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LABOUR GAZETTE

VOL. LI
No. 5

JANUARY 1972

SINGLE COPY Rs. 1.25
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION Rs. 12

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

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

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BOMBAY, JANUARY 1972

[No. 5

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Editor :

SHRI A. D. DIVEKAR, B.A. (Hons.),
Deputy Commissioner of Labour,
Maharashtra, Bombay

The Month in Brief

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class

The Bombay, Sholaur and Nagpur Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for the month of November 1971 with the average prices for the year 1960 equal to 100 were 194, 201 and 196 respectively. The Jalgaon, Nanded, Poona and Aurangabad Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for the month of November 1971 with the average prices for the year 1960 equal to 100 were 187, 197, 178 and 192 respectively.

Industrial Disputes

During September 1971, there were 71 strikes involving 93,448 workmen and a time loss of 177,446 working days, as compared to 55 disputes in August 1971, involving 13,494 workers and time loss of 96,653 man-days. Further particulars of industrial disputes are given at pages 795 to 796 and 818 to 825 of this issue.

Absenteeism

During October 1971, the average absenteeism in the textile industry in seven important textile centres in the State, viz., Bombay City, Nagpur, Sholaur, Jalgaon, Nanded, Akola and Aurangabad amounted to 18.80 per cent. as against 16.46 per cent. in September 1971. For further particulars page 797 of this issue.

Production of Cotton Yarn Spun and Manufacture of cloth

During July 1971, Mills in Bombay City produced a total 14,459,000 Kgs. of yarn, 259,000 Kgs. of Miscellaneous goods such as blankets, hosiery goods and knitted fabrics and packed 3,306,000 metres of cotton goods mixed with silk, wool, terene, etc. and packed 100,141,000 metres wearable and non-wearable cloth and those in Rest of Maharashtra produced 4,541,000 Kgs. of yarn 103,000 Kgs. of miscellaneous goods such as blankets, hosiery and knitted fabrics and packed 24,307,000 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 19,000,000 Kgs., 362,000 Kgs., 3,452,000 metres and 124,448,000 metres respectively.

Current Notes

Industries Co-ordination Committee meets—Stress on effective implementation of Policies

A meeting of Chairmen and Managing Directors/Chief Executive Officers of Corporations and Companies, set up by the Government for development of industries and infra-structure in the State, was held at the Sachivalaya, Bombay on 17th April 1971. Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, presided. Shri Abasaheb Deshmukh-Parwekar, Minister of State for Industries, was also present.

In his introductory speech, Shri Patil said that there was scope for improvement in the working of the Corporations and Companies. He also stressed the need for co-ordination in their working. These corporations or companies, he said, should try to implement more effectively the policy laid down by the Government for industrial development.

It was suggested at the meeting that there should be proper understanding among the various Corporations about their working. Another suggestion made at the meeting was to call periodical meetings of all types of corporations. A decision to that effect was also taken at the meeting.

It was also suggested in the meeting that responsibilities and jurisdiction of each of these bodies should be clearly defined and that they should be entrusted with some specific tasks. It was also suggested that Government should specify in clear terms its expectations from these Corporations or Companies.

Industrial relations should be flexible—Shri K. P. Patil inaugurates National Seminar

Shri K. P. Patil, Minister of State for Labour, said in Bombay on 22nd November 1971 that there was greater realisation on the part of both employers and employees that industrial relations could not be strait-jacketed but they should be amenable to a measure of flexibility. These were, the Minister said, welcome signs and pointed towards the development of an industrial democracy.

Shri Patil was inaugurating a two-day national seminar on industrial relations at the Central Labour Institute, in Bombay on 22nd November 1971. The seminar has been organised jointly by the International Labour Organisation and the Norwegian Agency for International Development.

The Minister said that in the sphere of industrial relations, one should always resist to draw pointed conclusions because a system which might work admirably in one country or industry might not necessarily work somewhere else or in a different industrial complex. Each type of machinery had its own character in the context of the social, political and economic situations, he

Patil hoped that the seminar would provide a useful forum for better co-ordination in industries with the willing co-operation from all partners in production with the help of experiences from other countries.

Persons from all over the country who are responsible for labour-management relations for productivity are participating in the seminar. Shri D. G. Patil, Commissioner of Labour, Maharashtra, acted as the chairman of the seminar.

This seminar is the second of a series of five national seminars which are being organised in Asian countries. The first of such seminar was held at New Delhi and the remaining will be held at Colombo, Singapore and Manila.

O. voices alarm over unemployment in Asia

Despite increased efforts by Asian countries to combat unemployment the situation continues to give rise to alarm, states a report issued today by the International Labour Office. Research findings indicate that unemployment is growing in most countries and "tell a tale of continuing human misery and mounting frustration."

The report, dealing with progress made with the ILO's Asian Manpower Plan, will be examined by government, employer and worker delegates from 15 countries meeting in the Seventh ILO Asian Regional Conference in Teheran, Iran, from 4 to 15 December. The Asian Manpower Plan was launched by the ILO in 1968 to encourage and assist Asian countries to expand productive employment and to mobilise and co-ordinate international action to this end. It is the Asian component of the Organisation's World Employment Programme.

A bleak outlook for the present unemployed and for the millions about to enter the labour market is forecast in the report. The labour force in South and East Asia—excluding Japan—is expected to rise from 810 million in 1970 to 1,016 million by 1980. Projections of employment trends indicate that in 1980 no more than 535 million of this total will have found employment unless effective action is taken—and quickly.

A worsening in underemployment is also expected during the decade as job opportunities remain limited and a larger proportion of the economically active population looks for employment to the agricultural and services sectors already somewhat overcrowded with low-productivity workers.

UNEMPLOYMENT RIFE AMONG YOUTH

The widening gap between manpower supply and demand is particularly grave among young people. It is estimated that in 1980 58 per cent of Asia's population will be under 25 years of age. Youth aged between 15 and 24 will represent 26 per cent of the labour force, despite an expected slight decline in the activity rate in this age group during the decade. It is in this age group that unemployment—particularly educated unemployment—is most rife.

“While the development of educational opportunities at all levels has raised the standard of education of the economically active population, “the redeveloping states, “It has nevertheless not been accompanied by a parallel expansion in the economy so as to enable all these newcomers to the labour market to be absorbed.” General education in many countries “tends by its very nature to awaken in young people job aspirations and learnings which bear little relation to the reality of the development effort which their country has to tackle.” There is need to gear the development of general and technical instruction and of vocational training more closely to the needs of the economy and the labour market.

Unemployment and underemployment among educated young people not only represent a waste in resources, the report points out. “There is also a risk that these young people will become accustomed to idleness and nurture feelings of frustration propitious to the outbreak of political or social strife. Only the implementation of an over-all strategy for the promotion of employment, comprising various measures of an economic, social and educational nature and co-ordinating educational planning with economic planning, regional planning, social planning and various more specific activities such as special youth employment and training schemes, will enable this state of affairs to be remedied and make these young people more favourably disposed towards making their contribution to development.”

Asian countries are fully aware of the seriousness of the situation and frequently substantial efforts are being made by most of them to promote employment and develop the human resources, the report continues. In most cases, however, the scale of action taken has been too restricted and there has not been adequate integration on the basis of a clear policy of employment promotion. What Asian countries seem to need most of all is an over-all strategy, based on better evaluation both of employment requirements and of the various means where by these requirements can be met. In particular, the impact on employment of various economic and social policy, measures should be more clearly determined. Employers' and workers' organisations, as the two population group most directly concerned, should be associated in formulation and implementation of such a strategy.

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

At the same time, the international community has become increasingly concerned with the unemployment problem since the adoption by the ILO of the Asian Manpower Plan three years ago, the reports adds. The International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, in stressing the need for employment creation and inviting developing countries to formulate national employment objectives so as to reduce significantly unemployment and underemployment, “has not only given a clear mandate to the ILO to pursue vigorously its own policies and programmes to further employment growth, but has also provided a framework within which it can draw on the support of other UN agencies to that end.”

reviews activities, undertaken under the Asian Manpower Plan. The establishment of the Asian Regional Team for Employment embraces expertise in over-all economic and social planning; development planning; agriculture and industrial development planning; planning of education, training and special youth employment programmes; incomes policies, and the choice of appropriate techniques in agriculture and public works and construction. When fully constituted the team is in a position to analyse and advise on the over-all development of Asian countries with a view to suggesting how these could make a positive contribution to employment.

Other instruments for action are comprehensive employment strategy missions intended to assist individual countries in evolving a concerted approach to their employment problems. Such a mission, in which 10 inter-regional agencies participated, was carried out in Ceylon earlier and a request for similar assistance has been made by the Government of Iran. The interest aroused by the Asian Manpower Plan is already being reflected in the formulation of new technical assistance projects reflecting concern for activities to promote employment—for instance in the application of labour-intensive techniques, rural employment promotion, small enterprise and rural development and pre-vocational training. Research into employment problems and policies is also being stepped up.

The report concludes that “although a beginning has been made, unremitting efforts are needed to help countries to take full advantage of these new opportunities to instil a new sense of urgency into national and international action to ensure that the co-ordinated approach required is brought about with a minimum of formalism and with maximum speed and efficiency.”

Minimum Wages Committee in Stone Breaking Industry Submits Report : Implementation From January 26

The minimum wages committee in stone crushing and stone breaking industry appointed by the Government of Maharashtra under the chairmanship of Shri Shivajirao Patil Babulgaonkar, M.L.A., submitted its report to Shri N. M. Joshi, Minister for Labour and Rural Development, at Sachivalaya, on 30th November 1971.

The report is unanimous and it will be implemented from January 26, 1972. About 50,000 workers engaged in the industry will be benefited.

Besides the chairman, the committee included six members—three each representing employers and employees. The employers representatives were Sarvashri Chandulal Gulhati, Bombay, Hemchandra Shah, Nagpur and Appasaheb Dalavi, Kolhapur and the employees representatives—Dr. Datta Samant, M.L.A., Bombay, Shri N. M. Bhajan and Shri Bhaskarrao Jadhav, Ahmednagar.

I. L. O. Urges Greater Participation by Workers and Employers in Development

Failure to stimulate popular enthusiasm and support—particularly among employers and workers—is a main reason why national development programmes frequently fall short of their objectives, states a report released today by International Labour Office.

“There is, in a sense, a sort of alienation of the masses from the undertakings by their governments to promote economic development,” the report declares.

“For the masses of the people in most parts of Asia, national development can have meaning only in terms of objectives that will minimise their hardships and improve the conditions under which they live and work. And while popular participation would involve all the active elements of the population, it would be understandable that employers/managers and workers should have a first claim to it, being the ones who are directly and jointly engaged in the process of production”.

The report, dealing with freedom of association for workers' and employers' organisations and their role in social and economic development, will be examined by government, employer and worker delegates from 26 countries meeting in the Seventh I. L. O. Asian Regional Conference in Teheran, Iran from 4 to 15 December.

These organisations, the report observes, will be more willing to co-operate and work for the success of development programmes if they can believe that they are not just programmes of government planners but “of the people and for the people”.

The report emphasises that the importance of the trade unions' role in popular participation lies not only in representing the interests of workers in development planning but also in acting as a communications link between the government and the working people.

“They are in the best position to persuade workers to co-operate wholeheartedly and energetically in development efforts at the very practical level of the operation of the country's productive enterprises. They can explain to the workers what development plans and programmes mean to them in concrete terms. . . . They can, however, only do this to the extent that social objectives are given appropriate emphasis and are clearly defined in the plans and programmes.” Employers' organisations perform the same important communications function between the government and individual enterprises.

STRONGER ORGANISATIONS NEEDED

In most Asian countries, however, employers' and workers' organisations need to be strengthened to enable them to play their full part in national development, the report notes.

... the highest priority has to be accorded to the removal of existing restrictions on freedom of association and full observance of the provisions of the International Convention on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Conventions, 1948 (No. 87) and the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Conventions, 1949 (No. 98). The feelings of trade unions in Asian countries towards such restrictive measures on trade union rights may be perfectly understandable, since they already suffer from law membership, poor finances and other causes of institutional weakness. The trade union restrictions also constitute a barrier to mutual understanding between the Government and the workers.

It appears that in the case of limitations on effective collective bargaining, the real concern of governments is that trade unions should play a more constructive role in labour relations—that they should display a more cooperative attitude to the government's development programme and its policy of encouraging investment, the report observes. There are, however, other ways—which need not involve any restrictions on trade union rights—of encouraging trade unions as well as employers' organisations to play a more constructive role.

Such measures would include education and training programmes which may be of essential importance is the development of a positive national labour relations policy specifically geared to the objectives and requirements of national development and aiming specially at the development of constructive relations and co-operation between employers and workers and their organisations.

Such a policy may, for example, provide for the establishment of procedures for the recognition of trade unions for purposes of collective bargaining, or of procedures by which workers and trade unions can obtain redress for legitimate grievances and complaints. The existence of such procedures could go a long way in discouraging disputes and strikes over union recognition, unfair labour practices and workers' grievances.

Trade unions and employers' organisations should be fully associated in the formulation and implementation of such a policy, the report continues. Methods of implementation on the part of government should “rely more on persuasion and reasoning than on the use of legal compulsion or on the exercise of government authority. It is an alternative to the reliance on restrictions on freedom of association and compulsory regulations to encourage responsible conduct and a constructive attitude on the part of trade unions, employers and employers' organisations.”

MACHINERY FOR PARTICIPATION

The report points out that in many Asian countries there already exist tripartite bodies for consultation and co-operation at national level on labour questions and labour policy in general. These bodies can also serve as the consultative machinery on the provisions and programmes in development planning concerning labour and manpower but they would need to be strengthened for this purpose. Among the problems to which they may need to give particular attention are social and human factors which have been responsible in no small measure for major difficulties in plan implementation.

In countries where the practice of tripartite consultation has not yet been established it would be desirable for the government to set up formal machinery for this purpose or to institute other appropriate arrangements for consulting employers' and workers' organisations. Informal methods of consultation may also be important and may be a valuable supplement to formal machinery.

The focal point for such consultations is the labour ministry, which also has an important part to play in the integration of treatment of labour questions and manpower programmes into the development process.

"In addition to its traditional or classical functions, the labour ministry has assumed various other functions in the field of development administration: the emphasis on the social objectives of development and on popular participation, and the objectives of social justice and a more equitable distribution of income have made its role vastly more important. Urgent measures are thus needed in many Asian countries to strengthen the labour ministry for all these tasks and, in order to ensure that labour and manpower questions are given due consideration in development plans, to establish closer working relationships between the planning authority and the labour ministry."

In conclusion, the report observes that much more thought, effort and resources will need to be devoted to education and training programmes to strengthen trade unions, managements, employers' organisations and labour ministries for their respective roles in development, and to increase the understanding and competence of all personnel concerned. Advantage can be taken of the I. L. O.'s technical co-operation activities for advice and assistance in workers' education and training programmes as well as in regard to the role of trade unions and employers' organisations, the development of national labour relations policy and the strengthening of labour administration.

Informality with Justice—Aim of Industrial Court

Thoroughly modern procedures, informality and speed, along with the highest standards of justice, are the aims of Britain's new National Industrial Relations Court (NIRC), which started hearings on 1st December 1971.

The Court, said its President, Sir John Donaldson, regards itself as "being engaged in a service industry. It must provide what the parties coming before it as well as the public really need and it will welcome informed and constructive criticism from any quarter."

Set up under the major measure enacted last August designed to establish a framework of law for improved industrial relations freely and responsibly conducted, the NIRC seeks to promote such relations through its judicial work. This covers a wide range of matters relating to the rights of workers and collective bargaining and its procedures, the registration of trades unions and employers' associations and the making of emergency orders (for 60-day delays or ballots) in relation to industrial action which is likely to have exceptionally grave consequences to the community.

NO PUNISHMENT

The Court will inflict no punishments, since there are no criminal offences under the Act. The compensation a registered union may be called upon to provide is limited to £100,000. This sum is in any case payable only if the claim is very large.

The NIRC will hear appeals on points of law from industrial tribunals, the courts for minor and generally individual matters, which come into operation under the Act from February. There will be appeal on points of law from the NIRC to the ordinary legal system at High Court level.

With the novel feature of having jurisdiction not only in England and Wales, but also in Scotland, the NIRC has the status of the High Court in England and Wales and of the Scottish Court of Session. The judges consist of the President and other judges chosen from the latter two courts as well as lay members (who are in a substantial minority) chosen for their special knowledge or experience of industrial relations. All have an equal voice in decisions.

LONDON PREMISES

The NIRC now has premises in London (close to the Royal Courts of Justice) and Edinburgh, but can sit in any part of Britain. The specially courtrooms aim at ease and simplicity rather than solemnity. The procedures aim to have the same attributes. Informality is enjoined by the Industrial Relations Act and regarded as vital by Sir John Donaldson. Parties may be represented by Counsel or laymen or put their cases themselves. Legal costume is not worn and people putting cases and witnesses sit. There is no determination that the simple forms for application to the Court will not be transformed into complicated legal documents.

The Court will, as the Act required, give every opportunity for the settlement of cases by conciliation. It will encourage conciliation but judicial decisions will not follow the course of "splitting the difference" between rival contentions.

EXPERT KNOWLEDGE

Although the NIRC, by virtue of its membership, supplements lawyers' knowledge with the general industrial relations contribution of its lay members, it still needs specific expert knowledge on the cases it handles. In an ordinary court in Britain this comes through the cases presented by counsel. In framing the Industrial Relations Act it was felt that in view of the public interest that there should be investigation of cases by a public body suitably equipped.

In order to make these investigations and advise the NIRC the Commission on Industrial Relations (CIR), formed two years ago as a public advisory body, was, on November 1, reconstituted as a statutory body under the Act. The Court will refer most questions to the CIR and consider the advice given before reaching its own decisions.

National Industrial Relations Court starts hearings

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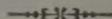
Utility Services Declared

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

Serial No.	Name of the undertaking	Period	No. and date of the Notification and M.G.G. in which published.
	Poona Municipal Transport Service, Poona.	Six months ending 22nd June 1972.	No. IDA. 1470/Lab-II, dated 11th October 1971, published in M.G.G. part I-L, dated 18th November 1971 at page 6610.
1	Nylon and Polyester Filament Yarn.	Six months from 1st November 1972.	No. IDA. 1469 (i) Lab-II, dated 23rd October 1971, published in M. G. G., part I-L, dated 25th November 1971 at page 6805.
2	Rayon Spinning Industry ..	Six months from 1st November 1971.	No. IDA. 1469 (ii) Lab-II, dated 23rd October 1971, published in M. G. G., part I-L, dated 25th November 1971 at page 6805.
4	Engaged in the assembly and manufacture of aircrafts and their components.	Six months from 1st November 1971.	No. IDA. 1469 Lab-II, dated 26th October 1971, published in M. G. G., part I-L, dated 25th November 1971 at page No. 6806.
5	The Employment of workmen of the categories specified in the schedule appended in connection with the operation of the Milk Scheme under the Government of Maharashtra.	Six months from 11th November 1971.	No. IDA. 1469/LAB-II, dated 11th November 1971, published in M. G. G., part I-L, dated 25th November 1971 at page 6826.

All-India Average Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers
(on base : 1960 = 100) for November 1971.

The New Series of all India average Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers on base 1960 = 100 for November 1971 stood (one hundred and ninety-seven) as compared to 196 in October 1971 index for November 1971 on base : 1949=100 derived the 1960 based index works out to 239



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.)

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

BY

R. G. GOKHALE.*

Every country has its own pattern of labour-management relations, a pattern woven in the context of its own national traditions and economic and social characteristics. The problems of industrial relations are among the basic elements in the economic and social life of any country so is the case with India. In the mighty adventure of raising the standard of living of millions of our brothers and sisters, and in the successful implementation of Five-year Plans, rapid industrialisation occupies the most important place. And for achieving it, the maintenance of industrial peace and harmony is a vital necessity. India is passing through transition such as never occurred in her history before. This factor accounts for the fact that industrial relations in our country are still in formative stage. In a transitional economy industrial disharmony is at times a symptom of adjustmental frictions. During the last two decades, our Governments both at the Centre and in the States have evinced great interest in the problems of industrial relations and have been playing a very active direct and varied part in the field of Labour-Management relations.

About a year ago, Mr. David A Morse, the former Director-General of the I. L. O. rightly stated in an article that 'while this is not the first time that the whole fabric of labour relation has been re-examined by the member States of the I. L. O., the present activity has been prompted by a deeper anxiety and a greater sense of purpose than ever before. This is particularly true in the developing countries, concerned lest weaknesses in their labour relations systems jeopardize their social and economic development programme. These countries realise that peaceful relations between management and workers are essential for economic growth. While poor industrial relations are a threat to political stability and a barrier to the improvement of living standards.

During the past two-three years the industrial relations situation in India has been deteriorating and the number of strikes and the number of man-days lost have been on the increase. In recent years the white-collared workers have also entered the areas of industrial conflict in a big way and are almost competing with the blue-collared workers in resorting to work-to-rule and go-slow go-slow tactics and non-peaceful method of demonstration. At present a debate is being carried on the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour regarding the improvement and restructuring of industrial relations pattern in our country. The Government of India has, however, not so far spelt out its industrial relations policy on the basis of the Commission's recommendations.

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METHODS OF SETTING INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE

Theoretically speaking there are four ways in which wages and conditions of employment can be determined. They are :—

- (a) they can be fixed by the employer ;
- (b) they can be imposed by the Trade Union ;
- (c) they can be ordered by the Government, and
- (d) they can be determined by collective bargaining.

It is manifestly clear that the first and second methods which involve unilateral action by the employer or the Union are incompatible with the current ideas of democratic procedure. The third course in which industrial disputes are settled by Government agencies has been functioning in our country for past over twenty years. The fourth course, namely, collective bargaining between representatives of employee and management has not been given a fair trial on a wider scale.

THE EXISTING PATTERN

One has only to look at the machinery provided by the Industrial Disputes Act and by other State legislation such as the Bombay Industrial Relations Act to realise how industrial disputes are settled by intervention and dictation of a third party i. e. Government. The dominant factor of this process is to refer disputes to Tribunals for adjudication. It takes a considerable time for the machinery to start functioning with the result that there is along gap between the time when the dispute is raised and the time when it is settled. Not an insignificant part of the Courts' or Tribunals' time is wasted in interpreting the statutory provisions. The draw-backs of this process of compulsory arbitration are patently known. The very title implies willingness of the parties to submit differences to a third person for his decision. It involves a denial of the process of collective bargaining. In its functioning, it is tantamount to arrogations of legislative powers by courts of law. The decision of the Court does not solve the problems and acts merely as an irritant rather than a curse. It shifts the loyalty of the worker from the trade union and the employer to Tribunals and Courts. It also acts as a drag on organisation and functioning of trade unions. With the sword of adjudication hanging on the heads of the parties, direct negotiations and conciliation become a farce. The parties are never left to themselves but always a third person intervenes. Another remarkable feature has been the irresponsibility of all Trade Unions in making demands which have been pitched beyond the bounds of economic possibility. The employer-employee relationship has been reduced to one of cold legality and has filled the industrial sphere with suppressed irritation and perpetual hostility of labour towards management. An uncertainty is created by disputes pending before Tribunals for inordinately long times. This uncertainty causes incalculable damage to sound industrial planning, proper budgeting, industrial efficiency and mutual understanding between employers and employees. Whatever industrial peace prevails is negative in character; it does not imply any positive enthusiasm for increased efficiency or better discipline.

has been accepted by all shades of public opinion that the problem of relations is not one which solved by legislation. Law views industrial relations mainly in their negative aspect, that is in terms of a philosophy of industrial relations which forgets that industrial relations is largely a human problem of human management. By law, we get a relationship more of than harmony. The problem of industrial relations can only be through a fair, intelligent and judicial approach on both sides, through facing facts, and a free flow of information and through good for settling grievances, which prevent small difference from becoming large issues ; through the spread of enlightenment and recognition of the social necessity of industrial peace.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Discussions of the subject so far leads us to one conclusion that the best of achieving industrial harmony is to promote collective bargaining between the employees and employers. Collective bargaining is a process of and negotiation between two parties, one or both of whom is a persons acting in concert. The use of collective bargaining and of labour unions are now almost inseparable as in general, bargaining is the activity on which Trade Unions are built. collective bargaining includes the whole range of human relation matures into contracts entered into voluntarily by the parties to be honoured and respected by them. The value of agreements and the primary for settling disputes has depended on the loyal acceptance by constituent members of both sides of the decision reached as a moral obligation. It thrives only in an atmosphere of mutual confidence, because mutual respect the criterion of successful collective bargaining and resultant industrial peace.

In his book "Government Regulation of Industrial Relations" Prof. W. Taylor has pointed that—

"Collective bargaining is neither 'natural' nor an instructive way of industrial life. The primary of reason and a will to co-operate, both so important in agreement-making, doubtless have to be classed as acquired characteristics. In addition, an assumption that the objectives of organised labour and management are reconcilable, because of their common interests are more compelling than the points of difference between them is a difficult concept. Collective bargaining assumes that organised labour and management can and will voluntarily work out their differences by understanding compromise and agreement."

The process of collective bargaining has received the stamp of international approval. The International Labour Organisation (I. L. O.) has adopted two conventions which are relevant to this subject. I. L. O. Convention No. 87 adopted in 1948 deals with the Freedom of Association and the Protection of the Right to organise. It provides that workers and employers should have the right to form and join their own organisations ; that these organisations shall have full freedom to frame their own rules and administer them without Government interference. The other I. L. O. instrument is Convention No. 98

adopted in 1949 deals with the principles of the Right to organise and to bargain collectively. The Right of Collective Bargaining is treated as an important right and it is provided that the exercise of such right should not in any way be obstructed.

It may be pointed out that the Government of India has not ratified these conventions for certain technical reasons ; it is stated that the existing laws and regulations which have been found necessary would have to be cancelled or modified if these conventions are to be ratified. Nevertheless the Government has declared more than once that its policy is to encourage collective bargaining. There is no doubt that N. L. C. has expressed itself in favour of collective bargaining. It has given priority to this method of settling disputes. Which in its opinion should lead to industrial harmony. According to the Commission, industrial harmony is a positive concept and postulates the existence of understanding, co-operation and a sense of partnership between employers and employees.

It may be mentioned that Council of Indian Employers in its memorandum to the National Labour Commission and pointed that time had come to lay the maximum stress on settlement of industrial disputes by collective bargaining and that the adjudication system should recede to the back ground. The four Study Groups on Industrial Relations appointed by the Commission also highlighted the need for collective bargaining and for reducing Government intervention in industrial relations and pointed out that the primary business of the Government should be only to lay down the basic " rules of the game " to be followed by the participants.

An American Professor has described Industrial Peace as " A state of antagonistic co-operation. Parties with different interests recognise their mutual dependence upon each other while pursuing their own interests and to adjust their differences by methods which will not destroy but rather improve opportunities of the other."

Yet another write has described " industrial peace " as the product of relationship between two organised groups—industrial management and organised labour—in which both co-exist with each retaining its institutional sovereignty working together in reasonable harmony in a climate of mutual respect and confidence.

Both these descriptions make it amply clear that industrial peace is not an imposed condition of existence but an evolved state of co-existence. It implies, as a first condition, the recognition by management of the Union's right to exist, functions and grow as also the recognition by the Union of the management's right to exist, function and grow. Each party has to recognise and accept the needs of the other as a going institution. Industrial relations is a process of adjusting interests and has to remain essentially bipartite. This relationship will continue to be peaceful, constructive and stable as long as it operates in the self interest of both and has been able to find mutually satisfactory solution to the problems that invariably arise.

bargaining affords employees an opportunity to participate in decisions which affect their economic status and introduces democratic into the management of industrial relations. Many authorities political democracy would be impossible without democratic institutions in our economic life. Collective bargaining is therefore a potent and well mechanism for protection of interests and rights—the first requirement of democracy. Collective bargaining is the extension of democracy relations. Collective bargaining, the procedures followed in forward, and conclusions of collective agreements—all represent which not only secure social justice for the workers, but equally train the workers to think to act and speak in democratic manner. the employees are concerned collective bargaining is a mighty school

There are two essential features of any industrial relations system—one is the existence of divergent interests, some time leading to open conflict, and the other is the existence of common interests which provide the basis for collaboration between the parties. Collective bargaining pursued in the manner and spirit leads to the emergence of an identity of interests which is the true source of sustenance security and advancement for both, workers and Management. Once the principle of collective bargaining is accepted and adopted it should be applied for the solution to many kinds of problems which by reason of their variety offer to the parties opportunities of reaching compromise through mutual concessions.

It is unnecessary to mention that collective bargaining is the corner stone of industrial relation system in almost all the advanced industrial democracies. The system has attained maturity in U.S.A. as stated in the book ' Automation and Technological Change ' edited by Mr. John T. Dunlop. He writes " The fundamental reason is the essentiality in a free democratic country of an agreement-making mechanism capable of creating a high degree of acceptance of employment terms by those employees and the management directly affected by technological change. Collective bargaining is counted upon to consummate the agreements upon which we depend. In a sense, our institution designed to assist accommodation and to provide agreements provide the democratic antidote to the Marxian dialectic process."

