



# LABOUR GAZETTE

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## LABOUR GAZETTE

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

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## LABOUR GAZETTE

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# LABOUR GAZETTE

*The "Labour Gazette" is a Journal for the use of all interested in obtaining prompt and accurate information on matters specially affecting labour*

Vol. LIV ]

BOMBAY, MAY 1975

[ No. 9

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*Editor :*

**Shri M. B. DURVE,**

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

## The Month in Brief

### Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class

The Bombay, Sholapur and Nagpur Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for the month of March 1975 with the average prices for the year ended December 1960 equal to 100 were 301, 345 and 332, respectively. The Jalgaon, Nanded, Poona and Aurangabad Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for the month of March 1975 with the average prices for the year ended December 1961 equal to 100 were 339, 358, 295 and 336 respectively.

### Industrial Disputes

During January 1975, there were 76 strikes involving 11,168 workmen and a time-loss of 1,66,957 working days, as compared to 77 disputes in December 1974, involving 13,209 workmen and a time-loss of 1,37,870 man-days. Further particulars of industrial disputes are given at pages                      and                      of this issue.

## Current Notes

### Higher P. F. Interest Mooted

The Central Board of Trustees of the Employees Provident Fund has recommended the payment of interest at 7 percent on the accumulations in the provident fund for the accounting year 1975-76.

The Board has also recommended that the exemption limit under the Income Tax Act for the interest earnings on the fund should be raised from 6.5 percent to 7 percent.

The total contribution to the fund by the end of September 1974 was Rs. 3123.90 crores. A sum of Rs. 89.82 crores was received as contribution from both exempted and unexempted establishments during the quarter ending September 30, 1974.

### Wage Body for Brick and Roof Units in Maharashtra

The Government of Maharashtra has appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Chhedilal Gupta of Gondia to hold enquiries into the conditions in the employment in brick or roof tiles (torra cotta or earthen) manufactory and to advise the Government in the matter of revision of minimum wages in the employment.

Shri R. E. Chaurasia, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Nagpur will be the Member Secretary of the Committee.

The committee has to submit its report to the Government within six months.

### Wages Panel for Plastics Units in Maharashtra

The Government of Maharashtra has appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Umar Kazi, M.L.A. to hold enquiries into the conditions in the employment in any industry in which any process of transforming plastics into various solid shapes through moulding forming extrusion or casting by application singly or together with heat or pressure or other similar work or work incidental to such process is carried and to advise the Government in the matter of revision of minimum wages in the employment.

Shri S. P. Gaitonde, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bombay is the Member-Secretary of the Committee.

The Committee has to submit its report to the Government within six months.

### Tea Industry Nationalisation Ruled Out

Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, Minister for Commerce, ruled out in the Rajya Sabha nationalisation of the tea industry.

Replying to supplementaries, during question hour, the Minister said that outright nationalisation of the tea industry would not be a correct answer to the present problems in the tea industry. "We have studied these problems in depth and we feel the nationalisation is not the answer to the tea industry's problems at the present stage."

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### Delhi's Job Schemes Okayed

Shri Radha Ramn, Chief Executive Councillors said at Delhi on 14th February 1975 that Delhi Administration had received formal sanction to the tune of Rs. 56.20 lakhs for its all Schemes under the Special Employment Promotion Programme for 1974-75. The schemes are to give direct employment opportunities to 1,049 and indirect employment to several thousand others. He said since the departments concerned had already taken advance action, the programmes had already been launched and some of them are in advance stage of implementation. There would therefore, be no difficulty in utilisation of funds *in toto*.

These programmes are for providing employment to educated unemployment specially Engineering Graduates and Technocrats. The last two schemes are for Matriculates.

### No take over of Foreign Drug Units

The Minister of State for Petroleum and Chemicals Shri K. R. Ganesh, said that at present the Government did not intend to take over foreign drug companies, but wanted to reduce their dominance.

Replying to supplementaries in the Lok Sabha, the Minister said Indian as well as public sector drug units would be given all encouragement.

Replying to the main question the minister said there was no general shortage of drugs in the country.

The supply position was recently discussed with the representative of a number of companies and the following drugs were found to be in short supply : Heparin, triple antigen injection, anaesthetic estutithier, adrenaline, vitamin B6 and codeine phosphate.

Steps had already been taken to relieve the shortages both through imports and increased indigenous production.

### S. B. Patil, New Labour Minister in Maharashtra

Shri S. B. Chavan, who recently took over as Chief Minister from Shri V. P. Naik, has announced the allocation of portfolios in his new Cabinet. In the new cabinet of Shri Chavan, the Labour Portfolio has been entrusted to the charge of Shri S. B. Patil, along with Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development and Fisheries.

The erstwhile Labour Minister, Shri N. M. Tidke now holds charge of the Ministry of Industries and Legislative Affairs.

### Legislation soon for Equal Pay for Women

The Union Labour Minister, Shri Raghunatha Reddy, told the Executive of the Congress Parliamentary Party in New Delhi on March 12 that a Bill to guarantee equal pay for equal work, irrespective of sex would be introduced in Parliament soon.

### Labour Representation on Tobacco Board

In reply to a suggestion that workers must also be represented on Tobacco Board made by Shri J. N. Bharadwaj, M. P., while intervening in the debate on Tobacco Board in Rajya Sabha on March 6, the Minister of Commerce said that he has noted this suggestion, which he apparently seemed inclined to accept. Shri V. B. Raju, M. P., also supported the suggestion.

### **Wage Panel for Glass Industry**

A Committee has been appointed by the Maharashtra State Government, under the chairmanship of Shri R. L. Tripathi, M.L.A., to hold enquiries into the conditions in the employment in glass industry and to advise Government in the matter of revision of minimum rates of wages in the said employment.

### **Minimum Wages Panel for Plastic Industry**

A committee, under the chairmanship of Shri Umar Kazi, M.L.A., has been appointed by the Maharashtra State Government to hold enquiries into the conditions in the employment in any industry in which any process of transforming plastics into various solid shapes, through moulding, forming, extrusions or casting by application singly or together with heat or pressure or other similar work or work incidental to such process is carried, and to advise the Government in the matter of revision of minimum wages in the employment.

Smt. S. P. Gaitonde, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, is the member-secretary of the Committee.

### **Minimum Wages Act for Legal Profession Employees too**

With a view to fixing the minimum rates of wages in respect of the employment in the establishments maintained in connection with legal profession by advocates or attorneys of the High Court of judicature at Bombay or by any association, society or other body formed by the advocates or attorneys, the Government of Maharashtra has added this employment to the part I of the schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

### **Minimum Wage Award upheld**

Chief Justice B. J. Desai and Justice D. A. Desai rejected a batch of writ petitions filed by Chandan Metal Workers and others and upheld the Industrial Tribunal's awards with regard to minimum wages in the engineering industry. The petitioners contention that their firms do not come under the definition of "engineering industry" as defined by the Wage Board was not accepted.

The Court held that the Engineering Wage Board has adopted the definition of engineering industry unanimously. It covered the units engaged in shipping, or production of ferrous and ferrous metals by turning, welding, etc. The petitioners were manufacturing different kinds of metal products.

The Court further ruled that the Chairman and independent members of Wage Board had observed at various places that the wages recommended by them were essential minimum wages in the industry. An employer who could not afford to pay minimum wages to the employees was a drag on the society and had no right to exist, the Court added.

The Court also pointed out that the position of the engineering industry with regard to its sales, reserves and profitability ratios, was better than that of other industries like sugar, cement and textiles.

The Court also held that the Wage Board had taken into account the paying capacity of the industry on an industry-cum-region basis after taking a fair cross-section of the industry in that region.

The judgement will affect about 150 cases of engineering units pending in the Industrial Tribunal.

### **Sugar Workers win Wage Increase**

As a result of the struggle of INTUC leadership the minimum Wage of the Sugar workers in Nizamabad Co-operative Sugar Factory, has gone up to Rs. 306 per month under an agreement signed by the Sugar Employees Union, Nizamabad and the management of the Factory, on February 26. Giving details of the agreement Shri K. M. Khan, President of the Union, said here that following the settlement each worker of the factory will get minimum of Rs. 78 per month. He said the Union and the management have also agreed for the revision of retaining allowance for seasonal staff from 8 1/3 per cent to 10 per cent. He hoped the settlement will increase efficiency and productivity.

The agreement was signed among others by Shri K. M. Khan, and Shri V. Venkaiah, General Secretary on behalf of the Union, and Allah Yar Khan, Person-in-Charge of the Nizamabad Co-operative Sugar Factory Limited, on behalf of the management.

### **M. P. State Advisory Council for Contract Labourers : Viyogi selected Member**

The Madhya Pradesh Government has constituted a State Advisory Council for going into the grievances of contract labour and suggesting remedies thereof, in exercise of the powers given under section 8, rule 3 of the Contract Labour Act of 1970, with the State Labour Minister as its chairman. The Government has appointed the M. P. INTUC General Secretary Shri Tarasingh Viyogi, as a member of this council. Besides the Labour Minister, there will be 12 members on the council, including the Labour Commissioner and the Secretary in the Department of Labour.

It may be remembered that after the enactment of the aforesaid Act, the State INTUC under the leadership of Shri Viyogi, had been for long pressing for the setting up of such a Council for the amelioration of the conditions of contract labourers by removing the various medieval systems of exploitation, to which they are still subjected.

# Articles, Reports, Enquiries, etc.

*(The views expressed in signed Articles appearing in this section carry weight in as much 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.)*

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND SPECIAL FEATURES

BY  
P. J. OVID\*

### PART I

#### GENERAL

#### 1. Introduction

With the cost of Living rising speedily dearness allowance has assumed great importance in the wage structure of industrial employees. Though different methods are adopted by employers to give additional remuneration to employees with a view to neutralise the rise in the cost of living, the common demand of the working class is to link dearness allowance with Consumer Price Index. Besides, of all the numerous statistical products that are currently available to the common man, the Consumer Price Index Numbers are perhaps the most widely used statistics but whose real meaning and import are not generally correctly understood. A clearer understanding of this concept, therefore, becomes imperative for those in the industrial field. An attempt has been made by the Author in this Article to bring out in simple non-technical terms, the correct meaning and significance of the Consumer Price Index Numbers.

#### 2. What are Index Numbers ?

Index Numbers are statistical indicators of changes in certain economic, social and related phenomena.

#### 3. What are Consumer Price Index Numbers ?

Consumer Price Index Numbers are intended to show, over a period of time, the average percentage change in the prices paid by the consumers belonging to the population group covered by the index, for a *fixed list* of goods and services consumed by them. The average percentage change measured by the Index is calculated month after month with reference to a fixed period. This fixed period is known as the "base period" of the Index. Since the object of the Index is to measure the effect of the price changes only, the price changes have to be determined with reference to a fixed list of goods and services of consumption, which is known as the *fixed "basket of goods and services"*. The basket embodies a particular level of living. The Index during the base period is taken to be 100 so that the indices for later periods are automatically expressed as percentages of the Index of the base period.

Shri P. J. Ovid, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., is Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay.

#### 4. Consumer Price Index and Cost of Living Index

The Consumer Price Index is different from what is known as the Cost of Living Index. The former does not measure the absolute level of prices. It also does not measure changes in the total expenditure of the population group or in other words their actual cost of living. *It measures the effect of price changes only.* The Cost of Living Index Number, in the true sense of the term, has to take into account various factors, but a Consumer Price Index Number is designed to measure only one particular aspect of the cost of living and that is the effect of the price changes.

#### 5. Construction of Consumer Price Index Numbers

In constructing a Series of Consumer Price Index Numbers, its main purpose cannot be lost sight of and has to be given the foremost consideration. Naturally the first task is to *define the group of consumers* to which the Index is to relate. Broadly, this has to be defined in terms of the class of population e.g. working class, middle class, etc., and its geographical area.

The second task to *determine the consumption level* and the pattern of the population group at a *particular period* of time, which generally becomes the base period of the Index numbers. From this consumption pattern the fixed basket of goods and services can be ascertained for inclusion in the Index. The basket usually consists of :

Important commodities and services entering into the consumption of the population group. Commodities will include items of food (e.g. rice, wheat, pulses, milk, etc.) fuel and light (Kerosene Oil, fire wood, match box, etc.) clothing (dhoti, sari, shirting etc.) and others (pan, supari, washing soap, hair-oil etc.). Under the head 'services' there will be expenses such as barber charges, bus fare, doctor's fees, entertainment charges, etc. The number of commodities and services included for this purpose in the fixed basket generally varies from 40 to 100 in the existing working Class Consumer Price Index Numbers.

A description of the quality of each commodity and service is essential for measuring price changes. Generally, a quality that is most popularly consumed by the population group concerned is selected.

The articles of consumer pattern will have to be given a "weight" or importance attached to each commodity or service. For instance, if Rice is considered to be twice as important as wheat in the consumption pattern, the weight of Rice will be two in relation to one of wheat.

The third task is to arrange for the regular *collection of price data* for the various qualities of commodities and services entering into the basket. Prices collected should be those *actually charged to the consumer*. They are to be collected by trained personnel; who have to visit personally selected shops on a particular day between fixed timings every week. Effective checks and counter-checks are also to be provided for verification of the data at different levels.

The fourth task is to *compile the Consumer Price Index numbers* month after month, subsequent to the base period. For this purpose for each commodity and service an *average price* for the base period is to be computed. For

the current month, for which the Index is to be compiled a similar average price has also to be computed. A *weighted average* of these percentage changes for all the commodities and services gives the Consumer Price Index number. The weighted average is to be used for this purpose because the various commodities and services included in the *Index* are not of equal importance.

#### 6. Weights used in Consumer Price Index Numbers

Weights are meant to indicate the importance attached to the percentage changes in the prices paid by the consumers for different items (commodities and services) of consumption. It is common knowledge that people do not spend the same amount of money on different items of consumption. It will therefore, not be correct to treat the percentage changes in prices of all the items included in the basket as of equal importance. Accordingly, each item in the Index is given what is called in technical language a "*weight*" to represent the relative importance of the price charged in a given pattern of consumption. The percentage changes of prices for the different items included in the Index are multiplied by the weights, before they are averaged to yield the Index Number. According to the method of calculation followed, weights are assigned to individual items within sub-groups and then to a group and then to main groups e.g., food, fuel and light, housing, clothing, bedding, foot-wear and miscellaneous. The whole structure of weights is known as "*weighting diagram*" and then the Consumer Price Index Number is assessed.

#### 7. Source of Weights—Family budget Enquiry

The weights adopted for the compilation of Consumer Price Index Number series are based on the consumption pattern of the class of population at the particular centre or area to which the Index relates. The statistical data on the consumption pattern are generally collected by conducting Family budget Enquiry or survey among the population group for which the Index is proposed to be constructed. In a Family budget Enquiry, data could be and are collected on many aspects of family living but those which are most relevant for obtaining weights for a Consumer Price Index Number series are the data on expenditure on each item of goods and services consumed by the families. The data from each sample family usually relates to a short period, say a week or a month, for which the data of income and expenditure can be remembered by the head of the family or the housewife. The whole enquiry is usually spread over one full year in an appropriate manner in order to remove the *seasonal effects*. After the enquiry is over, the data collected in respect of all the sample families are averaged to yield what is known as the "*average budget*".

The commodities and services, which are selected for inclusion in the Index fall in certain major groups such as food, fuel and light, clothing, bedding and foot-wear, house rent and miscellaneous. In each of these groups, a sample of items is selected for inclusion in the Consumer Price Index Number. Only selected items are taken into account in Index calculation. It is not necessary to include all the items of the '*average budget*' in the Index because the price movement of one particular item can often reflect the same for several other allied items, e.g. if there are two items A and B with weights 10 and 3 respectively and the price of both has risen by 20 per cent as compared to the base period of

the Index, then, if one of the two items is selected and the weight of both, i.e. 13 is assigned to it, the Index calculation will remain unaffected. This principle is, therefore made use of and only a sample of the items is included in the Index for each group to represent the price movement of all the items of that group in the average budget.

### 8. Imputation of Expenditure

Since only a sample of items from each group is included in the Index, a point arises as to what happens to other items featuring in the average budget but not included in the Index. Their weights are added or distributed in the items to be included in the Index so that the total expenditure of the average budget is fully taken into account in the weights adopted for the Index. This process is known as "*Imputation of weights*"; e.g., the weight of curd can be added to milk, on the assumption that the prices of the two will move together. Also for example, an item like "other food" featuring in the average budget can be assumed to allow the price trend of the food group as a whole. Its weight is, therefore, to be distributed over all items included in the food group in proportion to the individual weights.

### 9. Method of Derivation of Weights

The Family Budget Enquiries yield an average budget, which shows items entering into the consumption of the population group and the average expenditure on each item. These items are classified into specified consumption groups. Expenditure on each of the selected items is recorded in the average budget. This expenditure is expressed as a percentage of the total of all such expenditure for all the items included in the group and this percentage becomes the weight of the item. Thus the weights of all the items included in the group will add up to 100.

The group weights again add up to 100 and each of the groups has again a separate weight. This fixing of weights is called a "*Weighting Diagram*". The weighting diagram once derived from the results of the Family Budget Enquiry is kept fixed because if it were to change, the Consumer Price Index Number would not measure the effect of the price changes only but will also be subject to variations due to changes in weights. Since the weights are based on the expenditure pattern of a broad population group at a certain period of time and since the expenditure pattern of the population group does not remain constant, it becomes necessary to revise the "*weighting diagram*", on the basis of the results of the fresh Family Budget Enquiries, from time to time, say at intervals of 10 or 15 years, in normal times.

### 10. Prices used in Consumer Price Index Numbers

Besides the weights, the only other study of primary data entering into the compilation of a series of Consumer Price Index Numbers are the prices. The price data have to be collected continuously, month after month, from the base period of the Index onwards. Usually, arrangements are made for the collection of the price data simultaneously with the conduct of the family budget enquiry. Prices are to be collected for all the items of "commodities or services", which will be finally included in the Index. However, since the items can be selected for inclusion in the Index only after the results of the

Family Budget Enquiry are tabulated and the "average budget" is available in the initial stages, the items are chosen on the basis of local enquiries into consumption habits of the population groups concerned and the list of items is kept as large as possible in order not to miss any important items, which will finally be included in the Index. Special arrangements have also to be made for collection of periodical, say, six monthly data on house rent through special rapid sample surveys. The Prices are collected on fixed days each week at fixed timings. Further care has to be taken to see that prices are collected for the *same qualities of goods and services for the same units from the same shops.*

### 11. Quality Specifications and Adjustments in Change

The most important change to guard against is the change in quality. A change can introduce a serious error in the Index. The quality specifications are required to be developed methodically and with a good deal of care, making independent market enquiries on an extensive scale by consulting manufacturers, experienced shop-keepers, etc. If a particular variety mentioned in the specification is not available in the market, it is permissible to collect prices for another variety in the same quality-range and hence fulfilling the same specifications. This procedure is known as "substitution" and is frequently to be resorted to, particularly in the case of clothing articles for which varieties available in the shops generally go on changing. In making substitutions, equivalence in quality of the two varieties (specified and substituted) is judged on the basis of the physical characteristics like colour, texture, durability, etc. and not on the basis of the price range alone. It does sometimes happen that no variety fulfilling the specification is available in the market. In such cases, the Price Collector furnishes price of an alternate variety commonly consumed by the population group concerned, indicating specifically that this price relates to a different quality and the percentage quality difference. Such a price has to be adjusted properly so as to conform to the price of the specified quality, before it can be used for Index calculations.

### 12. Other specifications and Adjustments in Change

The same principles as mentioned above are followed in the case of units of price collection, e.g. per Kg., per metre, etc., and the prescribed units are those in which the population group mostly buys the particular commodity or service. As regards shops, a desirable degree of elasticity is assured by selecting a few selected shops and a few reserved shops and instructing the Price Collector to collect prices, as far as possible, from the selected shops; if that is not possible, then from reserved shops; and if that is not possible, then only from shops in the market. The price collection day is also fixed, but if it occurs on a day when changes due to special reasons, such as closure of market, hartals, bundhs, etc., then the prices are collected on the next day. The prices are those *actually* paid by the consumers of the population group concerned for their transactions and hence include all taxes, e.g. sales-tax, municipal tax, entertainment tax, etc., charged to the consumers.

Great care is required to be taken to ensure that the prices reported each week are correct and are collected systematically. The Price Collector gives instructions to verify the prices quoted by the selected shop-keepers from

purchasers and from other shops in the market. This is to be done by them every week, for a few items, a different set of items being taken every time. They have also to check up all cases of large price variations by investigating into the causes for the same before reporting the prices.

### 13. Method of Compilation of Consumer Price Index Numbers

The weights and prices of the various selected items are finally combined into the Index according to a statistical formula, popularly known as the "Laspeyre's Formula". The basic concept of this formula is a *weighted average of price-ratios, the weights being the values of expenditure during the base period*. The application of this formula in practice means that for each item an average price for the base period is calculated on the basis of the weekly prices reported month after month for the entire period. This price is known as the 'base-price' of the item and is kept fixed. For the current period, i.e. the month for which the Index is to be compiled, again an average price of each item is calculated by taking a simple arithmetical average of all the weekly quotations received during a month. The *ratio of the price for the current month to the corresponding base price* gives a measure of the price change for each item for the current month, as compared to the fixed base period. The ratio for each item is expressed as a percentage, taking the base period as 100 and this percentage is called the '*price-relative*' of the item. If more than one variety are being priced for an item the price-relative is calculated separately for each variety and then a simple average of this price-relative is taken to be the price-relative of the item. *Price-relative of each item for all items in a group is divided by the sum of the weights of the items and the resultant figure is the Group Index Number*. The following illustration\* will make this clear. For purposes of the illustration, only three items are taken, viz., Rice, Milk and Meat, which constitute the Food Group and the Group Index for 1960 as base:

1960. 100 is computed in this illustration:—

Commodity	Quality specification	Weight of the item	Average retail prices per Kg. Litre		Price relative (percentage change) in price as compared to the base period	Product of price relative and weight
			Base period (1960)	Current period (January 1961)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rice	Gurmutia; broken medium	60	0.50	0.52	104.0	6.240
Milk	Cow's, Medium quality.	25	0.36	0.40	111.1	2.778
Meat	Goat's, Medium Quality	15	1.50	1.75	116.7	1.750
						10,768

Food Index = Sum of Products in Column (7)

The above method of computation is applied separately to all the groups to obtain all the Group Index Numbers. In the second stage, the "Group Index Numbers" are again multiplied by the respective group weights and the sum of the products is again divided by the sum of the weights to yield the Consumer Price Index Number, which is also known as the "General Index" for the Centre for that particular month.

In making the calculations, from month to month, the weights and base prices are held constant. The current prices and price-relatives are computed every month and on that basis, the monthly Indices are determined.

It must be noted here that while computing the Indices, on the above basis, the 'Market basket' has not to be kept fixed not only in terms of 'qualities', but also in terms of 'quantities' of the items priced.

#### 14. Uses

Consumer Price Index Numbers are mainly used everywhere and especially in this country, for the *adjustment of wages and salaries*. Thus, wages are adjusted to changes in prices, as reflected by the Index, in order to provide for the maintenance or improvement of a given level of real wages.

Consumer Price Index Numbers can also be used for real wage calculation, i.e. as *deflators of money wages*. The economic well-being of a class of population, say, working class, is determined largely by how much they can buy with the money wages they receive and this is indicated by the real wage. The real wages can be calculated by dividing the money wages by the Consumer Price Index. So, the real wage Index comes out as a quotient between the money wage index and the Consumer Price Index. It is, however, implied that the money wage index and consumer price index relate to the same population group, as far as possible.

Besides, Consumer Price Index Numbers also serve such *other purposes as price adjustments in business and individual contracts*. The Index is used by Governments as a *guide to formulation of general economic policy particularly with respect to wages, prices and taxation*. The use of the Consumer Price Index is given resorted to in the matter of *adjustment of the amount of alimony payments and annuities*.

#### 15. Reliability

The reliability of the Index for the purpose of adjustments in wages of a group depends upon how far this group of wage-earners (to which the Index is desired to be applied) is similar to the group of population for which the Index was actually constructed. If the consumption pattern of a given group is too far removed from that of the Index population, the application of the Index to the former group may not be appropriate. For instance, in the case of urban wage-earners and salaried employees, a single consumer price index series might suffice, in spite of the existence of intraclass differences in consumption patterns. On the other hand, it would not be proper to use the same Index for wage negotiation or arbitration in the case of workers far removed from the above groups, say, mining workers or rural workers, whose consumption patterns and environments may be greatly at variance with those of urban wage-earners.

