes to the conclusion that any of the other unions has largest membership of employees employed in the undertaking, and such other union has notified to the Industrial Court its claim to be registered as a recognised union for such undertaking and if, such other union satisfies the conditions requisite for recognition under section 11 and complies with the conditions specified in section 19 of this Act, the Industrial Court shall grant such recognition to such other union, and issue a certificate of such recognition in such form as may be prescribed.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this sub-section, the other union shall be deemed to have applied for recognition in the same calendar month as the applicant union.

(5) Every application under this section shall be disposed of by the Industrial Court as far as possible, within three months from the date of receipt of the application, where a group of concerns in any industry which is notified to be one undertaking for which recognition is applied for is situated in the same local area ; and in any other case, within four

Explanation.—“ Local area ” for the purposes of this sub-section means the area which the State Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, specify in such notification.

15. *Application for re-recognition.*—(1) Any union the recognition of which has been cancelled on the ground that it was recognised under a mistake or on the ground specified in clause (ii) of section 13, may, at any time after three months from the date of such cancellation, and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed apply again to the Industrial Court for recognition ; and thereupon the provisions of sections 11 and 12 shall apply in respect of such application as they apply in relation to an application under section 11.

(2) A union, the recognition of which has been cancelled on any other ground, shall not, save with the permission of the Industrial Court, be entitled to apply for re-recognition within a period of one year from the date of such cancellation.

16. *Liability of union or members not relieved by cancellation.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, the cancellation of the recognition of a union shall not relieve the union or any member thereof from any penalty or liability incurred under this Act prior to such cancellation.

17. *Publication of order.*—Every order passed under section 12, 13, 14 or 15 shall be final and shall be caused to be published by the Industrial Court in the prescribed manner.

18. *Recognition of union for more than one undertaking.*—Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, a union may be recognised for more than one undertaking.

CHAPTER IV

OBLIGATION AND RIGHTS OF RECOGNISED UNIONS, OTHER UNIONS AND CERTAIN EMPLOYEES

19. *Obligations of recognised unions.*—The rules of a union seeking recognition under this Act shall provide for the following matters, and the provisions thereof shall be duly observed by the union, namely :—

(i) the membership subscription shall be not less than fifty *paise* per month.

(ii) the Executive Committee shall meet at intervals of not more than three months ;
(iii) all resolutions passed, whether by the Executive Committee or the general body of the union, shall be recorded in a minute book kept for the purpose ;
(iv) an auditor appointed by the State Government may audit its account at least once in each financial year.

Right of recognised unions.—(1) Such officers, members of the office staff and members of a recognised union as may be authorised by or under rules made in this behalf by the State Government shall in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, have a right,—

(a) to collect sums payable by members to the union on the premises, where wages are paid to them ;

(b) to put up or cause to be put up a notice-board on the premises of the undertaking which its members are employed and affix or cause to be affixed notices thereon ;

(c) for the purpose of the prevention or settlement of an industrial dispute,—

(i) to hold discussions on the premises of the undertaking with the employees concerned, who are the members of the union but so as not to interfere with the due working of the undertaking ;

(ii) to meet and discuss, with an employer or any person appointed by him in that behalf, the grievances of employees employed in his undertaking ;

(iii) to inspect, if necessary, in an undertaking any place where any employee of the undertaking is employed ;

(d) to appear on behalf of any employee or employees in any domestic or departmental inquiry held by the employer.

(2) Where there is a recognised union for any undertaking,—

(a) that union alone shall have the right to appoint its nominees to represent workmen on the Works Committee constituted under section 3 of the Central Act ;

(b) no employee shall be allowed to appear or act or be allowed to be represented in any proceedings under the Central Act (not being a proceeding in which the legality or propriety of an order of dismissal, discharge, removal, retrenchment, termination of service, or suspension of an employee is under consideration), except through the recognised union ; and the decision arrived at, or order made, in such proceeding shall be binding on all the employees in such undertaking ;

and accordingly, the provisions of the Central Act, that is to say, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), shall stand amended in the manner and to the extent specified in Schedule I.

21. *Right to appear or act in proceedings relating to certain unfair labour practices.*—(1) No employee in an undertaking to which the provisions of the Central Act for the time being apply, shall be allowed to appear or act or allowed to be represented in any proceedings relating to unfair labour practices specified in items 2 and 6 of Schedule IV of this Act except through the recognised union :

Provided that, where there is no recognised union to appear, the employee may himself appear or act in any proceeding relating to any such unfair labour practices.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Bombay Act, no employee in any industry to which the provisions of the Bombay Act for the time being apply, shall be allowed to appear or act or allowed to be represented in any proceeding relating to unfair labour practices specified in items 2 and 6 of Schedule IV of this Act except through the representative of employees entitled to appear under section 30 of the Bombay Act.

22. *Rights of unrecognised unions.*—Such officers, members of the office staff and members of any union (other than a recognised union) as may be authorised by or under the rules made in this behalf by the State Government shall, in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, have a right—

(i) to meet and discuss with an employer or any person appointed by him in that behalf, the grievances of any individual member relating to his discharge, removal, retrenchment, termination of service and suspension ;

(ii) to appear on behalf of any of its members employed in the undertaking in connection with a domestic or departmental inquiry held by the employer.

23. *Employees authorised by recognised union to appear or act in certain proceedings considered as on duty.*—Not more than two members of a recognised union duly authorised by it in writing who appear or act on its behalf in any proceeding under the Bombay Act or under this Act shall be deemed to be on duty on the days on which proceedings actually take place, and accordingly, such member or members shall, on production of a certificate from the authority or the court before which he or they appeared or acted to the effect that he or they so appeared or acted on the days specified in the certificate, be entitled to be paid by his or their employer his or their salary and allowances which would have been payable for those days as if he or they had attended duty on those days.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this section “ recognised union ” includes a representative union under the Bombay Act.

CHAPTER V

ILLEGAL STRIKES AND LOCK-OUT

24. *Illegal strike and lock-out.*—In this Act, unless the context requires otherwise—

(1) “ illegal strike ” means a strike which is commenced or continued—

(a) without giving to the employer notice of strike in the prescribed form, or within fourteen days of the giving of such notice ;

(b) where there is a recognised union, without obtaining the vote of the majority of the members of the union, in favour of the strike before the notice of the strike is given ;

(c) during the pendency of conciliation proceeding under the Bombay Act or the Central Act and seven days after the conclusion of such proceeding in respect of matters covered by the notice of strike ;

(d) where submission in respect of any of the matters covered by the notice of strike is registered under section 66 of the Bombay Act, before such submission, is lawfully revoked ;

(e) where an industrial dispute in respect of any of the matters covered by the notice of strike has been referred to the arbitration of a Labour Court or the Industrial Court voluntarily under sub-section (6) of section 58 or section 71 of the Bombay Act, during the arbitration proceedings or before the date on which the arbitration proceedings are completed or the date on which the award of the arbitrator comes into operation, whichever is later ;

(f) during the pendency of arbitration proceedings before an arbitrator under the Central Act and before the date on which the arbitration proceedings are concluded, if such proceedings are in respect of any of the matters covered by the notice of strike ;

(g) in cases where an industrial dispute has been referred to the arbitration of a Labour Court or the Industrial Court under sections 72, 73 or 73-A of the Bombay Act, during such arbitration proceedings or before the date on which the proceeding is completed or the date on which the award of the Court comes into operation, whichever is later, if such proceedings are in respect of any of the matters covered by the notice of strike ;

(h) in cases where an industrial dispute has been referred to the adjudication of the Industrial Tribunal or Labour Court under the Central Act, during the pendency of such proceeding before such authority and before the conclusion of such proceeding, if such proceeding is in respect of any of the matters covered by notice of strike :

Provided that, nothing in clauses (g) and (h) shall apply to any strike, where the union has offered in writing to submit the industrial dispute to arbitration under sub section (6) of section 58 of the Bombay Act or section 10A of the Central Act, and

(i) the employer does not accept the offer ; or

(ii) the employer accepts the offer but disagreeing on the choice of the arbitrator, does not agree to submit the dispute to arbitration without naming an arbitrator as provided in the Bombay Act,

and thereafter, the dispute has been referred for arbitration of the Industrial Court under section 73A of the Bombay Act, or where the Central Act applies, while disagreeing on the choice of the arbitrator, the employer does not agree to submit the dispute to arbitration of the arbitrator recommended by the State Government in this behalf, and thereafter, the dispute has been referred for adjudication of the Industrial Tribunal or the Labour Court, as the case may be, under the Central Act ; or

(i) during any period in which any settlement or award is in operation, in respect of any of the matters covered by the settlement or award ;

(2) “ illegal lock-out ” means a lock-out which is commenced or continued—

(a) without giving to the employees, a notice of lock-out in the prescribed form or within fourteen days of the giving of such notice ;

(b) during the pendency of conciliation proceeding under the Bombay Act or the Central Act and seven days after the conclusion of such proceeding in respect of any of the matters covered by the notice of lock-out ;

(c) during the period when a submission in respect of any of the matters covered by the notice of lock-out is registered under section 66 of the Bombay Act, before such submission is lawfully revoked ;

(d) where an industrial dispute in respect of matter covered by the notice of lock-out has been referred to the arbitration of a Labour Court or the Industrial Court voluntarily under sub-section (6) of section 58 or section 71 of the Bombay Act, during the arbitration proceeding or before the date on which the arbitration proceeding is completed or the date on which the award of the arbitrator comes into operation, whichever is later ;

(e) during the pendency of arbitration proceedings before an arbitrator under the Central Act and before the date on which the arbitration proceedings are concluded, if such proceedings are in respect of any of the matters covered by the notice of lock-out ;

(f) in cases where an industrial dispute has been referred to the arbitration of a Labour Court or the Industrial Court compulsorily under section 72, 73 or 73A of the Bombay Act, during such arbitration proceeding or before the date on which the proceeding is completed, or the date on which the award of the Court comes into operation, whichever is later, if such proceedings are in respect of any of the matters covered by the notice of lock-out ; or

(g) in cases where an industrial dispute has been referred to the adjudication of the Industrial Tribunal or Labour Court under the Central Act, during the pendency of such proceeding before such authority and before the conclusion of such proceeding, if such proceeding is in respect of any of the matters covered by the notice of lock-out :

Provided that, nothing in clauses (f) and (g) shall apply to any lock-out, where the employer has offered in writing to submit the industrial dispute to arbitration under sub-section (6) of section 58 of the Bombay Act, or section 10A of the Central Act ; and

(i) the union does not accept the offer ;

(ii) the union accepts the offer, but disagreeing on the choice of the arbitrator, does not agree to submit the dispute to arbitration without naming an arbitrator as provided in the Bombay Act,

and thereafter, the dispute has been referred for arbitration of the Industrial Court under section 73-A of the Bombay Act ; or where the Central Act, applies, while disagreeing on the choice of the arbitrator the union does not agree to submit the dispute to arbitration of the arbitrator recommended by the State Government in this behalf and thereafter, the dispute has been referred for adjudication of the Industrial Tribunal or the Labour Court, as the case may be, under the Central Act ;

(2) during any period in which any settlement or award is in operation, in respect of any of the matters covered by the settlement or award.

(1) Where the employers in any undertaking have proposed to go on strike or have commenced a strike, the State Government or the employer of the undertaking may refer the matter to the Labour Court for a declaration that such strike is illegal.

(2) Where the employer of any undertaking has proposed a lock-out or has commenced a lock-out, the State Government or the recognised union, or, where there is no recognised union, any other union of the employees in the undertaking may make a reference to the Labour Court for a declaration whether such lock-out will be illegal.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, recognised union includes a representative union under the Bombay Act.

(3) No declaration shall be made under this section, save in the open Court.

(4) The declaration made under this section, shall be recognised as binding, and shall be followed in all proceedings under this Act.

(5) Where any strike or lock-out declared to be illegal under this section is withdrawn within forty-eight hours of such declaration, such strike or lock-out shall not, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be illegal under this Act.

CHAPTER VI UNFAIR LABOUR PRACTICES

26. *Unfair labour practices.*—In this Act, unless the context requires otherwise, 'unfair labour practices' mean any of the practices listed in Schedules II, III and IV.

27. *Prohibition on engaging in unfair labour practices.*—No employer or union and no employee shall engage in any unfair labour practice.

28. (1) *Procedure for dealing with complaints relating to unfair labour practices.*—(1) Where any person has engaged in or is engaging in any unfair labour practice, then any union or any employee or any employer or any Investigating Officer may, within ninety days of the occurrence of such unfair labour practice, file a complaint before the Court competent to deal with such complaint either under section 5, or as the case may be, under section 7, of this Act:

Provided that, the Court may entertain a complaint after the period of ninety days from the date of the alleged occurrence, if good and sufficient reasons are shown by the complainant for the late filing of the complaint.

(2) The Court shall take a decision on every such complaint as far as possible within a period of six months from the date of receipt of the complaint.

(3) On receipt of a complaint under sub-section (1), the Court may, if it so considers necessary, first cause an investigation into the said complaint to be made by the Investigating Officer, and direct that a report in the matter may be submitted by him to the Court, within the period specified in the direction.

(4) While investigating into any such complaint, the Investigating Officer may visit the undertaking, where the practice alleged is said to have occurred, and make such enquiries as he considers necessary. He may also make efforts to promote settlement of the complaint.

(5) The Investigating Officer shall, after investigating into the complaint under sub-section (4) submit his report to the Court, within the time specified by it, setting out the full facts and circumstances of the case, and the efforts made by him in settling the complaint. The Court shall, on demand and on payment of such fee as may be prescribed by rules, supply a copy of the report to the complainant and the person complained against.

(6) If, on receipt of the report of the Investigating Officer, the Court finds that the complaint has not been settled satisfactorily, and that facts and circumstances of the case require, that the matter should be further considered by it, the Court shall proceed to consider it, and give its decision.

(7) The decision of the Court, which shall be in writing, shall be in the form of an order. The order of the Court shall be final and shall not be called in question in any civil or criminal court.

The order of the Court, shall become enforceable on the date specified in the order.

(a) The Court shall forward a copy of its order to the State Government and such officer of the State Government as may be prescribed.

29. *Parties on whom order of Court shall be binding.*—An order of the Court shall be binding on—

(a) all parties to the complaint;

(b) all parties who were summoned to appear as parties to the complaint, whether they appear or not, unless the Court is of opinion that they were improperly made parties;

(c) in the case of an employer who is a party to the complaint before such Court, in respect of the undertaking to which the complaint relates, his heirs, successors or assigns in respect of the undertaking to which the complaint relates; and

(d) where the party referred to in clause (a) or clause (b) is composed of employees, persons, who on the date of the complaint, are employed in the undertaking to which the complaint relates and all persons who may be subsequently employed in the undertaking.

CHAPTER VII POWERS OF COURTS

30. *Powers of Industrial and Labour Courts.*—(1) Where a Court decides that any person named in the complaint has engaged in, or is engaging in, any unfair labour practice, it may in its order—

(a) declare that an unfair labour practice has been engaged in or is being engaged in by that person, and specify any other person who has engaged in, or is engaging in, the unfair labour practice;

(b) direct all such persons to cease and desist from such unfair labour practice, and to take such affirmative action (including payment of reasonable compensation to the employees affected by the unfair labour practice, or reinstatement of the employees affected by the unfair labour practice, or the payment of reasonable compensation to the employees with or without back wages, or the payment of reasonable compensation to the employees as may in the opinion of the Court be necessary to effectuate the policy of the Act;

(c) where a recognised union has engaged in or is engaging in, any unfair labour practice, direct that its recognition shall be cancelled or that all or any of its rights under sub-section (1) of section 20 or its right under section 23 shall be suspended.

(2) In any proceeding before it under this Act, the Court may pass such interim orders (including any temporary relief or restraining order) as it deems just and proper (including any order directing the person to withdraw temporarily the practice complained of, which is an issue in such proceeding), pending final decision:

Provided that, the Court may, on an application in that behalf, review any interim order passed by it.

(3) For the purpose of holding an enquiry or proceeding under this Act, the Court shall have the same powers as are vested in Courts in respect of—

(a) proof of facts by affidavit;

(b) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person, and examining him on oath;

(c) compelling the production of documents; and

(d) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses.

(4) The Court shall also have powers to call upon any of the parties to proceedings before it to furnish in writing, and in such forms as it may think proper, any information, which is considered relevant for the purpose of any proceedings before it, and the party so called upon shall thereupon furnish the information to the best of its knowledge and belief, and if so required by the Court to do so, verify the same in such manner as may be prescribed.

appear, when the matter is called on for hearing the Court may either adjourn the hearing to a subsequent day, or proceed *ex parte*, and make such order as it thinks fit.

(2) Where any order is made *ex parte* under sub-section (1), the aggrieved party within thirty days of the receipt of the copy thereof, make an application to the Court to set aside such order. If the Court is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for non-appearance of the aggrieved party, it may set aside the order so made, and shall appoint a date for hearing with the matter:

Provided that, no order shall be set aside on any such application as aforesaid, unless notice thereof has been served on the opposite party.

32. *Power of Court to decide all connected matters.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Court shall have the power to decide all matters arising out of any application or complaint referred to it for the decision under any of the provisions of this Act.

33. *Regulations to be made by Industrial Court.*—(1) The Industrial Court may make regulations consistent with the provisions of this Act and rules made thereunder regulating its procedure.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for the formation of Benches consisting of one or more of its members (including provision for formation of a Full Bench consisting of three or more members) and the exercise by such Bench of the jurisdiction and powers vested in them:

Provided that, no Bench shall consist only of a member, who has not been, and at the time of his appointment was not eligible for appointment as a Judge of a High Court.

(3) Every regulation made under this section shall be published in the *Official Gazette*.

(4) Every proceeding before the Court shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 192, 193 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code. (XLV of 1860).

(5) The Court shall have power to direct by whom the whole or any part of the costs of any proceeding before it shall be paid:

Provided that, no such costs shall be directed to be paid for the services of any legal adviser engaged by any party.

34. *Execution of order as to costs.*—An order made by the Court regarding the costs of a proceeding may be produced before the Court of the Civil Judge within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any person directed by such order to pay any sum of money has a place of residence or business, or where such place is within the local limits of the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the High Court, before the Court of Small Causes of Bombay, and such Court shall execute such order in the same manner and by the same procedure as if it were a decree for the payment of money made by itself in a suit.

35. *Law declared by Industrial Court to be binding.*—The determination of any question of law in any order, decision, or declaration passed or made, by the Full Bench of the Industrial Court constituted under the regulations made under section 33 shall be binding and shall be followed in all proceedings under this Act.

36. *Authorised Officer to appear in any proceeding before Court.*—The State Government may authorise, and direct any officer of Government to appear in any proceeding before the Court by giving notice to such Court; and on such notice being given, such officer shall be entitled to appear such proceeding and to be heard by the Court.

37. *Powers of Investigating Officers.*—(1) An Investigating Officer shall exercise the powers conferred on him by or under this Act, and shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him, from time to time, by the Court.

(2) For the purpose of exercising such powers and performing such duties, an Investigating Officer may, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, at any time during working hours, and outside working hours after reasonable notice, enter and inspect—

- (a) any place used for the purpose of any undertaking;

shall be entitled to call for and inspect all relevant documents which he may deem necessary for the due discharge of his duties and powers under this Act.

(1) All particulars contained in, or information obtained from, any document inspected for under sub-section (2) shall, if the person in whose possession the document was, be treated as confidential.

(4) An Investigating Officer may, after giving reasonable notice, convene a meeting of employees for any of the purposes of this Act, on the premises where they are employed and may require the employer to affix a written notice of the meeting at such conspicuous place in such premises, as he may order, and may also himself affix or cause to be affixed such notice. The notice shall specify the date, time and place of the meeting, the employees or class of employees affected, and the purpose for which the meeting is convened:

Provided that, during the continuance of a lock-out which is not illegal, no meeting of employees affected thereby shall be convened on such premises without the employer's consent.

(5) An Investigating Officer shall be entitled to appear in any proceeding under this Act.

An Investigating Officer may call for and inspect any document which he has reasonable ground for considering to be relevant to the complaint or to be necessary for the purpose of enforcing the implementation of any order of the Court or carrying out any other duty imposed under this Act, and for the aforesaid purposes, the Investigating Officer shall have the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (of 1908) in respect of compelling the production of documents.

CHAPTER VIII

POWERS OF LABOUR COURT AND INDUSTRIAL COURT TO TRY OFFENCES UNDER THIS ACT

Powers of Labour Court in relation to offences.—(1) A Labour Court shall have power to try offences punishable under this Act.

Every offence punishable under this Act shall be tried by a Labour Court within the limits of whose jurisdiction is committed.

Cognizance of offence.—No Labour Court shall take cognizance of any offence except a complaint of facts constituting such offence made by the person affected thereby or a recognised union or on a report in writing by the Investigating Officer.

40. *Powers and procedure of Labour Courts in trials.*—In respect of offences punishable under this Act, a Labour Court shall have all the powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898) of a Presidency Magistrate in Greater Bombay and a Magistrate of the First Class elsewhere, and in the trial of every such offence, shall follow the procedure laid down in Chapter XXII of the said Code for a summary trial in which an appeal lies; and the rest of the provisions of the said Code shall, so far as may be, apply to such trial.

41. *Power of Labour Court to impose higher punishment.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898) it shall be lawful for any Labour Court to pass any sentence authorised under this Act in excess of its powers under section 32 of the said Code.

42. *Appeal.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 40, an appeal shall lie to the Industrial Court—

- (a) against a conviction by a Labour Court, by the person convicted;
- (b) against an acquittal by a Labour Court in its special jurisdiction, by the complainant;
- (c) for enhancement of a sentence awarded by a Labour Court in its special jurisdiction by the State Government.

(2) Every appeal shall be made within thirty days from the date of the conviction, acquittal or sentence, as the case may be:

expiry of the said period.

43. *Powers of Industrial Court.*—(1) The Industrial Court in an appeal under this Act may confirm, modify, add to, or rescind any order of the Labour Court and may pass such order thereon as it may deem fit.

(2) In respect of offences punishable under this Act, the Industrial Court shall have all the powers of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898).

(3) A copy of the order passed by the Industrial Court shall be sent to the Labour Court.