As already stated earlier, the guiding principle of the existing law relating to the settlement of industrial disputes is adjudication and/or compulsory arbitration. In spite of this, increasing number of employers and trade unions have been realising the importance of collective bargaining. Since the adoption of the Code of Discipline in Industry in 1958 and the Industrial Truce Resolution in 1962, the system of collective bargaining showed promising signs of progress. During the last few years, larger number of managements and Trade Unions are becoming " negotiation-minded " and are entering into collective agreements. The compulsory adjudication system has been losing much of its original glamour in the eyes of workers, Trade Union leaders and managements who are showing definite inclination towards the collective bargaining process. These are doubtless encouraging trends particularly when it is remembered that the general atmosphere, due to several factors

is not very conducive to a collective bargaining system. Thus there is an urgent need of shifting emphasis to collective bargaining instead of continuing the present time-consuming method of settlement of industrial disputes. In the sphere of Labour-Management relations, we have adopted several concepts and instructions from other advanced countries and explored possibilities for a long time. It would be now difficult for us to refuse to benefit from the experience of other countries merely because action appears to us convenient for some immediate purpose.

The trade unions in India have acquired a social and legal status in a relatively shorter time as compared to that in other developing countries. Unwittingly however the trade union movement in India has by and large made workers more conscious of their rights but not necessarily their obligations. The movement has so far been influenced by considerations of expediency and political motivation. Sooner a change in this thinking takes place the better for the success of collective bargaining process. Government and management should stand for Trade Unions which function as responsible democratic institutions free from political motivation. The Unions should fight hard, fight clean for securing an improvement in the standard of living of their members but at the same time generate amongst their rank and file a disposition to discuss rather than to dispute, to recognise frankly the reasons underlying conflicting interests and to attempt to resolve differences by collective bargaining than secure momentary advantage by force, and all this in an atmosphere free from constraints other than those of self-imposed sense of obligation towards the whole community.

In "Trade Unions In a Free Society" Professor B. C. Roberts of the London University has very aptly pointed out that "The really important factors are simply the quality of leadership on both sides and the confidence each has in the other. These intangible but fundamental aspects of industrial relations are revealed in countless ways in the day-to-day process of decision making, in the attitudes of management and men, in the recognition of the mutual responsibilities, rights and duties of each in the total pattern of industrial relations. The secret of success in industrial relations is in fact to be found in the exercise of those same virtues which have Britain one of the most stable political communities in the world, tolerance, patience, respect for the rule of law, and a preference for the pragmatic rather than the theoretical solution to problems of human discord. Above all, management must be efficient, fair and firm. No matter what the attitude of the unions might be it is, in the last resort, the standard of management that determines the standard of industrial relations."

The process of collective bargaining cannot be accelerated merely by paying lip sympathy to the cause of collective bargaining. We have to make sincere efforts with that object in view. It is unnecessary to state that all progressive managements will have already taken steps such as (1) introduction of a mutually evolved grievance procedure, (2) establishment of joint consultation machinery, (3) communication system at all levels of organisation, (4) encouragement of workers' education and management training, and (5) evolution of integrated

and progressive personnel policy covering recruitment, induction, selection, training and promotion etc. These steps go a long way in building up of a collective bargaining system.

I would like to make following suggestions which will not only facilitate the process of collective bargaining but also make it a stable and effective mechanism for settlement of industrial disputes.

A. MEDIATION

Mediation should be tried and given fuller scope in the settlement of industrial disputes. Mediation though it evolves bringing a third party — still it should be considered part and parcel of Collective Bargaining process as being practised in U.S.A. Mediation is neither conciliation nor arbitration, voluntary or compulsory. At the same time, it partakes of certain important ingredients of both methods. In other words, mediation is voluntary conciliation and voluntary arbitration rolled into one. Mediation differs very distinct from that of an Arbitrator who is functioning on a voluntary basis. Viewed from this point of view, Mediation is nearer to voluntary arbitration than statutory conciliation. The Mediator, cannot consistently impose any compulsion, except the indirect compulsion which flows from the social and economic forces to which he may refer. His sense of timing, his appreciation and handling of the psychological factors will contribute to his success. The Mediator is not a decision-maker. He may take into various considerations, but evaluation and judgements must be left to the parties themselves. He really negotiates with both the parties. If ultimately he is not able to bring out a settlement, it is his failure and not of

B. NEGOTIATION

The management should be ever willing to discuss with the office bearers of the representative recognised Union, the demands of employees. Frank and meaningful negotiations are a corner stone of good industrial relations. President John F. Kennedy's political motto 'Do not fear to negotiate but never negotiate out of fear' is a good guide. Subjects for negotiation and those for arbitration should be mutually exclusive. Through the negotiation and joint consultation machinery, a kind of continuous dialogue between the employees' representatives and Management should be maintained. This will certainly go a long way in maintaining harmonious relations.

[I attach to this note (Appendix 'A') an extract from "The Challenge of Industrial Relations" by S. H. Slichter which contains some hints to the members of the negotiating tricks at the bargaining table].

C. FACT FINDING

In many cases facts relating to disputes are in doubt and are not agreed to by parties. It would be very helpful to appoint Fact Finding Committee so that after the ascertained facts are placed before the parties it may become easy

for them to come to settlement. Bertrand Russel has observed that the degree of one's emotions varies inversely with one's knowledge of the facts. The more you know the hotter you get. It is also said that "Facts, elevate, corrupt and giving an ounce of sympathy does greater wonders than giving a pound of flesh".

Government should take following steps with a view to encouraging collective bargaining :—

(1) The introduction of Unfair Labour Practices provision as recommended by the National Commission.

(2) Conciliation under the Industrial Dispute Act, should be made voluntary. The Conciliator working under the Act should take up the dispute in Conciliation only if both the parties agree to do so.

(3) Awards or decisions of industrial courts, labour courts and tribunals should not be made binding on the parties for a period of two months. Thereafter they should become binding and enforceable. During the period of two months it should be open to the parties to come to an agreement on terms of the award or decision of the court or to an agreement on modified terms.

(4) Government should not refer to adjudication demands of employees which relate to subjects already covered by the statutes such as hours of work, leave with pay, paid holidays, rates of overtime payment etc. Progress regarding these matters should be made by process of collective agreements.

(5) In respect of major industrial disputes involving a large number of workers, Government should appoint Mediation Boards rather than refer such disputes to adjudication.

(6) In case of threatened strikes which are likely to affect more than 5,000 workpeople, the parties should be encouraged to publish a joint statement specifying the demands on which the parties could not reach an agreement.

In this note, I have purposely refrained from making comments on the Industrial Relation situation in the Banking Industry in general or in State Bank of India in particular. This subject will certainly be discussed at the Seminar. Suffice it to say that we in State Bank of India have moved far beyond a simple ability to get along to an advanced stage of creating and maintaining co-operation and harmonious relationship between staff and management.

To conclude I cannot do better than to quote Professor H. S. Kirkaldy (from his excellent book — "The Spirit of Industrial Relations").

"To both employer and worker I would say that the good faith in industrial negotiations must be present on both sides. It is a dangerous fallacy to suppose that it requires two to make a quarrel; it is a truism to say that it requires two to make an agreement. It also requires two to honour it. Modern industry is a co-operative effort which is capable of conferring upon mankind collective benefits beyond the dreams of individual avarice. The realization of these benefits demands that the spirit of industrial relations should be based on mutual trust."

APPENDIX A

The problem of Industrial peace

Collective bargaining, in order to flourish, must command respect; in order to command respect, it must be more than a mere attempt to settle wages on the basis of bargaining power. It must not be a war of nerves, a competition of shrewdness, a progress of mutual threatening. Nor must it be a context in which people with closed minds test which side is willing to spend more in negotiation. If collective bargaining is to command respect, it must be an attempt to determine what is fair. What specific steps can the parties themselves take to improve the process of bargaining —

1. Begin the process of negotiations with *proposals*, not Demands. Avoid simply closed minds, firmly held conclusions. If the process of negotiation is to be an appeal to reason, each side must enter the conference with a real expectation of being influenced by the arguments and the evidence which the other side offers.

2. Avoid taking public positions for or against certain proposals in advance of negotiations. It is a mistake for the employer to announce that he will *never* concede this or for the union to announce that it *must* gain certain change in the contract.

3. Avoid taking strike votes before the process of negotiation begins. Each side should regard a strike or a lockout as a remote possibility.

4. Give negotiators proper authority to bargain. Sometimes the two sides bind their representatives too closely by instructions not to concede this or that. Sometimes they give their representatives authority to say "No", but not authority to say "Yes".

5. Avoid unnecessary delays in beginning negotiations and in conducting them. Deliberate stalling by one side or the other gives rise to antagonisms.

6. Insist on offering facts and arguments. Welcome facts and arguments which are presented by the other side. Sponsor collection of facts by neutral agencies for the use of both sides.

7. Make plenty of proposals. The more proposal each side makes, the greater are the opportunities to find compromises.

8. Be prepared to compromise. This means that each side should propose more changes than it expects to get.

9. Be prepared to get results gradually.

10. Preserve good manners and keep discussion focussed on relevant issues. This prevents the will to settle from being impaired by insults and threats.

TRAINING COURSE FOR THE SHOP INSPECTORS UNDER THE
BOMBAY SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1948

BY

SHOBHANA GAITONDE,*

Recently the Office of the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay conducted three weeks' training course for the benefit of the Shop Inspectors enforcing the B. S. E. Act, 1948 in various Municipal Councils. The purpose behind conducting the above course was to give some training to the Shop Inspectors working in the various Municipal Councils so that there can be improvement in the enforcement of the above Act in the mofussil areas.

The idea of such a course was appreciated by the Municipal Councils and they deputed their Inspectors at their cost to attend the above course. In all 37 Shop Inspectors from various Municipal Councils attended the above course, which was held in the Bombay Labour Institute, Parel, Bombay-12 from the 24th October, 1971 to 12th November, 1971. The trainee inspectors were given class-room lectures dealing with the various aspects of commercial employees as well as the various labour legislation applicable to them. The lectures were given on the following topics :—

- (1) Economics of Commerce.
- (2) I. L. O. Standards
- (3) Growth of trade union movement amongst the commercial employees.
- (4) B. S. and E. Act, 1948 and techniques of some inspection thereunder.
- (5) Evidence Act.
- (6) Civil Procedure Code.
- (7) Criminal Procedure Code.
- (8) Maharashtra Municipal Councils Act.
- (9) Labour Legislation like I. D. Act, Maharashtra Labour Welfare Act, Payment of Wages Act, M. W. Act, etc.

The Speakers included experts in their respective fields like Shri K. R. Wazkar, Shri V. B. Karnik, Shri Balsara, Shri Prabhakar Joshi, Advocate, Shri R. B. Joshi, Member of the Faculty of the Bombay Labour Institute, Shri Palekar, Principal, Podar College of Commerce, Bombay and others.

In addition to the class-room lectures, demonstrations and spot visits were arranged with the co-operation of Shri R. H. Pastakia, M.A., Deputy Chief Inspector, Shops and Establishments Department of Bombay Municipal Corporation. The trainees participated in two morning mass raid and one night mass raid conducted by the Shop Inspectors of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Senior Shop Inspectors took the trainees along with them in Municipal Courts where prosecution under the Shops Act are conducted. They

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also accompanied them on the inspections to various kinds of establishments like power-loom factories, Theatres, Hotels, Commercial firms etc. They visited the Ward Offices and Central Office to see the way in which various books and registers under the Shops Act were maintained.

As a part of the above training programme two seminars were conducted on the subjects connected with the different aspects of the B. S. and E. Act. The subject for the first seminar was "enforcement of social legislation under the Shops Act is a collective responsibility of the employer, the employee and Government authority and public at large". The same was presided over by Shri R. B. Mahadikar, M.L.A. and the participants were eminent persons like Shri R. B. Mohadikar of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Bombay, Shri Priyavadhan Bhatt of the Hotel Owners Association, Bombay, Shri R. Mohandas, a Journalist, Prof. P. R. Gaitonde as the Member of the Maharashtra Legislative Council, Shri Suresh Vasudeo and Shri S. S. Rege, as representatives of the employers, Shri M. Zafar as a representative of the Trade Unions, and Sarvashri P. J. Ovid, T. P. Sonar, H. A. Sathe, Assistant Commissioners of Labour as well as many of the trainee inspectors. The second seminar was presided over by Shri Mustafa Fakahi, B.Sc., LL.B., and the topic was "Impact of Shops Act on the working conditions of employees and growth of small establishments". Shri D. G. Kale, Commissioner of Labour, Bombay was also present for the second seminar and he also gave certain hints to the trainee inspectors. He emphasized the educative role of the Inspector in enforcing the social legislation like Shops Act instead of penal role of prosecuting the employers for every breach. He emphasized that social legislation especially labour legislation should not be enforced in a penal way but the employers should be persuaded to implement the Act by teaching them various provision thereunder.

In the first seminar, at the outset, all the Speakers were unanimous in emphasizing the importance and the self-evident character of the Propositions. They were unanimous in their opinion that in a welfare Society it was natural that social legislations designed to improve the lot of the common man and usher in a Socialist Pattern of Society, should find a place in increasing numbers on the Statute Book. Nevertheless it was felt that the lawmakers in their zeal to pass laws sometimes failed to take note of the difficulties that even well-meaning employers, had to experience in attempting to abide by the provisions of the laws. Needless difficulties were thus created in the implementation of such laws and hence there was an urgent necessity of framing laws with careful consideration.

It was felt that since the Indian Society was rapidly changing from an unorganised State, to an organised one, from the State of chaos to a situation of orderliness, the enforcement of Social legislation should be looked upon more from the view point of administration of standards rather than as compulsions laid down by the Government.

Some of the speakers opined that most of our present laws are still patterned on the British model, which do not take into account the realities of the social policies and economic situation in the country. If social legislation is to

be of any value it must bear in mind the facts of Indian economic and social life. Law must place man in the forefront and not in the background. The law is meant for the betterment of man and a purely legalistic approach to this aspect of human life is bound to be self-defeating.

In a country where 80 per cent of the population lives in the rural areas and quite a sizable population belonging to the working class is still illiterate and living as it does on the verge of poverty, the enforcement of the provisions of such laws as the Shops and Establishments Act becomes indeed a difficult task. Workers are not aware of their rights granted to them under the Act and therefore are often exploited by unscrupulous employers, who are out to maximise their profit at the expense of the labouring class. Even where workers possess knowledge about the rights that they enjoy under the laws, they have to suffer at the hands of such unscrupulous employers because of the fear of unemployment; the danger to the worker of being thrown out of job is therefore an important factor that contributes to the circumvention of the law by the employer and leaves the workers unprotected. From the standpoint of the employers it must also be noted that many of the smaller shopkeepers, being illiterate and unorganised, are ignorant about the provisions of law and fail to respect them not out of defiance but due to sheer ignorance. Breaches of law which are unintentional must therefore be excused. The motive of the employer must be investigated into, before the employer is prosecuted for breach of law. In other cases, the petty shop-keepers find it difficult to abide by the clauses of the law, on account of their financial incapacity of limited capital investment. A scrupulous adherence to the law may involve them in financial bankruptcy and ultimately adversely affect the interest of the workers, who may be thrown out of jobs, e.g. if the maternity benefit Act was applied to the women Bidi workers, the employment of such women in the Bidi Industry would be adversely affected.

Apart from these general considerations put forward by a number of speakers particular reference was made by many of the participants to the various provisions of the Shops and Establishments Act. It was pointed out that where trade union organisation was strong, the workers in such establishments received sufficient protection; but in areas in those units where a couple of workers were employed, the unions did not show sufficient awareness regarding the grievances of the workers, so that the poor workmen failed to get protection in such establishments. It was equally essential for the Union workers to bring these grievances of the workers to the notice of the Shop Inspectors, who would thus find their work a little more easy and who would then be able to discharge their duties more efficiently. The trade unions should teach the workers to be vigilant as to their rights and privileges.

It was also felt that the enforcement of the Shops Act should be entrusted to Government Departments rather than be handled by the local authorities, as it is done at present. Municipal Councillors, especially in the Taluka and District places who own Shops and Establishments and who are otherwise very influential, exercise undue pressure on the Shop Inspector and compel him to condone breaches of the law committed by them or their friends and withdraw prosecution cases against them. As a matter of fact political

in our countries instead of trying to help the administration in the enforcement of Social legislation use their might and influence to thwart its implementation. Some of the speakers felt that as in Holland, the Co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce should be sought in regularising the activities of workers in shops and establishments. Employers who fail to follow the guide lines laid down by the Chambers of Commerce should be subjected to social boycott.

Participants also viewed with serious concern the allegations of corruption and bribery made against the enforcement authorities by the general public. The consensus was that such corruption and bribery if it existed, would be the general consequence of the inflationary rise in prices, which made it difficult for Inspectors and others to make both ends meet. The only effective way of overcoming this evil is to raise the scales of pay of the Shop Inspectors, so that not only adequately qualified and trustworthy people would be attracted to join the cadre, but they would also be able to discharge their duties more efficiently and the employers also would learn to respect them better and also realise that these Inspectors, cannot be easily bought over.

The successful implementation of the Shops and Establishments Act equally depends on the co-operation of the public. If the general public attempts to regulate its life in a more purposeful manner, even at the cost of a little personal inconvenience e.g. not attempting to purchase things after the closing hours of the shop on a day when it is observing a weekly off, then the temptation to the shop-keepers to break the law would naturally recede into the background. What is therefore, needed is public co-operation in an adequate measure. Publicity of the main provisions of the Act through the newspapers and other medium would also go a long way in facilitating the effective implementation of the legislature. Likewise the newspapers should be encouraged to give publicity to the offenders, who commit breaches of the law, so that society would shun such offenders as well as other employers for fear of social boycott would come to respect the rights and privileges of their workers guaranteed to them under the law.

Social legislations in a welfare State is, bound to increase with the passage of time. Its effective implementation would ultimately depend upon the willing co-operation of the employers, the active vigilance of the workers and their organisations and the vocal opinion of the democratic populace.

In the second symposium of the impact of social legislation on the growth of industries, the various speakers covered almost the same ground, while speaking mostly on the Shops and Establishments Act.

The main contention of the Speakers was that the growth of commerce and industry by and large has not been adversely affected by such social legislation. It is true that some of the smaller Shop-keepers find it inconvenient and sometimes expensive to pay the workers the monetary benefits, which are prescribed under the law and, therefore, it was suggested that the smaller businessman was being elbowed out of the market. This contention however, did not find support at the hands of the majority of the speakers, for they felt that all such

additional expenditure was passed on to the consumers in the form of higher prices. The community, therefore, paid for the economic and social benefits conferred on the workers under the various Labour Laws. As a matter of fact, such additional expenditure on the provision of welfare facilities and adequate wages to labour would not only spur the employer to work efficiently and thereby economise in his costs, but also inspire the workers to labour efficiently and give his best to the industry. The very fact that in spite of these legislations, the number of small shops, industries and establishments is increasing is proof positive, that the impact of such legislation has been wholesome. Any inconvenience caused by such legislation can easily be overcome, if the authorities implementing the laws, look upon their task not in the nature of a vocation but as a mission and a labour of love intended to build up a better and happier society. An increasing awareness of their responsibilities must inform all their actions.

It was agreed that to a large extent the objective of our social laws have been fulfilled. The lot of organised labour today is definitely much better than it was in the past. The employers have also gradually come to realise that profit maximisation cannot be the ultimate end of his life and that there are certain social obligations which they must discharge and keep their employees happy. A contented and happy labour force is not only a sure guarantee of industrial peace but it is also a sure instrument for increasing the productivity in commerce and industry, and thereby maximising individual gain and the national output.

It appeared from the reactions of the trainee inspectors that the above course has benefited them to a great extent in understanding the Government's policy as well as widening their view points on various labour Acts and background thereof. It is, therefore, proposed to make such course a permanent feature of the office of the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment, Bombay.

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GRATUITY—A TOPIC FOR ENACTMENT

BY

T. P. SONAR*

The conference of State Labour Ministers, that was held in last October at Delhi, gratuity was one of the topic for discussion. This topic was given outstanding importance in particular, because some State Governments were on the verge of preparing legislation on gratuity. The Government of West Bengal and Kerala had already introduced the gratuity Schemes by ordinance. In order to bring about an uniformity in the gratuity schemes in various industries in the country, the central labour ministry was also of the opinion that there should be a central legislation on the subject under discussion. Now the labour minister has introduced a Bill on gratuity in the parliament.

Concept of Gratuity

The concept of gratuity is not a new creation for Indian industries. By way of mutual agreements, settlements and awards, the gratuity scheme has come into existence in various industrial organisations since long. Almost all big organisations have their own gratuity schemes. Therefore, the proposed legislation on gratuity will not bring something new for these concerns. As a result, the workers will also not get an additional benefit in these concerns except to the extent it leads to modify their existing schemes. However, this legislation will protect the interest of workers employed in small concerns where-in no gratuity schemes are in existence. Similarly, it will help to proceed for uniformity at the minimum level of gratuity scheme.

Gratuity as it is understood by a layman is a sum paid to his employee at the time of his retirement, who has put in a number of years honourable service with the employer. Therefore, at the time of retirement, as a gesture of goodwill, to recognise his service, the employer pays a lump sum amount to the employee. This meaning of gratuity has been changing gradually and at present it has become a matter of right for workers. Therefore, it has found a favourable place in various agreements and awards. Of course, there are few enlightened employers who, on their own, introduced this scheme for their workers. In early days, gratuity was payable to employees at the time of retirement. But now, after putting a stipulated period of service, employee becomes entitled for gratuity on leaving his employment even by resignation etc. In some cases, even if employee commits misconduct, he is paid gratuity after deducting financial losses, if any, sustained by the company due to his act of misconduct.

Principles for framing gratuity scheme

The Supreme Court in its various decisions has laid down guiding principles for framing or revising gratuity schemes. The general principle of industry-cum-region has to be followed. Along with this principle like financial condition of the employer, his profit making capacity, profits earned by him in the past, the extent of reserves and the possibility of replenishing them and the prior charges for a fair return on invested capital should also be considered. It is

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desired by the Supreme Court that there should be reasonable uniformity among various gratuity schemes in the industry. The foremost important factor to be taken into account is the capacity to pay. Hence it will not be desirable to introduce gratuity schemes in continuously losing concerns.

Gratuity is a long term financial burden on the employer. Therefore while framing gratuity scheme long term prosperity of the employer should be considered. Overall last 5 years' financial position of the employer will show how far he would be able to shoulder this responsibility. But when the gratuity scheme would be introduced statutorily, even losing concerns will have to shoulder this additional financial burden which may adversely affect the investment potential capacity of the concerns. At the same time there is a move for amending the payment of Bonus Act. This amendment will definitely affect the financial position of small and continuously losing concerns. Along with this amendment, if gratuity scheme is statutorily introduced, it may further deter financial position of these concerns.

To meet long terms financial burden of the gratuity, a gratuity fund may be built up. It is directed by Supreme Court to presume that on an average 3 per cent to 4 per cent employees retire or leave the organisation every year. This presumption holds good when stipulated period for entitlement of gratuity is fixed at 10 to 15 years of continuous service.

Stipulated period for gratuity

It is an accepted principle that gratuity may be paid after 10 to 15 years' service. If this stipulated period is reduced, it may take away the basic principle behind payment of gratuity. It is paid to an employee who puts in a number of years honourable service with the employer. There is no justification to pay gratuity to an employee who leaves service on his own within a short period of his employment. A study of number of gratuity schemes reveals that stipulated period for entitlement of gratuity fluctuates from 10 years to 15 years of continuous service. There are separate provisions for payment of gratuity for voluntary retirement and termination of services of employee after 10 years of continuous service. The employee is paid at somewhat lesser rate than when his services are terminated after 15 years' services. For voluntary retirement the stipulated period is of 15 years' continuous service. However this stipulated period is absent in case when employee leaves services or his services are terminated by employer due to physical or mental incapacity. This accepted principle which is incorporated in most of the existing schemes may also be incorporated in proposed legislation on gratuity. The gratuity ordinance of West Bengal and Kerala States have stipulated 5 years' continuous service for entitlement of gratuity. This is a diversion from accepted principle of Supreme Court that minimum period entitlement of gratuity should be 10 years' continuous service. Besides, this reduced stipulated period for entitlement of gratuity may lead to labour mobility after 5 years of service. Therefore, in central legislation a minimum stipulated period may be put at 10 years' continuous service.

gratuity payment

The rate of gratuity payment depends upon the capacity to pay of the concern and prevailing practice in comparable concerns in the industry. On an average basic wages for every completed year of service is the accepted principle of the cases for payment of gratuity. In some agreements the gratuity is most at this rate after 10 years' service and then it is increased to 21 days' months basic wages for every completed year of service after service. In few cases this rate is one month's wages for every completed service.

of the gratuity agreements have a ceiling on payment of maximum. This ceiling in most of the cases is 15 months' basic wages. In few is twenty months' basic wages.

stated in the beginning of this article Governments of West Bengal and Kerala have already introduced statutory gratuity schemes. According to the provisions of those ordinances, the rate of gratuity payment is fixed at 15 days' wages for every completed years of service or part thereof in excess of 6 months subject to a maximum of 15 months' wages. But the basic difference in these two State schemes is that in Kerala wages means consolidated wages, basic wages plus dearness allowance, house allowance, electricity charges, benefits and concessions on the supply of grain. This is a unique provision in the sense that not a single judgement of Supreme Court indicated for payment of gratuity wages should include all other allowances. In gratuity agreements wages mean basic wages plus dearness allowance never mentioned other allowance. The West Bengal ordinance has included wages as basic wages plus dearness allowance. In number of companies dearness allowance is much more than basic wages. Therefore workers do a substantial amount of gratuity at the time of retirement. Since the legislation intends to put a minimum norm, rate of gratuity payment is 15 days' wages for every completed year of service subject to maximum 15 months' wages may be fixed. Similarly wages may be defined as basic wages plus dearness allowance.

Coverage

The coverage of proposed legislation on gratuity should not be restricted to the "Workman" as defined in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 as it has a restricted meaning. The ordinance on gratuity by West Bengal Government provides for gratuity to employees of factories, plantations and shops and commercial establishments. Irrespective of any salary limit this ordinance includes all skilled, semi-skilled, unskilled or manual employees and it also includes clerical and supervisory staff. The Kerala ordinance has put a ceiling on wages of Rs. 750.

In this connection, provisions in Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 may be examined. This covers employee getting wages or salary upto Rs. 1,600 per annum but he is paid bonus on Rs. 750 only. There wages or salary includes dearness allowance. These are reasonable provisions which give

desired by the Supreme Court that there should be reasonable uniformity among various gratuity schemes in the industry. The foremost factor to be taken into account is the capacity to pay. Hence it will be desirable to introduce gratuity schemes in continuously losing concerns.

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Most of the gratuity agreements have a ceiling on payment of maximum gratuity. This ceiling in most of the cases is 15 months' basic wages. In few cases it is twenty months' basic wages.

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benefits to maximum number of employees of many categories. Similar provisions may be incorporated in the proposed legislation on gratuity.

The legislation on gratuity will be one more forward step in the social security field with a view to achieve the greatest happiness of the greatest numbers. It will bring about uniformity in various gratuity schemes. The existing gratuity schemes are the result of various agreements, awards and settlements. The legislation will protect the interest of the unprotected class of workers who do not have collective bargaining strength or have not yet united themselves. The employees engaged in Shops and Commercial establishments if they are not covered by this proposed legislation, would be the biggest benefitted class.

The enforcement of this proposed legislation may be rested with the State Governments.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE REVIEW FOR THE YEAR 1970

Operation of the Acts

In the State of Maharashtra the industrial relations are governed by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 extends to the whole State of Maharashtra and is applied to all industries as defined in section 2(1) of the Act except those covered by Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946. The aim of the Act is to settle industrial disputes through mutual negotiation, conciliation or adjudication.

There is also provision in the Act for making an application for reference to arbitration. The parties can also make a joint application for reference to a conciliation board, court of enquiry, labour court, tribunal or industrial tribunal. The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Administration) has been delegated the powers of Government for reference of disputes to adjudication under Section 10(2) and also under Sections 10(1) and 12(5) of the Act in relation to individual disputes under section 2A and 2(k) of the Act. The Deputy Commissioner of Labour at Poona and Nagpur have also been delegated powers under section 10(2) and also under sections 10(1) and 12(5) of the Act in relation to individual disputes within the meaning of section 2A and 2(k) of the Act.

Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946

The Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 was extended to the whole of the State of Maharashtra on 1st May, 1965.

Prior to May 1, 1965, it was applicable only to the Western Maharashtra (erstwhile Bombay State area) in respect of specified industries viz. Cotton, silk and Woollen textiles, textile processing, hosiery, sugar, electricity and transport, and banking industry not having branches outside the State. It continues to apply to those specified industries in Western Maharashtra.