## 16. Limitations

The use of sampling methods in the collection of price data introduces sampling errors in the compilation of the Index. Hence, it is necessary to ensure the representativeness and adequacy of the samples selected at several stages, with a view to minimising these errors. This will result in greater reliability of the Index in its various uses and applications. Nevertheless, some of the limitations of the Index in this regard are briefly as under :—

(i) Under no circumstances can the Consumer Price Index be used to measure changes in *costs* or *standards* of living, since both are affected by many factors other than changes in prices measured by the Index.

(ii) The Index cannot be used to measure differences in price levels between *one place and another*. It measures only time-to-time changes in the various places for which the indices are constructed. A higher index for one place does not, therefore, necessarily mean that prices are higher there than in another place with a lower index ; it merely means that prices have risen faster in one place than in the other, since the respective base-periods.

(iii) The movements of the Consumer Price Index Numbers cannot also be compared with the movement of *Wholesale Price Index Numbers*, mainly because there are structural differences in the two series and moreover the impact of wholesale price variations need not necessarily be reflected in retail prices (which alone are utilised in the compilation of Consumer Price Index Numbers) concurrently.

A Consumer Price Index, like other Index numbers, is a type of statistical average and as such in its construction and use it is subject to all the rules and limitations pertaining to statistical averages. However, the limitations of the Index have been examined by Experts in Economics and Statistics, by Users of the Index and by various Authorities, including Governmental Committees, etc. and it is generally agreed that the Consumer Price Index Number, though not absolutely perfect, is a *very satisfactory* measure of what it sets out to measure and that it can be used, with confidence, for the purposes for which it is designed.

## PART II

### HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS

#### 1. The Indian Scene

The construction and maintenance of Consumer Price Index Numbers in India dates back to the period following the close of World War-I. The steep rise in prices emerging after the close of World War-I compelled the then Provincial Governments to give due consideration to the question of rise in Cost of Living and obliged them to conduct Socio-Economic Surveys amongst the Working Class, as precursor to the measurement of Cost Living. As such, Family Budget Enquiries, at the instance of the Provincial Governments, were conducted, though not on quite scientific lines, in certain important industrial centres. The first such Enquiry was conducted

Budget Enquiries in Bombay City, in 1921, again in Bihar 1923, in Sholapur in 1925 and in Ahmedabad in 1926. The Royal Commission on Labour, while reviewing the position, in 1931, stressed the great paucity of statistical material in India for judging the standard of living of the workers. The Commission observed in this regard as follows :—

“ The construction of reliable cost of living indices, which should be one result of the enquiries we advocate, would be of the greatest assistance to the Employers and Government in the provinces concerned. ”

2. The abovesaid recommendation of the Commission gave a great fillip to the conduct of Family Budget Enquiries and for the construction of series of Cost of living Index Numbers based thereon, on more scientific lines in the country. As such, Family Budget Enquiries were conducted in a number of the then Provinces in India, viz. Bombay, Madras, U. P., etc. The World War-II again brought in its wake a sharp rise in consumer prices and therewith the need to compensate the employees for the same through payment of suitable “ Dearness Allowance ” to them. The Rau Court of Enquiry (1940), constituted under the Trade Disputes Act, 1927, to investigate into the question of payment of Dearness Allowance to the Railway employees; observed as follows, on the question of compilation and maintenance of Cost of Living Index Numbers in India :—

“ The first requisite for any satisfactory revision of the allowances that we have recommended is the preparation of up-to-date cost of living index figures for 3 distinct classes of areas—city, urban and rural. We would accordingly recommend that the question of preparing and maintaining such figures for the purposes of Central Government be considered by the Government of India. ”

3. The abovesaid recommendation of the Rau Committee was a land-mark in the history of Cost of Living Index Numbers in India. The Central Government accepted the abovesaid recommendation of the Rau Committee and took up the responsibility of compiling and maintaining series of Cost of Living Index Numbers for certain important Centres in the country. In 1941, therefore the Government of India initiated the ‘ Cost of Living Index Number Scheme ’, and during the years 1943-46, the cost of Living Directorate conducted Family Budget Enquiries in as many as 22 important industrial Centres in the country. During World War-II and the period immediately thereafter, the Provincial Governments and the Princely states in India also conducted some Family Budget Enquiries. Based on the results of these enquiries, several new series of Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers were initiated. These series of Indices, it may be mentioned here, were neither on uniform lines nor on sound technical basis. Nevertheless, the Labour Bureau, Simla, on the basis of the aforesaid Indices, started compiling and publishing an Interim Series of All India average Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers. The Original base period for this All India Series was 1944—100. However, later on, with the addition of few more component series, the base of the All India series was shifted to 1949—100.

4. In the Post War period, the compilation of Cost of Living Index Numbers received further impetus with the coming into force of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, which makes it obligatory on the State Governments to maintain Cost of Living Indices for employees employed in certain unorganised and 'sweated' industries falling within the purview of the Act. For this purpose, therefore, the State Governments as well as the Labour Bureau, Simla of the Government of India conducted Family Budget Enquiries at various Centres and for some of these Centres Working Class Consumer Price Index Numbers are also being compiled by them.

5. Over the period of the years, the abovesaid Indices have been fast losing their representativeness in regard to the current situations, since the consumption patterns on which they are based are becoming increasingly outdated. Besides, the lack of uniformity in procedures, concepts, definitions, base periods, etc. adopted in the compilation of the different series, have also turned out to be hindrances in the way of building up a scientific National Consumer Price Index Number series; the need for which is being increasingly felt, with the rapid industrialisation of the country. Thus, the need for conducting fresh Family Budget Enquiries on Uniform scientific lines for revising and/or replacing the old series had become imperative. In the Second Five Year Plan, it has been observed in this regard as under :

"The existing wage structure in the country comprises in the main, a basic wage and a dearness allowance. The latter component in a majority of cases has relation to cost of living indices at different industrial centres. These indices have not been built up on a uniform basis, some of them are worked out on primary data collected about 20 to 25 years ago and are, therefore, not a true reflection on the present spending habits of workers. Steps will, therefore, have to be taken to institute enquiries for the revision of the present series of cost of living indices at different centres."

Accordingly, the Government of India launched fresh Family Living Surveys during 1958-59 at 50 important industrial centres all over the country, on uniform and scientific lines laid down by the Technical Advisory Committee on Cost of Living Index Numbers, which was constituted by the Government, in 1954 for the purpose. On the basis of the weighting diagrams (average expenditure patterns) thrown up by these enquiries, new series of Consumer Price Index Numbers on base 1960=100, have been constructed for all the 50 Centres by the Labour Bureau. Based on the index number series for these 50 centres, an All India Average Consumer Price Index Number Series on base 1960=100, has also been constructed on the broad methodology approved by the Technical Advisory Committee. The Committee on Labour Statistics set up by the National Commission on Labour (1966-69) made the following observation in regard to the new series of consumer price index maintained by the Labour Bureau and the National Commission on Labour endorsed the conclusion.

"The new All-India Index with 1960 as base constitutes a distinct improvement over the interim series with 1949 as base."

## 2. The Scheme in Maharashtra

As is well known, the Maharashtra State has been the pioneering State in the Country in so far as all labour matters are concerned, including matters concerning conduct of Working Class Family Budget Enquiries and compilation of Consumer Price Index Numbers based on the results thereof. The Bombay Labour Office, which perhaps is the oldest Labour Office in India, when constituted in April 1921, was assigned the following 3 functions :—

- (1) Labour Statistics and Intelligence.—To ascertain the conditions under which labour in different industries and employments works and to compile statistics relating to wages, hours of work, strikes, and lock-outs and other similar matters, to conduct family budget enquiries and to construct Cost of Living Indices based thereon ;
- (2) Industrial Disputes.—To promote settlement of Industrial disputes, when they arise ; and
- (3) Legislation and other matters relating to Labour—To advise Government, from time to time, as regards the necessity of new legislation or the need for amending the existing legislation concerning labour matters.

Immediately after its constitution, the Bombay Labour Office, under the stewardship of Mr. George Findlay Shirras, who was its first Head, ventured into an enquiry into the Working Class Budgets in Bombay City and Island, during the period between May 1921 and April 1922. The Enquiry embraced no less than 2,473 Working Class Family Budgets and 603 Single Men's Budgets—a total of 3,076 Budgets. The results of the Enquiry were tabulated and a Report on the subject was submitted by the Bombay Labour Office to the erstwhile Government of Bombay, in December 1922. In paragraph 52 (page 45) of the Report, it has been observed as follows :—

“The very extensive and detailed information which has now been brought together, will be further scrutinised from time to time by the collection of additional budgets, not merely in Bombay but in other industrial centres of the Presidency.”

In the year 1926-27, the erstwhile State of M. P. conducted Family Budget Enquiries at the Nagpur Centre, which now forms part of the Maharashtra State. The said Enquiry related to labourers working in organised industries and was confined to Families having a monthly income of Rs. 100. About 1,000 Budgets were collected during the Enquiry. The ‘weighting diagram’ thrown up by this Enquiry is based on ‘average quantities consumed and not on ‘average budgets of expenditure which is generally the case in respect of the ‘Weighting diagrams’ of the Indices of most of the Centres in the country, including all other Centres in Maharashtra State. This feature of the ‘Weighting diagram’ in respect of the Nagpur Centre is, therefore, a special feature in the Index of that Centre.

Further, as a follow up to the commitment made by it in its Report of the Enquiry into the Working Class Budgets in Bombay, in 1921-22, the Bombay Labour Office conducted a Family Budget Enquiry at Sholapur Centre, from February 1927 to January 1928. This Enquiry was confined to Families of Industrial Workers, the Heads of which were Cotton Mill Workers. About

902 Budgets were collected during the Enquiry. The families were selected from the main representative working class localities at Sholapur, on the basis of careful enquiries about the same. Roughly, about 1/8 th of the total number of tenements were covered. Thereafter, the Bombay Labour Office conducted a Second Family Budget Enquiry in Bombay City, between May 1932 and June 1933. The results of the Enquiry were based on 1,469 Budgets collected from the then predominant working class localities in the City of Bombay, viz. 'E', 'F' and 'G' Wards. The Enquiry was limited to Families, the Head of which were in full-time employment. The sample adopted was 3 in 100 tenements in the Selected Localities. In October 1937, a similar Family Budget Enquiry was conducted by the Bombay Labour Office at the Jalgaon Centre. 86 Family Budgets were collected from Cotton Textile Workers during the course of this Enquiry. The erstwhile State of Hyderabad had conducted Family Budget Enquiries in respect of the Aurangabad and Nanded Centres, during the year 1943-44. The families were selected for the purposes of these Enquiries with the help of random sample numbers. The results of these Enquiries are based on 400 budgets collected.

At all the above Centres, the average expenditure is divided into 5 main parts, viz., (1) Food, (2) Fuel and Lighting, (3) Housing, (4) Clothing and (5) Miscellaneous. The Consumer Price Index Numbers, which were being compiled by the Labour Office based on the results of the abovesaid Family Budget Enquiries in respect of the abovesaid Centres, have come to be known as the "Old Series" of indices for the said Centres. The base periods for the Old Series of Indices for the Centres in question are (1) Bombay (1933-34=100), (2) Sholapur (1927-28=100), (3) Nagpur (August 1939=100), (4) Jalgaon August 1939=100, (5) Aurangabad (1943-44=100) and (6) Nanded (1943-44=(100) respectively. A statement giving the relevant and material particulars in respect of these Old Series of Indices for the 6 Centres in reference is given below :

Statement giving the relevant particulars about the Consumer Price Index Numbers (old Series) for the Six Selected Centres in Maharashtra State.

	Bombay	Sholapur	Nagpur	Jalgaon	Nanded	Aurangbad
1. F. L. S. Year .. ..	1932—33	1925	1927	Oct. 1937	1943—44	1943—44
2. Base year .. ..	1933—34—100	1927—28—100	Aug. 1939—	Aug. 1939—	1943—44	1943—44
2a. Average Family size ..	3.70	4.57	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. No. of Items included in Market Basket.	46	32	36	36	66	68
4. No. of Markets covered ..	12	4	1	4	3 Shops	3 Shops
5. Price Collection day ..	Tuesday	Tuesday	Every 15th (Once in a month)	Tuesday	.....	.....
6. Total No. of Price Collectors	2	1	1	1	1	1
7. Total No. of Price Supervisors	1	1	1	1	1	1

### Revision of Old Series of Indices in Maharashtra State

In the mid-fifties, the Old Series of Index Numbers in Maharashtra State had become quite outdated, as the consumption pattern of the Working Class for which the Indices were being compiled were believed to have undergone considerable change, over the period of time. In October 1953, the question of revision of the present series of Consumers Price Index Numbers was, therefore, discussed at the Joint Conference of Central and State Statisticians. The Conference recommended that the only way of improving the Index Numbers was to conduct fresh Family Budget Enquiries, on a uniform basis, throughout the country and to obtain weighting diagrams based on the current consumption pattern. With this end in view, in 1958-59, the Government of India undertook Family Living Surveys at 50 important Factories, Mines and Production Centres through out India. From the Maharashtra State, Family Budget Enquiries for Bombay, Sholapur and Nagpur were conducted by the Government of India, in the year 1958-59. Similar Surveys or Enquiries were undertaken by the State Government, in the year 1958-59, in respect of the centres at Jalgaon, Aurangabad and Nanded. In addition, the State Government also conducted Family Budget Surveys in respect of the Poona Centre (being an important Industrial Centre). In respect of the Centres at Bombay, Sholapur and Nagpur, the prices taken into account are for the year 1960, in respect of the remaining four Centres, viz., Jalgaon, Aurangabad, Nanded and Poona, the prices taken into account are for the year 1961.

The Consumer Price Index Numbers for the Bombay, Sholapur and Nagpur centres cover six groups of consumption items, viz., (1) Food, (2) Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc., (3) Fuel and Light, (4) House Rent, (5) Clothing, Bedding and Wear, and (6) Miscellaneous groups whereas the Index Numbers for the remaining centres comprise only five groups of consumption items, viz., (1) Food, (2) Fuel and Light, (3) House Rent, (4) Clothing and Footwear, and (5) Miscellaneous groups. It may be clarified here that in the Indices for the Bombay, Poona, Nanded and Aurangabad Centres, the consumption items like Pan, Supari, etc., are included in the Miscellaneous Groups of the respective centres.

When after the aforesaid Enquiries were completed and full details of the revised New Series were being worked out, it had been represented to Government that the present Series of Consumers Price Index Numbers for Bombay did not adequately reflect the existing pattern of consumption and variation in prices for the following reasons :—

- (i) The price collection in respect of certain items did not take place at all, the price of certain items being frozen, such as certain varieties of cloth ;
- (ii) The price collection was faulty or inadequate and not in line with reality, such as house rent or selection of shops for purposes of pricing ;
- (iii) Wrong basis had been taken for price collection, as in the case of items to and from the native place.
- (iv) Certain items of expenditure had practically gone out of existence due to compulsory change effected by law in the item of expenditure, such as item for medicine on account of medical benefit under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme. It had been represented to Government that the period

of Family Budget Enquiry on which the proposed new series of Consumer Price Index Numbers for industrial workers was based was different from the base period for the proposed new series and there had been variation in prices during the two periods.

### Lakdawala Committee

Therefore, the State Government had appointed, on 22nd August 1963, an Expert Committee, under the Chairmanship of Prof. D. T. Lakdawala, Director, Department of Economics, University of Bombay, to examine (i) the position of readjustment in the Consumers Price Index Series in Bombay ; and (ii) linking of fresh Series of Consumer Price Index Numbers with the existing series. The other two Members of the Committee were (i) Dr. K. M. Mukerjee (Reader, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona) and (ii) Shri C. V. Rao (Deputy Director of Statistics, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay). The terms of reference of the Committee were as follows :—

(i) To examine the validity of the submissions made and make recommendations as to whether any readjustment is necessary, in the existing series, and if so, what re-adjustment should be made ; and

(ii) To consider how the fresh Series of Consumer Price Index Numbers for Bombay, which Government proposes to introduce, should be linked with the existing series, so re-adjusted if found necessary, and, in so considering, take into consideration the factor that the period of Family Budget Enquiry, on which the proposed new series of consumers price index numbers for Industrial Worker is based, is different from the base period for the proposed new Series.

The Committee submitted its Report to Government on 7th January 1964. The recommendations of the Committee were as follows :—

(i) It would be desirable to revise the current index as in 1960 and that the revised index number for 1960 (average) should be 449 i.e. 29 points more than the published index figure ;

(ii) That no adjustment is necessary in the New Series on account of the fact that its base period is different from the period of Family Budget Enquiry ;

(iii) That the New Series should be linked to the current revised series at 1960 by a simple ratio linking and that the linking factor should be 4.49.

The recommendations of the Committee were discussed by the State Government with the representatives of important organisations of employers and central organisations of Labour. After careful consideration of the recommendations of the Committee and the comments put forth by the organisations of employers and employees, the Government of Maharashtra decided as follows :—

(i) The principles laid down by the Committee, in so far as they relate to the readjustment of the current Consumers Price Index Series for Bombay, should be accepted.

(ii) As the Organisations of employers and employees want to study the full details regarding the 1958-59 Family Budget Survey, the introduction of the New Series and linking it up with the Current Series should be deferred, for the time being.

(iii) The Index Number, for the month of December 1963, in the current series should be published duly readjusted in accordance with the recommendations of the Expert Committee.

The Index Number for December 1963 was, therefore, corrected on the basis of the recommendations made by the Committee.

Government also decided that, with a view to removing any apprehension, in future, the grades and specifications of items included in the Series should be published in the Labour Gazette, for general information.

The Expert Committee felt that the New Series should be linked with the Current Series, as at 1960, and, therefore, did not take into account certain points raised by the employers and the employees, as either they were not necessary for revising the index at 1960, or because comparable prices and other relevant data, relating to those items were not available. These points were as under :—

- (i) The proportion of consumption of Government and free market rice ;
- (ii) Changes in the mode of purchase of food articles by the workmen ; and
- (iii) Substitution of suitable equivalent items of cloth in place of present items for facilitating retail price collection.

Further, a doubt had been raised regarding the Unit of quantity utilised by the Committee in re-adjusting the index figure for 'Ghee' by resubstituting Ghee for Vanaspati.

The Government therefore, referred the above points back to the Committee, with a request (i) to examine them in the light of such data as may be available then, (ii) to make Number, in future, and (iii) to submit their report within six Weeks from 5th February 1964. The Committee was authorised to hear the Associations of Employers and Central Organisations of Trade Unions before making its recommendations.

There being no separate series of Consumers Price Index Number for the Poona Centre, and taking into consideration the fact that there was rapid industrialisation in and around Poona, the State Government decided to undertake, through the agency of the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment, Family Budget Surveys for the Poona Centre, during 1959. The results of the enquiry were tabulated and placed before the Consumer Price Index Committee. Thereafter the results of the enquiry and the final report for the proposed series for Poona Centre were submitted to Government for its approval. The Schedules concepts and the general procedure of work for this enquiry were adopted, with suitable modifications, in the light of the conditions prevailing at this Centre, from the Government of India, National Sample Survey Organisation similar enquiries.

The Committee, after examining the issues referred to it, recommended in regard thereto as follows, in its Report, which was submitted by it to Government, on 14th August 1964 :—

- (i) In compiling the Consumer Price Index Series for Bombay City, in future, Rice should be treated as one commodity and its price index should

be calculated according to the method outlined by it in paras 4·6, 4·7 and 4·8 of its Report.

(ii) As the Employers' grain-shops are availed of by about 6 per cent of the working class and as the most important articles supplied therein are Rice, Wheat and Sugar, which they sell at the same price as at other Fair Price Shops, it is not necessary to introduce one or two Mill Shops in the twenty four shops selected, at present, for the purpose of price collection. In case, however, much larger number of workers take advantage of these Shops, they should be given proper representation.

(iii) Data on Clothing items be collected for six months on the lines mentioned in paragraphs 4·15 and 4·16 of the Committee's Report, so as to determine the advisability of introducing the 'Census Method' in the Compilation of Cloth Price Index. Till then, the present method should be continued.

The abovesaid recommendations of the Committee were accepted by Government and the Old Series of Indices for six selected centres in Maharashtra State, viz. Bombay, Sholapur, Nagpur, Jalgaon, Aurangabad, and Nanded Centres, were re-adjusted accordingly. The Index for the Poona Centre required no re-adjustment, it being in the New Series. After thus readjusting the Old Series of Indices, an opportune time for the introduction of the New Series was looked for. Several rounds of discussions were carried out by the State Government with important organisations of Employers and Labour, for arriving at an agreed solution for the introduction of the New Series, so that the switch-over from the Old Series to the new Series could be smooth. Meantime, however, it was found that the problem of introduction of the New Series and the linking factor had been taken to the Supreme Court by the Employers at Ahmedabad and since the problems involved in that case were similar to the problems being faced in this State, it was thought fit to await the final decision of the Supreme Court in the matter. This decision of the Supreme Court was given in the month of August 1965 and thereafter further discussions were held by the State Government, with the Organisations of Employers and Unions. Ultimately, the New Index Series was introduced in Bombay, in the month of November 1965, by publishing the October 1965 Index Number in the New Series. Likewise, the Index Numbers at Sholapur and Nagpur, for the month of October 1965, were published in the New Series. The New Index figures at Jalgaon was introduced in the month of November 1965, at Nanded, in December 1965, and at Aurangabad, in January 1966. Thus, in all the old six centres, the New Index Series were introduced. The New Index number at Poona, however, was introduced, in the month of April 1965, as there was no problem of linking to the old Series in the case of this Index. The linking factor in all these cases is a simple arithmetical linking between the two Series at the base year, as per the recommendations of the Lakdawala Committee. The base years for the Index Series at Bombay, Sholapur and Nagpur is 1960, while it is 1961 in the case of the remaining four Centres. With the introduction of the New Series, the Index Numbers in the Old Series have been discontinued and the same are not being published since then.