44. *Industrial Court to exercise superintendence over Labour Courts.*—The Industrial Court shall have superintendence over all Labour Courts and may,—

(a) call for returns ;

(b) make and issue general rules and prescribe forms for regulating the practice and procedure of such Courts in matters not expressly provided for by this Act, and in matters for securing the expeditious disposal of cases ;

(c) prescribe form in which books, entries and accounts shall be kept by officers of such Courts ; and

(d) settle a table of fees payable for process issued by a Labour Court or the Industrial Court.

45. *Power of Industrial Court to transfer proceedings.*—The Industrial Court may, by order in writing, and for reasons to be stated therein, withdraw any proceeding under this Act before a Labour Court, and transfer the same to another Labour Court for disposal and the Labour Court to which the proceeding is so transferred may dispose of the proceeding subject to any special direction in the order of transfer, proceed either *de novo* or from the stage at which it was so transferred.

46. *Orders of Industrial or Labour Court not to be called in question in criminal courts.*—No order of a Labour Court or an order of the Industrial Court in appeal in respect of offences tried by it under this Act shall be called in question in any criminal court.

CHAPTER IX

PENALTIES

47. *Penalty for disclosure of confidential information.*—If an Investigating Officer or any person present at, or concerned in, any proceeding under this Act wilfully discloses any information or the contents of any document in contravention of the provisions of this Act he shall, on conviction, on a complaint made by the party who gave the information or produced the document in such proceeding, be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

48. *Contempts of Industrial or Labour Courts.*—(1) Any person who fails to comply with any order of the Court under clause (b) of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 30 of this Act shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees.

(2) If any person—

(a) when ordered by the Industrial Court or a Labour Court to produce or deliver up any document or to furnish information being legally bound so to do, intentionally omits to do so ; or

(b) when required by the Industrial Court or a Labour Court to bind himself by an oath or affirmation to state the truth refuses to do so ;

(c) being legally bound to state the truth on any subject to the Industrial Court or a Labour Court refuses to answer any question demanded of him touching such subject by such Court or ;

(d) intentionally offers any insult or causes any interruption to the Industrial Court or Labour Court at any stage of its judicial proceeding, he shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or with both.

(e) If any person refuses to sign any statement made by him, when required to do so by the Industrial Court or a Labour Court, he shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

(f) If any offence under sub-section (2) or (3) is committed in the view or presence of the Industrial Court or as the case may be, a Labour Court, such Court may, after recording the facts constituting the offence and the statement of the accused as provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), forward the case to a Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the case, and may require security to be given for the appearance of the accused person to such Magistrate. The Magistrate to whom any case is so forwarded shall proceed to hear the complaint against the accused person in the manner provided in the said Code of Criminal Procedure.

(g) If any person commits any act or publishes any writing which is calculated to improperly influence the Industrial Court, or a Labour Court or to bring such Court or a member of such Court into disrepute or contempt or to lower its or his authority, or to interfere with the process of any such Court, such person shall be deemed to be guilty of contempt of such Court.

(h) In the case of contempt of itself, the Industrial Court shall record the facts constituting such contempt, and make a report in that behalf to the High Court.

(i) In the case of contempt of a Labour Court, such Court shall record the facts constituting such contempt, and make a report in that behalf to the Industrial Court ; and thereupon, the Industrial Court may, if it considers it expedient to do so, forward the report to the High Court.

(j) When any intimation or report in respect of any contempt is received by the High Court under sub-section (6) or (7), the High Court shall deal with such contempt as if it were contempt of itself, and shall have and exercise in respect of it the same jurisdiction, powers and authority in accordance with the same procedure and practice as it has and exercises in respect of contempt of itself.

49. *Penalty for obstructing officers from carrying out their duties and for failure to produce documents or to comply with requisition or order.*—Any person who wilfully,—

(i) prevents or obstructs officers, members of the office staff, or members of any union from exercising any of the rights conferred by this Act ;

(ii) refuses entry to an Investigating Officer to any place which he is entitled to enter ;

(iii) fails to produce any document which he is required to produce ; or

(iv) fails to comply with any requisition or order issued to him by or under the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder ;

shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

50. *Recovery of money due from employer.*—Where any money is due to an employee from an employer under an order passed by the Court under Chapter VI, the employee himself or any other person authorised by him in writing in this behalf, or in the case of death of the employee, his assignee or heirs may, without prejudice to any other mode of recovery, make an application to the Court for the recovery of money due to him, and if the Court is satisfied that any money is so due, it shall issue a certificate for that amount to the Collector, who shall, proceed to recover the same in the same manner as an arrear of land revenue :

Provided that, every such application shall be made within one year from the date on which the money became due to the employee from the employer :

Provided further that, any such application may be entertained after the expiry of a period of one year, if the Court is satisfied that the applicant had sufficient cause for making the application within the said period.

51. *Recovery of fines.*—The amount of any fine imposed under this Chapter shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue.

CHAPTER X

MISCELLANEOUS

52. *Periodical returns to be submitted to Industrial and Labour Courts.*—Every recognised union shall submit to the Industrial Court and Labour Court on such dates and in such manner as may be prescribed periodical returns of its membership.

53. *Modifications of Schedules.*—(1) The State Government may, after obtaining the opinion of the Industrial Court, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, at any time add to, or alter in, any Schedule II, III or IV and may, in the like manner, delete any item therefrom :

Provided that, before making any such addition, alteration or deletion, a draft of such addition, alteration or deletion shall be published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and the State Government shall consider any objections or suggestions that may be received by it from any person with respect thereto.

(2) Every such notification shall, as soon as possible after its issue, be laid by the State Government before the Legislature of the State.

54. *Liability of executive of union.*—Where anything is required to be done by any union under this Act, the person authorised in this behalf by the executive of the union, and where no person is so authorised, every member of the executive of the union shall be bound to do the same, and shall be personally liable, if default is made in the doing of any such thing.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, the “ executive of a union ” means the body by whatever name called to which the management of the affairs of the union is entrusted.

55. *Offence under section 48(1) to be cognizable.*—The offence under sub-section (1) of section 48, shall be cognizable.

56. *Certain officers to be public servants.*—Investigating Officers, a member of the Industrial or Labour Court and a member of the staff of any such Court shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code. (XLV of 1860).

57. *Protection of action taken in good-faith.*—No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or purported to be done by or under this Act.

58. *Pending proceedings.*—Any proceeding pending before the State Government or before any tribunal or any other authority, or any proceedings relating to the trial of offences punishable under the provisions of the Central Act or Bombay Act before the commencement of this Act shall be continued and completed as if this Act had not been passed and continued in operation, and any penalty imposed in such proceedings shall be recorded under such Central or as the case may be, Bombay Act.

59. *Bar of proceedings under Bombay or Central Act.*—If any proceeding in respect of any matter falling within the purview of this Act is instituted under this Act, then no proceeding shall at any time be entertained by any authority in respect of that matter under the Central Act or, as the case may be, the Bombay Act, and if any proceeding in respect of any matter within the purview of this Act is instituted under the Central Act, or as the case may be, the Bombay Act, then no proceeding shall at any time be entertained by the Industrial or Labour Court under this Act.

Bar of suits.—No civil court shall entertain suit which forms or which may form the subject-matter of a complaint or application to the Industrial Court or Labour Court under this Act ; or which has formed the subject of an interim or final order of the Industrial Court under this Act.

61. *Rules.*—(1) The State Government may, by notification, in the *Official Gazette*, after the condition of previous publication, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Every rule made under this section shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made before each House of the State Legislature, while it is in session for a total period of thirty days, and may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if, before the end of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree that the rule should not stand part of this Act, the rule shall, from the date of such decision, have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be ; so however, that any such modification or annulment, shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done or omitted to be done under that rule.

SCHEDULE I

[See section 20 (2)]

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

1. In section 3, to sub-section (1), the following proviso shall be added, namely :—
“ Provided that, where there is a recognised union for any undertaking under any law for the time being in force, then the recognised union shall appoint its nominees to represent workmen who are engaged in such undertaking.

Explanation.—In the proviso to sub-section (1), the expression ‘undertaking’ includes an undertaking.

2. In section 10, in sub-section (2), after ‘ appropriate Government ’ insert ‘ on such application being made by a union recognised for any undertaking under any law for the time being in force, and in any other case ’ ;

3. In section 10-A.—
(a) in sub-section (1) after the words “ workmen ” the words “ and where under any law for the time being in force, there is a recognised union in respect of any undertaking, the employer and such recognised union ” shall be inserted ;

(b) to sub-section (3-A), the following proviso shall be added, namely :—
“ Provided that, nothing in this sub-section shall apply, where a dispute has been referred to arbitration in pursuance of an agreement between the employer and the recognised union under sub-section (1) of this section.” ;

(c) in sub-section (4-A), after the words, brackets, figure and letter “ sub-section (3-A) ” the words “ or where there is a recognised union for any undertaking under any law for the time being in force and an industrial dispute has been referred to arbitration ” shall be inserted.

4. In section 18,—
(a) to sub-section (1) the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

“ Provided that, where there is a recognised union for any undertaking under any law for the time being in force, then such agreement (not being an agreement in respect of dismissal, discharge, removal, retrenchment, termination of service, or suspension of an employee) shall be arrived at between the employer, and the recognised union only ; and such agreement shall be binding on all persons referred to in clause (c) and clause (a), of sub-section (3) of this section ” ;

(b) in sub-section (3), after the word, figure and letter “ section 10A ” the words “ or an arbitration award in a case where there is a recognised union for any undertaking under any law for the time being in force ” shall be inserted.

5. In section 19,—

(a) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be added, namely—

“(2A) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, where a union has recognised under any law for the time being in force, or where any other union is recognised in its place under such law, then notwithstanding anything contained in (2), it shall be lawful to any such recognised union to terminate the settlement two months' written notice to the employer in that behalf.”;

(b) to sub-section (7), the following shall be added, namely—

“and where there is a recognised union for any undertaking under any law for the time being in force, by such recognised union.”.

6. In section 36, to sub-section (1), the following shall be added, namely—

“Provided that, where there is a recognised union for any undertaking under any law for the time being in force, no workman in such undertaking shall be entitled to be represented as aforesaid in any such proceeding (not being a proceeding in which the legality or propriety of an order of dismissal, discharge, removal, retrenchment, termination of service, or suspension of an employee is under consideration) except by such recognised union.”.

SCHEDULE II

Unfair Labour Practices on the part of employers

1. To interfere with, restrain or coerce employees in the exercise of their right to organise, join or assist a trade union and to engage in concerted activities for the purposes of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection, that is to say—

(a) threatening employees with discharge or dismissal, if they join a union ;

(b) threatening a lock-out or closure, if a union should be organised ;

(c) granting wage increase to employees at crucial periods of union organisation, with a view to undermining the efforts of the union at organisation.

2. To dominate, interfere with, or contribute, support—financial or otherwise—to any union, that is to say—

(a) an employer taking an active interest in organising a union of this employees ; and

(b) an employer showing partiality or granting favour to one of several unions attempting to organise his employees or to its members, where such a union is not a recognised union.

3. To establish employer sponsored unions.

4. To encourage or discourage membership in any union by discriminating against any employee, that is to say—

(a) discharging or punishing an employee because he urged other employees to join or organise a union ;

(b) discharging or dismissing an employee for taking part in any strike (not being a strike which is deemed to be an illegal strike under this Act) ;

(c) changing seniority rating of employees because of union activities ;

(d) refusing to promote employees to higher posts on account of their union activities ;

(e) giving unmerited promotions to certain employees, with a view to sow discord amongst the other employees, or to undermine the strength of their union ;

(f) discharging office-bearers or active union members, on account of their union activities.

5. To refuse to bargain collectively, in good faith, with the recognised union.

6. Proposing or continuing a lock-out deemed to be illegal under this Act.

SCHEDULE III

Unfair Labour Practices on the part of Trade Unions

1. To actively support or instigate any strike deemed to be illegal under this Act.

2. To coerce employees in the exercise of their right to self-organisation or to join unions or to join any union, that is to say—

(a) for a union or its members to picketing in such a manner that non-striking employees are physically debarred from entering the work-place ;

(b) to indulge in acts of force or violence or to hold out threats of intimidation in connection with a strike against non-striking employees or against managerial staff.

3. To induce or attempt to induce a recognised union to refuse to bargain collectively in good faith with the employer.

4. To induce or attempt to induce a recognised union to indulge in coercive activities against certification of a bargaining representative.

5. To stage, encourage or instigate such forms of coercive actions as wilful “ go slow ” or “ gherao ” on the work premises after working hours or “ gherao ” of any of the members of managerial or other staff.

6. To stage demonstrations at the residences of the employers or the managerial staff members.

SCHEDULE IV

General Unfair Labour Practices on the part of employers

1. To discharge or dismiss employees—

(a) by way of victimisation ;

(b) not in good faith, but in the colourable exercise of the employer's rights ;

(c) by falsely implicating an employee in a criminal case on false evidence or on concocted evidence ;

(d) for patently false reasons ;

(e) on untrue or trumped up allegations of absence without leave ;

(f) in utter disregard of the principles of natural justice in the conduct of domestic enquiry or with undue haste ;

(g) for misconduct of a minor or technical character, without having any regard to the nature of the particular misconduct or the past record of service of the employee, so as to amount to a shockingly disproportionate punishment.

2. To abolish the work of a regular nature being done by employees, and to give such work to contractors as a measure of breaking a strike.

3. To transfer an employee *mala fide* from one place to another, under the guise of following management policy.

4. To insist upon individual employees, who were on legal strike, to sign a good conduct-bond, as a pre-condition to allowing them to resume work.

5. To show favouritism or partiality to one set of workers, regardless of merits.

6. To employ employee as "badlis", casuals or temporaries and to continue them for years, with the object of depriving them of the status and privileges of permanent employees.
7. To discharge or discriminate against any employee for filing charge or testimony against an employer in any enquiry or proceeding relating to any industrial dispute.
8. To recruit employees during a strike which is not an illegal strike.
9. Failure to implement award, settlement or agreement.
10. To indulge in act of force or violence.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for December, 1971

BOMBAY*

1971 - A fall of 3 points

In December 1971, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Bombay Centre with base : January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 191 being 3 points lower than that in the preceding month. The index related 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 5 points to 204, due mainly to a fall in the average prices of rice, bajra, arhaddal, gramdal, uriddal, cocoanut oil, groundnut oil, vanaspati, milk, curd, ghee and a fall in the vegetables and fruits sub-group.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco etc. group decreased by 1 point to 196, due to a fall in the average prices of pan leaf, supari and chewing tobacco.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group decreased 1 point to 189, due to a fall in the average prices of sarrees, shirting, long-cloth, mulmul, markin and chappal (ladies).

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 3 points to 192 due to a rise in the average prices of firewood and charcoal.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 3 points to 170, due to a rise in the average prices of Dr.'s fee, newspaper, cinema charges, railway fare, barber charges, durrie, bucket and laundry charges.

The index number for housing remained steady at 116 respectively.

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

(Average price for the calendar year 1960=100)

| Group | Weight proportional to the total expenditure | Group Index Number | |
|---|--|--------------------|---------------|
| | | November 1971 | December 1971 |
| I-A. Food | 57.1 | 209 | 204 |
| I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc. | 4.9 | 197 | 196 |
| II. Fuel and Light | 5.0 | 189 | 192 |
| III. Housing | 4.6 | 116 | 116 |
| IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | 9.4 | 190 | 189 |
| V. Miscellaneous | 19.0 | 167 | 170 |
| Total | 100.0 | | |
| <i>Consumer Price Index Number</i> | .... | 194 | 191 |

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

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

| Articles | Unit of quantity | proportional to total expenditure | Year ended December 1960 | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 |
|---|------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | | |
| I-A. Food— | | | | | | | |
| (a) Cereals and Cereal Products— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Rice | kg. | 59.23 | 0.70 | 1.45 | 1.41 | 207 | 201 |
| (2) Wheat | " | 25.05 | 0.41 | 0.89 | 0.90 | 217 | 220 |
| (3) Jawar | " | 9.42 | 0.53 | | | | |
| (4) Bajra | " | 3.22 | 0.55 | 0.97 | 0.90 | 176 | 164 |
| (5) Bread | 125 kg. | 0.92 | 0.12 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 175 | 175 |
| (6) Grinding charges | 3 kg. | 2.16 | 0.09 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 178 | 178 |
| Total .. | | 100.00 | | | | | |
| Sub-group Index I-A (a) .. | | | | | | 205 | 200 |
| (d) Pulses and pulse Products— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Arhar dal | kg. | 63.78 | 0.78 | 2.15 | 2.01 | 276 | 238 |
| (2) Gram dal | " | 12.99 | 0.60 | 1.48 | 1.46 | 247 | 243 |
| (3) Moong dal | " | 12.21 | 0.90 | 2.19 | 2.19 | 243 | 243 |
| (4) Masur dal | " | 7.87 | 0.78 | 2.15 | 2.16 | 276 | 277 |
| (5) Urid dal | " | 3.15 | 0.88 | 2.85 | 2.69 | 324 | 306 |
| Total | | 100.00 | | | | | |
| Sub-group Index I-A (b) .. | | | | | | 269 | 257 |
| (c) Oils and Fats— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Coconut oil | 500 ml. | 9.55 | 1.36 | 3.27 | 3.11 | 240 | 229 |
| (2) Groundnut Oil | " | 71.05 | 1.00 | 2.02 | 1.93 | 202 | 193 |
| (3) Vanaspati (loose) | 500 g. | 19.40 | 1.75 | 3.14 | 2.98 | 179 | 170 |
| Total | | 100.00 | | | | | |
| Sub-group Index I-A (c) .. | | | | | | 201 | 192 |
| (d) Meat, Fish and Eggs— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Goat's Meat | 500 g. | 52.54 | 1.48 | 3.30 | 3.29 | 223 | 222 |
| (2) Fish fresh— | | | | | | | |
| (i) Bun blows | Dozen | 38.41 | 0.44 | — | — | — | — |
| (ii) Pamfret | Each | | 1.23 | 2.15 | 2.22 | 175 | 180 |
| (3) Fish dry Bombil | Dozen | 3.97 | 0.25 | 0.62 | 0.61 | 248 | 244 |
| (4) Eggs | " | 5.08 | 1.93 | 3.94 | 4.00 | 204 | 207 |
| Total .. | | 100.00 | | | | | |
| Sub-group Index I-A (d) .. | | | | | | 205 | 206 |

| Articles | Unit of quantity | total expenditure | Year ended December 1960 | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. |
| Milk and Milk Products— | | | | | |
| (1) Milk— | | | | | |
| (i) Pure | L. | 86.87 | 1.15 | 2.38 | 2.02 |
| (ii) Aaroy | " | | 1.03 | 1.70 | 1.70 |
| (2) Curd | kg. | 1.31 | 1.57 | 3.14 | 2.93 |
| (3) Ghee | " | 11.82 | 7.50 | 14.91 | 14.85 |
| Total .. | | 100.00 | | | |
| Sub-group Index I-A (e) .. | | | | | |
| (f) Condiments and Spices— | | | | | |
| (1) Salt | kg. | 5.40 | 0.13 | 0.29 | 0.28 |
| (2) Turmeric | 500 g. | 5.40 | 0.72 | 1.66 | 1.60 |
| (3) Chillies (dry) | " | 28.42 | 1.35 | 2.37 | 2.09 |
| (4) Chillies (green) | " | 6.83 | 0.41 | 1.21 | 1.01 |
| (5) Onion | " | 19.42 | 0.15 | 0.38 | 0.49 |
| (6) Garlic | " | 4.67 | 0.60 | 1.09 | 1.09 |
| (7) Coconut | Each (500 g.) | 12.95 | 0.33 | 0.82 | 0.80 |
| Other Spices— | | | | | |
| (8) Pepper | 500 g. | 16.91 | 3.69 | 4.90 | 4.83 |
| (9) Jeera | " | | 1.80 | 2.51 | 2.52 |
| (10) Lavang | 10 g. | | 0.31 | 1.98 | 1.97 |
| Total .. | | 100.00 | | | |
| Sub-group Index I-A (f) .. | | | | | |
| (g) Vegetables and Fruits— | | | | | |
| (1) Potatoes | ½ kg. | 22.36 | 0.25 | | 0.45 |
| (2) Muli | Judi | 2.21 | 0.06 | | 0.20 |
| (3) Brinjals | ½ kg. | 9.34 | 0.26 | | 0.54 |
| (4) Cauliflower | ½ " | 4.91 | 0.35 | | 0.76 |
| (5) Cabbage | ½ " | 6.88 | 0.26 | | 0.84 |
| (6) Tomatoes ripe | ½ " | 11.06 | 0.38 | | 0.81 |
| (7) Tomatoes raw | ½ " | | 0.25 | | 0.47 |
| (8) Pumpkin red | ½ " | 2.46 | 0.20 | | 0.37 |
| (9) Palak | Judi | 1.47 | 0.06 | | 0.12 |
| (10) Methi | Judi, | 3.44 | 0.06 | | 0.13 |
| (11) Tondli | ½ kg. | 8.35 | 0.26 | | 0.65 |
| (12) Alu-leaves | Judi | 5.41 | 0.06 | | 0.10 |
| (13) Banana | Doz. | 15.97 | 0.48 | | 0.91 |
| (14) Orange | " | 3.93 | 2.10 | | 2.45 |
| (15) Lemon | " | 2.21 | 0.48 | | 0.77 |
| Total | | 100.00 | | | |
| Sub-group Index I-A (g) .. | | | | | |