In Vidarbha, prior to 1st May 1965, the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947 was in force. The Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 was extended in this area from 1st May 1965 repealing the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947. The Act has been extended to all the industries except certain specified industries.*

* (1) Saw mills; (2) industries engaged in the generation or supply of electrical energy or both; (3) industry engaged in the conduct and maintenance of public passenger's transport services by omni bus; (4) industries engaged in the manufacture of paper and straw boards; (5) industries undertaken by or on behalf of a municipal council, a zilla parishad or a village panchayat constituted under any law, for the time being in force; (6) industry carried on in any establishment to which the provisions of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948) apply except Banking Companies Act, 1948 not having branches or other establishments outside the State of Maharashtra; (7) dairy or dairy products industry; (8) industry engaged in transport of goods by public carriers by roads; (9) rice, flour, or dal mills; (10) industry engaged in manufacturing bricks or tiles (including roof tiles); (11) industry engaged in the construction or maintenance of roads or building operations and (12) industries within the Central Sphere.

Marathwada, prior to 1st May 1965 only the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 was in force. From 1st May 1965, the provisions of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 have been made applicable only to the cotton textile industry in the local area of Aurangabad Municipality and sugar industry in the local area of Gangapur and Vaijapur Talukas in Aurangabad District.

The Deputy Commissioner of Labour and one Assistant Commissioner of Labour at Bombay have been notified as Chief Conciliator with jurisdiction throughout the State and conciliator (for industry in a specified local area) respectively. The Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Poona and Nagpur have been notified as Additional Chief Conciliators for Poona Division and Marathwada and Marathwada Division, respectively. The Assistant Commissioners of Labour at Poona, Nagpur, Kolhapur and Aurangabad have been notified as Conciliators for the industries in the local area specified in the notifications.

Composition of the Courts

The Government of Maharashtra has constituted Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals in different regions to settle disputes referred to it under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act. The same Labour Courts and Industrial Courts, Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in the State of Maharashtra for adjudication of industrial disputes referred to it by State Government or by the authorities to whom the powers of adjudication have been delegated by the State Government.

At present in all there are 11 Labour Courts constituted in the State of Maharashtra. They are, 5 at Bombay, 3 at Nagpur, 2 at Poona and one at Kolhapur. These Courts hear the cases referred to them under various sections of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 as well as the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946. There are 6 Industrial Tribunals, 5 at Bombay and 1 at Nagpur constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, there are permanent Wage Fixation Boards for (1) Cotton Textile Industry, (2) Silk Textile Industry and (3) Sugar Industry. They decide cases referred to them relating to wages, workloads, etc. The industrial relations cases filed during 1970 under both the Acts before the Industrial Tribunals, Industrial Courts, Labour Courts, Conciliators and Conciliation Officers throughout the State of Maharashtra, as also before Wage Fixation Boards for Cotton and Silk Textiles and Sugar Industry were 30,790 (including 15,222 cases brought forward from previous year), out of which 17,475 cases were disposed of. The details of these cases are dealt with below :—

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

(a) Industrial Tribunals

Bombay.—In addition to eight hundred and three adjudication references pending before the tribunals at the beginning of the year 1970, four hundred and four new cases were referred to them during the year. At the beginning of the year, 237 applications under section 33 and 156 complaints under section 33-A of the Act were pending before the tribunals. To this were added during the year, 342 applications under section 33 and 149 complaints under section 33-A.

1,004 were given in 541 adjudication references, 344 applications under section 33 and 158 complaints under section 33-A, 716 adjudication references, 344 applications under section 33 and 147 complaints under section 33-A were pending before the tribunals at the end of the year.

The following table gives details of disputes for the years 1970 in comparison with that of the previous year :—

Subject matter.	Pending at the beginning of the year.		Filed during the year.		Decided during the year.		Pending at the end of the year.	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Adjudication References	651	803	532	454	380	541	803	716
Applications	241	237	546	342	550	344	237	235
Complaints	124	156	196	149	164	158	156	147
Total	1,016	1,196	1,274	945	1,094	1,043	1,196	1,098

Disputes Industrywise.—The table below sets out the details of adjudication references according to industries for the year 1970 :—

Industry.	Number of references filed during 1970.
Engineering	63
Chemicals	43
Paper and Printing	26
Pharmaceuticals	22
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc.	23
Textiles (Cotton and Silk)	10
Sugar	2
Shipping	2
Transport	6
Tobacco	3
Cement	4
Oil	1
Advertising	2
Public Administration	15
Road Construction and Building Operations	2
Wood, Stone and Glass	8
Rubber	6
Metal	45
Plastic	13
Automobile	10
Trading	14
Banking	3
Paint	3
Petroleum	3
Food, Drink	3
Hotel	24
Cinema	14
Miscellaneous (Hospital, Soap Factories, etc.)	11
Total	454

Out of the 454 adjudication references filed during the year, 13·88 per cent were from the Engineering Industry, 5·73 per cent were from the Printing Industry, 9·91 per cent were from the Metal Industry, 2·20 per cent were from the Textiles and Textile Processing Industries, 14·32 per cent were from the Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals, 3·30 per cent were from the Public Administration, 5·51 per cent were from the Food and Drink Industry, 1·00 per cent were from the Trading Industry and 16·74 per cent were from Miscellaneous Industries.

Issues Involved

Classified according to issues involved, it appears that about 45·87 per cent of the disputes arose over wage demands (relating to pay scales, dearness allowance and other allowances) and disputes relating to bonus accounted for about 10·94 per cent of the total number of cases. Details of disputes issue-wise, for the year 1970 are set out in the table below :—

Nature of demand	filed during 1970
Wages (relating to pay scales, dearness allowance and other allowances)	478
Bonus	114
Leave facilities	147
Provident Fund and Gratuity	147
Miscellaneous (Retrenchment, reinstatement, retirement benefits, etc.)	156
Total ..	1,042*

*Demands being overlapping, the total will not tally with the total number of references.

Geographical distribution of disputes

Classified according to districts, Greater Bombay alone accounted for about 77·31 per cent of the total adjudication cases filed during the year. The following table sets out districtwise classification of adjudication references filed during the year 1970.

Location	Number of cases filed during 1970
.. .. .	351
.. .. .	45
.. .. .	1
.. .. .	11
.. .. .	7
.. .. .	3
.. .. .	9
.. .. .	5
.. .. .	9
.. .. .	2
.. .. .	8
.. .. .	2
.. .. .	1
Total ..	454

(a) Nagpur

In addition to 18 cases pending on 1st January, 1970, the Industrial Court, Nagpur received 51 cases during 1970. Of these, 21 cases were disposed of and 48 cases remained pending at the end of the year.

In addition to 11 cases pending on 1st January, 1970, 5 cases were referred to this Industrial Court by the Central Government under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Of these, 7 cases were disposed of and 9 remained pending.

(b) Labour Courts

(i) Bombay

In addition to 2,216 cases pending on 1st January, 1970, the Labour Courts, Bombay, received 1,365 cases during 1970. Of these 3581 cases, 1359 cases were disposed of and 2,222 cases were pending at the end of the year.

(ii) Poona

In addition to 762 cases pending on 1st January, 1970 the Labour Court at Poona received 949 cases during the year making a total of 1,711 cases, out of which 909 cases were disposed of. 802 cases were therefore pending at the end of the year.

(iii) Kolhapur

In addition to 943 cases pending on 1st January, 1970, the Labour Court at Kolhapur received 444 cases during the period year. Of these 1,387 cases, 536 cases were disposed of and 851 cases were pending at the end of the year.

(iv) Nagpur

In addition to 9,285 cases pending on 1st January, 1970, the court received 622 cases during the year. Of these 9,907 cases, 5,717 cases were disposed of. Remaining 4,190 cases were thus pending at the end of the year.

(c) Conciliation under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 :

The 5,735 cases (including 1,166 cases brought forward from the previous year) were taken up by the conciliation machinery during the year 1970. Conciliation efforts were successful in 948 cases. They failed in 1,384 cases. The cases not pursued or withdrawn or closed were 2,164. The cases pending at the end of the year were 1,239.

Disputes according to demands :

Out of the 4,569 disputes received during the year, 1,996 cases arose over questions of wages, allowances and bonus and the remaining 2,573 cases pertained to leave, hours of work and miscellaneous causes.

II. BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT, 1947**(a) Industrial Court****(i) Bombay**

On 1st January 1970, 334 cases were pending before the Industrial Court, Bombay, while during the year 1970, 294 cases were referred to it. Out of these 628 cases, decisions were given in respect of 308 cases during the year. The decided cases comprised of 111 references from Government and other parties under sections 73 and 73-A of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, 162 appeals, 21 miscellaneous applications, 10 review applications, 3 revision applications and 1 criminal appeal.

As against 1969, the position of cases in 1970 is shown below

Subject matter	Pending at the beginning of		Filed during		Decided during		Pending at the end of	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Submissions	.. 150	188	142	105	104	111	188	182
Appeal	.. ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Miscellaneous Applications	.. 104	111	161	159	154	162	111	108
Review Applications	.. 17	25	14	17	6	21	25	21
Revision Applications	.. ..	6	9	6	3	10	6	2
Criminal Appeals	.. 2	2	2	4	2	3	2	3
Applications (ICTU)	.. ..	2	2	1	..	1	2	2
	.. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Total	.. 273	334	331	294	270	308	334	320

Geographical distribution of disputes

The table below sets out the districtwise classification of the references filed during the year 1970 :—

Location	Number of references
Greater Bombay	.. .. 46
Thana	.. .. 4
Jalgaon	.. .. 4
Poona	.. .. 2
Ahmednagar	.. .. 15
Sangli	.. .. 5
Sholapur	.. .. 3
Kolhapur	.. .. 21
Total	.. .. 100+5* = 105

* Restored and Remanded cases.

It would appear that about 46 per cent of the cases were from the area Greater Bombay, followed by Kolhapur and Ahmednagar.

Industrywise distribution of disputes

Analyses of cases according to industries shows that about 53 per cent references pertained to the textile and textile processing industries and 26 per cent references pertained to sugar industry. The details of industrywise distribution of cases filed during the year are given below :—

Serial No	Industries	Number of references
1	Textiles (Cotton and Silk) . .	45
2	Textile Processing . .	8
3	Sugar . .	29
4	Electricity . .	9
5	Banking . .	6
6	Hosiery . .	1
7	Woollen . .	2
Total . .		100

*Restored and Remanded cases.

Disputes according to demands

Demandwise classification of disputes regarding wages accounted for about 26 per cent of the total, while those regarding bonus constituted about 20 per cent of the total. The details of the nature of demands are given below :—

Nature of demand	Number of cases filed
Wages relating to wage scales, dearness allowance and other allowances . .	33
Bonus . .	25
Leave facilities . .	6
Provident Fund and Gratuity	12
Miscellaneous (Retirement, reinstatement, retirement benefits, etc.)	51
Total . .	127*

*Demands being overlapping, the total will not tally with the total number of References.

(ii) Nagpur

Under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 in addition to 213 pending cases this bench of Industrial Court also received 143 cases during the year 1970. Of these 356 cases, 199 cases were disposed of and 157 cases remained pending at the end of the year.

Under the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes settlement Act, 1947, in addition to 132 pending cases, 164 cases were received during the year. Of these 296 cases, 140 cases were disposed of and 156 cases remained pending at the end of the year.

Labour Courts

(i) Bombay

In addition to 851 cases pending on 1st January 1970, the Labour Courts, Bombay, received 987 cases during the year 1970. Of these 1,838 cases, 903 cases were disposed of and 935 cases were pending at the end of the year.

(ii) Poona

In addition to 670 cases pending on 1st January 1970, the Labour Court, Poona, received 261 cases during the year 1970. Of these 931 cases, 485 cases were disposed of and 446 cases were pending at the end of the year.

(iii) Kolhapur

In addition to 94 cases pending on 1st January 1970, the court received 92 cases during the year 1970. Of these 186 cases, 100 cases were disposed of and 86 cases were pending at the end of the year.

(iv) Nagpur

Under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, in addition to 952 cases pending on 1st January 1970, the Labour Court, Nagpur, received 225 cases during the year 1970. Of these 1,177 cases, 876 cases were disposed of and 301 cases remained pending at the end of the year.

(c) Wage Boards

(i) Cotton Textile Industry

During the year 1970, the Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry received 3 references in addition to 11 references pending before the Board at the beginning of the year. Out of these 14 references, the Board disposed of 10 references during the year 1970 and 4 references were pending at the end of the year.

(ii) Silk Textile Industry

During the year 1970, the Wage Board for the Silk Textile Industry received one reference in addition to one reference pending before the Board at the beginning of the year. Out of these 2 references, the Board disposed of 1 reference during the year 1970 and 1 reference was pending at the end of the year.

(iii) Sugar Industry

During the year 1970, the Wage Board for Sugar Industry received 3 references in addition to 4 references pending before the Board at the beginning of the year. Out of these 7 references, the Board disposed of 2 references and 5 references were pending at the end of the year.

(d) Conciliation**(i) Under Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946**

Out of the 743 cases (including 378 cases brought forward from the previous year) dealt with in conciliation during the year 1970, conciliation was successful in 72 cases, while no settlement could be brought about in 177 cases, 70 cases were closed, not pursued or withdrawn by the parties concerned and 424 cases remained pending at the end of the year.

Disputes according to demands.—Out of the 365 cases received during the year 207 disputes arose over the questions of pay, allowances and bonus, while leave, hours of work and other miscellaneous causes accounted for the remaining 158 disputes.

Industrywise classification of disputes.—Out of the 365 cases received during the year, 141 cases were from the cotton textile industry, 59 cases were from the silk textile industry, 7 cases were from the woollen textile industry, 76 cases were from the textile processing industry, 46 cases were from the sugar industry, 18 cases were from the banking industry, 7 cases were from the hosiery industry, and 11 cases were from the electricity (supply and transport) industry.

Districtwise classification of disputes.—According to districtwise classification of the 365 disputes received during the year, Greater Bombay accounted for 203 disputes, Kolhapur 42 disputes, Sangli 26 disputes, Thana 23 disputes, Nasik 22 disputes, Ahmednagar 18 disputes, Poona 14 disputes, Sholapur 7 disputes, Satara 6 disputes and Jalgaon 4 disputes.

(ii) Under Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964

Out of the 65 cases (including 15 cases brought forward from the previous year), conciliation was successful in 19 cases, while conciliation proceedings in 12 cases ended in failure, 13 cases were closed, not pursued or withdrawn by the parties concerned, and 21 cases remained pending at the end of the year.

Disputes according to demands.—Out of the 50 disputes received during the year, 32 disputes arose over questions of pay, allowances and bonus, and the remaining 18 disputes pertained to leave, hours of work and other miscellaneous causes.

Industrywise classification of disputes.—Out of the 50 disputes received during the year, 19 disputes were from the textile industry, 5 disputes were from the bidi industry, 4 disputes were from banking industry, 2 disputes were from the local bodies, 1 dispute was from the printing industry and the remaining 19 disputes were from other miscellaneous industries.

Districtwise classification of disputes.—According to districtwise classification of the 50 disputes received during the year, Nagpur accounted for 40 disputes, Wardha 6 disputes and Akola 4 disputes.

Notifications Under Labour Laws**CORRIGENDUM**

Industries and Labour Department No. UWA. 1469 (Gr.)/145097/Lab-IV, 18th November 1970.—In Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. UWA. 1469 (Gr.)/160783/Lab-IV, dated the 6th April 1970 published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary, Part I-L, dated the 6th April 1970, at pages 104 to 123 in the Grocery Markets or Shops Unprotected Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Scheme,

(a) in clause 4, on page 106, in line 1, for "(a)," read "(n)";

in clause 6,—

(i) in sub-clause (1) (iv), for "acjusting" read "adjusting";

(ii) in sub-clause (1) (v), for "as may be necessary" read "as may be necessary,";

(iii) in sub-clause (2), for "A property" read "All property";

(c) in clause 8, in sub-clause (m), for "monly" read "monthly";

(d) in clause 9,—

(i) in sub-clause (b), for "aivable" read "available";

(ii) in sub-clause (e) (iii), for "worker" read "workers";

(iii) in sub-clause (h), for "the cost" read "cost";

(e) in clause 11,—

(i) for "(3) Monthly register" where they occur for the first time, read "(2) Register of workers";

(ii) for "are engaged by by" read "are engaged by";

(f) in clause 15,—

(i) in sub-clause (1) (b), for "Citizen" read "A citizen";

(ii) in sub-clause (2), for "registers" read "register";

(g) in clause 16,—

(i) in sub-clause (1), for "casual vacancy" read "casual vacancy";

(ii) in sub-clause (2), for "monthly worker" read "monthly workers" and for "promotion" read "to be a promotion";

(h) in clause 17,—

(i) in sub-clause (2), for "worker undergo" read "worker to undergo";

(ii) in clause 29, in sub-clause (4) (a), for "as such" read "at such";

(j) in clause 36,—

(i) in sub-clause 2(i), for "removal" read "removal,";

(ii) in sub-clause 2(ii), for "dismissal" read "dismissal,";

(iii) in sub-clause (5), for "restored" read "resorted".

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

Industries and Labour Department, No. UWA.1371 (Gr.)/116541/Lab.-IV-(i), 24th November 1971.—Whereas, Shri Raghu Vithoba Popale, a member of the Grocery Markets and Shops Board for Greater Bombay has been absent without leave of that Board for more than three consecutive meetings thereof ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Maharashtra Mathadi, Hamal and Other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Act, 1969 (Mah. XXX of 1969), the Government of Maharashtra hereby removes the said, Shri Raghu Vithoba Popale from the office of the member of that Board.

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

Industries and Labour Department, No. UWA. 1371/(Gr.) 116541 Lab-IV-(ii), 24th November 1971.—Whereas, the Grocery Markets and Shops Board for Greater Bombay (hereinafter referred to as "the said Board") has communicated to the Government of Maharashtra on January 5, 1971 that Shri Abhayachand D. Gandhi, a member of the Board has expired ;

And whereas, Shri Raghu Vithoba Popale, a Member of that Board has been removed under Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. UWA. 1371(Gr.) 116541/Lab-IV(i), dated the 24th November 1971 ;

And whereas, vacancies have occurred on the said Board ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 read with section 6 of the Maharashtra Mathadi, Hamal and Other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Act, 1969 (Mah. XXX of 1969), the Government of Maharashtra hereby nominates Shri Gulabrai Dhanjibhai Bhuta, Vice-President, Bombay Kariana, Colour and Chemical Merchants' Association, 225, Samuel Street, Bombay-3, and Shri Raghu Dhondu Sanas, Vice-President, Maharashtra Rajya Mathadi Transport and General Kamgar Union, to fill in the said vacancies, and accordingly, amends Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. UWA. 1369(Grocery)-Lab-IV, dated the 15th December 1969, as follows, namely :—

In the said notification—

(a) in clause (b),—

(i) under the heading "Members representing employers" for entry 2, the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

"2. Shri Gulabrai Dhanjibhai Bhuta, Vice-President, Bombay Kariana Colour and Chemical Merchants' Association, 225, Samuel Street, Bombay-3" ;

(ii) under the heading "Members representing unprotected workers", in entry 3 for the words, "Shri Raghu Vithoba Popale, President," the words "Shri Raghu Dhondu Sanas, Vice-President" shall be substituted ;

(b) in clause (d).—

(i) for the words and letter "Shri Abhayachand D. Gandhi," the words "Shri Gulabrai Dhanjibhai Bhuta" and

(ii) for the words "Shri Raghu Vithoba Popale", the words "Shri Raghu Dhondu Sanas".

shall be substituted.

³ M. G. G., Pt. I-L, December 2, 1971, p. 6930.

Maharashtra Welfare Officers (Duties, Qualifications and Conditions of Services) Rules, 1966

Industries and Labour Department, No. WOR. 1271/139853/Lab-III-B, 16th November 1971.—In pursuance of clause (a) of sub-rule (i) of rule 3 of the Maharashtra Welfare Officers (Duties, Qualifications and Conditions of Services) Rules, 1966, the Government of Maharashtra hereby recognises the M.A. degree in Social Work of the Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi, as a qualification in Industrial Relations and Welfare, for the purposes of the said sub-rule.

Maharashtra Industrial Relations Act, 1946.

Industries and Labour Department, No. BIR. 3959/156989/Lab-I, 26th November 1971.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (5) of section 2 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1947), the Government of Maharashtra, hereby amends Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. BIR. 3967/120183/Lab-I, dated the 23rd May 1968, as follows, namely :—

In the said notification for entry 2, the following entry shall be substituted namely :—

"2. Industry carried on in any establishment as defined in the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948), except the banking companies as defined in section 5 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, not having branches or other establishments outside the State of Maharashtra and Co-operative Banks which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 applies."

Maharashtra Mathadi Hamal and Other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Act, 1969

Industries and Labour Department No. UWA. 1271/161764/Lab-IV, 18th November 1971.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the Maharashtra Mathadi, Hamal and Other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Act, 1969 (Mah. XXX of 1969), the Government of Maharashtra hereby appoints the 18th day of November 1971, to be the day on which all the provisions of the said Act shall come into force in the area of Greater Bombay, for the following Scheduled employment, namely

Employment in fishing industry.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Industries and Labour Department No. IDA. 1169/135196-Lab-II, 18th November 1971.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 33-C of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Government of Maharashtra hereby specifies for the purposes of the said sub-section (2), the Labour Court, Kolhapur, in the areas within the Ratnagiri district in place of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Labour Courts, Bombay, and for that purpose amends Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department No. IDA. 1171/130830/Lab-II, dated the 18th June 1971, as follows, namely :—

In the said notification—

(i) in clauses (1) and (2) the word "Ratnagiri" shall be deleted ; and

(ii) in clause (5), after the word "Poona", the word "Ratnagiri", shall be inserted.

Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

Order

Industries and Labour Department, No. CLA. 1270/103647-I/Lab-IV, dated 18th November 1971.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 (37 of 1970), the Government of Maharashtra in relation to establishments for which the State Government is the appropriate Government, hereby—

(i) appoints the following persons (being Gazetted Officers of the State Government) to be the registering officers for the purposes of Chapter III of the said Act ; and

⁴ M.G.G., Pt. I-L, December 2, 1971, p. 6982.

⁵ M.G.G., Pt. I-L, December 2, 1971, p. 6984.

⁶ M.G.G., Pt. I-L, December 2, 1971, p. 7066.

⁷ M.G.G., Pt. I-L, December 2, 1971, p. 7097.

⁸ M.G.G., Pt. I-L, Dec. 9, 1971, p. 7184.

(ii) defines the areas specified against them to be the limits within which they shall exercise the powers conferred on them by or under the said Act.

Name of Officer	Area
1. Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bombay.	Bombay Division, i.e. Greater Bombay Districts of Thana, Kolaba, Ratna Nasik, Dhulia and Jalgaon.
2. Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Poona.	Poona Division, i.e. Districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Sangli, Sholapur and Kolhapur.
3. Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Nagpur.	Nagpur Division, i.e. Districts of Buldhana, Akola, Amraoti, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda.
4. Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Aurangabad.	Aurangabad Division, i.e. Districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Bhir, Nanded and Osmanabad.

Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970

Order

Industries and Labour Department, No. CLA. 1270/103647-III/Lab-IV, dated 18th November 1971.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 (37 of 1970), the Government of Maharashtra in relation to establishments for which the State Government is the appropriate Government, hereby—

(i) appoints the following persons (being Gazetted Officers of the State Government) to be the licensing officers for the purposes of Chapter IV of the said Act ; and

(ii) defines the areas specified against them to be the limits within which they shall exercise the powers conferred on them by or under the said Act.

Name of Officer	Area
1. Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bombay	Bombay Division, i.e. Greater Bombay, Districts of Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Nasik, Dhulia and Jalgaon.
2. Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Poona.	Poona Division, i.e. Districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Sangli, Sholapur and Kolhapur.
3. Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Nagpur.	Nagpur Division, i.e. Districts of Buldhana, Akola, Amraoti, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda.
4. Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Aurangabad.	Aurangabad Division, i.e. District of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Bhir, Nanded and Osmanabad.

* M.G.G., Pt. I-L, Dec. 9, 1971, p. 7184.

Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970

Order

Industries and Labour Department, No. CLA. 1270/103647-IV-Lab-IV, dated 18th November 1971.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 (37 of 1970), the Government of Maharashtra in relation to establishments for which the State Government is the appropriate Government, hereby—

(i) appoints the following Government Labour Officers to be the Inspectors for the purposes of this Act ; and

(ii) defines the areas specified against them to be the local limits within which they shall exercise the powers under the said Act.

Name of Inspector	Local limits
1. Government Labour Officers, Bombay.	Greater Bombay, Districts of Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Nasik, Dhulia and Jalgaon.
2. Government Labour Officers, Poona.	Districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Sangli, Sholapur, and Kolhapur.
3. Government Labour Officers, Nagpur.	District of Buldhana, Amraoti Akola, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda.
4. Government Labour Officers, Aurangabad.	Districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Bhir, Nanded and Osmanabad.

Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970

Order

Industries and Labour Department, No. CLA. 1270/103647-IV-Lab-IV, dated 18th November 1971.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 (37 of 1970), the Government of Maharashtra in relation to establishments for which the State Government is the appropriate Government, hereby nominates the following persons to be Appellate Officers for the purposes of that section.

Name of Appellate Officers	Officers making the order
1. Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay.	Registering Officer or Licensing Officer of the Bombay Division.
2. Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Poona.	Registering Officer or Licensing Officer of Poona Division.
3. Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Nagpur.	Registering Officer or Licensing Officer of Nagpur and Aurangabad Divisions.

¹⁰ M.G.G., Pt. I-L, Dec. 9, 1971, p. 7185.

M.G.G., Pt. I-L, Dec. 9, 1971, p. 7186.

Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948

Industries and Labour Department, No. P. 7371/156853/Lab-III(A), dated 29th November 1971—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948) (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act") Government of Maharashtra hereby suspends the operation of the provisions of section 19 of the said Act, in respect of the retail grain dealers in Greater Bombay, for the period specified in column 1 of the Schedule appended hereto, subject to the condition that every employee shall on account of the less of the fixed weekly holiday be granted holiday on the days specified in column 2 of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Period (1)	Day (2)
1. Week ending 29th January 1972	.. Republic Day (26th January 1972).
2. Week ending 1st April 1972	.. Mahavir Jayanti Day (27th March 1972)
3. Week ending 19th August 1972	.. Independence Day (15th August 1972)
4. Week ending 26th August 1972	.. Coconut Day (24th August 1972).
5. Week ending 2nd September 1972	.. Janmashtami (31st August 1972).
6. Week ending 9th September 1972	.. Paryushan Parva 1st Day (5th September 1972).
7. Week ending 16th September 1972	.. Payushan Parve last Day (12th September 1972).
8. Week ending 21st October 1972	.. Dassera (17th October 1972).
9. Week ending 11th November 1972	.. Diwali (5th November 1972) New Year's Day (6th November 1972).

Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948

Industries and Labour Department, No. BSE. 2171/159194-Lab. III(A), 6th December 1971—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (5) of section 1 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948), the Government of Maharashtra hereby directs that all the provisions of the said Act shall come into force in the Shahada Municipal area with effect from the 1st day of January 1972.

Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946

By the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment Bombay, No. CL-BIR-J-ENF-144/71 dated 3rd November 1971—In exercise of the powers conferred under sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1947), (hereinafter referred to as the "Act") as delegated by Government under section 122-A of the Act, to the Commissioner of Labour, vide Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department No. BIR-1065-(a)-106349-Lab-I, dated 13th September 1965 and in supersession of this, office Notification No. CL-BIR-J-EN-247-67, dated 2nd September 1967 and all subsequent Notifications issued in this behalf, the Commissioner of Labour hereby appoints the officers specified in column (1) in the schedule given below as Labour Officers under the Act, for the local areas specified against them in column (2) thereof.

¹³ & M.G.G., Pt. I-L, Dec. 16 1971, p. 7260.

¹⁴ M.G.G. Pt. I-L, Dec. 23 1971, p. 7359-63.