**ent Series of Indices in Maharashtra State**

Thus, at present, Consumer Price Index Numbers (New Series) for the Working Classes are being compiled in Maharashtra State in respect of 7 selected centres in the State, viz. Bombay, Sholapur, Nagpur, Jalgaon, Nanded, Aurangabad and Poona, respectively. Further, while the Index Numbers for Bombay, Sholapur and Nagpur Centres are based on the results of the Family Living Surveys conducted by the Government of India during the year 1958-59, the Indices for the Jalgaon, Nanded, Aurangabad and Poona Centres are based on the findings of similar Surveys conducted by the State Government in the same, i.e. the year 1958-59. However, while the base period for the Index Numbers for the Bombay, Sholapur and Nagpur Centres is 1960=100, the base period for the Indices for the Jalgaon, Nanded, Aurangabad and Poona Centres is 1961=100. Moreover, the aforesaid Series of Indices in respect of selected Centres in question are linked to the Old Series of Index Numbers for the said Centres, after necessary re-adjustments, in accordance with the recommendations of the Lakdawala Committee, through simple arithmetical linking factors. These linking factors are 4.44 for the Bombay Centre, 3.82 for the Sholapur Centre, 5.22 for the Nagpur Centre, 5.29 for the Jalgaon Centre, 4.44 for the Nanded Centre and 2.22 for the Aurangabad Centre, respectively. Statement summarising the relevant and material particulars about the New Series of Consumer Price Index Numbers for the Working Classes for selected Centres in Maharashtra State, follows :—

Statement giving relevant particular about the Consumer Price Index Numbers for the Seven Selected Centres in Maharashtra State

	Bombay	Sholapur	Nagpur	Poona	Jalgaon	Nanded	Aurangabad
1. F. L. S. Year .. ..	1958-59	1958-59	1958-59	1958-59	1958-59	1958-59	1958-59
2. Sampling method adopted.	Tenement sampling.	Tenement sampling.	Pay Roll sampling.	Pay Roll as well as Tenement sampling (combined)			
3. Sample Size. .. ..	1432	540	714	480	240	480	240
4. Single member families (out of 3 above)	40	4	5	Not available			
4a. Average Family Size ..	Per cent 2.80	per cent 5.53	per cent 4.90	4.37	5.40	5.73	4.79
5. Base Year .. ..	1960=100	1960=100	1960=100	1961=100	1961=100	1961=100	1961=100
6. No. of items included in the 'Market Basket'	96	96	96	73	62	64	62
7. No. of Markets covered.	18	4	4	No markets selected Only 11 shops are selected.			
8. No. of shops covered. ....	750	200	200				
9. No. of Quotations collected per week.	2736	672	872	2060	1838	1115	1334
10. Price Collection day. ..	Saturday	Saturday	Saturday	Friday Saturday	Wednesday Saturday	Friday Saturday Sunday.	Thursday Saturday
11. Total No. of Price collectors.	12 (Part time)	4	4	4	2	2	2
12. Total No. of Price Supervisors.	2	1	1	1	1	covered by Jalgaon P.S.	covered by Poona P.S.
13. Linked to which serious. ..	1933-34=100	1927-28=100	Aug. 1939=100	Aug. 1939=100	1943-44=100	1943-44=100	1943-44=100
14. Linking Factor .. ..	4.44	3.82	5.22	....	5.29	2.45	2.22
15. Month & Year in which introduced.	Oct. 1965	Oct 1965	Oct. 1965	April 1965	Nov. 1965	Dec. 1965	Jan. 1966

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### PART III

### SPECIAL FEATURES

The Maharashtra State being the pioneering State in India in the matter of construction and maintenance of Consumer Price Index Numbers for the Working Classes, it is but natural to expect that the Indices in respect of the said State would have certain special traits. The outstanding features in respect of the Indices of the Maharashtra State are, *inter-alia*, as under :—

(i) The Indices are compiled, since their inception, by the Labour Commissioner's Office, unlike the Indices in respect of most of the other States, where they are compiled either by the Labour Bureau, Simla or by the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics ;

(ii) 'Fool-proof' Price Collection Machinery ;

(iii) 'Fool-proof' Computation Machinery ;

(iv) Pro-rata Re-distribution of Weights of Cereal Items, in cases of Short-falls in Supplies under Rationing/Informal Rationing Systems ;

(v) 'Census Method' of Collection of Prices of Clothing Items in respect of the Indices for the Jalgaon, Nanded, Aurangabad and Poona Centres; and

(vi) The 'Weighting Diagram' in respect of the Index for the Nagpur Centre is based on 'Average Quantities Consumed'.

The abovesaid special features in respect of the Indices of the Maharashtra State are briefly discussed below :—

(i) *Compilation of Indices by the Labour Commissioner's Office.*—As has been mentioned earlier, the Bombay Labour Office on its constitution, in April 1921, was, *inter-alia*, enjoined with the function of conducting Family Budget Enquiries and constructing Cost of Living Indices based thereon. The first such Family Budget Enquiry was conducted by the Bombay Labour Office for the Working Classes at the Bombay Centre, during the period between May 1921 and April 1922, and Cost of Living Indices based on the findings of the said Enquiry were constructed by the said Office. Since then, the Bombay Labour Office has continued to conduct Family Budget Enquiries, from time to time, in respect of different selected Centres in the State and it has been compiling and publishing regularly every month Consumer Price Index Numbers based on the results of the said Enquiries, till-to-date. It is in the fitness of things that the Bombay Labour Office should compile and publish the Indices, since it always has its fingers on the pulse of Industry and Labour, because it has to, day-in and day-out, deal with varied and vexed industrial relations problems. In other States, the Indices are either compiled by the Labour Bureau, Simla or the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics, who have hardly anything to do with Industry and Labour beyond compilation of Statistical Data. It may be stated with emphasis here that the compilation of Indices by the Labour Commissioner's Office in no way affects the quality of the Index computation work. This is what the Rau Court of Enquiry (1940) had to say about the Bombay Index in its Report, which was published in 1941. "The Bombay figure, which in most respects is above criticism, is not quite up-to-date in certain items, and although the Bombay Labour Office has been doing its best to bring it up-to-date, the difficulties have so far proved insuperable and the defect still remains."

Knowing how much care and thought the Bombay Labour Office bestows on the preparation of its figures, we should be surprised if the cost of living figures prepared at other centres were less open to criticism."

For the purposes of collection of prices of the consumption items included in the Index Numbers in respect of the seven selected Centres in Maharashtra State, 12 markets at Bombay and 4 markets each at Sholapur and Nagpur Centres from predominantly working class areas have been selected and in each such market, two shops from where most of the workers make their purchases have been fixed. Similarly, 11 shops each have been fixed in the working class areas at the Jalgaon, Poona, Nanded and Aurangabad Centres. Prices of the consumption items included in the Indices of the seven Centres in question are collected by the Price Collection Machinery from the fixed shops every Saturday, which is the weekly Price Collection. Day-to-day information in respect of such consumption items like Bus fare, Railway fare, Postal charges, Electricity charges, Cinema Tickets, School fees, News-paper, etc., is however collected by the Machinery once every month, i. e. on the Saturday following the 10th of each month, directly from the Authorities concerned. Further, in the case of the consumption items like Vegetables, Fruits, Fish, etc., which undergo considerable Seasonal variations, the prices are collected for the varieties selected for the month. Besides, in respect of the Clothing Group, prices of all the varieties of the items included in the Index are collected with certain broad specifications and a medium of each item is worked out after calculating the per square metre price of all the varieties of each of the items. The house-rent figures are obtained from six-monthly house-rent surveys of selected tenements at each centre.

(ii) *'Fool-proof' price Collection Machinery.*—The price data utilised for the purposes of compilation of the Indices in Maharashtra State are collected by trained and experienced Price Collectors, who are senior members of the staff of the Labour Commissioner's Office. The price data is being collected in accordance with the instructions laid down in the Manual of Instructions for Price Collectors prepared by the Labour Bureau, Simla, which is based on a scientific appraisal of the subject (which are also in keeping with the accepted International principles and practices in the matter). Most of these Price Collectors have been doing the Price Collection work for over 2 decades now and they are, therefore, well-versed with the data collection techniques and methodology. Further, the price quotations collected by the Price Collectors are invariably checked up by trained and experienced Price Inspectors of the Labour Commissioner's Office, who have a standing of over 2½ decades experience in this work. All doubtful quotations and quotations showing wide variations are, therefore, 'straightened out' through the Inspections made by these Price Inspectors. In addition, there is further supervision over the data collection work by the Price Collectors at the level of Price Supervisors, who are senior Officials of the Labour Commissioner's Office. One of these Officers is of the rank of Deputy Director, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bombay who is on deputation to the Labour Commissioner's Office especially for the Index Compilation work. These two Officers inspect, at random, the work of the Price Collectors and Price Inspectors and take appropriate decisions after making due enquiries.

on such crucial questions like substitution of varieties, linking of prices, repetition of prices, imputation of weights, etc. Besides, in respect of the Indices for the Bombay, Sholapur and Nagpur Centres in the State, there is a separate and independent supervision over the price collection work done by the Price Collectors of the Labour Commissioner's Office by the Asstt. Director (Western Region), Labour Bureau, Simla, who is posted at Bombay especially for the said work. Moreover, with a view to keeping the Price Collection Machinery in 'full trim and attend with the latent Market trends, weekly Meetings of the Price Collectors and Price Inspectors are held by the Price Supervisors on the next working day of the Price Collection day when all matters and problems, if any, pertaining to the Price Collection work during the week in question are discussed threadbare experiences exchanged and guidance and instruction wherever necessary given to the Price collectors and Price Inspectors by the Price Supervisors. Finally, the Price data thus collected by the Price Collectors and inspected and verified by the Price Inspectors and the Price Supervisors [as also by the Asstt. Director (Western Region) of the Labour Bureau, Simla] is subjected to careful table scrutiny by the trained and experienced compilation staff of the Labour Commissioner's Office and any discrepancies noticed by them in the Price quotations are referred back by them to the Price Collection Machinery, for reverification and report, before the same are accepted by them, for tabulation. Further, with a view to keeping the 'cards open', the price data collected by the Price Collection Machinery is kept open for inspection by accredited representatives of Trade Unions and Employers in the Labour Commissioner's Office, on the second working day after the Price Collection day. Not only this, the Price data collected by the Labour Commissioner's Office, along with the other relevant Index Particulars are published regularly every month by the Labour Commissioner's Office in the monthly Labour Gazette issued by that Office each month. It would thus be observed that the Price Collection Machinery of the Labour Commissioner's Office is 'Fool-proof' and there is hardly any scope or chance for 'tripping' anywhere.

(iii) '*Fool-proof*' Computation Machinery.—The Indices for the 7 selected Centres in Maharashtra State are compiled by a separate set of trained and experienced Index Computation Staff of the Labour Commissioner's Office, most of whom have an experience in this field for nearly 2 decades now. Policy decisions regarding the Index Computations are initially taken by the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, who is the incharge of the Index Compilation work. The Index Computations are also initially checked by the Officer on Special Duty (Statistics), Bombay, who is of the Rank of Deputy Director, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bombay and who is on deputation to the Labour Commissioner's Office especially for this work. The Index Computations are also got independently checked up by the Labour Commissioner's Office from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bombay every month. Further, the Indices compiled by the Labour Commissioner's Office are placed by it, every month, before a specially appointed Committee of Experts by the State Government, for its scrutiny and authentication, before they are released. This Committee has been functioning since the year 1948. The present

composition of the Committee is as follows :

*Chairman*

Shri B. S. Kalelkar,  
Retired Judge of Small Causes Court and Commissioner of Workman's  
Compensation, Bombay.

*Members*

The Commissioner of Labour, Bombay.  
The Director, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bombay.  
Shri S. R. Mehta, Professor, Elphinstone College, Bombay.  
Shri T. R. Bhagwat, Chairman, Cloth Markets Board, Bombay.  
Shri K. S. Narayan, Joint Director Food and Civil Supplies Department,  
Bombay.

*Member-Secretary*

Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay.

It is only after the Indices for the Selected Centres in Maharashtra State are fully scrutinised and duly authenticated by the abovementioned Committee, that they are kept ready for publication by the Labour Commissioner's Office. Further, in so far as the Indices for the Bombay, Sholapur and Nagpur Centres are concerned, the same are also being independently and simultaneously compiled, on common weighting diagram and price data, by the Labour Bureau, Simla. Therefore, it is only when the Indices for these 3 Centres in the State, as compiled by the two Agencies in question, fully tally in all respects, that they are finally released by the Labour Commissioner's Office, along with the Indices of the other 4 Centres in the State, after authentication thereof by the above Committee. Thus, here again, it would be noticed that the Index Computation Machinery of the State Government is ' fool-proof ' in all respects, inasmuch as there is a hierarchy of checks and counter-checks at each stage of the Index Compilation Work and, therefore, there is hardly any scope for going wrong.

(iv) *Pro-rata Re-distribution of Weights of Cereal Items.*—In the context of present shortage of Cereals in the wake of drought conditions as also the take over of wholesale trade of Wheat in the country, a situation was discernable where there was substantial reduction in admissibility from Government sources, both in the statutory and informal rationing centres, while there was no corresponding open market sales even where there was no statutory rationing of cereals in particular Centres. In view of the mounting pressure of shortages and price rise in recent months and resultant agitation for adjustment to take care of the same in the Index, which determines the Dearness Allowance of the working class, the issue was taken up to the T.A.C. by the Government of Maharashtra and was discussed in its 11th Meeting, held at Delhi, on 21st June 1973. The T.A.C. advocated a cautious approach in the matter and stressed the need for a study in depth.

Accordingly a Sub-Committee, consisting of the following members, was constituted by the T. A. C. at its 11th Meeting held on 21st June 1973, for the purpose :—

1. Shri Ram Saran,  
Economic and Statistical Adviser, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India. Member.

2. Shri M. A. Telang,  
Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics,  
Government of Maharashtra. . . . . Member
3. Shri S. K. Gupta,  
Joint Director, Central Statistical Organisation,  
Government of India. . . . . Member
4. Shri K. K. Bhatia,  
Director, Labour Bureau, Government of India . . . . . Member
5. Shri P. J. Ovid,  
Deputy Commissioner of Labour, . . . . .  
Government of Maharashtra . . . . . Co-opted Member

The Sub-Committee was assigned the responsibility of studying the effect on the Consumer Price Index of the short supply of cereals from Government sources, particularly when the same could not be made good from open market sources, and to evolve a suitable method for compilation of the Indices, which would take account of such situations.

The Sub-Committee completed its deliberations in 3 sittings between 9th July 1972 and 13th November 1973. The Sub-Committee submitted its Report in the matter to the T. A. C. by the end of November 1973. The T. A. C. accepted the recommendations of the Sub-committee, as contained in its Report, which are as follows, and advised the State Government accordingly :—

“ 1. No corrective action need be taken in the Consumer Price Index as long as shortage in admissibility of individual commodity is upto 15 per cent., as compared to the base year consumption level, in Centres covered under Statutory Rationing.

2. If the shortage in supply of a particular commodity exceeds this limit, in a statutory rationing centre, a corrective action suggested on the basis of indications based on material studied is to distribute the portion of weight corresponding to the short fall among all other Food items *pro-rata* except to the Commodity under short supply.

3. The fair prices and open market prices of an item under informal rationing may be utilised by assigning appropriate weights ; the weight for fair price may be determined on the admissibility through fair price shops and the balance out of the total base year requirements being assigned to open market prices. If the open market prices are not available due to the non-availability of informally rationed cereal ; in the open market, the situation will be dealt with in the same way as in case of statutory Rationing, i.e.—

(i) No adjustment or corrective action need be taken, if the short fall in admissibility of individual commodity through Fair Price Shops is upto 15 per cent. In other words, only Fair Price may be used for compilation of Index Number.

(ii) If the shortage through Fair Price supply exceeds 15 per cent., then the corrective action suggested for statutory rationing centres, as in para. 2 above, should also be made applicable.”

The Government of Maharashtra also accepted the abovesaid recommendations of the T. A. C. and, in accordance thereof, applied corrective action to the Bombay Index from the month of December 1973 onwards, and to the Poona Index from the month of April 1974 onwards. The Indices for the other centres in the State required no corrective action whatever, as there has been no problem thereat regarding short supply of cereal items that are priced for the Indices of those centres.

(V) '*Census Method*' for collection of Prices of Clothing Items.—The Lakdawala Committee, in its Second Report, dated 14th August 1964 had, *inter alia* recommended that the Clothing Items be collected as per the '*Census Method*' i.e., after prescribing the broad variety of each item of cloth in the Index Series the prices of all sub-varieties sold in the selected shops be taken into account in the compilation of the Cloth Price Index. This recommendation of the Committee having been accepted by the State Government, the Census method of collection of prices of clothing items is being followed in respect of the indices for the Jalgaon, Nanded, Aurangabad and Poona Centres. The advantage of this method, as pointed out by the Lakdawala Committee in its aforesaid Report is twofold. Firstly, the method is based on the whole price range of the varieties rather than on the fixed sub-variety. The changes of an accidental or deliberate distortion which crop up, when one specified variety disappears from the market, also do not arise.

VI '*Weighting Diagram*' in the Index of the Nagpur Centre.—The '*weighting diagram*' thrown up by the Family Budget Enquiry of 1926-27 at the Nagpur Centre is based on '*Average Quantities Consumed*' and not on '*average budgets of expenditure*' which is generally the case in respect of the '*weighting diagrams*' of the Indices of most of the Centres in the country, including all other Centres in Maharashtra State. This feature of the weighting diagram in respect of the Nagpur Centre is, therefore, a special feature of the Index of that Centre.

### *Bibliography*

1. '*Working Class Consumer Price Index Number*' in India 1972—a Monograph prepared by the Labour Bureau, Simla.
2. '*Consumer Price Index*' by Amarendra Basu.
3. '*Concept of Consumer Price Index and D. A.*' by Y. D. Joshi.
4. '*Report on an Enquiry into Working Class Budgets in Bombay*' by G. Findlay Shirras.
5. '*Reports of the Lakdawalla Committees appointed by the Government of Maharashtra dated 7th January 1974 and 14th August 1974, respectively.*
6. '*Reports of the Expert Committee on the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers, Bombay and 'Report of the TAC Sub-Committee on Corrective Action in Consumer Price Index Numbers*'.
7. '*Bombay Labour Gazettes*'.

# Notifications Under Labour Laws

## I

### MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948

Vide Government notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA.-5675/104084-Lab-III-A, dated 21st March, 1975, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 10th April 1975, at pages 1742 to 1748 the Government of Maharashtra after considering the advice of the said Committee, hereby revised the minimum rates of wages as fixed in the Government of Maharashtra, Industries and Labour Department, Notification No. MWA. 5662(1)2763/Lab-III, dated 27th July 1966, in respect of the employees in the said scheduled employment and with effect from the 1st day of April 1975 refixes minimum rates of wages consisting of—

(i) the basic rates of wages as set out in column 3 of the First Schedule hereto, in respect of each Zone specified in column 3 as the basic rates of wages payable by the month in such Zone to the classes of employees mentioned against them in column 2 thereof

(ii) special allowance, the rate of special allowance being adjusted as provided in clause 2.

2. The competent authority shall, on declaring the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) specified in column 3 of the Second Schedule hereto, to be the cost of living index number applicable to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment in pursuance of clause (d) of sub-section (2) of the said Act, calculate the average of the cost of living index applicable to the employees in the areas specified in column 2 of the said Second Schedule for every three months in a year (the period of first three months commencing from 1st day of January, and ascertain the rise of such average in terms of points over the index numbers mentioned against them in column 4 of that Schedule. For every such rise in the number of points specified in column 5 of the said Schedule the special allowance (hereinafter referred to as "the cost of living allowance") payable to the employees for each of the three months immediately following the period in respect of which such average has been calculated as aforesaid shall be at the rates shown against them in column 6 of that Schedule.

3. The competent authority shall compute the cost of living allowance in accordance with the directions made in clause 2.

4. The cost of living allowance computed as aforesaid shall be declared by the competent authority by a notification in the *Official Gazette* in the month of January, when such allowance is payable for each of the months of January to March, in the month of April when such allowance is payable for each of the months of April to June, in the month of July when such allowance is payable for each of the months of July to September and in the month of October when such allowance is payable for each of the month of October to December.

### FIRST SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Classes of employees	Rates	
		Zone I	Zone II
		Rs. per month	Rs. per month
I. Grade No. I—			
	Employees employed in any section of pulp and paper or Paper-board Mill doing jobs which need high degree of skill and responsibilities, such as—	300	275
1	Finishing House, Mistry.		
2	Chargeman, Instrument Section.		

Serial No.	Classes of employees	Zone	Rs. per mon
3	Chargeman, Carpentry Shop.		
4	Workshop Chargeman.		
5	Chargeman, Civil Construction.		
6	Chargeman, Mechanical.		
7	Chargeman, Transport.		
8	Employees by whatever name, called doing the work of the nature done by persons falling under the above entries.		
<b>II Grade No. II—</b>			
	Employees employed in any section of pulp and paper or Paper-board Mill doing jobs which need fair amount of skill and responsibilities such as—		252
1.	Tinsmith.		
2.	Tyre Repairer.		
3.	Truck Driver.		
4.	Finisher other than those in Grades III and IV.		
5.	Fitter.		
6.	Welder.		
7.	Turner.		
8.	Slotterman.		
9.	Driller.		
10.	Shaper.		
11.	Planner.		
12.	Carpenter.		
13.	Blacksmith		
14.	Goldsmith		
15.	Evaporator Operator.		
16.	Recovery Boiler/Roaster and Smelter Operator/Sardar		
17.	Recastisizing Operator/Sardar.		
18.	Lime Reburning Operator/Sardar		
19.	Boiler Attendant-Class I		
20.	Finishing House Checker		
21.	Employees by whatever name called doing the work of the nature done by persons falling under the above entries		
<b>III Grade No. III—</b>			
	Employees employed in any section of pulp and paper or Paper-board Mill doing independent work with sufficient responsibility, such as—		226
1	Band Saw Cutter		
2	Crane Driver		
3.	Packing, Wrapping and Poster Paper Finisher.		
4.	Warehouse and Despatch Sardar.		
5.	Car/Tractor/Trolley and fork lift Drivers.		
6.	Painter.		
7.	Cooks.		
8.	Head Watchman/Watch and Ward Jamadar.		
9.	Gardener.		
10.	Boiler Attendant—Class II.		
11.	Pulp and Paper Tester.		
12.	Employees by whatever name called doing the work of the nature done by persons falling under the above entries.		

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Serial No.	Classes of employees	Rates	
		Zone I	Zone II
		Rs. per month.	Rs. per month.

## IV. Grade No. IV—

Employees employed in any section of pulp and paper or Paper-board Mill and doing jobs involving minor responsibilities and which need a little skill/or independent working, such as :

206

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1. Paper and Board Section Machine Attendants.
2. Finishing Plant Attendant.
3. Pump Attendant.
4. Chemical Treatment and Clarification Attendant.
5. Turbine Distribution Board, Switchgear or Panel Attendant.
6. Assistant Electrician/Electrical Assistant.
7. Assistant Fitter.
8. Coal Crushing and Oil Burner Attendant.
9. Assistant Turner.
10. Assistant Welder.
11. Assistant Driller.
12. Assistant Planner.
13. Assistant Shaper.
14. Compressor Attendant.
15. Mates.
16. Assistant Carpenter.
17. Watch and Ward Assistant.
18. Jamdar.
19. Hammerman.
20. Wood Grinder Attendant.
21. Assistant Cooks.
22. Hoist Operator.
23. Sampleman.
24. Board Finisher.
25. Band Saw Cutter for pulping purpose.
26. Employees by whatever name called doing the work of the nature done by persons falling under the above entries.

## V. Grade No.

Employees employed in any section of pulp and paper or Paper-board Mill doing the job of helper and helping skilled workers, such jobs involving a little skill and intelligence but not involving independent handling of work, such as :

186

161

1. Scaler.
2. Chipping Helper.
3. Digestor Helper.
4. Washing and Cleaning Helper.
5. Straining, Knotter, Screening and Cleaning Helper.
6. Bleaching and Cleaning Helper.
7. Hydrapulper and Pulper Helper.
8. Wood Grinding Helper.
9. Stock Preparation Helper.
10. Chemical Preparation and Fibre Recovery Helper.
11. Beater Helper.

Serial No.	Classes of employees	Rates	
		Zone I	Zone II
		Rs. per month.	Rs. per month.
<b>V. Grade No. V—contd.</b>			
	12. Kneader Helper.		
	13. Paper and Board Machine Sectional Helpers.		
	14. Finishing Plant Helper.		
	15. Sheet and Package Weigher.		
	16. Labelman.		
	17. Finishing and Packing House Helper.		
	18. Warehouse and Despatch Helper.		
	19. Evaporation Helper.		
	20. Recovery Boiler, Roaster and Smelter Helper.		
	21. Recuasticizing Helper.		
	22. Lime Reburning Helper.		
	23. Cartman.		
	24. Chemical Treatment and Clarification Helper.		
	25. Fireman.		
	26. Coal Crushing and Oil Burner Helper.		
	27. Turbine Distribution Board, Switchgear or Panel Helper.		
	28. Market.		
	29. Oilman.		
	30. Mould Sticking Helper.		
	31. Saw Grinding Helper.		
	32. Laboratory Helper.		
	33. Cooking Helper.		
	34. Watchman.		
	35. Mukadam.		
	36. Helpers to fitters, turners, welders and such other skilled workmen.		
	37. Helper to Machine Operator.		
	38. Rag or Waste Paper or Straw Sorter.		
	39. Mali or Gardener Helper.		
	40. Sanitary Jamadar.		
	41. Bandsaw and other Khalasi.		
	42. Heavy Duty Mazdoor.		
	43. Cross Cutter.		
	44. Employees by whatever name called doing the work of the nature done by persons falling under the above entries.		
<b>VI. Grade No. VI—</b>			
	Employees employed in any section of pulp and paper or Paper Board Mill doing fully unskilled jobs involving physical strain, such as	160	135
	1. Mazdoors/Shramiks.		
	2. Registering and Dusting Mazdoor.		
	3. Weighing Mazdoor.		
	4. Waste Paper Mazdoor.		
	5. Raw Material Mazdoor.		
	6. Bamboo Carrier.		
	7. Digester Mazdoor.		
	9. Straining, Screening and Cleaning Mazdoor.		

