

LABOUR GAZETTE

VOL. LVII
No. 11
JULY 1978

SINGLE COPY Rs. 1·25
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION Rs. 12

ISSUED MONTHLY BY
THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA.

27 APR 1979 Weltwirtschaft Kiel

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, industrial relations, cases under labour laws, labour legislation, etc. Special articles on labour etc., are published from time to time.

Annual subscription for the year Sept. 1977—Aug. 1978 is being accepted at Rs. 12.

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

ALL CORRESPONDENCE AND REMITTANCES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO:

The Commissioner of Labour,
"Commerce Centre", Tardeo, Bombay-34 : WB (India).
Tel. No. 393651

LABOUR GAZETTE

Advertisement Rates

Position	Full Page		Half Page	
	Per one insertion	Per twelve insertions	Per one insertion	Per twelve insertions
	Rs. P.	Rs. P	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Inside page	50·00	540·00	30·00	324·00
2nd Cover	65·00	702·00	*	*
3rd Cover	60·00	648·00	*	*
4th Cover	75·00	810·00	*	*

*Advertisements for 1/2 pages in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th covers are not accepted.

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. LVII] JULY 1978 [No. 11

CONTENTS

	PAGES
THE MONTH IN BRIEF—	
Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class in Maharashtra State ..	997
Industrial Disputes in Maharashtra State	997
CURRENT NOTES—	
Bhoothalingam Committee Report—Summary	998
Employment in Maharashtra..	1010
Commercial Activity in Maharashtra	1014
Wage Panel for Dispensaries Submits Report.	1015
Employees and Employers Ex-Jawans Welfare Trust-Brief Report on Activities	1015
Health Insurance in Japan	1015
ILO Survey on Women Workers	1017
ILO Conference Adopts New Conventions and Report on Application of Standards.	1018
ARTICLES, REPORTS, ENQUIRIES, ETC.	
Maharashtra-Pioneer in Labour Welfare	1024
State's Novel Job Scheme	1029
LABOUR LEGISLATION—	
A Bill Further to Amend the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 ..	1034
GIST OF IMPORTANT NOTIFICATIONS UNDER LABOUR LAWS—	1035
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE—	
Bombay	1051
Solapur	1057
Nagpur	1063
Aurangabad	1069
Nanded	1077
Jalgaon	1086
Pune	1095
Statement showing the consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class by groups for Seven Centres in Maharashtra State.	1104
ALL INDIA AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIL WORKERS (ON BASE 1960=100)—	1105
LABOUR INTELLIGENCE—	
Industrial Relations in Maharashtra State	1109
Industrial Disputes in Maharashtra State	1115
Benefits Under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme	1121

The Month in Brief

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class

The Bombay, Solapur and Nagpur Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for the month of May 1978 with the average prices for the year ended December 1960 equal to 100 were 323, 336, and 313 respectively. The Jalgaon, Nanded, Pune and Aurangabad Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for the month of May 1978 with the average prices for the year ended December 1961 equal to 100 were 326, 323, 308 and 336 respectively.

Industrial Disputes in Maharashtra State

During February 1978 there were 31 strikes involving 15,498 workmen and a time loss of 12,33,921 working days, as compared to 32 disputes in January 1978, involving 25,859 workmen and time-loss of 9,14,335 man-days. Further particulars of industrial disputes are given at pages 1115 to 1120 of this issue.

During March 1978 there were 19 strikes involving 14,522 workmen and a time-loss of 7,58,932 working days, as compared to 31 disputes in February 1978, involving 15,498 workmen and time-loss of 12,33,921 man-days. Further particulars of industrial disputes are given at pages 1115 to 1120 and of this issue.

During April 1978 there were 25 strikes involving 13,826 workmen and a time-loss of 9,35,552 working days, as compared to 19 disputes in March 1978, involving 14,522 workmen and time-loss of 7,58,932 man-days. Further particulars of industrial disputes are given at pages 1115 to 1120 of this issue.

Current Notes

Bhoothalingam Committee Report (Summary)

The following is the summary of conclusions and recommendations of report of the study group on wages, incomes, and prices under the Chairm ship of Mr. S. Bhoothalingam:

Minimum Wage (Chapter III).—The real minimum wage can only be absolute national minimum, irrespective of sectors, regions or States, b which no employment would be permitted.

In determining such a national minimum wage, several considerations to be kept in view. For instance, it has to be consistent with factors (1) The per capita national income adjusted after applying the participa rate, (2) average national income per consumption unit, and (3) per ca rural consumption expenditure. It cannot also deviate too much from valent earnings in the small-scale sector. Above all, its impact must no such as to inhibit generation of employment.

Taking all relevant considerations into account, the national minimum to be aimed at should be Rs. 150 per month at current prices. Efforts sh be made towards achieving this goal as soon as possible, at any rate with period of about seven years. But immediately it may not be practicab adopt this figure without seriously jeopardising employment and disloc the tiny and small scale sector.

To begin with, therefore, we recommend that the national minimum below which no employment will be permitted be fixed at Rs. 4 per da eight hours unskilled work, inclusive of any part payment in kind w customary; or at a monthly rate of not less than Rs. 100. The very annou ment of this policy and its wide dissemination will itself have tonic effec make workers conscious of their right.

We further recommend that the quantum of the national minimum should be revised every two years till the recommended level of Rs. 15 month (at 1978 prices) is reached; thereafter, it should be mandatory to r the minimum wage every three years in relation to the trend increase i capita national income.

The proposed minimum wage will be applicable throughout the countr unskilled work for every adult of 18 years or above, irrespective of sex. present statutory minimum wages, wherever they are lower than the prop national minimum, will be brought up to this level. It will not adve affect any category of employees already in receipt of higher minimum wa

The State Governments will continue to have the freedom to fix h minimum wages for any categories of employment under the Minimum W Act.

Employment with a reasonably stable employer-employee relationsh an essential condition for the application of the minimum wage. This therefore, not apply to work given out to be done in households, as ther

We consider that in respect of agricultural sector a desirable minimum household income would be a more meaningful concept because of the irreg and seasonal nature of employment and unstable and varied sources of inc

The Rural Sector (Chapter IV).—The minimum desirable rural house income to be aimed at should be such as to enable the bottom 30 per ce come up roughly to the level of the next higher decile group. We sug adoption of Rs. 1,800 per annum for the present for planning purposes.

Policy measures should be directed towards creating conditions in w the households of those who work part time or sporadically, as well as lan labourers and marginal farmers, are enabled to earn this minimum wi a period of seven years.

The draft Sixth Plan has suggested various measures for the eradicatio poverty and unemployment in the rural sector, which include redistributio land surplus, implementation of tenancy reforms organising the poor ma and creation of additional jobs mainly in the agriculture and allied sectors in the small-scale and cottage industries.

It is necessary to support and accelerate the employment effects of the p rammes contained in the draft plan by several types of parallel action. S action should reach the very poor, viz., the landless labour or those with s bits of land, and those without any worth-while assets. Our policy sh thus aim at : (*a*) improving the productivity and thereby increasing the re from small holdings, and (*b*) increasing the opportunities for work and ensu that such work brings in better returns.

The first objective is likely to be served by the plan programmes desig to improve the productivity of marginal farmers and making available necessary inputs. In this connection the instrument of contractual guarant price can be deployed to induce a shift in the product mix of small and marg farmers in favour of crops, which are at once labour intensive and high va crops. This would call for an effective provision of credit for those farm essentially through co-operative banks and societies; (*b*) assured provisio foodgrain supplies at prices which may induce them to shift a part of t holdings to high value crops; and (*c*) assured arrangements for purchas guaranteed price so that farmers are protected against the uncertainties marketing and price fluctuations.

The scheme may start with a few selected commodities like potat onions and dry chillies, and with an assurance of a price for those small marginal farmers who may be willing to participate. Details of the scheme be worked out to keep leakage and abuse to the minimum. The price t guaranteed may be an approximation to the trend value of the price of commodity by taking an average of the post-harvest prices in the previous years.

We recognise the role of local level institutions like co-operatives, s farmers development agencies, etc., in the planning and operation of schemes. The work of collection, transportation, storage and disposal c be done by all-India agencies like the Food Corporation of India or NAF

As regards creation of employment opportunities, wider opportunities for employment would come through the implementation of plan programmes, but this would take considerable time and their economic effects may not be felt in the short run.

Therefore, these efforts need to be strengthened by directing employment programmes to areas where other developmental activities are by themselves now insufficient. Such a scheme of co-ordinated employment should satisfy the following conditions : (1) the daily wage offered should be, for unskilled labour, not less than the national minimum at daily rates; (*ii*) those who offer their work should be required to work continuously at least for a week, (*iii*) they should be required to do whatever they are asked to do, although efforts should be made to give them the kind of work they know; (*iv*) when there is no work, or not enough work, they should still be paid, but to prevent abuse they should be required to remain in attendance ; (*v*) administrative efforts should be directed to the preparation and development of such schemes; (*vi*) every scheme should have provision for the requied minimum of material inputs and (*vii*) there should be no limitation of number on grounds of finance or lack of schemes.

While the orientation of the employment programme will be towards development work, non-seasonal jobs according to the needs of different locations may also be included. These may include spinning and weaving, poultry, milk and milk products, cattle breeding, etc.

We believe that if conditions such as we have indicated are incorporated in the scheme there will be no uncontrolled flood of offers for employment.

High Incomes and Top Salaries (*Chapter V*).—We have not proposed any freeze in wages, on the contrary, we believe that wages should gradually increase by obtaining an appropriate share in the growth of gross national product and productivity. Such a growth should take place in a smooth and orderly fashion and not as a result of continuing tension and trials of strength. This should, therefore, be planned for and such planning would involve a certain measures of restraint, For such restraint to be generally accepted, we think it is necessary that those earning higher incomes should also be subjected to restraint.

One such restraint should be on the distribution of dividends. Obviously, the limitation should not be expressed in terms of a percentage of paid up share capital. The amount distributed as dividend should be limited to a percentage of equity capital and reserves which together represent the investment of the shareholder . This percentage may be fixed at two or three per cent below the rate of earning regarded as necessary to attract enough investment to secure the growth of the industry. Thus, if 12 per cent of capital and reserves is regarded as an appropriate return for the cement industry, the distribution as dividend should be limited to eight or nine per cent. This would incidentally strengthen the capacity of the industry to grow through the use of internal resources.

Salaries of the Government servants and those employed in the public sector are already subject to considerable restraint. The ratio between the post-tax salary income of the lowest and the highest in these sectors is now around 1 : 9 . However, if perquisites of the Government servants were taken into

account, this range might widen slightly. On the other hand, higher salaries and perquisites accure generally to older persons with greater length of service. When comparisions are made between the more experienced persons in the lowest and the highest categories, it will be seen that the range is considerably narrowed. Thus, the differential is already a little narrower than what has been generally envisaged as the goal 10 years hence. The question whether there should not be some upward revision of salaries in those rangs, in order to continue to attract persons of the requisite calibre to these posts, needs examination. We recommend that this problem may be referred to the national pay commission, the early appointment of which were recommend.

In the private sector, however, the differentials are wider mainly because, unlike the Government sector, higher salaries have also been revised upwards from time to time following inflation. The differentials in after-tax emoluments vary from industry to industry, and sometimes go up to 1 : 16.

Risks and uncertainties in entrepreneurial management being greater and managerial talent of the requisite calibre being still relatively scarce, the differentials can be higher than in the Government sector or the public sector. They still need to be narrowed. Higher salaries in the private sector are often supplemented by commissions and by tax-free or near tax-free benefits, which encourage and make possible affluent and even ostentatious ways of living.

Further, generous retirement benefits reduce the need for current savings permitting thereby a higher level of consumption during service and after retirement. We think, therefore, the total value of perquisites must be fully taken into account in determining the appropriate level of compensation. These should not morally exceed 25 per cent of basic pay.

Further, the method of valuation of perquisites for tax purposes should be uniform for all sectors. Normally, there should also be a limit to the total of salary and commission and this limit should apply not only to directors but others as well. In order to prevent disruption and emergence of new abuses, the limit should not represent too drastic a change. Taking current circumstances into account, we think that Rs. 6,000 per month for all new contracts would be a suitable limit for the next five years. Provision may have to be made for certain exceptional cases of high or rare skills such as oil exploration, *haute cuisine* etc.