SCHEDULE

Designation of Officer (1)	Names of the local areas (2)	District (3)
1 Government Labour Officer, Bombay.	Greater Bombay as defined in Clause (a-i) of Section 3 of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act.	Greater Bombay.
2 Government Labour Officer, Thana.	Thana Municipal Borough, Thana Taluka excluding Thana Municipal Borough, Bassein Taluka, Palghar Taluka, Daharu Taluka.	Thana.
	Uran Taluka, Poladpur, Taluka, Mahasala Taluka, Alibag Taluka, Sudhagad Taluka, Shrivardhan Taluka, Murud Taluka, Panvel Taluka, Mangaon Taluka, Khalapur Taluka, Roha Taluka.	Kolaba.
3 Government Labour Officer, Kalyan.	Kalyan Taluka, Shahapur Taluka, Murbad Taluka, Bhiwandi Municipal District, Bhiwandi Taluka, Excluding Bhiwandi Municipal District, Jawhar Taluka, Wada Taluka, Mokhada Taluka, Talasari Mahal.	Thana
	Karjat Taluka, Pen Taluka, Mahad Taluka, Matheran Hill Station.	Kolaba.
4 Government Labour Officer, Nasik	Malegaon Taluka, Nasik Taluka, Dindori Taluka, Baglan Taluka, Igatpuri Taluka, Kalyan Taluka, Nandgaon Taluka, Niphad Taluka, Sinnar Taluka, Yeola Taluka, Chandor Taluka, Peint Mahal, Surgaona Taluka.	Nasik
5 Government Labour Officer, Jalgaon.	Jalgaon Municipal Borough, Chalisgaon Municipal Borough, Amalner Municipal Borough, Jalgaon Taluka excluding Jalgaon Municipal Borough, Chalisgaon Taluka excluding Chalisgaon Municipal Borough, Amalner Taluka excluding Amalner Municipal Borough, Yaval Taluka, Raver Taluka, Bhusawal Taluka, Edlabad Taluka, Chopada Taluka, Erandol Taluka, Parola Taluka, Jamner Taluka, Pachora Taluka, Bhadgaon Taluka.	Jalgaon.

Designation of Officer	Names of the local areas	District.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Dhulia Municipal Borough, Dhulia Taluka excluding Dhulia Municipal Borough, Sakri Taluka, Sindkheja Taluka, Taloda Taluka, Shahada Taluka, Shirpur Taluka, Nandurpbar Taluka Akkalkuwa Taluka, Navapur Taluka, Akrani Mahal.	Dhulia
6 Government Labour Officer, Poona.	Poona Municipal Corporation Limits and Poona Cantonment, Haveli Taluka, Poona City Taluka excluding Poona Municipal Corporation Limits and Poona Cantonment, Dhond Taluka, Baramati Taluka, Mawal Taluka, Purandhar Taluka, Mulshi Taluka, Junnar Taluka, Ambegaon Taluka, Khed Taluka, Sirur Taluka, Bhor Taluka, Velhe Mahal, Indapur Taluka and the villages of Kalambuli, Ekshiv, Kurbavi, Gurusale, Pirale Dahigaon, Morochi, Bangarde, Karunde and Dharampuri of Malsiras Taluka.	Poona.
7 Government Labour Officer, Ahmednagar.	Akola Taluka, Sangamner Taluka, Kopergaon Taluka, Shrirampur Taluka, Rahuri Taluka, Newasa Taluka, Sheogaon Taluka, Pathardi Taluka, Parner Taluka, Shrigonda Taluka, Karjat Taluka, Nagar Taluka, Jamkhed Taluka.	Ahmednagar.
8. Government Labour Officer, Sholapur	Sholapur Municipal Borough, Malsiras Taluka excluding the villages of Kalambuli, Ekshiv, Kurbavi, Gursale, Pirale, Dahigaon, Morochi, Bangarde, Karunde and Dharampuri, Barsi Municipal Borough, Revenue limits of Tikekarwadi, North Sholapur Taluka excluding Sholapur Municipal Borough and Revenue limits of Tikekarwadi, Barsi Taluka excluding Barsi Municipal Borough, South Sholapur Taluka, Pandharpur Taluka, Sangola Taluka, Madha Taluka, Karmala Taluka, Mohol Taluka, Akkalkot Taluka, Mangalwedha Taluka.	Sholapur.

Designation of Officer	Names of the local areas	District
(1)	(2)	(3)
9. Government Labour Officer, Sangli.	Karad Municipal District, Village Panchayat Limits of Limb, Wai Taluka, Jaoli Taluka, Satara Taluka excluding Village Panchayat limits of limb, Koregaon Taluka Mahabaleshwar Mahal, Khandala Taluka, Patan Taluka, Karad Taluka, excluding Karad Municipal District, Khatav Taluka, Man Taluka, Phaltan Taluka.	Satara.
	Miraj Taluka, Jath Taluka, Tasgaon Taluka, Khanapur Taluka, Walwa Taluka, Shirala Mahal.	Sangli.
10. Government Labour Officer, Kolhapur.	Hatkangale Taluka, Shirol Taluka, Panhala Mahal, Shahuwadi Taluka, Radhanagari Taluka, Bavda Mahal, Karvir Taluka, Kagal Taluka, Gadhinglaj Taluka, Budhargadh Taluka, Ajra Mahal, Chandgad Taluka.	Kolhapur.
11. Government Labour Officer, Ratnagiri.	Chiplun Taluka, Dapoli Taluka, Khed Taluka, Mandangad Taluka, Rajapur Taluka, Deogad Taluka, Malvan Taluka, Vengurla Taluka, Ratnagiri Taluka, Sangameshwar Taluka, Guhagar Taluka, Kanakavli Taluka, Lanja Taluka, Sawantwadi Taluka, Kudal Taluka.	Ratnagiri.
12. Government Labour Officer, Nagpur.	The area within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Nagpur, the Nagpur Taluka excluding the area of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Nagpur, the Ramtek Taluka, the Kamtee Cantonment, the area within the Limits of Kamtee Municipality excluding the area within the limits of the Kamtee Cantonment, the Katol Taluka, the Saoner Taluka, the Umrer Taluka.	Nagpur.
13. Government Labour Officer, Wardha.	The Arvi Taluka, the area within the limits of Wardha Municipality the Wardha Taluka excluding the area of Wardha Municipality, the area within the limits of Hinganghat Municipality, the Hinganghat Taluka excluding the area of the Hinganghat Municipality.	Wardha.

Designation of Officer (1)	Names of the local areas (2)	District (3)
14. Government Labour Officer, Bhandara.	The area within the limits of Bhandara Municipality, Bhandara Taluka excluding the area of Bhandara Municipality, the area within the limits of Gondia Municipality, the Gondia Taluka excluding the area of the Gondia Municipality, the Sakoli Taluka.	Bhandara.
15. Government Labour Officer, Chandrapur.	The area within the limits of Chanda Municipality, the Chanda Taluka excluding the area of the Chanda Municipality, the Warora Taluka, the Gadchiroli Taluka, the Brahmapuri Taluka, the Sironcha Taluka, the Rajura Taluka.	Chandrapur.
16. Government Labour Officer, Amravati.	The Melghat Taluka, the area within the limits of Amravati Municipality, the Amravati Taluka excluding the area of the Amravati Municipality, the Chandur Taluka, the Morshi Taluka, the Daryapur Taluka, the area within the limits of Achalpur City Municipality, the Achalpur Taluka excluding the area of the Achalpur City Municipality.	Amravati.
	The area within the limits of Yeotmal Municipality, the Yeotmal Taluka excluding the area of the Yeotmal Municipality, the Darwha Taluka, the area within the limits of Pusad Municipality, the Pusad Taluka excluding the area of the Pusad Municipality, the area within the limits of Wani Municipality, the Wani Taluka excluding the area of the Wani Municipality, the Kelapur Taluka.	Yeotmal.
17. Government Labour Officer, Akola.	The area within the limits of Washim Municipality, the Washim Taluka excluding the area of the Washim Municipality, the area within the limits of Akot Municipality, the Akot Taluka excluding the area of the Akot Municipality, the Balapur Taluka, the area within the limits of Akola Municipality, the Akola Taluka excluding the area of the Akola Municipality, the Mangrulpir Taluka, the Murtijapur Taluka.	Akola.

Designation of Officer (1)	Names of the local areas (2)	District (3)
	The Jalgaon Taluka, the Chikhali Taluka, the Mehkar Taluka, the area within the limits of Khamgaon Municipality the Khamgaon Taluka excluding the area of the Khamgaon Municipality, the area within the limits of Malkapur Municipality, the Malkapur Taluka excluding the area of the Malkapur Municipality.	Buldhana.
18. Government Labour Officer, Aurangabad.	The area within the limits of Aurangabad Municipality, the Gangapur and the Vaijapur Talukas in Aurangabad District.	Aurangabad.
19. Government Labour Officer, Nanded.	The area within the limits of Nanded Municipality.	Nanded.

Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948

*Government and Labour Department, No. P. 7371 166791/Lab-III-A, 21st December 1971.*¹⁵ In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948) (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"). The Government of Maharashtra hereby suspends on the occasion of Shri Siddeshwar Dewasthan Mahayatra in Sholapur Municipal Area in respect of the establishments specified in column 1 of the Schedule appended hereto, the operation of the provisions of the said Act specified in column 2 of the said Schedule for the period and subject to the conditions respectively, specified in columns 3 and 4 of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Establishment 1	Provisions of the Act 2	Period of suspension 3	Conditions 4
All Shops, residential hotels, restaurants, the eating houses, the acres or Ors. places of public amusement or entertainment.	Sections 11(1)(a), 12, 14, 16, 18, 19(1), 20, 21, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30 and 31(1).	From 9th January 1972 to 20th January 1972.	No shop shall on any day be closed later than midnight. Hawking of goods shall be permitted upto midnight. If any employee is required to work in excess of the limits of hours of work specified in section 63 of the said Act, he shall be entitled in respect of overtime work which shall be noted in prescribed register to wages at the rate prescribed in section 63 of the said Act.

¹⁵ M.G.G., Pt. I-L, December 30, 1971, p. 7727.

Establishment	Provision of the Act	Period of suspension	Conditions
1	2	3	4

The spread over shall not exceed 14 hours in any day. Every Employee shall on account of loss of the prescribed weekly holidays be granted either (i) equal number of holidays exchange after the 31st January 1972 but before the 31st March 1972; or (ii) wages for the work done on such holidays at the rate of wages prescribed for overtime in section 63 of the said Act.

Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948

*Industries and Labour Department, No. P. 7371/166921/Lab-III-A, 18th December 1971.*¹⁰ In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948). (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), the Government of Maharashtra hereby suspends the operation of the provisions of sections 13, 14, 17 and 18 of the said Act from 25th December 1971 to 2nd January 1972 (both days inclusive in respect of the Zonal Divisional and Branch Offices of the "Life Insurance Corporation of India" in the State of Maharashtra subject to the conditions specified in the Schedule appended hereto:

SCHEDULE

Conditions

(1) Every employee shall on account of the prescribed holidays on Sundays the 26th day of December 1971 and the 2nd day of January, 1972, shall be granted compensatory holidays before the week ending 15th day of January 1972 and no deduction shall be made from the wages of the employees on account thereof.

(2) The employees shall in respect of the work done on Sundays the 27th day of December 1971 and the 2nd day of January 1972 be entitled to overtime payment at the rates specified in section 63(1) of the Act.

(3) The employees shall be granted on other days over-time payment of the rates specified in section 63(1) in respect of the work done in excess of their normal hours of work.

¹⁰ M.G.G., Pt. I-L, Dec. 30, 1971, p. 7729.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

Industries and Labour Department No. MWA. 5271/166185-LAB. III-A 15th December 1971. The following notification by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment (Department of Labour and Employment) is re-published

New Delhi, dated the 27th November 1971

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

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the said Act, and in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 1434, dated the 25th March, 1971, the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to add the said employment in Part I of the Schedule to the said Act.

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

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

*Industries and Labour Department No. MWA-5271/166515-LAB-III-A 15th December 1971.*¹⁰ The following notification by the Government of India. Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) is re-published

New Delhi, dated the 18th November 1971
27, Kartika 1883 (Seka)

G.S.R.—Whereas certain draft rules further to amend the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules 1950, were published as required by sub-section (1) of section 80 of the Minimum Wages Act 1948 (11 of 1948), at pages 1890 and 1891 of the Gazette of India, Part II. Section 3, sub-section (1) dated the 8th May, 1971 under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. G. S. R. 668, dated the 24th April 1971, inviting objections or suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, till the 30th July, 1971;

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on 8th May, 1971;

And whereas the objections and suggestions received from the public on the said draft have been considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950, namely

1. These rules may be called the Minimum Wages (Central) Amendment Rules, 1971.
2. In the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950, in rule 14 after the proviso, the following further proviso shall be added namely:—

"Provided further that the date and time of such adjourned meeting shall be intimated to the absentee members by telephone by telegram or by a written communication."

[No. 9(4)/70-WE(MW)]

Factories Act, 1948

Industries and Labour Department No. FAC. 1666/150184/Lab-III-B. 17th December 1971.
In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 66 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948) the Government of Maharashtra hereby in respect of the Fish Canning Factories Freezing and Fish Canning Factories in the State of Maharashtra varies the limits laid down in clause (b) of the said sub-section (1), so that no woman shall be employed in any such factory except between the hours of 6-00 a.m. and 10-00 p.m. during the period of 6 months from the date of this notification.

Factories Act, 1948

Industries and Labour Department No. FAC. 1671/167441/Lab-III-B. 17th 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 Narsinggirji Mills, Sholapur from the provisions of (i) section 51 of the said Act in respect of the week ending 25th December 1971 and (ii) sections 52 and 53 of the said Act in respect of Sunday 19th December 1971.

Factories Act, 1948

Industries and Labour Department No. FAC. 1170/143991-Lab-III-B. 17th December 1971.
In exercise of the powers conferred by section 112 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948) and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Government of Maharashtra hereby makes the following rules, the same having been published as required by section 115 of said Act.

1. These rules may be called the Maharashtra Factories (Second Amendment) Rules, 1971
2. In the Maharashtra Factories Rules, 1963, in Rule 115, in sub-rule (2) and (3), after the words and figures "Form 24" the following shall be added namely—

"or Form 16 appended to the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950."

¹⁹ M. G. G. Pt. I-L, December 30, 1971, p. 7737

²⁰ M. G. G., Pt. I-L, December 30, 1971, p. 7738.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for November 1971

BOMBAY*

194—A rise of 1 point

In November 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 194 being 1 point higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-1959 family living survey at the Bombay Centre.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 1 point to 189 due to a rise in the average prices of fire wood and charcoal.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and foot wear group increased by 1 point to 190 due to a rise in the average prices of saree, shirting, long cloth, trouser cloth, mulmul, markin, bush-shirt, full-paint and vest.

The index numbers for the Pan, Supari tobacco etc. group decreased by 1 point to 197 due to a fall in the average prices of pan-leaf, supari and katha.

The index numbers for the food and the miscellaneous groups and housing remained unchanged at 209, 167 and 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	
		October 1971	November 1971
Food	57.1	209	209
Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	4.9	198	197
Fuel and Light	5.0	188	189
Housing	4.6	116	116
Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.4	189	190
Miscellaneous	19.0	167	167
Total	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number	....	194	194

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

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

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (1960=100) FOR WORKING CLASS
FOR BOMBAY CENTRE— contd.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
			Year ended December 1960	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
			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	1.48	1.45	211	207
(2) Wheat	"	25.05	0.41	0.89	0.89	217	217
(3) Jawar	"	9.42	0.53	*	*		
(4) Bajra	125 kg.	3.22	0.55	0.95	0.97	173	176
(5) Broad	3 kg.	0.92	0.12	0.21	0.21	175	175
(6) Grinding charges		2.16	0.09	0.16	0.16	178	178
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (a)						207	207
(b) Pulses and pulse products—							
(1) Arhar Dal	kg.	63.78	0.78	2.11	2.15	271	276
(2) Gram Dal	"	12.99	0.60	1.46	1.48	243	247
(3) Moong Dal	"	12.21	0.90	2.10	2.19	233	243
(4) Masur Dal	"	7.87	0.78	2.00	2.15	256	276
(5) Urid Dal	"	3.15	0.88	2.95	2.85	335	324
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (b)						263	269
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Coconut oil	500 ml.	9.55	1.36	3.35	3.27	246	240
(2) Groundnut Oil	"	71.05	1.00	2.13	2.02	213	202
(3) Vanaspati (loose)	500 g.	19.40	1.75	3.18	3.14	182	179
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (c)						210	201
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Goat's Meat	500 g.	52.54	1.48	3.30	3.30	223	223
(2) Fish fresh—							
(i) Bumblews	Dozen	38.41	0.44	0.83	0.83	182	175
(ii) Pamret	Each		1.23	2.15	2.15	256	248
(3) Fish dry Bombil	Dozen	3.97	0.25	0.64	0.62	256	248
(4) Eggs	Dozen	5.08	1.93	3.69	3.94	191	204
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (d)						207	205

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity		
			Year ended December 1960	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
			4	5	6
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
(e) Milks and Milk Products—					
(1) Milks—	L.	86.87	1.15	1.31	2.38
(i) Pure	"		1.03	1.24	1.70
(ii) Aarey	"		1.57	1.24	3.14
(2) Curd	kg.	11.82	7.50	14.37	14.91
(3) Ghee	"				
Total		100.00			
(f) Spices and Condiments—					
(1) Salt	kg.	5.40	0.13	0.29	0.29
(2) Turmeric	500 g.	5.40	0.72	1.66	1.66
(3) Chilli (dry)	"	28.42	1.35	2.60	2.37
(4) Chilli (green)	"	6.83	0.41	0.96	1.21
(5) Onion	"	19.42	0.15	0.27	0.38
(6) Garlic	"	4.67	0.60	1.07	1.09
(7) Coconut	Each (500 g.)	12.95	0.33	0.82	0.82
(g) Other Spices—					
(8) Pepper	500 g.	16.91	3.69	4.94	4.90
(9) Jecia	"		1.80	2.56	2.57
(10) Lavang	10 g.		0.31	1.98	1.98
Total		100.00			
Sub-group Index I-A (f)					
(h) Vegetables and Fruits—					
Potatoes	kg.	20.68	0.25	0.48	0.48
Brinjals	Judi	2.05	0.06	0.23	0.23
Cauliflower	kg.	8.63	0.26	0.67	0.67
Cabbage	kg.	4.55	0.35	0.97	0.97
Brinjal	kg.	6.36	0.26	0.99	0.99
Chilli (green)	kg.	4.55	0.42	0.74	0.74
Chilli (dry)	kg.	10.23	0.38	1.00	1.00
Mustard	kg.	0.25	0.25	0.56	0.56
Mustard Seed	kg.	0.68	0.23	0.58	0.58
Mustard Oil	kg.	2.27	0.20	0.39	0.39
Pumpkin red	kg.	1.59	0.42	1.29	1.29
Karela	kg.	0.68	0.48	1.54	1.54
Peas	kg.	1.36	0.06	0.15	0.15
Palak	Judi	3.18	0.06	0.18	0.18
Methi	kg.	7.73	0.26	0.69	0.69
Tondli	Judi	5.00	0.06	0.10	0.10
Alu-leaves	Doz.	14.77	0.48	0.88	0.88
Banana	Doz.	3.64	2.10	2.95	2.95
Orange	Doz.	2.05	0.48	1.03	1.03
Lemon	Doz.				
Total		100.00			
Sub-group Index I-A (g)					

Where no quotations of lower were available, its weight is imputed to Bajra which is an allied article.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index number		
			Year ended Dec. 1 60	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8	
(h) Other Food—								
(1) Sugar (Crystal)	500 g.	29.57	0.60	0.96	1.00	160		
(2) Tea Leaf	50 g.	12.52	0.39	0.60	0.60	154	167	
(3) Snacks (Bhajiya)	Plate of 8 pieces	15.01	0.11	0.25	0.25	227	154	
(4) Snacks (Jalebi)	kg.	7.11	1.90	5.13	5.09	270	227	
(5) Tea Readymade	Cup	34.55	0.07	0.15	0.15	214	268	
(6) Cold Drink	Bottle of 340 ml.	1.24	0.12	0.42	0.42	350	214	
		100.00					350	
Total								
Sub-group Index I-A (h)						198	200	
I-A, Food Group—								
(a) Cereals and cereals Products.		35.29				207	205	
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products.		4.79				263	269	
(c) Oils and Fats		5.78				210	210	
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs		10.62				207	201	
(e) Milks and Milk Products.		9.53				185	188	
(f) Condiments and Spices.		6.76				222	236	
(g) Vegetables and Fruits		8.24				225	231	
(h) Other Food.		18.99				198	200	
Total		100.00						
Food-group Index I-A						209	209	
I-B, Pan, Supari, Tobacco etc.								
(1) Pan (leaf)	100 leaves	18.55	0.52	1.13	1.12	217	215	
(2) Pan (finished)	Each	9.89	0.04	0.10	0.10	250	250	
(3) Supari	500 g.	19.44	3.42	5.68	5.62	166	164	
(4) Katha		3.53	4.76	12.52	12.41	263	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	0.38	271	271	
(7) Chewing Tobacco	kg.	13.25	4.16	6.17	6.17	148	148	
Total		100.00						
Sub-group Index I-B						198	197	
II. Fuel and Lighting—								
(1) Firewood	40 kg.	11.51	3.39	6.21	6.23	183	184	
(2) Kerosene Oil	litre	42.64	0.28	0.57	0.57	204	204	
(3) Electricity charges	Unit	9.81	0.22	0.23	0.22	105	100	
(4) Charcoal	40 kg.	28.30	7.36	14.57	14.81	198	201	
(5) Match box	Each (50 stick)	7.74	0.05	0.09	0.09	180	180	
Total		100.00						
II-Group Index								

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity		
			Year ended December 1960	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
III. Miscellaneous					
(1) Miscellaneous		100.00			
Total		100.00			
III. Group Index					
IV. Clothing and Footwear :					
Dhoti Bloused	Pair	10.72	9.97	22.74	22.87
Dhoti Double-headed	Pair		8.89	17.55	17.32
Dhoti (with/without)	Each	28.14	11.74	18.81	18.83
Shawl (with/without)	Each		10.72	15.36	15.37
Shawl (with/without)	Each	24.87	1.68	3.43	3.48
Shawl (with/without)	M.		1.65	3.44	3.44
Shawl (with/without)	M.		1.60	3.43	3.48
Shawl (with/without)	M.	5.95	1.80	4.18	4.19
Shawl (with/without)	M.	2.76	2.23	4.45	4.54
Long Cloth	M.	8.54	1.09	2.72	2.80
Trousers	M.		4.20	7.20	7.21
Shirt	Each	3.94	5.45	12.77	12.79
Shirt	Each	3.77	1.18	2.53	2.55
Shirt	Each	2.18	16.75	29.65	29.65
Full Pant	Pair	3.10	6.57	9.18	8.93
Shawl	Pair	6.03			
Total		100.00			
IV. Group Index					
V. Miscellaneous					
(a) Medical Care	Per 4 Dozens	19.78	2.58	4.25	4.25
(1) Doctor Fees		32.46	0.76	1.08	1.00
(2) Hospital Charges		47.76	0.69	0.70	0.70
(3) U.S.T. Premium					
Total		100.00			
Sub-group Index V(a)					
VI. Education, Recreation and amusement—					
(1) School Fee	Per Student	22.54	6.75	6.75	6.75
(2) School Book	Each	7.64	2.47	2.77	2.80
(3) Stationery.					
(i) Ex. Book	Each	4.73	0.12	0.20	0.20
(ii) Pencil			0.12	0.26	0.26
(4) News paper	Per copy	7.64	0.07	0.15	0.16
(5) Cinema	Adult	57.45	0.48	1.22	1.23
Total		100.00			
Sub-group Index V(b)					

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(c) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Railway fare for 80 Km.	Per Passenger.	51.13	1.61	2.25	2.30	140	143
(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)						143	145
(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	1.65	176	176
(3) Toilet Soap	Cake	14.91	0.44	0.74	0.75	168	170
(4) Tooth Powder	Small Bottle No. 3.	7.21	0.50	0.75	0.75	150	150
(5) Blade	Pkt. of 5 ..	0.96	0.27	0.38	0.38	141	141
(6) Umbrella	Each	5.77	5.55	12.71	12.71	229	229
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(d)						184	183
(e) Others—							
(1) Durrie	Each ..	2.66	4.93	6.75	6.92	137	140
(2) Trunk	..	2.66	5.82	14.62	14.74	251	253
(3) Utensils (Brass)	500 g. ..	7.99	2.84	10.61	10.54	374	371
(4) Bucket (Balti)	Each ..	2.16	2.96	5.82	5.90	197	199
(5) Laundry charges	Per Piece ..	25.29	0.15	0.29	0.29	193	193
(6) Washing Soap	Bar	35.28	1.28	2.04	2.04	159	159
(7) Tailoring charges of Shirt.	Each	23.96	1.19	2.47	2.47	195	194
(8) Tailoring charges of Blouse.	..		0.89	1.62	1.61		
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(e)						196	196
V. Miscellaneous Group—							
(a) Medical Care		28.27				127	124
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement.		11.94				203	205
(c) Transport and Communication.	....	14.81				143	145
(d) Personal Care and Effect.		18.89				184	183
(e) Others	..	26.09				196	196
Total		100.00					
Miscellaneous Group Index V.						167	167

SHOLAPUR*

201—A fall of 3 points

In November 1971, the Consumer Price Index Number for working class (New Series) for the Sholapur centre with base : January to December 1960 to 100 was 201 being 3 points lower than that in the preceding month.

The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 based on the family living survey in Sholapur City.

The index number for the food group decreased by 6 points to 218 due mainly to a fall in the average prices of jawar, groundnut oil, Vanaspati (loose), milk, chillies (dry), and gur.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco, etc., group increased by 5 points to 179 due to a rise in the average price of cigarettes.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 1 point to 174 due to a rise in the average price of coal.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 1 point to 190 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, long cloth, and trouser's cloth.

The index number for housing remained unchanged at 139.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 4 points to 170 due to a rise in the average prices of ornaments, utensils, laundry charges and Railway fare.