Serial No.	Classes of employees	Rates	
		Zone I	Zone II
		Rs. per month.	Rs. per month.
VI. Grade No. VI—contd.			
10.	Bleaching and Cleaning Mazdoor.		
11.	Chemical and Stock Preparation and Fibre Recovery Mazdoor.		
12.	Bleaching and Cleaning Mazdoors, Paper and Board Mazdoor.		
13.	Finishing Plant Mazdoor.		
14.	Finishing Packing House Mazdoor.		
15.	Warehouse and Despatch Mazdoor.		
16.	Evaporator Mazdoor.		
17.	Recovery Boilers, Roaster and Smeiter Mazdoor.		
18.	Recausticizing Mazdoor.		
19.	Lime Reburning Mazdoor.		
20.	Material Handling Mazdoor.		
21.	Water Supply and Treatment Mazdoor.		
22.	Boiler and Coal Mazdoor.		
23.	Repair Shop and Maintenance Mazdoor.		
24.	Carpenter Mazdoor.		
25.	Canteen Boy.		
26.	Office Boy.		
27.	Guest House Mazdoor.		
28.	Store Mazdoor.		
29.	Garden Mazdoor.		
30.	Floor Cleaner and Sweeper.		
31.	Employees by whatever name called doing the work of the nature done by persons falling under the above entries.		
VII. Clerks—			
	Employees by whatever name called doing clerical work of the nature done by clerks.	238	213

## SECOND SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Area	Consumer Price Index Number for working Class (New Series)	Index Points	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Areas falling in Zone I	Bombay City Index Number.	250	1 1.00 per month.
2	Areas falling in Zone II	Bombay City Index Number.	250	1 0.80 per month.

Explanation.—From the purpose of this Notification—

(1) "Competent authority" means competent authority appointed by Government of Maharashtra Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2661/80868/Lab.-III, dated the 16th January 1965.

(2) (a) Zone I shall comprise the areas falling within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay, Poona, Nagpur, Sholapur and Kolhapur, Municipal areas of Thana and Kirkee, Cantonments areas of Dehu Road, Kirkee and Poona, Industrial areas of M. I. D. C. at Bhosari, Chinchwad and Pimpri, in Poona district, and on Nagpur Hangan Road at Nagpur and the Government Industrial Estate at Kamptee Road, Nagpur.

(b) Zone II shall comprise of all other areas in the State of Maharashtra, i.e. areas not falling in Zone I.

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

(4) The minimum rates of wages in respect of an adolescent shall be 80 per cent. of the wages fixed for the class of employees to which he belongs and in respect of child 60 per cent. of the wages fixed for the class of employees to which it belongs.

(5) The minimum rates of wages in respect of an apprentice shall be 75 per cent. of the minimum rates of wages fixed for the class of employees to which he belongs.

#### Minimum Wages Act, 1948

#### II

Vide Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA-2775/105093 Lab.-III-A, dated 5th March, 1975, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, dated 3rd April 1975 at pages 1565-66, the Government of Maharashtra, has appointed the person specified in column 1 of the Schedule appended hereto to be Inspector for the purposes of the said Act in respect of Scheduled employments in relation to which the State Government is the appropriate Government, and defines the areas specified against him in column (2) of the said Schedule to be the local limits within which he shall exercise his functions.

#### SCHEDULE

Person	Area
Shri R. K. Tiwari, Nagpur	Districts of Nagpur, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Buldhana, Amravati, Yeotmal and Akola.

#### Minimum Wages Act, 1948

#### III

Vide Government notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA.-1573/10635 Lab.-III-A, dated 10th March 1975, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 3rd April 1975, at pages 1592 to 1596, the Government of Maharashtra after considering all representations received in this respect and after considering the advice of the Advisory Board, hereby revise the minimum rates of wages in respect of the employees employed in the said scheduled employment, and with effect from 15th day of March 1975 refixes the rates,—

(i) set out in column 4 in Part I of the Schedule hereto, as the minimum rates of wages payable to employees (other than bidi makers) employed in the said Scheduled employment for carrying on the operations specified, if any, in column 3 and mentioned against them in that column, in the areas specified against them in column 2 thereof;

(ii) set out in column 3 in Part II of the said Schedule, as the minimum rates of wages payable to bidi makers employed in the said Scheduled employment for rolling 1,000 bidis in the areas specified in column 2 thereof.

#### SCHEDULE

#### Part I

Serial No.	Areas	Employees carrying on operations, if any	Rates
1	2	3	4
1	Greater Bombay, City of Nagpur and Kamptee Municipal Area.	All employees employed in wrapping, labeling and packing operations.	For every one lakh bidis— (1) Rs. 11.50 when bundles consisting of 25 bidis each are wrapped, labeled or packed.

1	2	3	4
			<p>(2) Rs. 12·45 when bundles consisting of 24 bidis each are wrapped, labelled or packed.</p> <p>(3) Rs. 13·40 when bundles consisting of 20 bidis each are wrapped, labelled or packed.</p> <p>(4) Rs. 20·35 when bundles consisting of 12 bidis each are wrapped, labelled or packed.</p> <p>(5) Rs. 23·00 when bundles consisting of 10 bidis each are wrapped, labelled or packed.</p> <p>(6) Rs. 30·65 when bundles consisting of 8 bidis each are wrapped, labelled or packed.</p> <p>(7) Rs. 37·25 when bundles consisting of 7 bidis each are wrapped, labelled or packed.</p>
2	<p>The whole of the State of Maharashtra excluding Greater Bombay, City of Nagpur and Kamptee Municipal Area.</p>	<p>All employees employed in wrapping, labelling and packing operations.</p>	<p>For every one lakh bidis—</p> <p>(1) Rs. 9·60 when bundle consisting of 25 bidis each of Adi and Khadi Patti variety are wrapped, labelled or packed.</p> <p>(2) Rs. 10·05 when bundles consisting of 25 bidis each of Zilli and Label variety are wrapped, labelled or packed.</p> <p>(3) Rs. 12·00 when bundles consisting of 25 bidis each of Zilli-Label and Tikli Zilli Label and Nakhi Zilli, Zilli and Adi and Khadi Patti variety are wrapped, labelled or packed.</p> <p>(4) Rs. 20·10 when bundles consisting of 10 bidis each are wrapped, labelled or packed.</p> <p>(5) Rs. 22·00 when bundles consisting of 8 bidis each are wrapped, labelled or packed.</p> <p>(6) Rs. 23·00 when bundles consisting of 7 bidis each are wrapped, labelled or packed.</p>

1	2	3	4
3	The whole of the State of Maharashtra.	<p>I. All employees employed as Ring Pastors. Re. 0.40 per 1,000 bidis.</p> <p>IA. All employees employed as Ring Pastors, who are required also to do the work of paste preparing basket carrying and Kutta (bundle) rolling, marking and stocking work in godowns. Re. 0.40 per 1,000 bidis plus 5 per cent thereof.</p> <p>II. All employees employed as bag fillers, that is, employed for filling, sewing and arranging bags and for carrying out similar operation in a tobacco manufactory. Re. 0.40 per bag containing 46.655 k. gms.</p> <p>III. Adults (not being apprentices) and adolescents being certified by the Government Labour Officer to work as adults employed as—</p> <p>(1) Taraiwalas, bidi sorters, bidi checkers of bidi counters. Rs. 144.00 per month.</p> <p>(2) Bhattiwalas .. Rs. 144.00 per month.</p> <p>(3) Tobacco Mixers .. Rs. 144.00 per month where the employment is on a monthly rate.</p> <p>(4) Munshis or clerks .. Rs. 147.00 per month.</p> <p>(5) Bidi leaves or tobacco distributors or both. Rs. 144.00 per month.</p> <p>(6) Accountants (maintaining all accounts including those used for purpose of income tax or other taxes.) Rs. 230.00 per month.</p> <p>(7) Truck or lorry drivers Rs. 230.00 per month plus Rs. 5.75 daily allowance when on tour or a journey exceeding 80.5 kms.</p> <p>(8) Motor Drivers (car or station wagon). Rs. 183.00 per month plus Rs. 5.75 daily allowance where on tour on a journey exceeding 80.5 kms where the driver is not supplied with food by the employer.</p> <p>(9) Cleaners engaged in lorry or truck. Rs. 115.00 per month plus Rs. 3.85 daily allowance when on tour on a journey exceeding 80.5 kilometre</p>	

(10) Watchman or Chowkidars. Rs. 134.00 per month.

(11) Workers in any other unskilled heavy category of employment. Rs. 4.50 per day.

(12) Workers in any other unskilled light category of employment. Rs. 4.00 per day.

(13) Tobacco sorters (sifters and packers) heavy. Rs. 4.50 per day.

(14) Tobacco sorters (sifters and packers) light. Rs. 4.00 per day.

IV. Children and Adolescents (being certified by Government Labour Officer to work as children) employed in any category of employment carrying on any operations specified in entry III above in this column. 50 per cent of the rates fixed for adults.

V. Apprentices employed in any category of employment for carrying on any operation specified in entry III above in this column for adults. 75 per cent of the rates fixed for adults.

VI. All employees employed in snuff making establishment for carrying on the operations by hand of—

(i) Packing of snuff .. 0.60 paise per Kg.

(ii) Stocking of snuff .. 0.25 paise per Kg.

(iii) Mixing and grinding of tobacco and operations of like nature. 0.60 paise per Kg.

Part II

Serial No. 1	Area 2	Rates for rolling 1,000 bidis (including labour involved in cutting bidi leaves) 3
1	Greater Bombay	Rs. 5.75 where the employer supplies leaves. Rs. 8.00 where the employer does not supply leaves.
2	The whole of the Bombay area of the State of Maharashtra excluding Greater Bombay and Ratnagiri district.	Rs. 5.00.
3	The remaining areas of the State [i.e. areas not falling in (1) and (2) above].	Rs. 4.50.

*Explanation.*—For the purpose of this notification :—

(1) In the case of an employees employed on daily wages the minimum wages in respect of whom have been fixed by the month the minimum rates of daily wages shall be computed by dividing the minimum rates of monthly-wages fixed for the class of employees to which he belongs by 26, the quotient being stepped up to the nearest paise;

(2) The minimum rates of wages shall consist of an all inclusive rate allowing for the basic rate, the cost of living allowance and the cash value of concessions, if any ;

(3) The minimum rates of wages shall be inclusive of payment of remuneration in respect of the weekly day of rest.

**Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966.**

#### IV

No. BCA. 1075/Lab. II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 41 of the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 (32 of 1966), the Government of Maharashtra hereby exempts with effect from the 15th day of March 1975 for a period of one year ending on the 14th day of March 1976 from the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 2 of the said Act, the employees employed on piece rate or daily rate, in any industrial premises where any tobacco (including Beedi making) manufactory is carried on, the minimum rates of wages in respect of whom have been fixed by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 1573/107665/Lab.-III-A, dated the 10th March 1975.

**Minimum Wages Act, 1948**

#### V

*Vide* Government notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 1574/19779/Lab.-III-A, dated 11th March 1975, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 3rd April 1975, at page 1596, the Government of Maharashtra has directed that for a period of one year commencing on the 15th day of March 1975 and ending on the 14th day of March 1976, the provisions of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 13 in so far as they relate to the payment of remuneration in respect of days of rest shall not apply to any employees employed on piece rate or daily rate in any tobacco (including beedi making) manufactory, minimum rates of wages in respect of whom have been fixed by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 1573/107665/Lab.-III-A, dated the 10th March 1975.

**Industrial Disputes Act, 1947**

#### I

*Vide* Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. IDA.-1470/Lab. dated 24th March, 1975 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 10 April, 1975, page 1753, the Government of Maharashtra has declared, the road transport service operated by the Central Road Transport Corporation Limited; its workshops, garages, depots and offices in the State of Maharashtra, to be public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months commencing on the date of publication of this notification in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*.

**Industrial Disputes Act, 1947**

#### II

*Vide* Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. IDA.-1473/Lab. dated 5th March 1975, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 3 April 1975 at page 1636; Government of Maharashtra has declared the industry engaged in animal feed manufacturing wherein 20 or more workmen are employed to be a public utility service for the purposes of the Act for a period of six months from 27th March, 1975.

**Industrial Disputes Act, 1947**

#### III

*Vide* Commissioner of Labour notification, No. CL/IDE/NOTEN 2-A, dated 24th January 1975, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 3rd April 1975 at page 1576. the Commissioner of Labour has appointed Government Labour Officer, Bhiwandi

a Conciliation Officer for all industries in relation to which the Central Government is not the appropriate Government, for the areas mentioned in the Schedule appended hereto, and invests him with the duty of mediating in and promoting the settlement in relation to industrial disputes within the meaning of section 2-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

SCHEDULE

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Bhiwandi Taluka. | 3. Wada Taluka.   |
| 2. Palghar Taluka.  | 4. Jawhar Taluka. |

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

IV

The Commissioner of Labour, *Vide* Notification No. CL/IDE/NOTCN-2/1075/G dated 24th January, 1975 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L dated 3rd April 1975, at page 1576. has appointed the Officers mentioned in column 1 of the Schedule appended hereto as Conciliation Officers for all industries in relation to which the Central Government is not the appropriate Government for the areas specified against them in column 2 of the said Schedule, and invests them with the duty of mediating in and promoting the settlement in relation to industrial dispute within the meaning of section 2-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

SCHEDULE

Column 1		Column 2 Areas
1. Government Labour Officer, Tumsar	..	.. Bhandara District.
2. Government Labour Officer, Gondia	..	.. Bhandara District.
3. Government Labour Officer, Tirora	..	.. Bhandara District.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

V

*Vide* Government notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. IDA. 1175/106533/Lab.-II, dated 28th February 1975, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 3rd April 1975, at page 1589, the Government of Maharashtra has appointed Shri M. M. Kendrekar, Civil Judge, Senior Division, Yeotmal to be the Presiding Officer, Fourth Labour Court, to fill the aforesaid vacancy.

Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970

*Vide* Government notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. CLA. 1275/109484/Lab.-IV, dated 27th March 1975 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, part I-2, dated 10th April 1975, pages 1753 to 1754 the Government of Maharashtra has appointed Dr. V. N. Gunaji, Chief Engineer (RP) and Joint Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Building and Communications Department, to be a member representing the principal employers on the State Advisory Contract Labour Board, constituted by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. CLA. 1271/165260/Lab.-IV, dated the 9th August 1972, in place of Shri M. D. Kale, Chief Engineer, Bombay Road Development and Joint Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Buildings and Communications Department, Sachivalaya, Bombay 400 032 and for that purpose amends the said notification as follows, namely :—

In the Schedule appended to the said notification, in entry 2, for the words, letters and figures " Shri M. D. Kale, Chief Engineer, Bombay Road Development and Joint Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Buildings and Communications Department, Sachivalaya, Bombay-32 ", the letters, words, brackets and figures " Dr. V. N. Gunaji, Chief Engineer (RP) and Joint Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Buildings and Communications Department, Sachivalaya, Bombay 400 032 " shall be substituted.

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

**I.**

*Vide* Government notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. UWA. 1374/(IS)-104992/Lab.-IV, dated 24th February 1975, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 3rd April 1975 at page 1586, Government of Maharashtra has nominated Shri I. S. Sawant, Honorary Assistant Secretary, Transport and Dock Workers' Union, Bombay, to fill in the said vacancy and accordingly amends Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. UWA. 1373(IS)/174373/LAB-IV, dated the 25th May 1973, as follows, namely :—

in the said notification—

(a) in clause (a), under the heading "Members representing unprotected workers", for the entry "Shri D. D. Shinde, Assistant Secretary, Transport and Dock Workers' Union, Bombay", the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Shri I. S. Sawant, Hon. Assistant Secretary, Transport and Dock Workers' Union, Bombay".

(b) in clause (b), in the Schedule, for the entry "Shri D. D. Shinde, Assistant Secretary, Transport and Dock Workers' Union, Bombay" the following shall be substituted namely :—

"Shri I. S. Sawant, Hon. Assistant Secretary, Transport and Dock Workers' Union, Bombay".

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

**II**

*Vide* Government notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. UWA. 1473/106228/Lab.-IV, dated 25th February 1975, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 3rd April 1975, at pages 1586-87, the Government of Maharashtra has nominated also Shri Kantilal Chunilal Shah and Shri Ram Naik to be members representing, respectively, the employers and unprotected workers on the Poona Grocery Markets or Shops and Agricultural Produce Markets Labour Board, Poona and for that purpose amends Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. UWA. 1673/165237/Lab.-IV, dated the 30th March 1974, as follows, namely :—

In the said notification,—

(a) in clause (b),—

(i) under heading "Members representing employers", after entry 5, the following entry shall be inserted, namely :—

"6. Shri Kantilal Chunilal Shah, Kirana Merchant, 219, Raviwar Peth, Poona-2."

(ii) under the heading "Members representing unprotected workers", after entry 5, the following entry shall be inserted, namely :—

"6. Shri Ram Naik, General Secretary, Hamal Panchayat, 135, Nana Peth, Poona-5."

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

"Shri Kantilal Chunilal Shah.  
Shri Ram Naik."

**Payment of Wages Act, 1936**

**I**

*Vide* Government notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. PWA. 1973/114796 Lab.-III-A, dated 26th February 1975 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 3rd April 1975 at page 1587 the Government of Maharashtra has appointed Shri D. S. Paropkari, Judge, Second Labour Court, Nagpur, to be the Authority to hear and decide for the areas of Nagpur District. All claims arising out of deductions from the wages or delay in payment of the wages of persons employed or paid in that district including all matters

incidental to such claims and for that purpose amends Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. PWA. 1969/113738/Lab.-III, dated 3rd April 1970 as follows namely :—

In the said notification, in the Schedule, for entry 3B, the following shall be substituted namely :—

- “ 3B. Shri D. S. Paropkari, Judge, Second Labour Court, Nagpur District. Nagpur.

### Payment of Wages Act, 1936

#### II

*Vide* Government notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. PWA. 1973/106561-Lab.-III(A), dated 3rd March 1975, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 3rd April 1975 at pages 1590-91, the Government of Maharashtra has appointed Shri M. M. Kendrekar, Judge, Fourth Labour Court, Bombay, to be the Authority to hear and decide for the areas of Greater Bombay all claims arising out of deductions from the wages or delay in payment of the wages of the person employed or paid that district including all matters incidental to such claims and for that purpose amends Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. PWA. 1969/113738-LAB-III, dated 3rd April 1970 as follows, namely :—

In the said notification, in the Schedule, for entry 1D, the following shall be substituted namely :—

- “ 1D. Shri M. M. Kendrekar, Judge, Fourth Labour Court. Greater Bombay.

### Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946

*Vide* Government notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. BIR. 2775/C-930/LAB-I, dated 3rd March 1975, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 3rd April 1975 at page 1590, the Government of Maharashtra has appointed Shri M. M. Kendrekar, having the prescribed qualification) to preside over the said Labour Court and for that purpose amended the principal notification as amended by the amending notification as follows, namely :—

In the principal notification as so amended, for the words and letters “ Shri A. R. Walawalkar ”, the words and letters “ Shri M. M. Kendrekar ”, shall be substituted.

### Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966

*Vide* Government notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. BKA. 1075/103792 Lab.-II, dated 6th March 1975, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 3rd April 1975, at pages 1591-92, the Government of Maharashtra has appointed its officers specified in column 1 of the schedule appended hereto to be inspectors for the purpose of the said Act and assign to them the local limits, respectively, specified against them in column 2 of the said schedule.

#### SCHEDULE

Officers	Local limits
1	2
1. Government Labour Officer, Bhiwandi.	(i) Kalyan Taluka, Shahapur Taluka, Murbad Taluka, Bhiwandi Taluka, excluding Bhiwandi Municipal District, Jawar Taluka, Wada Taluka, Mokhada Taluka, Talasari Mahal of Thana District. (ii) Karjat Taluka, Pen Taluka, Mahad Taluka, Matheran Hill Station in Kolaba District.
2. Government Labour Officer, Tirora.	Bhandara District.

## Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for March 1975

### BOMBAY\*

#### 301-A rise of 1 point

In March 1975, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Bombay Centre with base : January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 301 being 1 point higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at the Bombay Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 1 point to 337 due to a fall in average prices of arhardal, gramdal, moongdal, masurdal, coconut oil, groundnut oil, vanaspati, fresh fish, dry fish, eggs, turmeric, dry chillies, onions, garlic, coconut, kalimiri, zeera and a fall in the sub-group index number for the vegetables and fruits.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco etc., group increased by 25 points to 298 due to a rise in the average prices of pan-leaf, supari, katha, bidi, cigarettes and chewing tobacco.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 2 points to 364 due to a rise in the average prices of firewood and charcoal.

The index number for housing remained steady at 124.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 4 points to 274 due to a rise in the average prices of saree, shirting, trousers cloth, markin, bush-shirt and chappal (ladies).

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 2 point to 235 due to a rise in the average prices of cinema-show, hair oil, tooth-powder, durrie, trunk, utensils, brass, bucket, laundry-charges, washing soap and tailoring charges.

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

(Average price for the calendar year 1960=100)

Group		Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number	
			Feb. 1975	March 1975
I-A.	Food .. .. .	57.1	338	337
I-B.	Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc. .. .. .	4.9	273	298
II.	Fuel and Light .. .. .	5.0	362	364
III.	Housing .. .. .	4.6	124	124
IV.	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear .. .. .	9.4	270	274
V.	Miscellaneous .. .. .	19.0	233	235
Total		100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number			300	301

\*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found on pages 598 to 605 of December 1965 issue of *Labour Gazette*. For Errata see page 867 of January 1966 issue.  
 Note.—To obtain the equivalent old index number on base 1933-34=100, the general index number on base 1960=100 should be multiplied by the linking factor viz. 4.44.

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
			Year ended December 1960	Feb. 1975	March 1975	Feb. 1975	March 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>A. Food—</b>							
<b>(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—</b>							
(1) Rice ..	kg. ..	*10.66	0.70	1.86	1.96	266	280
(2) Wheat ..	" ..	†30.48	0.41	1.38	1.38	337	337
(3) Jowar ..	" ..	†11.46	0.53	2.39	2.36	451	445
(4) Bajra ..	" ..	†3.92	0.55	2.29	2.28	416	415
(5) Bread ..	125 g. ..	†1.12	0.12	0.45	0.44	375	367
(6) Grinding charges ..	3 kg. ..	†2.63	0.09	0.30	0.36	333	400
Total ..		60.27					
<b>Sub-group Index I-A (a) ..</b>						352	356
<b>(b) Pulses and pulse Products—</b>							
(1) Arhar dal ..	kg. ..	63.78	0.78	3.35	3.04	429	390
(2) Gram dal ..	" ..	12.99	0.60	3.12	2.94	520	490
(3) Moong dal ..	" ..	12.21	0.90	3.23	3.21	359	357
(4) Masur dal ..	" ..	7.87	0.78	3.02	2.90	387	372
(5) Urid dal ..	" ..	3.15	0.88	3.01	3.01	342	342
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index I-A (b) ..</b>						427	396
<b>(c) Oils and Fats—</b>							
(1) Coconut oil ..	500 ml. ..	9.55	1.36	6.52	6.10	479	449
(2) Groundnut Oil ..	" ..	71.05	1.00	3.92	3.85	392	385
(3) Varaspati (loose) ..	500 g. ..	19.40	1.75	6.09	5.99	348	342
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index I-A (c) ..</b>						392	383
<b>(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—</b>							
(1) Goat's Meat ..	500 g. ..	52.54	1.48	5.81	5.98	393	404
(2) Fish fresh—							
(i) Buntlows ..	Dozen ..	38.41	0.44	3.97	3.68	323	299
(ii) Pamfret ..	Each ..		1.23	0.90	0.88	360	352
(3) Fish dry Bombil ..	Dozen ..	3.97	0.25	0.90	0.88	255	236
(4) Eggs ..	" ..	5.08	1.93	4.92	4.55		
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index I-A (d) ..</b>						357	353

\*Weight of Rice revised and reduced to 18 per cent of original weights as the short fall in consumption of this item during the months of Feb. 1975 and March 1975 was 82 per cent.