| Articles | Unit of quantity | Weight proportional to total expenditure | Price per unit of quantity | | | Index number | | |
|--|-------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--|
| | | | Year ended Dec. 1960 | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 | |
| | | | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | 7 | 8 | |
| (h) Other Food— | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Sugar (Crystal) .. | 500 g. | 29.57 | 0.60 | 1.00 | 1.03 | 167 | 172 | |
| (2) Tea Leaf | 50 g. | 12.52 | 0.39 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 154 | 154 | |
| (3) Snacks (Bhajiya) .. | Plate of 8 pieces | 15.01 | 0.11 | 0.25 | 0.26 | 227 | 236 | |
| (4) Snacks (Jalobi) .. | kg. | 7.11 | 1.90 | 5.09 | 5.09 | 258 | 268 | |
| (5) Tea Ready-made .. | 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 | | | | | | |
| Sub-group Index I-A(h) .. | | | | | | 200 | 203 | |
| I-A. Food Group— | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Cereals and cereals Products. | .... | 35.29 | | | | 205 | 200 | |
| (b) Pulses and Pulse Products. | .... | 4.79 | | | | 269 | 257 | |
| (c) Oils and Fats | .... | 5.78 | | | | 201 | 192 | |
| (d) Meat, Fish and Eggs | .... | 10.62 | | | | 205 | 206 | |
| (e) Milks and Milk Products. | .... | 9.53 | | | | 188 | 174 | |
| (f) Condiments and Spices. | .... | 6.76 | | | | 236 | 239 | |
| (g) Vegetables and Fruits | .... | 8.24 | | | | 231 | 205 | |
| (h) Other Food | .... | 18.99 | | | | 200 | 203 | |
| Total .. | | 100.00 | | | | | | |
| Food-group Index I-A .. | | | | | | 209 | 204 | |
| I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc. | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Pan (leaf) | 100 leaves.. | 18.55 | 0.52 | 1.12 | 1.09 | 215 | 210 | |
| (2) Pan (finished) | Each | 9.89 | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 250 | 250 | |
| (3) Supari | 500 g. | 19.44 | 3.42 | 5.62 | 5.58 | 164 | 163 | |
| (4) Katha | " | 3.53 | 4.78 | 12.41 | 12.41 | 261 | 261 | |
| (5) Bidi | Katta of 25 | 28.80 | 0.16 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 188 | 188 | |
| (6) Cigarette | Pkt. of 10 .. | 6.54 | 0.14 | 0.38 | 0.39 | 271 | 279 | |
| (7) Chewing Tobacco .. | kg. | 13.25 | 4.16 | 6.17 | 6.10 | 148 | 147 | |
| Total .. | | 100.00 | | | | | | |
| Sub-group Index I-B .. | | | | | | 197 | 196 | |
| II. Fuel and Lighting— | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Firewood | 40 kg. | 11.51 | 3.30 | 6.23 | 6.34 | 184 | 187 | |
| (2) Kerosene Oil | litre | 42.64 | 0.28 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 204 | 204 | |
| (3) Electricity charges | Unit | 9.81 | 0.22 | 0.57 | 0.22 | 100 | 100 | |
| (4) Charcoal | 40 kg. | 28.30 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 211 | 211 | |
| (5) Match box | Each (50 sticks) | 7.74 | 7.36 | 14.51 | 15.50 | 201 | 180 | |
| Total .. | | 100.00 | | | | | | |
| II-Group Index .. | | | | | | 189 | 192 | |

| Articles | Unit of quantity | Weight proportional to total expenditure | Price per unit of quantity | | | Index Number | | |
|--|------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------|
| | | | Year ended December 1960 | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 | |
| | | | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | 7 | 8 | |
| Housing— | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Residential House .. | | 100.00 | | | | | | 116 116 |
| Total .. | | 100.00 | | | | | | 116 116 |
| Group Index III .. | | | | | | | | |
| IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear:— | | | | | | | | |
| Dhoti bleached | Pair .. | 10.72 | 9.97 | 22.87 | 22.82 | | | 212 212 |
| Dhoti unbleached .. | Do. .. | | 8.89 | 17.32 | 17.41 | | | |
| Inchalkaranji .. | Each .. | 28.14 | 11.74 | 18.83 | 18.63 | | | 152 151 |
| Saree Malegaon | Do. .. | | 10.72 | 15.37 | 15.29 | | | |
| Shirting Sharrock | Metre .. | 24.87 | 1.68 | 3.48 | 3.44 | | | 208 205 |
| Shirting Mafatlal | Do. .. | | 1.65 | 3.44 | 3.39 | | | |
| Long Cloth | Do. .. | 5.95 | 1.60 | 3.48 | 3.47 | | | 218 217 |
| Trouser Cloth | Do. .. | 2.76 | 1.80 | 4.19 | 4.19 | | | 233 233 |
| Mulmul | Do. .. | 8.54 | 2.23 | 4.54 | 4.47 | | | 230 228 |
| Markin | Do. .. | | 1.09 | 2.80 | 2.79 | | | |
| Bush Shirt | Each .. | 3.94 | 4.20 | 7.21 | 7.22 | | | 172 172 |
| Full Pant | Do. .. | 3.77 | 5.45 | 12.79 | 12.79 | | | 235 235 |
| Vest | Do. .. | 2.18 | 2.55 | 2.56 | 2.56 | | | 216 217 |
| Shoes Gents | Pair .. | 3.10 | 16.75 | 29.65 | 29.65 | | | 177 177 |
| Chappal Ladies | Do. .. | 6.03 | 6.57 | 8.93 | 8.81 | | | 136 134 |
| Total .. | | 100.00 | | | | | | 190 189 |
| Group Index IV .. | | | | | | | | |
| V. Miscellaneous— | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Medical Care— | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Doctor Fee | Per. Visit | 19.78 | 2.58 | 4.25 | 4.33 | | | 165 168 |
| (2) Medicine | 4 Doses | 32.46 | 0.76 | 1.00 | 1.00 | | | 132 132 |
| (3) E. S. I. Premium | | 47.76 | 0.69 | 0.70 | 0.70 | | | 101 101 |
| Total | | 100.00 | | | | | | |
| Sub-group Index-V (a) | | | | | | | | 124 124 |
| (b) Education Recreation and amusement— | | | | | | | | |
| (1) School Fee | Student | 22.54 | 6.75 | 6.78 | 6.78 | | | 100 100 |
| (2) School Book | Each .. | 7.64 | 2.47 | 2.80 | 2.80 | | | 113 113 |
| (3) Stationery— | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Ex. Book | " .. | 4.73 | 0.12 | 0.20 | 0.20 | | | 188 188 |
| (ii) Pencil | " .. | | 0.12 | 0.25 | 0.25 | | | |
| (4) Newspaper | Per Copy .. | 7.64 | 0.07 | 0.16 | 0.18 | | | 229 257 |
| (5) Cinema | | 57.45 | 0.48 | 1.23 | 1.41 | | | 256 294 |
| Total .. | | 100.00 | | | | | | |
| Sub-group Index V (b) | | | | | | | | 205 229 |

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

| Articles | Unit of quantity | Weight proportional to total expenditure | Price per unit of quantity | | | Index Number | |
|--|---------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | | | Year ended December 1960 | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | | |
| (c) Transport and Communications— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Railway fare for 80 Km. Per Passenger. | Per Passenger. | 51.13 | 1.61 | 2.30 | 2.35 | 143 | 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) | | | | | | 145 | 147 |
| (d) Personal Care and Effect— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Hair Oil | Bottle (114 ml.) | 26.92 | 1.36 | 2.82 | 2.82 | 207 | 207 |
| (2) Barber Charges | Per head | 44.23 | 0.94 | 1.65 | 1.67 | 176 | 176 |
| (3) Toilet Soap | Cake | 14.91 | 0.44 | 0.75 | 0.74 | 170 | 178 |
| (4) Tooth Powder | Small Bottle No. 3. | 7.21 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 150 | 166 |
| (5) Blade | Pkt. of 5 | 0.96 | 0.27 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 141 | 150 |
| (6) Umbrella | Each | 5.77 | 5.55 | 12.71 | 12.70 | 229 | 141 |
| Total .. | | 100.00 | | | | | 229 |
| Sub-group Index V(d) | | | | | | 184 | 185 |
| (e) Others— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Durrie | Each | 2.66 | 4.93 | 6.92 | 6.99 | 140 | 142 |
| (2) Trunk | .. | 2.66 | 5.82 | 14.74 | 14.74 | 253 | 253 |
| (3) Utensils (Brass) | 500 g. | 7.99 | 2.84 | 10.54 | 10.54 | 371 | 371 |
| (4) Bucket (Balti) | Each | 2.16 | 2.96 | 5.90 | 5.94 | 199 | 201 |
| (5) Laundry charges | Per Piece | 25.29 | 0.15 | 0.29 | 0.30 | 193 | 201 |
| (6) Washing Soap | Bar | 35.28 | 1.28 | 2.04 | 2.04 | 159 | 200 |
| (7) Tailoring charges of Shirt. | Each | 23.96 | 1.19 | 2.47 | 2.45 | 194 | 189 |
| (8) Tailoring charges of Blouse. | .. | .. | 0.89 | 1.61 | 1.54 | .. | .. |
| Total .. | | 100.00 | | | | | |
| Sub-group Index V(e) | | | | | | 196 | 197 |
| V. Miscellaneous Group— | | | | | | | |
| (a) Medical Care | | 28.27 | | | | 124 | 124 |
| (b) Education, Recreation and Amusement. | | 11.94 | | | | 205 | 229 |
| (c) Transport and Communication. | | 14.81 | | | | 145 | 147 |
| (d) Personal Care and Effect. | | 18.89 | | | | 184 | 185 |
| (e) Others | | 26.09 | | | | 196 | 197 |
| Total .. | | 100.00 | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous Group Index V. | | | | | | 167 | 170 |

SHOLAPUR*

207—A rise of 6 points

In December 1971, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Sholapur Centre with base : January to December 1960 = 100 was 207 being 6 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 from a family living survey in Sholapur City.

The index number for the food group increased by 10 points to 228 due mainly to a rise in the average prices of rice, wheat, jowar and sugar.

The index number for the Pan, supari, tobacco etc., group decreased by 2 points to 177 due to a fall in the average prices of supari and cigarettes.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 2 points to 176 due to a rise in the average price of coal.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 171 due to a rise in the average price of cinema show and railway fare.

The index numbers for the clothing, bedding and footwear and housing remained steady at 190 and 139 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 | |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------------|------------|
| | | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 |
| I-A Food | 63.0 | 218 | 228 |
| I-B Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc. | 3.4 | 179 | 177 |
| II. Fuel and Light | 7.1 | 174 | 176 |
| III. Housing | 5.2 | 139 | 139 |
| IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | 9.0 | 190 | 190 |
| V. Miscellaneous | 12.3 | 170 | 171 |
| Total | 100.0 | | |
| Consumer Price Index Number | | 201 | 207 |

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

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

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

| Articles 1 | Unit of Quantity 2 | Weight proportional to total ex- penditure 3 | Price per unit of quantity | | | Index Number | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | | Year ended December 1960 4 | Nov. 1971 5 | Dec. 1971 6 | Nov. 1971 7 | Dec. 1971 8 |
| | | | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | | |
| I-A. Food— | | | | | | | |
| (a) Cereals and Products— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Rice .. | kg. | 26.98 | 0.55 | 1.21 | 1.25 | 220 | 227 |
| (2) Wheat .. | .. | 13.53 | 0.41 | 0.89 | 0.90 | 217 | 220 |
| (3) Jowar .. | .. | 56.97 | 0.46 | 1.10 | 1.28 | 239 | 278 |
| (4) Grinding Charges .. | 3 kg. | 2.52 | 0.05 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 180 | 180 |
| Total | | 100.00 | | | | | |
| Sub-group Index (a) | | | | | | 229 | 254 |
| (b) Pulses and Products— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Arhar dal .. | kg. | 76.17 | 0.75 | 2.25 | 2.03 | 300 | 271 |
| (2) Gram dal .. | .. | 18.22 | 0.56 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 250 | 250 |
| (3) Masur dal .. | .. | 5.61 | 0.73 | 1.98 | 2.10 | 271 | 288 |
| Total | | 100.00 | | | | | |
| Sub-group Index (b) | | | | | | 289 | 268 |
| (c) Oils and Fats— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Groundnut oil .. | kg. | 98.91 | 1.94 | 4.21 | 4.05 | 217 | 209 |
| (2) Vanaspati (loose) .. | 500 g. | 1.09 | 1.86 | 3.62 | 3.36 | 195 | 181 |
| Total | | 100.00 | | | | | |
| Sub-group Index (c) | | | | | | 217 | 208 |
| (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 | 1.75 | 1.56 | 265 | 236 |
| (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 (d) | | | | | | 218 | 211 |
| (e) Milk and Milk Products— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Milk .. | l. | 89.79 | 0.67 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 224 | 224 |
| (2) Ghee .. | kg. | 10.21 | 6.19 | 14.00 | 14.00 | 226 | 226 |
| Total | | 100.00 | | | | | |
| Sub-group Index (e) | | | | | | 224 | 224 |

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

| Articles 1 | Unit of Quantity 2 | Weight proportional to total ex- penditure 3 | Price per unit of quantity | |
|---|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | Year ended Dec. 1960. 4 | Nov. 1971 5 |
| | | | Rs. P. | |
| (f) Spices and other foodstuffs— | | | | |
| (1) Salt .. | kg. | 4.71 | 0.09 | 0.20 |
| Turmeric .. | .. | 3.40 | 1.11 | 2.50 |
| (2) Chillies (green) .. | 300 g. | 4.98 | 0.23 | 0.22 |
| (4) Chillies (dry) .. | .. | 59.43 | 0.65 | 1.27 |
| (5) Tamarind .. | kg. | 7.59 | 1.20 | 1.75 |
| (6) Onions .. | .. | 10.73 | 0.23 | 0.42 |
| Garlic .. | 300 g. | 7.85 | 0.24 | 0.45 |
| (7) Coconut .. | Each | 1.31 | 0.27 | 0.59 |
| Total | | 100.00 | | |
| Sub-group Index (f) | | | | |
| (g) Vegetable and fruits— | | | | |
| (1) Potatoes .. | kg. | 12.93 | 0.46 | 0.46 |
| (2) Brinjals .. | 300 g. | 15.95 | 0.11 | 0.2 |
| (3) Tomatoes .. | 300 g. | 14.22 | 0.25 | 0.3 |
| (4) Methi .. | 200 g. | 6.47 | 0.12 | 0.1 |
| (5) Dodka .. | 300 g. | 11.64 | 0.13 | 0.2 |
| (6) Ambadi .. | 200 g. | 27.15 | 0.09 | 0.1 |
| (7) Banana .. | Doz. | 11.64 | 0.51 | 0.7 |
| Total | | 100.00 | | |
| Sub-group Index (g) | | | | |
| (h) Other Food— | | | | |
| (1) Sugar (Crystal) .. | kg. | 47.53 | 1.16 | 1.90 |
| (2) Gur .. | .. | 7.97 | 0.64 | 1.42 |
| (3) Tea (leaf) .. | Pkt. of 50 g. | 21.56 | 0.39 | 0.55 |
| (4) Tea (readymade) .. | Cup | 20.74 | 0.07 | 0.12 |
| (5) Snack Saltish (Bhajia) .. | kg. | 1.10 | 1.60 | 5.00 |
| (6) Snack Sweet (Jalebi) .. | .. | 1.10 | 2.17 | 5.00 |
| Total | | 100.00 | | |
| Sub-group Index (h) | | | | |

| Articles | Unit of quantity | Weight proportional to total expenditure | Price per unit of quantity | | | Index Number | |
|---|------------------|--|----------------------------|-------|-------|--------------|------|
| | | | Year ended: | Nov. | Dec. | Nov. | Dec. |
| | | | Dec. 1970 | 1971 | 1971 | 1971 | 1971 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| I-A Food— | | | | | | | |
| (a) Cereals and Products | | 48.79 | | | | 229 | 254 |
| (b) Pulses and Products | | 7.28 | | | | 217 | 268 |
| (c) Oils and Fats | | 4.99 | | | | 224 | 208 |
| (d) Meat, Fish and Eggs | | 6.79 | | | | 224 | 211 |
| (e) Milk and products .. | | 7.37 | | | | 187 | 224 |
| (f) Condiments and Spices. | | 8.25 | | | | 169 | 196 |
| (g) Vegetables and Fruits. | | 4.29 | | | | 167 | 162 |
| (h) Other Food | | 12.24 | | | | 167 | 168 |
| Total .. | | 100.00 | | | | 218 | 228 |
| Group Index I-A | | | | | | | |
| I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Pan (leaf) | 100 leaves | 10.22 | 0.19 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 211 | 211 |
| (2) Pan finished | Each | 6.07 | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 175 | 211 |
| (3) Supari | 300 g. | 19.49 | 1.77 | 3.00 | 2.92 | 169 | 175 |
| (4) Katha | 50 g. | 3.84 | 0.51 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 245 | 165 |
| (5) Bidi | Katta of 25 | 37.06 | 0.19 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 147 | 245 |
| (6) Cigarettes | Pkt. of 10 .. | 5.43 | 0.15 | 0.52 | 0.50 | 347 | 147 |
| (7) Chewing tobacco | 50 g. .. | 17.89 | 0.21 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 171 | 333 |
| Total .. | | 100.00 | | | | 179 | 177 |
| Group Index I-B | | | | | | | |
| II. Fuel and Light— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Firewood | 40 kg. | 62.01 | 3.57 | 5.89 | 5.89 | 165 | 165 |
| (2) Coal | | 13.81 | 6.99 | 14.00 | 15.00 | 200 | 215 |
| (3) Dung cake | 100 cakes ... | 7.06 | 0.85 | 1.31 | 1.31 | 154 | 154 |
| (4) Match Box | Each (50 sticks) | 4.06 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 140 | 140 |
| (5) Kerosene Oil | 500 ml. .. | 13.06 | 0.15 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 213 | 213 |
| Total .. | | 100.00 | | | | 174 | 176 |
| Group Index II | | | | | | | |
| III. Housing— | | | | | | | |
| (1) House rent | P.M. | 100.00 | | | | 139 | 139 |
| Total .. | | 100.00 | | | | 139 | 139 |
| Group Index III | | | | | | | |

| Articles | Unit of quantity | Weight proportional to total expenditure | Price per unit of quantity | | | Index Number |
|---|------------------|--|----------------------------|-------|-------|--------------|
| | | | Year ended: | Nov. | Dec. | |
| | | | Dec. 1960 | 1971 | 1971 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear— | | | | | | |
| Rs. P. | | | | | | |
| (i) Laxmi Mills | .. Pair | 8.53 | 10.69 | 19.31 | 19.31 | 17 |
| (ii) Vishnu Mills | .. " | " | 10.47 | 17.68 | 17.68 | 17 |
| Saree | .. Each | 29.79 | 10.05 | 16.50 | 16.50 | 16 |
| Shirt | .. " | 2.92 | 3.41 | 4.94 | 4.94 | 14 |
| Long cloth | .. m. | 7.48 | 1.39 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 21 |
| Shirting— | | | | | | |
| (i) Ahmedabad Mills | .. " | 25.70 | 1.61 | 2.81 | 2.81 | 18 |
| (ii) Century Mills | .. " | " | 1.49 | 3.01 | 3.01 | 18 |
| Markin | .. " | 17.41 | 1.28 | 3.20 | 3.20 | 25 |
| Trousers cloth | .. " | 2.57 | 1.47 | 3.20 | 3.20 | 21 |
| Chappal (Lady's) | .. Pair | 4.67 | 6.40 | 8.95 | 8.95 | 14 |
| Shoes (Gent's) | .. " | 0.93 | 15.98 | 27.45 | 27.45 | 17 |
| Total .. | | 100.00 | | | | 190 |
| Group Index IV | | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | 125 |
| Sub-group Index V(a) | | | | | | |
| (b) Education, Recreation and Amusement— | | | | | | |
| (1) School fee | Per Student | 33.15 | 6.00 | 5.70 | 5.70 | 95 |
| (2) School Book | Each | 22.65 | 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 | 125 |
| (4) Cinema | Per Adult | 38.67 | 0.31 | 0.90 | 0.95 | 290 |
| Total .. | | 100.00 | | | | 177 |
| Sub-group Index V(b) | | | | | | |

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

| Articles | Unit of quantity | Weight proportional to total expenditure | Price per unit of quantity | | | Index Number | |
|---|-------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | | | Year ended Dec. 1960 | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Rs. P. | | | | |
| (e) Transport and Communication— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Railway fare (from Sholapur to Poona) | Per Passenger | 67.41 | 5.22 | 7.02 | 7.20 | 134 | 138 |
| (2) Bus fare | Per Adult | 32.59 | 0.15 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 133 | 133 |
| Total | | 100.00 | | | | | |
| Sub-group Index V(c) | | | | | | 134 | 136 |
| (f) Personal care and Effects— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Hair Oil | Bottle of 250 R. | 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 | 0.76 | 0.75 | 173 | 210 |
| (4) Ornaments (glass) | per dozen | 2.68 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 100 | 170 |
| Total | | 100.00 | | | | 100 | 100 |
| Sub-group Index V(e) | | | | | | 217 | 217 |
| (e) Others— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Utensils (Copper) | 500 g. | 6.07 | 3.25 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 615 | 615 |
| (2) Laundry Charges | Per Piece. | 9.64 | 0.11 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 191 | 191 |
| (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 | 1.25 | 145 | 145 |
| (ii) Blouse | " | " | 0.70 | 0.94 | 0.94 | | |
| (5) Durrie | " | 3.22 | 3.80 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 197 | 197 |
| Total | | 100.00 | | | | | |
| Sub-group Index V(e) | | | | | | 189 | 189 |
| V. Miscellaneous Group | | | | | | | |
| (a) Medical care | | 25.86 | | | | 125 | 125 |
| (b) Education, Recreation and Amusement | | 15.92 | | | | 177 | 184 |
| (c) Transport and Communication. | | 12.49 | | | | 134 | 136 |
| (d) Personal care and Effects. | | 21.02 | | | | 217 | 217 |
| (e) Others | | 24.71 | | | | 189 | 189 |
| Total | | 100.00 | | | | | |
| Group Index V | | | | | | 170 | 171 |

A rise of 1 point.

In December 1971, 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 197 being 1 point higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey in Nagpur City.

The index number for the food group increased by 3 points to 219 due mainly to a rise in the average prices of rice, wheat, eggs and sugar.

The index number for the Pan, Supari, tobacco etc. group decreased by 3 points to 162 due to a fall in the average price of pan readymade.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased 2 points to 215 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, shirting, long-markin, payjama, ganji, shirt readymade and bed-sheet.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 2 points to 151 due to a rise in the average prices of Cinema charges, railway fare, cot and laundry charges.