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	
		Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
I-A. Food	63.0	224	218
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	3.4	174	179
II. Fuel and Light	7.1	173	174
III. Housing	5.2	139	139
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.0	189	190
V. Miscellaneous	12.3	166	170
Total ..	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number ..	....	204	201

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

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

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
1-A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Products—							
(1) Rice	kg.	26.98	0.55	1.21	1.21	220	220
(2) Wheat ..	..	13.53	0.41	0.89	0.89	217	217
(3) Jowar ..	..	56.97	0.46	1.15	1.10	250	239
(4) Grinding Charges ..	3 kg.	2.52	0.05	0.09	0.09	180	180
Total		100.00				236	229
Sub-group Index (a)							
(b) Pulses and Products—							
(1) Arhar dal	kg.	76.17	0.75	2.20	2.25	293	300
(2) Gram dal	..	18.22	0.56	1.38	1.40	246	250
Masur dal	..	5.61	0.73	1.90	1.98	260	271
Total		100.00				283	289
Sub-group Index (b)							
(c) Oils and Fat—							
(1) Groundnut oil	kg.	98.91	1.94	4.38	4.21	226	217
(2) Vanspati (loose)	500 g.	1.09	1.86	3.65	3.62	196	195
Total		100.00				225	217
Index (c)							
(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	1.75	265	265
(3) Fish (fresh) Rabu ..	..	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				218	218
Sub-group Index (d)							
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk	..	89.79	0.67	1.78	1.50	266	224
(2) Ghee	kg	10.21	6.19	13.60	14.00	220	226
Total		100.00				251	224
Sub-group Index (e)							

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity		
			Year ended Dec. 1960	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
			Rs. P.		
(f) Condiments and Spices—					
(1) Salt	kg.	4.71	0.09	0.20	0.20
(2) Turmeric	..	3.40	1.11	2.50	2.50
(3) Chillies (green)	300 g.	4.98	0.23	0.20	0.22
(4) Chillies (dry)	..	59.43	0.65	1.36	1.27
(5) Tamarind	kg.	7.59	1.20	1.75	1.75
(6) Onions	..	10.73	0.23	0.33	0.42
(7) Garlic	300 g.	7.85	0.24	0.45	0.45
(8) Coconut	Each	1.31	0.27	0.59	0.59
Total		100.00			
Sub-group Index (f)					
(g) Vegetables and Fruits—					
(1) Potatoes	kg.	12.87	0.46	..	0.78
(2) Brinjals	300 g.	15.88	0.11	..	0.28
(3) Tomatoes	300 g.	14.16	0.25	..	0.45
(4) Methi	200 g.	6.44	0.12	..	0.18
(5) Dodaka	300 g.	11.59	0.13	..	0.26
(6) Ambadi	200 g.	27.04	0.09	..	0.10
(7) Banana	Doz.	11.59	0.51	..	0.75
(8) Lemon	Doz.	0.43	0.28	..	0.70
Total		100.00			
Sub-group Index (g)					
(h) Other Food—					
(1) Sugar (Crystal)	kg.	47.53	1.16	1.85	1.90
(2) Gur	..	7.97	0.64	1.75	1.42
(3) Tea (leaf)	100 g. of 50 g	21.56	0.39	0.55	0.55
(4) Tea (readymade)	..	20.74	0.07	0.12	0.12
(5) Snack Saltish (Bhajia)	kg.	1.10	1.60	5.00	5.00
(6) Snack Sweet (Jalebi)	..	1.10	2.17	5.00	5.00
Total		100.00			
Sub-group Index (h)					

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1970	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			R. P.				
I-A Food		48.79				236	229
(a) Cereals and Products		7.28				2.3	239
(b) Pulses and Products		4.99				225	217
(c) Oils and fats		6.79				218	218
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs		7.37				261	224
(e) Milk and Products							
(f) Condiments and Spices		8.25				191	187
(g) Vegetables		4.29				152	169
(h) Fruits		12.24					
(k) Other Food						170	167
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index I-A						224	218
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	175
(3) Supari 300 g.		19.49	1.77	3.00	3.00	149	169
(4) Katha 50 g.		3.84	0.51	1.25	1.25	245	245
(5) Katha Katta of 25		37.06	0.19	0.28	0.28	147	147
(6) Bidi Pkt. of 10		5.43	0.15	0.40	0.52	267	347
(7) Cigarettes 50 g.		17.89	0.21	0.36	0.36	171	171
(7) Chewing tobacco							
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index I-B						174	179
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood 40 kg.		62.01	3.57	5.89	5.89	165	165
(2) Coal 13.81		6.99	6.99	13.40	14.00	192	200
(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					
Group Index II						173	174
III. Housing—							
(1) House rent P.M.		100.00				139	139
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index III						139	139

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1970	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.				
IV. Clothing, Footwear and Bedding							
(1) Bedding Pair		8.53	10.69	18.83	19.31		
(2) Saree		10.47	17.75	17.63		173	173
(3) Mills Each		29.79	10.05	16.50	16.50	164	164
(4) Saree		2.92	3.41	4.94	4.94	145	145
(5) Shirt M		7.48	1.39	2.93	3.00	211	216
(6) Long cloth		25.70	1.61	2.72	2.81		
(7) Shirting—Ahmedabad Mills		1.49	3.10	3.01		183	188
(8) Coimbatore Mills		17.41	1.28	3.22	3.20	252	250
(9) Saree		2.57	1.47	3.00	3.20	204	218
(10) Cloth		4.67	6.40	8.95	8.95	140	140
(11) Shoes (Gent)		0.93	15.98	27.45	27.45	172	172
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index IV						189	190
V. Miscellaneous							
(1) Medical Consultation Per Visit		29.23	4.33	5.00	5.00	115	115
(2) Phial of 3 doses		70.77	0.71	0.92	0.92	130	130
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index V						125	125
VI. Education, Entertainment and Recreation							
(1) School fee Per Student		33.15	6.00	5.70	5.70	95	95
(2) School Book Each		22.65	2.50	2.94	2.94	118	118
(3) Stationery—Exercise Book		5.53	0.12	0.15	0.15	125	125
(4) Pencil		0.12	0.12	0.15	0.15	290	290
(5) Cinema Per Adult		38.67	0.31	0.90	0.90		
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index VI						177	177

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number		
			Year ended Dec. 1960	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			Rs. P.					
(c) Transport and Communication—								
(1) Railway fare (from Sholapur to Poona).	Per Passenger	67.41	5.22	6.85	7.02	131	134	
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult	32.59	0.15	0.20	0.20	133	133	
Total ..		100.00						
Sub-group Index V(c) ..						132	134	
(d) Personal care and Effects—								
(1) Hair Oil	Bottle of 250 g.	39.28	2.00	4.88	4.88	244	244	
(2) Barber charges	Per adult	49.11	0.62	1.30	1.30	210	210	
(3) Toilet Soap	Each	8.93	0.44	0.78	0.76	177	173	
(4) Ornaments (glass) ..	per dozen	2.68	0.75	0.50	0.75	67	100	
Total ..		100.00						
Sub-group Index V(d) ..						216	217	
(e) Others—								
(1) Utensils (Copper)	500 g. ..	6.07	3.25	13.50	20.00	415	615	
(2) Laundry Charges	Per Piece.	9.64	0.11	0.20	0.21	182	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	197	197	
(5) Durrie		3.22	3.80	7.50	7.50			
Total ..		100.00						
Sub-group Index V(e) ..						176	189	
V. Miscellaneous Group—								
(a) Medical care		25.86				125	125	
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement		15.92				177	177	
(c) Transport and Communication.		12.49				132	134	
(d) Personal care and Effects.		21.02				216	217	
(e) Others		24.71				176	189	
Total ..		100.00						
Group Index V						165	170	

NAGPUR*

A rise of 2 points

In November 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 196 being 2 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey in Nagpur City.

The index number for the food group increased by 1 point to 216 due mainly to a rise in the average prices of jawar, eggs, ghee, onions, corriander and a rise in sub-group index number for the vegetables and fruits.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 5 points to 213 due to a rise in the average prices of trouser's cloth, long cloth, markin, pyjama, ganji, shirt, bedsheet, chappal gent's and sandal lady's.

The index numbers for the pan, supari, tobacco, etc. the fuel and light and the miscellaneous groups and housing remained steady at 171, 179, 149 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	
		Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
I-A. Food	57.2	215	216
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc. ..	3.8	171	171
II. Fuel and Light ..	5.7	179	179
III. Housing	6.6	131	131
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	10.9	208	213
V. Miscellaneous	15.8	149	149
Total ..	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number		194	196

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

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

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
I-A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice	Kg.	53.60	0.64	1.23	1.21	192	192
(2) Wheat (0.S.)	"	35.69	0.41	0.89	0.89	217	217
(3) Jowar	"	8.72	0.41	0.97	1.00	257	244
(4) Grinding charges	3 Kg.	1.99	0.08	0.14	0.14	175	175
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group (a) Index ..						205	205
(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	1.0	1.60	291	291
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group (b) Index ..						275	275
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Gingelli Oil	Kg.	4.84	2.75	6.00	6.00	218	218
(2) Groundnut Oil	"	7.91	1.92	4.48	4.22	233	220
(3) Vanaspati (loose)	500 g.	9.67	1.79	2.90	2.88	162	161
(4) Linseed Oil	Kg.	77.58	1.54	4.50	4.32	292	281
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group (c) Index ..						271	261
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Goat-meat	Kg.	90.16	2.68	6.00	6.00	224	224
(2) Fish (fresh)—							
(i) Rahu	"	5.32	3.22	5.00	5.00	171	171
(ii) Maungur	"	5.32	3.22	6.00	6.00	170	170
(3) Eggs	Dozen	4.52	2.06	3.50	3.56	170	170
Total		100.00					
Sub-group (d) Index ..						219	219
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	15.80	16.00	179	181
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group (e) Index ..						194	195

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	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971		
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt	Kg.	5.59	0.13	0.30	0.25	23	23
(2) Turmeric	"	1.63	5.00	5.00	5.00	30	30
(3) Chillies (Dry)	"	49.65	2.88	5.00	4.94	17	17
(4) Onion	"	18.65	0.27	0.48	0.74	17	17
(5) Mustard	"	6.53	1.06	2.00	2.00	16	16
(6) Coriander	"	2.33	1.16	3.20	3.50	27	27
(7) Ginger	"	3.50	2.96	10.00	10.00	33	33
(8) ...	"	6.06	3.49	5.00	5.00	14	14
Total		100.00					
Sub-group (f) Index ..						19	19
(g) Vegetable and Fruits—							
(1) Potatoes	Kg.	41.63	0.39	0.93	0.93	228	228
(2) Brinjals	"	24.83	0.41	0.92	0.92	228	228
(3) Cauli flowers	1/2 Kg.	2.39	0.33	0.70	0.70	228	228
(4) Tomatoes	Kg.	11.96	0.45	1.24	1.24	228	228
(5) Gawar phali	"	1.91	0.32	0.75	0.75	228	228
(6) Tondli	"	4.79	0.44	0.90	0.90	228	228
(7) Palak	"	4.79	0.31	0.68	0.68	228	228
(8) Chaulishag	"	0.43	0.38	0.71	0.71	228	228
(9) Mehi sag	"	1.91	0.33	0.83	0.83	228	228
(10) Banana	Dozen	5.26	0.39	0.50	0.50	228	228
Total		100.00					
Sub-group (g) Index ..						228	228
(h) Other Food—							
(1) Sugar	Kg.	44.71	1.22	1.96	1.96	161	161
(2) Gur	"	2.40	0.72	1.69	1.61	235	235
(3) Tea leaf	Pkt. of 25g.	13.26	0.19	0.30	0.30	158	158
(4) Bajia	Kg.	8.46	2.14	4.50	4.50	210	210
(5) Jalebi	"	1.97	1.61	4.50	4.50	280	280
(6) Tea (readymade)	Cup	29.20	0.06	0.15	0.15	250	250
Total		100.00					
Sub-group (h) Index ..						195	195
I-A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products.			49.53			205	205
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products.			8.83			275	275
(c) Oils and Fats			6.05			271	271
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs			5.00			219	219
(e) Milk and Milk Products.			7.51			194	194
(f) Condiments and Spices.			6.95			195	195
(g) Vegetables and Fruits			6.67			228	228
(h) Other Food			9.45			195	195
Total ..			100.00				
Food Group I-A Index ..						215	215

Tobacco and leafy			13.61	0.29
Total			20.60	0.03
Group I-II. Index			5.16	6.71
			21.44	8.57
			8.04	0.16
			10.10	0.15
			100.00	5.00
II. Fuel and Light—				
(1) Fire-wood				
(2) Coke				
(3) Kerosene Oil	40 kg.		69.55	2.38
(4) Electricity Charges	Litre		5.90	2.88
(5) Coal	Unit		14.13	0.34
(6) Match box	40 kg.		2.74	0.29
Total	Each (50 sticks)		2.61	6.38
			5.07	0.05
Group II Index for Fuel and Light.			100.00	
III. Housing—				
Residential House				
Total			100.00	
Group III Index for Housing.			100.00	
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear—				
(1) Dhoti—				
(i) Empress Mills	Pair		9.87	12.10
(ii) Model Mills	Each		36.48	10.68
(2) Sarwe	M.		18.35	8.09
(3) Shirting—				
(i) Empress Mills				
(ii) Model Mills				
(4) Trouser's Cloth				
(5) Long cloth				
(6) Other cloth (Markin)				
(i) Empress Mills				
(ii) Model Mills				
(7) Pyjama				
(8) Ganii	Each		1.60	1.04
(9) Shirt				
(10) Bed Sheet	Each		1.25	1.09
(11) Shoes (Gents)	Pair		1.60	4.25
(12) Sandles (Ladies)			2.01	1.23
(13) Chappais (Gents)			4.17	3.75
			1.04	8.50
			4.17	16.00
				6.40
				4.96

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 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 80km	Per Passenger	45.49	1.61	2.25	2.30	140	
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult ..	29.19	0.15	0.20	0.20	133	141
(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
<i>Sub-group (d) Index</i>						146	148
<i>(e) Others—</i>							
(1) Cot ..	Each ..	5.94	5.50	8.00	9.00	145	164
(2) Trunk/Box	.. ..	2.05	5.01	7.50	7.50	150	150
(3) Earthenware	.. ..	2.05	0.30	1.50	1.50	500	500
(4) Utensil Aluminium	Kg. ..	4.79	8.50	14.00	14.00	165	165
(5) Utensil Brass	.. ..	11.42	7.71	18.00	18.00	233	233
(6) Laundry charges ..	Per piece ..	9.59	0.12	0.20	0.20	167	167
(7) Washing Soap	Bar ..	33.11	1.30	2.16	2.16	166	166
(8) Tailoring Charges	{ Shirt ..	31.05	0.88	1.56	1.56	189	189
	{ Blouse ..			0.75	1.50			1.50
Total		100.00					
<i>Sub-group (e) Index</i>						186	187
<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	153
(d) Transport and Communication.		12.25				146	148
(e) Others ..		21.90				185	187
Total		100.00					
<i>Miscellaneous group</i>						149	149

AURANGABAD *

192—Index remained stationary

In November 1971, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for the Aurangabad Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 192 being the same as that of the previous month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at the Aurangabad Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 1 point to 205 due to the decrease in the average prices of groundnut oil, karad oil, vanaspati, salt, chillies (dry), jira, banana, sugar and gur.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 3 points to 181 due to an increase in the prices of dhoti, sarce, long cloth and coloured fabric and shoes (Flex Co.).

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 4 points to 171 due to an increase in the average prices of bidi, washing soap (Sun-light), railway fare 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	
		Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
I. Food ..	60.72	206	205
II. Fuel and Light	7.50	164	164
III. Housing	8.87	170	170
IV. Clothing and Footwear	9.29	178	181
V. Miscellaneous	13.62	167	171
Total	100.00		
<i>Consumer Price Index Number</i> ..		192	192

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

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Oct. 1971 5	Nov. 1971 6	Oct. 1971 7	Nov. 1971 8
I. Food Group—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice	Kg.	5.40	0.69	1.12	1.14	162	
(2) Wheat	"	10.12	0.42	0.87	0.87	207	165
(3) Jowar	"	30.33	0.38	0.68(1)	0.68(1)	179	207
(4) Grinding charges for cereals.	"	2.35	0.02	0.04	0.04	200	200
Total		48.20					
Index Number sub-group 1(a).						184	184
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Turdal, without husk.	Kg.	3.96	0.70	2.19	2.19	313	313
(2) Gramdal, Katori.	"	2.05	0.60	1.31	1.30	218	217
(3) Moongdal, without husk.	"	1.11	0.71	1.86	1.95	262	275
(4) Masurdal Thick grain.	"	0.74	0.64	1.89	2.02	295	316
Total ..		7.86					
Index Number sub-group 1(b)						279	283
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut oil Whitish.	1/2 Ltr.	2.00	1.07	2.19	2.06	205	193
(2) Karad Oil ..	"	3.49	1.11	2.26	2.21	204	199
(3) Vanaspati Dalda.	1/2 Kg. (loose)	0.48	1.08	2.93	2.91	185	184
Total		5.97					
Index Number sub-group 1(c)						202	196
(d) Mutton, Fish and ..							
(1) Mutton, Goat meat ..	1/2 Kg.	4.70	1.26	2.50	2.50	198	198
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(a) Bombil	Kg. ..	0.24	2.90	5.47	5.25	195	200
(b) Zinga	" ..	....	2.13	4.00	4.25		
(c) Nathari	" ..	....	1.93	4.00	4.25		
Total ..		4.94					
Index Number sub-group 1(d).						198	198

(i) Quotation for September 1971.

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity		
			Basic price 4	Oct. 1971 5	Nov. 1971 6
(e) Milk and Milk Products—			Rs. P.		
Milk—	200 ml. . .	6.65	0.16	0.30	0
(Buffalo Milk)		6.65			
Total ..					
Index Number sub-group 1(e).					
(f) Condiments and Spices—					
(1) Salt—	Kg. ..	0.35	0.11	0.23	0.22
White	250 gms. . .	0.31	0.34	0.68	0.69
(2) Turmeric—					
White	1/2 Kg.	4.62	0.90	3.00	2.84
(3) Chillies (dry)—	"	0.45	0.49	0.83	0.83
Superior quality					
(4) Teasing	250 gms. . .	1.80	0.42	1.09	1.09
(5) Mixed spices—					
House		0.30	0.69	1.32	1.31
(6) Jira—	"				
Thick Blackish (gray)		7.83			
Total					
Index Number sub-group 1(f).					
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products—					
(1) Potatoes—	1/2 Kg. . .	1.35	0.30	0.48	0.40
Medium	"	1.06	0.25	0.50	0.52
(2) Onions—	"	0.48	0.24	0.47	0.44
Red					
(3) Brinjals—	"	0.64	0.28	0.47	0.43
Medium					
(4) Tomatoes—	"	0.18	0.30	0.25	0.25
(1) Red ..					
(2) Green					
(5) Garlic—	50 gms. . .	0.68	0.06	0.10	0.10
Medium					
Other Vegetables—					
Varieties available in the month of Oct. 1971—					
(i) Pankobi	1/2 Kg. . .	1.80	0.33	1.93	
(ii) Pumpkin	"	....	0.17	0.39	
Varieties available in the month of Nov. 1971—					
(i) Parsota	"		0.28	..	1.03
(ii) Phulkbi	"		0.36	..	0.97
Total ..		6.01			
Index Number sub-group 1(g).					

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(h) Fruits and fruit Products— Banana— Medium	Doz.	1.14	Rs. P. 0.32	0.91	0.80	284	250
Total		1.14				284	250
Index Number sub-group I(h).							
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Product— (1) Sugar— Medium .. (2) Gur— Superior ..	Kg. ..	3.45 1.81	1.17 0.46	1.83 1.72	1.82 1.69	156 374	156 367
Total		5.26				231	228
Index Number sub-group I(i)							
(1) Beverages— (1) Tea leaf— Brooke Bond (2) Prepared Tea— Chal, Chaba	50 gms. Cup	1.86 4.28	0.41 0.08	0.55 0.15	0.55 0.15	134 188	134 188
Total		6.14				171	171
Index Number sub-group I(j).							
Food Group— (a) Cereals and cereal products. (b) Pulses and pulse products. (c) Oils and fats (d) Mutton, fish and eggs. (e) Milk and Milk products. (f) Condiments and spices. (g) Vegetables and vegetable products. (h) Fruits and fruit products. (i) Sugar, honey and related products. (j) Beverages	.... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... ....	48.20 7.86 5.97 4.94 6.65 7.83 6.01 1.14 5.26 6.14				184 279 202 198 188 291 200 284 231 171	184 283 196 198 188 280 211 250 228 171
Total		100.00					
Index Number — Food							

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Proportional to total expenditure	Basic Price	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
II. Fuel and Light— (1) Firewood and chips— (2) Mixture Subsoil (3) Kerosene Ordinary— (4) Match Box Wimco Horse Brand.	37 Kgs. .. 1. Box of 50 Sticks.	81.82 .. 12.44 5.74	2.87 2.80 0.22 0.06	4.07 4.44 0.60 0.08	4.07 4.44 0.60 0.08
Total		100.00			
Index Number Group II.					
III Housing— Rent— Average rent for selected tenements.	P.M.	100.00	4.70		
Total		100.00		(Jan. 1971)	
Index Number Group III.					
IV. Clothing and Footwear— (1) Dhols 8 1/2 mts. length and 119 to 121 cms. width. (2) Shirts 7 1/4 in 8 1/2 mts. length and 102 to 152 cms. width. (3) Cloth for trousers 89 to 97 cms. width. (4) Long cloth 89 to 97 cms. width. (5) Coloured fabric 67 to 69 cms. width.	per sq. metre.	6.04 31.57 2.51 36.63 18.17	1.07 1.28 2.36 1.64 1.86	2.12 2.09 4.64 2.96 3.51	2.14 2.12 4.35 3.00 3.69
Total		94.92			
Index Number sub-group IV (a).					
(b) Footwear— (i) Bata Co. (ii) Flex Co.	Per pair	5.08 ..	15.08 19.22	27.45 30.75	27.45 31.85
Total		5.08			
Index Number sub-group IV (b).					

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
			4	5	6	7	8
Rs. P.							
IV. Clothing and Footwear—contd							
(a) Clothing		94.92				178	
(b) Footwear		5.08				171	181
Total		100.00					174
Index Number Group IV						173	181
Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pansupari—							
(1) Pan leaf—Madras I	Bundle of 100 leaves	3.84	0.50	0.67	0.65	134	130
(2) Pan Finished—With Masala	Bida	2.19	0.04	0.08	0.08	200	200
(3) Supari—Manglora	50 gms.	4.36	0.41	0.58	0.58	141	141
(4) Katha—Kanpur	"	1.78	0.72	1.26	1.25	175	174
Total		12.17					
Index Number Sub-group V (a)						155	153
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—							
(1) Bidi—Totapuri	Bundle	15.38	0.15	0.25	0.28	167	187
(2) Jarda—Hazivazir	Packet of 25 gms.	3.18	0.19	0.20	0.20	105	105
Total		18.56					
Index Number Sub-group V (b)						156	173
(c) Household Utilities—							
Utensils Brass—Lota (Poona Market)	Each	2.55	7.18	18.00	18.00	251	251
Total		2.55					
Index Number Sub-group V (c)						251	251

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity		
			Basic Price	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
			4	5	6
Rs. P.					
Washing Soap—					
(1) Laundry—Ordinary washing and ironing of cotton shirt.	Per piece	4.86	0.11	0.20	0.20
(2) Washing Soap—Sunlight	Cake	9.27	0.42	0.64	0.65
Total		14.13			
Index Number Sub-group V.					
(e) Medical—					
(1) Tablets—Ananda.	Two tablets. Per day.	4.67	0.12	0.14	0.14
(2) Mixtures (Daily)		7.61	0.68	1.00	1.00
Total		12.28			
Index Number Sub-group V.					
(f) Personal Care—					
(1) Hair Oil, Tata Co.	Small bottle.	5.82	1.30	2.50	2.50
(2) Barber charges—	Adult	8.70	0.50	1.27	1.27
(i) Hair cut and shave.	"		0.37	0.92	0.92
(ii) Haircut	"		0.19	0.37	0.37
(iii) Shave	"				
(3) Toilet Soap—	Cake	2.74	0.48	0.75	0.75
(i) Life Buoy	"		0.48	0.76	0.76
(ii) Hamam	"		0.57	0.78	0.78
(4) Blade for shaving	2 pkts. of 5 blades each.	0.33			
Total		17.59			
Index Number Sub-group V.					
(g) Education—					
Reading—					
(1) School Books for Std. IX.	Student	1.90	3.01	5.48	5.48
(2) School Books, Prathamik Comu. (Govt. Publications)	Copy	1.33	0.62	0.95	0.95
Total		3.23			
Index Number Sub-group V (g)					

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	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
1	2	3	Rs. P.	5	6	7	8
(h) Recreation and Amusement— Cinema Lowest class	Fullticket.	6.90	0.44	1.00	1.00	227	227
Total ..		6.90					
Index Number Sub-group V (h).						227	227
(i) Transport and Communication— (1) Rail— Fare for 50 km..	Fullticket	6.19	1.04	1.40	1.42	135	137
(2) Bus— S. T. fare for 30 miles.	"	5.30	1.50	1.70	1.70	113	113
(3) Postage— (1) Post card	Per card	1.10	0.05	0.10	0.10		
(2) Money Order	Rs. 30 ..	..	0.45	0.60	0.62	167	169
Total ..		12.59					
Index Number Sub-group V						128	130
V. Miscellaneous Group—							
(a) Pansupari	....	12.17	..			155	153
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.	....	18.56	.			156	173
(c) Household utilities ..	....	2.55	.			251	251
(d) Washing Soap	....	14.13	.			163	164
(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	227
(i) Transport and Communication.	...	12.59	.			128	130
Total		100.00					
Index Number for Miscellaneous V.						167	171

NANDED*

1971—A rise of 1 point

In November 1971, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class Nanded Centre with base year January to December 1961, equal to the index number for the food group being 1 point higher than that in the preceding month. The index to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living Survey at the Nanded Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 1 point to 210 due to an increase in the average prices of rice, turdal, moongdal, masurdal, ghee, gur and the index number of the sub-group of beverages.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 2 points to 170 to an increase in the average price of kerosene.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 2 points to 203 due to an increase in the prices of coloured fabrics only.

The index numbers for the miscellaneous group and housing remained stationary at 171 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	
		October 1971	November 1971
I. Food	61.46	209	210
II. Fuel and Light	5.88	168	170
III. Housing	4.62	136	136
IV. Clothing and Footwear	12.22	201	203
V. Miscellaneous	15.82	171	171
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number		196	197

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

Note.—To obtain the equivalent old index number on base August 1943 to July 1944=100 the new index number on base 1951=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	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
I. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Product—							
(1) Rice	Kg.	13.02	0.64	1.13	1.18	177	184
(2) Wheat ..	"	6.81	0.42	0.87	0.87	207	207
(3) Jawar	"	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 I(a).						194	194
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Turdal— (1) Gawran (medium)	Kg.	3.89	0.64	1.86	1.88	291	294
(2) Gramdal Punjab (medium).	"	1.84	0.57	1.26	1.25	221	219
(3) Moongdal— Without husk	"	1.55	0.66	1.55	1.62	235	245
(4) Uriddal without husk	"	0.54	0.77	2.70	2.59	351	336
(5) Masurdal— (a) Big ..	"	0.82	0.61	1.90	2.06	298	329
(b) Medium	"	"	0.61	1.73	1.95		
Total		8.64					
Index Number Sub-group I(b).						270	270
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut. Oil Meethatel (Redish in Colour).	Kg.	4.84	2.22	4.38	4.09	197	184
Total		4.84					
Index Number Sub-group I(c).						187	184

(i) Quotation for September 1971.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971		
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—							
(i) Mutton— (1) Goat Meat	1/2 Kg.	5.62	1.08	2.50	2.50	2	
(ii) Mutton— (1) Mutton	Kg.	"	0.96	2.25			2.25
(2) Fish (dry)— (i) Bombil (ii) Zinga	Kg.	0.61	2.46	5.46	5.30	1	
(ii) Zinga	"	"	2.02	5.00			5.00
(3) Fish (fresh)— Varieties available Oct. 1971— (i) Rahu (ii) Sangua	in	"	2.07	2.50	2.50	1	
(i) Rahu	Kg.	"	1.87	3.00			3.00
(ii) Sangua	"	"	"	"	"	"	
(4) Fish (fresh)— Varieties available Oct. 1971— (i) Mabu (ii) Jambu	in	"	2.34	"	2.50	1	
(i) Mabu	Kg.	"	1.75	"			3.00
(ii) Jambu	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Total		6.23					
(e) Spices—							
(1) Salt white	200 ml.	4.54	0.13	0.30	0.30	2	
(2) Garam Masala	1/2 Kg.	0.29	3.01	6.83	6.88	2	
Total		4.83					
(f) Miscellaneous—							
(1) Salt white	Kg.	0.28	0.12	0.20	0.20	2	
(2) Turmeric (Khandak)	50 gms.	0.24	0.06	0.12	0.12	2	
(3) Turmeric (Khandak)	"	"	"	"	"	"	
(4) Tamarind, Kadiwali	200 gms.	0.77	0.25	0.28	0.28	2	
(5) Mixed spices, Bojwar	50 gms.	1.61	0.20	0.30	0.30	2	
Total		7.12					
Index Number Sub-group I(f).						187	184

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price.	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
			4	5	6	7	8
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products—							
(1) Potatoes—	1/2 Kg. ..	0.69	0.30	0.39	0.40	125	130
(i) Big size	" ..	"	0.26	0.31	0.33		
(ii) Small size	" ..	"	"	"	"		
(2) Onions—	Kg. ..	0.97	0.31	0.54	0.62	192	211
(i) Red	" ..	"	0.31	0.65	0.70		
(ii) White	" ..	"	"	"	"		
(3) Brinjals (Kali)	250 gms.	0.50	0.11	0.36	0.32	327	291
(4) Tomatoes—	250 gms.	0.39	0.21	0.34	0.35	150	145
(i) Red	" ..	"	0.13	0.18	0.16		
(ii) Green	" ..	"	"	"	"		
(5) Garlic Gawathan	50 gms. f ..	0.54	0.05	0.10	0.10	200	200
Other vegetables—							
Varieties available in the month of Oct. 1971—							
(i) Dodka	250 gms.	1.20	0.13	0.22		141	
(ii) Gawar	" ..	"	0.15	0.17			
Varieties available in the month of Nov. 1971—							
(i) Cauliflower	250 gms.	"	0.29		0.38	120	
(ii) Ladies finger	" ..	"	0.23		0.25		
Total ..		4.29					
Index Number Sub-group I(g).						180	175
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—							
(1) Banana—	Dozen ..	0.87	0.35	0.84	0.72	323	199
(i) Big size	" ..	"	0.29	0.60	0.57		
(ii) Medium	" ..	"	0.22	0.49	0.43		
(iii) Small	" ..	"	"	"	"		
Total ..		0.87					
Index Number Sub-group I(h).						223	199
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products—							
(1) Sugar—	Kg. ..	3.57	1.17	1.85	1.83	158	156
(i) D-grade	" ..	"	"	"	"		
(2) Gur—	200 gms.	0.70	0.10	0.30	0.34	300	340
(i) Gawran 1st quality	" ..	"	0.10	"	"		
(ii) Gawran 2nd quality	" ..	"	"	"	"		
Total ..		4.27					
Index Number Sub-group I(i).						181	187

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity		
			Basic price	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
			4	5	6
(j) Beverages—					
(1) Tea	Packet of 50 gms.	1.13	0.35	0.55	0.55
(i) Break Brand	" ..	"	0.35	0.55	0.55
(ii) Lion	Per Cup ..	*4.49	0.07	0.15	0.15
(iii) Black Tea	" ..	"	0.04	0.04(0)	....
(iv) Chai Chava	" ..	"	"	"	"
(v) Condensed Milk	" ..	5.62	"	"	"
Total					
Index Number Sub-group II(j).					
(k) Food Group—					
(1) Cereals and Cereal Products		53.29	..	....	....
(2) Pulse and Pulse Product		8.64	..	....	....
(3) Oils and Fats		4.84	..	....	....
(4) Meats, Fish and Eggs		6.23	..	....	....
(5) Milk and Milk Products		4.83	..	....	....
(6) Condiments and Spices		7.12	..	....	....
(7) Vegetable and Vegetable Products		4.29	..	....	....
(8) Fruits and Fruit Products		0.87	..	....	....
(9) Sugar, Honey and Related Products		4.27	..	....	....
(10) Beverages		5.62	..	....	....
Total		100.00			
Index Number for Food Group I.					
II. Fuel and Light—					
(1) Firewood and Charcoal	20 Kgs.	80.76	1.66	2.72	2.71
(i) Dhawda (old)	" ..	"	1.57	2.44	2.43
(ii) Gaheri	" ..	"	"	"	"
(2) Kerosene—	Per litre .	13.99	0.26	0.61	0.65
(i) Rock oil white in colour.	" ..	"	"	"	"
(3) Match Box—	Horse Per Box (50 sticks).	5.25	0.06	0.07	0.07
Wimco, Brand.	" ..	"	"	"	"
Total		100.00			
Index Number for group II.					