We also consider that payment of commission as a mode of remuneration is an outdated concept and a hangover from the old managing agency system. It should, therefore, be phased out within the next three to five years. Simultaneously, a suitable system may be evolved for incentive payments for exceptional performance in the productive sector both private and public coupled with penalties for negative or unsuccessful performance.

We also think that individual fixation of salaries by the Government or other external authorities should be avoided because of the complex and verying situations in business and industry. In particular differentials *inter se* amount the higher paid employees of the private sector should be left to be settled through the normal process of negotiated contracts by the managements,

The only method of trying to enforce a ceiling on incomes is by 100 per cent personal income-tax on the excess over the ceiling. However, recent experience has shown that this does not work. Agricultural incomes continue to be totally exempt from all personal taxation, many other incomes, though legally subject to tax, are not brought within the tax net.

Moreover, the threat of a limit on incomes will be a disincentive to work and enterprise. In order to avoid this dilemma, at least in part, we recommend imposing a ceiling not on income but on the two main purposes for which incomes are sought, namely, consumption and private investment.

This can be achieved by imposing a high panalty over a certain limit of total income from all sources including agriculture. An individual may be allowed to opt out of paying such a penalty by depositing the whole of the excess income with the Government into a special account.

This special account will bear interest at a rate to be determined by the Government from time to time. The Government will have use of these funds, but they will remain the property of the individual and will pass on to his legal heirs after his death. The individual will also have the freedom to withdraw any desired amount at any time, but the amount so withdrawn would be added to that year's income and taxes.

Provision may have to be made for withdrawing from the fund for certain approved purposes, such as investment in own business or other desired lines. But these can be worked out after some experience is gained.

An alternative to depositing the excess income with the Government into a special account will be to have the income earners channelise the excess income into approved forms of saving which may be prescribed by the Government from time to time. Here again, whenever such savings are withdrawn, they would be treated as part of the taxable income of that year.

The advance of such a scheme is that it would not erode the incentive for work to the same degree as personal taxation. It will also solve the difficult problem of high incomes which are fluctuating or are of limited duration.

The alternative is to have a ceiling on incomes and impose penal marginal tax rates without any facility for deduction of savings. As both these can be regarded as dysfunctional in terms of their adverse impact on incentives and savings, it would be better to give the option to high income earners to accept much steeper tax rates than those prevailing at present or escape them by stepping up their savings and reducing current consumption. The resultant savings must, however, be channelised into approved forms which may aid public investment eventually.

One of our members, Mr. Arvind Buch, feels that while the measures recommended may assist to a limited extent in dealing with the question of wide disparities between the lowest and the highest income, these do not go far enough. He has, therefore, suggested several additional measures which are detailed in para 5.41 of the report.

Wages In The Organised Sector (*Chapter VI*) :—The determination of a homogeneous national wage structure is very difficult. We are not beginning with a clean state and the burden of history is with us. Disparities, anomalies

and irrationalities exist and have come to be regarded as 'rights'. Further, there is no reasonable method of determining what should be the absolute level of wage for each category of workers and what is a right differential between one category of workers and another.

Even if a national wage structure is determined, which is doubtful, or the historically determined structure accepted, which is improbable, several adjustments in wages or earnings are required from time to time. These are for instance :—

(*a*) A periodic increment in earnings which is merely related to time and which has become part of our culture so to say.

(*b*) Some protection of earnings against changes in the value of money.

(*c*) A correction for changes in the productivity of workers which may take various shapes.

(*d*) A correction in the relative wages of one set of workers, with certain degree of skill and certain onerousness of work, relative to the much higher wage of another set of similar workers with the same degree of skill and onerousness of work.

(*e*) A correction in the relative wages of one set of workers with certain degrees of skill and onerousness of work, relative to a much higher wage of another set of dissimilar workers with different degrees of skill and onerousness of work.

(*f*) A set of corrections to reduce the disparities across industries/sectors and within industries/sectors.

We have tried to provide appropriate guideliness and principles : (*a*) to get such corrections and adjustments within the framework of collective bargaining (*b*) to reduce disparities and (*c*) to raise gradually the areas of unduly depressed wages. We only suggest them as the first steps.

Wage disparities exist between the Central and State Governments and among the State Governments themselves, Standardisation is not practicable, but, some harmonisation is necessary in respect of certain common categories. The minimum wage determined by the Third Pay Commission may be commended to States for adoption within about five years. Model scales for certain common categories (identified by the Sixth Finance Commission) may be worked out by a National Pay Commission which would be appointed soon in consultation with States.

The problem of quasi-Government and municipal employees is more complex and should be left to the States themselves to tackle.

Wage disparities exist in public sector undertakings vis-a-vis Government departmental undertaking engaged on similar work and among public sector enterprises themselves. The suggestion for standardised pay scales for similar public sector and departmental undertakings has much merit. But it may not be found practicable as it impinges on the process of collective bargaining. We, therefore, recommend the appointment of a Pay Committee to go into the emoluments and service conditions of the Government Industrial employees. After comparing them in all respects with corresponding employees in the public and private sectors.

In the organised private sector, a standardised pay structure is not practicable in our conditions. There is no practicable method except the process of collective bargaining to determine wages and relativities in this sector from time to time. But to prevent future distortions and work towards the long-term objective of rationalisation. Collective bargaining should be subject to certain broad guidelines. Some of the suggested parameters which will equally apply to the public sector can be as follows :—

(1) The spread between the highest and the lowest wages in a unit should normally be 4-5 times the lowest wage.

(2) Similar payment for broadly similar categories of workers in leading industries in the same region.

(3) Scarce skills will merit higher differentials, but non-wage benefits should be taken into account when determining differentials.

(4) In future wage settlements, units having relatively low wages should be enabled to come up faster than those already in receipt of wages far above the majority of enterprises.

We have recommended a universally applicable system of dearness allowance, which would compensate for increases in cost of living of the basic minimum needs for consumption. This element, therefore, should have ordinarily no influence in wage revisions in the future which should be essentially linked to increases in productivity, in sectors where the measurement of productivity is difficult or impossible, such as the Government services, the increase in national productivity should be taken into account.

Where productivity in a sector is less difficult to measure, as in most of the industrial sector, wage increases should be governed by the overall rate of growth in productivity disaggregated by suitable groups of industries, on the basis of homogeniety or otherwise, to be recommended by the proposed Bureau of Incomes and Prices.

This guideline, being an average for the industry as a whole, cannot be applied rigidly but some flexibility has to be provided by the permissible rate being between the mean devisation limits above and below the average rate of productivity growth.

The guideline will apply to the increase in the total wage bill of a unit. However, increases already accrued due to the existance of incremental scales since the last settlement will have to be taken into account. The spread of benefits among various groups and levels, and adjustment of wage scales, etc., will be determined entirely by collective bargaining. All wage agreements will have effect from a prospective date in future.

In order that existing disparities are not perpetuated or further widened, there has to be a further guideline for "higher-wage islands" allowing for a lower rate of growth than elsewhere in the industry. This may mean that in some cases revised wage scales may become necessary, excesses being treated as personal pay for existing employees.

Overtime payment should be carefully adjusted to needs and should not be allowed to become systematic.

All wage settlements through collective bargaining will be operative for 4-5 years. Similarly, pay commission/committees for pay revisions of the Government employees should be appointed every five years or so.

A permanent non-statutory body called the " Bureau of Incomes and Prices " may be set up to undertake continuous review of relevant data and to determine each year the guidelines for the industry or for groups of industries, within which collective bargaining will operate. Its recommended guidelines, on acceptance by the Government, will regulate all wage settlements, as well as wage boards awards, etc. There will also be a higher policy making council consisting of 30-40 members representing concerned interests including trade unions, employers and State Governments.

If individual units or industries, whether in public or private sector, are unable to reach wage settlements within the norms laid down by the Bureau, the matter should be referred to an independent appellate body whose award would be legally binding.

One of our members, Mr. Arvind Buch, has made several further suggestions which have been reproduced in para 6.44 of the report.

Dearness Allowance (*Chapter VII*).—The existing dearness allowance arrangements vary considerably with reference to the linkage base, mechanism of linkage, degree of linkage, periodicity of revisions and the degree of neutralisation both inter-sectorally as well as intra-sectorally. This heterogeneity has resulted in distortions, anomalies and narrowing of differentials in all sectors. In certain sectors this has been aggravated by linking dearness allowance to wages. There is, therefore, need for a single national corrective formula to compensate for the rise in cost of the essential consumption basket.

It would be appropriate to link further dearness allowance increases to cost of living on a uniform basis. In the absence of better alternative, the index to be used may continue to be all-India average consumer prices index for industrial workers, which is widely used. Since there is considerable divergence in the use of the consumer price index itself, the latest available series should be used. With this provision, therefore, there would be no objection to the use of the all-India or a regional index. The switch-over to the latest series could be made at the next wage revision. In cases where the index for urban non-manual employees is in use, it may continue to be used for regulating dearness allowance unless the employees and the employers decide by mutual agreement to switch over to the all-India consumer price index for industrial workers.

The periodicity of dearness allowance revision should be on a quarterly basis for all sectors with reference to the average of the preceding quarter.

The two main systems of dearness allowance at present in use are based on either a wage-linked slab system or a value per index point system. The " per point " system is preferred being more logical, simple, with ease of universal understanding and application. It has also the merit of delinking dearness allowance from wages. It has an in-built progressive edge and does not unduly affect existing relativities in wage structure. We recommended adoption of the per point formula uniformly for future revisions, the value per point being around Rs. 1·30.

This is already prevalent in about two-third of the public sector enterprises as also in cement and steel industries. The per point formula with varying point values is also in use in a number of other industries like cotton textiles, jute, engineering (West Bengal) and sugar, which may continue till the next wage revision. This formula would ensure full neutralisation at the lower levels. Since D.A. under this system is not related to salary, it will be admissible to all irrespective of salary drawn. In no case will there be a reduction in the dearness allowance at present being drawn.

Bonus (Chapter VIII).—Logically, bonus related to profit, of the kind which has prevailed in India for long time now, is suitable only in industries producing for the market in reasonably competitive conditions. It is not suitable in the case of organised activities, industrial or other, where the profit motive does not operate at all or where the profits are induced. Influenced or otherwise affected by public policy and largely used for the community welfare. Thus, it is unsuitable in the Government services and similar activities, including the railways, posts and telegraphs, and public utilities, financial and other institutions.

On this reasoning, it would not be desirable to extend the system of bonus related to profit to new areas. Further, where the bonus system prevails in unsuitable areas, it should be phased out, if necessary by replacing it with other payments related to more suitable measures of performance.

In railways, posts and telegraphs, and ordinance factories, etc. fairly large numbers are engaged in activities closely similar to those in the private and public sectors. They are better off in some ways and worse off in others. If, after a comparative study of their emoluments and non-wage benefits, it is found that their real wages are clearly out of line with similar workers in the private and public sectors, corrections must be made through an appropriate revision of the structure and rates of remuneration, and/or suitable incentive payments. We have recommended the appointment of pay committee to undertake this study.

Even in the industrial sector, both private and public, bonus related to the profits of individual undertakings tends to perpetuate and accentuate disparities in the earnings of workers who do the same work or put in the same effort. It tends to create tensions between workers themselves, between the Government and workers, between managements and workers and even between managements.

In the long run, it would be desirable to replace it by a system which would enable labour to get a fair share of the benefits of productivity without causing much distortions.

Meanwhile, it has to be recognised that the bonus system has become a part of the industrial way of life in India. It will not be practicable to give it up until the economy reached a higher level of productivity and well-being. Until it is replaced by general agreement, we recommend the continuance of the existing system.

The Government of India may initiate talks with trade unions and manage-

benefits like retirement pensions to all the categories of employees, and some scheme of unemployment relief to those who have once been employed and who have become temporarily unemployed due to closures of firms and factories, mines and plantations, etc. Under this scheme low-paid workers may also be exempted from payment of subscriptions under the Employees' State Insurance Act.

Wherever bonus is not paid such benefits may also be extended provided national consensus of converting bonus into the above-mentioned long-term social security measures is arrived at through tripartite dialogue.