The index number for the fuel and light group and housing remained stationary at 179 and 131 respectively.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960 = 100)

| Groups | Weights proportional to total expenditure | Group Index Numbers | |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------------|-----------|
| | | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 |
| I-A. Food | 57.2 | 216 | 219 |
| I-B. Pan, Suari, Tobacco, etc. | 3.8 | 171 | 162 |
| II. Fuel and Light | 5.7 | 179 | 179 |
| III. Housing | 6.6 | 131 | 131 |
| IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | 10.9 | 213 | 215 |
| V. Miscellaneous | 15.8 | 149 | 151 |
| Total | 100.0 | | |
| Consumer Price Index Number | | 196 | 197 |

*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.

| Articles | Unit of Quantity | Weight proportional to total expenditure | Price per unit of quantity | | | Index Number | |
|---|------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | | | Basic Price | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | | |
| I-A. Food— | | | | | | | |
| (a) Cereals and Cereal Products— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Rice | kg. | 53.60 | 0.64 | 1.23 | 1.26 | 192 | 197 |
| (2) Wheat (0-S.) | " | 35.69 | 0.41 | 0.89 | 0.90 | 217 | 220 |
| (3) Jowar | " | 8.72 | 0.41 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 244 | 244 |
| (4) Grinding charges | 3 kg. | 1.99 | 0.08 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 175 | 162 |
| Total .. | | 100 00 | | | | | |
| Sub-group I-A (a) Index .. | | | | | | 205 | 208 |
| (b) Pulses and Pulse Products— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Arhar dal | kg. | 68.17 | 0.71 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 282 | 282 |
| (2) Gram dal | " | 28.12 | 0.52 | 1.34 | 1.34 | 258 | 258 |
| (3) Moong dal | " | 3.71 | 0.55 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 291 | 291 |
| Total .. | | 100 00 | | | | | |
| Sub-group I-A (b) Index .. | | | | | | 275 | 275 |
| (c) Oils and Fats— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Gingelli Oil | kg. | 4.84 | 2.75 | 6.00 | 5.75 | 218 | 209 |
| (2) Groundnut Oil | " | 7.91 | 1.92 | 4.22 | 4.16 | 220 | 217 |
| (3) Vanaspati (loose) | 500 g. | 9.67 | 1.79 | 2.88 | 2.80 | 161 | 156 |
| (4) Linseed Oil | kg. | 77.58 | 1.54 | 4.32 | 4.18 | 281 | 271 |
| Total .. | | 100 00 | | | | | |
| Sub-group I-A (c) Index .. | | | | | | 261 | 253 |
| (4) Meat, Fish and Eggs— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Goat-meat | kg. | 90.16 | 2.68 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 224 | 224 |
| (2) Fish (fresh)— | | | | | | | |
| (i) Rabu | " | 5.32 | 3.22 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 171 | 171 |
| (ii) Mangur | " | ... | 3.22 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 173 | 182 |
| (3) Eggs | dozen | 4.52 | 2.06 | 3.56 | 3.75 | | |
| 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 | 1.60 | 200 | 200 |
| (2) Curd | kg. | 3.57 | 2.14 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 187 | 187 |
| (3) Ghee | " | 24.47 | 8.85 | 16.00 | 16.00 | 181 | 181 |
| Total .. | | 100 00 | | | | | |
| Sub-group (e) Index .. | | | | | | 195 | 195 |

| Articles | Unit of Quantity | proportion- al to total expenditure | Basic Price | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 | Nov. 1971 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | | | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | |
| (i) Condiments and Spices— | | | | | | |
| (1) Salt | kg. | 5.59 | 0.13 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 192 |
| (2) Turmeric | " | 7.69 | 1.63 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 307 |
| (3) Chillies (dry) | " | 49.65 | 2.88 | 4.94 | 4.56 | 172 |
| (4) Onion | " | 18.65 | 0.27 | 0.74 | 0.82 | 274 |
| (5) Mustard | " | 6.53 | 1.06 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 189 |
| (6) Coriander | " | 2.33 | 1.16 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 302 |
| (7) Fenugreek | " | 3.50 | 2.96 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 338 |
| (8) Jaggery | " | 6.06 | 3.49 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 143 |
| Total .. | | 100 00 | | | | |
| Sub-group I-A (i) Index .. | | | | | | 210 |
| (ii) Vegetables and Fruits— | | | | | | |
| (1) Potatoes | kg. | 43.72 | 0.39 | | 0.82 | |
| (2) Mung | " | 0.50 | 0.34 | | 0.45 | |
| (3) Brinjal | " | 26.13 | 0.41 | | 0.62 | |
| (4) Cauh flowers | kg. | 2.51 | 0.33 | | 0.58 | |
| (5) Tomatoes | " | 12.56 | 0.45 | | 1.02 | |
| (6) Gajar Phali | " | 2.01 | 0.32 | | 0.75 | |
| (7) Palak | " | 5.03 | 0.31 | | 0.45 | |
| (8) Methi sag | " | 2.01 | 0.33 | | 0.48 | |
| (9) Banana | Dozen | 5.53 | 0.39 | | 0.50 | |
| Total .. | | 100 00 | | | | |
| Sub-group I-A (ii) Index .. | | | | | | 236 |
| (iii) Other Food— | | | | | | |
| (1) Tea | kg. | 44.71 | 1.22 | 1.96 | 2.00 | 161 |
| (2) Sugar | " | 2.40 | 0.72 | 1.61 | 1.50 | 224 |
| (3) Tea bag | Pkt. of 25g | 13.26 | 0.19 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 158 |
| (4) Biscuits | kg. | 8.46 | 2.14 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 210 |
| (5) Coffee | " | 1.97 | 1.61 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 280 |
| (6) Instantly Grade | Cup | 29.20 | 0.06 | 0.15 | 0.25 | 250 |
| Total .. | | 100 00 | | | | |
| Sub-group I-A (iii) Index .. | | | | | | 194 |
| I-A. Food— | | | | | | |
| (a) Cereals and Cereal Products. | | 46.71 | | | | 205 |
| (b) Pulses and Pulse Products. | | 8.41 | | | | 275 |
| (c) Oils and Fats | | 6.05 | | | | 261 |
| (d) Meat, Fish and Eggs | | 5.00 | | | | 219 |
| (e) Milk and Milk Products. | | 7.51 | | | | 195 |
| (f) Condiments and Spices. | | 6.95 | | | | 210 |
| (g) Vegetables and Fruits | | 6.67 | | | | 236 |
| (h) Other Food | | 9.46 | | | | 194 |
| Total .. | | 100 00 | | | | |
| Food Group I-A Index .. | | | | | | 216 |

| Articles | Unit of quantity | Proportional to total expenditure | Basic Price | | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 |
|--|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | 4 | 5 |  |  |  |  | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | | | |
| I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.— | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Pan-leaf | 100 leaves. | 14.85 | 0.29 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 138 | | |
| (2) Pan (ready-made) | Each | 13.61 | 0.03 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 267 | 138 | |
| (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 | | | | | | |
| I-B. Group 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 | 5.60 | 194 | 181 | |
| (3) Kerosene Oil | Litre | 14.13 | 0.34 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 182 | 194 | |
| (4) Electricity Charges | Unit | 2.74 | 0.29 | 0.36 | 0.37 | 124 | 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 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | 100.00 | | | | 131 | 131 | |
| Group III Index for Housing. | | | | | | | | |
| IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear — | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Dhoti Emp. Mill | Pair. | 9.87 | 12.10 | 24.02 | 24.05 | 197 | | |
| (2) " Model Mill | Pair. | .. | 10.68 | 20.82 | 20.80 | 197 | 197 | |
| (3) Saree | each. | 36.48 | 8.09 | 13.31 | 13.31 | 165 | 165 | |
| (4) Shirting Emp. Mill | m. | 18.35 | 1.21 | 2.89 | 2.84 | 258 | | |
| (5) " Model Mill | m. | .. | 1.05 | 2.91 | 3.03 | 262 | | |
| (6) Trousers Cloth | m. | 3.34 | 1.43 | 3.67 | 3.65 | 257 | 255 | |
| (7) Long cloth | m. | 3.06 | 1.14 | 3.28 | 3.30 | 288 | 289 | |
| (8) Markin Emp. Mill | m. | 13.06 | 1.04 | 3.94 | 4.09 | 318 | | |
| (9) " Model Mill | m. | .. | 1.09 | 2.81 | 2.87 | 328 | 328 | |
| (10) Pajama | each. | 1.60 | 4.25 | 6.69 | 6.75 | 157 | 159 | |
| (11) Ganji | each. | 1.25 | 1.23 | 1.68 | 1.75 | 137 | 142 | |
| (12) Shirt | each. | 1.60 | 3.75 | 6.35 | 6.50 | 169 | 173 | |
| (13) Bed Sheet | Pair. | 2.01 | 8.50 | 12.69 | 12.81 | 149 | 151 | |
| (14) Shoes (Gents) | Pair. | 4.17 | 16.00 | 28.18 | 28.18 | 176 | 176 | |
| (15) Chappal (Gents) | Pair. | 4.17 | 4.96 | 10.45 | 10.45 | 211 | 211 | |
| (16) Saddle (ladies) | Pair. | 1.04 | 6.40 | 9.40 | 9.40 | 147 | 147 | |
| Total | | 100.00 | | | | | | |
| Group Index for Clothing, Bedding and Footwear. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 213 | 215 |

| Articles | Unit of quantity | Proportional to total expenditure | Basic Price | | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 | Nov. 1971 | Nov. 1971 |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | 4 | 5 |  |  |  |  | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | | | |
| V. Miscellaneous | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Medical .. | Per visit .. | 22.98 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 100 | | |
| (2) Medical .. | Phial of 3 doses. | 45.06 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 100 | | |
| (3) Medical .. | .. | 31.96 | 0.69 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 101 | | |
| Total | | 100.00 | | | | | | |
| Sub-group Index V (a) | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Personal Care and Grooming | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Hair oil | Bottle of 114 ml. | 24.01 | 1.37 | 2.26 | 2.26 | 165 | | |
| (2) Barber charges | Per Adult .. | 38.30 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 200 | | |
| (3) Toilet soap | Per Cake .. | 15.80 | 0.46 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 174 | | |
| (4) Tooth powder (Medium size) | Bottle .. | 2.74 | 0.87 | 1.46 | 1.46 | 168 | | |
| (5) Ornaments (glass) | Dozen .. | 4.25 | 0.75 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 108 | | |
| (6) Watch .. | Each .. | 12.16 | 65.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 138 | | |
| (7) Face powder (small) | Tin .. | 2.74 | 1.00 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 225 | | |
| Total | | 100.00 | | | | | | |
| Sub-group Index V (b) | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Education, Recreation and Amusements— | | | | | | | | |
| (1) School fee | Per Student | 23.53 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 100 | | |
| (2) School Book | Each | 17.65 | 2.00 | 2.20 | 2.20 | 110 | | |
| (3) Toy .. | .. | 1.02 | 0.24 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 108 | | |
| (4) Stationery (Ex-book) | Each (40 pages). | 1.79 | 0.12 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 125 | | |
| (5) Cinema | Per Adult .. | 56.01 | 0.42 | 0.80 | 0.82 | 190 | | |
| Total | | 100.00 | | | | | | |
| Sub-group Index V (c) | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 153 | 153 |

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 | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | | |
| <i>(d) Transport and Communication—</i> | | | | | | | |
| (1) Railway fare of 80 km | Per Passenger | 45.49 | 1.61 | 2.30 | 2.35 | 143 | |
| (2) Bus fare | Per Adult | 29.19 | 0.15 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 133 | 146 |
| (3) Post card | Each | 3.86 | 0.05 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 200 | 133 |
| (4) Rickshaw charges | Per Adult | 21.46 | 0.37 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 168 | 200 |
| Total .. | | 100.00 | | | | | 168 |
| Sub-group Index V(d) .. | | | | | | | |
| <i>(e) Others—</i> | | | | | | | |
| (1) Cot | Each | 5.94 | 5.50 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 164 | 149 |
| (2) Trunk/Box | " | 2.05 | 5.01 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 150 | 182 |
| (3) Earthenware | " | 2.05 | 0.30 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 300 | 150 |
| (4) Utensil Aluminium | Kg. | 4.79 | 8.50 | 14.00 | 14.00 | 165 | 300 |
| (5) Utensil Brass | " | 11.42 | 7.71 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 233 | 165 |
| (6) Laundry charges | Per piece | 9.59 | 0.12 | 0.20 | 0.24 | 167 | 233 |
| (7) Washing Soap | Bar | 33.11 | 1.30 | 2.16 | 2.16 | 166 | 200 |
| (8) Tailoring (Shirt | Each | 31.05 | 0.88 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 189 | 166 |
| Charges (Blouse | " | " | 0.75 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 189 | 166 |
| Total .. | | 100.00 | | | | | |
| Sub-group Index V(e) .. | | | | | | 187 | 191 |
| <i>Miscellaneous—</i> | | | | | | | |
| (a) Medical care | | 28.00 | | | | 100 | 100 |
| (b) Personal care and effects. | | 18.30 | | | | 176 | 176 |
| (c) Education, Recreation and Amusements. | | 19.55 | | | | 153 | 156 |
| (d) Transport and Communication. | | 12.25 | | | | 148 | 149 |
| (e) Others .. | | 21.90 | | | | 187 | 191 |
| Total .. | | 100.00 | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous group Index | | | | | | 149 | 151 |

AURANGABAD*

191 = fall of 1 point

December 1971, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class Aurangabad Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal 191 being 1 point lower than that in the preceding month. The index to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living at the Aurangabad Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 3 points to 202 due to decrease in the average prices of groundnut oil, karad oil, vanaspati (Dalda), (dry), turmeric, chillies (dry), banana and gur.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 2 points to 183 due to an increase in the prices of dhoti, long cloth, and coloured fabric and the average price of shoes (Flex Co.)

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 172 due to an increase in the average prices of pan leaf, hair oil, cinema charges, railway fare, bus fair (S. T.), and postage (money order charges).

The index numbers for the fuel and light group and housing remained stationary at 164 and 170 respectively.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR
AURANGABAD CITY

(Average price for the calendar year 1961=100)

| Groups | Weight proportional to total expenditure | Group Index Number | |
|--------------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------|
| | | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 |
| I. Food .. | 60.72 | 205 | 202 |
| II. Fuel and Light | 7.50 | 164 | 164 |
| III. Housing | 8.87 | 170 | 170 |
| IV. Clothing and Footwear | 9.29 | 181 | 183 |
| V. Miscellaneous .. | 13.62 | 171 | 172 |
| Total .. | 100.00 | | |
| Consumer Price Index Number .. | .... | 192 | 191 |

*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 | Unit of Quantity | proportional to total expenditure | Basic Price | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 |
|--|------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| (h) Fruits and Fruit Products— Banana— Medium | Doz. | 1-14 | Rs. P. 0-32 | Rs. P. 0-80 | Rs. P. 0-72 | 250 | 225 |
| Total | | 1-14 | | | | 250 | 225 |
| Index Number sub-group (16) | | | | | | 250 | 225 |
| 1(1) Sugar, Honey and Related Products— (1) Sugar— Medium .. | Kr. | 3-45 | 1-17 | 1-82 | 1-87 | 156 | 160 |
| (2) Gur— Superior .. | | 1-81 | 0-46 | 1-69 | 1-44 | 367 | 313 |
| Total .. | | 5-26 | | | | 228 | 213 |
| Index Number sub-group 1(1) | | | | | | 228 | 213 |
| (j) Beverages— (1) Tea leaf— Brooke Bond | 50 gms. .. | 1-86 | 0-41 | 0-55 | 0-55 | 134 | 134 |
| (2) Prepared Tea— Chalu Chahu | Cup | 4-28 | 0-08 | 0-15 | 0-15 | 188 | 188 |
| Total | | 6-14 | | | | 171 | 171 |
| Index Number sub-group 1(1) | | | | | | 171 | 171 |
| Food Group— (a) Cereals and cereals products. | .... | 48-20 | | | | 184 | 185 |
| (b) Pulses and pulse products. | .... | 7-86 | | | | 283 | 286 |
| (c) Oils and fats | .... | 5-97 | | | | 196 | 188 |
| (d) Mutton, fish and eggs. | .... | 4-94 | | | | 198 | 198 |
| (e) Milk and Milk products. | .... | 6-65 | | | | 188 | 188 |
| (f) Condiments and spices. | .... | 7-83 | | | | 280 | 258 |
| (g) Vegetables and vegetable products. | .... | 6-01 | | | | 211 | 214 |
| (h) Fruits and fruit products. | .... | 1-14 | | | | 250 | 225 |
| (i) Sugar, honey and related products. | .... | 5-26 | | | | 228 | 213 |
| (j) Beverages | .... | 6-14 | | | | 171 | 171 |
| Total | | 100-00 | | | | 205 | 202 |
| Index Number —Food group I. | | | | | | 205 | 202 |

| Articles | Quantity | total expenditure | Basic Price | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 |
|---|------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| (1) Mixture | 37 Kgs. .. | 81-82 | Rs. P. 2-87 | Rs. P. 4-07 | Rs. P. 4-07 | | |
| Ordinary. | 1. | 12-84 | 0-22 | 0-60 | 0-60 | | |
| Match Box Wimco, Brand. | Box of 50 ticks. | 5-74 | 0-06 | 0-08 | 0-08 | | |
| Total | | 100-00 | | | | | |
| Group II. | | | | | | | |
| rent for selected segments. | P.M. | 100-00 | 4-70 | | | | |
| Total | | 100-00 | (Jan. 1971) | | | | |
| Group III. | | | | | | | |
| Clothing and Foot- Clothing— (1) Dhoti 8-2 mts. length and 119 to 121 cms. width. | Per sq. metre. | 6-04 | 1-07 | 2-14 | 2-15 | | |
| (2) " " 1 to 8-2 mts. length and 102 to 152 cms. width. | " | 31-57 | 1-28 | 2-12 | 2-12 | | |
| (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 | 3-01 | 3-09 | | |
| (5) Coloured fabric 07 to 69 cms. width. | " | 18-17 | 1-86 | 3-69 | 3-72 | | |
| 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 | 31-85 | 32-95 | | |
| Total | | 5-08 | | | | | |
| Index Number sub-group IV (b). | | | | | | | |

IV. Clothing and Footwear—*contd.*

(a) Clothing ..
(b) Footwear ..

Total ..

Index Number Group IV.

V. Miscellaneous

(a) *Pansupari*—

(1) *Pan leaf—Madras I* ..

(2) *Pan Finished—With Masala* ..

(3) *Supari—Manglori* ..

(4) *Katha—Kampur* ..

Total

Index Number Sub-group V (a).

(b) *Tobacco and Tobacco Products*—

(1) *Bidi—Totapuri* ..

(2) *Jurda—Hazivazir* ..

Total ..

Index Number Sub-group V (b).

(c) *Household Uttilies—Utensils Brass—Lota (Poona Market).* ..

Total ..

| | | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | 7 | 1971 |
|--|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----|------|
| | | 94.92 | .. | .. | 181 | 184 |
| | | 5.08 | .. | .. | 174 | 177 |
| Total | | 100.00 | | | | |
| Index Number Group IV. | | | | | | |
| V. Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| (a) <i>Pansupari</i> — | | | | | 181 | 183 |
| (1) <i>Pan leaf—Madras I</i> .. | Bundle of 100 leaves | 3.84 | 0.50 | 0.65 | 130 | 134 |
| (2) <i>Pan Finished—With Masala</i> .. | Bida | 2.19 | 0.04 | 0.08 | 200 | 200 |
| (3) <i>Supari—Manglori</i> .. | 50 gms. | 4.36 | 0.41 | 0.58 | 141 | 141 |
| (4) <i>Katha—Kampur</i> .. | " | 1.78 | 0.72 | 1.25 | 174 | 172 |
| Total | | 12.17 | | | | |
| Index Number Sub-group V (a). | | | | | | |
| (b) <i>Tobacco and Tobacco Products</i> — | | | | | 153 | 154 |
| (1) <i>Bidi—Totapuri</i> .. | Bundle .. | 15.38 | 0.15 | 0.28 | 187 | 187 |
| (2) <i>Jurda—Hazivazir</i> .. | Packet of 25 gms. | 3.18 | 0.19 | 0.20 | 105 | 105 |
| Total | | 18.56 | | | | |
| Index Number Sub-group V (b). | | | | | | |
| (c) <i>Household Uttilies—Utensils Brass—Lota (Poona Market).</i> .. | Each .. | 2.55 | 7.18 | 18.00 | 251 | 251 |
| Total | | 2.55 | | | | |

| (b) <i>Washing Soap—</i> | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------|------|------|--|--|
| (1) <i>Laundry—Ordinary washing and ironing of cotton shirt.</i> .. | Per .. | 4.86 | 0.11 | 0.20 | | |
| (2) <i>Washing Soap—Sunlight</i> .. | Cake .. | 9.27 | 0.42 | 0.65 | | |
| Total | | 14.13 | | | | |
| Index Number Sub-group V (d). | | | | | | |
| (a) <i>.....</i> | | | | | | |
| (2) <i>Mixtures (G.S.I)</i> | Two tablets, Per day. | 4.67 | 0.12 | 0.14 | | |
| Total | | 7.61 | 0.68 | 1.00 | | |
| Index Number Sub-group V (e). | | | | | | |
| (1) <i>Persona</i> | | | | | | |
| (1) <i>Hair Oil, Co.</i> | Small bottle. | 5.82 | 1.30 | 2.50 | | |
| (2) <i>Barber charges—</i> | | | | | | |
| (i) <i>Hair cut and shave</i> .. | Adult .. | 8.70 | 0.50 | 1.27 | | |
| (ii) <i>Haircut</i> .. | " .. | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.92 | | |
| (iii) <i>Shave</i> .. | " .. | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.37 | | |
| (iv) <i>Shaver Soap—</i> | Cake | 2.74 | 0.48 | 0.75 | | |
| (4) <i>.....</i> | 2 pkts. of 5 blades each. | 0.33 | 0.48 | 0.78 | | |
| Total | | 17.59 | | | | |
| Index Number Sub-group V (f). | | | | | | |
| (2) <i>.....</i> | Student .. | 1.90 | 3.01 | 5.48 | | |
| (2) <i>.....</i> | Copy .. | 1.33 | 0.62 | 0.95 | | |
| Total | | 3.23 | | | | |

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR AURANGABAD CITY—contd

| Articles | Unit of Quantity | Weight proportional to total expenditure | Price per unit of quantity | | | Index Number | |
|--|------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | | | Basic Price | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| (h) Recreation and Amusement— Cinema Lowest class | Full ticket. | 6.90 | 0.44 | 1.00 | 1.05 | 227 | 239 |
| Total ... | | 6.90 | | | | | 239 |
| Index Number Sub-group V (h). | | | | | | 227 | 239 |
| (i) Transport and Communication— (1) Rail— Fare for 50 km. ... | Full ticket | 6.19 | 1.04 | 1.42 | 1.45 | 137 | 139 |
| (2) Bus— S. T. fare for 30 miles. | " | 5.30 | 1.50 | 1.70 | 1.75 | 113 | 117 |
| (3) Postage— (1) Post card | Per card | 1.10 | 0.05 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 169 | 172 |
| (2) Money Order | Rs. 30 .. | .. | 0.45 | 0.62 | 0.65 | | |
| Total .. | | 12.59 | | | | | |
| Index Number Sub-group V (i). | | | | | | 130 | 133 |
| V. Miscellaneous Group— | | | | | | | |
| (a) Pansupari | .... | 12.17 | .. | | | 153 | 154 |
| (b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products. | .... | 18.56 | .. | | | 173 | 173 |
| (c) Household utilities .. | .... | 2.55 | .. | | | 251 | 251 |
| (d) Washing Soap | .... | 14.13 | .. | | | 164 | 161 |
| (e) Medical care | .... | 12.28 | .. | | | 136 | 136 |
| (f) Personal care | .... | 17.59 | .. | | | 206 | 206 |
| (g) Education and Reading. | .... | 3.23 | .. | | | 170 | 170 |
| (h) Recreation and Amusement. | .... | 6.90 | .. | | | 227 | 239 |
| (i) Transport and Communication. | .... | 12.59 | .. | | | 130 | 133 |
| Total .. | | 100.00 | | | | | |
| Index Number for Miscellaneous Group V. | | | | | | 171 | 172 |

NANDED*

195—A fall of 2 points

In December 1971, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for the Nanded Centre with base year January to December 1961, equal to 100 was 195 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 at the Nanded Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 4 points to 206 due to the decrease in the average prices of rice, turdal, gramdal, urid-dal, groundnut oil, turmeric, chillies dry, brinjals, tomatoes, banana, sugar and gur.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 1 point to 204 due to an increase in the prices of dhoti, saree, and long-cloth.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 3 points to 174 due to an increase in the average prices of hair-oil, blades (Bharat and Six-Morning), cinema charges, railway fare, bus fare (S.T.) and postage (Money-order charges).