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III. Housing Rent—							
(1) Rent of selected Tenements.	p.m.	100.00	5.47	..	..	136	136
Total		100.00					
Index Number for group III.						136	136
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(a) Clothing—							
(1) Dhoti	Per Sq. Metre.	11.53	1.08	2.04	2.04	189	189
(2) Saree ..	"	19.77	1.24	1.72	1.72	139	139
(3) Cloth for Trousers	"	1.58	2.74	5.43	5.26	198	192
(4) Long cloth	"	27.48	1.44	3.27	3.27	227	227
(5) Coloured fabrics..	"	31.21	1.81	4.16	4.26	230	235
Total		91.57					
Index Number for group IV(a).						204	205
(b) Footwear—							
(1) Shoes—							
(i) Bata, Janata	Per Pair ..	4.89	15.02	27.45	27.45	169	169
(ii) Carona Junior.	"		18.34	28.55	28.55		
(2) Chappals—							
(i) Bata All wear Rubber Sole.	Per Pair ..	3.34	4.45	10.00	10.00	183	183
(ii) Panther Bata	"		6.18	10.00	10.00		
(iii) Carona Kolhapur	"		8.35	14.65	14.65		
(iv) Carona Bahadur	"		8.65	14.65	14.65		
Total		8.43					
Index Number for Sub-group IV(b).						175	175
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(a) Clothing		91.57				204	205
(b) Footwear		8.43				175	175
Total		100.00					
Index Number for group IV.						201	203

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Basic Price	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Miscellaneous—					
(i) Miscellaneous—					
(1) Local chandan	Bundle of 25 leaves.	2.83	0.07	0.11	0.10
(2) Local habron	"		0.04	0.08	0.08
(3) Local habron	Per Vida.	6.61	0.04	0.05	0.05
(4) Local habron	50 gms.	4.22	0.41	0.50	0.50
Total		13.66			
(ii) Miscellaneous—					
(1) Tobacco and Tobacco	Bundle of 25 Bidi's.	9.00	0.13	0.20	0.20
(2) Cigarettes	Packet of 10 Cigarettes.	6.34	0.10	0.31	0.31
(3) Charminar	"		0.13	0.39	0.39
(4) Lal Dadhi Brand	Packet of 25 gms.	1.63	0.14	0.25	0.25
Total		16.97			
(iii) Miscellaneous—					
(1) Utensils Brass—	Kg.	1.90	7.80	17.67	17.67
(2) Utensils Aluminium—	100 gms.	0.69	0.90	1.00	1.00
Total		2.59			
(iv) Miscellaneous—					
(1) Washing soap	Per shirt.	3.74	0.12	0.20	0.20
(2) Washing soap	Per Cake.	6.52	0.25	0.25	0.25
Total		10.26			
(v) Miscellaneous—					
(1) Washing soap	Per shirt.	3.74	0.12	0.20	0.20
(2) Washing soap	Per Cake.	6.52	0.25	0.25	0.25
Total		10.26			
Index Number for Sub-group V.					

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	proportional to total expenditure	Basic Price	Oct. 1971		Nov. 1971		Index Number	
				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
<i>(i) Transport and Communication—</i>									
(1) Rail—	Adult Ticket.	7.94	1.04	1.04	1.04	128	128	128	128
(i) Fare for III Class	"	3.14	1.00	1.15	1.15				
(ii) Bus—	Single	0.57	0.05	0.10	0.10	121	121	121	121
(i) Bus—S.T. Bus fare for 10 miles.									
(ii) Card	One Passenger.	3.29	0.45	0.60	0.60				
(iii) O. Charges for Rs. 10		....	0.45	0.60	0.60				
(3) Rickshaw Fare for 1 mile.		14.94	0.22	0.50	0.50				
Total ..		14.94							
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V (h).</i>									
<i>(a) Miscellaneous—</i>									
(a) Pansupari		13.66	..	..	..	
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco products.		16.97	..	..	..	
(c) Household Utilities		2.59	..	..	..	
(d) Washing soap		10.26	..	..	..	
(e) Medical care		14.83	..	..	..	
(f) Personal care		13.40	..	..	..	
(g) Education and Training.		6.73	..	..	..	
(h) Recreation and Amusement.		6.62	..	..	..	
(i) Transport and Communication.		14.94	..	..	..	
Total ..		100.00							
<i>Index Number for Group V.</i>									

JALGAON*

187—Index Number remained stationary.

In November, 1971 the Consumer Price Index Number for working class Jalgaon City with base calendar year 1961 equal to 100 was 187 being no change, than that in the preceding month. The Index relates to the consumption of pattern during the year 1958-59 family living Survey, for Jalgaon city.

The index number for the food group decreased by 1 point to 203 due to a fall in the average prices of rice, wheat, groundnut oil, vanaspati, fresh fish, ghee and gur.

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

The index number for housing remained stationary at 123.

The index number for clothing and footwear group increased by 4 points to 171 due to a rise in prices of dhoti, long cloth and coloured poplin.

The index number for miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 166 due to a rise in the average prices of laundry charges, railway fare and money order charges.

Final Index Number 187.

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	
		October 1971	November 1971
I. Food	60.79	204	203
II. Fuel and Light	7.20	179	179
III. Housing	6.11	123	123
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.29	167	171
V. Miscellaneous	15.61	165	166
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number		187	187

*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	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I Food Group—							
<i>(a) Cereals and Products—</i>							
(1) Rice	kg.	6.72	0.63	1.20	1.18	190	187
(2) Wheat		10.89	0.46	0.89	0.88	193	191
(3) Jowar		21.16	0.35	0.66	0.66	189	189
(4) Grinding charges— For cereals	7 kg.	1.94	0.12	0.22	0.22	183	183
Total		40.71					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I (a).</i>						190	189
<i>(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—</i>							
<i>(1) Turdal—</i>							
(i) Jalna	kg.	3.79	0.73	2.23	2.22	310	310
(ii) Gawran (Bharwa)			0.66	2.08	2.09		
(2) Gramdal		2.13	0.58	1.25	1.25	216	216
<i>(3) Moongdal—</i>							
(i) With husk	kg.	1.35	0.70	1.83	1.87	248	254
(ii) Without husk	"		0.83	1.94	2.00		
<i>(4) Uriddal—</i>							
(i) With husk	kg.	0.86	0.65	2.07	2.12	334	328
(ii) Without husk	"		0.83	2.90	2.73		
Total		8.13					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I (b).</i>						278	278
<i>(c) Oils and Fats—</i>							
(1) Groundnut oil	kg.	7.21	2.28	4.50	4.15		182
(2) Vanaspati Dalda (loose)	½ kg.	1.16	1.99	2.89	2.87	145	144
Total		8.37					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I (c).</i>						190	177

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
<i>(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—</i>							
(1) Mutton—							
(i) Goat meat ..	½ kg. ..	4.38	1.45	2.75	2.75	190	190
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(i) Bombil big ..	kg. ..	0.91	2.72	6.00	6.00		
(ii) Zinga ..			2.70	5.00	5.00		
(3) Fish fresh							
<i>Varieties selected for October 1971—</i>							
(i) Rahu ..			2.17	4.00			
(ii) Shingada ..			1.75	3.17			
(iii) Pamphret ..			0.72	3.83		261	242
<i>Varieties selected for November 1971—</i>							
(i) Shingada ..			1.47		3.17		
(ii) Pamphret ..			1.04		3.83		
(iii) Balm ..			1.35		3.00		
Total ..		5.29					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I (d).</i>						202	199
<i>(e) Milk and Milk products—</i>							
(1) Milk (Buffalo) ..	l.	8.42	0.77	1.38	1.38	179	179
(2) Ghee (Buffalo) ..	½ kg.	1.31	3.71	7.55	7.44	204	201
Total ..		9.73					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I (e).</i>						182	
<i>(f) Codriments and Spices—</i>							
(1) Salt—							
(i) White ..	kg.	0.29	0.13	0.22	0.22	172	176
(ii) Black ..			0.12	0.21	0.22		
(2) Turmeric—							
(i) Sangli (whole)	250 g.	0.30	0.34	0.70	0.70	206	206
(3) Chillies (dry)—							
(i) Asoda ..	kg.	4.56	1.65	5.80	5.82	352	353
(4) Coriander ..	250 g.	0.24	0.31	0.84	0.84	271	271
(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>						282	283

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	4	5	6	7
<i>(g) Cereals and Vegetables—</i>							
(1) ..	kg.	1.15	0.28	0.44	0.43		
(2) ..			0.24	0.38	0.38		
(3) ..		0.86	0.27	0.33	0.50		
(4) ..	kg.		0.27	0.43	0.58		
(5) ..							
(6) ..	250 g.	0.54	0.20	0.59	0.59		
<i>(4) Other Vegetables</i>							
<i>Varieties selected for October 1971—</i>							
(1) Tondli ..	250 g.	2.92	0.13	0.19			
(2) Gilka ..			0.13	0.24			
(3) Dodka ..			0.10	0.21			
<i>Varieties selected for November 1971—</i>							
(1) Bhendi ..			0.11		0.23		
(2) Tondli ..			0.12		0.21		
(3) Dodka ..			0.11		0.21		
Total ..		5.47					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I (g).</i>							
<i>(h) Fruits and Fruit products—</i>							
(1) Banana—	dozen	1.61	0.29	0.61	0.62		
(i) Big ..			0.23	0.50	0.50		
(ii) Small ..							
Total ..		1.61					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I (h).</i>							
<i>(i) Honey and Sugars—</i>							
(1) Sugar ..	kg.	5.60	1.23	1.94	1.98		
(2) ..							
(3) ..	1st	1.63	0.57	1.82	1.71		
Total ..		7.23					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I (i).</i>							

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Basic Price		Index Number		
			4	5	7	8	
1	2	3	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
(i) Beverages—							
(1) Tea leaf—							
(i) Brooke Bond Pkts. of 50g.	Pkt. of 50g.	2.11	0.40	0.55	0.55	136	136
(ii) Lipton Laojee Brand.	.. ..	..	0.41	0.55	0.55		
(2) Hot drink—Special Prepared tea	Cup of 3½ ozs.	3.73	0.12	0.25	0.25	208	208
Total		5.84					
Index Number for Sub-group I(i).							
I. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products.	....	40.71	..			182	182
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products.	....	8.13	..			190	189
(c) Oils and Fats	....	8.37	..			278	278
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs.	....	5.29	..			190	177
(e) Milk and Milk Products.	....	9.73	..			202	199
(f) Condiments and Spices.	....	7.62	..			182	182
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products.	....	5.47	..			282	283
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products.	....	1.61	..			181	196
(i) Sugar, Honey and related Products.	....	7.23	..			214	216
(j) Beverages	....	5.84	..			194	192
Total		100.00				182	182
Index Number for all food groups.							
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and chip—							
(i) Khair..	37 kgs. ..	78.50	3.39	6.50	6.50	198	191
(ii) Dhawda	.. ..	..	3.15	6.50	6.50		
(iii) Adjator Mixed	.. ..	..	2.71	5.30	5.30		
(2) Kerosene—							
(i) Chakkar Brand	1 ..	11.40	0.45	0.58	0.58	129	129
(3) Electricity charge	Per unit ..	6.28	0.50	0.32	0.32	64	64
(4) Match Box—							
Horsehead brand Box of 50 sticks.	Box of	3.82	0.06	0.08	0.08	133	133
Total		100.00					
Index Number for Group II							

Articles	Quantity	Price		1971		Oct. 1971
		4	5	6	7	
1	2	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Housing—						
(1) Rent for selected houses.	p.m.					123
Total		100.00				123
Index Number for III Group						
IV. Clothing and Footwear—						
(a) Clothing—	per sq. mt.					
(1) Cloth	..	17.82	1.23	2.04	2.13	166
(2) Saree	..	27.15	1.24	1.74	1.74	140
(3) Cloth for trousers	..	0.51	2.15	4.61	4.55	214
(4) Long shirt	..	32.06	1.61	3.03	3.12	188
(5) Coloured poplin	..	14.36	2.13	3.75	3.78	176
Total		91.90				
Index Number for Sub-group IV (a)						
(b) Footwear—						
(1) Sandal	per pair ..	3.53	17.20	29.65	29.65	162
(2) Chappals—	.. ..	4.57	6.25	10.00	10.00	160
Total		8.10				
Index Number for Sub-group IV (b)						
V. Clothing and Footwear—						
(1) Clothing		91.90				168
(2) Foot wear		8.10				161
Total		100.00				
Index Number for Group V						
V. Miscellaneous—						
(a) Pan Supari—						
(1) Pan leaf—						
(i) Akda pan	Bundle of 100	2.01	0.55	0.60	0.60	109
(2) Pan finished—						
With Masala	Vida	5.39	0.04	0.05	0.05	125
(3) Supari (Manglori)	250 g.	2.81	2.08	2.73	2.73	131
(4) Katha						
(i) Kaapur	50 g.	0.85	0.73	1.18	1.18	
(ii) Belgaum	.. ..	....	0.36	0.64	0.64	170
Total		11.06				
Index Number for Group V						

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Bidies—							
(i) Camel brand	Bundl ^e of 25	5.80	0.19	0.33	0.34	166	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	198
(ii) Chandrakant brand	"		0.23	0.48	0.48		
Total ..		9.34					
Index Number for Sub-group V (b).						178	180
(e) Household utilities—							
(1) Utensils—							
(i) Lota (Poona)	½ kg.	5.28	3.55	8.83	8.83	248	248
(ii) Lota (Nasik)	"		3.45	8.50	8.50		
Total ..		5.28					
Index Number for Sub-group V (c).						248	248
(i) Washing Soap—							
(d) Laundry—Changes							
(i) Ordinary washing and ironings of cotton	per place .	2.54	0.10	0.18	0.20	180	200
(2) Washing soap—							
(i) 501 Bar Soap	Bar	7.44	1.40	2.10	2.10	169	169
(ii) B. Dhantak Co.	Cake		0.40	0.75	2.75		
Total .		9.98					
Index Number for Sub-group V (d).						172	177
(e) Medical Care—							
(1) Dr. Vaze's Cough syrup.	Small bottle.	3.80	1.50	1.65	1.65	110	110
(2) Daily mixture	per day	11.98	0.58	0.62	0.62	107	107
Total .		15.78					
Index Number for Sub-group V (e).						108	108

Articles	Unit of quantity	Proportional to total Expenditure	Basic price	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
1	2	3	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.
(1) Personal care—					
(i) Hair oil—	Small bottle	4.89	1.32	2.70	2.70
Tata Co.					
(2) Barber charges—	Adult	7.32	0.50	1.25	1.25
(i) Hair cut with shave	"		0.40	1.00	1.00
(ii) Hair cut	"		0.20	0.30	0.30
(iii) Shave	"		0.48	0.75	0.75
(3) Toilet Soap—	Cake	3.02	0.48	0.75	0.75
(i) Life Buoy	"		0.49	0.75	0.75
(ii) Hamam cake	Pkt. of 10 blades.	0.11	0.44	0.50	0.52
(4) Blades—	2 Pkts. of 5 blades each		0.57	0.50	0.50
(i) Bharat Blade					
(ii) Six Morning		15.34			
Total					
Index Number or Sub-group V (f).					
(g) Education and Reading—					
(1) Books—	Copy	5.42	0.75	2.00	2.00
(Bal Bharati Chauthi Pustak.)					
(2) School fee—	Per student p.m.	3.46	5.00	5.00	5.00
For VIII Std.		8.88			
Total ..					
Index Number for Sub-group V (g).					
(h) Recreation and Amusement—					
(i) Cinema	Adult	6.69	0.32	0.67	0.67
Lower class		6.69			
Total ..					
Index Number for Sub-group V (h).					
(i) Transport and Communication—					
(1) Rail—	Per Passenger	12.48	0.98	1.40	1.42
Railway fare 50 km.					
(2) Bus fare—	"	4.09	1.00	1.15	1.15
A.T. Bus 52 km (Full ticket)					
(3) Postage—	per card	1.08	0.05	0.10	0.10
(i) Single card			0.45	0.60	0.62
(ii) M. O. charges. Rs. 30					
Total		17.65			
Index Number for Sub-group V (i).					

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	August 1971	September 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 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	...	..	..	178	180
(c) Household Utilities..	5.28	...	..	..	248	248
(d) Washing Soap	9.98	...	..	..	172	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	209
(i) Transport and Communications.	..	17.65	..	..	..	138	139
Total		100.00					
Index Number for Group V						165	166

POONA CENTRE

178—A fall of 1 point

In November 1971, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Poona City with base Calendar year 1961 equal to 100 was 178 being 1 point lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the consumption of a pattern revealed during the year 1958-59 family living survey for Poona City.

The index number for the food group decreased by 3 points to 193 due to a fall in the average prices of rice, jowar, bajari, groundnut oil, fresh fish, chillies (dry), and banana.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained stationary at 186. The index number for the clothing and footwear group remained steady at 176.

The index number for the miscellaneous group also remained unchanged at 158.

Final Index Number 178

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	
		Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
I. Food	55.85	196	193
II. Fuel and Light	6.89	176	176
III. Housing	6.65	113	113
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.31	176	176
V. Miscellaneous	20.30	158	158
Total ..	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number ..		179	178

*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found on pages 1727 to 1730 of the August 1963 issue of Labour Gazette. For Poona Centre, 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	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
I. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice	kg.	13.81	0.76	1.26	1.19	166	157
(2) Wheat	"	11.28	0.53	0.89	0.89	168	168
(3) Jowar	"	8.39	0.45	1.17	1.14	260	253
(4) Bajri	"	3.08	0.51	0.87	0.84	171	163
(5) Grinding Charges— For Cereals	4 kg.	1.42	0.14	0.20	0.20	143	143
Total		37.98					
Index Number for Sub-group I (a).						187	181
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
Turad—							
Laxmi Chhap or Surti (Fine)	kg.	3.80	0.80	2.27	2.28	284	285
Gramdal	"	1.81	0.60	1.37	1.34	228	223
Mungdal—							
Without Husk (Medium)	"	0.68	0.82	2.01	2.14	245	261
Total		6.29					
Index Number for Sub-group I (b).						264	263

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Basic Price	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971			
								Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
								2	3	4	5	6
Oils and Fats—										
Groundnut oil										
	kg.	1.94	2.32	4.61	4.39					
	kg.	3.94	1.20							
	kg.	1.22	1.66	2.58	2.58					
Total		7.10								
Index number for Sub-group I (c).										
(i) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—										
Muttons—	kg.	3.68	1.51	2.79	2.81					
Goat Meat	"	....	1.52	2.79	2.81				
Sheep Meat	"	....	....	....	....	
Fish (Dry)—	kg.	1.01	2.60	5.20	5.20					
Bombil (Big)	"	....	2.46	5.20	5.20				
Bombil (Small)	"	....	2.57	5.00	5.00				
Fresh Fish—										
Varieties selected in the month of October 1971—										
(i) Bombay wamb	kg.	....	2.02	4.09	....				
(ii) Pamphret	"	....	2.76	5.84	....				
(iii) Halwa	"	....	2.60	4.04	....				
Varieties selected in the month of Nov. 1971—										
(1) Pala Fish	kg.	....	2.06	....	4.00			
(2) Bude. Fish	"	....	1.73	....	2.50			
(3) Swrmai eggs (Hen's)	Each	0.57	0.17	0.30	0.30					
Total		5.26								
Index Number for Sub-group I (d).										
(i) Milk and Milk Products—										
Milk (Full Cream)	200 ml.	10.66	0.15	0.30	0.30					
Ghee Amul (tinnet)	kg.	0.93	7.88	14.56	14.70					
Total		11.59								
Index Number for Sub-group I (e).										

The weight of Karadai oil has been imputed ground nut oil since Day 1971.

Articles	Quantity	Additional to total expenditure	Basic price	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	1971	Nov. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
Salt White (Medium) ..	Kg.	0.16	0.11	0.17	0.18	155	164
Chillies (Dry) Gawaran Medium.	250 g.	2.04	0.47	1.42	1.28	302	272
Termeric, Sagnli and Akhi (Medium).		0.15	0.33	0.87	0.89	264	270
Tamarind—Old Chinch No. 1.	Kg.	0.24	1.08	2.07	2.08	192	193
Mixed Spices—Garam Masals	50 g.	3.27	0.84	2.11	2.11	251	251
Total		5.86					
Index Number for Sub-group 1(f).							
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—							
Potatoes—Big size	½ Kg.	1.87	0.29	0.40	0.41	132	136
Small Size	..		0.23	0.29	0.30		
Onions—	..						
Big Size ..	Kg.	0.92	0.31	0.41	0.48	129	171
Small Size	..	0.56	0.24	0.30	0.45	183	214
Brinjals—Big Size	..	0.77	0.49	0.92	1.05	163	165
Tomatoes Medium Red No. 2.	..		0.79	1.29	1.30		
Other vegetables							
Varieties selected for October 1971—							
(i) Bhendi	Kg.	4.42	0.55	0.94	....	184	
(ii) Dodki	..		0.49	1.11			
(iii) Watana	..		1.02	1.59			
Varieties selected for Nov. 1971—							
(i) Gawar	Kg.		0.59	0.88	....	177	
(ii) Bhendi	..		0.62	1.09			
(iii) Pawata	..		0.59	1.21			
Total		8.54					
Index Number for group 1(g).							
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—							
Banana—Big Size ..	Doz.	1.23	0.49	0.85	0.83	171	169
Small Size	..	....	0.39	0.66	0.66		
Total		1.23					
Index Number for Sub-group 1(h).							

Articles	Quantity	Additional to total expenditure	Basic price	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6
			R.P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products—					
Sugar	Kg.	6.29	1.18	1.93	2.00
Gur	..	1.20	0.58	1.85	1.73
Total		7.49			
Index Number Sub-group 1(i)					
(j) Beverages—					
Tea leaf—	Packet of 50 g.	3.43	0.38	0.55	0.55
Tea—	..	..	0.39	0.55	0.55
Hot drinks—	..				
Prepared Tea	Can of 34 gs. 025	5.23	0.06	0.13	0.13
Total		8.66			
Index Number Sub-group 1(j)					
1. Food Sub-groups—					
(a) Cereals and Cereal products	..	37.98	..	..	..
(b) Pulses and pulse products	..	6.29	..	..	..
(c) Mutton, Fish and Eggs	..	7.10	..	..	..
(d) Milk and Milk Products	..	5.26	..	..	..
(e) Mutton, Fish and Eggs	..	11.59	..	..	..
(f) Milk and Milk Products	..	3.86	..	..	..
(g) Condiments and Spices	..	8.54	..	..	..
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products	..	8.54	..	..	..
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products	..	1.23	..	..	..
(j) Beverages	..	7.49	..	..	..
Total		8.66			
Total		100.00			
Index Number Group 1					

Articles	Unit of quantity	proportional to total expenditure	Basic Price	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
II. Fuel and Light							
(1) Firewood and chips (Raywa medium)	37 kg ..	30.63	3.08	5.67	5.68	184	184
(2) Kerosene, Chav. 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	12.50	12.70	170	169
(ii) Patti or Rawal ..	" ..	" ..	5.63	9.67	9.44	170	169
(5) Match box (Tekks, 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	2.22	2.24	173	175
(2) Sarree ..	"	29.86	1.28	2.11	2.15	165	168
(3) Cloth for trousers ..	"	5.25	2.62	5.26	5.37	201	205
(4) Long cloth ..	"	11.76	1.64	3.09	3.09	188	188
(5) Coloured Poplin ..	"	40.44	2.25	4.03	3.92	179	174
Total ..		90.88					
Index Number Group (IV) (a).						177	176
(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	174	174
(2) Chappals—							
(i) Bata Co.	" ..	4.85	6.18	10.00	10.00	170	182
(ii) Flex Co.	" ..	" ..	8.40	15.04	17.05	170	182
Total ..		9.12					
Index Number Sub-group IV (b).						172	179

Articles	quantity	penditure	Price	1971	1971	1971	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
IV. Clothing and Footwear—contd.							
(1) Clothing ..		90.88				177	176
(2) Foot-wear ..		9.12				172	179
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number Group (IV)						176	176
V. Miscellaneous—							
(1) Pan leaf—							
(i) Gawran, Kachhi	100	1.08	0.33	0.65	0.65	197	197
(2) Pan Finished—	Each vida .	1.82	0.04	0.10	0.10	250	250
(i) Poona Masala							
(3) Surari—	50 gs.	1.57	0.45	0.56	0.56	124	124
(i) Manglori ..							
Total		4.47					
Index Number Sub-group V(a).						193	193
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—							
(1) Bidies—							
(i) Charbhai	Bundle of 25 bidies.	2.56	0.15	0.26	0.26	173	173
(ii) Pawar	"	"	0.15	0.26	0.26	173	173
(2) Cigarettes—							
(i) Charminar	Pkt. of 10 Cigarettes	1.94	0.15	0.40	0.40	258	258
(ii) Pila Hathi	"	"	0.20	0.50	0.50	258	258
(3) Chewing Tobacco—							
(i) Akoli Jarda No. 1	50 gs.	1.92	0.37	0.42	0.42	119	119
(ii) Akoli Jarda No. 2	"	"	0.28	0.32	0.32	119	119
(iii) Satara Jarda ..	"	"	0.31	0.40	0.40	119	119
Total ..		6.42					
Index Number Sub-group V(b).						183	183
(c) House-hold Utilities							
Utensils Brass—							
(1) Lota	kg. ..	4.76	7.14	15.17	15.17	212	212
Total		4.76					
Index Number Sub-group V(c).							

Articles	Unit of quantity	Proportional to total expenditure	Index Number					
			Basic Price	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
(d) Washing Soap— (1) Laundry (Ordinary. Washing and Ironing). (2) Washing Soap BB Chhap.	Per Piece .. Cake	4.23 7.37	0.13 0.40	0.25 0.72	0.25 0.72	192 180	192 180	
Total		11.60						
Index Number Sub-Group V(d).						184	184	
(e) Medical Care— (1) Patent Medicine— (i) Glycodine Va.aka. (ii) Anacin (2) Mixture, Mixture.	Tert/ Daily	Bottle of 70 ml. 2 Tablets .. Pe Day ..	17.37 1.35	1.89 0.12 0.57	2.62 0.13 0.73	2.62 0.13 0.73	123 128	123 128
Total		18.72						
Index Number Sub-group V(e).						124	124	
(f) Personal Care— (1) Hair oil Tata Co. ... (2) Barber charges— (a) Haircut with shave (b) Hair cut (c) Shave (3) Toilet Soap— (a) Lifebuoy (b) Lux (4) Tooth Powder— (a) Bytco (Family size) (b) Bytco (Small size) (5) Blades— (a) Bharat (b) 6' Morning	Small Bottle Per Adult Per Adult Per Adult Cake Cake Bottle Bottle Packet of 10 2 Packet of 5 each.	3.37 6.52 2.29 .. 1.98 0.04	1.34 0.75 0.65 0.20 0.49 0.49 1.87 0.46 0.43 0.60	2.40 1.30 1.00 0.30 0.75 0.78 3.21 0.80 0.55 0.65	2.40 1.30 1.00 0.30 0.75 0.78 3.21 0.82 0.55 0.65	179 159 156 173 118	179 159 156 173 118	
Total		14.20						
Index Number Sub-group V(f).						165	165	
(g) Education and Read— (1) School Fees for Std. VIII. (2) School Books—Std. VIII— (i) Sahitya Sarita (ii) Ankaganit (iii) Apla Bhoolok .. (3) News Papers— (i) Sakal Daily (ii) Maratba Daily ..	Per month Per Copy Per Copy Per Copy	8.86 2.55 .. 2.50	4.85 2.42 1.75 1.88 0.07 0.07	5.17 3.00 2.05 2.65 0.12 0.15	5.17 3.00 2.05 2.65 0.14 0.16	107 127 193	107 127 214	
Total		13.91						

Articles	Unit of quantity	Proportional to total expenditure	Basic Price		Oct. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
(h) Recreation and Amuse— Ticket Lowest Class	Ticket	6.74	0.52	1.17	
Total		6.74			
Index Number Sub-group F(h).					
(i) Transport and Com— (1) Railway— (a) Railway Fare for 50 km. (2) Bus Fare— (i) P.M.T. 2-3 km. (ii) S.T. Fare 48 k.m. (3) Printing— (a) Single Card (b) M.O. Charges	Per Passenger Per card Rs. 25 ..	6.46 11.43 1.29	0.98 0.10 0.05 0.45	1.40 0.15 1.70 0.60	
Total		19.18			
Index Number Sub-group F(i).					
V Miscellaneous— (a) Pen Supari (b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products. (c) Household Utilities (d) Washing Soap (e) Medical Care (f) Personal Care (g) Education and Read— (h) Recreation and Amusement (i) Transport and Communication.	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	4.47 6.42 4.76 11.60 18.72 14.20 13.91 6.74 19.18	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..
Total		100.00			

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

The following table gives the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for Bombay, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Nanded, Aurangabad, Poona, Madras and Kanpur during Oct. 1971 and Nov. 1971 :—

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for certain Industrial centres in India for the months of Oct. 1971 and Nov. 1971.