It would also be desirable, at that stage, to provide that a portion of the allocable surplus in high profit industries should be diverted to financing schemes for rural employment recommended elsewhere in this report.

We also recommend that discussions for a gradual change-over towards the new system may be initiated early. There are several choices available and further thought and discussion may indicate even better methods. One such choice is outlined in the report. Further consideration of this may be the first step in the process of change.

Prices (*Chapter IX*).—The main thrust of our economic policy has necessarily to be anti inflationary and towards maintenance of reasonable price stability. Price policy has also to be integrated with policies relating to incomes and wages and thus stabilisation of the cost of living has to be one of its basic objectives. Price stability does not, however, mean a policy of price freeze. On an average wholesale prices may move upto 213 per cent per annum and within this the relative prices may also go up or down. Such a movement is warranted by the need to direct investment, production and distribution patterns on desired lines.

Agricultural price policy should lend support to the efforts to increase overall agricultural production and to induce changes in the cropping pattern in accordance with changes in the composition of demand, besides ensuring that the rise in prices associated with periodic shortages does not push basic necessities out of the reach of the common man. In order to benefit the small and marginal farmers, encouragement should be given for the production of selected cash crops with a labour intensive bias.

Other measures suggested are : multiple points of procurement in order to minimise the role of middlemen and simplifying bureaucratic organisation and procedures. The village level organisation will have to be reorganised to ensure that the benefit of concessional inputs passes to the small marginal farmers and not to the richer ones. Efforts may also be made to reduce the costs of procurement, storage, transportation and distribution of foodgrains.

We are recommending a wide network of public distribution system covering the essential goods. Such a scheme should be strengthened by maintenance of adequate buffer stocks and proper distribution, planning and imports, whenever necessary. For the distribution of mass consumption goods generally a variety of outlets should be organised and encouraged. These should include consumer co-operative societies, fair price chain stores under the auspices of public authorities and the use, where suitable, of existing outlets such as petrol

The benefit of subsidising the items covered by the distribution system should largely flow to the lower income groups. In this connection, an indepth study should be undertaken of the incidence of indirect taxes on the prices of essential goods and the inputs that go into their production.

As regards intermediate and capital goods, price controls and the system of administered pricing will work only in respect of a few homogeneous products like steel and cement. Machinery, plant and equipment and their components often vary in their specifications, quality, etc., and direct control over pricing may be difficult to administer. Thus the answer lies in increasing the competitiveness of the capital and intermediate goods and using the import mechanism to augment supply and ensuring that the domestic prices are not permitted to exceed international prices except by a modest percentage. The production provided to indigenous industries should be reviewed periodically and import duties wherever necessary may be reduced in a phased manner.

Other strategies that may be suggested are : (*i*) the system of dual pricing could be operated selectively in the case of commodities afflicted with chronic or recurring shortages. In a longer term context, where the production of the commodities concerned is subject to sharp fluctuations, the successful working of the system presupposes a stocking policy on the part of the Government as an accompaniment of the public distribution system.

(*ii*) In view of the comfortable foreign exchange situation and in order to increase competitiveness in the manufacturing sector, we suggest a uniform import duty of about 20 per cent, particularly on capital goods and intermediates in short supply. Beyond this limit, a specific justification may be required. The policy of banning the export of essential consumer goods has merit during period of severe shortages..

(*iii*) There is a need to review the system of price subsidies while and newly set up Dagli committee would review the present arrangements, the conditions call for setting up of a permanent machinery to examine and monitor the behaviour of prices and to suggest suitable changes in the prices of agricultural products as well as raw materials and manufactured items on a continuing basis.

(*iv*) Steps should be taken to encourage and foster the consumer movement. Although other interests are often represented in bodies concerned with pricing and distribution, consumer interests have not been adequately represented. We recommend that this lacuna should be expeditiously filled in by giving adequate representation to consumer interests in the appropriate bodies.

Miscellaneous. (*Chapter X*).—The need for social security benefits in all sectors as an adjunct of an income policy must be recognised. A long term objective would be to work towards extending the pension system to all wage and salary earners. For this funds could be drawn from contributions paid by the employers and employees in suitable proportions.

There is equal need for devising some social security measures on a contributory basis for the self-employed sector which forms about 62 per cent of the working population.

These will include artisans, small shop-keepers and even marginal farmers.

Old age pension has been introduced in certain States. But the rates and the criteria for eligibility differ. A suitable model should be evolved and accepted in principle for adoption all over the country in due course.

Pensioners are particularly vulnerable to increases in the cost of living. In our view, the minimum pension of wage and salary earners should in no case be less than the national minimum wage we have proposed in Chapter III.

The level of pensions of the middle and lower-level Government servants is low. If these cannot be raised, at least the pensioners should be paid dearness allowance on the same basis as serving employees.

In addition, schemes like the army group insurance scheme may be introduced to enable the pensioners to augment their post-retirement incomes.

Similarly, the extra departmental employees in the P and T Department would need to be protected against price rise to the same extent as others working for Government.

Housing inadequacy in India has both quantitative and qualitative dimensions. Quantitatively the acute backlog in housing is on the increase from year to year as the rate of construction has not kept pace with the growth of population. At present, employees have to pay exorbitant rents even for small tenements, particularly in large cities. The problem really is one of national shortage of housing.

It has been estimated that an investment of Rs. 2,79 crores per year will be required for the next 20 years to make up the shortage.

In the context of incomes policy, a major area of concern is housing in view of the considerable cost involved to the employee. In this regard, we suggest that a beginning be made by formulating expanded ownership housing schemes, increased public financing for such schemes, facilities for transfer and mortgage of houses and suitable tax incentives to encourage individuals to invest in housing. A scheme may also be worked out for allotment of houses constructed by Government and semi-Government bodies to members of provident funds against their long-term accumulations.

Implementation (*Chapter XI*).—Many of our suggestions and recommendations can be implemented by executive orders while others require legislative action or institutional mechanisms.

The practice in other countries which have tried to implement incomes and prices policy has not been uniform. In our democratic set-up, implementations has to be a combination of voluntary acceptance through consensus and statutory backing.

We, therefore, recommend a process of consultation and discussion leading to a broad consensus for the main outlines of the policy. This would entail consultations with trade unions, employers' representatives, State Governments and consumer interests as well as representatives of groups like small farmers, workers in the non-organised sector and the self-employed. We expect that such inter-action will in due course create the necessary environment for mutual adjustment and constructive co-operation.

By way of illustrations, we have indicated the more important policy measures for which legislative changes may be required. The particular laws effected by our recommendations and the nature of changes required will have to be examined in detail by legal experts.

As the main instrument for implementation of policies, we envisage a permanent non-statutory body designated as the Bureau of Incomes and Prices, composed of senior economists and experts in labour, management, etc. The Bureau may function under the Ministry of Finance and with a fair degree of autonomy.

It would recommend guidelines which, on acceptance by the Government, will regulate all wage settlements. It will also co-ordinate collection of data and undertake continuous monitoring of price trends. The detailed functions to be entrusted to the proposed Bureau have been mentioned in the report.

The Bureau will be guided by a co-ordinating inter-Ministerial group of secretaries. The broad policy goals to be followed would be formulated by a higher policy making council of 30-40 members giving wide-based representation to concerned interests including trade unions, employers, State Governments, agricultural labourers and consumers.

An independent appellate body with all-India Jurisdiction may also be set-up to deal with cases where there is failure of collective bargaining to reach settlements within the Bureau's guidelines.

We have also recommended the appointment of : (*a*) A National Pay Commission for harmonising the pay structures of the Central and State Governments; (*b*) A pay committee to examine the pay structure of industrial employees of the railways, P and T, defence production, and other departmental undertakings and (*c*) A pension commission to look into the problems of pensioners and evolve a suitable pension policy for all sectors of employment.

We have indicated several areas in which for want of time we have been unable to undertake detailed examination. In all these cases, further studies will be necessary to work out detailed schemes and their financial and other implications before policy decisions can be taken.

(*Financial Express ; Bombay 23rd May 1978*)

Employment in Maharashtra

According to the 1971 census about 36 per cent of the State population was workers. The percentage of male workers to male population and female workers to female population was about 52 and 20, respectively and that of rural workers to rural population and urban workers to urban population was 39 and 32, respectively. Amongst the total workers in the State 65 per cent were engaged as cultivators or agricultural labourers. Similar percentage for the rural areas was 86. The workers in the manufacturing industry other than household manufacturing constituted 10 per cent, trade and commerce about seven per cent, household industry and the group transport, storage and communications about three per cent each of the total workers in the State and the rest of the workers, in other activities.

Recent Employment Trends

The available labour statistics shed light mostly on the employment situation in the organised sector in which some improvement was observed in 1977. These organised sectors are concentrated mostly in the urban areas through the private sector

(Rs. *in crores*)

Group	State level Schemes	District level Schemes	Outlay
1. Agricultural and Allied Services	8.03	44.26	52.29
2. Co-operation	2.02	5.49	7.51
3. Irrigation Projects	93.67	17.58	111.25
4. Power Development	261.78	21.75	283.53
5. Industry and Mining	25.70	5.82	31.52
6. Transport and Communication	17.04	44.39	61.43
7. Social and Community Services	27.60	107.34	134.94
8. Employment Guarantee	11.00	49.00	60.00
9. Other programmes	00.50	00.25	00.75
10. Unallocated	....	1.78	1.78
Total ..	447.34	297.66	745.00

The priority given in the Annual Plan is appropriate and the priorities would continue till the objectives are achieved. However, it is necessary to take a more sympathetic and humanitarian attitude to the neglected sectors in rural areas such as roads, drinking water supply, health services, etc. In the name of core sector development, the problems of slums in urban areas, the problem of unemployed and destitutes have been neglected. I would like to categorically state that it will be inhuman to insist that tackling of these problems should be postponed. It is for this reason that Government has decided to take care of these problems in this budget. The new employment guarantee scheme, which is proposed to be made statutory, the schemes for providing employment to educated unemployed, the scheme for assistance to poor and destitutes these schemes cannot be postponed any further. In fact these schemes should be taken up immediately as otherwise it might affect the stability of the country.

It is necessary to put a stop to the neglet of backward classes, rural people and urban poor in the matter of education. Government is of the view that the resources of the State should be expanded with high priority for this scheme and I have made the necessary provision in the current years' budget. The Government of India and Planning Commission should take a sympathetic attitude for such problems. I do hope that they would not take a view of a doctrinaire planner that such expenses would amount to squandering of resources.

Factory Employment

Maharashtra continues to hold its first position in respect of factory employment in all the States in India; nearly 11 per cent of the total working factories

and 10 per cent of total factory employment in the country was accounted for by Maharashtra in that year.

The number of working factories in the State increased from 11.4 thousands at the end of 1975 to 11.9 thousands at the end of 1976 or by about four per cent. The average daily employment in the factories increased by about three per cent to 10.48 lakhs. The half yearly data for June 30, 1977, indicate that the number of factories in the State had increased to 12.2 thousands from 11.7 thousands a year earlier June 30, 1976 and the average daily employment to 10.41 lakhs from about 10.37 lakhs a year earlier.

As regards the changes during last year, the various industry groups in which average daily employment in 1976 increased from the earlier year's employment were 'manufacture of food products', 'beverages, tobacco and tobacco products', 'cotton textiles', 'wool, silk and synthetic fibre textile' 'textile products,' 'paper and paper products', 'leather and fur products', 'rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products', 'chemical and chemical products', 'non-metallic mineral products', 'basic metal and allows industries', 'metal products and parts', 'electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies and transport equipment'. Factories in some other industry groups showed a fall in employment, they were 'manufacture of wood products', 'furniture and fixtures', 'machinery, machine tools and parts'.