The index numbers for the fuel and light group and housing remained stationary at 170 and 136 respectively.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NANDED CITY

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961—100)

| Groups | Weight proportional to total expenditure | Group Index Number | |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------|---------------|
| | | November 1971 | December 1971 |
| I. Food | 61.46 | 210 | 206 |
| II. Fuel and Light | 5.88 | 170 | 170 |
| III. Housing | 4.62 | 136 | 136 |
| IV. Clothing and Footwear | 12.22 | 203 | 204 |
| V. Miscellaneous | 15.82 | 171 | 174 |
| Total .. | 100.00 | | |
| Consumer Price Index Number | | 197 | 195 |

*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 | Weight proportional to total expenditure | Price per unit of quantity | | | Index Number | |
|---|------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | | | Basic price | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 |
| | | | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | 7 | 8 |
| I. Food Group— | | | | | | | |
| (a) Cereals and Product— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Rice .. | Kg. | 13.02 | 0.64 | 1.18 | 1.17 | 184 | 183 |
| (2) Wheat .. | " | 6.81 | 0.42 | 0.87 | 0.88 | 207 | 210 |
| (3) Jowar | " | 30.64 | 0.34 | 0.70(i) | 0.70(i) | 206 | 206 |
| (4) Grinding charges .. | 5 Kgs. | 2.82 | 0.13 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 115 | 115 |
| Total .. | | 53.29 | | | | | |
| Index Number Sub-group | | | | | | 196 | 196 |
| (b) Pulses and Pulses Products— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Turdal— | | | | | | | |
| (i) Gawran (medium) | Kg. | 3.89 | 0.64 | 1.88 | 1.80 | 294 | 281 |
| (2) Gramdal Punjab (medium). | " | 1.84 | 0.57 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 219 | 218 |
| (3) Moongdal— Without husk | " | 1.55 | 0.66 | 1.62 | 1.69 | 245 | 256 |
| (4) Uridal without husk | " | 0.54 | 0.77 | 2.59 | 2.58 | 336 | 335 |
| (5) Masurdal— | | | | | | | |
| (a) Big .. | " | 0.82 | 0.61 | 2.06 | 2.06 | 329 | 333 |
| (b) Medium | " | .. | 0.61 | 1.95 | 2.00 | | |
| Total .. | | 8.64 | | | | | |
| Index Number Sub-group | | | | | | 275 | 271 |
| (c) Oils and Fats— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Groundnut Oil Meethatel (Redish in Colour). | Kg. | 4.84 | 2.22 | 4.09 | 3.94 | 184 | 177 |
| Total .. | | 4.84 | | | | | |
| Index Number Sub-group I(c). | | | | | | 184 | 177 |

(i) Quotation for September 1971.

| Articles | Unit of quantity | Weight proportional to total expenditure. | Nov. 1971 | | Dec. 1971 | | |
|--|------------------|---|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----|
| | | | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | |
| | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | |
| (d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Mutton— | 1/2 Kg. | 5.62 | 1.08 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 233 | |
| (i) Goat Meat | " | 0.96 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.25 | | |
| (ii) Beef | " | 2.46 | 5.30 | 5.30 | 5.30 | 185 | |
| (2) Fish (dry)— | " | 2.02 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | | |
| (i) Bombil | " | | | | | | |
| (ii) Zinga | " | | | | | | |
| (3) Fish (fresh) available in Nov. 1971— | " | 2.34 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 185 | |
| (i) Rahu | " | 1.75 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | | |
| (ii) Tomb | " | | | | | | |
| (i) Rahu | " | 1.86 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | | |
| (ii) Tomb | " | 1.61 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 228 | |
| Total .. | | 6.23 | | | | | |
| Index Number Sub-group I(d) | | | | | | | |
| (e) Milk and Milk Products— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Milk (200 ml.) | 200 ml. | 4.54 | 0.13 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 231 | 229 |
| (i) Milk (200 ml.) | 1/2 Kg. | 0.29 | 3.01 | 6.88 | 6.88 | 231 | |
| (ii) Milk (200 ml.) | " | 4.83 | | | | | |
| Total .. | | | | | | | |
| Index Number Sub-group I(e) | | | | | | | |
| (f) Condiments and Spices— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Turmeric Khandaki | 50 gms. | 0.28 | 0.12 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 167 | 200 |
| (2) Turmeric Khandaki | " | 0.24 | 0.06 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 338 | |
| (3) Chillies (dry)— | " | 4.22 | 1.30 | 3.72 | 3.72 | | |
| (i) Gawarani (fine) | " | 1.18 | 3.66 | 3.66 | 3.66 | 112 | |
| (ii) Gawarani (med.) | " | 0.77 | 0.25 | 0.28 | 0.28 | | |
| (4) Tamarind, Kadiwali | 200 gms. | 0.77 | 0.25 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 150 | |
| (5) Mixed spices, Boiwar | 10 gms. | 1.61 | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.30 | | |
| Total .. | | 7.12 | | | | | |
| Index Number Sub-group I(f) | | | | | | | |
| Index Number Sub-group I(g) | | | | | | | |
| Index Number Sub-group I(g) | | | | | | | |

| Articles | Unit of quantity | Weight proportional to total expenditure | Price per unit of quantity | | | | Index Number | |
|--|------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------|--|
| | | | Basic Price | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 | |
| | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| (g) Vegetable and Edible Products— | | | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | | | |
| (1) Potatoes— | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Big size | 1/2 Ks. | 0.69 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.44 | 130 | 143 | |
| (ii) Small size | " | " | 0.26 | 0.33 | 0.36 | | | |
| (2) Onions— | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Red | Kg. | 0.97 | 0.31 | 0.62 | 0.69 | 213 | 252 | |
| (ii) White | " | " | 0.31 | 0.70 | 0.87 | | | |
| (3) Brinjals (Kali) | 250 gms. | 0.50 | 0.11 | 0.32 | 0.18 | 291 | 252 | |
| (4) Tomatoes— | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Red | 250 gms. | 0.39 | 0.21 | 0.35 | 0.24 | 145 | 164 | |
| (ii) Green | " | " | 0.13 | 0.16 | 0.10 | | | |
| (5) Garlic Gawathan | 50 gms. | 0.54 | 0.05 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 200 | 200 | |
| Other vegetables— | | | | | | | | |
| Varieties available in the month of Nov. 1971— | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Cauli flower | 250 gms. | 1.20 | 0.29 | 0.38 | | 120 | 133 | |
| (ii) Ladies finger | " | " | 0.23 | 0.25 | | | | |
| Varieties available in the month of Dec. 1971— | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Gajar | 250 gms. | | 0.10 | | 0.12 | | | |
| (ii) Cauliflower | " | " | 0.15 | | 0.22 | | | |
| Total .. | | 4.29 | | | | | | |
| Index Number Sub-group I(g). | | | | | | 173 | 170 | |
| (h) Fruits and Fruit Products— | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Banana— | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Big size | Dozen | 0.87 | 0.35 | 0.72 | 0.63 | 199 | 167 | |
| (ii) Medium | | | 0.29 | 0.57 | 0.43 | | | |
| (iii) Small | | | 0.22 | 0.43 | 0.34 | | | |
| Total .. | | 0.87 | | | | | | |
| Number Sub-group I(h). | | | | | | 199 | 167 | |
| (i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products— | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Sugar— | | | | | | | | |
| (i) D-grade | | 3.57 | 1.17 | 1.83 | 1.80 | 156 | 154 | |
| (2) Gur— | Kg. | | | | | | | |
| (i) Gawran 1st quality | | 0.70 | 0.10 | 0.34 | 0.28 | 340 | 280 | |
| (ii) Gawran 2nd quality | | | 0.10 | | | | | |
| Total .. | | 4.27 | | | | | | |
| Index Number Sub-group I(i). | | | | | | 187 | 175 | |

| Articles | Unit of quantity | Weight proportional to total expenditure | Price per unit of quantity | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | Basic price | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 |
| | | | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. |
| | Packet of 50 gms. | 1.13 | 0.35 | 0.55 | 0.55 |
| | " | " | 0.35 | 0.55 | 0.55 |
| | Per Cup .. | 4.49* | 0.07 | 0.15 | 0.15 |
| | " | " | 0.04 | | |
| | | 5.62 | | | |
| | | 53.29 | | | |
| | | 8.64 | | | |
| | | 4.84 | | | |
| | | 6.23 | | | |
| | | 4.83 | | | |
| | | 7.12 | | | |
| | | 4.29 | | | |
| | | 0.87 | | | |
| | | 4.27 | | | |
| | | 5.62 | | | |
| Total | | 100.00 | | | |
| Number for Food Group I. | | | | | |
| II. Fuel and Light | | | | | |
| (1) Firewood | 20 Kgs. | 80.76 | 1.66 | 2.71 | 2.72 |
| (i) Dhawda (old) | " | " | 1.57 | 2.43 | 2.44 |
| (ii) Gaberi | " | " | 0.26 | 0.65 | 0.65 |
| (2) Kerosen | Per litre | 13.99 | | | |
| (i) Rock oil white in colour. | | | | | |
| (3) Match Box— | | 5.25 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| (i) Wimco, Brand. | Horse Per Box (30 sticks) | | | | |
| Total | | 100.00 | | | |
| Index Number for group II. | | | | | |

*Entire weight of "Hot drink (readymade tea)" is imported to "Ch...

| Articles | Unit or quantity | Proportional to total expenditure | Basic price | Nov. 1970 | Dec. 1971 | Index Number 1971 | Dec. 1971 |
|--|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | | |
| 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> | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 136 | 136 |
| IV. Clothing and Footwear— | | | | | | | |
| (a) Clothing— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Dhoti | Per Sq. Metre. | 11-53 | 1-08 | 2-04 | 2-07 | 189 | 192 |
| (2) Saree .. | " | 19-77 | 1-24 | 1-72 | 1-81 | 139 | 146 |
| (3) Cloth for Trousers | " | 1-58 | 2-74 | 5-26 | 5-00 | 192 | 182 |
| (4) Long cloth | " | 27-48 | 1-44 | 3-27 | 3-45 | 227 | 240 |
| (5) Coloured fabrics.. | " | 31-21 | 1-81 | 4-26 | 4-05 | 235 | 224 |
| Total .. | | 91-57 | | | | | |
| <i>Index Number for sub-group IV(a).</i> | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 205 | 207 |
| (b) Footwear— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Shoes— | | | | | | | |
| (i) Bata, Janata | Per Pair .. | 4-89 | 15-02 | 27-45 | 27-45 | | |
| (ii) Carona Master Junior. | " .. | .. | 18-34 | 28-55 | 28-55 | 169 | 169 |
| (2) Chappals— | | | | | | | |
| (i) Bata All wear Rubber Sole. | Per Pair .. | 3-54 | 4-45 | 10-00 | 10-00 | | |
| (ii) Panther Bata | " .. | .. | 6-18 | 10-00 | 10-00 | 183 | 183 |
| (iii) Carona Kolhapur | " .. | .. | 8-35 | 14-65 | 14-55 | | |
| (iv) Carona Bahadur | " .. | .. | 8-65 | 14-65 | 14-65 | | |
| Total | | 8-43 | | | | | |
| <i>Index Number for Sub-group IV(b).</i> | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 175 | 175 |
| IV. Clothing and Footwear— | | | | | | | |
| (a) Clothing | | | | | | | |
| (5) Footwear | | 91-57 | | | | 205 | 207 |
| | | 8-43 | | | | 175 | 175 |
| Total | | 100-00 | | | | | |
| <i>Index Number for Group IV.</i> | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 203 | 204 |

| Articles | quantity | penditure | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|----------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. |
| Miscellaneous— | | | | | |
| Bundle of 25 leaves. | | 2-83 | 0-07 | 0-10 | 0-10 |
| " | | | 0-04 | 0-08 | 0-08 |
| Per Vida. | | 6-61 | 0-04 | 0-05 | 0-05 |
| 50 gms. | | 4-22 | 0-41 | 0-50 | 0-50 |
| Total .. | | 13-66 | | | |
| <i>Index Number for Sub-group V(a).</i> | | | | | |
| | | | | | 134 |
| (b) Bidies— | | | | | |
| Bundle of 5 Bidies. | | 9-00 | 0-13 | 0-20 | 0-20 |
| Packet of 10 Cigarettes. | | 6-34 | 0-10 | 0-10 | 0-31 |
| " .. | | | 0-13 | 0-39 | 0-39 |
| Packet of 25 grms. | | 1-63 | 0-14 | 0-25 | 0-25 |
| Total .. | | 16-97 | | | |
| <i>Index Number for Sub-group V(b).</i> | | | | | |
| | | | | | 213 |
| (c) Cigarettes— | | | | | |
| (i) Golkonda | | | | | |
| (ii) Lal Dadhi | | | | | |
| (iii) Jarda Brand. | | | | | |
| Total .. | | | | | |
| <i>Index Number for Sub-group V(c).</i> | | | | | |
| | | | | | 19 |
| (d) Soap— | | | | | |
| Kg. | | 1-90 | 7-80 | 17-67 | 17-00 |
| 100 gms. | | 0-69 | 0-90 | 1-00 | 1-00 |
| Total .. | | 2-59 | | | |
| <i>Index Number for Sub-group V(d).</i> | | | | | |
| | | | | | 19 |
| (e) Laundry— | | | | | |
| Per shirt. | | 3-74 | 0-12 | 0-20 | 0-20 |
| Cake | | 6-52 | 0-25 | 0-25 | 0-25 |
| Total .. | | 10-26 | | | |
| <i>Index Number for Sub-group V(e).</i> | | | | | |
| | | | | | 10 |

| Articles | Unit or quantity | Total expenditure | Basic Price | Nov. 1971 | Dec 1971 | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | | |
| (e) Medical Care | | | | | | | |
| (1) Patent Medicine— | 2 Tablets | 9.36 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 128 | 128 |
| (i) Anacin | " | | 0.10 | 0.15 | | | |
| (ii) Aspro | " | | 0.37 | 0.50 | | | |
| (iii) Zinda, Tilasmath | Bottle | | | | 0.50 | | |
| (2) Mixture Doctor's daily mixture. | Per day | 5.47 | 0.62 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 121 | 121 |
| Total .. | | 14.83 | | | | | |
| <i>Index Number for Sub-group V (e).</i> | | | | | | | |
| (f) Personal Care | | | | | | | |
| (1) Hair Oil— | Small bottle. | 4.20 | 1.34 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 187 | 188 |
| (i) Tata Co. Coconut Oil. | | | | | | | |
| (2) Barber charges— | Adult | 7.20 | 0.41 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 252 | 252 |
| (i) Hair cut with shave | " | | 0.31 | 0.70 | 0.70 | | |
| (ii) Hair cut | " | | 0.14 | 0.40 | 0.40 | | |
| (iii) Shave | | | | | | | |
| (3) Toilet soap— | Cake | 1.93 | 0.48 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 156 | 156 |
| (i) Hamam | " | | 0.48 | 0.75 | 0.75 | | |
| (ii) Lifebuoy | | | | | | | |
| (4) Blades— | Packet of 10 blades | 0.07 | 0.47 | 0.79 | 0.94 | 167 | 176 |
| (i) Bharat | | | | | | | |
| (ii) 6 Morning | 2 pkts. of 5 blades each | | 0.54 | 0.90 | 0.94 | | |
| Total .. | | 13.40 | | | | | |
| <i>Index Number for Sub-group V (f).</i> | | | | | | | |
| (g) Education and Reading— | | | | | | | |
| (1) School fees for VIII Standard. | Per student. | 3.30 | 2.14 | 4.90 | 4.90 | 229 | 229 |
| (2) School Books— | Per copy | 3.43 | 0.75 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 202 | 202 |
| (1) Marathi Vachan Mala. | " | | 0.69 | 0.95 | 0.95 | | |
| (ii) Subodh Ganit | " | | | | | | |
| Total .. | | 6.73 | | | | | |
| <i>Index Number for Sub-group V (g).</i> | | | | | | | |
| (h) Recreation and Amusement— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Cinema— | Full ticket. | 6.62 | 0.30 | 0.60 | 0.75 | 200 | 250 |
| Lowest Class | | | | | | | |
| Total .. | | 6.62 | | | | | |
| <i>Index Number for Sub-Group V (h).</i> | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 200 | 250 |

| Articles | Unit or quantity | Total expenditure | Basic Price | Nov. 1971 | Dec 1971 | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | | |
| Transport and Com- | | | | | | | |
| (1) Bus— | Adult Ticket. | 7.94 | 1.04 | 1.42 | 1.45 | 128 | 128 |
| (i) Tata Co. Bus for 20 miles. | " | 3.14 | 1.00 | 1.15 | 1.20 | | |
| (ii) Aspro | | | | | | | |
| (iii) Zinda, Tilasmath | | | | | | | |
| (2) Mixture Doctor's daily mixture. | Per day | 5.47 | 0.62 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 121 | 121 |
| Total .. | | 14.83 | | | | | |
| <i>Index Number for Sub-group V (e).</i> | | | | | | | |
| (f) Personal Care | | | | | | | |
| (1) Hair Oil— | Small bottle. | 4.20 | 1.34 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 187 | 188 |
| (i) Tata Co. Coconut Oil. | | | | | | | |
| (2) Barber charges— | Adult | 7.20 | 0.41 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 252 | 252 |
| (i) Hair cut with shave | " | | 0.31 | 0.70 | 0.70 | | |
| (ii) Hair cut | " | | 0.14 | 0.40 | 0.40 | | |
| (iii) Shave | | | | | | | |
| (3) Toilet soap— | Cake | 1.93 | 0.48 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 156 | 156 |
| (i) Hamam | " | | 0.48 | 0.75 | 0.75 | | |
| (ii) Lifebuoy | | | | | | | |
| (4) Blades— | Packet of 10 blades | 0.07 | 0.47 | 0.79 | 0.94 | 167 | 176 |
| (i) Bharat | | | | | | | |
| (ii) 6 Morning | 2 pkts. of 5 blades each | | 0.54 | 0.90 | 0.94 | | |
| Total .. | | 13.40 | | | | | |
| <i>Index Number for Sub-group V (f).</i> | | | | | | | |
| (g) Education and Reading— | | | | | | | |
| (1) School fees for VIII Standard. | Per student. | 3.30 | 2.14 | 4.90 | 4.90 | 229 | 229 |
| (2) School Books— | Per copy | 3.43 | 0.75 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 202 | 202 |
| (1) Marathi Vachan Mala. | " | | 0.69 | 0.95 | 0.95 | | |
| (ii) Subodh Ganit | " | | | | | | |
| Total .. | | 6.73 | | | | | |
| <i>Index Number for Sub-group V (g).</i> | | | | | | | |
| (h) Recreation and Amusement— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Cinema— | Full ticket. | 6.62 | 0.30 | 0.60 | 0.75 | 200 | 250 |
| Lowest Class | | | | | | | |
| Total .. | | 6.62 | | | | | |
| <i>Index Number for Sub-Group V (h).</i> | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 200 | 250 |

JALGAON***188—A rise of 1 point.**

In December, 1971, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Jalgaon City with base calendar year 1961 equal to 100 was 189 point higher than that in the preceding month. The index reveals the Consumption of pattern revealed during the year 1958-59 family living survey for Jalgaon City.

The index number for the food group decreased by 1 point to 202 due to fall in the average prices of rice, ground nut oil, vanaspati, fresh black salt (black), turmeric, coriander and Gur.

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

The index number for housing also remained steady at 123.

The index number for clothing and footwear group increased by 4 points to 175 due to a rise in the prices of cloth for trouser and long-cloth.

The index number for miscellaneous group increased by 3 points to 169 due to a rise in the average prices of blades, cinema, railway fare, bus fare and Money order charges.

Final Index No. 188.