†Weight revised as weight equivalent to 82 per cent short fall in consumption of rice during the months of Feb. 1975 and March 1975 distributed *pro-rata* on all items in the Food Group excepting Rice.

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
			Year ended December 1960 4	Feb. 1975 5	March 1975 6	Feb. 1975 7	March 1975 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>(e) Milk and Milk Products—</b>							
(1) Milk—							
(i) Pure ..	L. ..	86.87	1.15	3.19	3.21	245	245
(ii) Aarey ..	" ..	"	1.03	2.19	2.19		
(2) Curd ..	kg. ..	1.31	1.57	4.81	5.00	306	311
(3) Ghee ..	" ..	11.82	7.50	23.99	23.63	320	311
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (e) ..						255	255
<b>(f) Condiments and Spices—</b>							
(1) Salt ..	kg. ..	5.40	0.13	0.45	0.45	346	346
(2) Turmeric ..	500 g. ..	5.40	0.72	3.03	2.96	421	411
(3) Chillies (dry) ..	" ..	28.42	1.35	4.81	4.73	356	356
(4) Chillies (green) ..	" ..	6.83	0.41	1.52	1.64	371	401
(5) Onion ..	" ..	19.42	0.15	0.39	0.37	260	241
(6) Garlic ..	" ..	4.67	0.60	3.03	2.07	505	341
(7) Coconut ..	Each (500 g.) ..	12.95	0.33	1.53	1.44	464	421
<b>Other Spices—</b>							
(8) Pepper ..	500 g. ..	16.91	3.69	8.04	7.92	592	592
(9) Jeera ..	" ..	"	1.80	7.71	6.95		
(10) Lavang ..	10 g. ..	"	0.31	3.50	3.52		
Total ..		100.00				321	321
Sub-group Index I-A (f) ..						402	391
<b>(g) Vegetables and Fruits—</b>							
(1) Potatoes ..	½ kg. ..	21.31	0.25		0.50		211
(2) Mooli ..	Judi ..	2.11	0.06		0.25		411
(3) Brinjals ..	½ kg. ..	8.90	0.26		0.60		211
(4) Cauliflower ..	" ..	4.68	0.35		0.74		211
(5) Cabbage ..	" ..	6.56	0.26		0.61		211
(6) Bhendi ..	" ..	4.68	0.42		1.20		211
(7) Tomatoes ripe ..	" ..	10.54	0.38		0.90		211
(8) Tomatoes raw ..	" ..	"	0.25		0.58		211
(9) Pumpkin red ..	" ..	2.34	0.20		0.69		311
(10) Palak ..	Judi. ..	1.41	0.06		0.16		211
(11) Methi ..	" ..	3.28	0.06		0.17		211
(12) Tendli ..	½ kg. ..	7.96	0.26		0.90		311
(13) Alu-leaves ..	Judi. ..	5.15	0.06		0.20		311
(14) Banana ..	Doz. ..	15.22	0.48		1.72		311
(15) Orange ..	" ..	3.75	2.10		4.24		211
(16) Lemon ..	" ..	2.21	0.48		1.85		311
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number						274	274
Sub-group Index I-A (g) ..							274

CONSUME PRICE INDEX NUMBER (NEW SERIES) FOR WORKING CLASS  
FOR BOMBAY CENTRE—contd.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	Feb. 1975	March 1975	Feb. 1975	March 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>(h) Other Food—</b>							
(1) Sugar (Crystal) ..	500 g. . . .	29.57	0.60	1.43	1.44	238	240
(2) Tea Leaf ..	50 g. . . .	12.52	0.39	0.85	0.88	218	226
(3) Snacks (Bhajiya) ..	Plate of 8 pieces	15.01	0.11	0.45	0.45	409	409
(4) Snacks (Jalebi) ..	kg. . . .	7.11	1.90	9.20	9.23	484	486
(5) Tea Readymade ..	Cup . . . .	34.55	0.07	0.25	0.26	357	371
(6) Cold Drink ..	Bottle of 340 ml.	1.24	0.12	0.76	0.78	633	650
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index I-A(h) ..</b>						325	332
<b>I-A, Food Group—</b>							
(a) Cereals and cereals Products. ....		*21.27				352	356
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products. ....		5.83				427	396
(c) Oils and Fats ..		*7.03				392	383
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs ..		*12.92				357	353
(e) Milks and Milk Products. ....		*11.60				255	255
(f) Condiments and Spices. ....		*8.22				402	386
(g) Vegetables and Fruits ..		*10.03				274	273
(h) Other Food ..		*23.10				325	332
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Group I-A Index ..</b>						338	337
<b>I-B, Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.</b>							
(1) Pan (leaf) ..	100 leaves ..	18.55	0.52	2.01	2.36	387	454
(2) Pan (finished) ..	Each ..	9.89	0.04	0.14	0.14	350	350
(3) Supari ..	500 g. . . .	19.44	3.42	5.68	5.77	166	169
(4) Katha ..		3.53	4.76	20.68	21.02	434	442
(5) Bidi ..	Katta of 25	28.80	0.16	0.35	0.40	219	250
(6) Cigarette ..	Pkt. of 10	6.54	0.14	0.65	0.70	464	500
(7) Chewing Tobacco ..	kg. . . .	13.25	4.16	8.15	8.32	196	200
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Group I-B-Index ..</b>						273	298
<b>II. Fuel and Lighting—</b>							
(1) Firewood ..	40 kg. . . .	11.51	3.39	14.33	14.57	423	430
(2) Kerosene Oil ..	litre . . . .	42.64	0.28	1.04	1.04	371	371
(3) Electricity charges ..	Unit . . . .	9.81	0.22	0.34	0.34	155	155
(4) Charcoal ..	40 kg. . . .	28.30	7.36	30.33	30.68	412	417
(5) Match box ..	Each (50 sticks)	7.74	0.05	0.15	0.15	300	300
Total ..		100.00					
<b>II-Group Index ..</b>						362	364

\*Please see foot note on Page No. 045.

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

Articles  1	Unit of quantity  2	Weight proportional to total expenditure  3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960  4	Feb. 1975  5	March 1975  6	Feb. 1975  7	March 1975  8
III. Housing—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Residential House ..		100.00				124	
Total ..		100.00					
Group III. Index ..						124	
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear :—							
Dhoti bleached ..	Pair ..	10.72	9.97	26.72	26.72		
Dhoti unbleached ..	Do. ..		8.89	19.83 } (1)	19.83 } (1)	246	
Saree Inchalkaranji ..	Each ..	28.14	11.74	23.84	23.60		
Saree Malegaon ..	Do. ..		10.72	24.55	24.95	216	
Shirting Sharrock ..	Metre ..	24.87	1.68	4.66	4.69		
Shirting Masfialai ..	Do. ..		1.65	4.79	4.99	284	
Long Cloth ..	Do. ..	5.95	1.60	5.32	5.34		
Trouser Cloth ..	Do. ..	2.76	1.80	5.36	5.43	332	
Mulmul ..	Do. ..	8.54	2.23	8.49	8.49	298	
Marking ..	Do. ..		1.09	4.50	4.79 } (1)	397	
Bush-shirt ..	Each ..	3.94	4.20	11.93	12.10		
Full Pant ..	Do. ..	3.77	5.45	17.00	16.93	284	
Vest ..	Do. ..	2.18	1.18	4.17	4.14	312	
Shoes Gents ..	Pair ..	3.10	16.75	41.73	41.73	353	
Chappal Ladies ..	Do. ..	6.03	6.57	12.82	13.61	249	
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Group IV ..							
V. Miscellaneous—						270	
(a) Medical Care—							
(1) Doctor fees ..	Per. Visit ..	19.78	2.58	4.75	4.75	184	
(2) Medicine ..	4 Doses ..	32.46	0.76	1.17	1.17	154	
(3) E. S. I. Premium ..	..	47.76	0.69	0.70	0.70	101	
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index-V (a) ..						135	
(b) Education Recreation and amusement—							
(1) School Fee ..	Per Student ..	22.54	6.75	7.00	7.00	104	
(2) School Book ..	Each ..	7.64	2.47	2.75	2.75	111	
(3) Stationery—	..						
(i) Ex. Book ..	..	4.73	0.12	0.33	0.31		
(ii) Pencil ..	..		0.12	0.31	0.31	267	
(4) Newspaper ..	Per Copy ..	7.64	0.07	0.25	0.25	357	
(5) Cinema ..	Adult ..	57.45	0.4	1.69	1.72	352	
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V (b) ..						274	

(1) Quotation for September 1973.

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportion- al to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960 4	Feb. 1975 5	March 1975 6	Feb. 1975 7	March 1975 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>(c) Transport and Com- munications—</b>							
(1) Railway fare for 80 Km	Per Passenger.	51.13	1.61	3.45	3.45	214	214
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult ..	38.60	0.15	0.30	0.30	200	200
(3) Postage	Per Card ..	10.27	0.05	0.15	0.15	300	300
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(c) ..						218	218
<b>(d) Personal Care and Effect—</b>							
(1) Hair Oil	Bottle (114 ml.) ..	26.92	1.36	4.94	5.00	363	368
(2) Barber Charges	Per head ..	44.23	0.94	1.96	1.96	209	209
(3) Toilet Soap	Cake ..	14.91	0.44	1.26	1.26	286	286
(4) Tooth Powder	Small Bot- tle No. 3.	7.21	0.50	0.89	0.90	178	180
(5) Blade	Pkt. of 5 ..	0.96	0.27	0.52	0.52	193	193
(6) Umbrella	Each ..	5.77	5.55	15.96	15.96	288	288
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(d) ..						264	265
<b>(e) Others—</b>							
(1) Durrie	Each ..	2.66	4.93	14.20	14.72	288	299
(2) Trunk	" ..	2.66	5.82	18.83	19.29	324	331
(3) Utensils (Brass)	500 g ..	7.99	2.84	16.35	16.85	576	593
(4) Bucket (Balti)	Each ..	2.16	2.96	10.59	10.68	358	361
(5) Laundry charges	Per Piece ..	25.29	0.15	0.37	0.38	247	253
(6) Washing Soap	Bar ..	35.28	1.28	3.99	4.00	312	312
(7) Tailoring charges of Shirt.	Each ..	23.96	1.19	3.33	3.33	277	279
(8) Tailoring charges of Blouse.	" ..	..	0.89	2.44	2.48		
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(e) ..						309	313
<b>V. Miscellaneous Group—</b>							
(a) Medical Care	....	28.27	..	..	..	135	135
(b) Education, Recrea- tion and Amusement.	....	11.94	..	..	..	274	277
(c) Transport and Com- munication.	....	14.81	..	..	..	218	218
(d) Personal Care and Effect.	....	18.89	..	..	..	264	265
(e) Others	....	26.09	..	..	..	309	313
Total ..		100.00					
Group V. Index ..						233	235

## SHOLAPUR\*

## 345-A fall of 4 points :

In March 1975, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Sholapur Centre with base January to December, 1960 equal to 100 was 345 being 4 points lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey in Sholapur City.

The index number for the food group decreased by 7 points to 393 due to a fall in the average prices of arhardal, gramdal, masurdal, groundnut oil, vanaspati, turmeric, chillies dry, tamarind, garlic, coconut, sugar and gur.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco, etc. group increased by 14 points to 243 due to a rise in the average prices of pan-leaf, pan (finished), supari and bidi.

The index number for the fuel and light, the clothing, bedding and footwear, the miscellaneous groups and housing remained steady at 292, 337, 241 and 162 respectively.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960 = 100)

Group	Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		Feb. 1975	Mar. 1975
I-A. Food .. .. .	63.0	400	393
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc. .. .. .	3.4	229	243
II. Fuel and Light .. .. .	7.1	292	292
III. Housing .. .. .	5.2	162	162
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear .. .. .	9.0	337	337
V. Miscellaneous .. .. .	12.3	241	241
Total .. .. .	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number .. .. .		349	345

\*Details regarding the 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 viz 3.82.

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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960 4	Feb. 1975 5	Mar. 1975 6	Feb. 1975 7	Mar. 1975 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I-A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Products—							
(1) Rice ..	kg. ..	26.98	0.55	3.26	3.58	593	651
(2) Wheat ..	.. ..	13.53	0.41	1.40	1.50	341	366
(3) Jowar ..	.. ..	56.97	0.46	1.96	1.79	426	389
(4) Grinding Charges ..	3½kg. ..	2.52	0.05	0.15	0.24	300	480
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (a) ..						456	459
(b) Pulses and Products—							
(1) Arhar dal ..	kg. ..	76.17	0.75	3.17	2.70	423	360
(2) Gram dal ..	.. ..	18.22	0.56	3.06	2.82	546	504
(3) Masur dal ..	.. ..	5.61	0.73	2.80	2.72	384	373
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (b) ..						443	387
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut oil ..	kg. ..	98.91	1.94	8.22	7.53	424	388
(2) Vanaspati (loose) ..	500 g. ..	1.09	1.86	6.86	6.75	369	363
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (c) ..						423	388
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Goat meat ..	kg. ..	72.32	2.45	9.00	8.95	367	365
(2) Beef ..	.. ..	23.69	0.66	3.10	3.34	470	506
(3) Fish (fresh) Rahu ..	.. ..	1.50	1.46	8.00	7.40	548	507
(4) Fish (dry) Zinga ..	.. ..	2.49	2.14	6.38	6.50	298	304
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index (d) ..						393	399
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk ..	.. ..	39.79	0.67	2.50	2.50	373	373
(2) Ghee ..	kg. ..	10.21	6.19	18.00	18.00	291	292
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (e) ..						365	365

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960 4	Feb. 1975 5	Mar. 1975 6	Feb. 1975 7	Mar. 1975 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>(f) Condiments and Spices—</b>							
(1) Salt .. kg. ..		4.71	0.09	0.26	0.26	289	289
(2) Turmeric .. " ..		3.40	1.11	5.53	5.44	498	490
(3) Chillies (green) .. 300 g. ..		4.98	0.23	0.68	0.96	296	417
(4) Chillies (dry) .. " ..		59.43	0.65	2.62	2.33	403	358
(5) Tamarind .. kg. ..		7.59	1.20	3.38	2.05	282	171
(6) Onions .. " ..		10.73	0.23	0.50	0.50	217	217
(7) Garlic .. 300 g. ..		7.85	0.24	1.46	0.93	608	388
(8) Coconut .. Each ..		1.31	0.27	1.04	1.02	385	378
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (f) ..						382	336
<b>(g) Vegetables and fruits—</b>							
(1) Potatoes .. kg. ..		12.93	0.46	....	0.96	....	209
(2) Brinjals .. 300 g. ..		15.95	0.11	....	0.30	....	273
(3) Tomato .. " ..		14.22	0.25	....	0.39	....	156
(4) Dodka .. 300 g. ..		11.64	0.13	....	0.40	....	308
(5) Methi .. 200 g. ..		6.47	0.12	....	0.27	....	225
(6) Ambadi .. " ..		27.15	0.09	....	0.25	....	278
(7) Banana .. Doz. ..		11.64	0.51	....	1.50	....	294
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index Number I(g)— ..						235	253
<b>(h) Other Food—</b>							
(1) Sugar (Crystal) .. kg. ..		47.53	1.16	2.56	2.40	221	207
(2) Gur .. " ..		7.97	0.64	1.75	1.68	273	262
(3) Tea (leaf) .. Pkt. of 50 g. ..		21.56	0.39	0.77	0.80	197	205
(4) Tea (readymade) .. Cup ..		20.74	0.07	0.20	0.21	286	300
(5) Snack Saltish (Bhajia) kg. ..		1.10	1.60	10.00	10.00	625	625
(6) Snack Sweet (Jalebi) .. " ..		1.10	2.17	7.25	7.25	334	334
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (h) ..						239	236

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960 4	Feb. 1975 5	Mar. 1975 6	Feb. 1975 7	Mar. 1975 8
I-A. Food—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(a) Cereals and Products.		48.79				456	459
(b) Pulses and Products.		7.28				443	387
(c) Oils and Fats ..		4.99				423	388
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs.		6.79				393	399
(e) Milk and products ..		7.37				365	365
(f) Condiments and Spices.		8.25				382	336
(g) Vegetables and Fruits.		4.29				235	253
(h) Other Food ..		12.24				239	236
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index I-A ..						400	393
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.—							
(1) Pan (leaf) ..	100 leaves ..	10.22	0.19	0.50	0.60	263	316
(2) Pan finished ..	Each ..	6.07	0.04	0.10	0.11	250	275
(3) Supari ..	300 g. ..	19.49	1.77	2.18	2.20	123	124
(4) Katta ..	50 g. ..	3.84	0.51	2.00	2.00	392	392
(5) Bidi ..	Katta of 25 ..	37.06	0.19	0.35	0.39	184	205
(6) Cigarette ..	Pkt. of 10 ..	5.43	0.15	0.80	0.80	533	533
(7) Chewing tobacco ..	50 g. ..	17.89	0.21	0.60	0.60	286	276
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index I-B ..						229	243
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood ..	40 kg. ..	62.01	3.57	9.00	9.00	252	252
(2) Coal ..	" ..	13.81	6.99	30.00	30.00	429	429
(3) Dung cake ..	100 cakes ..	7.06	0.85	2.12	2.12	249	249
(4) Match Box ..	Each (50 sticks)	4.06	0.05	0.12	0.12	240	240
(5) Kerosene Oil ..	500 ml. ..	13.06	0.15	0.56	0.56	373	373
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index II ..						292	292
III. Housing—							
(1) House rent ..	P.M. ..	100.00				162	162
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index III ..						162	162

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960 4	Feb. 1975 5	Mar. 1975 6	Feb. 1975 7	Mar. 1975 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear—</b>							
Dhoti—							
(I) Laxmi Mills ..	Pair ..	8.53	10.69	39.10	37.61	346	343
(H) Vishnu Mills ..	.. ..	....	10.47	34.24	35.09		
Saree ..	Each ..	29.79	10.05	31.00	31.00	308	308
Shirt ..	.. ..	2.92	3.41	8.46	8.46	248	248
Long cloth ..	M. ..	7.48	1.39	5.02	5.02	361	361
Shirting—							
(I) Ahmedabad Mills ..	.. ..	25.70	1.61	5.31	5.31	333	333
(H) Century Mills ..	.. ..	....	1.49	5.02	5.02		
Markin ..	.. ..	17.41	1.28	5.50	5.50	430	430
Trousers cloth ..	.. ..	2.57	1.47	5.15	5.15	350	350
Chappal (Lady's) ..	Pair ..	4.67	6.40	13.60	13.60	212	212
Shoes (Gent's) ..	.. ..	0.93	15.98	40.20	40.20	252	252
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Group Index IV</b> ..						337	337
<b>V. Miscellaneous—</b>							
(a) Medical Care—							
(1) Doctor's fee ..	Per Visit..	29.23	4.33	5.67	5.67	131	131
(2) Medicine ..	Phial of 3 doses	70.77	0.71	1.17	1.17	165	165
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index V(a)</b> ..						155	155
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement—							
(1) School fee ..	Per Student	33.15	6.00	5.75	5.75	96	96
(2) School Book ..	Each ..	22.65	2.50	2.75	2.75	110	110
(3) Stationery—							
(i) Exercise Book ..	.. ..	5.53	0.12	0.33	0.33	221	221
(ii) Pencil ..	.. ..	....	0.12	0.20	0.20		
(4) Cinema ..	Per Adult	38.67	0.31	0.95	0.95	306	306
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index V(b)</b> ..						187	187

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	Feb. 1975	Mar. 1975	Feb. 1975	Mar. 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(c) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Railway fare (from Sholapur to Poona).	Per Passenger	67.41	5.22	9.70	9.70	186	186
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult	32.59	0.15	0.25	0.25	167	167
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(c) ..						180	180
(d) Personal care and Effects—							
(1) Hair Oil	Bottle of 250 g.	39.28	2.00	8.12	8.12	406	406
(2) Barber charges	Per adult	49.11	0.62	1.65	1.65	266	266
(3) Toilet Soap	Each	8.93	0.44	1.29	1.29	293	293
(4) Ornaments (glass)	Per dozen	2.68	0.75	3.00	3.00	400	400
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(d) ..						327	327
(e) Others—							
(1) Utensils (Copper)	500 g.	6.07	3.25	33.00	33.00	1015	1015
(2) Laundry Charges	Per Piece.	9.64	0.11	0.29	0.29	264	264
(3) Washing Soap	Bar of 12 Pieces.	44.64	1.31	4.08	4.08	311	311
(4) Tailoring Charges—							
(i) Shirt	Each	36.43	0.80	1.94	1.94	228	228
(ii) Blouse	"	..	0.70	1.50	1.50		
(5) Durrie	"	3.22	3.80	14.72	14.72	387	387
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(e) ..						322	322
V. Miscellaneous Group							
(a) Medical care		25.86				155	155
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement		15.92				187	187
(c) Transport and Communication.		12.49				180	180
(d) Personal care and Effects.		21.02				327	327
(e) Others		24.71				322	322
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index V ..						241	241

**NAGPUR\***

332-A fall of 4 points :—

In March 1975, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Nagpur Centre with base January to December 1960 = 100 was 332 being 4 points lower than that in the preceding month. This relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family survey in Nagpur City.

The Index Number for the food group decreased by 7 points to 391 due to a fall in the average prices of arhardal, gramdal, moongdal, groundnut, vanaspati, linseed oil, eggs, sugar and a fall in the sub-group index of vegetables and fruits.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco etc. group increased by 3 points to 229 due to a rise in the average prices of bidi and cigarettes.

The index number for the fuel and light group decreased by 11 points to 267 due to a fall in the average prices of firewood and coal.

The index number for housing remained steady at 161.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 3 points to 362 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, shirting, cloth, long cloth, markin, bed sheet and chappal (gents).