The factory employment increased at an average annual rate of two per cent between 1961 and 1976. The increase was the highest i.e. more than 14 per cent per year in the case of basic metal and alloys industries. In industry groups manufacture of 'chemicals and chemical products' and 'electrical machinery, appartus, appliances and supplies', the increase was more than 11 per cent per year whereas it was more than six per cent in industry groups manufacture of 'textile products', 'leather, leather and fur products' and 'rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products'. On the other hand, a declining trend was observed in the case of manufacture of 'cotton textiles', 'wood and wood products', 'furniture and fixtures' and 'beverages, tobacco and tobacco products'. The notable decline (i.e. about five per cent) was observed in the case of beverages, tobacco and tobacco products. This was mainly due to the removal of bidi factories from the Factories Act in 1974 as they are now registered under a separate Act. The change in employment in different industry groups in 1976 as compared with 1975 was more or less in the direction observed in the long period (1961-76). Prominent increase (i.e. about 28 per cent) was in the case of the group 'leather, leather and fur products'. The increase is more than eight per cent in the case of industry groups 'textile products', 'transport equipment' and 'rubber, plastic petroleum and coal products. A decline was observed in two industry groups only viz., wood products, furniture and fixtures (13 per cent)and machinery, machine tools and parts (half per cent.)

A sizewise classification of factories according to employment reveals that nearly 23 per cent of the factories were employing 50 or more workers as at the end of 1976 and they accounted for nearly 84 per cent of the factory employment. These two percentages are more or less constant over past years.

4. MRZ 1980 Weltwirtschaft Kiel

Employment In Public Sector

The public sector consists of offices of the Central and State Government and local bodies and the industrial, commercial, transport and similar orangisations controlled by them, providing essentially non-agricultural employment. At the end of March 1977, 18.4 lakh persons were employed by these public bodies showing an increase of about five per cent in a year. Of the total employment in the public sector at the end of March 1977, the local bodies and Central Government accounted for about 25 per cent each of the employment, State Government about 28 per cent and quasi Government organisations about 22 per cent.

Employment in Private Sector

The private sector covered by the Employment Market Information programme comprises non-agricultural, non-household establishments, generally employing 25 or more workers in Greater Bombay, or 10 or more workers in the rest of the State. The total employment in the establishments covered by this information system, was 11.98 lakhs at the end of March 1977 or practically the same as a year ago.

Employment Exchange Statistics

The number of persons on the live register of employment exchanges in the State had shown an increasing trend over the past few years and was 8.77 lakhs at the end of March 1977. It further increased to 9.38 lakhs by the end of December 1977, an increase of seven per cent in nine months. Except for the category of engineering diploma holders and post-graduates in medicine the number of those registered with the employment exchanges increases during the period. The number of placements effected during 1976-77 was 40 thousands against 34.5 thousands in 1975-76. The percentage of placements to those on register increased to 8.4 in 1976-77 from 7.7 in 1975-76, showing some improvement. Even then the number of placements in 1976-77, was lower than the corresponding number in 1973-74. The number of vacancies notified increased to 87.8 thousands in 1976-77 from 83 thousands in 1975-76. The increase in the number of vacancies notified in 1976-77 over 1975-76 was less as compared with that in 1975-76 over 1974-75.

Most of those registered with the employment exchanges did not have higher educational qualifications; 43 per cent of them were below matriculates (including illiterates), about 41 per cent matriculates and about eight per cent graduates.

Employment Promotion Programme for Assisting Educated Unemployed Persons

As a part of the All-India programme to assist educated unemployed persons and securing avenues of employment for them, the State Government initiated a programme in 1972. It consists of giving seed money assistance to the educated unemployed, so that they can start their own enterprises, either industrial or business. Since the beginning of the programme upto February 1978, 23,151 units were assisted. The cummulative seed money disbursed upto February 1978 was Rs. 6.50 crores and the investment catalysed Rs. 64.58 crores.

Commercial Activity in Maharashtra

Commerce covers such diverse activities as wholesale and retail trade, storage and warehousing, financing, insurance, real estate and business services. Data on most of these activities are not available directly. In the 1971 population census, data regarding commercial establishments for urban and rural areas was collected. The definition of establishment, adopted for 1971 population census covered manufacturing, trade and other establishments where people worked irrespective of whether they were hired or were own account workers. As per the population census 1971, there were 4.20 lakh establishments in the State with an employment of 11.5 lakhs in commerce, trade and business sector. Sixty per cent of these establishments and 75 per cent of the total employment in these establishments was in the urban areas.

The group of wholesale and retail trade and hotels had a dominant share in the total establishments in this sector. At the State level 90 per cent of the establishments and 75 per cent of the employment in the sector belonged to this group. Within this group viz., wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels, the category of retail trade in food articles, beverages, tobacco and intoxicants accounted for the highest share of establishments (54 per cent) and employment (39 per cent). Another 15 per cent of the establishments and 26 per cent of the employment were accounted for by restaurants and hotels. The same pattern was observed in the case of both rural and urban areas. Within the group "financing, insurance, real estate and business services" at the State level, the highest share of 59 per cent establishments and 55 per cent of employment was carried by the category of 'real estate and business services'.

COMMERCIAL BANKING

There were 55 commercial banks functioning in the State, only one of which was a non-scheduled bank. Of the 54 scheduled banks 21 comprising State Bank of India, its subsidiaries and the nationalised banks were in the public sector. These banks had 2,005 bank offices at the end of June 1974, the number of which increased to 2,671 at the end of June 1977. As many as 387 or about 58 per cent of the 666 offices opened during the above period were opened in rural and semi-urban areas i.e. areas having population upto one lakh. The average population per bank office, has been reduced from 27 thousands in June 1973 to 21 thousands in June 1977. Branch bank by Co-operative had made considerable headway in the State. Besides 337 urban co-operative Banks in Maharashtra, there were 1,231 offices of the Central Co-operative Banks alone at the end of June 1976, an increase of 96 offices in a year. The population per bank office, inclusive of the offices of the co-operative banks was about 14 thousands in 1976.

Deposits of the scheduled commercial banks in the State, which stood at Rs. 23,49 crores in June 1974, increased to Rs. 38,66 crores by March 1977. The average deposits per office for the State stood at Rs. 1,51 lakhs and that of bank credit at Rs. 1,15 lakhs in March 1977, the credit deposit ratio for the State being 76 per cent. Though Bombay accounted for 781 bank offices (nearly 31 per cent of the offices in the State) it accounted for 76 per cent of the deposits in the State.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

The provisional figures of joint stock companies as on 31st March 1977 show that there were 10,425 joint stock companies with their paid-up capital

at Rs. 11,40 crores, with registered offices in Maharashtra. The State accounted for more than one-fifth of the joint stock companies and about 11 per cent of the paid-up capital in India on that date. The number of joint stock companies in Maharashtra on 31st March 1976 was 9,849 and their paid-up capital was Rs. 10,88 crores.

Wage Panel for Dispensaries Submits Report

The Minimum Wages Committee headed by Smt. Vimal Rangnekar, which enquired into the conditions of employment in dispensaries, submitted its report to Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister for Labour, at the Council Hall, Bombay on June 27.

Dr. B. M. Joshi, Dr. D. R. Deshmukh, Dr. N. R. Bidkar (representatives of the employers), Shri P. V. Palvankar, Shri D. A. Jagtap and Smt. Leela Tikekar (representatives of the employees), were the Members of the Committee. Smt. S. P. Gaitonde, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, was Member-Secretary.

Employees and Employers Ex-Jawans Welfare Trust-Brief Report on Activities

The Trust has adopted a village known as ' Rohini ' in Bhiwandi Taluka of Thane District. The Trust has been paying every month from its funds, pension at the rate of Rs. 40 per month to every one of the six widows of Jawans who lost their lives during the war and have also started paying to four males who were disabled during war operations. All of them are in receipt of meagre monthly pensions from the State. The village Rohini is inhabited by jawans and their families only. In the previous year, the Trust handed over to G.O.C. Maharashtra and Gujarat Areas the amount of Rs. 5,000 to be utilised for providing finance for medical treatment of deserving jawans and their families.

The trust continued to provide from the Trust funds, free books, uniforms, etc. to all students of the village. The two boys of the village who have been educated with this aid have joined artillary School of the Indian Army and two others have joined the Indian Air Force.

With a view to enlarge activities, in the current year the trust has provided two brand new sewing machines to the village. Sewing class is being conducted for widows and women folk of the village. A blue print for constructing a school with a community hall in the village has been prepared. The trust intends to start the work after the current monsoon season. Efforts are being made to get the land transferred in the names of the Villagers. Necessary representation to the State has been made in that regard. In case that happens the Trust intends to fix two sets of water pumps on the river flowing nearby so that three crops can be taken on the fertile soil of the village.

Health Insurance in Japan

Health Insurance under the Health Insurance Act of 1922, is administered by the Japanese Government (Social Insurance Agency) and by Health Insurance Societies. A Health Insurance Society, which is organised in one or more businesses employing 1,000 or more employees, provide medical care and care benefits for sickness or injury for its members and their dependants (Society administered Health Insurance). The Government administers health

insurance services for the employees and thier dependants in establishments in which a Health Insurance Society is not organised.

The Insurance carrier for Government-administered Health Insurance is the Social Insurance Agency, under which 244 Social Insurance Branch Offices are located around the country. In the case of Society-administered Health Insurance, the carrier is, of course, the Health Insurance Society. The total number of societies was 1,616 as of March 31, 1975, as against 316 in 1926.

The number of establishments covered by Health Insurance reached 7,43,325 (Government-administered) and 114,386 (Society-administered) by March 31, 1975. A Health Insurance Society, as already mentioned, is principally organised in an establishment employing 1,000 or more employees. Consequently, establishments in which a Health Insurance Society is organised are relatively larger than those covered by Government-administered Health Insurance, which on the contrary, is comprised of a number of small scale businesses.

Medical Care

In the case of sickness and injury due to non-occupational reasons, insured persons and their dependants are entitled to medical care which includes medical consultation, supply of medicines and other therapeutical materials, medical treatment surgery and other therapeutical care, hospitalisation and clinical services, plus nursing and transportation. These benefits continue until recovery but the insured has to pay 200 yen for the first visit to the medical practitioner and 60 yen a day for the first, one month of hospitalisation. Dependants have to pay 30 per cent. of the cost of medical care upto 39,000 yen a month.

Cash Benefits

When the insured person is absent from work due to sickness, injury or child-birth he or she has the right to allowances equal to 60 per cent. of his or her "standard" remuneration from the fourth day of disablement for upto 6 months. Other cash benefits include :

— Delivery expense for child-birth (100,000 yen or a half of the insured's "standard" remuneration);

— Nursing allowance for nursing the child of the insured person (2,000 yen)

— Funeral expenses in the case of death of the insured person (amount equal to the insured's monthly "standard" remuneration) and his dependants (50,000 yen).

A Health Insurance Society may offer additional benefits beyond those mentioned above but according to its rules and regulations which should be in accordance with the provisions of the Health Insurance Act of 1922.

Finance and Contribution

Financing of health insurance has been one of the most important problems, not only in Japan but also in many other countries in recent years.

In Japan, funds for Health Insurance are obtained by contributions from employers and their employees, and also by government subsidies.

In Government-administered Health Insurance, the employer and his employees have to share half each of the contribution which equals 7·8 per cent. of the employees "standard" remuneration. The Government subsidies Government-administered Health Insurance by an amount equal to 14·8 per cent. of the total benefit costs. In Society-administered Health Insurance, the contribution rate falls in the range of 3·9 per cent. according to a Society's financial position.

An individual employee's contribution is assessed according to the employee's remuneration which is compared with an official set scale for regulating contributions. Likewise, this official set scale is used for regulating the cash benefits and covers remuneration in the range of 30,000 yen to 3,20,000 yen per month through 36 grades. In the case of an employee receiving bonuses at intervals of more than three months, they are not included in the assessment of the employee's contribution. An employee receiving regular over-time payments has his contribution assessed by calculating the mean sum of salary and overtime payments over a three successive month period for an annual standard contribution and cash benefits rate.

(*Industrial Bulletin, 1st June 1978*)

ILO survey on women workers

Women's place in the labour market, away from an exclusively domestic role has been more firmly established over recent years. But more and better social services are needed to bolster new attitudes towards the employment of working mothers.

The report by an independent committee of experts, which reviews progress in ILO member countries since ILO Recommendation No. 123 on the employment of women with family responsibilities was adopted 13 years ago, shows that in spite of "expectional" advances some countries are still uncertain about women's role in society. Men, it says, are often not aware of the fact fair treatment of women as workers is of benefit to the community as a whole.