**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 | |
|------------------------------|--|---------------------|-----------|
| | | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 |
| I. Food | 60.79 | 203 | 202 |
| II. Fuel and Light | 7.20 | 179 | 179 |
| III. Housing | 6.11 | 123 | 123 |
| IV. Clothing and Footwear | 10.29 | 171 | 175 |
| V. Miscellaneous | 15.61 | 166 | 169 |
| Total .. | 100.00 | | |
| Consumer Price Index Number— | | 187 | 188 |

*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 | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 |
| 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. | 6.72 | 0.63 | 1.18 | 1.10 | 187 | 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 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 189 | 187 |
| (b) Oil and Fat Products— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Turdal— | | | | | | | |
| (i) Jalsa | kg. | 3.79 | 0.73 | 2.22 | 2.21 | 310 | 310 |
| (ii) Gramdal | " | 2.13 | 0.66 | 2.09 | 2.09 | | |
| (2) Gramdal | " | 2.13 | 0.58 | 1.25 | 1.23 | 216 | 212 |
| (3) Uriddal— | | | | | | | |
| (i) With husk | kg. | 1.35 | 0.70 | 1.87 | 1.95 | 254 | 265 |
| (ii) Without husk | " | .. | 0.83 | 2.00 | 2.08 | | |
| (4) Uriddal— | | | | | | | |
| (i) With husk | kg. | 0.86 | 0.65 | 2.12 | 2.20 | 328 | 330 |
| (ii) Without husk | " | .. | 0.83 | 2.73 | 2.67 | | |
| Total .. | | 8.13 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 278 | 279 |
| (c) Oil and Fats — | | | | | | | |
| (1) Groundnut oil | kg. | 7.21 | 2.28 | 4.15 | 4.04 | 182 | 177 |
| (2) Vanaspati (loose) | kg. | 1.16 | 1.99 | 2.87 | 2.84 | 144 | 143 |
| Total .. | | 8.37 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 177 | 172 |

| Articles | Unit of Quantity | total expenditure | Basic Price | Index Number | | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 |
|---|------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | | |
| (d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Mutton— | | | | | | | |
| (i) Goat meat | ½ kg. | 4.38 | 1.45 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 190 | |
| (2) Fish (dry)— | | | | | | | |
| (i) Bombil big | kg. | 0.91 | 2.72 | 6.00 | 6.00 | | 190 |
| (ii) Zinga | " | " | 2.70 | 5.00 | 5.00 | | |
| (3) fish fresh— | | | | | | | |
| <i>Varieties selected for November 1971.—</i> | | | | | | | |
| (1) Shingada | " | " | 1.47 | 3.17 | | | |
| (2) Pamphret | " | " | 1.04 | 3.83 | | 242 | |
| (3) Balm | " | " | 1.35 | 3.00 | | | 242 |
| <i>Varieties selected for December 1971—</i> | | | | | | | |
| (1) Shingada | " | " | 1.50 | | 3.42 | | |
| (2) Balm | " | " | 1.35 | | 3.75 | | |
| (3) Sandkhol | " | " | 1.40 | | 3.17 | | |
| Total .. | | 5.29 | | | | | |
| <i>Index Number for Sub-group I(d).</i> | | | | | | 199 | 196 |
| (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 | 7.44 | 7.25 | 201 | 192 |
| Total .. | | 9.73 | | | | | |
| <i>Index Number for Sub-group I(e).</i> | | | | | | 182 | 181 |
| (f) Condiments and Spices | | | | | | | |
| (1) Salt— | | | | | | | |
| (i) White | kg. | 0.29 | 0.13 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 176 | 172 |
| (ii) Black | " | " | 0.12 | 0.22 | 0.21 | | |
| (2) Turmeric— | | | | | | | |
| (i) Sangli (whole) | 250 g. | 0.30 | 0.34 | 0.70 | 0.68 | 206 | 200 |
| (3) Chillies (dry)— | | | | | | | |
| (i) Asoda | kg. | 4.56 | 1.65 | 5.82 | 5.82 | 353 | 353 |
| (4) Coriander | 250 g. | 0.24 | 0.31 | 0.84 | 0.80 | 271 | 258 |
| (5) Mixed spices— | | | | | | | |
| (i) Garam Masala (whole) | " | 1.86 | 4.95 | 11.22 | 11.22 | 162 | 162 |
| (ii) Lahoti powder | 200 gr. | | 1.79 | 1.74 | 1.74 | | |
| (6) Jira | 250 gr. | 0.37 | 0.68 | 1.22 | 1.22 | 179 | 179 |
| Total .. | | 7.62 | | | | | |
| <i>Index Number for Sub-group I(f).</i> | | | | | | 283 | 282 |

| Articles | Quantity | total expenditure | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|--|----------|-------------------|------|------|------|-----|
| | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| (g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products— | | | | | | |
| (1) Potato | kg. | 1.15 | 0.28 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 156 |
| (2) Onion— | | | | | | |
| (i) Red | kg. | 0.24 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 200 |
| (ii) Small | kg. | 0.86 | 0.27 | 0.50 | 0.74 | 292 |
| (3) Onion— | | | | | | |
| (i) Red | 250 g. | 0.54 | 0.27 | 0.58 | 0.80 | |
| (ii) White | " | " | 0.20 | 0.59 | 0.59 | |
| (4) Garlic | " | " | | | | |
| (5) Other Vegetables | " | " | | | | |
| (6) Other Vegetables selected for November 1971— | | | | | | |
| (i) Tondli | 250 g. | 2.92 | 0.12 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 192 |
| (ii) .. | " | " | 0.11 | 0.23 | 0.23 | |
| (iii) .. | " | " | 0.11 | | | |
| (7) .. | " | " | | | | |
| (8) .. | " | " | | | | |
| (9) .. | " | " | 0.09 | | 0.19 | |
| (10) .. | " | " | 0.10 | | 0.24 | |
| (11) .. | " | " | 0.08 | | 0.13 | |
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| Articles | Unit of Quantity | Weight proportional to total expenditure | Basic Price | | Nov. 1971 | | Dec. 1971 | | Index Number | |
|--|-------------------|--|-------------|------|-----------|-----|-----------|----|--------------|-----------|
| | | | Rs. | P. | Rs. | P. | Rs. | P. | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| (i) Beverages— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Tea leaf— | Pkt. of 50g. | 2.11 | 0.40 | 0.55 | 0.55 | | | | | |
| (i) Brooke Bond Laojee. | | | 0.41 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 136 | | | 136 | |
| (ii) Lipton Yellow | " " | " " | | | | | | | | |
| (2) Hot drink— | Cup of 3 1/2 ozs. | 3.73 | 0.12 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 208 | | | 208 | |
| Prepared tea | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total .. | | 5.84 | | | | | | | | |
| Index Number for Sub-group I(j). | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. Food— | | 40.71 | | | | 182 | | | 182 | |
| (a) Cereals and Cereal Products. | | | | | | 189 | | | 187 | |
| (b) Pulses and Pulse Products. | | 8.13 | | | | 278 | | | 279 | |
| (c) Oils and Fats | | 8.37 | | | | 177 | | | 172 | |
| (d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs. | | 5.29 | | | | 199 | | | 196 | |
| (e) Milk and Milk Products. | | 9.73 | | | | 182 | | | 181 | |
| (f) Condiments and Spices. | | 7.62 | | | | 283 | | | 282 | |
| (g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products. | | 5.47 | | | | 196 | | | 216 | |
| (h) Fruits and Fruit Products. | | 1.61 | | | | 216 | | | 229 | |
| (i) Sugar, Honey and related Products. | | 7.23 | | | | 192 | | | 188 | |
| (j) Beverages | | 5.84 | | | | 182 | | | 182 | |
| Total .. | | 100.00 | | | | 203 | | | 202 | |
| Index Number for all Food groups. | | | | | | | | | | |
| II. Fuel and Light— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Firewood and chips— | 37 kgs. | 78.50 | 3.39 | 6.50 | 6.50 | | | | | |
| (i) Khair | | | 3.15 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 198 | | | 198 | |
| (ii) Dhawda | | | | | | | | | | |
| (iii) Adjator Mixed | | | 2.71 | 5.30 | 5.30 | | | | | |
| (2) Kerosene— | l. | 11.40 | 0.45 | 0.58 | 0.58 | 129 | | | 131 | |
| (i) Chakkar Brand | | | | | | | | | | |
| (3) Electricity charges | Unit | 6.28 | 0.50 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 64 | | | 64 | |
| (4) Match Box— | Box of | 3.82 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 133 | | | 133 | |
| Horse head brand Box of 50 sticks. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total .. | | 100.00 | | | | | | | | |
| Index Number for group II | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 179 | | | 179 | |

| Articles | Unit of Quantity | Weight proportional to total expenditure | Basic Price | | Nov. 1971 | | Dec. 1971 | | Index Number | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--|-------------|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|--------------|-----------|
| | | | Rs. | P. | Rs. | P. | Rs. | P. | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Housing Rent— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Rent for selected tenements. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total .. | | | | | | | | | 100.00 | 7.67 |
| Index Number for III | | | | | | | | | | |
| IV. Clothing and Footwear— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Clothing— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Cotton | | | | | | | | | 17.82 | 1.23 |
| (ii) Woollen | | | | | | | | | 27.15 | 1.24 |
| (iii) Silk | | | | | | | | | 0.51 | 2.15 |
| (iv) Long cloth | | | | | | | | | 32.06 | 1.61 |
| (v) Coloured poplin | | | | | | | | | 14.36 | 2.13 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | 91.90 | |
| (2) Foot wear— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Shoes— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (ii) Canvas | | | | | | | | | | |
| (iii) Chappals— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (iv) Bata Co. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | 3.53 | 17.20 |
| Index number for Sub-group IV (a). | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Clothing | | | | | | | | | 18.78 | 29.65 |
| (2) Foot wear | | | | | | | | | 10.00 | 28.55 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | 28.78 | 29.65 |
| Index number for Sub-group V (a). | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Clothing | | | | | | | | | | |
| (2) Foot wear | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | 8.10 | 10.00 |
| Index Number for Group | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Akda pan | Bundle of 100 | | | | | | | | 2.01 | 0.55 |
| (2) Karpur | 50 g. | | | | | | | | 0.85 | 0.73 |
| (3) Belgaum | | | | | | | | | 11.06 | 0.60 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | 0.60 |
| Index Number for Sub-group V (a). | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Akda pan | Bundle of 100 | | | | | | | | 2.01 | 0.55 |
| (2) Karpur | 50 g. | | | | | | | | 0.85 | 0.73 |
| (3) Belgaum | | | | | | | | | 11.06 | 0.60 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | 0.60 |
| Index Number for Sub-group V (a). | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Akda pan | Bundle of 100 | | | | | | | | 2.01 | 0.55 |
| (2) Karpur | 50 g. | | | | | | | | 0.85 | 0.73 |
| (3) Belgaum | | | | | | | | | 11.06 | 0.60 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | 0.60 |
| Index Number for Sub-group V (a). | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Akda pan | Bundle of 100 | | | | | | | | 2.01 | 0.55 |
| (2) Karpur | 50 g. | | | | | | | | 0.85 | 0.73 |
| (3) Belgaum | | | | | | | | | 11.06 | 0.60 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | 0.60 |
| Index Number for Sub-group V (a). | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Akda pan | Bundle of 100 | | | | | | | | 2.01 | 0.55 |
| (2) Karpur | 50 g. | | | | | | | | 0.85 | 0.73 |
| (3) Belgaum | | | | | | | | | 11.06 | 0.60 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | 0.60 |
| Index Number for Sub-group V (a). | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Akda pan | Bundle of 100 | | | | | | | | 2.01 | 0.55 |
| (2) Karpur | 50 g. | | | | | | | | 0.85 | 0.73 |
| (3) Belgaum | | | | | | | | | 11.06 | 0.60 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | 0.60 |
| Index Number for Sub-group V (a). | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Akda pan | Bundle of 100 | | | | | | | | 2.01 | 0.55 |
| (2) Karpur | 50 g. | | | | | | | | 0.85 | 0.73 |
| (3) Belgaum | | | | | | | | | 11.06 | 0.60 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | 0.60 |
| Index Number for Sub-group V (a). | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Akda pan | Bundle of 100 | | | | | | | | 2.01 | 0.55 |
| (2) Karpur | 50 g. | | | | | | | | 0.85 | 0.73 |
| (3) Belgaum | | | | | | | | | 11.06 | 0.60 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | 0.60 |
| Index Number for Sub-group V (a). | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Akda pan | Bundle of 100 | | | | | | | | 2.01 | 0.55 |
| (2) Karpur | 50 g. | | | | | | | | 0.85 | 0.73 |
| (3) Belgaum | | | | | | | | | 11.06 | 0.60 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | 0.60 |
| Index Number for Sub-group V (a). | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Akda pan | Bundle of 100 | | | | | | | | 2.01 | 0.55 |
| (2) Karpur | 50 g. | | | | | | | | 0.85 | 0.73 |
| (3) Belgaum | | | | | | | | | 11.06 | 0.60 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | 0.60 |
| Index Number for Sub-group V (a). | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Akda pan | Bundle of 100 | | | | | | | | 2.01 | 0.55 |
| (2) Karpur | 50 g. | | | | | | | | 0.85 | 0.73 |
| (3) Belgaum | | | | | | | | | 11.06 | 0.60 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | 0.60 |
| Index Number for Sub-group V (a). | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Akda pan | Bundle of 100 | | | | | | | | 2.01 | 0.55 |
| (2) Karpur | 50 g. | | | | | | | | 0.85 | 0.73 |
| (3) Belgaum | | | | | | | | | 11.06 | 0.60 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | 0.60 |
| Index Number for Sub-group V (a). | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Akda pan | Bundle of 100 | | | | | | | | 2.01 | 0.55 |
| (2) Karpur | 50 g. | | | | | | | | 0.85 | 0.73 |
| (3) Belgaum | | | | | | | | | 11.06 | 0.60 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | 0.60 |
| Index Number for Sub-group V (a). | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Akda pan | Bundle of 100 | | | | | | | | 2.01 | 0.55 |
| (2) Karpur | 50 g. | | | | | | | | 0.85 | 0.73 |
| (3) Belgaum | | | | | | | | | 11.06 | 0.60 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | 0.60 |
| Index Number for Sub-group V (a). | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Akda pan | Bundle of 100 | | | | | | | | 2.01 | 0.55 |
| (2) Karpur | 50 g. | | | | | | | | 0.85 | 0.73 |
| (3) Belgaum | | | | | | | | | 11.06 | 0.60 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | 0.60 |
| Index Number for Sub-group V (a). | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Akda pan | Bundle of 100 | | | | | | | | 2.01 | 0.55 |
| (2) Karpur | 50 g. | | | | | | | | 0.85 | 0.73 |
| (3) Belgaum | | | | | | | | | 11.06 | 0.60 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | 0.60 |
| Index Number for Sub-group V (a). | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Akda pan | Bundle of 100 | | | | | | | | 2.01 | 0.55 |
| (2) Karpur | 50 g. | | | | | | | | 0.85 | 0.73 |
| (3) Belgaum | | | | | | | | | 11.06 | 0.60 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | 0.60 |
| Index Number for Sub-group V (a). | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Akda pan | Bundle of 100 | | | | | | | | 2.01 | 0.55 |
| (2) Karpur | 50 g. | | | | | | | | 0.85 | 0.73 |
| (3) Belgaum | | | | | | | | | 11.06 | 0.60 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | 0.60 |
| Index Number for Sub-group V (a). | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Akda pan | Bundle of 100 | | | | | | | | 2.01 | 0.55 |
| (2) Karpur | 50 g. | | | | | | | | 0.85 | 0.73 |
| (3) Belgaum | | | | | | | | | 11.06 | 0.60 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | 0.60 |
| Index Number for Sub-group V (a). | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Akda pan | Bundle of 100 | | | | | | | | 2.01 | 0.55 |
| (2) Karpur | 50 g. | | | | | | | | 0.85 | 0.73 |
| (3) Belgaum | | | | | | | | | 11.06 | 0.60 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | 0.60 |
| Index Number for Sub-group V (a). | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Akda pan | Bundle of 100 | | | | | | | | 2.01 | 0.55 |
| (2) Karpur | 50 g. | | | | | | | | 0.85 | 0.73 |
| (3) Belgaum | | | | | | | | | 11.06 | 0.60 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | 0.60 |
| Index Number for Sub-group V (a). | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Akda pan | Bundle of 100 | | | | | | | | 2.01 | 0.55 |
| (2) Karpur | 50 g. | | | | | | | | 0.85 | 0.73 |
| (3) Belgaum | | | | | | | | | 11.06 | 0.60 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | 0. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|--|---------------|-------|--------|--------|---------|-----|-----|
| | | | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | | |
| (b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Bidis— | | | | | | | |
| (i) Camel brand | Bundle of 25 | 5.80 | 0.19 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 168 | 168 |
| (ii) Shiledar | " " | | 0.19 | 0.30 | 0.30 | | |
| (2) Jarda— | | | | | | | |
| (i) Gangaram Brand. | Pkt. of 50g. | 3.54 | 0.24 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 198 | 196 |
| (ii) Chandrakant brand | " " | | 0.23 | 0.48 | 0.48 | | |
| Total .. | | 9.34 | | | | | |
| Index Number for Sub-group V (b). | | | | | | 180 | 179 |
| (c) Household utilities— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Utensils— | | | | | | | |
| (i) Lota (Poona) | 1 kg. | 5.28 | 3.55 | 8.83 | 8.83 | 248 | 248 |
| (ii) Lota (Nasik) | " " | | 3.45 | 8.50 | 8.50R | | |
| Total .. | | 5.28 | | | | | |
| Index Number for Sub-group V (c). | | | | | | 248 | 248 |
| (d) Washing Soap— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Laundry— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Ordinary washing and ironing of cotton | per piece | 2.54 | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 200 | 200 |
| (2) Washing soap— | | | | | | | |
| (i) 501 Bar Soap | Bar | 7.44 | 1.40 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 169 | 169 |
| (ii) B. Dbantak Co. | Cake | | 0.40 | 0.75 | 0.75 | | |
| Total . | | 9.98 | | | | | |
| Index Number for Sub-group V (d). | | | | | | 177 | 177 |
| (e) Medical Care— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Dr. Vaze's Cough syrup. | | | | | | | |
| (1) Dr. Vaze's Cough syrup. | Small bottle. | 3.80 | 1.50 | 1.65 | 1.65(1) | 110 | 110 |
| (2) Daily mixture | | | | | | | |
| (2) Daily mixture | per day | 11.98 | 0.58 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 107 | 107 |
| Total | | 15.78 | | | | | |
| Index Number for Sub-group V (e). | | | | | | 108 | 108 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|--|--------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|------|------|
| | | | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | | |
| (f) Entertainment— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Entertainment— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Entertainment— | Small bottle | 4.89 | 1.32 | 2.70 | 2.70 | | |
| (2) Barber charges— | | | | | | | |
| (i) Hair cut with shave | | | | | | | |
| (i) Hair cut with shave | Adult | 7.32 | 0.50 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | " " | | 0.40 | 1.00 | 1.00 | | |
| | " " | | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.30 | | |
| (ii) Toilet Soap— | | | | | | | |
| (i) Life Buoy | | | | | | | |
| (i) Life Buoy | Cake | 3.02 | 0.48 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 |
| (ii) Hamam cake | " " | | 0.49 | 0.75 | 0.75 | | |
| (iii) Safety Blade | | | | | | | |
| (iii) Safety Blade | Pkt. of 10 blades. | 0.11 | 0.44 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.70 | 0.85 |
| (iv) Six Morning | 2 Pkts. of 5 blades each | | 0.37 | 0.50 | 0.50 | | |
| Total | | 15.34 | | | | | |
| Index Number for Sub-group V (f). | | | | | | | |
| (g) Education and Reading— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Books— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Books— | Copy | 5.42 | 0.75 | 2.00 | 2.00 | | |
| (2) School fees— | | | | | | | |
| For VIII Std. | | | | | | | |
| (2) School fees— | Per student per month | 3.46 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | | |
| Total .. | | 8.88 | | | | | |
| Index Number for Sub-group V (g). | | | | | | | |
| (h) Recreation and Amusement— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Cinema (Lower class) | | | | | | | |
| (1) Cinema (Lower class) | Adult | 6.69 | 0.32 | 0.67 | 0.78 | | |
| Total .. | | 6.69 | | | | | |
| Index Number for Sub-group V (h). | | | | | | | |
| (i) Transport and Communication— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Rail— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Rail— | Per Passenger. | 12.48 | 0.98 | 1.42 | 1.45 | | |
| (2) Bus fare— | | | | | | | |
| (2) Bus fare— | " " | 4.09 | 1.00 | 1.15 | 1.20 | | |
| (3) Postage— | | | | | | | |
| (i) Single card | | | | | | | |
| (i) Single card | Per card | 1.08 | 0.05 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.65 | 0.65 |
| (ii) M. O. charges, Rs. 30 | | | | | | | |
| (ii) M. O. charges, Rs. 30 | " " | | 0.45 | 0.62 | 0.62 | | |
| Total . | | 17.65 | | | | | |
| Index Number for Sub-group V (i). | | | | | | | |

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON

| Articles | Unit of Quantity | Weight proportional to total expenditure | Price per unit of quantity | | | Index Number | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|--|----------------------------|------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | | | Basic price | Sept. 1971 | Oct. 1971 | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | | |
| V. Miscellaneous— | | | | | | | |
| (a) Pan-Supari | | 11.06 | .. | .. | .. | 127 | 127 |
| (b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products. | | 9.34 | .. | .. | .. | 180 | 179 |
| (c) Household Utilities | .. | 5.28 | .. | .. | .. | 248 | 248 |
| (d) Washing Soap | | 9.98 | .. | .. | .. | 177 | 177 |
| (e) Medical Care | | 15.78 | .. | .. | .. | 108 | 108 |
| (f) Personal Care | | 15.34 | .. | .. | .. | 200 | 200 |
| (g) Education and Reading. | .. | 8.88 | .. | .. | .. | 202 | 202 |
| (h) Recreation and Amusement. | .. | 6.69 | .. | .. | .. | 209 | 204 |
| (i) Transport and Communications. | .. | 17.65 | .. | .. | .. | 139 | 141 |
| Total .. | | 100.00 | | | | | |
| Index Number for Group V | | | | | | 166 | 161 |

of 3 points

1971, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class with base calendar year 1961 equal to 100 was 181 being 3 than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the a pattern revealed during the year 1958-59 family living survey

average prices of rice, wheat, bajari, meat, fresh fish, eggs, onions, other vegetables.