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 216 due to a rise in the average price of cinema charges.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960 = 100)

Groups	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		Feb. 1975	1960 = 100
I-A. Food .. .. .	57.2	398	
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc. .. .. .	13.8	220	
II. Fuel and Light .. .. .	5.7	278	
III. Housing .. .. .	6.6	161	
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear .. .. .	10.9	359	
V. Miscellaneous .. .. .	15.8	216	
Total .. .. .	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number .. .. .		338	

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

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

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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportion- al to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Feb. 1975 5	Mar. 1975 6	Feb. 1975 7	Mar. 1975 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>(f) Condiments and Spices—</b>							
(1) Salt ..	Kg. ..	5.59	0.13	0.40	0.40	308	
(2) Turmeric ..	" ..	7.69	1.63	8.00	7.90	491	
(3) Chillies (dry) ..	" ..	49.65	2.88	7.38	8.30	256	
(4) Onion ..	" ..	18.65	0.27	0.58	0.60	215	
(5) Garlic ..	" ..	6.53	1.06	7.00	7.20	660	
(6) Coriander ..	" ..	2.33	1.16	4.44	4.10	383	
(7) Ginger ..	" ..	3.50	2.96	11.75	11.50	397	
(8) Zeera ..	" ..	6.06	3.49	17.00	17.00	487	
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index I-A(f) ..</b>						318	
<b>(g) Vegetables and Fruits—</b>							
(1) Potatoes ..	kg. ..	39.72	0.39		0.64		
(2) Brinjals ..	" ..	23.74	0.41		0.76		
(3) Cauli flowers ..	kg. ..	2.28	0.33		0.50		
(4) Cabbage ..	" ..	0.46	0.38		0.84		
(5) Tomato ..	" ..	11.42	0.45		0.88		
(6) Gourds ..	" ..	1.83	0.29		0.80		
(7) Tondli ..	" ..	4.57	0.44		1.00		
(8) Palak ..	" ..	5.22	0.31		0.60		
(9) Methi ..	" ..	2.09	0.33		0.58		
(10) Ambarasag ..	" ..	...	0.30		N.A.		
(11) Banana ..	Doz. ..	5.02	0.39		1.00		
(12) Orange ..	" ..	3.65	1.36		2.15		
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Index Number for Sub-group I-(g)</b>						202	
<b>(h) Other Food—</b>							
(1) Sugar ..	kg. ..	44.71	1.22	2.49	2.46	204	
(2) Gur ..	" ..	2.40	0.72	2.19	2.04	304	
(3) Tea (leaf) ..	Pkt. of 25g. ..	13.26	0.19	0.45	0.45	237	
(4) Bhajia ..	kg. ..	8.46	2.14	8.00	8.00	374	
(5) Jalebi ..	" ..	1.97	1.61	9.00	9.00	559	
(6) Tea (ready made) ..	Cup ..	29.20	0.06	0.40	0.40	667	
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group I-A(h) Index ..</b>						367	
<b>I-A. Food—</b>							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products ..		49.53	..			453	
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products ..		8.83	..			458	
(c) Oils and Fats ..		6.05	..			425	
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs ..		5.00	..			360	
(e) Milk and Milk Products ..		7.51	..			252	
(f) Condiments and Spices ..		6.95	..			318	
(g) Vegetables and Fruits ..		6.67	..			202	
(h) Other Food ..		9.46	..			367	
Total ..		100.00					
<b>I-A Food Group Index ..</b>						398	

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per Unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Feb. 1975 5	Mar. 1975 6	Feb. 1975 7	Mar. 1975 8
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Pan-leaf ..	100 leaves.	14.85	0.29	0.60	0.60	207	207
(2) Pan (ready-made) ..	Each ..	13.61	0.03	0.10	0.10	333	333
(3) Supari ..	kg. ..	26.60	6.71	10.00	10.00	149	149
(4) Katha ..	" ..	5.36	8.57	25.00	25.00	292	292
(5) Bidi ..	Katta of 25	21.44	0.16	0.30	0.35	188	219
(6) Cigarettes ..	Pkt. of 10	8.04	0.15	0.65	0.70	433	467
(7) Chewing and leafy tobacco.	kg. ..	10.10	5.00	6.50	6.50	130	130
Total ..		100.00					
Group I-B. Index ..						220	229
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Fire-wood ..	40 kg.	69.55	2.38	6.38	6.00	268	252
(2) Coke ..	" ..	5.90	2.88	9.60	9.60	333	333
(3) Kerosene Oil ..	Litre ..	14.13	0.34	1.15	1.15	338	338
(4) Electricity Charges ..	Unit ..	2.74	0.29	0.36	0.36	124	124
(5) Coal ..	40 kg. ..	2.61	6.38	20.50	20.00	321	313
(6) Match box ..	Each (50 sticks)	5.07	0.05	0.12	0.12	240	240
Total ..		100.00					
Group II Index for Fuel and Light.						278	267
III. Housing—							
Residential House ..		100.00					
Total ..		100.00				161	161
Group III Index for Housing.						161	161
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear—							
(1) Dhoti Emp. Mill ..	Pair ..	9.87	12.10	45.56	46.30	366	366
(2) " Model Mill ..	" ..	..	10.68	37.86	37.41	..	..
(3) Sarco ..	each ..	36.48	8.09	26.30	26.30	325	325
(4) Shirting Emp. Mill ..	M. ..	18.35	1.21	4.50	4.53	..	..
(5) " Model Mill ..	" ..	..	1.05	4.71	4.72	410	412
(6) Trousers Cloth ..	" ..	3.34	1.43	5.44	5.48	380	383
(7) Long cloth ..	" ..	3.06	1.14	5.33	5.50	468	482
(8) Markin Emp. Mill ..	" ..	13.06	1.04	5.32	5.37	..	..
(9) " Model Mill ..	" ..	..	1.09	4.36	4.45	456	462
(10) Pajjama ..	each ..	1.60	4.25	10.88	10.88	256	256
(11) Ganji ..	" ..	1.25	1.23	3.00	3.00	244	244
(12) Shirt ..	" ..	1.60	3.75	11.00	11.00	293	293
(13) Bed Sheet ..	Pair ..	2.01	8.50	23.81	25.41	280	299
(14) Shoes (Gent's) ..	" ..	4.17	16.00	38.67	38.67	242	242
(15) Chappal (Gent's) ..	" ..	4.17	4.96	15.42	15.70	311	317
(16) Sandal (Ladies) ..	" ..	1.04	6.40	15.00	15.00	234	234
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Group IV.						359	362

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportion- al to total expenditure 3	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Feb. 1975 5	Mar. 1975 6	Feb. 1975 7	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>V. Miscellaneous—</b>							
<b>(a) Medical care—</b>							
(1) Doctor's fee ..	Per visit ..	22.98	3.00	5.00	5.00	167	
(2) Medicine ..	Phial of 3 doses.	45.06	0.75	1.00	1.00	133	
(3) E.S.I. Premium ..	....	31.96	0.69	0.70	0.70	101	
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group V (a) Index..</b>						131	
<b>(b) Personal care and effects—</b>							
(1) Hair oil ..	Bottle of 114 ml.	24.01	1.37	3.81	3.81	278	
(2) Barber charges ..	Per Adult ..	38.30	0.50	1.38	1.38	276	
(3) Toilet soap ..	Per Cake ..	15.80	0.46	1.30	1.30	283	
(4) Tooth powder (Medium size) ..	Bottle ..	2.74	0.87	2.20	2.20	253	
(5) Ornaments (glass) ..	Dosen ..	4.25	0.75	1.50	1.50	200	
(6) Watch ..	Each ..	12.16	65.00	95.00	95.00	146	
(7) Face powder (small)	Tin ..	2.74	1.00	4.50	4.50	450	
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group V (b) Index ..</b>						263	
<b>(c) Education, Recreation and Amusements—</b>							
(1) School fee ..	Per Student	23.53	5.50	5.50	5.50	100	
(2) School Book ..	Each ..	17.65	2.00	2.75	2.75	138	
(3) Toy ..	" ..	1.02	0.24	0.60	0.60	250	
(4) Stationery (Ex-book)	Each (40 pages).	1.79	0.12	0.30	0.30	250	
(5) Cinema ..	Per Adult ..	56.01	0.42	1.03	1.07	245	
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group V (c) Index ..</b>						192	

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Feb. 1975	Mar. 1975	Feb. 1975	Mar. 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>(d) Transport and Communication—</b>							
(1) Railway fare of 80 km.	Per Passenger	45.49	1.61	3.45	3.45	214	214
(2) Bus fare ..	Per Adult ..	29.19	0.15	0.25	0.25	167	167
(3) Post card ..	Each ..	3.86	0.05	0.15	0.15	300	300
(4) Rickshaw charges ..	Per Adult ..	21.46	0.37	0.75	0.75	203	203
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group V (d) Index ..</b>						201	201
<b>(e) Others—</b>							
(1) Cot ..	Each ..	5.94	5.50	18.00	18.00	327	327
(2) Trunk/Box ..	.. ..	2.05	5.01	20.63	20.63	412	412
(3) Earthenware ..	.. ..	2.05	0.30	2.31	2.31	770	770
(4) Utensil Aluminium	Kg ..	4.79	8.50	22.00	22.00	259	259
(5) Utensil Brass ..	.. ..	11.42	7.71	25.00	25.00	324	324
(6) Laundry charges ..	Per piece ..	9.59	0.12	0.30	0.30	250	250
(7) Washing Soap ..	Bar ..	33.11	1.30	4.13	4.13	318	318
(8) Tailoring Charges {	Shirt ..	31.05	0.88	3.00	3.00	304	304
	Blouse. ..	..	0.75	2.00	2.00		
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group V(e) Index ..</b>						317	317
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>							
(a) Medical care ..		28.00				131	131
(b) Personal care and effects.		18.30				263	263
(c) Education, Recreation and Amusements.		19.55				192	198
(d) Transport and Communication.		12.25				201	201
(e) Others ..		21.90				317	317
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Miscellaneous group Index</b>						216	217

## AURANGABAD\*

## 336-A fall of 1 point

In March 1975 the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class at Aurangabad Centre, with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100, was 336 being 1 point lower than that in the preceding month. This relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 living survey at Aurangabad Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 3 points to 399, a fall in the average prices of rice, wheat, turdal, gramdal, moongdal, mustard oil, salt, turmeric, tamarind, Jeera, potatoes, brinjals, tomatoes and gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained steady at 254.

The index number for housing remained stationary at 201.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 2 points to 302 due to a rise in the prices of dhoti, saree and cloth for trousers.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 6 points to 222 due to a rise in the average prices of pan leaf, bidi, utensils, wash hair oil, toilet soap and S. T. fare.

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR  
AURANGABAD CENTRE**

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight Proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		Feb. 1975	1961=100
I. Food .. .. .	60.72	399	396
II. Fuel and Light .. .. .	7.50	254	254
III. Housing .. .. .	8.87	201	201
IV. Clothing and Footwear .. .. .	9.29	302	300
V. Miscellaneous .. .. .	13.62	222	216
Total .. .. .	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number .. .. .	....	337	336

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

*Note.*—To obtain the equivalent old index number on base August 1943 to July 1944, the new index number on base 1961=100 should be multiplied by the linking factor 1.00.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR  
AURANGABAD CENTRE

Articles  1	Unit of quantity  2	Weight proportional to total expenditure  3	Price per unit of Quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price  4	Feb. 1975  5	Mar. 1975  6	Feb. 1975  7	Mar. 1975  8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>I. Food Group—</b>							
<b>(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—</b>							
(1) Rice ..	kg	5.40	0.69	3.50	3.19	507	462
(2) Wheat ..	"	10.12	0.42	1.45	1.36	345	324
(3) Jowar ..	"	30.33	0.38	1.82	1.93	479	508
(4) Grinding charges for cereals.	"	2.35	0.02	0.07	0.07	350	350
Total ..		48.20					
Index Number sub-group I(a).						448	456
<b>(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—</b>							
(1) Turdal without husk.	kg	3.96	0.70	3.39	3.03	484	433
(2) Gramdal Katori ..	"	2.05	0.60	2.99	2.76	498	460
(3) Moongdal without husk.	"	1.11	0.71	3.09	3.02	435	425
(4) Masurdal Thick grain.	"	0.74	0.64	2.95	2.79	461	430
Total ..		7.86					
Index Number sub-group I(b).						479	439
<b>(c) Oils and Fats—</b>							
(1) Groundnut oil Whitish.	½ Ltr.	2.00	1.07	3.90	....	364	....
(2) Karad Oil ..	"	3.49	1.11	3.91	3.50	352	315
(3) Vanaspathi Dalda ..	½ kg (loose)	0.48	1.58	5.48	5.50	347	348
Total ..		5.97					
Index Number sub-group I(c).						356	318
<b>(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—</b>							
(1) Mutton, Goat meat	½ kg	4.70	1.26	4.00	4.20	317	333
<b>(2) Fish (dry)—</b>							
(a) Bombil ..	kg	0.24	2.90	8.00	8.00	322	322
(b) Zinga ..	"	....	2.13	7.00	7.00		
(c) Nathani ..	"	....	1.93	7.00	7.00		
Total ..		4.94					
Index Number sub-group I(d).						318	333

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR  
AURANGABAD CENTRE— contd.**

Articles  1	Unit of Quantity  2	Weight proportional to total expenditure  3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Num
			Basic price  4	Feb. 1975  5	Mar. 1975  6	Feb. 1975  7
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
<b>(e) Milk and Milk Products—</b>						
Milk— (Buffalo Milk) ..	200 ml. ..	6.65	0.16	0.43	0.43	269
Total ..		6.65				
<b>Index Number sub-group I(e).</b>						269
<b>(f) Condiments and Spices—</b>						
(1) Salt— White ..	kg ..	0.35	0.11	0.31	0.28	282
(2) Turmeric— Whole ..	250 gm ..	0.31	0.34	1.31	1.30	385
(3) Chillies (dry)— Superior quality ..	½ kg ..	4.62	0.90	4.95	4.96	550
(4) Tamarind ..	" ..	0.45	0.49	4.00	2.18	816
(5) Mixed spices— Bojwar ..	250 gm. ..	1.80	0.42	1.57	1.57	374
(6) Jira— Thick Blackish (gray). ..	" ..	0.30	0.69	4.28	4.20	620
Total ..		7.83				
<b>Index Number sub-group I(f).</b>						309
<b>(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—</b>						
(1) Potatoes— Medium ..	½ kg ..	1.35	0.30	0.48	0.44	160
(2) Onions— Red ..	kg ..	1.06	0.25	0.50	0.51	200
(3) Brinjals— Medium ..	½ kg ..	0.48	0.24	0.55	0.54	229
(4) Tomatoes— (1) Red ..	" ..	0.64	0.28	0.85	0.52	299
(2) Green ..	" ..		0.18	0.53	0.47	
(5) Garlic— Medium ..	50 gm ..	0.68	0.06	0.28	0.21	467
<b>Other Vegetables—</b>						
<b>Varieties available in the month of Feb. 1975—</b>						
(i) Pankobi ..	½ kg ..	1.80	0.17	0.75	}	326
(ii) Pumpkin ..	" ..		0.21	0.50		
<b>Varieties available in the month of Mar. 1975</b>						
(i) Pankobi ..	½ kg ..		0.18		0.57	}
(ii) Dil Pasand ..	" ..		0.21		1.25	
Total ..		6.01				
<b>Index Number sub-group I(g).</b>						272

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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR  
AURANGABAD CENTRE—contd.

Index Number		Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
Feb. 1975	Mar. 1975				Basic Price	Feb. 1975	Mar. 1975	Feb. 1975	Mar. 1975
7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
269	269	(h) Fruits and Fruit Products— Banana— Medium ..	Dor. ..	1.14	0.32	1.12	1.12	350	350
269	269	Total ..		1.14					
		Index Number sub-group I(h).						350	350
282	253	I(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products— (1) Sugar— Medium ..	kg. ..	3.45	1.17	2.15	2.15	184	184
385	382	(2) Gur— Superior ..	" ..	1.81	0.46	1.77	1.76	385	383
550	551	Total ..		5.26					
316	445	Index Number sub-group I(i).						253	252
274	374	(j) Beverages— (1) Tea leaf— Brooke Bond ..	50 gm. ..	1.86	0.41	0.79	0.80	193	195
520	609	(2) Prepared Tea— Chalu Chaha ..	Cup ..	4.28	0.08	0.25	0.25	312	312
		Total ..		6.14					
		Index Number sub-group I(j).						276	277
09	437	Food Group— (a) Cereals and cereals products.	....	48.20				448	456
60	147	(b) Pulses and pulse products.	....	7.86				479	439
00	204	(c) Oils and fats ..	....	5.97				356	318
29	225	(d) Mutton, fish and eggs.	....	4.94				318	333
99	223	(e) Milk and Milk products.	....	6.65				269	269
57	350	(f) Condiments and spices.	....	7.83				509	487
6		(g) Vegetables and vegetable products.	....	6.01				272	258
		(h) Fruits and fruit products.	....	1.14				350	350
		(i) Sugar, honey and related products.	....	5.26				253	252
	359	(j) Beverages ..	....	6.14				276	277
		Total ..		100.00					
		Index Number —Food group I.						399	396

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR  
AURANGABAD CENTRE— contd.**

Articles  1	Unit of Quantity  2	Weight proportional to total expenditure  3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price  4	Feb. 1975  5	Mar. 1975  6	Feb. 1975  7	1
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>II. Fuel and Light—</b>							
(1) Firewood and chips—							
(i) Mixture ..	37 kg. ...	81.82	2.87	5.92	5.92	222	
(ii) Babhool ..	" ...	.....	2.80	6.66	6.66		
(2) Kerosene Ordinary.	l. ..	12.44	0.22	1.07	1.07	486	
(3) Match Box Wimco, Horse Brand.	Box of 50 sticks.	5.74	0.06	0.12	0.12	200	
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>100.00</b>					
<b>Index Number Group II,</b>						<b>254</b>	
<b>III. Housing—</b>							
Rent—							
House rent for selected tenements,	P.M. ..	100.00				201	
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>100.00</b>					
<b>Index Number Group III,</b>						<b>201</b>	
<b>IV. Clothing and Foot- wear—</b>							
(a) Clothing—							
(1) Dhoti 8-2 mts. length and 119 to 121 cms. width.	Per sq. metre.	6.04	1.07	3.12	3.15	292	
(2) Saree 7-3 to 8-2 mts. length and 102 to 152 cms. width.	" ..	31.57	1.28	3.74	3.87	292	
(3) Cloth for trousers 89 to 97 cms. width.	" ..	2.51	2.36	6.79	6.86	288	
(4) Longcloth 89 to 97 cms. width.	" ..	36.63	1.64	5.06	5.00	309	
(5) Coloured fabric 67 to 69 cms. width.	" ..	18.17	1.86	6.08	6.08	327	
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>94.92</b>					
<b>Index Number sub-group IV (a).</b>						<b>305</b>	
(b) Footwear—							
Shoes—							
(i) Bata Co. ..	Per pair ..	5.08	15.08	40.20	40.20	239	
(ii) Flex Co. ..	" ..	....	19.22	40.65	40.65		
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>5.08</b>					
<b>Index Number sub-group IV (b).</b>						<b>239</b>	



**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR  
AURANGABAD CENTRE— contd.**

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Feb. 1975 5	Mar. 1975 6	Feb. 1975 7	M 1975
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(d) Washing Soap—							
(1) Laundry—							
Ordinary washing and ironing of cotton shirt.	Per piece.	4.86	0.11	0.25	0.25	227	
(2) Washing Soap—							
Sunlight ..	Cake ..	9.27	0.42	1.10	1.15	262	
Total ..		14.13					
Index Number Sub-group V(d).						259	
(e) Medical care—							
(1) Patent Medicine, Anacin.	Two tablets.	4.67	0.12	0.15	0.15	125	
(2) Mixture (Daily) ..	Per day.	7.61	0.68	1.00	1.00	147	
Total ..		12.28					
Index Number Sub-group V(e).						139	
(f) Personal Care—							
(1) Hair Oil, Tata Co.	Small bottle.	5.82	1.30	4.25	4.29	327	
(2) Barber charges—							
(i) Hair cut and shave.	Adult ..	8.70	0.50	1.35	1.35		
(ii) Haircut ..	" ..	...	0.37	1.00	1.00	250	
(iii) Shave ..	" ..	...	0.19	0.40	0.40		
(3) Toilet Soap—							
(i) Life Buoy ..	Cake	2.74	0.48	1.33	1.31		
(ii) Hamam ..	"		0.48	1.35	1.42	279	
(4) Blade Six morning	2 pkts. of 5 blades each.	0.33	0.57	1.00	1.00	175	
Total ..		17.59					
Index Number Sub-group V(f).						279	
(g) Education and Reading—							
(1) School fees for Std. IX.	Student ..	1.90	3.01	5.55	5.55	184	
(2) School Books, Prathamik ganit, (Govt. Publication).	Copy ..	1.33	0.62	1.05	1.05	169	
Total		3.23					

LAHORE GAZETTE—MAY 1975

INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS  
LAHORE GAZETTE—contd.

	Weight propor- tional to total penditure	Price per unit of quantity		
		Basic Price	Feb. 1975	Mar. 1975
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
	1.00	0.11	0.23	0.23
	2.00	0.43	1.10	1.15
	12.13			
	1.01	0.12	0.25	0.25
	1.01	0.24	1.00	1.00
	12.26			
	2.00	1.20	1.20	1.20
	0.70	0.30	1.33	1.33
		0.33	1.33	1.33
		0.40	1.40	1.40
	2.00	0.40	1.33	1.33
		0.40	1.33	1.33
	0.70	0.37	1.00	1.00
	12.59			
Index Number for Books—				
(1) Education				
Reading—				
(1) School (see for	Student ..	1.70	3.01	3.01
Std. IX.	Copy ..	1.33	0.51	1.00
(2) School Books,				
Prathamik (and,				
Prathamik Publication).				

[illegible]

## NANDED

## 358-A fall of 4 points—

In March 1975, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Nanded Centre with base January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 358 being 4 points lower than that in the preceeding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey in Nanded Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 9 points to 422 due to a fall in the average prices of wheat, gramdal, turdal moongdal, masurdal, groundnut oil, salt, tamarind, vegetables and gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 16 points to 273 due to a rise in the average price of fire-wood.

The index number for housing remained steady at 158.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group decreased by 1 point to 306 due to a fall in the prices of longcloth and a fall in the sub-group index number for footwear.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 5 points to 237 due to a rise in the average prices of blades and S. T. fare.

### THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NANDED CITY

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Group	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		Feb. 1975	Mar. 1975
I. Food	61.46	431	422
II. Fuel and Light	5.88	257	273
III. Housing	4.62	158	158
IV. Clothing and Footwear	12.22	307	306
V. Miscellaneous	15.82	232	237
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number		362	358

\*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 1939 to July 1944 = 100 the new index number on base 1961 = 100 should be multiplied by 2.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR  
NANDED CENTRE

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price 4	Feb. 1975 5	Mar. 1975 6	cb. 1975 7	Mar. 1975 8
I. Food Group—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice ..	Kg. ..	13.02	0.64	3.06	3.22	478	503
(2) Wheat ..	" ..	6.81	0.42	2.19	1.37	521	326
(3) Jowar ..	" ..	30.64	0.34	1.74	1.78	512	524
(4) Grinding charges ..	5 Kgs ..	2.82	0.13	0.20	0.30	154	231
Total ..		53.29					
Index Number Sub-group I (a).						486	478
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Turdal— (i) Gawran (medium)	Kg ..	3.89	0.64	2.94	2.64	459	412
(2) Gramdal Punjab (medium).	" ..	1.84	0.57	2.94	2.60	516	456
(3) Moongdal— Without husk ..	" ..	1.55	0.66	2.78	2.76	421	418
(4) Uriddal without husk	" ..	0.54	0.77	2.58	2.59	335	336
(5) Masurdal— (a) Big ..	" ..	0.82*	0.61	2.80	2.61	451	428
(b) Medium ..	" ..	....	0.61	2.70	....		
Total ..		8.64					
Index Number Sub-group I (b).						456	420
(c) Oil and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut Oil Meetha tel (Reddish Colour).	Kg ..	4.84	2.22	8.35	8.18	376	368
Total ..		4.84					
Index Number Sub- group (c).						376	368

\*As masurdal of medium variety is not available in the market full weight is imputed to masurdal (big).

LABOUR GAZETTE—MAY 1975

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Feb. 1975	Mar. 1975	Feb. 1975	Mar. 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Mutton, Fish and							
Mutton—							
(i) Goat Meat ..	½ Kg. ..	5.62	1.08	4.20	4.38	351	359
(ii) Beef ..	Kg. ..	....	0.96	3.00	3.00		
(iii) Fish (dry)—	Kg. ..	0.61	2.46	7.00	7.00		
(i) Bombil ..	..	....	2.02	6.00	6.00	379	397
(ii) Zinga ..	..	....	1.48	6.00	6.00		
(iii) Katerna ..	..	....	1.32	7.00	7.00		
Fish (fresh)—							
Varieties available in							
Feb. 1975—							
(i) Rahu ..	Kg. ..	....	1.22		6.00	354	363
(ii) Katerna ..	..	....	1.36		7.00		
Total ..		6.23					
Number Sub-							
up I(d).							
Milk and Milk Pro-							
ducts—							
Milk (Buffalo) ..	200 ml. ..	4.54	0.13	0.40	0.40	308	308
Ghee (Buffalo) ..	½ Kg. ..	0.29	3.01	11.08	11.73	368	390
Total ..		4.83					
Number Sub-							
up I(e).							
Condiments and							
Spices—							
Salt white ..	Kg. ..	0.28	0.12	0.30	0.27	250	225
Turmeric Khandaki	50 gms. ..	0.24	0.06	0.25	0.25	417	417
Chillies (dry)—							
(i) Gawarani (fine) ..	Kg. ..	4.22	1.30	9.00	9.00	706	706
(ii) Gawarani (med.) ..	..	....	1.18	8.50	8.50		
Tamarind, Kadiwalli	200 gms. ..	0.77	0.25	0.85	0.54	340	216
Mixed spices, Bolwar	50 gms. ..	1.61	0.20	0.50	0.54	250	270
Total ..		7.12					
Number Sub-							
up I(f).							
						536	526

CONSUMER

Articles	Index Number
1	
(i) Vegetable and Vegetable Products—	
(1) Potatoes—	
(i) Big size	
(ii) Small size	
(2) Onions—	
(i) Red	
(ii) White	
(3) Brinjals (Kali)	
(4) Tomatoes—	
(i) Red	
(ii) Green	
(5) Garlic Gawanthi	
Other vegetables—	
Varieties available in month of Nov. 1974	
(i) Cauli flower	
(ii) Walkiphar	
Varieties available in month of Mar. 1975	
(i) Gavar Phalli	
(ii) Pankobi	
Total	
Index Number	
group I(g).	
(h) Fruits and Products—	
(1) Banana—	
(i) Big size	
(ii) Medium	
(iii) Small	
Total	
Index Number	
group I(h).	
(i) Sugar, Honey, Related Products—	
(1) Sugar—	
(i) D-grade	
(2) Gur—	
(i) Gawran 1st	
(ii) Gawran 2nd	
Total	
Index Number	
group I(i).	