Strain on Facilities

According to the report, many countries recognise and encourage woman's place as a breadwinner. Basic laws promoting equality of treatment and opportuity have been adopted, and the appropriate machinery and programmes have been created. This is a result not only of action by the ILO, the UN and women's organisations, but of the fact that women, an important mass of the labour force (34.1 per cent.), participate increasingly in trade union and political activity.

ILO Recommendation No. 123 sought to give working women two things : facilities designed to help them deal with immediate day-to-day problems due to their dual tasks at work and in the home, and guidance and training to help girls and working mothers avoid labour discrimination on grounds of sex. Adoption of both kinds of measures has been most frequent in the industrialised world. Growth of special services has been considerably slower in developing countries, where few of the 360 million women workers are wage earners, and where relatives often help to take care of the children.

But almost all countries have experienced a serious strain on child care facilities owing to changing attitudes towards the employment of working mothers. Important resources have to be mobilised, and countries often have other development priorities.

The ILO report, however, stresses that women are not the sole beneficiaries of such policies. Measures to help them find and keep employment contribute directly to the development of the national economy, by making possible an expansion of the Labour force. It is increasingly accepted that "the problems of family responsibilities should be considered as problems of the family and of society, and not just as those of the working women". Action should therefore be pursued at all levels, including governments and employers' and workers' organisations.

Men Equally Responsible Towards Children

The report finds there is still a great deal of "uncertainty" in many countries about the respective roles of men and women in earning a salary and carrying out domestic chores. Some governments and employers' and workers' organisations even say that ILO Recommendation No. 123 is outdated in this respect, because it is "based on the belief that women have a greater responsibility towards their families and that special measures are therefore needed to assist them." Men and Women, they hold, have equal responsibility towards their children and other family obligations, and consequently all services and arrangements should be available equally for men and women.

Suggestions for revision of recommendations No. 123 are that it should include such measures as flexible working hours for all workers a reduction in working hours for persons with family responsibilities, special leave to enable a worker to take care of a sick child, and the development of communal kitchens.

The ILO report points out that helping women to handle their dual responsibilities of home and work should not affect their right to stay at home to take care of their family, although it adds, this "freedom", is limited by the material constraints of having to contribute to the family income.

It also shows wide divergency on the question of when the necessary protection for working women ends, and when discrimination starts. Many countries prohibit overtime or night work for women so that they will have more time available at home, whereas others have repealed existing prohibitions of this kind in order to remove a possible source of discrimination against women.

(Industrial Bulletin, 1st June 1978)

ILO Conference Adopts New Conventions and Report on Application of Standards

Conventions and recommendations on labour administration and labour relations in the public service were adopted by the International Labour Conference which completed its 21 day session in Geneva on June 28.

The Conference also laid the groundwork for new international standards on road transport and protection of dockers against accidents, to be considered at next year's session. It adopted the report of its tripartite Committee on

the Application of Conventions and Recommendations in which general agreement was expressed on the importance of standard-setting and of the maintenance of effective supervision over their implementation.

Progress made on revision of the ILO structure was considered "encouraging" and provision made for continuing the work.

A general debate on programmes stressed employment promotion and improvement of working and living conditions as major aims of ILO action.

Attended by some 1,700 government, employer and worker delegates and advisers from 129 countries, the session was in effect three conferences in one said ILO Director-General Francis Blanchard : a technical meeting, a discussion on programmes and a political conference. Many speakers, he noted, had emphasised the continued tripartite character and universal mission of the ILO and had expressed hopes for the return of the United States to its membership.

The Conference, he added, underlined the ILO's essential task of ensuring that "each man and each woman can work in peace on this earth, in security, dignity and freedom".

Labour Administration

In adopting a convention and a recommendation on labour administration, the Conference underlined the prime importance of social and labour questions in the modern world and of assisting member States to equip themselves with effective structures in this field.

Adopted unanimously, the new standards prescribe the institutional machinery required to enable each country to develop and apply a national labour policy, notably concerning labour legislation, employment, working and living conditions and industrial relations. According to M. Blanchard they mark "the transformation of a traditionally administrative and authoritarian framework into a setting for social dialogue". They conceive of a labour policy emerging from consultation, co-operation and negotiation between government, employers and workers.

The convention affirms the need to create a decentralised labour administration in which more or less autonomous public and semi-public agencies, bipartite and tripartite, would participate in the definition as well as the application of labour policy.

In order to play its role to the full, labour administration should have suitably qualified staff who have access to training and also have the status, material means and financial resources required for the effective performance of their duties.

Public Service

The Conference adopted a convention and a recommendation concerning protection of the right to organise and procedures for determining conditions of employment in the public service, a sector which has greatly expanded throughout the world over the years.

The new instruments, said M. Blanchard, "offer effective guarantees to public employees and their organisations and, notably, the exercise of civil and political liberties inherent in the concept of trade union freedoms."

The ILO convention on the right to organise and collective bargaining adopted in 1949 did not cover public servants. The new standards apply to "all persons employed by public authorities". National legislation may apply the convention to, or exclude from it, "high-level employees whose functions are normally considered as policy-making or managerial, employees whose duties are of a highly confidential nature ...., the armed forces and the police".

The new convention, wherever ratified, will protect public employees against discriminatory measures based on their participation in union activities.

Their unions should not be interfered with in any way by public authority. Representatives of the unions should be afforded facilities to enable them to carry out their duties promptly and efficiently. Similar provisions had been made for workers' representatives in general by ILO Convention No. 135(1971)

The new convention provides for full use of negotiation in determining conditions of employment between public authorities and public employers' organisations. It also envisages other methods permitting public employees to participate in the determination of their conditions of employment. Settlement of disputes should be made either through negotiation, or through "independent and impartial machinery, such as mediation, conciliation and arbitration, established in such a manner as to ensure the confidence of the parties".

The convention says public employees should have "the civil and political rights which are essential for the normal exercise of freedom of association".

The recommendation also adopted by the Conference on this question contains provisions regarding recognition, procedures for negotiations or other methods of participation, and the determination of the facilities which should be afforded to union representatives.

Protection of Dockers

A first round discussion was held on proposed standards on the protection of dockers against accidents, and on road transport. A draft convention and recommendation on each item will be circulated to membr States and examined at next year's Conference with a view to the adoption of new instruments.

Revision of Convention No. 32 concerning the protection of dockers against accidents, adopted in 1932, was generally considered necessary in the light of rapid technical progress since the second World War.

Considering the potential dangers posed to workers, notably in the use of heavy cargo lifting and handling applicances, the proposed new convention envisages that equipment used on board ships and in docks should be tested, examined and inspected at determined intervals.

Such measures should prevent transfer of risks from one courny to another in the form of hazards which equipment such as ships' derricks may present for workers during cargo loading and discharging operations. In this connection it is essential that certificates delivered or validated by the competent authorities of the country of registration should be recognised in countries at

which a ship calls ; the proposed convention expressly foresees such mutuall recognition by its ratifying states.

The proposed convention—which would be accompanied by a recommendation also covers health protection, envisioning entirely new clauses concerning the labelling, handling, storage and stowage of cargoes of dangerous or noxious substances. Other clauses deal with occupational safety, focussing on such matters as dockside traffic lanes, fire prevention, ventilation when motorised handling equipment is used in holds, personal protective clothing and first-aid services.

Medical examinations for certain categories of workers and the creation in more important ports of bipartite occupational safety and health committees are foreseen.

Road Transport

The proposed standards on road transport aim at achieving successful centre, international regulation of hours of work and rest periods in the industry, for the first time since the second World War.

Spectacular growth of road transport, complexity of the industry and constraining conditions of work have combined to create a need for new international standards. The safety of all road users was an important background to the discussions.

The Conference concluded that there should be a new convention supported by a recommendation concerning hours of work and rest periods in road transport. The convention would contain new standards relating to driving time, daily rest, supervisory measures and consultations with employers and workers. The recommendation would deal among other things with the definition of the concept of hours of work, normal weekly and daily hours of work, weekly rest and overtime.

Among other conclusions, the Conference said the new standards should apply both to wage earners working for undertakings and to those working for their own account.

Normal weekly hours of work should be limited to a standard of between 40 and 48 hours and the average of normal daily hours of work should not exceed eight.

No driver should be allowed to drive continuously for more than four hours without a break. Maximum total driving time should exceed neither nine hours per day nor 48 per week ; these may be calculated as an average over a period of time.

The daily rest period during any 24-hour period should be at least 11 consecutive hours. The minimum duration of the weekly rest period should be 24 consecutive hours, preceded or followed by the daily rest period.

Progress on Standards

For the first time in 10 years all the countries—a total of 49—invited to give information to the tripartite Conference Committee on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations did so, with the exception of three countries absent from the Conference.

In the majority of cases governments indicated that action would be or already had been taken to ensure fuller compliance with ratified conventions or with obligations under the ILO Constitution concerning standards. Several governments expressed willingness to receive " direct contact " missions from the ILO to help them overcome difficulties.

There was general agreement on the continued importance of the ILO's standard-setting activities and on the need to maintain effective procedures for supervising their implementation. This agreement, the Committee concluded, " is the best guarantee that in the years to come standard-setting will continue to be a cornerstone in the ILO's action for the promotion of human rights and social justice".

As in previous years, the Committee included in its report a special list drawing the attention of the Conference to cases in which governments appeared to encounter serious difficulties in discharging their obligations, and special paragraphs drawing the attention of the Conference to its discussions on certain other individual cases.

Seventeen cases concerning thirteen countries were listed under this procedure for failing to provide reports, or answers to observations or direct requests from the ILO Committee of Experts on the application of standards. More detailed comments were made in special paragraphs concerning nine countries, eight of them involving human rights conventions—those on forced labour, freedom of association and discrimination in employment.

In a discussion on the ILO recommendation on the employment of women with family responsibilities, many members of the Committee considered the time was ripe for a revision of the instrument in the light of developments in the 13 years since its adoption . It was now widely recognised that men and women have equal responsibilities towards their children and other family obligations and should have equal access to services covered by the recommendation.

The Committee welcomed an additional 135 ratifications of conventions during the past year—over 70 per cent of them by developing countries as evidence of the vitality of the Organisation and its standard-setting activities. In the course of the Conference, 35 ratifications were registered, taking the total beyond the 4,500 mark.

The Committee's report was adopted by the Conference.

Structure

The progress made by the joint Governing Body-Conference working party on the structure of the Organisation was considered " encouraging " by the Conference. It agreed unanimously to extend the mandate of the working party for another year to eanable it to continue its work, taking into account the views expressed and the comments made in order to reach a definitive solution as soon as possible.

Resolutions

Because of a lack of a quorum, the Conference did not adopt a draft resolution " concerning the Implementation of Resolution IX of the 59th Session of the International Labour Conference concerning the Policy of Discrimination,

Racism and Violation of Trade Union Freedoms and Rights Practised by the Israeli Authorities in Palestine and in the Other Occupied Arab Territories ".

A resolution concerning Youth Employment was adopted.

Other features of the Session's work were—

approval of an additional financial assessment on member States for contributions totalling a net 22·5 million US dollars to compensate for the fall in the dollar's value during the 1978-79 budget period ; the Conference also welcomed additional voluntary contributions—now totalling some 6·7 million dollars—to bridge the gap which remained after programme cuts following the withdrawal of the United States from the ILO ;

the admission of Namibia as a member of the ILO ;

election of members of the ILO Governing Body for a three-year term.

The Conference held three special sittings—One to mark the International Anti-Apartheid Year; another to hear an address by French Prime Minister Raymond Barre; and the third to commemorate the centenary of the birth of the ILO's first Director, Albert Thomas.

President of the Session was Mr. Pedro Ojeda Paullada, Secretary of Labour and Social Welfare of Mexico.

(*ILO Press, 28-6-1978*).

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 subject well. They, however, do not necessarily reflect the views of Government.
All rights concerning these Articles are reserved.)