number for the fuel and light group remained stationary at 176.

number for the housing remained unchanged at 113.

number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 2 points to a rise in the prices of dhoti, saree, cloth for trouser, long cloth poplin.

rise in the average prices of bidies, cigarettes (charminar), hair oil, Bharat), news papers, Cinema charges, railway fare, bus fare and money

The 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 | |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------------|-----------|
| | | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 |
| .. | 55.85 | 193 | 197 |
| II. Fuel and Light | 6.89 | 176 | 176 |
| III. Housing | 6.65 | 113 | 113 |
| IV. Clothing and Footwear | 10.31 | 176 | 178 |
| V. Miscellaneous | 20.30 | 158 | 161 |
| Total | 100.00 | | |
| Consumer Price Index Number | | 178 | 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 | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 |
| | | | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | 7 | 8 |
| I. Food Group — | | | | | | | |
| (a) Cereals and Cereal Products— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Rice | kg. | 13.81 | 0.76 | 1.19 | 1.21 | 157 | 159 |
| (2) Wheat | " | 11.28 | 0.53 | 0.89 | 0.90 | 168 | 170 |
| (3) Jowar | " | 8.39 | 0.45 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 253 | 253 |
| (4) Bajri | " | 3.08 | 0.51 | 0.84 | 0.86 | 165 | 169 |
| (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 1 (a). | | | | | | 181 | 183 |
| (b) Pulses and Pulse Products— | | | | | | | |
| Turdal— | | | | | | | |
| Laxmi Chhap or Surti (Fine) | kg. | 3.80 | 0.80 | 2.28 | 2.22 | 285 | 278 |
| Gramdal | " | 1.81 | 0.60 | 1.34 | 1.32 | 223 | 220 |
| Mungdal— | | | | | | | |
| Without Husk (Medium) | " | 0.68 | 0.82 | 2.14 | 2.16 | 261 | 263 |
| Total | | 6.29 | | | | | |
| Index Number for Sub-group 1 (b). | | | | | | 265 | 259 |

| Articles | Unit of quantity | Weight proportional to total expenditure | Basic Price | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 | 1971 | 1971 | | | | | |
|---|------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|--------|--------|--------|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | 7 | 8 |
| | | | | | | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| (i) Oil and Fat— Groundnut Oil Karadai Oil Vanaspati (Dalda) (Loose) | kg ½ kg | 1.94 3.94 1.22 | 0.32 1.20 1.66 | 4.39 | 4.25 | 189 | 183 | | | | | |
| Total | | 7.10 | | 2.58 | 2.56 | 155 | 154 | | | | | |
| Index Number for Sub-group 1 (c). | | | | | | 183 | 178 | | | | | |
| (d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mutton— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goat Meat | kg | 3.68 | 1.51 | 2.81 | 2.81 | 185 | 188 | | | | | |
| Sheep Meat | kg | 1.01 | 2.60 | 5.20 | 5.20 | 185 | 188 | | | | | |
| Fish (Dry)— Bombil (Big) Bombil (Small) Zinga | kg | 2.57 | 2.46 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 185 | 188 | | | | | |
| Mutton— Mutton (in month of Nov. 1971) Pala fish Shimla fish (i) Mutton | kg | 2.06 1.73 2.53 | 4.00 2.50 4.00 | 184 | 208 | | | | | | | |
| Mutton— Mutton (in month of Dec. 1971) (i) Mutton (ii) Mutton (iii) Surti Egg (Hen's) | kg Each | 0.57 | 1.30 2.63 2.58 0.17 | 4.02 4.38 4.27 0.32 | 176 | 188 | | | | | | |
| Total | | 5.26 | | 0.30 | 0.32 | 176 | 188 | | | | | |
| Index Number for Sub-group 1 (d). | | | | | | 184 | 192 | | | | | |
| (e) and Milk Products— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Milk (Standard) | 200 ml | 10.66 | 0.15 | 0.30 | 0.29 | 2.00 | 193 | | | | | |
| (ii) Milk (Standard) | kg | 0.93 | 7.88 | 14.70 | 14.55 | 187 | 185 | | | | | |
| Total | | 11.59 | | | | 189 | 193 | | | | | |
| Index Number for Sub-group 1 (e). | | | | | | 189 | 193 | | | | | |

*The weight of Karadai oil has been imputed to Groundnut oil since May 1971

| 1 | Quantity | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Index Number | |
|--|----------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | 7 | 8 |
| | 2 | 3 | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 |
| (f) Condiments and Spices— | | | | | | | |
| Salt White (Medium) | Kg. | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 164 | 164 |
| Chillies (Dry) Gawran Medium. | 250 g. | 2.04 | 0.47 | 1.28 | 1.19 | 272 | 253 |
| Termeric, Sangli and Akhi (Medium). | " | 0.15 | 0.33 | 0.89 | 0.89 | 270 | 270 |
| Tamarind-Old Chinch No. 1. | Kg. | 0.24 | 1.08 | 2.08 | 2.07 | 193 | 192 |
| Mixed Spices— Garam Masala | 50 g. | 3.27 | 0.84 | 2.11 | 2.11 | 251 | 192 |
| Total .. | | 5.86 | | | | 251 | 251 |
| Index Number for Sub-group I(f). | | | | | | | |
| (g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products— | | | | | | | |
| Potatoes— Big size | 1/2 kg. | 1.87 | 0.29 | 0.41 | 0.40 | 136 | 134 |
| Small Size | " | " | 0.23 | 0.30 | 0.30 | | |
| Onions— Big Size | kg. | 0.92 | 0.31 | 0.48 | 0.82 | 171 | 284 |
| Small Size | " | " | 0.24 | 0.45 | 0.73 | | |
| Brinjals—Big Size | " | 0.56 | 0.49 | 1.05 | 1.13 | 214 | 231 |
| Tomatoes—Medium Red No. 2. | " | 0.77 | 0.79 | 1.30 | 1.28 | 165 | 162 |
| Other vegetables Varieties selected for Nov. 1971— | .... | .. |  |  |  |  |  |
| (i) Gawar | kg. | 4.42 | 0.59 | 0.88 | 1.21 | 177 | |
| (ii) Bhendi | " | " | 0.62 | 1.09 | | | |
| (iii) Pawata | " | " | 0.59 | 1.21 | | | |
| Varieties selected for Dec. 1971— | | | | | | | |
| (i) Cabbage | kg. | .. | 0.47 | | 1.52 | 265 | |
| (ii) Cauli flower | " | .. | 0.68 | | 1.22 | | |
| (iii) Gawar | " | .. | 0.51 | | 1.49 | | |
| Total .. | | 8.54 | | | | | |
| Index Number for Sub-group I(g). | | | | | | | |
| (h) Fruits and Fruit Products— | | | | | | | |
| Banana— Big Size | doz. | 1.23 | 0.49 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 169 | 169 |
| Small Size | " | .. | 0.39 | 0.66 | 0.66 | | |
| Total .. | | 1.23 | | | | | |
| Index Number for Sub-group I(h). | | | | | | | |
| Index Number for Group I | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 169 | 169 |

| Articles | quantity | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--|--------------------|--------|------|------|
| | | | | |
| (i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products— | .. | 6.29 | 1.18 | 2.00 |
| Sugar | kg. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gur— | " | 1.20 | 0.58 | 1.73 |
| Total .. | | 7.49 | | |
| Index Number Sub-group I(i). | | | | |
| (i) Beverage— Tea Bond | Packet of 50 gs. | 3.43 | 0.38 | 0.55 |
| Brooke (Medium) Linn (Medium) | " | .. | 0.39 | 0.55 |
| Prepared Tea | Cur. of 3 1/2 ozs. | 5.23 | 0.06 | 0.13 |
| Total .. | | 8.66 | | |
| Index Number Sub-group I(j). | | | | |
| (j) Food Sub-group— Cereal | .. | 37.98 | .. | .. |
| (k) Pulse and Pulse products. | .. | 6.29 | .. | .. |
| (l) Oils and Fats | .. | 7.10 | .. | .. |
| (m) Mutton, Fish and Eggs | .. | 5.26 | .. | .. |
| (n) Milk and Milk Products. | .. | 11.59 | .. | .. |
| (o) Condiments and Spices. | .. | 5.86 | .. | .. |
| (p) Vegetables and Vegetable products. | .. | 8.54 | .. | .. |
| (q) Fruits and Fruit products. | .. | 1.23 | .. | .. |
| (r) Sugar and Related Products. | .. | 7.49 | .. | .. |
| (s) Beverages | .. | 8.66 | .. | .. |
| Total .. | | 100.00 | | |
| Index Number Group I | | | | |
| | | | | |

| Articles | Unit of quantity | proportional to total expenditure | Basic Price | November 1971 | December 1971 | November 1971 | December 1971 |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | | |
| II. Fuel and Light— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Firewood and chips (Rawal medium) | 37 kg. | 30.63 | 3.08 | 5.68 | 5.71 | 184 | 185 |
| (2) Kerosene, Chavi Brand. | 5 litres | 24.03 | 1.54 | 2.92 | 2.92 | 190 | 190 |
| (3) Electricity charges | Per unit | 6.45 | 0.19 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 147 | 147 |
| (4) Charcoal— | | | | | | | |
| (i) Big Size | 37 kg. | 35.36 | 7.47 | 12.70 | 12.55 | 169 | 168 |
| (ii) Patti or Rawal | " | | 5.63 | 9.44 | 9.44 | | |
| (5) Match box (Tekka 50 sticks). | Box | 3.53 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 140 | 140 |
| Total | | 100.00 | | | | | |
| Index Number Group II | | | | | | 176 | 176 |
| III. Housing— | | | | | | | |
| (2) Rent for selected tenements. | Per month | 100.00 | | | | 113 | 113 |
| Total | | 100.00 | | | | | |
| Index Number Group III | | | | | | 113 | 113 |
| IV. Clothing and Footwear— | | | | | | | |
| (a) Clothing— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Dhoti | Per sq. metre. | 3.57 | 1.28 | 2.24 | 2.27 | 175 | 177 |
| (2) Saree | " | 29.86 | 1.28 | 2.15 | 2.16 | 168 | 169 |
| (3) Cloth for trousers | " | 5.25 | 2.62 | 5.37 | 5.57 | 205 | 213 |
| (4) Long cloth | " | 11.76 | 1.64 | 3.09 | 3.24 | 188 | 198 |
| (5) Coloured Poplin | " | 40.44 | 2.25 | 3.92 | 3.94 | 174 | 175 |
| Total | | 90.88 | | | | | |
| Index Number Sub-group IV (a) | | | | | | 176 | 178 |
| (b) Footwear— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Shoes— | | | | | | | |
| (i) Bata Co. | Per Pair | 4.27 | 17.14 | 29.65 | 29.65 | 174 | 174 |
| (ii) Flex Co. | " | | 19.30 | 33.95 | 33.95 | | |
| (2) Chappals— | | | | | | | |
| (i) Bata Co. | " | 4.85 | 6.18 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 182 | 182 |
| (i) Flex Co. | " | | 8.40 | 17.05 | 17.05 | | |
| Total | | 9.12 | | | | | |
| Index Number Sub-group IV (b) | | | | | | 179 | 179 |

| Articles | Unit of quantity | proportional to total expenditure | Basic Price | November 1971 | December 1971 | November 1971 | December 1971 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | | |
| IV. Clothing and Footwear—contd. | | | | | | | |
| (1) Footwear | | 90.88 | | | | | 176 |
| (2) Footwear | | 9.12 | | | | | 179 |
| Total | | 100.00 | | | | | |
| Index Number Group IV | | | | | | 176 | |
| V. Miscellaneous— | | | | | | | |
| (a) Groceries— | | | | | | | |
| (i) Fruit— | | | | | | | |
| (ii) Garam K. Kaddu | 100 | 1.08 | 0.33 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 197 | |
| (iii) Pusa Fruit— | | | | | | | |
| Poona Matana | Eac's vida | 1.82 | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 250 | |
| (ii) Supari— | | | | | | | |
| (i) Manglora | 50 gs. | 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 | 0.26 | 0.28 | | |
| (ii) Pawar | " | | 0.15 | 0.26 | 0.27 | | 173 |
| (2) Cigarettes— | | | | | | | |
| (i) Charminar | Pkt. of 10 Cigarettes | 1.94 | 0.15 | 0.40 | 0.42 | | |
| (ii) Pila Hathi | " | | 0.20 | 0.50 | 0.50 | | 258 |
| (3) Chewing Tobacco | | | | | | | |
| (i) Akoli Jarida No. | 50 g. | 1.92 | 0.37 | 0.42 | 0.42 | | |
| (ii) Akoli Jarida No. | " | | 0.28 | 0.32 | 0.32 | | 119 |
| (iii) Satara Jarida | " | | 0.31 | 0.40 | 0.40 | | |
| Total | | 6.42 | | | | | |
| Index Number Sub-group V(b) | | | | | | 183 | |
| (c) House-hold Utilities | | | | | | | |
| 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 or quantity | proportional to total expenditure | Basic Price | 1971 | | December 1971 | | November 1971 | | December 1971 | |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|----|---------------|------------|---------------|----|
| | | | | Rs. | P. | Rs. | P. | Rs. | P. | Rs. | P. |
| (1) Washing charges (Ordinary, Washing and Ironing) | Per Month | 4-23 | Rs. P. 0-13 | Rs. P. 0-25 | Rs. P. 0-25 | | | 192 | 191 | | |
| (2) Washing Soap | Cake | 7-37 | 0-40 | 0-72 | 0-71 | | | 180 | 176 | | |
| Total | | 11-60 | | | | | | 372 | 367 | | |
| Index Number Sub-group V(J). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Medical Care— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Patent Medicine— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Glycodine | Bottle of 70 | 17-37 | 1-89 | 2-62 | 2-62 | | | 123 | 120 | | |
| (ii) Aspirin | 2 Tablets .. | | 0-12 | 0-13 | 0-13 | | | 128 | 128 | | |
| (2) Mixture, Dolly Mixture | Per Day .. | 1-35 | 0-57 | 0-73 | 0-71 | | | | | | |
| Total .. | | 18-72 | | | | | | 251 | 248 | | |
| Index Number Sub-group V(K). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (f) Personal Care— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Hair oil, Tata etc. .. | Small Bottle | 3-37 | 1-34 | 2-40 | 2-54 | | | 179 | 176 | | |
| (2) Barber charges— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Haircut with shave | Per Adult | 6-52 | 0-75 | 1-30 | 1-30 | | | 159 | 156 | | |
| (b) Haircut | Per Adult | .... | 0-65 | 1-00 | 1-00 | | | | | | |
| (c) Shave .. | Per Adult | .... | 0-20 | 0-30 | 0-30 | | | | | | |
| (3) Toilet Soap— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Lifebuoy | Cake | 2-29 | 0-49 | 0-75 | 0-75 | | | 156 | 154 | | |
| (b) Lux | Cake | .... | 0-49 | 0-75 | 0-75 | | | | | | |
| (4) Tooth Powder— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Byleu (Family size) | Bottle | 1-98 | 1-87 | 3-21 | 3-21 | | | 175 | 175 | | |
| (b) Byleu (Small size) | Bottle | .... | 0-46 | 0-82 | 0-82 | | | | | | |
| (5) Shampoos— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Head | Packet of 10 | 0-04 | 0-43 | 0-55 | 0-80 | | | 118 | 140 | | |
| (ii) Marbala | 2 Packet of 5 each. | | 0-60 | 0-65 | 0-65 | | | | | | |
| Total | | 14-20 | | | | | | 163 | 160 | | |
| Index Number Sub-group V(L). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (x) Education and Training— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) School fees for Std. VIII. | Per month | 8-86 | 4-85 | 5-17 | 5-17 | | | 107 | 101 | | |
| (2) School Books— Std. VIII— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Sahitya Saritama | Per Copy | 2-55 | 2-42 | 3-00 | 3-00 | | | 127 | 127 | | |
| (ii) Ankagan | Per Copy .. | | 1-75 | 2-05 | 2-05 | | | | | | |
| (iii) Apuja Jag Bhok | Per Copy | | 1-88 | 2-65 | 2-65 | | | | | | |
| (3) News Papers | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Sakal Daily | Per Copy | 2-50 | 0-07 | 0-14 | 0-15 | | | 214 | 216 | | |
| (ii) Maratha Daily .. | Per Copy | | 0-07 | 0-16 | 0-18 | | | | | | |
| Total | | 13-91 | | | | | | 130 | 134 | | |
| Index Number Sub-group V(M). | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Articles | Unit or quantity | proportional to total expenditure | Basic Price | 1971 | | December 1971 | | November 1971 | | December 1971 | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|------|------|---------------|----|---------------|------------|---------------|----|
| | | | | Rs. | P. | Rs. | P. | Rs. | P. | Rs. | P. |
| (1) Ticket | | 6-74 | 0-52 | 1-17 | 1-25 | | | 225 | 240 | | |
| Total .. | | 6-74 | | | | | | 225 | 240 | | |
| Index Number Sub-group V(N). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Personal Care— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Shampoo | Per Month | 6-46 | 0-98 | 1-42 | 1-45 | | | 145 | 148 | | |
| (2) Soap | Per Month | 11-43 | 0-10 | 0-15 | 0-15 | | | 132 | 133 | | |
| (3) Soap | Per Month | 1-50 | 1-70 | 1-75 | 1-75 | | | | | | |
| (4) Soap | Per Month | 0-10 | 0-10 | 0-10 | 0-10 | | | 169 | 172 | | |
| (5) Soap | Per Month | 0-45 | 0-62 | 0-65 | 0-65 | | | | | | |
| Total | | 19-18 | | | | | | 139 | 141 | | |
| Index Number Sub-group V(O). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Personal Care— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Soap | Per Month | 4-47 | .... | .... | .... |  |  | 193 | 192 | | |
| (2) Soap | Per Month | 6-42 | .... | .... | .... |  |  | 183 | 185 | | |
| (3) Soap | Per Month | 4-76 | .... | .... | .... |  |  | 212 | 211 | | |
| (4) Soap | Per Month | 11-60 | .... | .... | .... |  |  | 184 | 181 | | |
| (5) Soap | Per Month | 18-72 | .... | .... | .... |  |  | 124 | 121 | | |
| (6) Soap | Per Month | 14-20 | .... | .... | .... |  |  | 165 | 161 | | |
| (7) Soap | Per Month | 13-91 | .... | .... | .... |  |  | 130 | 131 | | |
| (8) Soap | Per Month | 6-74 | .... | .... | .... |  |  | 225 | 241 | | |
| (9) Soap | Per Month | 19-18 | .... | .... | .... |  |  | 139 | 141 | | |
| Total | | 100-00 | | | | | | 158 | 158 | | |
| Index Number Sub-group V(P). | | | | | | | | | | | |

Sholapur, Jalgaon, ...
 Nov. 1971 and Dec. 1971.
 Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for certain industrial centres in ...
 for the months of Nov. 1971 and Dec. 1971.

| Groups | Bombay (a) | | Sholapur (a) | | Nagpur (a) | |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 |
| Food | 209 | 204 | 218 | 228 | 216 | 208 |
| Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc., | 197 | 196 | 179 | 177 | 171 | 200 |
| Fuel and Light | 189 | 192 | 174 | 176 | 179 | 190 |
| Housing | 116 | 116 | 139 | 139 | 131 | 128 |
| Clothing, bedding, footwear | 190 | 189 | 190 | 190 | 211 | 203 |
| Miscellaneous | 167 | 170 | 170 | 171 | 149 | 200 |
| Consumer Price Index Number | 194 | 191 | 201 | 207 | 196 | 199 |

| Groups | Jalgaon (b) | | Nanded (b) | | Aurangabad (b) | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 |
| Food | 203 | 202 | 210 | 206 | 205 | 200 |
| Fuel and Light | 179 | 179 | 170 | 170 | 164 | 160 |
| Clothing | 171 | 175 | 203 | 204 | 18 | 160 |
| House Rent .. | 123 | 123 | 136 | 136 | 170 | 170 |
| Miscellaneous | 166 | 169 | 171 | 174 | 171 | 170 |
| Consumer Price Index Number | 187 | 188 | 197 | 195 | 197 | 190 |

| Groups | Poona (b) | | Madras (a) | | Kanpur (c) | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 | Nov. 1971 | Dec. 1971 |
| Food | 193 | 197 | | | 1115 | 1100 |
| Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicants.. | | | | | | |
| Fuel and Light | 176 | 176 | | | | |
| Clothing | 176 | 178 | | | 912 | |
| House Rent .. | 113 | 113 | | | 881 | |
| Miscellaneous | 158 | 161 | | | 181 | |
| Consumer Price Index Number | 178 | 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 1960=100.

| Month and Year | Bombay | Sholapur | Jalgaon | Ahmedabad |
|----------------|--------|----------|---------|-----------|
| December 1970 | 774 | 768 | 997 | 981 |
| January 1971 | 766 | 760 | 1,000 | 966 |
| February 1971 | 770 | 760 | 979 | 955 |
| March 1971 | 778 | 751 | 968 | 960 |
| April 1971 | 787 | 751 | 979 | 976 |
| May 1971 | 787 | 764 | 1,000 | 987 |
| June 1971 | 795 | 773 | 1,000 | 1,007 |
| July 1971 | 799 | 786 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| August 1971 | 804 | 795 | 1,000 | 1,013 |
| September 1971 | 811 | 790 | 989 | 1,023 |
| October 1971 | 816 | 808 | 995 | |
| November 1971 | 820 | 808 | | |
| December 1971 | 808 | .... |  |  |

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

| Month and Year | Bombay | Ahmedabad | Sholapur | Jalgaon |
|----------------|--------|-----------|----------|---------|
| January 1971 | 343 | 265 | 355 | 337 |
| February 1971 | 339 | 262 | 355 | 339 |
| March 1971 | 341 | 262 | 355 | 332 |
| April 1971 | 345 | 262 | 355 | 328 |
| May 1971 | 349 | 258 | 354 | 332 |
| June 1971 | 349 | 258 | 352 | 330 |
| July 1971 | 352 | 263 | 363 | 332 |
| August 1971 | 354 | 266 | 375 | 335 |
| September 1971 | 356 | 271 | 386 | 339 |
| October 1971 | 359 | 274 | 392 | 339 |
| November 1971 | 362 | 272 | 388 | 335 |
| December 1971 | 363 | 278 | 382 | 335 |
| January 1972 | 358 | .. | 394 | 337 |