Groups	Bombay (a)		Sholapur (a)		Nagpur (e)	
	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
Food	209	209	224	218	215	216
Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc,	198	197	174	179	171	171
Fuel and Light	188	189	173	174	179	179
Housing	116	116	139	139	131	131
Clothing, bedding, footwear	189	190	189	190	208	213
Miscellaneous	167	167	166	170	149	149
Consumer Price Index Number	193	194	204	201	194	196

Groups	Jalgaon (b)		Nanded (b)		Aurangabad (b)	
	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
Food	204	203	209	210	206	205
Fuel and Light	179	179	168	170	164	164
Clothing	167	171	201	203	178	181
House Rent	123	123	136	136	170	170
Miscellaneous	165	166	171	171	167	171
Consumer Price Index Number	187	187	196	197	192	192

Groups	Poona (b)		Madras (a)		Kanpur (c)	
	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
Food	196	193	I. N.	R.	1,102	1,115
Pan, Supari, Tobacco Intoxicants	..	..		
Fuel and Light	176	176			909	912
Clothing	176	176			882	882
House Rent	113	113			252	252
Miscellaneous	158	158			878	881
Consumer Price Index Number	179	178			954	962

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

The Kanpur Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for the month of November 1971 with the base August 1939=100 has 962 being 3 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index numbers for the fuel and light, and the miscellaneous groups have increased by 13, 3 and 3 points to 1115, 912 and 881 respectively. Whereas the index numbers for the clothing group and housing have remained unchanged at 882 and 252 respectively.

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

Month and Year	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Jalgaon	Nagpur	Madras	Kanpur
October 1970	774	786	984	984	992	845	
November 1970	774	768	968	984	997	850	
December 1970	774	768	978	995	997	845	904
January 1971	766	760	978	1,000	981	840	916
February 1971	770	760	978	979	966	836	911
March 1971	778	760	978	968	955	836	905
April 1971	787	751	974	979	960	836	894
May 1971	787	751	968	973	960		886
June 1971	795	764	1,000	979	976		904
July 1971	799	773	1,032	989	987		915
August 1971	804	786	1,062	1,000	1,007		928
September 1971	811	795	1,078	1,000	1,000		
October 1971	816	790	1,067	989	1,013		

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

Month and Year	Bombay	Sholapur	Jalgaon	Ahmedabad
October 1970	343	357	334	275
November 1970	343	352	334	265
December 1970	343	355	337	265
January 1971	339	355	339	262
February 1971	341	355	332	262
March 1971	345	355	328	262
April 1971	349	354	332	258
May 1971	349	352	330	258
June 1971	352	363	332	263
July 1971	354	375	335	266
August 1971	356	386	339	271
September 1971	359	392	339	274
Oct. 1971	362	388	335	272

Labour Intelligence

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 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. <i>Industrial Courts—</i>		
(a) Industrial Court, Maharashtra, Bombay.	47	25 References. ... Submissions. 19 Appeals. ... Revision application. ... Review applications. ... Criminal appeals. 2 Miscellaneous applications. 1 Application (IC) ... Appeal under Chapter VII reg. S. Os.
Total ..	47	
(b) Industrial Court, Maharashtra (Nagpur Bench).	34	5 References. ... Submissions. 3 Appeals. 20 Applications 6 Revision applications. ... Review applications. ... Criminal appeals. ... Miscellaneous applications. ... Appeals under Chapter VII regarding S. Os.
Total ..	34	
II. (a) Industrial Court, Maharashtra (Nagpur Bench) Cases under section 16 of the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947.		
Total ..		

Name of the Court	No. of applications etc. received during the month	Break-up of the applications		
1	2	3		
<i>Under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947</i>				
(a) Industrial Tribunal, Bombay.	85	References. 51 Adjudications. 28 Applications. 6 Complaints.		
Total ...	85			
(b) Industrial Tribunals, Nagpur.	4	References. 3 Adjudications. ... Applications. 1 Complaint.		
Total ..	4			
IV. <i>Labour Courts—</i>				
Name of the Court	Total No. of Applica- tions etc. received	Break-up of the applications received under		
	2	Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
		3	4	5
1 Labour Courts, Bombay.	377	No. 40 Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B.	No. 5 Illegal strikes and lockouts. 4 Illegal change 16 Criminal com- plaints. Submissions.	No. .. Under sec- tion 13-A.
Total ..	239	138

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..	133	No. 5 Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B.	No. 5 Illegal strikes and lockouts. 5 Illegal change. Criminal complaints. 5 Submissions.	No. 5 Under section 13-A.
		95 Under section 33C(2).	28 References. Miscellaneous applications.	
		Under section 36A.	Remanded Appeals.	
		Miscellaneous applications.		
	Total .. 100	33		
(3) Labour Court, Kolhapur.	42	3 Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B.	Illegal strikes and lockouts. Illegal change. Criminal complaints. 3 Submissions.	Under section 13-A.
		36 Under section 33C(2).	3 References. Miscellaneous applications.	
		Under section 36A.		
		Miscellaneous applications.		
	Total .. 39	3		

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
(4) Labour Courts, Nagpur.	138	Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B.	Illegal strikes and lockouts.	Under section 13-A.
		114 Under section 33C(2).	1 Illegal change. Criminal complaint. Submissions.	
		2 Miscellaneous applications.	9 References. Miscellaneous applications.	12 Reinstatements.
	Total .. 116	22		
(5) Labour Court, Nagpur.		Break-up of the applications received under section 16 of the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947.		
	Total			

WAGE BOARDS

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

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

Conciliation

An analysis of disputes handled by the Conciliation machinery in the State during November 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 Misc. causes	Total
(1) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	116	299	415
(2) Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.	59	74	133
(3) Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.	1		1
Total	176	373	549

(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	With-drawn or not pursued by parties	Closed	Total handled (3 to 6)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.D. Act, 1947	829	415	80	91		69	297
B.I.R. Act, 1946	448	133	8	7	16	1	32
B.I.R. (Ext. and amdt.) Act, 1964	12	1					
Total	1,289	549	88	98	73	70	329

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

Act	Cotton Textile	Silk Textile	Woollen Textile	Textile Processing	Hosiery	Banking	Sugar	Electricity Industry	Transport Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B.I.R. Act, 1946	112			5		7	9		

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

District-wise analysis is given below :—

Act	Bombay	Poona	Sholapur	Satara	Sangli	Kolhapur	Ahmed-nagar	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B.I.R. Act, 1946	20	1	102			3	7	133

Act	Nagpur	Wardha	Chanda	Akola	Buldhana	Total
B.I.R. Act, (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1946.	1					1

Registration of Agreements, Settlements, Awards, etc.

Thirteen Agreements, 10 Settlements 9 Awards and 2 wage Board orders were registered under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 and Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964, during the month of November 1971.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING SEPTEMBER 1971

Disputes in progress in September 1971	71
Number of people involved	93,448
Working days lost	1,77,446

The number of strikes and wage earners affected due to strikes activity in Maharashtra State during the month of September 1971 have increased as compared to the previous month.

The figures for the month under review show 71 disputes in progress involving 93,448 workers and a time loss of 1,77,446 mandays as compared to 55 disputes in August 1971 with 13,494 workers affected and a time loss of 96,653 mandays.

Eleven of the total disputes in progress during September 1971 were in the Textile Industry, 29 in the Engineering Industry and the remaining 31 were in other industries. Fifty-one of the total disputes involving 91,164 workers were actually recorded during the month while 20 disputes involving 2,284 workers were carried over from the previous month.

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

Industry Group	Number of disputes in progress			Number of Work-people involved in all disputes in September 1971	Aggregate man days lost in September 1971
	Started before beginning of September 1971	Started in September 1971	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Textile	4	7	11	81,117	89,274
Engineering	6	23	29	6,733	46,398
Miscellaneous	10	21	31	5,598	41,774
Total, September 1971	20	51	71	93,448	1,77,446
Total, August 1971	19	36	55	13,494	96,653

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

Thirty-three of the disputes arose over questions of "pay, allowances and bonus issues", 24 related to "retrenchment and grievances about personnel" one to "leave and hours of works" and the remaining 13 were due to "other causes".

Out of the 56 disputes that terminated during the course of the month 20 were settled either entirely or partially in favour of the workers, 35 in favour of the employers while the result of the remaining one dispute was indefinite.

PROGRESS OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 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 2, 1971 protesting against charge-sheet given to 4 workers. The strike continued till the end of September 1971 without any material change.

Strikes in the Cotton Textile Mills in Bombay City.—Out of the total complement of 121,788 workers employed in the Cotton Textile Mills in Bombay City 76,287 workers struck work on September 1, 1971, demanding higher quantum of Bonus for the year 1970. Due to this strike 1,299 workers were indirectly affected. The workers resumed work unconditionally on September 2, 1971. Due to this strike 77,586 mandays were lost.

ABSENTEEISM STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1971.

The Textile Industry

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

Returns were received from 64 mills, i.e., 85.33 per cent of the 75 mills reported as working at these centres during October 1971. The average absenteeism in the Textile Industry in these centres amounted to 18.80 per cent as against 16.46 per cent in the previous month.

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

Centres	Number of Mills		Percentage of column 3 to column 2	Average percentage of absenteeism	
	Working	Furnished information		Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Bombay	56	47	83.93	15.77	18.50
2. Sholapur	6	6	100.00	21.17	22.44
3. Jalgaon	3	3	100.00	11.53	11.11
4. Nagpur	2	2	100.00	23.98	25.33
5. Akola	....	....	....	....	....
6. Aurangabad	1	1	100.00	13.74	9.72
7. Nanded	....	....	....	....	....
8. Other Centres	7	5	71.43	12.12	13.39
9. All Centres	75	64	85.33	16.46	18.80

NIGHT SHIFTS IN COTTON MILLS IN BOMBAY CITY

At the beginning of November 1971 there were 53 mills in Bombay City working night shift and the number of men doing night work was 80,883.

LABOUR TURNOVER IN COTTON TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS FOR OCTOBER 1971

In all 73 Cotton Textile undertakings in Maharashtra State employing 2,44,679 workers on an average recorded an average percentage of labour turnover of 1.78 for the month of October 1971. The increase in employment of labour (accession) was reported to be 0.81 per cent. Whereas the extent of decrease in employment (separation) registered in the total labour employed in all undertakings was 0.97. The following table indicates the correlation of labour turnover with the size of establishments :-

LABOUR TURNOVER FOR MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR OCTOBER 1971

Group	Number of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
Up to 100	117	8.55	12.82	21.37	..	4.27
100 to 500	819	..	0.61	0.61	..	0.61
501 to 1,000	6,489	0.86	1.48	2.34	..	0.62
1,001 to 2,000	12,130	2.14	1.32	3.46	0.82	..
More than 2,000	2,25,124	0.74	0.93	1.67	..	0.19
All Establishments	2,44,679	0.81	0.97	1.78	..	0.16

It may be seen that the rate of labour turnover was the highest viz., 21.37 per cent in establishments engaging upto 100 workers, while it was lowest viz., 0.61 per cent in undertakings employing 101 to 500 workers.

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

Considering the labour turnover according to centres, it may be observed that the highest rate of labour turnover viz., 5.21 per cent was recorded in Aurangabad centres, whereas other Centres area registered the smallest rate of 0.59 per cent. The following table indicates percentages of labour turnover in cotton textile undertakings in different areas of the State :-

CENTRE-WISE LABOUR TURNOVER FOR OCTOBER 1971

Centre	Number of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
Bombay	2,02,931	0.86	1.02	1.88	..	0.16
Sholapur	15,598	0.59	0.76	1.35	..	0.17
Dhulia and Jalgaon	8,230	1.25	0.53	1.78	0.72	..
Aurangabad	461	1.74	3.47	5.21	..	1.73
Nagpur	14,750	0.14	0.73	0.87	..	0.59
Other Centres	2,709	0.22	0.37	0.59	..	0.15
All Centres	2,44,679	0.81	0.97	1.78	..	0.16

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 OCTOBER 1971

Group	Number of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
Up to 100	69	14.49	21.74	36.23	..	7.25
101 to 500	217	..	1.38	1.38	..	1.38
501 to 1,000	2,645	1.47	1.21	2.68	0.26	..
1,001 to 2,000	9,324	12.78	12.37	25.15	0.41	..
Over 2,000	1,90,676	0.79	0.98	1.77	..	0.19
All Establishments	2,02,931	0.86	1.02	1.88	..	0.16

The percentage of labour turnover in establishments engaging upto 100 workers was 36.23 whereas it was only 1.77 in concerns engaging more than 2,000 workers.

In Sholapur the highest rate of labour turnover of 2.64 per cent was recorded in mills engaging 501 to 1,000 employees. This can be seen from the following table —

LABOUR TURNOVER FOR SHOLAPUR FOR OCTOBER 1971

Group	Number of workers	Rate per 100 workers				Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase		
Up to 100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
101 to 500	167	...	...	...	...	...	...
501 to 1,000	1,627	...	2.64	2.64	...	2.64	...
1,001 to 2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
More than 2,000	13,804	0.67	0.54	1.21	0.13	...	...
All Establishments.	15,598	0.59	0.76	1.35	...	0.17	...

WORKING OF THE TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926
IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1971.

On the 31st October 1971, there were 2,855 Trade unions registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926.

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

They are as follows —

1. Bombay Division	11
2. Nagpur Division	7
3. Poona Division	7
4. Aurangabad Division ..	8

Total .. 33

The total number of registered Trade Unions thus stood at 2,888 at the end of the month of November 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	Oriental Bank of Commerce Employees Union, Bombay.	Dadyseth Building, 1st floor, 44, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay-1.	6501, 1st November 1971.	Shri J. M. Paranjape.	Shri P. A. Thomas.
2	Kanda Factory Wa Prakiya Majdoor Union, Nasik Jilha.	Navi Tambat Ali, House No. 447, Nasik.	6502, 2nd November 1971.	Smt. Kamal Sakharam Sutar.	Shri Bhal. Kansara.
3	Bombay Textile Technicians Organisation (BTTO).	Tilak Bhavan, Ground floor, Kakasaheb Gadgil Marg, Dadar, Bombay-25.	6503, 3rd November 1971.	Shri Vasantao Dada B-Patil.	Shri J. V. Patil.
4	Mico Employees' Union, Nasik.	3rd floor, Dighe Building, Near Ashok Stamba, Raviwar Peth, Nasik.	6504, 3rd November 1971.	Shri G. B. Ghorpade.	Shri E. S. Shinde.
5	Jalgaon Zilla Nagar Palika Wa Grampanchayat Kamgar Union.	20/2, Baliram Peth, Trade Union Centre, Jalgaon.	6505, 8th November 1971.	Shri S. N. Bhakarao.	Shri Sukhadao Nathuji Dhandore.

BOMBAY DIVISION—contd.

Serial No.	Name of the Union	Address	No. and Date	President
6	Saakti Insulated Wires Employees' Union.	C/o Saakti Insulated Wires Pvt. Ltd., Borivali (East), Bombay-92.	6506, 8th November 1971.	Shri Mohmedali Abdulla Shaikh.
7	Nasik Rashtriya Electrical Workers' Union, Nasik.	C/o Shantaram Wawre, Maharashtra Assembly M.L.A., Kondaji Chiwada, Bhadrawati, Nasik.	6507, 9th November 1971.	Shri Shantaram Babu Kondaji Wawre.
8	Jalgaon Zilla Motor Drivers Workers' Union.	C/o Vijay Gunvantrao Deshmukh, Laxmisadan, Plot No. 7, Jilha Peth, Jalgaon.	6508, 11th November 1971.	Shri Vijay Gunvantrao Deshmukh.
9	Rashtriya Soot Girni Kamgar Sangh, Nagar Deola Site.	Nagar-Deola Site, Near Central Railway station, district Jalgaon.	6509, 16th November 1971.	Shri Yuvraj Sonu Patil.
10	Nitin Employees' Union...	C/o Nitin Castings Pvt. Ltd., Eastern Express Highway, Thana (C. R.)	6510, 16th November 1971.	Shri Ganpat Ramchandra Ingale.
11	Bombay Flour Mill Workers' Union.	Khemraj Marwari Bldg., Ground floor, Room No. 5, D'lima Street, Dockyard Road, Mazgaon, Bombay 10.	6511, 16th November 1971.	Shri Jawahar B. Bari.

NAGPUR DIVISION

12	Bank of Baroda Employees Association, Nagpur.	C/o Bank of Baroda, Gandhibagh, Nagpur.	NGP/424 2nd October 1971.	Shri N. K. Swami.
13	Swatantra Majoor Paksha Photo enlarging and Studio Kamgar Sangh, Nagpur.	C/o Shri Khemchand Meshram, Anandnagar, Sitabuldi, Nagpur.	NGP/425 15th October 1971.	Shri Narayanrao Karwade.
14	Khandelwal Tube Mill Kamgar Sangh, Kanhan.	C/o Shri Sanil Deshmukh Cycle Shop, Main Road, Kanhan.	NGP/426 16th October 1971.	Shri Vasant Rao Lule.
15	Nagpur Kesh Kartanalaya Dakandar Sangh.	C/o Kohinoor Hair Cutting Saloon, Ghatate Building, Wardha Road, Nagpur.	NGP/427 23rd October 1971.	Shri Mahadeo Rao Gattane.
16	Wani Krushi Utpanna Bazar Samity Karmachari Sangh, Ramtek.	C/o Shri Gangaram Krishnaji Zilpe's House, Ward No. 15, Wani.	NGP/428 25th October 1971.	Shri D. S. Shende.
17	Ramtek Taluka Hatmag Vinakar Kamgar Sangh, Ramtek.	At and Post Ramtek, district Nagpur.	NGP/429 25th October 1971.	Shri W. D. Sagdeo.
18	Khandelwal Ferro and Tubes Karmachari Sangh, Kanhan.	Kanhan, Taluka district Nagpur.	NGP/430 28th October 1971.	Shri S. P. Oke.

POONA DIVISION

19	Chitola Sangh.	Sahakari At and post Talegaon Dhamdhare, taluka Shirur, district Poona.	PN/480 4th November 1971.	Shri Dhan...
20	Kamdar Chinchwad.	Sangh, A-20, H. A. Colony, Pimpri, Poona 18.	PN/481 4th November 1971.	Shri Kaka...
21	Pune Laundry Owners' Association.	Pioneer Dying House, 1847, Sadashiv Peth, Poona 30.	PN/482 11th November 1971.	Shri N. Gokha...
22	E. M. Hospital Staff and Nurses Association.	C/o RE-Bingi 1567/68, Sadashiv Peth, Poona 30.	PN/483 15th November 1971.	Shri A. Devid...
23	Ruston and Greaves Group Union.	Pimple Kharad Building, Wadi, Poona 18.	PN/484 15th November 1971.	Shri saheb...
24	Ayurveda Rasashala Sevak Sangh, Poona.	C/o Y. R. Malegaonkar, Ayurved Rasashala, Karve Road, Poona 4.	PN/485 23rd November 1971.	Shri S. Bhorke...
25	Bank Officers' Organisation.	1600, 'E' Ward Rajarampuri, 5th Lane, Kolhapur.	PN/486 23rd November 1971.	Shri V. Patwar...

AURANGABAD DIVISION

26	Marathwada Rashtriya Electrical Employees Union, Aurangabad.	444, Mani Mansion, Divan Devdi, Aurangabad.	AWB/207 13th October 1971.	Shri S. Dhabe...
27	Latur Motor Owners' Association.	C/o S. S. Atnure, Kamdar Road, Latur, District Osmanabad.	AWB/208 19th November 1971.	Shri Mir Ali Gayur...
28	Aurangabad Zilla Sahakari Sanstha Gatchitnies Sanghatana, Aurangabad.	C/o Bhagwanrao Sada-shivrao Kulkarni, At and Post Taluka Gangapur, District Aurangabad.	AWB/209 19th November 1971.	Shri Bh. rao shivrao karni.
29	Mudkhed Nagar Palika Karmachari Sangh.	C/o Shri R. R. Parikh Bharatiya Mazdoor Sabha, Vazirabad, Nanded.	AWB/210 23rd November 1971.	Shri Ran. Balshah Joshi.
30	Shaskiya Mudranalaya Karmachari Sanghatana, Aurangabad.	C/o P. S. Jagtap, Shaskiya Mudranalaya, Station Road, Aurangabad.	AWB/211 November 1971.	Shri Pra. Sadashiv Jagtap.
31	The Kalyan Auto Ricksha Union.	806, Shah Bazar, Aurangabad.	AWB/212 26th November 1971.	Dr. M. Ansari.
32	Marathwada Rashtriya Municipal Kamgar Union.	Mazdoor Manzil Mill Road, Nanded.	AWB/213 29th November 1971.	Shri Jaga. Shivaji M.
33	Gangapur Sahakari Sakhar Kamgar Sangh, Raghunathnagar.	C/o Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh, Supari, Hanuman Road, Aurangabad.	AWB/214 29th November 1971.	Shri Dink. Gopirao Shevtikar.

NON-MEDICAL SIDE

The following table shows the registration of employees and payment of cash benefit paid under the Employees State Insurance Scheme during November, 1971 :—

Serial No.	Registration	During the month		Since 1st April 1971	
		Bombay	Nagpur	Bombay	Nagpur
1	No. of workers registered	16,326	463	....	..
2	Net number of I. Ps. entitled to medical care at the end of the month.	9,03,422	27,501	....	....
<i>Employment Injury Benefit</i>					
3	No. of accident reports received	6,070	669	48,534	4,072
4	No. of T.D.B. Payments ..	5,314	529	42,456	3,726
5	Amt. of T.D.B. paid Rs.	3,34,179.65	18,883.30	24,96,558.93	1,39,698.00
6	No. of cases referred to Medical Board (fresh).	271	....	2,603	44
7	No. of cases decided (admitted)	212	2	1,961	28
(a)	Partial permanent disablement	212	2	1,960	28
(b)	Total permanent disablement	....	....	1	..
8	Amt. of P.D.B. paid Rs. ..	5,53,405.60	5,292.47	42,40,984.06	69,753.68
9	Total number of I. Ps. got fitted with artificial limbs.	1	....	12	....
10	No. of dependants admitted to Dependants Benefit.	43	....	229	....
11	Amt. of D.B. paid Rs.	75,054.24	1,862.90	5,61,560.00	23,691.92
<i>Sickness Benefit</i>					
12	No. of S.B. payments	99,542	5,588	8,09,594	47,429
13	No. of S.B. days	6,72,964	34,745	55,41,576	2,93,204
14	Amt. of S.B. paid Rs.	32,64,834.50	1,37,412.80	2,71,29,694.32	11,82,850.71
15	Amt. of E.S.B. paid Rs. ..	2,95,257.27	18,587.75	22,10,668.89	1,35,338.25
<i>Maternity Benefit</i>					
16	No. of fresh maternity cases admitted ..	215	5	1,374	35
17	No. of M.B. days	17,564	378	1,15,047	2,319
					12,307.70

Section under which action taken

No. of cases

section 73 (D)	50
85	21
section 45 (B)	32

MEDICAL SIDE

Information for September 1971

1. Prescriptions issued during the month of September 1971 ..
2. The Number of insured workers attending Diagnosis Centres ..
3. The X-Ray plates taken during the month ..
4. The Blood Examination ..
5. Number of persons admitted in the Hospital (TB 426 + General 2,556)
6. The Total No. of beds occupied during the month (TB 20,706 + General 30,844)
7. Payment made to the chemists during the month ..
8. Payment made to Insurance Medical Practitioners during the month ..

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING NOVEMBER, 1971

During November 1971, 1 worker was reported to have died from accidents during the course of their employment. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below :—

27. Paper and paper products—

271. Pulp, paper and paper board mills—

(b) paper	1
-----------	----	----	----	----	---

Total	1
-------	----	----	----	----	---

Industrial Diseases

Lead poisoning	..	..	..	..	Nil
Chrome sores	..	..	..	..	Nil
Deremittities	..	..	..	..	Nil
Irritation due to chlorine gas	..	..	..	..	Nil
Bensene	..	..	..	..	Nil
Poisoning by Halagans	..	..	..	..	Nil
Poisoning by Nitrous fumes	..	..	..	..	One.

—*—

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN GENERAL IN MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1971

The number of applicants placed in employment by Employment Exchanges in November 1971 showed a rise in that 3207 registrants were placed in November 1971 as against 2885 in October.

Total demands notified to Employment Exchanges during November 1971 also showed a marked rise and increased to 7718 from 5604 in the last month.

The analysis of vacancies notified during the month shows that 2273 vacancies were notified by Central Government establishments as against 1467; 1775 by State Government establishments as against 711; 1014 by Quasi-Government establishments as compared to 1053 and 2656 by Private employers as compared to 2373 in the previous month.

The rise in the notification of demands in the Public Sector is attributed to bulk notification of demands, by Police and Postal Department.

Placements also showed more or less the same trend and showed a rise in all Sectors except Quasi-Government establishments.

1099 applicants were placed in Central Government establishments in November as against 1,074 in October, 805 in State Government establishments as against 545, 547 in Quasi-Government establishments as against 718 and 756 in Private establishments as compared to 548.

Registrations during the month also rose to 40,716 from 39,405 in the last month.

There were 4,28,608 applicants on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges at the end of November 1971.

Appreciation of Statistics Rendered

(a) *Registration*.—4,0716 applicants were registered with Employment Exchanges in November 1971 as against 39,405 in October 1971.

(b) *Vacancies Notified*.—7,718 vacancies were notified to the Employment Exchanges in November 1971 as against 5,604 in October 1971.

(c) *Submission*.—29,625 submissions were made by Employment Exchanges in November 1971 as against 22,308 in October 1971.

(d) *Placements*.—3,207 applicants were placed by Employment Exchanges in November 1971 as against 2,885 in October 1971.

(e) *Employers' Using the Exchanges*.—1,266 Employers notified vacancies to Employment Exchanges at the end of November 1971.

(f) *Live Register*.—There were 4,28,608 applicants on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of November 1971 as against 4,22,055 in October 1971.

Shortages and Surplus of Manpower

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

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

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

Vacancy clearing

(a) Fresh vacancies circulated by S.E.C.O.	..	..
(b) Vacancies filled during the month—		
(1) Vacancy Exchange		Nil
(2) Other Exchanges	..	1
(c) Vacancies at the end of the month under limited or unlimited circulations.	1,137	
(1) Less than 3 months	..	71
(2) More than 3 months but less than 6 months	..	108
(3) More than 6 months	..	358

Interesting Placements

Sholapur.—(1) Two Trained Graduates (one Male and one Female) were placed as Assistant Teachers in the S. M. Prashala, Akluj and Vidya Mandir, on Rs. 302 per month.

Aurangabad.—(1) Eight D.C.E. candidates were placed as Overseers (Civil) with the Superintendent Engineers, Canal Circle (Jaykawadi), Aurangabad on Rs. 350 per month.

(2) One D.M.E. candidate was placed as a Overseer (Mechanical) with the Superintending Engineers, Jaykawadi Canal Circle, Aurangabad on Rs. 350 per month.

Dhulia.—(1) Two applicants were placed as Junior Engineer with the Superintendent Engineer, Jaykawadi, Canal Circle, Aurangabad on Rs. 401 per month.

R.E.E., Bombay.—(1) One candidate was placed as Stenographer with the Voltas Limited, Bombay on Rs. 550 per month.

(2) Two candidates were placed as Senior Technical Assistant with Census Operations, Maharashtra State, Bombay on Rs. 350 plus Allowance.

Poona.—(1) Five candidates were placed as Demonstrators with the Commandant, A.F.M.C., Poona-1 on Rs. 335 plus allowance.

(2) One applicant was placed as Assistant Engineer with the Cantonment Executive Officer, Cantonment Kirkee, Poona-3 on Rs. 300 plus Allowances.

Parbhani.—(1) One B. E. Pharmacy was placed as Assistant Lecturer in Pharmacology on Rs. 300 plus Allowances.

Thana.—(1) Two B. E. Mechanical Engineers were placed with Western India Match Company, Ambernath on Rs. 450 per month.

Avad.—(1) One candidate holding degree in B. E. (Civil) was placed as Overseer with the Executive Engineer, Road Project Division, Nasik on Rs. 419 per month.