MAHARASHTRA—PIONEER IN LABOUR WELFARE

BY—

SHRI TEJSINGRAORAJE BHOSLE,
MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS, MAHARASHTRA

The Maharashtra Government has played an important role in the industrial and social progress of the State. The State is the foremost industrially advanced State in the country and according to the latest statistics available there are 11,425 factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948. In these factories, on an average, 10·15 lakhs persons work every day. In addition there are a number of small shops and establishments covered under the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948. The number of workman employed therein approximately comes to 4 lakhs. In addition, there are 54 lakhs agricultural labourers scattered in 36,000 villages located in 325 talukas of 25 districts. These figures give a rough idea about the vast labour strength of the State.

This great progress of industrialisation has created a number of problems for the State. The influx of outside labour in large number creates problems of housing, transport and sanitation. Besides it creates certain problems in the industrial field also.

The State has always been a pioneer in labour legislation. Maharashtra is the first State in the country which has to its credit, enactments such as the Maharashtra Mathadi Hamal and other Manual workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Act, 1969. Under this Act protection has been given to a large number of unprotected manual workers employed in various markets on loading, unloading, stacking, weighing and such other works. Again, for the first time in the country the State has passed the Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Unions and Prevention of Unfair Labour Practices Act, 1971, granting statutory recognition to trade unions as the collective bargaining agents. Recently the State has amended the Bombay Shops and Establishment Act, 1948, widening the definition of the word commercial establishment so as to include the establishments run by certain professionals such as doctors, legal practitioners, tax consultants, architects etc. Government has taken a policy decision that the administration of this Act should be withdrawn gradually from the local authorities and be taken over by itself in a phased programme. Necessary power for such a take-over has been made by an amendment to the Act.

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

This Act has given relief to a number of unprotected workers and their number is roughly estimated at 26,554. Under this Act, Government has

constituted 11 Boards so far, out of which 9 are in Bombay and one each is at Nagpur and Pune. Government also constituted a new Mathadi Board at Kolhapur with effect from 1st May, 1978 and 1,500 unprotected workers are likely to be benefited thereby. In Bombay the Government has established Boards for the following :—

(1) Grocery Markets and Shop Board for Greater Bombay.

(2) Bombay Iron and Steel Labour Board for Greater Bombay.

(3) Cloth Market and Shop Board for Greater Bombay.

(4) Cotton Market Labour Board for Greater Bombay.

(5) Goods transport Labour Board for Greater Bombay.

(6) Metal (excluding Iron and Steel) and Paper Markets and Shops, Mathadi Labour Board for Greater Bombay.

(7) Fishing Industry Labour Board.

(8) Khoka Making Establishments and Timber Markets Board.

(9) Railway goods Clearing and Forwarding Establishments Labour Board for Greater Bombay.

All the above Boards in Greater Bombay are giving to their workers the benefits of contributory provident fund, contribution from the Board and from workers varying from 6·25 per cent to 8·33 per cent. Similarly the Boards are also giving the benefits of annual leave wages, paid festival holidays, compensation for injuries, free medical aid and ex-gratia payment equal to 8·33 per cent. of their annual wages. All the above benefits are given to the workers from the levy collected from the registered employers which in turn is based on the total wages. The experience so far gained goes to show that the above Act has given many benefits to the workmen are not covered by any of the existing labour Act.

The Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Unions and Prevention of Unfair Labour Practice Act, 1971

The Act provides a major breakthrough by creating a bargaining agency when the industrial relations machinery is confronted with the multiplicity of unions during the settlement of disputes. The State Labour Department is also very prompt and active through its formal and informal machinery which is looking into the disputes and grievances and thus protecting interests not only of the organised industrial labour but its long arms reached the scattered and unorganised weaker sections of the society also. The problems of the small units have now been solved by this new Act. The Act mainly provides for : (1) certified bargaining agents at undertaking level, (2) right to move Labour Court of Industrial Court not only prevention of unfair labour practices but also for securing positive and quick relief to the parties aggrieved by the unfair labour practices, direct remedy to the individual workmen for redressal of their grievances in respect of certain unfair practices.

The Act is a self-contained code in as much as besides, providing for a full fledged machinery for the above matters, it has also contains recovery provisions and penal actions for which the party need not take recourse to other Courts. The present regulations framed under the above Act distinctly and in an elaborate manner provide the procedure and forms which should be submitted by the

parties. The speciality of the Act is that it bestows certain rights on the recognised union and also puts certain obligations on them. The obligations cast on the union are :—

(1) The membership subscription should not be less than 50 paise per month.

(2) All the resolutions passed by executive committee on general body should be recorded in minute book.

(3) The executive should meet at intervals not more than 3 months.

(4) The auditor appointed by the Government should audit its accounts at least once in each financial year.

Similarly the rights given to recognised Unions are as follows :—

(1) Collection of union's subscription on the premises where wages are paid by authorised collector approved by the union.

(2) Putting up a notice board on the premises and affix notice thereon approved by the manager.

(3) To hold discussions on the premises with employees concerned who are members of the union without interferring the working of the factory.

(4) To meet and discuss with the employers, the grievances of employed therein.

(5) To inspect if necessary any undertaking or place of work of the members.

(6) To appear on behalf of employees at the time of domestic or departmental enquiry.

Similarly for the first time in the country the Act has laid down the unfair labour practices likely to be committed by the employers as well as employees and unions and they have been mentioned in various Schedules to the Act.

Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948

This State has always been ahead in carrying out suitable changes in the legislation. The original Bombay Shops and Establishments Act passed in 1948 and after getting sufficient experience about its working important and far reaching amendments have been carried out to the same by the Amendment Act of 1977 which has been brought into force from May 1, 1978.

The major amendment carried out is to the definition of the expression "Commercial Establishment" and the said amended definition because of various establishments of professionals like advocates, lawyers, chartered accountants, medical practitioners, tax consultants etc. will be amendable to the provisions of the Act. Similarly the amended Act has provided for three compulsory paid holidays to every employee in the shops and commercial establishments on January 26, May 1 and August 15 without any deduction in wages.

It has also reduced the hours of work of hotel workers from 54 hours a week to 48 hours a week has also reduced the spread-over from 14 hours a day to 12 hours a day. The major amendment is the provision of taking-over the administration of Act from Local Authorities by the Government in a phased programme. Similarly power has been taken to apply the provisions of the Maternity Benefit Act to women employees employed for wages in all or any of establishments to which the Shop Act applies.

The Bombay Industrial Relation Act

This is a unique Act of the State Government passed in the year 1947 for the first time in the industrial field. The unions have been given the legal status of sole collective bargaining agent in a particular industry in a particular local area. The Act has also given right to workmen and also their unions to take that individual and collective disputes for decision to Labour and Industrial Courts. Similarly provision has also been made for Joint Committees in undertakings wherein 100 or more employees are employed to solve day to day problems. Statutory permanent Wage Boards for four industries have been constituted to solve disputes. These Wage Boards consist of independent persons and equal number representatives of employers and employees with an independent Chairman. Earlier the provision of the Act were applicable to all employees drawing a basic salary of Rs. 550 per month. By the recent amendment the above limit has been increased Rs. 1,000 per month which will give the benefit of the Act to a large number of supervisors and administrative staff who have been out of the purview of this Act so far.

Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946

This State is first in the country which has taken care of thousands of temporary casual and badli workers. By a recent amendment carried out to the above Act such workmen are entitled for permanency after completing the prescribed days of work in an establishment. Provision has also been made for grant of subsistance allowance at various rates to workmen suspended during enquiry. The important aspect of the provision is payment of full salary even during suspension, exceeding more than 180 days. This will put a check to unscrupulous practice adopted by certain employers of suspending workmen forthwith and purposefully delaying the final enquiry just to harass the workers.

Present Labour Unrest in Maharashtra

The general industrial climate of Maharashtra was quiet, calm and peaceful up to December 1976. This has attracted a large number of new companies in the State which has solved the unemployment problem of the State to some extent. The average efficiency of the worker in this State is comparatively much more than his counterpart in other States. Similarly the availability of skilled labour is also an asset in addition to various concession granted by the State Government for newly established factories in industrially backward areas. As a result of all these things a number of new factories have started working in this State, especially in the industrially backward areas. The average wage ranges in Maharashtra are slightly higher as compared to other States. The employers do not mind undertaking this additional burden because they are fully compensated by better production, less absenteeism and better skill of workmen. However, since the beginning of January 1977 the labour situation in this State started deteriorating due to a number of factors not necessarily connected with industrialisation. At one stage the number of strikes, lockouts and number of mandays lost were very high but due to timely intervention of the Government Industrial Relations Machinery such incidents are gradually going down.

The main reason for the present labour unrest, according to trade unionists, is the inordinate delay in adjudication procedures. Government is seized

with the problem and efforts are being made to find out ways and means to reduce or cut down the delays to the minimum.

Similarly the inter-union and intra-union rivalry between the unions is another reason for the present labour unrest. If this is to be stopped it will require some sort of a dialogue and code of conduct for all the concerned parties such as the employers, the unions and the Government. It will take some time to overcome this problem.

I earnestly appeal to all the persons as well as academicians and experts in labour field to give a thought to this problems and suggest remedial measures.

—(By courtesy *Maharashtra Development Review, May 1978*)

STATE'S NOVEL JOB SCHEME

by

Shri J. B. Deotale

Maharashtra State is the first in India to come out with a novel employment guarantee scheme for the rural poor. Though the scheme had been started by the state in 1972, a comprehensive bill was passed by the state legislature only in August 1977. Now the Bill is awaiting President's assent.

The Scheme would entail the State Government an annual expenditure of Rs. 72 crores. The scheme picked up tempo during 1975-76 when the expenditure rose from Rs. 13·54 crores in 1974-75 to Rs. 34·42 crores in 1975-76 which further rose to Rs. 36 crores in 1976-77.

The experience of Maharashtra scheme shows that it is worth continuing. This state scheme is the first comprehensive scheme of its kind and it has been praised by many as a model for other states. There is no need to introduce any party politics into this issue. Such a scheme should be introduced in other states too. After all it is time to the State Government and the Centre to take the problems of jobs seriously. The Centre should discuss the issue with the states and arrive at a satisfactory solution. No useful purpose will be served by converting this into a subject of Centre-State controversy. If such controversies are permited in the present multiparty situation it will only weaken the political structure. The State Industries Minister, Mr. Sharad Pawar, has asked Congress workers to launch a movement to make the people aware of various problems being created because of the Union Government's un-willingness to okay the State's employment scheme.

Mr. Pawar announced in the state legislature recently that the State Government would work out a policy in the next six months to solve the problem of unemployment among the educated unemployed also. In the opinion of the Minister the issue of unemployment allowance should be a part of national policy. There was already a heavy influx of unemployed people into Bombay. Serious thought should be given to the question whether the influx would increase even more if the allowance was given to the unemployed people. The unemployment position in the State is acute. There are nine lakh registered unemployed on the waiting list. There are many more unemployed who have not registered with the employment exchange. In 1977 about 4,37,000 people registered with the employment exchange. In 1976 there were 99,000 vacancies. Inspired by the bold policy of Maharashtra State like Kerala, West Bengal and Punjab have chalked out schemes for giving unemployment allowance.

The Reserve Bank of India and the Planning Commission had been expressing serious doubts about the scheme ever since it was introduced in May 1972. The scheme was suspended during the drought period of 1972-74 and again revised from 1974-75. The State Government has derived inspiration from Article 41 of the Constitution of India which provides for the right to work. The Centre's fear is that in Maharashtra's foot-steps other States also might go in for similar bills which would entail increasing burdens on the national exchequer.

The job scheme of the State was designed on the basis of experiments conducted in 1969. In May 1972, it was made generally applicable. In December 1974, the scope of the scheme was widened and a specific amount of Rs. 50 crores was earmarked for it in the budget of the year. A profession tax was among the measures to raise Rs. 25 crores for the scheme and an equal share was promised by the Union Government. According to the scheme the Secretary of a village panchayat has to prepare an updated register of job-seekers in the village and forward it to the taluka tehsildar. The guarantee of work is given on the district level while operationally it was promised to be effective at the panchayat level as far as possible. If 50 persons came forward, a new viable work has to be started. If fewer than that number apply they have to be provided within 5 km. of the job-seekers villages. If the work site is farther away, arrangements for camping have to be made.