Labour Intelligence

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1971

Industrial Courts and Tribunals

| Name of the Court | No. of applications etc. received during the month | Break-up of the applications |
|--|--|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <i>Under Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946</i> | | |
| No. | | |
| I. Industrial Courts— | | |
| (a) Industrial Court, Maharashtra, Bombay. | 16 | 3 References. — Submission. 10 Appeals. — Revision applications. — Review applications. — Criminal appeals. 3 Miscellaneous applications. — Appeal under chapter VII reg. S. O.s. |
| | Total .. | 16 |
| (b) Industrial Court, Maharashtra (Nagpur Bench). | 14 | — References. — Submissions. 3 Appeals. 9 Revision applications. 1 Review application. — Criminal appeal. 1 Miscellaneous application. — Appeals under chapter VII reg. S. O.s. |
| | Total .. | 14 |
| II. (a) Industrial Court, Maharashtra (Nagpur Bench), Cases under Section 16 of the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947. | | |
| | Total .. | .. |

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

Under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

| | No. | No. References. |
|-----------------------------------|-------|---|
| (a) Industrial Tribunals, Bombay. | 76 | 38 Adjudications. 33 Applications. 5 Complaints. |
| | Total | 76 |
| (b) Industrial Tribunals, Nagpur. | 1 | 1 Reference. — Adjudications. — Applications. — Complaint. |
| | Total | — |

IV. Labour Courts—

| Name of the Court | Total No. of Applications etc. received | Break-up of the applications received under | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| | | Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 | Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 | Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| (i) Labour Courts, Bombay. | 432 | No. Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B. | No. 7 Illegal strikes and lockouts. 7 Illegal changes 11 Criminal complaints. — Submissions. | No. .. Under section 13-A. |
| | | 262 Under section 33(2)(b). — Under section 33C(2). — Under section 36A. 8 Miscellaneous applications. | 48 Miscellaneous applications. 48 Applications Under section 78—D | |
| | Total .. | 311 | 121 | .. |

| 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. | 622 | No. 7 Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B. Under section 33(2)(b). 603 Under section 33C(2). Under section 36A. 1 Miscellaneous applications. | No. 1 Illegal strikes and lockouts. 1 Illegal change. Criminal complaint. Submissions. References. 10 Miscellaneous applications. | No. — Under section 13-A. |
| | Total | 611 | 11 | .. |
| (3) Labour Court, Kolhapur. | 34 | 4 Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B. Under section 33(2)(b). 25 Under section 33C(2). Under section 36A Miscellaneous applications. | Illegal strikes and lockouts. Illegal changes. Criminal complaints. Submissions. References. 5 Miscellaneous applications. | Under section 13-A. |
| | Total | 29 | 5 | .. |
| (4) Labour Courts, Nagpur. | 284 | 6 Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B. Under section 33(2)(b). 245 Under section 33C(2). Under section 36A 10 Miscellaneous applications. | Illegal strikes and lockouts. 6 Illegal changes. Criminal complaints. Submissions. References. 8 Miscellaneous applications. 9 Reinstatements. | Under section 13-A. |
| | Total | 261 | 23 | .. |

LABOUR GAZETTE

| Name of the Courts | 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 |
| V. Labour Court, Nagpur. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Total | .. | .. | .. |

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

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 | .. | | .. | |
| Miscellaneous applications | .. | | .. | |
| Implementation references | .. | | .. | |
| Total | .. | | .. | |

Conciliation

An analysis of disputes handled by the Conciliation machinery in the State during December 1971 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 Miscellaneous causes | Total |
|--|--|--|-------|
| (1) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 | 98 | 229 | 327 |
| (2) Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 | 13 | 46 | |
| (3) Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964. | 5 | | |
| Total | 116 | 275 | |

(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) | Remaining at the end of the month |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| I.D. Act, 1947 .. | 947 | 327 | 68 | 106 | 119 | 91 | 384 | |
| B.I.R. Act, 1946 | 549 | 59 | 10 | 8 | 16 | 3 | 37 | 571 |
| B.I.R. (Ext. and amdt.) Act, 1964 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 3 | .... | 4 | 9 | |
| Total .. | 1,509 | 391 | 80 | 117 | 135 | 98 | 430 | |

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

| Act | Cotton Textile | Silk Textile | Woollen Textile | Textile Processing | Hosiery | Banking | Sugar | Electricity Industry | Transport Industry | Total |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------|---------|-------|----------------------|--------------------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| B.I.R. Act, 1946 | 23 | 12 | | 12 | 4 | | 4 | 4 | | 59 |

| 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. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 5 |

Districtwise analysis is given below :—

| Act | Bombay | Poona | Sholapur | Satara | Sangli | Kolhapur | Ahmednagar | Total |
|------------------|--------|-------|----------|--------|--------|----------|------------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| B.I.R. Act, 1946 | 54 | .. | .. | .... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 59 |

| Act | Nagpur | Wardha | Chanda | Akola | Buldhana | Total |
|---|--------|--------|--------|-------|----------|-------|
| B. I. R. Act (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964. | 4 | 1 | | | | 5 |

Registration of Agreements, Settlements, Awards, etc.

The Agreements, Settlements, Awards, and Submissions Notice were registered under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 and Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, during the month of December 1971.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING OCTOBER 1971

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Disputes in October 1971 | 126 |
| Workers people involved | 1,92,364 |
| Working days lost | 7,47,493 |

The number of disputes, number of workers involved and mandays lost due to strike activity in Maharashtra State have been increased as compared to month.

The figures for the month under review 26 show disputes in progress involving 1,92,364 workers and a time loss of 7,47,493 man-days as compared to 71 disputes in September 1971 with 93,448 workers affected and time loss of 1,77,446 man-days.

Thirty-five of the total disputes in progress during October 1971 were in the Textile industry, 36 in the Engineering Industry and the remaining 55 were in Miscellaneous industries. One hundred and twenty-six of the total disputes involving 1,87,149 workers were actually recorded during the month while disputes involving 5,215 workers were carried over from the previous month.

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

| Industry Group | Number of disputes in progress | | | Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in Oct. 1971 | Aggregate man-days lost in Oct. 1971 |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-------|--|--------------------------------------|
| | Started before beginning of Oct. 1971 | Started in Oct. 1971 | Total | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Textile .. | 2 | 33 | 35 | 1,68,255 | 5,69,261 |
| Engineering .. | 7 | 29 | 36 | 8,910 | 1,18,151 |
| Miscellaneous | 6 | 49 | 55 | 15,199 | 60,081 |
| Total—October 1971 .. | 15 | 111 | 126 | 1,92,364 | 7,47,493 |
| Total—September 1971 .. | 20 | 51 | 71 | 93,448 | 1,77,446 |

"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 on the industrial disputes, however, disputes in which 10 or more persons are involved are included.

Eighty-five of the disputes arose over questions of "pay, allowances and bonus issues" 24 related to "retrenchment and grievances about personnel" 4 on leave and hours of work and the remaining 13 were due to "other causes"

Out of the 88 disputes that terminated during the course of the month were settled either entirely or partially in favour of the workers, 39 in favour of the employers while the result of the remaining 7 disputes were indefinite

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

*Bombay

Borosil Glass Works Limited, Bombay.—The total complement of 809 workers employed in the Borosil Glass Works Limited, Bombay struck work from June 2nd, 1971 protesting against the charge sheet given to four workers. The workers resumed unconditionally on October 12, 1971. Due to this strike 77,720 mandays were lost.

Devidayal Stainless Steel Industries Private Limited, Bombay. The total complement of 650 workers employed in the Devidayal Stainless Steel Industries Private Limited, Bombay struck work from September 9, 1971, demanding 20 per cent bonus continued till the end of the month without any material change.

Telecom Industries Private Limited, Bombay.—Out of the total complement of 571 workers employed in the Telecom Industries Private Limited, Bombay 560 workers struck work from September 21, 1971, demanding 20 per cent bonus for the year 1970 continued till the end of the month without any material change.

Strikes in the Cotton Textile Mills in Bombay City.—Out of the total complement of 1,76,985 workers employed in the Cotton Textile Mills in the (Public/Private Sector) Bombay City. 1,37,839 workers struck work from October 11, 1971, demanding higher quantum of bonus for the year 1970. The strike ended on October 16, 1971 and was partially successful. Due to this strike 4,89,932 mandays were lost.

Thana

Asian Electronics Limited, Thana.—Out of the total complement of 594 workers employed in the Asian Electronics Limited, Thana, 531 workers struck work from September 26, 1971, demanding bonus for the year 1970-71 continued till the end of the month without any material change.

ABSENTEEISM STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1971

Textile Industry

Statistics of absenteeism in the Textile Industry in the State of Maharashtra were compiled from the mills at seven important Textile Centres in Bombay, Sholapur, Nagpur, Jalgaon, Akola, Aurangabad and Nanded.

Information received from 62 mills i.e., 82.67 per cent. of the 75 Mills listed as working at these Centres during November 1971. The average absenteeism in the Textile Industry in these centres amounted to 16.99 per cent against 18.80 per cent in the previous month.

The following table shows the average percentage of absenteeism at the centres for the month of November 1971, on the basis of information received. Working shifts:—

| Centres | Number of Mills | | Percentage of column 3 to column 2 | Average percentage of Absenteeism | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| | Working | Furnished information | | October 1971 | November 1971 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. Bombay | 56 | 46 | 82.14 | 18.50 | 16.32 |
| 2. Sholapur | 6 | 6 | 100.00 | 22.44 | 22.83 |
| 3. Jalgaon | 3 | 3 | 100.00 | 11.10 | 11.98 |
| 4. Nagpur | 2 | 2 | 100.00 | 25.33 | 22.37 |
| 5. Akola | | | | | |
| 6. Aurangabad | 1 | 1 | 100.00 | 9.72 | 6.24 |
| 7. Nanded | | | | | |
| 8. Other Centres | 7 | 4 | 57.14 | 13.39 | 14.28 |
| 9. All Centres | 75 | 62 | 82.67 | 18.80 | 16.99 |

NIGHT SHIFT IN COTTON MILLS IN BOMBAY CITY

At the beginning of December 1971, there were 53 mills in Bombay City working night shift and the number of men doing night work was 82,090.

LABOUR TURNOVER IN COTTON TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS FOR NOVEMBER 1971

In all 73 Cotton Textile undertakings in Maharashtra State employing 2,36,597 workers on an average recorded an average percentage of labour Turnover of 2.38 for the month of November 1971. The increase in employment of Labour (accession) was reported to be 1.33 per cent. Whereas the extent of decrease in employment (separation) registered in the total labour employed in all undertakings was 1.05. The following table indicates the correlation of labour Turnover with the size of establishments :—

LABOUR TURNOVER FOR MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR NOVEMBER 1971

| Group | No. of Workers | Rate per 100 workers | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Accession | Separation | Flux | Labour Increase | Labour Decrease |
| Up to 100 | 127 | | | | | |
| 101 to 500 | 812 | 0.62 | 2.00 | 2.71 | | 1.47 |
| 501 to 1,000 | 6,556 | 4.01 | 1.49 | 5.50 | 2.52 | |
| 1,001 to 2,000 | 13,060 | 1.53 | 1.09 | 2.62 | 0.44 | |
| More than 2,000 | 2,16,042 | 1.24 | 1.04 | 2.28 | 0.20 | |
| All Establishments | 2,36,597 | 1.33 | 1.05 | 2.38 | 0.28 | |

It may be seen that the rate of labour turnover was the highest, viz. 5.50 per cent in establishments engaging upto 501 to 1,000 workers, while it was lowest, viz. 2.28 per cent in undertakings employing more than 2,000 workers.

the labour turnover according to centres, it may be observed that the rate of labour turnover, viz. 40.82 per cent was recorded in Bombay City Centre, whereas other centre area registered the smallest rate of labour turnover. The following table indicates percentages of labour turnover in different areas of the State.—

CENTRE-WISE LABOUR TURNOVER FOR NOVEMBER 1971

| Centre | Number of workers | Rate per 100 workers | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Accession | Separation | Flux | Labour Increase | Labour Decrease |
| Bombay City | 1,94,873 | 1.29 | 0.96 | 2.25 | 0.33 | |
| Mumbai | 15,511 | 2.24 | 2.91 | 5.51 | | 0.67 |
| Pune | 8,317 | 0.97 | 0.19 | 1.16 | 0.78 | |
| Other Centres | 534 | 34.83 | 5.99 | 40.82 | 28.84 | |
| All Centres | 14,658 | 0.10 | 0.78 | 0.88 | | 0.68 |
| Other Centres | 2,704 | 0.44 | 0.37 | 0.81 | 0.07 | |
| All Centres | 2,36,597 | 1.33 | 1.05 | 2.38 | 0.28 | |

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 NOVEMBER 1971

| Group | Number of workers | Rate per 100 workers | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Accession | Separation | Flux | Labour Increase | Labour Decrease |
| Up to 100 | 79 | | | | | |
| 101 to 500 | 208 | | 8.17 | 8.17 | | 8.17 |
| 501 to 1,000 | 2,646 | 1.28 | 0.72 | 2.00 | 0.56 | |
| 1,001 to 2,000 | 10,226 | 1.59 | 1.38 | 2.97 | 0.21 | |
| Over 2,000 | 1,81,714 | 1.27 | 0.93 | 2.20 | 0.34 | |
| All Establishments | 1,94,873 | 1.29 | 0.96 | 2.25 | 0.33 | |

The percentage of labour turnover in establishments engaging up to 500 workers was 8.17 whereas it was only 2.00 in concerns to 1,000 workers.

In Sholapur the highest rate of labour turnover of 5.28 per cent in mills engaging over 2,000 employees. This can be seen from table :—

LABOUR TURNOVER FOR SHOLAPUR FOR NOVEMBER 1971

| Group | No. of Workers | Rate per 100 workers | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Accession | Separation | Flux | Labour Increase | Labour Decrease |
| Up to 100 | .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 101 to 500 | .. 169 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 501 to 1,000 | .. 1,622 | 2.28 | 2.34 | 4.62 | .. | 0.06 |
| 1,001 to 2,000 | .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Over 2,000 | .. 13,720 | 2.27 | 3.01 | 5.28 | .. | 0.74 |
| All Establishments | .. 15,511 | 2.24 | 2.91 | 5.15 | .. | 0.67 |

WORKING OF THE TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926 IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1971

On the 30th November 1971, there were 2,888 Trade Unions registered under Trade Unions Act, 1926.

17 Trade Unions were registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926, by the Dy. Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay, the Dy. Registrar of Trade Unions, Nagpur, the Dy. Registrar of Trade Unions, Poona and the Dy. Registrar of Trade Unions, Aurangabad during the month of December, 1971 in the State of Maharashtra.

They are as follows:—

| | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|
| (1) Bombay Division | .. | 7 |
| (2) Nagpur Division | .. | 6 |
| (3) Poona Division | .. | 3 |
| (4) Aurangabad Division | .. | 1 |
| Total | .. | 17 |

The total number of registered Trade Unions thus stood 2,905 at the end of the month of December, 1971.

| 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 | Messrs. Khanna & Company Nokar Sangh, Ratnagiri. | C/o V. G. Bhave, Bapat Ali, Chiplun, District Ratnagiri. | 6512, 2nd December 1971. | Shri V. G. Bhave | Shri V.R Naik. |
| 2 | The New Bank of India Employees' Union. | C/o Maharashtra State Bank Employees' Federation, Dadyseth Bldg, 1st floor, 44-Cawasji Patel Street, Bombay-1. | 6513, 3rd December 1971. | Shri P. K. Menon. | Shri Allan D'Souza. |
| 3 | The Wearing Apparels Workers' Union. | 308, Hanuman Bldg., 2nd floor, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay-1. | 6514, 3rd December 1971. | Shri Y. N. Bandekar. | Shri N. A. Sawant. |
| 4 | Rashtriya Kamgar Sena. | C/o Arun Mehta, Pethe Bldg., Bhavani Shankar Cross Road, Dadar, Bombay-28. | 6515, 20th December 1971. | Shri S. G. Khaavilkar. | Shri Arun Mehta. |
| 5 | Sakri Taluka Rashtriya Sakhar Kamgar Union. | At and Post Panzankan Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, Taluka Sakri, District Dhulia. | 6516, 22nd December 1971. | Shri V. N. Patil. | Shri D. N. Patil. |

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

Bombay Division—contd.

| | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 6 | Cine Still Photographers' Association. | Bhatia Studios, Main Road, Dadar, Bombay-14. | 6517, 22nd December 1971. | Shri V. Paul Bhatia. | |
| 7 | Shri Datta Rashtriya Kamgar Sangh. | C/o Auto Harnes Industries, 151, Lt. Prakash Kotnis Marg, Mahim, Bombay-16. | 6518, 30th December 1971. | Shri H. M. Sawatkar. | Shri C. Y. Apte. |

NAGPUR DIVISION

| | | | | | |
|----|---|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 8 | Cantonment Karmachari Sangh, Kamptee. | Gujari Chowk, Kamptee. | NGP-431, 1st November 1971. | Shri Sippiya Kalka. | Shri Shamtem Kulkarni. |
| 9 | Cycle Mechanics Union, Amravati. | C/o Yusuf Taxi Cycle, Chitra Chowk, Amravati. | NGP-432, 15th November 1971. | Shri Kismat Ulla Karim Ulla. | Shri Nooruddin Nazimuddin Kazi. |
| 10 | Swatantra Mazdoor Paksha Bidi Kamgar Sangh, Sakoli. | C/o S. A. Bhalerao, At and Post Lakhani, District Buldhana. | NGP-433, 22nd November 1971. | Shri Sudamji Bhalerao. | Shri G. N. Bagade. |
| 11 | Khamgaon Mandali. | Gumasta Main Road, Khamgaon, District Buldhana. | NGP-434, 22nd November 1971. | Shri Vasant GovrndMandkar. | Shri Govind Gouridatta Purohit. |
| 12 | Gin Press, Oil Mill Kamgar Union, Malkapur. | Saojee File Malkapur, District Buldhana. | NG P-435, 22nd November 1971. | Shri Rajaram Bandu Shinde. | Shri Govind Purohit. |
| 13 | M. S. E. B. Employees' Union. | 44, Bijli Nagar, Sadar, Nagpur. | NGP-436, 22nd November 1971. | Shri S. L. Lokhande. | Shri M. P. Deshmukh. |

POONA DIVISION

| | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 14 | Sangli Zilla Sangh. | Mazdoor 1600-'E'-Ward, Rajaram Puri, 5th Lane, Kolhapur. | PN-487, 3rd December 1971. | Shri M. S. Gore | Shri P. K. Umran. |
| 15 | Lal Bavata Kamgar Kolhapur. | General Union, 525, 'C' Ward, R. N. 3, Kolhapur. | PN-488, 15th December 1971. | Shri K. Y. Kamble. | Shri B. P. Potdar. |
| 16 | Karad Motor Kamgar. | 360, Guruwar Peth, Karad, Satara. | PN-489, 30th December 1971. | Shri G. R. Shinde | Shri N. K. Inamdar. |

AURANGABAD DIVISION

| | | | | | |
|----|--|--|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 17 | Shikhar Bank Karmachari Union, Aurangabad. | C/o Aurangabad District Milk Producers' Cooperative Society, Road, Aurangabad. | AWB-215, 8th December 1971. | Shri Ram Keruji | Shri Saheb Rao Chavan. |
|----|--|--|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|

WORKING OF THE EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SCHEME OF MAHARASHTRA DURING DECEMBER 1971

Non-Medical Side

The following table shows the registration of employees and payment of cash benefit paid under the Employees State Insurance Scheme during December 1971.

| Serial No. | Registration | During the month | | Since 1st April 1971 | |
|----------------------------|--|------------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | | Bombay | Nagpur | Bombay | Nagpur |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 | No. of workers registered | 13,974 | 461 | .... | .... |
| 2 | Net No. of I.Ps. entitled to medical | 8,65,953 | 26,250 | .... | .... |
| Employment Injury Benefit— | | | | | |
| 3 | No. of accident reports recd. | 5,704 | 666 | 54,238 | 4,738 |
| 4 | No. of T.D.B. payments | 5,504 | 553 | 47,960 | 4,279 |
| 5 | Amount of Temporary Disablement Benefit paid. | 3,34,572.41 | 20,534.15 | 28,31,131.34 | 1,60,232.15 |
| 6 | No. of cases referred to Medical Board (fresh). | 293 | | 2,896 | 44 |
| 7 | No. of cases decided (Admitted) | 213 | | 2,174 | 28 |
| | (a) partial permanent disablement | 213 | | 2,173 | 28 |
| | (b) total permanent disablement | | | 1 | .... |
| 8 | Amount of P. D. B. paid Rs. ... | 6,11,685.93 | 11,864.50 | 48,52,669.99 | 8,1618.18 |
| 9 | Total No. of I.Ps. got fitted with artificial limbs. | 1 | .... | 13 | .... |
| 10 | No. of dependants admitted to Dependants Benefit. | 45 | | 274 | .... |
| 11 | Amount of Dependants' Benefit paid. | 88,165.63 | 1,819.05 | 6,49,725.63 | 25,510.97 |
| Sickness Benefit— | | | | | |
| 12 | No. of Sickness Benefit payments | 93,424 | 4,773 | 9,03,018 | 52,202 |
| 13 | No. of Sickness Benefit days | 6,07,395 | 28,283 | 61,48,971 | 3,21,487 |
| 14 | Amount of Sickness Benefit paid. | 30,82,368.28 | 1,17,243.95 | 3,02,12,062.60 | 13,00,094.66 |
| 15 | Amount of E.S.B. paid | 3,17,851.60 | 20,084.75 | 25,28,520.49 | 1,55,424.00 |
| Maternity Benefit— | | | | | |
| 16 | No. of fresh maternity cases admitted. | 249 | | 1,623 | 25 |
| 17 | No. of Maternity Benefit days | 21,823 | 203 | 1,36,870 | 2,522 |
| 18 | Amount of Maternity Benefit paid | 1,86,279.50 | 1,253.00 | 11,47,232.55 | 13,560.70 |