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Feb. 1975	Mar. 1975	Feb. 1975	Mar. 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products—</b>			<b>Rs. P.</b>	<b>Rs. P.</b>	<b>Rs. P.</b>		
(1) Potatoes—							
(i) Big size ..	1 Kg. ..	0.69	0.30	0.58 }	0.37 }	177	117
(ii) Small size ..	.. ..	....	0.26	0.42 }	0.29 }		
(2) Onions—							
(i) Red ..	Kg. ..	0.97	0.31	0.60 }	0.54 }	211	194
(ii) White ..	.. ..	....	0.31	0.71 }	0.66 }		
(3) Brinjals (Kali) ..	250 gms. ..	0.50	0.11	0.25	0.23	227	209
(4) Tomatoes—							
(i) Red ..	250 gms. ..	0.39	0.21	0.18 }	0.21 }	489	108
(ii) Green ..	.. ..	....	0.13	0.12 }	0.15 }		
(5) Garlic Gawathan ..	50 gms. ..	0.54	0.05	0.24	0.15	480	300
Other vegetables—							
Varieties available in the month of Nov. 1975—							
(i) Cauli flower ..	250 gms. ..	1.20	0.08	0.33 }		390	
(ii) Walkiphar ..	.. ..	....	0.06	0.22 }			
Varieties available in the month of Mar. 1975—							
(i) Gavar Phalli ..	250 gms. ..	....	0.11		0.27 }		450
(ii) Pankobi ..	.. ..	....	0.06				
Total ..		4.29					
Index Number Sub-group I(g).						280	260
<b>(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—</b>							
(1) Banana—							
(i) Big size ..	Dozen ..	0.87	0.35	1.20 }	1.20 }	434	434
(ii) Medium ..	.. ..	....	0.29	1.00 }	1.00 }		
(iii) Small ..	.. ..	....	0.22				
Total ..		0.87					
Index Number Sub-group I(h).						434	434
<b>(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products—</b>							
(1) Sugar—							
(i) D-grade ..	Kg. ..	3.57	1.17	2.15	2.15	184	184
(2) Gur—							
(i) Gawran 1st quality ..	200 gms. ..	0.70	0.10 }	0.35 }	0.34 }	325	320
(ii) Gawran 2nd quality ..	.. ..	....	0.10 }	0.30 }	0.30 }		
Total ..		4.27					
Index Number Sub-group I(i).						207	206

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Feb. 1975	Mar. 1975	Feb. 1975	Mar. 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(j) Beverages—							
(1) Tea leaf—							
(i) Brooke Bond ..	Packet of 50 gms.	1.13	0.35	0.80	0.80	229	24
(ii) Lipton ..	..	....	0.35	0.80	0.94		
(2) Hot drink—							
(i) Chalu Chaha ..	Per Cup ..	4.49	0.07	0.20	0.20	268	26
(ii) Canteen tea ..	..	....	0.04	0.10	0.10		
Total ..		5.62					
Index Number Sub-group 1(j).						260	26
I. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products.		53.29				486	47
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products.		8.64				456	42
(c) Oils and Fats .....		4.84				376	36
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs.		6.23				354	36
(e) Milk and Milk Products.		4.83				311	31
(f) Condiments and Spices.		7.12				536	52
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products.		4.29				280	28
(h) Fruit and Fruit Products.		0.87				434	43
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products.		4.27				207	20
(j) Beverages ..		5.62				260	26
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for food Group I						431	43
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and Chips—							
(i) Dhawda (old) ..	20 Kgs. ..	80.76	1.66	4.00	4.32	235	23
(ii) Gaheri ..	..	....	1.57	3.60	3.92		
(2) Kerosene—							
(i) Rock oil, white in colour.	Per litre ..	13.99	0.26	1.06	1.06	408	40
(3) Match Box—							
(i) Wimco, Horse Brand.	Per Box (50 sticks).	5.25	0.06	0.12	0.12	200	20
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Group II.						257	25

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

Articles  1	Unit of quantity  2	Weight propor- tional to total expenditure  3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price  4	Feb. 1975  5	Mar. 1975  6	Feb. 1975  7	Mar. 1975  8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>III. Housing Rent—</b>							
(1) Rent of selected Tenements.	P.M.	100.00	5.47			158	158
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Group III.						158	158
<b>IV. Clothing and Footwear—</b>							
<b>(a) Clothing—</b>							
(1) Dhoti ..	Per Sq. Metre.	11.53	1.08	3.51	3.51	325	325
(2) Saree ..	"	19.77	1.24	3.35	3.35	270	270
(3) Cloth for Trousers	"	1.58	2.74	6.30	6.30	230	230
(4) Long cloth ..	"	27.48	1.44	4.81	4.78	334	332
(5) Coloured fabrics..	"	31.21	1.81	5.70	5.72	315	316
Total ..		91.57					
Index Number for sub-group IV(a).						311	311
<b>(b) Footwear—</b>							
<b>(1) Shoes—</b>							
(i) Bata, Janata ..	Per Pair ..	4.89	15.02	37.90	N.A. } 39.05	233	213
(ii) Carona Master Junior.	"	....	18.34	39.05			
<b>(2) Chappals—</b>							
(i) Bata All wear Rubber Sole.	Per Pair ..	3.54	4.45	15.70	15.70 } 15.70 } 29.65 } 28.55 }	323	323
(ii) Panther Bata ..	"	....	6.18	15.70			
(iii) Carona Kolhapur	"	....	8.35	29.65			
(iv) Carona Bahadur	"	....	8.65	28.55			
Total ..		8.43					
Index Number for Sub-group IV(b).						271	259
<b>IV. Clothing and Footwear—</b>							
<b>(a) Clothing</b>							
(5) Footwear ..		91.57				311	311
		8.43				271	259
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Group IV.						307	305

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

Articles  1	Unit of quantity  2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity		
			Basic price  4	Feb. 1975  5	Mar. 1975  6
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
<b>V. Miscellaneous—</b>					
<b>(a) Pansupari—</b>					
(1) Pan leaf—					
(i) Local (medium) ..	Bundle of 25 leaves.	2.83	0.07	0.20	0.22
(ii) Local (inferior) ..	" ..	....	0.04	0.15	0.17
(2) Pan finished without masala.	Per Vida ..	6.61	0.04	0.10	0.10
(3) Supari Manglori ..	50 gms ..	4.22	0.41	0.50	0.50
Total ..		13.66			
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(a).</i>					
<b>(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—</b>					
(1) Bidi Kalilakali ..	Bundle of 25 Bidges.	9.00	0.13	0.25	0.25
(2) Cigarettes—					
(i) Golkonda ..	Packet of 10 Cigarettes.	6.34	0.10	0.50	0.50
(ii) Cherrinagar ..	" ..	....	0.13	0.65	0.70
(3) Jarda Lal Dadhi Brand,	Packet of 25 gms.	1.63	0.14	0.25	0.31
Total ..		16.97			
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(b).</i>					
<b>(c) Household Utillities—</b>					
(1) Utensils Brass—					
Lota, Poona ..	Kg. ..	1.90	7.80	30.00	32.00
(2) Utensils Aluminium—					
Baghuna without chhap.	100 gms...	0.69	0.90	2.00	2.20
Total ..		2.59			
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(c).</i>					
<b>(d) Washing soap—</b>					
(1) Laundry ordinary washing and ironing.	Per shirt. ..	3.74	0.12	0.22	0.22
(2) Washing soap Shama	Cake ..	6.52	0.25	0.30	0.30
Total ..		10.26			
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(d).</i>					

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

Index Number	Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
				Basic Price	Feb. 1975	Mar. 1975	Feb. 1975	Mar. 1975
8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
	(e) Medical Care—							
	(1) Patent Medicine—							
	(i) Anacin ..	2 Tablets	9.36	0.13	0.13	0.13		
	(ii) Aspro ..	"	....	0.10	0.15	0.15	142	142
370	(iii) Zinda Tilasmath ..	Bottle ..	....	0.37	0.65	0.65		
	(2) Mixture, Doctor's daily Mixture.	Per day	5.47	0.62	0.83	0.83	134	134
250	Total ..		14.83					
122	Index Number for Sub-group V (e).						139	139
235	(f) Personal Care—							
	(1) Hair Oil—							
	(i) Tata Co. Coconut Oil.	Small bottle.	4.20	1.34	4.50	4.50	336	336
192	(2) Barber charges—							
	(i) Hair cut with shave	Adult ..	7.20	0.41	1.25	1.25	304	304
	(ii) Hair cut ..	" ..	....	0.31	1.00	1.00		
519	(iii) Shave ..	" ..	....	0.14	0.40	0.40		
	(3) Toilet soap—							
	(i) Hamam ..	Cake ..	1.93	0.48	1.40	1.40	281	281
	(ii) Lifebuoy ..	" ..	....	0.48	1.30	1.30		
221	(4) Blades—							
	(i) Bharat ..	Packet of 10 blades	0.07	0.47	1.20	1.20	211	211
	(ii) 6 Morning ..	2 pkts. of 5 blades each.	....	0.54	0.90	1.39		
	Total ..		13.40					
317	Index Number for Sub-group V (f).						310	311
	(g) Education and Reading—							
410	(1) School fees for VIII Standard.	Per student.	3.30	2.14	4.90	4.90	229	229
244	(2) School Books—							
	(i) Marathi Vachan Mala.	Per copy	3.43	0.75	2.20	2.20	223	223
	(ii) Subodh Ganit ..	" ..	....	0.69	1.05	1.05		
	Total ..		6.73					
366	Index Number for Sub-group V (g).						226	226
	(h) Recreation and Amusement—							
183	(1) Cinema—							
120	Lowest Class ..	Full ticket.	6.62	0.30	0.80	0.80	267	267
	Total ..		6.62					
143	Index Number for Sub-group V (h).						267	267

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS IN  
NANDED CENTRE—concl'd.**

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Feb. 1975 7
			Basic Price 4	Feb. 1975 5	Mar. 1975 6	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
<i>(i) Transport and Com- munications—</i>						
<i>(1) Rail—</i>						
<i>(i) Fare for III Class</i>	Adult Ticket.	7.94	1.04	2.25	2.25	21
<i>50 km.</i>	..	3.14	1.00	1.55	1.85	15
<i>(ii) Bus—S. T. Bus fare</i>						
<i>for 20 miles.</i>	..					
<i>(2) Postage—</i>						
<i>(i) Card</i>	Single ..	0.57	0.05	0.15	0.15	21
<i>(ii) M. O. Charges for</i>	..	....	0.45	0.60	0.60	
<i>Rs. 30</i>						
<i>(3) Rickshaw Fair for</i>	One Passen- ger.	3.29	0.22	0.50	0.50	22
<i>2 miles.</i>						
Total ..		14.94				
<i>Index Number for Sub- group V(i).</i>						
<i>V. Miscellaneous—</i>						
<i>(a) Pansurari</i>	..	13.66	....	....	....	22
<i>(b) Tobacco and Tobacco</i>		16.97	....	....	....	30
<i>Products.</i>						
<i>(c) Household Utilities.</i>		2.59	....	....	....	34
<i>(d) Washing soap</i>	..	10.26	....	....	....	14
<i>(e) Medical care</i>	..	14.83	....	....	....	13
<i>(f) Personal care</i>	..	13.40	....	....	....	31
<i>(g) Education and Read- ing.</i>		6.73	....	....	....	22
<i>(h) Recreation and</i>		6.62	....	....	....	26
<i>Amusement.</i>						
<i>(i) Transport and Com- munication.</i>		14.94	....	....	....	20
Total ..		100.00				
<i>Index Number for Group V</i>						
						23

**JALGAON CENTRE\*****339—A fall of 9 points.**

In March 1975, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Jalgaon Centre with base January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 339 being 9 points lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at the Jalgaon Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 13 points to 405 due to a fall in the average prices of wheat, turmeric, zeera, potatoes and garlic.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained steady at 251.

The index number for housing remained steady at 141.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group decreased by 11 points to 285 due to a fall in the price of coloured poplin.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 2 points to 237 due to a rise in the average prices of panleaf, supari, washing soaps and bus fare.

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		Feb. 1975	March 1975
I. Food ..	60.79	418	405
II. Fuel and Light ..	7.20	251	251
III. Housing ..	6.11	141	141
IV. Clothing and Footwear ..	10.29	296	285
V. Miscellaneous ..	15.61	235	237
Total ..	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number ..		348	339(1)

\*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*.

Note.— To obtain the equivalent old index number on base August 1939=100, the new index number on base 1961=100 should be multiplied by linking factor viz. 5.29.

# CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CITY

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Feb. 1975	March 1975	Feb. 1975	March 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I. Food Group—</b>			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>(a) Cereals and cereal Products—</b>							
(1) Rice ..	kg. ..	6.72	0.63	3.13	3.69	497	586
(2) Wheat ..	" ..	10.89	0.46	2.16	2.08	470	452
(3) Jowar ..	" ..	21.16	0.35	1.87	1.76	534	503
(4) Grinding charges— For cereals ..	7 kg. ..	1.94	0.12	0.35	0.35	292	292
Total ..		40.71					
Index Number for Sub-group I (a).						499	493
<b>(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—</b>							
(1) Turdal—							
(i) Jalna ..	kg. ..	3.79	0.73	3.22	2.92	444	387
(ii) Gawran (Bharwa) ..	" ..	....	0.66	2.95	2.47		
(2) Gramdal ..	" ..	2.13	0.58	2.90	2.47	500	426
(3) Moongdal—							
(i) With husk ..	kg. ..	1.35	0.70	2.80	2.80	383	381
(ii) Without husk ..	" ..	....	0.83	3.04	3.00		
(4) Uriddal—							
(i) With husk ..	kg. ..	0.86	0.65	2.60	2.60	369	369
(ii) Without husk ..	" ..	....	0.83	2.80	2.80		
Total ..		8.13					
Index Number for Sub-group I (b).						441	394
<b>(c) Oils and Fats —</b>							
(1) Groundnut oil ..	kg. ..	7.21	2.28	8.40	8.22	368	361
(2) Vanaspati dalda (loose) ..	½ kg. ..	1.16	1.99	5.76	5.75	289	289
Total ..		8.37					
Index Number for Sub-group I (c).						357	351

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING  
CLASS FOR JALGAON CENTRE—*contd.*

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Feb. 1975 5	March 1975 6	Feb. 1975 7	March 1975 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—</i>							
(1) Mutton— (i) Goat meat ..	½ kg. ..	4.38	1.45	5.00	5.00	345	345
(2) Fish (dry)— (i) Bombil big ..	kg. ..	0.91	2.72	10.00	10.00		
(ii) Zinga ..	" ..	....	2.70	8.00	8.00		
(3) Fish fresh— Varieties selected for Feb. 1975—	for						
(i) Rahu ..	" ..	....	1.88	7.00			
(ii) Balm ..	" ..	....	1.71	8.00		380	380
(iii) Sandkhol ..	" ..	....	1.76	7.00			
Varieties selected for March 1975—	for						
(i) Rahu ..	" ..	....	2.01		7.00		
(ii) Balm ..	" ..	....	1.78		8.00		
(iii) Sandkhol ..	" ..	....	1.59		7.00		
Total ..		5.29					
						351	351
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I(d).</i>							
<i>(e) Milk and Milk products—</i>							
(1) Milk (Buffalo) ..	l. ..	8.42	0.77	2.36	2.40	306	312
(2) Ghee (Buffalo) ..	½ kg. ..	1.31	3.71	11.81	11.88	318	320
Total ..		9.73					
						308	313
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I(e).</i>							
<i>(f) Condiments and Spices</i>							
(1) Salt— (i) White ..	kg. ..	0.29	0.13	0.40	0.40	321	321
(ii) Black ..	" ..	....	0.12	0.40	0.40		
(2) Turmeric— (i) Sangli (whole) ..	250 g. ..	0.30	0.34	1.25	1.22	368	359
(3) Chillies (dry)— (ii) Asoda ..	kg ..	4.56	1.65	10.50	10.00	636	606
(4) Coriander ..	250 g. ..	0.24	0.31	1.00	1.00	323	323
(5) Mixed spices— (i) Garam Masala ..	" ..	1.86	4.95	14.16	14.16	216	216
(ii) Lahoti powder ..	200 gr. ..	....	1.79	2.60	2.60		
(6) Jira ..	250 gr. ..	0.37	0.68	3.88	3.25	571	478
Total ..		7.62					
						498	475
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I(f).</i>							

# CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS 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	Feb. 1975	March 1975	Feb. 1975	Mar 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products—</b>			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Potatoes—							
(i) Big ..	1 kg	1.15	0.28	0.50	0.44	163	
(ii) Small ..	..	....	0.24	0.45	0.38		
(2) Onions—							
(i) Red ..	kg	0.86	0.27	0.40	0.42	148	
(ii) White ..	..	....	0.27	0.40	0.42		
(3) Garlic ..	250 g	0.54	0.20	1.75	1.29	875	
(4) Other Vegetables ..							
<i>Varieties selected for Feb. 1975—</i>							
(i) Tomato Ripe ..	250 g	2.92	0.04	0.25		490	
(ii) Cabbage ..	..	....	0.09	0.40			
(iii) Brinjal ..	..	....	0.05	0.20			
<i>Varieties selected for March 1975—</i>							
(i) Cabbage ..	..	....	0.06		0.32		
(ii) Ladies finger ..	..	....	0.40		0.40		
(iii) Brinjal ..	..	....	0.06		0.20		
Total ..		5.47					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I (g).</i>						410	
<b>(h) Fruits and Fruit products—</b>							
(1) Banana—							
(i) Big ..	Dozen	1.61	0.29	1.20	1.20	424	
(ii) Small ..	..	....	0.23	1.00	0.94		
Total ..		1.61					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I (h).</i>						424	
<b>(i) Sugar, Honey and related products—</b>							
(1) Sugar ..	kg	5.60	1.23	2.91	3.08	237	
(2) Gur—							
(i) Kopargaoon Quality. 1st ..	..	1.63	0.57	1.90	1.88	333	
Total ..		7.23					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I (i).</i>						258	

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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight, proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Feb. 1975 5	March 1975 6	Feb. 1975 7	March 1975 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(j) Beverages— (1) Tea leaf— (i) Brooke Laojee (ii) Lipton (2) Hot drink— Prepared tea ..	Bond Laojee ..	Pkt. of 50 g ..	2.11 ..	0.40 0.41	0.75 0.75	0.80 0.94	185 215
			0.12	0.35	0.35	292	292
Total ..		5.84					
Index Number for Sub-group I(j).						253	264
I. Food— (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 ..	.... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... ....	40.71 8.13 8.37 5.29 9.73 7.62 5.47 1.61 7.23 5.84	.... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... ....			499 441 357 351 308 498 410 424 258 253	493 394 351 351 313 475 293 411 268 264
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Food groups.						418	405
II. Fuel and Light— (1) Firewood and chips— (i) Khair .. (ii) Dhawda .. (iii) Adiator Mixed .. (2) Kerosene— (i) Chakkar Brand .. (3) Electricity charges .. (4) Match Box— Horse head brand Box of 50 Sticks	37 kgs. .. .. .. .. Per Unit .. Box of 50 .. sticks	78.50 .... .... 11.40 6.28 3.82	3.39 3.15 2.71 0.45 0.50 0.06	9.00 9.00 7.00 1.07 0.38 0.12	9.00 9.00 7.00 1.07 0.38 0.12	270 270 238 76 200	270 270 238 76 200
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for group II						251	251

# CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CITY— contd.

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to Total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Feb. 1975 5	March 1975 6	Feb. 1975 7	March 1975 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>III. Housing</b>							
(1) Rent—							
(i) Rent for selected tenements.	p.m. ..	100.00				141	141
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Group III						141	141
<b>IV. Clothing and Footwear—</b>							
(a) Clothing—							
(1) Dhoti ..	per sq. mt. ..	17.82	1.23	3.76	3.76	306	306
(2) Sarce ..	" ..	27.15	1.24	3.14	3.14	253	253
(3) Cloth for trouser ..	" ..	0.51	2.15	6.50	7.12	302	331
(4) Long cloth ..	" ..	32.06	1.61	5.56	5.60	345	348
(5) Coloured poplin ..	" ..	14.36	2.13	5.98	5.41	281	254
Total ..		91.90					
Index number for Sub-group IV (a)—						300	297
(b) Foot wear—							
(1) Shoes—							
(i) Bata Co. ..	per pair ..	3.53	17.20	47.10	47.10	241	241
(ii) Carona Co. ..	" ..	....	18.78	39.05	39.05		
(2) Chappals—							
(i) Bata Co. ..	" ..	4.57	6.25	15.70	15.70	251	251
Total ..		8.10					
Index Number for Sub-group IV (b)—						247	247
<b>IV. Clothing and Footwear—</b>							
(1) Clothing ..		91.90				300	297
(2) Foot wear ..		8.10				247	247
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Group IV—						296	285
<b>V. Miscellaneous—</b>							
(a) Pan Supari—							
(1) Pan leaf—							
(i) Akda pan ..	Bundle of 100 leavas	2.01	0.55	0.70	0.2	127	167
(2) Pan finished—							
With Masala ..	Vida ..	5.39	0.04	0.10	0.10	250	250
(3) Supari (Manglori) ..	250 g. ..	2.81	2.08	2.63	2.65	126	127
(4) Katha —							
(i) Kanpur ..	50 g. ..	0.85	0.73	2.02	2.02	319	316
(ii) Belgaum ..	" ..	....	0.36	1.30	1.28		
Total ..		11.06					
Index Number for Sub-group V (a).						202	209

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS 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	Feb. 1975	March 1975	Feb. 1975	March 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—</i>							
<i>(1) Bidis—</i>							
(i) Camel brand ..	Bundle of 25	5.80	0.19	0.45	0.42	211	203
(ii) Shiledar ..	..	..	0.19	0.35	0.35		
<i>(2) Jarda—</i>							
(i) Jangaram Brand.	Pkt. of 50g.	3.54	0.24	0.60	0.60	288	288
(ii) Chandrakant brand ..	..	..	0.23	0.75	0.75		
Total ..		9.34					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V (b)—</i>						240	235
<i>(c) Household utilities—</i>							
<i>(1) Utensils—</i>							
(i) Lota (Poonn) ..	½ kg. ..	5.28	3.55	17.50	17.50	500	500
(ii) Lota (Nasik) ..	..	..	3.45	17.50	17.50		
Total ..		5.28					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V (c)—</i>						500	500
<i>(d) Washing Soap—</i>							
<i>(1) Laundry—</i>							
(i) Ordinary washing and ironing of cotton	per piece ..	2.54	0.10	0.20	0.20	200	200
<i>(2) Washing soap—</i>							
(i) 501 Bar Soap ..	Bar ..	7.44	1.40	3.93	4.00	290	293
(ii) B. Dhantak Co.	Cake ..	..	0.40	1.20	1.20		
Total ..		9.98					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V (d)—</i>						267	269
<i>(e) Medical Care—</i>							
(1) Dr. Vaze's Cough syrup.	Small bottle.	3.80	1.50	2.50	2.50	167	167
(2) Daily mixture ...	per day ..	11.98	0.58	0.62	0.62	107	107
Total ..		15.78					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V (e).</i>						121	121

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportion- al to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Feb. 1975 5	March 1975 6	Feb. 1975 7	Mar. 1975 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(f) Personal care—							
(1) Hair oil — Tata Co. ..	Small bottle	4.89	1.32	4.50	4.50	341	
(2) Barber charges—							
(i) Hair cut with shave	Adult ..	7.32	0.50	1.40	1.40	256	
(ii) Hair cut ..	.. ..	..	0.40	1.25	1.25		
(iii) Shave ..	.. ..	..	0.20	0.35	0.35		
(3) Toilet Soap—							
(i) Life Buoy ..	Cake ..	3.02	0.48	1.27	1.27	20	
(ii) Lux ..	.. ..	..	0.49	1.35	1.35		
(4) Blades—							
(i) Bharat Blade ..	Pkt. of 10 blades.	0.11	0.44	1.00	1.00	219	
(ii) Six Morning ..	2 Pkts. of 5 blades each	..	0.57	1.20	....		
Total		15.34					
Index Number for Sub- group V (f).						285	
(g) Education and Read- ing—							
(1) Books—							
Bal bharti Chauthi Pustak.	Copy ..	5.42	0.75	2.20	2.20	293	
(2) School fees—							
For VIII Std. ..	Per student per month	3.46	5.00	5.00	5.00	100	
Total ..		8.88					
Index Number for Sub- group V (g).						218	
(h) Recreation and Amuse- ment—							
(1) Cinema (Lowest class)	Adult ..	6.69	0.32	0.83	0.83	259	
Total ..		6.69					
Index Number for Sub- group V (h).						259	
(i) Transport and Com- munication—							
(1) Rail—							
Railway fare 50 km ..	Per Passen- ger.	12.48	0.98	2.25	2.25	230	
(2) Bus fare—							
S. T. Bus 32 km. Full ticket).	.. ..	4.09	1.00	1.55	1.85	155	
(3) Postage—							
(i) Single card ..	Per card ..	1.08	0.05	0.15	0.15	217	
(ii) M. O. charges,	Rs. 30.	..	0.45	0.60	0.60		
Total ..		17.65					
Index Number for Sub- group V (i)						212	

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR  
JALGAON CENTRE—*contd.*

Sub Group	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Feb. 1975	March 1975	Feb. 1975	March 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan-Supari ..	....	11.06	....	....	....	202	209
b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products. ....	....	9.34	....	....	....	240	235
(c) Household Utilities..	....	5.28	....	....	....	500	500
(d) Washing Soap ..	....	9.98	....	....	....	267	269
(e) Medical Care ..	....	15.78	....	....	....	121	121
(f) Personal Care ..	....	15.34	....	....	....	285	286
(g) Education and Reading. ....	....	8.88	....	....	....	218	218
(h) Recreation and Amusement. ....	....	6.69	....	....	....	259	259
(i) Transport and Communications. ....	....	17.65	....	....	....	212	218
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number Group V.						235	237

**POONA CENTRE\*****295-A rise of 8 points—**

In March 1975, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for the Poona Centre with base January to December, 1961 equal to 100 was 295 being 8 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index related to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Poona Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 11 points to 334 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, jowar, bajari, grinding charges, dry chillies, spices, banana and tea (leaf).