The works undertaken under the scheme are no different from the drought relief projects. Road construction can provide work to thousands of people. During the two drought years 1973 and 1974 thousands of kilometres of roads which are included in 1961-81 plan period were completed. Much of this labour was wasted as long streches of roads were washed away in the monsoon or just turn into dirt tracks as no follow-up measures were taken up. Planners and economists fear that such stories may be repeated. Another question concerns the leving of taxes for financing the scheme. Why are the rural rich left untouched while even the lowest income groups in the urban areas are asked to pay more ? Again, the taxation mode gives the impression that there is a real income transfer from urban workers to some categories of rural workers. Will this effect the employment pattern in the cities ? Will it ensure a net increase in production ? The productive assets to be created under the scheme will also benefit the rural rich section, why is this section allowed to go scotfree ? Another objection is that the scheme is likely to increase the presure on land. Planners think that this objection is based on two misconceptions, in the first place farm labour will not be diverted to construction activities. But since agricultural operations are seasonal and the scope for absorbing the existing labour force on farms is limited there is always a surplus residual labour force seeking work. These people have to be found such work as will create a greater potential for labour absorption on farming activities by development of land and water resources. The misconception is due to a lack of understanding about the dynamics of migration to urban areas and the costs involved in such operations. Even if the scheme causes inflation the Government is not worried it will still help the landless poor to avert starvation. However the authorities are amendable to the suggestion that part of the wages be given as foodgrains. That will in turn check inflation. As far as the workers are concerned they will be only too happy to receive their wages in foodgrains. For even if they earn the maximum guaranteed wages of three rupees a day, which is very difficult they can hardly sustain their families with the payment.

The scheme at its peak has provided jobs to over even lakhs of jobless people in the rural parts of the State. The fact that the scheme gathered momentum during the emergency did not in any way detract from the basic significance of such a scheme which guaranteed a minimum dole to those without jobs. Some time ago the programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning

Commission and the Directorate of Economics and Statistics of the Maharashtra Government conducted a joint study to analyse the effectiveness of the Employment Guarantee Scheme and also to suggest what action the Government and the planning and implementation authorities might take. The study brought to light among other things the fact that their was wide fluctuations from month to month in the actual employment provided by the scheme to the jobless.

For purposes of the survey, four of the 27 districts were taken up, namely Nashik, Solapur, Beed and Bhandara. The study and the survey were aimed at providing an overall impact of the Employment Guarantee Scheme on labour earnings, wages and the creation of assets and the infrastructure of development in the rural areas of the four selected districts. For many months now, the Employment Guarantee Bill as passed by State Legislature is lying with the Centre awaiting the President's assent. The Bill among other things would have cast a statutory obligation on the Government to provide jobs within 15 days of demand and would have entailed an annual expenditure of Rs. 72 crores for the State Government. The aim of the Employment Guarantee Scheme is in the main, to provide gainful and productive employment. Its difference with the unemployment relief schemes that were stated during droughts lies in that the E. G. S. seeks to cover the entire State and not a mere section thereof. In other words all unskilled persons are covered who are prepared to do manual work and cannot find such employment in the area either in or off farm or allied operations or who cannot be accommodated in normal plan or non-plan works or the projects of Zilla Parishads and Gram Panchayats. Hence priority is given by E. G. S. to productive works relating to minor irrigation which affects every village no matter what its size or importance.

The crucial point of the employment guarantee scheme of the State is that the Centre has yet to clear the Bill passed by the State Legislature in August last year. The Bill makes it statutory for the Government to give manual work to any able bodied person who demands. If for some reason it cannot do so within 15 days it must pay him an unemployment allowance of not less than a rupee a day. The Union Government particularly the Prime Minister objected to this latter provision on the ground that it amounted to a dole, a futile act of a charity. To the extent that a dole will keep hunger at bay it is good thing. And it is paid because while the receipient is willing to work the Government is unable to give him any. It is argued that such a payment is waste of resources in the sense that it is not made in return for productive labour. In their opinion the best course would be not to scrap the provision for a dole but to make sure that productive work is created for all those who seek. It takes some time to start a project then the dole should be paid until it is launched.

Mr. Y. J. Mohite, the State Finance Minister, has announced recently tha the State would issue an executive order in order to implement the provisions of the Employment Guarantee Scheme if the Centre refuse to give consent to the Bill. This is sufficiently indicative of the controversy that is going to emerge on this sensitive issue, in their budgets the West Bengal and Kerala Governments too have incorporated the unemployment allowance scheme.

But all these States have made it clear that unless the Centre gave enough assistance these proposals would be difficult to implement as the States had limited resources at their command.

In January 1976, a committee headed by the then Congress President, Mr. P. K. Savant, was appointed to examine, assess and evaluate the working of the scheme. They found that though each village panchayat had to prepare an up-to-date register of employment seekers for the village in a prescribed form in some forest villages there are no village panchayats and in such villages there no adequate machinery or agencies to register the work-seekers. Till October 1976, an estimated Rs. 752·1 million was spent on providing about 243·1 million mandays of work. On an average the daily attendance was four lakh mandays. When the Bill was passed by State Legislature Mr. N. M. Tidke observed. " We are only giving statutory sanction to the state's most prestigious employment guarantee scheme, the first of its kind in the country. Such a scheme has not been implemented even in Kerala where C. P. I. is in the Government or in West Bengal where a marxist Government exists. The scheme seeks to provide 18 crores mandays of employment which would cost Rs. 54 crores annually. This figure of mandays may seem insignificant when compared to the employment that is desperately needed."

According to the Financial memorandum attached to the Bill itself it is stated that the demand for work in rural Maharashtra is about 99·20 crores mandays. Therefore what the Government envisages is barely 18 per cent of what is required. A significant provision in the scheme is that if the Government does not provide work within 15 days of receiving an application it will have to pay the applicant an unemployment wage of rupee one per day. The entire scheme including administrative expenses will cost Rs. 83 crores annually. The revolutionary contract of the Act cannot be denied. For unbelievable as it may sound this State which boasts of atomic reactors and nuclear power stations and propose to have revolving restaurants, drive in theatres and casinos on its future agenda has million of its people on living on roots and less than rupee one per day each. The irrigated area in Maharashtra is the lowest in the country, namely 8·5 per cent of the gross cropped area and only 5 per cent of this under perennial canal irrigation. It has a very high percentage of agricultural labour 53,94,000 as against 65,37,000 cultivators. In short 29·33 per cent of the work force in the State are agricultural labourers and the average wage is the lowest namely Rs. 1·84 a day for men and even less for women.

This scheme is a significant development for the agricultural labourers. This is the first time the State will be able to organise them for it is only when they are united and organised can they go forward. Agriculture has its limitations and therefore other works like conservation of soil and water bunding, creation of needs and services to grow more food, raw materials and production of cloth are necessary works to provide self-generating funds and continuous employment. Present planning has no relation to the needs of villages and it is hoped that planning for development and planning E. G. S. works will be devotailed so that may are complimentary to each other.

The Government must consider whether it will be able to give workers provident fund, maternity benefit and other benefits like a paid day off. The work place, should not be more than a radius of 5 km. from the worker's

home. The rates of wages must be patterned on the scheduled rates prescribed for Irrigation or Public Works Department for similar works subject to the condition that the rate shall also be linked with the cost of living index along with the quality and quantity of work, it should atleast ensure 4 Kg. of food-grains per worker per day. The scheme will be reviewed periodically by the Maharashtra State Employment Guarantee Council. There will not be more than 26 members and two atleast will belong to the backward classes. The State Government will constitute a District Employment Guarantee Committee in every district and a panchayat samiti Employment Guarantee Committee in every panchayat samiti area. On these committees there will be atleast two members belonging to backward classes and two from persons either employed on the works or from any registered union of agricultural labourers. The Collector and samiti officers will report to the committees the action taken by them or to the State Government on suggestions as made by the committees. The Collector of the district will be responsible for the implementation of the scheme in the district. Every Collector will have to prepare blue prints of the works to be taken up in his district under the scheme and place it for approval of the district committee.

This momentous scheme for a trasformation of rural Maharashtra where 87 talukas are drought prone and most people in rural Maharashtra have no work for more than eight months in a year, started operation in January 1978 several groups got together to work out ways and means of creating works matching the resources both natural and manual of the areas concerned. The path is filled with the most ominous pitfalls because of vested interests in the shap of labour contractors and kulaks who have tried and will keep trying to see that the scheme fails. There are fears expressed by people who are organising these labourers currently working on E. G. S. schemes, that a lot of money will go to the rural elite and in turn into the election machinery unless there are genune hones vigilance committee to watch the activities of the administration.

Because, basically people in the rural areas, a majority of whom are unlettered and illiterate do not know their rights or what the law gives them. Propaganda on such scheme is woefully and probably deliberately lacking because firstly the Collectors are not keen do to shake off their exploiters once they know their strength. They feel that such schemes should be mentioned in village school text-books as also in college text-books so that children can inform their parents and elders. This scheme can be the harbinger of a revolutionised country side. It will sharpen the contradictions between the rich and middle peasants and the landless, since and alternative is now being provided in the form of E. G. S. works. The rural market will expand with more purchasing power for villagers and this in turn will stimulate the economy which is presently stagnant and nearly non-existent in the grey areas of Maharashtra.

(By Courtesy—Maharashtra Development Review, May 1978)

Labour Legislation

The following Bill was introduced in the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly on 16th June 1978 :—

L. A. BILL No. XII OF 1978.

A BILL

to amend the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1947), for the purposes hereinafter appearing. It is hereby enacted in the Twenty-ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Bombay Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 1978.

2. *Amendment of section 79 of Bom. XI of 1947.*—In section 79 of the principal Act, —

(*a*) in sub-section (*4*), the words " or of the making of the illegal change," shall be deleted ;

(*b*) after sub-section (*4*) and before the two provisos to this sub-section, the following new sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

" (5) An application in respect of a continuing illegal change, shall be made during the continuance of the illegal change of within three months of last act of the illegal change."

3. *Amendment of section 97 of Bom. XI of 1947.*—In section 97 of the Principal Act,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*) in paragraph (*c*), the words " or has made an illegal change " shall be deleted ;

(*b*) after sub-section (*3*), the following new sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

" (4) Nothing in this section shall apply to a strike which had commenced or continued for the reason that the employer has made an illegal change."

4. *Amendment of section 106 of Bom. XI of 1947.*—In section 106 of the principal Act,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), for the words and figures, " fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000 ," the words and figures " imprisonment which may extend to three months, subject to a minimum of one week, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000 " shall be inserted

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*) after the words " three months " the words " but subject to a minimum of one month," shall be inserted.

GIST OF IMPORTANT NOTIFICATIONS UNDER LABOUR LAWS

(April 1978)

1. Industrial Disputes Act, 1948.

1A. *Prohibition of Strike under Section 10(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.*—Government of Maharashtra under section 10(3) prohibits the continuance of lock-out in Prescast Engineering Company Limited, Kandivali, Bombay-67 in connection with the Industrial Disputes which was referred for adjudication to the Tribunal consisting of Shri H. H. Kantharia.

(Item No. 527, Notification No. ADJ. 9377/6538/(5968)/Lab-II, dated 26th December, 1977) (*Source.—M.G.G.*, Part I-L,, dated 6th April, 1978 at page 1044).

1B. *Declaration of public utility service under the Act.*—(*i*) Government of Maharashtra declares the Chemical Fertilizer industries to be public utility service for six months from the date of this notification i.e. 22nd March 1978.

(Item No. 721, Notification No. IDA. 1478/12971 (6138) Lab-2, dated 22nd March, 1978). (*Source.—M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 27th April 1978 at page 1395-96).

(*ii*) Government of Maharashtra declares industries engaged in manufactory of basic heavy organic chemicals and employing 20 or more workers to be public utility service for six months from 20th April, 1978.

(Item No. 724, Notification No. IDA. 1477/3885/Lab-4, dated 31st March 1978). (*Source : M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 27th April, 1978 at page 1399).

(*iii*) Government of Maharashtra declares the Oxygen and accetylene industry to be the public utility service for a period of six months from the date of this Notification i.e. 7th April, 1978.

(Item No. 725, Notification No. IDA. 1478/12514 (6200) Lab-2, dated 7th April, 1978). (*Source : M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 27th April 1978 at page 1400).