(2) One candidate holding diploma in Civil Engineer was placed as Overseer with the Executive Engineer, Public Health Works Division, Malegoan on Rs. 340 per month.

(3) One Graduate candidate was placed with the General Manager, India Security Press, Nasik Road as a Control Assistant on Rs. 340 per month.

Amravati.—(1) One B. Pharm candidate was placed as Assistant Lecturer in Pharmaceutical subject under the Principal, Government Polytechnic, Amravati on Rs. 300 plus Allowances.

Ratnagiri.—(1) One candidate was placed as Junior Engineer with the Superintending Engineer, Koyana Tunnel Circle on Rs. 401 per month.

(2) One candidate was placed as Junior Engineer with the Superintendent Engineer, Construction Circle, Pophali on Rs. 401 per month.

Appreciation of work done for special type of Applicants

	Regn.	Placements	No. on L. R.	
(1) A. B. Standard	491	157	3,060	
(2) Displaced Persons	17	....	650	
(3) Discharged Govt. Employees	83	7	760	
(4) Women	7,662	327	60,005	
(5) I. T. I. Trainees	897	101	8,000	
(6) Ex-Servicemen	464	130	4,293	
(7) Part-time Employment Seekers—				
(1) Registered	..	....
(2) Vacancies Notified	..	6		
(3) Placed	..	3		
(8) Recruitment to Arm Forces—			Army	Navy
(1) Ex-Servicemen			....	....
(2) Others	..	..	....	....
				Total

Physically handicapped applicants registered with the Normal Employment Exchanges (other than the Special Employment Exchanges for physically handicapped) in the State during the month of November 1971—

Category	Number of registration effected during the month	Number of placements affected during the month	Number on Live Register at the end of the month
(1) Blind ..	16	1	126
(2) Deaf and Dumb ..	4	....	22
(3) Orthopaedically Handicapped ..	56	5	791
(4) Respiratory disorder ..	....	....	....
Total ..	76	6	939

Staff Training

Out of 29 Exchanges, Staff Training Classes were held at 21 Exchanges.

Inspection

The Deputy Director of Employment, Bombay, carried out Supervisory Inspection of the District Employment Exchange, Yeotmal during the month.

Conference and Meetings

Meeting of the Special Committee to examine the fairness of submission were held at Kolhapur, Yeotmal and Ahmednagar.

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

The Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Aurangabad attended the Divisional Plan Review Meeting, convened by the Commissioner, Aurangabad and presided over by Hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power.

Publicity and Public Relation

One Radio Dialogue written by Shri B. K. Lokhande, Assistant of District Employment Exchange, Sangli was broadcasted on A. I. R., Poona Station.

The District Employment Officer, Akola, delivered a career talk on unemployment problem in Maharashtra at Gadge Maharaj Vidhayalaya.

The Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Sholapur attended the recruitment of the State Reserve Police Force and delivered an informative lecture to all those who presented for recruitment parade at Police Headquarters, Sholapur.

Other items of interest :

Work done by University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux during the month of November, 1971.

	Region.	Vacancies notified	Placements obtained.	No. on Live Register
(1) College, Bombay ..	533	37	16	2,483
Do. Poona ..	16	9	5	732
(2) Do. Nagpur ..	25	11	4	1,052
(3) Do. A'bad ..	7	....	7	252
(5) Do. Kolhapur ..	7	1	1	48

Work done by Special Employment Exchange for the Physically Handicapped persons during the month of November 1971.

	Region.	Vacancies notified	Placements obtained	Number on Live Register
(1) Blind ..	11	....	....	204
(2) Deaf and Dumb ..	4	5	4	30
(3) Orthopaedically handicapped ..	24	8	8	194
(4) Respiratory disorder ..	1	....	....	5
Total	40	13	12	433

Employment Market information programme November, 1971

Quarterly Employment Market Information statements for the quarter ended June, 1971, received from all Employment Exchanges in the State, have been compiled at the SEMI Unit and despatched to the Directorate General of Employment and Training, New Delhi, during the month under review.

The percentage of response in the Public Sector was 96.0, while it was 89.9 in the Private Sector (Total) and 91.7 in Private Sector (Act Establishment). The percentage of response in total Public and Private Sectors together was 91.7

Annual Employment Market Area Report for the year ended March, 1971 has been issued by the District Employment Exchange, Kolhapur in respect of Kolhapur Employment Market Area during the month under review.

Similarly, quarterly Employment Market Area Reports for the year ended June, 1971 have been issued by the following Employment Exchanges in respect of their respective Employment Market Areas :—

1. Thana
2. Sangli
3. Amravati
4. Wardha

The work relating to preparation of State Employment Review for the quarter ended September, 1970 has been completed and the report will be issued very shortly.

The work in respect of preparation of Annual State Employment Review for the year 1970-71 has been continued at the SEMI Unit during the period.

The collection of details of Ex-Servicemen in questionnaires relating to "Sample Survey to study the problems of resettlement of Ex-Servicemen" (sponsored by the D. G. E. & T.) continued at Employment Exchanges in the State.

Work done by the professional and executive office during November, 1971

1	Number of X-1s on the Live Register at the end of the previous month.	1966
2	Number of X-1s received during the month	85
3	Number of candidates submitted during the month against —	
	(i) Notified Vacancies (Secondary)	10
	(ii) Central Employment Exchange Vacancies	18
	(iii) Advertised Vacancies	
4	Number of Professional and Executive candidates placed during the month.	
5	Number removed from the Live Register	175
6	Number of Professional and Executive X-1s on the Register at the end of the month.	1876

Youth Employment Service

Individual Programmes at Employment Exchanges

(1) During the month of November 1971, in all, 2968 applicants received individual information, of these 1343 were applicants 1045 were students, 580 were parents/guardians.

(2) In all 58 postal inquiries in occupational information were received during the month.

(3) Out of the 712 applicants who received individual guidance, 692 were fresh candidates and 20 were review cases.

(1) 370 applicants were given guidance at the time of registration.

Group Programme at Employment Exchanges

(5) 370 group discussions were conducted during the month of November.

(6) 3284 applicants attended these group discussions.

Programme outside the Exchanges

(7) During the month 5 career talks were delivered in schools. Six visits were made to schools in connection with the distribution or utilisation of career posters, etc.

(8) 29 visits were paid to Employers and heads of training institutions in connection with collection of information or placements.

Placement/Admission Activities

(9) During the month 1850 applications were forwarded to various training institutions for apprenticeship training.

(10) 43 applicants were actually placed in training.

(11) In all 45 guided applicants were placed in the month of November 1971.

TEXTILE EMPLOYMENT (DECASUALISATION) SCHEME
NOVEMBER 1971

During the month of November 1971, the Decasualisation Scheme registered 2,914 workers. Demands for 2,075 workers were received from the Cotton Textile Mills. 3,133 Submissions were made to the mills against these demands. Placements of 1,015 workers were obtained from the mills against these submissions.

Appreciation of Statistics Rendered

Registration.—2,914 workers were registered under the Decasualisation Scheme as against 2,010 in October 1971.

Demands Notified.—2,075 Vacancies were notified to the scheme offices in the mills as against 1,890 in October 1971.

Submission.—3,133 Submissions were made by the scheme in November 1971 as against 1,617 in October 1971.

Placement.—1,015 workers were employed by the mills in November 1971 as against 624 in October 1971.

Live Register.—2,480 workers were on live Register at the end of November 1971.

Labour Literature

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EMPLOYMENT THROUGH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES
(Maharashtra)

Year and Month	Number of applicants on Live Registers at the end of the month/year	Registration	Placements	Number of Employers who used the exchanges	Vacancies notified	Vacancies filled at the end of month/year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1964 ..	2,58,676	3,68,711	72,583	....	1,36,667	
1965 ..	2,76,852	4,04,490	75,301	...	1,42,716	24,079
1966 ..	2,82,826	3,96,688	71,336	...	1,32,680	23,634
1967 ..	2,86,676	4,05,063	40,634	....	76,018	18,208
1968 ..	2,94,711	4,12,803	39,704	....	80,487	14,401
1969 ..	3,00,133	3,92,540	42,104	....	86,450	18,206
1969—						2,084
October ..	3,09,539	29,585	3,309	1,440	7,385	23,312
November ..	2,91,533	26,429	3,285	1 83	7,339	23,685
December ..	3,02,015	33,353	3,163	1, 69	7,292	23,954
1970—						
September ..	3,25,423	33,041	2,764	1,542	7,134	24,659
October ..	3,23,173	26,441	2,875	1,478	6,840	25,557
November ..	3,22,398	28,361	2,857	1,470	1,741	27,118
December ..	3,27,934	40,036	4,339	1,453	7,986	27,195
1971—						
January ..	3,43,075	38,884	3,507	1,429	8,057	27,027
February ..	3,01,627	29,850	3,341	1,535	7,160	21,912
March ..	3,60,824	34,707	3,623	1,527	6,182	25,077
April ..	3,68,553	38,243	3,974	1,629	7,316	23,684
May ..	3,73,382	34,788	4,187	1,475	8,772	24,449
June ..	3,89,993	51,689	4,858	1,340	8,469	24,511
July ..						
August ..	4,27,685	39,072	3,542	1,269	5,710	23,787
September ..	4,19,070	36,203	3,734	1,129	5,747	21,791
October ..	4,22,055	39,405	2,885	1,047	5,604	21,537
November ..	4,28,608	40,716	3,207	1,266	7,718	22,581

Statement showing ... and placed together with the Live ...

Month	Registra-tions.	Demands.	Submis-sions.
1970—			
September	2,185	2,165	2,365
October	1,855	1,177	1,905
November	2,294	2,957	2,754
December	2,922	2,001	3,085
1971—			
January	2,975	2,369	3,410
February	3,348	4,203	4,796
March	4,323	4,319	5,611
April	3,746	5,354	5,410
May	4,035	4,758	5,244
June	1,956	2,092	2,318
July	2,754	2,313	2,806
August	2,165	1,674	1,930
September	2,283	1,248	2,161
October	2,010	1,890	1,617
November	2,914	2,075	3,133

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE IN THE STATE SPHERE FOR THE MONTH OF SEP

Industry	Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in dispute	Date when dispute		Maximum No. of workers involved		No. of mandays lost	
			Began	Ended	Directly	In-directly	During the month	Till the close of the month
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ginning	Bombay— The Patuck Gin & Press Factory (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against the management for not allowing a worker to resume duties after his return from sick leave.	20th August 1971.	6th September 1971.	20	8	140	39
Food	Thana— Khandelwal Bros Mavavala, (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in pay etc.	25th Septem- ber 1971.	25th Septem- ber 1971.	39		39	3
*CottonTex.	Bombay— Cotton Tex. Mills in Bombay City (Pub.).	Bonus— Demand for higher quantum of Bonus.	1st September 1971.	1st September 1971.	10,063		10,063	10,063
Do.	Bombay— Cotton Tex. Mills in Bombay City (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for higher quantum of Bonus.	1st September 1971.	1st September 1971.	66,224	1,299	67,523	67,523
Woollen	Thana— Kay Kay Woollen Mills Ltd., (pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in D. A., Bonus Payment etc.	7th September 1971.	17th Septem- ber 1971.	218	..	2,180	2,180
Silk	Bhosari (Dist. Poona)— Century Enka Ltd., (Pvt.).	Others— Demand for charter of demands.	15th Septem- ber 1971.	19th Septem- ber 1971.	315	..	1,417	1,417
Do.	Bombay— J. B. Silk Mill (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in Pay, Bonus etc.	17th August 1971.	17th Septem- ber 1971.	31	..	330	625
Do.	Bombay P. D. Silk Mill (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against reduc- tion of Mazdoors.	17th June 1971	4th September 1971.	21	..	76	1,306
Do.	Bombay— Silk Industries (India) (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for Increase in pay, D.A. etc.	17th August 1971 (3-00 p.m.)	11th Septem- ber 1971.	30	..	300	378

Hosiary	Bombay— Hindustan Hosiery Industries (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in Wages.	22nd September 1971 (1-15 p.m.)	.....	90	160	2,000	2,000
Fabric	Bombay— Indian Naro Fabric (Pvt.).	Others— Demand for settle- ment of Charter of demands.	5th August 1971.	18th Septem- ber 1971.	158	25	2,902	7,111
Polystyrene fibre.	Bombay & Thana— I. C. I. (India) Pvt. Ltd. & its sister concern (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for payment of bonus for 3 1/2 months gross salary.	9th Septem- ber 1971.	9th Septem- ber 1971.	1,571	..	1,571	1,571
Textile	Manpada (District Thana)— Crimplon Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Leave and hours of work— Protest against refusal for one day's extra holiday on 5th Septem- ber 1971.	5th Septem- ber 1971.	5th Septem- ber 1971.	27	31	58	
Ready made garment.	Bombay Styled Apparels (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against the suspension of a worker.	23rd Septem- ber 1971.	30th Septem- ber 1971.	21	..	147	
Paper box	Bombay— Jayant Paper Box Factory (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for payment of advance for the month of September 1971 on 24th Septem- ber 1971 instead of 28th September 1971.	20th Septem- ber 1971, (11 a.m.)	.....	170	..	1,635	
Rubber	Bombay— Hindustan Works (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in D.A. etc.	24th Septem- ber 1971.	28th Septem- ber 1971.	34	..	176	
Chemical	Bombay— Industrial Chemical & Laboratory (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against sus- pension of a worker for disobedience.	13th July 1971	.....	25	..	250	

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE IN THE STATE SPHERE FOR THE MONTH OF

Industry	Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in disputes	Date when dispute		Maximum No. of workers involved		No. of mandays lost	
			Began	Ended	Directly	In-directly	During the month	Till the close of the month
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
nt Tiles	Bombay— Borosil Glass Works Ltd. (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against charge sheets given to 4 workers.	2nd June 1971.	....	809	..	19,500	70,970
Foundry	Bombay— Bharat Tiles & Marble Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Others— Demand for charter of demands.	30th September 1971.	....	176	..	176	176
Do	Bombay— Crescent Iron & Steel Works (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for more wages	24th September 1971.	25th September 1971.	95	..	109	109
Do	Bombay— Genuine Engineering Works (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of two suspended workers.	31st August 1971. (9.15 a.m.).	18th September 1971. (3.00 p.m.).	14	..	221	221
Do	Bombay— Popular Metal Works & Rolling Mills.	Retrenchment— Protest Against retrenchment.	20th September 1971.	....	183	..	1,830	1,830
Do	Bombay— Messrs. Azad Works (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for bonus and reinstatement of retrenched and dismissed workers.	21st September 1971.	....	25	..	225	225
Do	Bombay— Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.	Wages— Demand for pay for strike on 21st July 1971 to 23rd July 1971.	7th September 1971. (1.30 p.m.).	7th September 1971. (3.15 p.m.).	207	..	39	39
Do	Bombay— Cotecha Investment Corporation Pvt. Ltd. & its Sister Concern.	Wages— Demand for more loans	21st August 1971.	2nd September 1971.	42	5	94	515
Do	Bombay— Electro Equipment Corporation Ltd.	Personnel— Protest against the dismissal of one worker and demand for 20% bonus.	21st September 1971.	21st September 1971.	289	..	289	289
Do	Bombay— Hazarat & Co. (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of a worker.	4th September 1971.	4th September 1971.	96	..	96	96
Do	Bombay— H. T. C. Diesel Engines Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in wages etc.	11th September 1971. (2.30 p.m.).	16th September 1971. (1.00 p.m.).	50	..	190	190
Do	Bombay— Kishco Cutlery Mfg. Co. (Pvt.).	Others— Protest against giving alternate job to the workmen.	8th July 1971 (9.30 a.m.)	10th September 1971.	231	..	1,197	8,068
Do	Bombay— Mervyn & Spittam (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for 15 per cent bonus.	27th September 1971.	27th September 1971.	32	..	32	32
Do	Bombay— S. C. Brothers (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for bonus.	18th August 1971.	....	174	..	4,524	4,524
Do	Bombay— Steam Radiators Corporation (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for more bonus.	15th September 1971. (11.00 a.m.)	23rd September 1971.	24	..	186	186
Do	Bombay— Titan Engineering Works (Pvt.).	Retrenchment— Protest against retrenchment	15th September 1971.	17th September 1971.	246	..	738	738
Do	Gultekadi (District Poona)— Consolidated Hoists Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against discharges of workers in a sister concern.	6th September 1971.	6th September 1971.	25	..	25	25
Do	Poona— International Computers Indian Mfg. Ltd (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of a worker.	20th September 1971. (2.00 p.m.)	20th September 1971. (3.00 p.m.)	370	..	46	46
Do	Poona— Rank Gearcraft Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against dis	6th September 1971.	6th September 1971.	26	..	26	26

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE IN THE STATE SPHERE FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER

Industry	Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in disputes	Date when dispute		Maximum No. of worker involved		No. of mandays lost	
			Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	During the month	Till the close of the month
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Electric Wire.	Bombay— Shakti Insulated Wires (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for higher quantum of Bonus.	28th Septem- ber 1971.	28th Septem- ber 1971.	547	..	547	547
Radio and Electronic.	Bombay— Telecom Industries Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for 20 per cent Bonus for the year 1970.	1st Septem- ber 1971.	1st Septem- ber 1971.	569	..	569	569
Do	Bombay— Telecom Industries Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for imme- diate payment of wages for the month of August 1971.	8th Septem- ber 1971.	8th Septem- ber 1971.	569	..	569	569
Do	Bombay— Telecom Industries Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for 20 per cent bonus for the year 1970.	21st Septem- ber 1971.	..	560	..	4,341	4,341
Miscellaneous	Bombay— Hindustan Labour and Transport Co-oper- ative Society Ltd. (Pvt.)	Wages— Protect against the failure of the Society in dispersing the am- ount of Rs. 7½ lakhs to Mathadi workers - etc. -	3rd Septem- ber 1971.	3rd September 1971.	225	..	225	225
Do	Bombay— Podar Plastics Pvt. Ltd (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in pay scales of the office staff.	30th Septem- ber 1971. (10 a.m.)	30th Septem- ber 1971.	138	..	104	104
Human hair	Thana — Vikram Corporation, (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Protest against retren- chment.	19th August 1971.	30th Septem- ber 1971.	151	..	3926	5587
Construction	Bombay— Malbar Electors and Construction Co. (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for more wages.	14th Septem- ber 1971.	15th Septem- ber 1971- (2:00 p.m.)	22	..	33	33

Do	Amalner (Dist: Jalgaon) Amalner Council (Pub.)	Wages— Demand for payment of advance of Rs. 200 / per unit of arrears Nadkas Com- mission.	10th Septem- ber 1971.	15th Septem- ber 1971.	185	..	370	370
Manufacturing	Bombay	Personal Protest against	13th Septem- ber 1971.	15th Septem- ber 1971	83	..	219	219
Wholesale and Retail Trade	Bombay (Pvt.)	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	1,500	..	1,500	1,500
.. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. (Pvt.)	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	108	..	..	..
.. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. (Pvt.)	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..
.. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. (Pvt.)	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE IN THE STATE SPHERE FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1971

Serial No.	Industry	Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in disputes	Date when dispute		Maximum No. of workers involved		No. of mandays lost	
				Began	Ended	Directly	In-directly	During the month	Till close of the month
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
60	Engineering	Bombay— Devidayal Stainless Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for 20 per cent bonus.	9th September 1971.	....	650	..	12,350	12,350
61	Do.	Bombay— Fluid Power Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Others— Demand for charter of demands.	14th July 1971 (3-30 p.m.)	18th September 1971.	45	4	608	2,350
62	Do	Khopoli— (District Kolaba)— Zenith Pipes Steel Co (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against suspension.	27th September 1971.	27th September 1971.	83	..	83	..
63	Do	Bombay— Press Metal Corporation (Pvt.).	Others— Protest against the Management for asking to give undertaking for their good behaviour while on work.	9th September 1971.	10th September 1971. (9-40 a.m.).	277	..	312	..
64	Gas	Thana— Messrs. Asiatic Oxygen Ltd. (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against suspension of 6 workers.	11th August 1971. (12-30 p.m.)	....	100	..	2,600	4,300
65	Whole sale Metal Trade.	Bombay— Nagdevi Street Merchants Association (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for gratuity, bonus, provident fund, etc.	14th September 1971. (3-15 p.m.).	14th September 1971.	350	..	88	..
66	Transport	Bombay— Savani Transport Pvt. Ptd. (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in wages.	11th September 1971. (11-00 a.m.)	15th September 1971. (12-30 p.m.)	15	..	48	48
67	Restaurant	Bombay— Kwality Restaurants	Others— Demand for charter of demands.	15th September 1971.	27th September 1971.	165	..	1,815	1,815

Tiles	Bombay— Industries (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Demand for better treatment.	31st August 1971.	9th September 1971.	33	5	296	1042	Un-
Bidi	Sinnar (District Pimpri) Coke Works, Sinnar Mahanadi Pvt. Ltd.	Others— Protest against harassment by checkers.	14th September 1971.	14th September 1971.	600	..	2,400	2,400	..
Machinery	Bombay The Nagar Trade Bldg. Co. (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against transfer of one Grinder to maintenance.	5th September 1971.	....	40	648	13,700	..	..
	Katol (District Pimpri) Mahanadi (Pub.).	Others— Demand for implementation of Madkas Pay Commission.	14th September 1971.	25th September 1971.	107	..	413	413	..
	(District Pimpri) Mahanadi (Pvt.).	Others— Protest against rivalry of the Union.	10th September 1971.	....	854	..	854	854	..

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE IN THE STATE SPHERE FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1971

Sl. No.	Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in disputes	Date when dispute		Maximum No. of workers involved		No. of man lost	
			Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	During the month	Total
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bombay-- Devidayal Stainless Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Bonus-- Demand for 20 per cent bonus.	9th September 1971.	....	650	..	12,350	
2	Bombay-- Fluid Power Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Others-- Demand for charter of demands.	14th July 1971 (3-30 p.m.)	18th September 1971.	45	4	608	
3	Khopoli-- (District Kolaba)-- Zenith Pipes Steel Co. (Pvt.).	Personnel-- Protest against suspension.	27th September 1971.	27th September 1971.	83	..	83	
4	Bombay-- Press Metal Corporation (Pvt.).	Others-- Protest against the Management for asking to give undertaking for their good behaviour while on work.	9th September 1971.	10th September 1971. (9-40 a.m.)	277	..	312	
5	Thana-- Sinhare Atomic (Pvt.) Ltd. (Pvt.).	Personnel-- Protest against suspension of 6 workers.	11th August 1971. (12-30 p.m.)	..	100	..	2,600	
6	Bombay-- Nagdevi Street Merchants Association (Pvt.).	Wages-- Demand for gratuity, provident fund, etc.	14th September 1971. (3-15 p.m.)	14th September 1971.	350	..	88	
7	Bombay-- The Indian Tools Mfg. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Wages-- Demand for increase in wages.	11th September 1971. (11 a.m.)	15th September 1971. (12-30 p.m.)	15	..	48	
8	Bombay-- Swathy Restaurants (Pvt.).	Others-- Demand for charter of demands.	15th September 1971.	27th September 1971.	165	..	1,212	

9	Panvel (District Kolaba) Panvel Tiles and Marble Industries (Pvt.)	Retrenchment-- Protest against retrenchment.	5th September 1971.	9th September 1971.	33	5	296	1042
10	Sinnar (District Nasik) Cock Brand Sinnar Bidies (Pvt.) Ltd.	Others-- Protest against harrasment by checkers.	18th September 1971.	22nd September 1971.	600	..	2,400	2,400
11	Bombay-- The Indian Tools Mfg. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Personnel-- Protest against transfer of one Grinder to maintenance.	5th September 1971.	..	40	648	1,215	1,215
12	Katol (District Nagpur) Municipal Council, (Pub.).	Wages-- Demand for implementation of Badkas Pay Commission.	22nd September 1971.	25th September 1971.	107	..	413	413
13	Ohana-- Kiran Spinning Mills, Pvt.	Others-- Protest against rivalry of the Union.	30th September 1971.	....	854	..	8	8

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

(Base: Year ended June 1936=100)

Groups	Visakhapatnam		Eluru		Cuddalore		Tirchirappalli	
	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
	Food	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.
Fuel and Lighting								
Clothing								
House-rent								
Miscellaneous								
Consumer Price Index Number								

Groups	Madurai		Coimbatore		Kochikade	
	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
	Food	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	1220	1228
Fuel and Lighting					716	716
Clothing					516	516
House-rent					432	432
Miscellaneous					530	530
Consumer Price Index Number					977	982

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

Centre	Oct. 1971		Nov. 1971	
	Number of working days	Dearness allowance	Number of working days	Dearness allowance
Bombay	25	203.30	26	212.85
Sholapur	26	167.70	26	165.10
Jalgaon	26	171.60	26	169.50
Nagpur	26	144.62	26	157.62
Nanded	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.

I.N.R. - Information not received.

LABOUR

STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN URBAN AREAS DURING OCTOBER 1971

Division	District	Village	Normal Hours	Working Type of Labour	Agricultural Labour		Herdsmen							
					(a) Men	(b) Women	(c) Children	(d) Men						
BOMBAY	Thana	Kolaba	Alibab	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.						
									Ratnagiri	Ratnag	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.
	Dhulia	Dhulia	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.								
							Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
													Ahmednagar	Shrirampur
	Poona	Poona	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.								
							Sangli	Miraj	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.		
													Sholapur	Sholapur
	Kolhapur	Ichalkaranji	(8)	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.								
							Poona	Poona	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
													Ahmednagar	Shrirampur
Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.									
						Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
												Poona	Poona	Rs. P.
Sangli	Miraj	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.									
						Sholapur	Sholapur	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.			
												Kolhapur	Ichalkaranji	(8)
Poona	Poona	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.									
						Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
												Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Rs. P.
Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.									
						Poona	Poona	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
												Sangli	Miraj	I.N.R.
Sholapur	Sholapur	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.									
						Kolhapur	Ichalkaranji	(8)	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
												Poona	Poona	Rs. P.
Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.									
						Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
												Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Rs. P.
Poona	Poona	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.									
						Sangli	Miraj	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.			
												Sholapur	Sholapur	I.N.R.
Kolhapur	Ichalkaranji	(8)	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.									
						Poona	Poona	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
												Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Rs. P.
Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.									
						Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
												Poona	Poona	Rs. P.
Sangli	Miraj	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.									
						Sholapur	Sholapur	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.			
												Kolhapur	Ichalkaranji	(8)
Poona	Poona	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.									
						Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
												Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Rs. P.
Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.									
						Poona	Poona	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
												Sangli	Miraj	I.N.R.
Sholapur	Sholapur	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.									
						Kolhapur	Ichalkaranji	(8)	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
												Poona	Poona	Rs. P.
Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.									
						Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
												Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Rs. P.
Poona	Poona	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.									
						Sangli	Miraj	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.			
												Sholapur	Sholapur	I.N.R.
Kolhapur	Ichalkaranji	(8)	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.									
						Poona	Poona	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
												Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Rs. P.
Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.									
						Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
												Poona	Poona	Rs. P.
Sangli	Miraj	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.									
						Sholapur	Sholapur	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.			
												Kolhapur	Ichalkaranji	(8)
Poona	Poona	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.									
						Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
												Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Rs. P.
Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.									
						Poona	Poona	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
												Sangli	Miraj	I.N.R.
Sholapur	Sholapur	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.									
						Kolhapur	Ichalkaranji	(8)	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
												Poona	Poona	Rs. P.
Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.									
						Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
												Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Rs. P.
Poona	Poona	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.									
						Sangli	Miraj	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.			
												Sholapur	Sholapur	I.N.R.
Kolhapur	Ichalkaranji	(8)	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.									
						Poona	Poona	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
												Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Rs. P.
Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.									
						Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
												Poona	Poona	Rs. P.
Sangli	Miraj	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.									
						Sholapur	Sholapur	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.			
												Kolhapur	Ichalkaranji	(8)
Poona	Poona	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.									
						Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
												Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Rs. P.
Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.									
						Poona	Poona	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
												Sangli	Miraj	I.N.R.
Sholapur	Sholapur	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.									
						Kolhapur	Ichalkaranji	(8)	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
												Poona	Poona	Rs. P.
Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.									
						Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
												Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Rs. P.
Poona	Poona	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.									
						Sangli	Miraj	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.			
												Sholapur	Sholapur	I.N.R.
Kolhapur	Ichalkaranji	(8)	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.									
						Poona	Poona	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
												Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Rs. P.
Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.									
						Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
												Poona	Poona	Rs. P.
Sangli	Miraj	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.									
						Sholapur	Sholapur	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.			
												Kolhapur	Ichalkaranji	(8)
Poona	Poona	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.									
						Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
												Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Rs. P.
Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.									
						Poona	Poona	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
												Sangli	Miraj	I.N.R.
Sholapur	Sholapur	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.									
						Kolhapur	Ichalkaranji	(8)	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
												Poona	Poona	Rs. P.
Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.									
						Jalgaon	Jalgaon	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
												Ahmednagar	Shrirampur	Rs. P.
Poona	Poona	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.									
						Sangli	Miraj	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.			
												Sholapur	Sholapur	I.N.R.
Kolhapur	Ichalkaranji	(8)	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.									
						Poona	Poona							