The index number for the fuel and light group remained stationary at 346.

The index number for housing remained stationary at 127.

The index number for the clothing and foot wear group increased by 5 points to 285 due to a rise in the prices of saree, cloth for trousers, coloured poplin and chappal.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 5 points to 228 due to a rise in the average prices of supari, chewing tobacco, utensils, laundry charges, toilet soap, tooth powder, blade and S. T. fare.

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING  
CLASS FOR POONA CITY**

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961—100)

Groups	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		Feb. 1975	March 1975
I. Food .. .. .	55.85	323	334
II. Fuel and Light .. .. .	6.89	346	346
III. Housing .. .. .	6.65	127	127
IV. Clothing, and Footwear .. .. .	10.31	280	285
V. Miscellaneous .. .. .	20.30	223	228
Total ..	100.00	....	....
Consumer Price Index Number ..	....	287	295

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

\*\*Weight of rice revised and reduced to 31% of the original weight as short fall in consumption of this item during the month of Feb. and Mar. 1975 was 69%.

@Weights revised as weight equivalent to 69% short fall in consumption of rice during the months of Feb. and Mar. 1975 distributed *prorata* on all items in the Food Group except rice.

# CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR POONA CENTRE

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight propor- tional to total expendi- ture 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price 4	Feb. 1975 5	March 1975 6	Feb. 1975 7	March 1975 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>1. Food Group—</b>							
<b>(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—</b>							
(1) Rice ..	kg	4.28	0.76	2.95	3.12	388	411
(2) Wheat ..	"	@ 12.52	0.53	1.38	1.38	260	260
(3) Jowar ..	"	@ 9.32	0.45	1.34	1.87	298	416
(4) Bajri ..	"	@ 3.42	0.51	1.60	2.24	314	439
(5) Grinding Charges— For Cereals ..	4 kg	1.58	0.14	0.37	0.40	264	286
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>31.12</b>					
<b>Index Number for Sub-group I(a).</b>						<b>295</b>	<b>348</b>
<b>(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—</b>							
<b>Turdal—</b>							
Laxmi Chhap or Surri (Fine) ..	kg	3.80	0.80	3.29	3.11	411	389
Gramdal ..	"	1.81	0.60	3.09	3.00	515	500
<b>Mungdal—</b>							
Without Husk (Medium) ..	"	0.68	0.82	3.10	3.15	378	384
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>6.29</b>					
<b>Index Number for Sub-group I(b)</b>						<b>438</b>	<b>420</b>

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR  
POONA CENTRE—contd.**

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight propor- tional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Feb. 1975 5	March 1975 6	Feb. 1975 7	Mar 1975 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(c) Oils and Fats—							
Groundnut Oil ..	kg	.. 1.94	2.32	8.65	8.33	373	
Kardai Oil ..	1 kg	.. 3.94	1.20	5.40	5.52	325	
Vannapati (Dalda) ..	..	.. 1.22	1.66				
(Loose)							
Total ..		7.10					
Index Number for Sub- group I (c).						365	
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—							
Mutton—							
Goat Meat ..	1 kg	.. 3.68	1.51	5.00	5.00	330	
Sheep Meat ..	..	.. ....	1.52	5.00	5.00		
Fish (Dry)—							
Bombil (Big) ..	kg	.. 1.01	2.60	7.00	7.60	308	
Bombil (Small) ..	..	.. ....	2.46	7.00	7.60		
Zinga ..	..	.. ....	2.57	7.50	7.50		
Fresh Fish—							
Varieties selected in the month of Feb. 1975—							
(1) Butter fish ..	kg	.. ....	1.61	6.12			
(2) Khawala ..	..	.. ....	1.31	5.60			
(3) Rawas ..	..	.. ....	2.25	4.33			
Varieties selected in the month of March 1975—							
(i) Butter fish ..	kg	.. ....	1.87		6.00		
(ii) Khawala ..	..	.. ....	1.50		6.30		
(iii) Rawas ..	..	.. ....	2.37		5.33		
iv) Eggs (Hen's) ..	Each	.. 0.57	0.17	0.48	0.43	282	
Total ..		5.26					
Index Number for Sub- group I (d).						321	
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
Milk buffalo ..	200 ml	.. 10.66	0.15	0.50	0.49	333	
Gheo Amul (tinned) ..	kg	.. 0.93	7.88	24.45	24.65	310	
Total ..		11.59					
Index Number for Sub- group I (e).						331	

\*The weight of kardai oil is imputed to groundnut oil.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR  
POONA CENTRE—*contd.*

Articles	Unit or Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Feb. 1975	March 1975	Feb. 1975	March 1975
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	0.40	0.40	364	364
Chillies (Dry) Gawran Medium.	250 g	2.04	0.47	2.22	2.26	472	481
Turmeric, Sangli and Akhi (Medium).	..	0.15	0.33	1.59	1.55	482	470
Tamarind-Old Chinch No. 1.	Kg.	0.24	1.08	6.00	3.63	556	336
Mixed Species—Garam Masala	.. 50 g.	3.27	0.84	3.18	3.32	379	395
Total ..		5.86					
Index Number for Sub-group I(f).						421	424
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—							
Potatoes—							
Big Size	.. 1 kg	1.87	0.29	0.56	0.46	205	160
Small Size	.. ..	....	0.23	0.50	0.37		
Onions—							
Big Size	.. kg	0.92	0.31	0.98	0.96	289	267
Small Size	.. ..	....	0.24	0.63	0.54		
Brinjals—Big Size	.. ..	0.56	0.49	1.30	1.11	265	227
Tomatoes—Medium Red No. 2.	.. ..	0.77	0.79	2.16	2.24	273	284
Other vegetables	.. ..						
Varieties selected for Feb. 1975—							
(i) Cabbage	.. kg	4.42	0.51	1.43	....	324	....
(ii) Cauli flower	.. ..	....	0.56	1.60			
(iii) Gawar	.. ..	....	0.43	1.75			
Varieties selected for March 1975							
(i) Dodaki	.. kg	....	0.51		1.53	....	271
(ii) Gawar	.. ..	....	0.75		2.17		
(iii) Cabbage	.. ..	....	0.44		0.98		
Total ..		8.54					
Index Number for Sub-group I(g).						286	244
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—							
Banana—							
Big Size	.. doz	1.23	0.49	1.92	2.00	378	396
Small Size	.. ..	....	0.39	1.42	1.50		
Total ..		1.23					
Index Number for Sub-group I(h).						378	396

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS  
POONA CENTRE—*contd.*

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight propor- tional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity		
			Basic price 4	Feb. 1975 5	March 1975 6
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
<i>(I) Sugar, Honey and Related Products—</i>					
Sugar .....	kg ..	6.29	1.18	3.23	3.20
Gur .....	" ..	1.20	0.58	2.06	1.98
Total ..		7.49			
<i>Index Number Sub-group I (I).</i>					
<i>(J) Beverages—</i>					
Tea leaf—					
Brooke Bond	Packet of	3.43	0.38	0.80	0.90
(Medium).	50 gr.				
Lipton (Medium) ..	" ..	..	0.39	0.80	0.90
Hot drinks—					
Prepared Tea ..	Cup of 3 1/2 ozs.	5.23	0.06	0.20	0.20
Total ..		8.66			
<i>Index Number Sub-group I (J).</i>					
<i>1. Food Sub-groups—</i>					
(a) Cereals and Cereal products.	....	@ 31.12	..	..	..
(b) Pulses and Pulse products.	....	@ 6.99	..	..	..
(c) Oils and Fats ..	....	@ 7.88	..	..	..
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs.	....	@ 5.84	..	..	..
(e) Milk and Milk products.	....	@ 12.87	..	..	..
(f) Condiments and Spices.	....	@ 6.51	..	..	..
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable products.	....	@ 9.48	..	..	..
(h) Fruits and Fruit products.	....	@ 1.37	..	..	..
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related products.	....	@ 8.32	..	..	..
(j) Beverages ..	....	@ 9.62	..	..	..
Total ..		100.00			
<i>Index Number Group I ..</i>					

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR  
POONA CENTRE—*contd.*

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportion- al to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Feb. 1975 5	March 1975 6	Feb. 1975 7	March 1975 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>II. Fuel and Light—</b>							
(1) Firewood and chips (Rawal/medium).	37 kg. ..	30.63	3.08	10.75	10.75	349	349
(2) Kerosene, Chavi Brand.	5 litres ..	24.03	1.54	5.30	5.30	344	344
(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	27.09	27.00	392	392
(ii) Patti or Rawal ..	.. ..	....	5.63	23.80	23.78		
(5) Match box (Teeka of 50 sticks).	Box ..	3.53	0.05	0.12	0.12	240	240
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>100.00</b>					
<b>Index Number Group II.</b>						<b>346</b>	<b>346</b>
<b>III. Housing—</b>							
(2) Rent for selected tenements.	Per month	100.00				127	127
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>100.00</b>					
<b>Index Number Group III</b>						<b>127</b>	<b>127</b>
<b>IV. Clothing and Foot- wear—</b>							
(a) Clothing—							
(1) Dhoti ..	Per sq. metre.	3.57	1.28	3.39	3.79	296	296
2) Saree ..	.. ..	29.86	1.28	3.43	3.44	268	269
(3) Cloth for trousers ..	.. ..	5.25	2.62	7.66	7.85	292	300
(4) Long cloth ..	.. ..	11.76	1.64	5.60	5.45	341	332
(5) Coloured Poplin ..	.. ..	40.44	2.25	6.28	6.49	279	288
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>90.88</b>					
<b>Index Number Sub-group IV(a).</b>						<b>285</b>	<b>289</b>
(b) Footwear—							
(1) Shoes—							
(i) Bata Co.	Per Pair	4.27	17.14	40.30	40.20	239	239
(ii) Flex Co.	.. ..	...	19.30	47.10	47.10		
(2) Chappals—							
(i) Bata Co.	.. ..	4.85	6.18	15.70	15.70	229	258
(ii) Flex Co.	.. ..	....	8.40	17.10	21.95		
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>9.12</b>					
<b>Index Number Sub-group IV(b).</b>						<b>234</b>	<b>249</b>

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS  
POONA CENTRE— contd.

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity		
			Basic Price 4	Feb. 1975 5	March 1975 6
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
<b>IV. Clothing and Foot-wear Contd.</b>					
(1) Clothing ..		90.88	....	....	....
(2) Foot-wear ..		9.12	....	....	....
Total ..		100.00			
<i>Index Number Group IV</i>					
<b>V. Miscellaneous—</b>					
<b>(a) Pan-Supari—</b>					
(1) Pan-leaf—					
(i) Gawran Kachhi. 100 ..		1.08	0.33	1.50	1.50
(2) Pan Finished—					
(i) Poona Masala .. Each vada ..		1.82	0.04	0.15	0.15
(3) Supari—					
(i) Manglori .. 50 gs. ..		1.57	0.45	0.55	0.56
Total ..		4.47			
<i>Index Number Sub-group V(a).</i>					
<b>(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—</b>					
(1) Bidies—					
(i) Charbhai .. Bundle of 25 bidies. ..		2.56	0.15	0.35	0.35
(ii) Pawar .. " ..		....	0.15	0.35	0.35
(2) Cigarettes—					
(i) Charminar .. Pkt. of 10 Cigarettes ..		1.94	0.15	0.70	0.70
(ii) Pila Hathi .. " ..		....	0.20	0.85	0.85
(3) Chewing Tobacco—					
(i) Akoli Jarda No. 1 50 g. ..		1.92	0.37	0.50	0.54
(ii) Akoli Jarda No. 2 " ..		....	0.28	0.45	0.48
(iii) Satara Jarda .. " ..		....	0.31	0.50	0.52
Total ..		6.42			
<i>Index Number Sub-group V(b).</i>					
<b>(c) House-hold Utilities—</b>					
Utensils Brass—					
(1) Lota .. kg. ..		4.76	7.14	28.00	29.33
Total ..		4.76			
<i>Index Number Sub-group V(c)</i>					

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR  
POONA CENTRE—contd.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Feb. 1975	March 1975	Feb. 1975	March 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(d) Washing Soap—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Laundry charges (Ordinary, Washing and Ironing).	Per Piece ..	4.23	0.13	0.30	0.35	231	269
(2) Washing Soap BB Chhap.	Cake ..	7.37	0.40	1.10	1.10	275	275
Total		11.60					
Index Number Sub-Group V(d).						259	273
(e) Medical Care—							
(1) Patent Medicine—							
(i) Glycodine Vasaka	Bottle of 70 ml.	17.37	1.89	3.35	3.35	143	143
(ii) Anacin	2 Tablets ..	....	0.12	0.13	0.13	154	154
(2) Mixture, Daily Mixture.	Per Day ..	1.35	0.57	0.83	0.88		
Total ..		18.72					
Index Number Sub-Group V(e)						144	144
(f) Personal Care—							
(1) Hair oil, Tata etc. ..	Small Bottle	3.37	1.34	4.60	4.60	343	343
(2) Barber charges—							
(a) Haircut with shave	Per Adult ..	6.52	0.75	2.00	2.00	249	249
(b) Haircut	" ..	....	0.65	1.50	1.50		
(c) Shave	" ..	....	0.20	0.50	0.50		
(3) Toilet Soap—							
(a) Lifebuoy	Cake ..	2.29	0.49	1.27	1.30	259	276
(b) Lux	" ..	....	0.49	1.27	1.40		
(4) Tooth Powder—							
(a) Bylco (Family size)	Bottle ..	1.98	1.87	4.40	4.44	248	249
(b) Bylco (Small size)	" ..	....	0.46	1.20	1.20		
(5) Blades—							
(a) Bharat	Packet of 10	0.04	0.43	1.00	1.05	183	195
(b) 6 Morning	2 Packet of 5 each.	....	0.60	0.80	0.87		
Total ..		14.20					
Index Number Sub-group V(f).						273	276
(g) Education and Reading—							
(1) School Fees for Std. VIII.	Per month	8.86	4.85	5.33	5.33	110	110
(2) School Books—Std. VIII—							
(i) Kumar Bharti	Per Copy ..	2.55	2.42	2.75	2.75	159	159
(ii) Ankaganit	" ..	....	1.75	4.25	4.25		
(iii) Apni Prithvi	" ..	....	1.88	2.25	2.25		
(3) News Papers—							
(i) Sakal Daily	Per Copy ..	2.50	0.07	0.25	0.25	357	357
(ii) Maratha Daily	" ..	....	0.07	0.25	0.25		
Total ..		13.91					
Index Number Sub-group V(g).						163	163

# CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR POONA CENTRE—concl'd.

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Feb. 1975 5	March 1975 6	Feb. 1975 7	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(h) Recreation and Amusement— Cinema— Lowest Class ..	Ticket ..	6.74	0.52	1.35	1.35	260	
Total ..		6.74					
Index Number Sub-group V(h)						260	
(f) Transport and Communication— (1) Railway— (1) Railway Fare for 30 k.m. (2) Bus Fare— (i) P.M.T. Bus fare 3-22 k.m. (ii) S. T. Fare 48 k.m.	Per Passenger .. .. .. .. .. ..	6.46 11.43 ....	0.98 0.10 1.50	2.25 0.20 2.20	2.25 0.20 2.65	230 173	
(3) Postage— (i) Sing. Card .. (ii) M. O. Charges ..	Per card .. Rs. 25 ..	1.29 ....	0.05 0.45	0.15 0.60	0.15 0.60	217	
Total ..		19.18					
Index Number Sub-group V(i).						195	
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan Supari ..	....	4.47	....			305	
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products ..	....	6.42	....			273	
(c) House-hold Utilities ..	....	4.76	....			392	
(d) Washing Soap ..	....	11.60	....			259	
(e) Medical Care ..	....	18.72	....			144	
(f) Personal Care ..	....	14.20	....			273	
(g) Education and Reading ..	....	13.91	....			163	
(h) Recreation and Amusement ..	....	6.74	....			260	
(i) Transport and Communication ..	....	19.18	....			195	
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number Group V ..						223	

# ALL INDIA AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (ON BASE : 1960=100) FOR FEBRUARY 1975

All India Average Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial workers (General) on Base 1960=100 for February 1975 is 325 as compared to 326 in January 1975. The Index Number for February 1975 on base 1949=100 derived from the 1960 based index works out at 395 as against 396 for January 1975.

# Labour Intelligence

## INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1975

### Industrial Courts, Tribunals and Labour Courts

In all 1,908 applications were received by the Industrial Courts, Tribunals, and Labour Courts during the month. Their break-up are as under :—

Serial No.	Name of the Industrial Court/ Tribunal and Labour Court.	No. of Applications, etc. received during the month under the—			Total
		B. I. R. Act, 1946	I. D. Act, 1947	Other Acts	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I. Industrial Courts/Tribunals—</b>					
1	Industrial Court, Maharashtra, Bombay.	17	....	1	18
2	Industrial Court, Maharashtra (Nagpur Bench).	12	....	....	12
3	Industrial Tribunals, Bombay ..	....	74	....	74
4	Industrial Tribunals, Nagpur ..	....	1	....	1
<b>II. Labour Courts—</b>					
1	Labour Courts, Bombay ..	69	876	209	1,154
2	Labour Courts, Poona ..	8	69	38	115
3	Labour Court, Kolhapur ..	11	23	15	49
4	Labour Courts, Nagpur ..	11	146	142	299
5	Labour Courts, Akola ..	7	44	4	55
6	Labour Courts, Sholapur ..	4	100	27	131
Total ..		139	1,333	436	1,908

### III. Wage Boards—

Thirty-four references were received by the Wage Boards for Cotton Textile Industries during the month.

**Conciliation**

An analysis of disputes handled by the Conciliation machinery in the State during JANUARY 1975 under various Acts is given below :—

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

Act	Issues relating to pay, allowances and bonus	Employment, leave, hours of work and Miscellaneous causes	Total
(1) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 ..	291	491	782
(2) Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 ..	36	29	65
(3) Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964, ..	3	....	3
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>850</b>

*(b) Result-wise analysis of the cases dealt with during the month—*

Act	Pending at the beginning of the month	No. of cases received during the month	Settled amicably	Ended in failure	Withdrawn or not pursued by parties	Closed	Total (4 to 7)	Pending at the end of the month
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I.D. Act, 1947 ..	1,812	782	136	182	178	259	755	1,839
B.I.R. Act, 1946 ..	237	65	8	22	7	....	37	265
B.I.R. (Ext. and Amdt.) Act, 1964, ..	24	3	....	2	....	....	2	25
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,073</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>2,129</b>

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

Act	Cotton Textile	Silk Textile	Woollen Textile	Textile Processing	Hosiery	Banking	Sugar	Electricity	Transport	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B.I.R. Act, 1946	19	8	....	8	....	8	21	1	....	65

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

District-wise analysis is given below :—

Act	Bombay	Dhulia	Sholapur	Jalgaon	Sangli	Kolhapur	Ahmednagar	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B.I.R. Act, 1946	35	6	4	2	....	12	6	65

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

**Registration of Agreements, Settlements, Awards, etc.**

Twenty-one Agreements, 3 Settlements and 4 Awards were registered under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, and Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964, during the month of January 1975.

# INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING JANUARY 1975

	Decber 1974	January 1975	January 1975
No. of Disputes .. ..	77	76	
No. of Workers involved .. ..	13,209	11,168	2,000
No. of Mandays lost .. ..	1,37,870	1,66,957	45,780

Industry-wise classification is given below :—

Name of the Industry 1	Number of disputes in progress			Number of work people involved in all disputes 5	Aggma lo
	Started before beginning of the month i.e. before Jan. 1975 2	Started during the month i.e. January 1975 3	Total 4		
Textile ..	1	8	9	447	
Engineering ..	19	17	36	6,973	1,
Miscellaneous ..	9	15	24	2,330	
Chemical ... ..	7	0	7	1,418	
Total, January 1975 ..	36	40	76	11,168	1,
Total., December 1974	33	44	77	13,209	1,

\*The word "Work stoppages in the official sense means interruption of work and hereby used in that sense as virtually synonymous with "Strike". In compiling of the industrial disputes, however, disputes in which 10 or more persons are included.

Twenty-nine of the disputes arose over questions of "pay allowance bonus issues". Thirty-nine related to "Retrenchment and grievance personnel". One was on leave and hours of work and the remaining were due to other causes.

Out of the Thirty-five disputes that terminated during the course of the month. Eight were settled either entirely or partially in favour of the workers. Twenty-three in favour of the employers, while the result of the remaining Four-disputes was indefinite.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE DETAILS INFORMATION OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CAUSING MORE THAN 10,000 MANDAYS LOST DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1975.

Serial No.	Name of the concern and sector	Reason	Date of work-stoppages		No. of workers involved	Mandays lost		Result
			Began	Ended		During the month	Till the close of the month	
1	<i>Bombay</i> Khira Steel Works Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Bonus ..	21st October 1974.	Contd. ..	488	13,176	41,968	Contd.
2	<i>Thana</i> Power Cable (Apar.) Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Personnel.	4th November 1974.	Contd. ..	885	23,895	68,145	Contd.
3	<i>Bhiwandi, District Thana</i> G. G. Dandekar Machine Works Ltd. (Pvt.)	Bonus ...	18th November 1974.	Contd. ..	630	10,031	33,648	Contd.
4	<i>Nagpur</i> Messrs. Taparia Tools Ltd. (Pvt.)	Wages ...	14th December 1974.	29th January 1975.	526	13,150	21,566	Unsuccessful.
5	<i>Bombay and Thana</i> Raptakes Brett and Co. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Bonus ..	16th December	Contd. ..	610	14,030	21,350	Contd.
6	<i>Bombay</i> Rallies India Ltd. (Rally Fan factory) (Pvt.)	Retrenchment.	10th January 1975.	Contd. ..	854	13,664	13,664	Contd.

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