1C. *Appointment of Industrial Tribunal.*—Government of Maharashtra appoints Shri S. M. Hajarnavis in place of Shri P. S. Malvankar, as a Persiding Officer of the Industrial Tribunal.

(Item No. 726, Notification No. IDA. 1178/2573-Lab-9, dated 11th April, 1978). (*Source.—M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 27th April 1978 at page 1400).

2. Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.

2A. *Appointment of employees representative on the Wage Board.*—(*i*) Government is pleased to re-appoint Shri D. G. Pathak, as an employees' representative on the Wage Board for the Silk Textile Industry, Bombay, constituted under sections 86A and 86B of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1947).

(Item No. 612, Notification No. BIR. 3278/2969/Lab-9, dated 7th March, 1978). (*Source.—M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 13th April, 1978 at page 1146).

(*ii*) Government of Maharashtra appoints Shri P. B. Takwekar, Manager, Sangli District Co-operative Bank Ltd., Sangli as an Employers' representative on the Wage Board for Co-operative Banks Industry in place of Shri P. D. Pathak, General Manager, Nanded District Central Co-operative Bank, Nanded, who resigned.

(Item No. 613, Notification No. BIR. 4177/2271/Lab-9, dated 14th March 1978). (*Source : M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 13th April, 1978 at page 1146).

2B. *Appointment of Assistant Registrar of Unions.*—The Commissioner of Labour hereby appoints Smt. N. B. Bhole, Government Labour Officer, Pune, to be the Assistant Registrar of Unions for all the local areas in Pune Division and in Ratnagiri District of the State of Maharashtra and confers on her all the powers of the Registrar of Unions under the Act for

the said local areas and for this purpose amends the Notification No. CL/BIR/Desk-15/57/77, dated 24th June, 1977 (hereinafter referred to as the said Notification) as follows :—

In the said Notification for the words and letters "Shri S. D. Kamat" the words and letters "Smt. N. B. Bhole" shall be substituted.

(Item No. 655, Notification No. CL/BIR/Desk-15/1/78, dated 7th January, 1978)
(*Source.—M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 13th April, 1978 at page 1179).

2C. *Appointment of President of the Court of Industrial Arbitration, Bombay.*—Government of Maharashtra appoints Shri S. M. Hajarnavis in place of Shri P. S. Malvankar, as President of the Court of Industrial Arbitration with effect from 10th April, 1978.

(Item No. 727, Notification No. BIR. 1078/2574-Lab-9, dated 11th April 1978).
(*Source.—M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 27th April, 1978 at page 1401).

3. Factories Act, 1948.

Exemption from the Act.—Executive Secretary of the Sheltered Workshop for the Blinds, Hadapsar, Pune-13, which is maintained for the purpose of education and training has submitted for the approval of Government a scheme for the regulation of the hours of employment, interval for rest and leave with wages of the persons employed in or attending the said workshop attached to the said public institution ;

And whereas, the Government of Maharashtra is satisfied that the provisions of the said scheme are not less favourable than the corresponding provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948).

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 86 of the Factories Act, 1948, and Rule 125-A of Maharashtra Factories Rules 1963, the Government of Maharashtra hereby exempts the workshop attached to the said Institute from all the provisions of the said Act except Chapter IV, section 88 and Rules made thereunder and Section 92 of the Factories Act, 1948.

(Item No. 605, Notification No. FAC. 1678/948/Lab-11, dated 28th February, 1978).
(*Source.—M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 13th April, 1978, at page 1142).

4. Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

4A. *Publication of the Draft Notification for Fixing Minimum Rates of Wages.*—Government of Maharashtra proposed to fix Minimum Rates of Wages payable to employees employed as Sweeper or of Scavenger in any employment not falling under any of the other entries in the schedule appended to the Act is follows :—

Serial No.	Class of establishments	Rate per Month	
		Zone-I	Zone-II
1	Full Time Sweeper	Rs. 215	Rs. 205
2	Part Time Sweeper working up to and inclusive of four hours per day.	60 per cent of the total pay fixed for full time Sweeper.	60 per cent of the total pay fixed for full time Sweeper.

Explanation :—

Zone I—Areas within the limits of Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay.

Zone II—Areas within the limits of Municipal Corporations, Pune, Nagpur, Solapur Kolhapur and Municipal Council of Aurangabad Contonment Board of Pune, Kirkee and Dehu Road.

Proposals will be taken into consideration by Government after the expiry of 2 months from the date of notification i.e. 4th March 1978 and representation if any received by Commissioner of Labour, Bombay before the said date will also be considered.

(Item No. 588, Notification No. MWA. 2375/20/Lab-7, dated 4th March 1978)
(*Sources* : *M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 27th April 1978 at Pages 1343 and 1344).

4B. *Revision of minimum rates of wages for employees employed in any Power-loom Industry with effect from 15th March 1978.*—Government of Maharashtra re-fixes the minimum rates of wages as mentioned in Schedule I and directs the competent authority to compute the cost of living allowance in accordance to the directions made under Clause 2 of the notification.

SCHEDULE I

Serial No.	Class of employees	Rates			
		Zone I(A)	Zone I(B)	Zone II	Zone III
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Skilled 'A' (full-time adults not being adolescents)—				
	1. Mukadam/Jobber	230·00	220·00	195·00	175·00
	2. Fitter				
	3. Jacquard Weaver				
	4. Drop Box Weaver				
	5. Weaver on Dobby above twelve working shafts.				
	6. Electrician				
	7. Boiler Attendant				
	8. Front Sizer				
	9. Welder				
	10. Warper				
	11. Dyeing Master				
	12. Designer				
	13. Employees by what ever name called doing work of the nature done by persons falling under any of the foregoing classes of employees.				
2	Skilled 'B' (full-time adults (not being adolscents)—	200·00	190·00	165·00	150·00
	1. Weaver on Dobby working on twelve or less working shafts.				
	2. Weaver—Plain				
	3. Wireman				
	4. Engine-driver				
	5. Calenderman				
	6. Painter				
	7. Tailor				
	8. Card Cutter				
	9. Dyer/Bleacher (Rangari)				
	10. Employees by whatever name called doing the work of the nature done by persons fallings under any of the foregoing classes of employees.				
3	Semi-skilled (full-time) adults (not being adolescents)—	157·00	147·00	132·00	120·00
	1. Drawer				
	2. Black-sizer				
	3. Pirn Machine Winder (attending more than twenty spindles).				
	4. Thrownner				

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	5. Folder by hand or machine ..	157·00	147·00	132·00	120·00
	6. Twister				
	7. Checker				
	8. Assistant Welder				
	9. Design cloth cutter				
	10. Employees by whatever name called doing work of the nature done by persons falling under any of the foregoing classes of employees.				
4	Unskilled—full-time adults (not being adolscents)—	145·00	135·00	120·00	110·00
	1. Mazdoor doing the work of Ironer, Beam carrier Reacher, Creel boy, Oilman, Sweeper, Hamal, Helper, Waft Distributor, Stamper Packer, suit pitai fireman, Kandibarner, Handwinder, Pirnwinder (attending to 20 or less spindles).				
	2. Employees by whatever name called doing the work of the nature done by person falling under the foregoing class of employees.				
5	Office staff—full-time adults (not being adolescents)—				
	Manager-Supervisor	275·00	250·00	225·00	200·00
	Accountant	225·00	200·00	175·00	150·00
	Clerk	185·00	175·00	150·00	135·00
	Watchman	145·00	135·00	120·00	110·00
6	Full-time adolscents employed in any of the categories of employment mentioned above in this column.	80 per cent of the rate fixed for adults in respect of the same category of employees.			
7	Full-time children employed in any of the categories of employment mentioned above in this column.	60 per cent of the rates fixed for adults in respect of the same category of employees.			
8	Part-time employees (i.e. employees who work for not more than five hours in a day) employed in any of the categories of employment mentioned above in this column.	For every hour of work 12.1/2 per cent of the rate fixed in respect of the same category of employees.			

Explanation.—For the purpose of this Notification :—

(*a*) " Competent Authority " means the competent authority appointed by the Government of Maharashtra by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662/80868/Lab-III, dated 16th January, 1965 ;

(*b*) Zone I(A) shall comprise the areas within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay ;

(*c*) Zone I (B) shall comprise the Bhiwandi/Nizampur Municipal Area, Ulhasnagar Municipal Area, Kalyan Municipal Area, Thane Municipal Area, Pune Municipal Corporation Area and areas falling within eight kilometres from the limits of such area excluding areas falling in Zone I (A).

(*d*) Zone II shall comprise the areas falling within the limits of the Municipal Corporation Municipal Council, Gram Panchayat or as the case may be cantonment of Solapur, Malegaon, Ichalkaranji, Nagpur, Kamptee, Sangli, Miraj, Jaynsingpur, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Aurangabad, Ahmadnagar, Kolhapur, Vita (District Sangli), Vadgaon (District Kolhapur), Nanded, Madhavnagar and Tikekarwadi and areas falling within eight kilometres from the limits of such Corporation, Municipal Council, Gram Panchayat or as the case may be cantonment ;

(*e*) Zone III shall comprise the rest of the Maharashtra State i.e. areas not falling in Zone I (A), Zone I (B) and Zone II ;

(*f*) The minimum rate of daily wages payable to any employee employed in any category on daily wages shall be computed by dividing the minimum rate of monthly wages fixed for the class of employees to which the belongs by 26 the quotent being stepped up to the nearest paisa.

(*g*) The wages payable to the employees on piece rated basis shall be so fixed that the minimum rates of wages payable to them shall not be less than the wages payable on the aforesaid monthly rate basis.

(Notification No. MWA. 5076/710/LAB-I, dated 7th March 1978)
(*Source : MGG*, Part I-L, dated 27th April 1978 at Pages 1365-1370)

4-C *Exemption from the provisions of the Act.*—(*i*) Government of Maharashtra directs that for the period if one year from 15th March, 1978 to 14th March, 1979 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 bidi making) manufactory, minimum rates of wages in respect of who have been fixed by Government Notification, No. MWA. 1573/107665-Lab-III-A, dated 10th March 1975.

(Item No. 716, Notification No. MWA.1578/1780-Lab-7, dated the 13th March, 1978)
(*Source : MGG*, Part I-L, dated 27th April, 1978 at Page 1390)

(*ii*) Government of Maharashtra directs that for the period ending 31st December, 1978 provisions of the Act shall not apply to the employees employed on part-time basis in 31 scheduled employments :

1. Employment in any rice mills, flour mill or dal mill.
2. Employment in any tobacco (including bidi making) manufacturing.
3. Employment in any oil mill.
4. Employment under any local authority.
6. Employment on the construction or maintenance of roads or in building operations.
6. Employment in stone breaking or stone crushing.
7. Employment in public motor trasnport.
8. Employment in tanneries and leather manufactory.
9. Employment in residential hotel, restaurant or eating houses, as defined in the Bombay Shops and Establishment Act, 1948.
10. Employment in any industry in which any process of printing by Letters-press, Lithography, Photogiavure or other similar work incidental to such process or book-binding is carried on.
11. Employment in any cotton ginnineg or cotton pressing manufactory.
12. Employment in glass industry.
13. Employment in any shop or commerciale stablishment (not being an employment in any Bank or any employment which is included under any of the other entries in the schedule to the Act).
14. *Explanation.*—For the purpose of this entry, the expressions 'Shops' and 'Commercial Establishments' shall have the meaning respectively assigned to them in the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.
14. Employment in potteries.
15. Employment in rubber manufacturing industry.
16. Employment in Paper and Paper Board Manufactory.
17. Employment in any industry in which any process of transforming plastics into various solid shapes thourgh moulding, forming, extrusion or casting by application singly or together with heat and or pressure or both or other similar work or work incidental to such process is carried on.

18. Employment in any brick or roof tiles manufactory.
19. Employment in any premises wherein buffaloes or cows or both are kept for milking, caning or feeding and for all other ancillary process.
20. Employment in automobile repairing work-shops and garages.
21. Employment in canteens and clubs not falling under entry 13 in part I of the Schedule of the Act.
22. Employment in film production industry.
23. Employment in any industry engaged in saw milling.
24. Employment in any industry in which wooden furniture making or other similar work or any work incidental to such process is carried on.
25. Employment in any industry in which wooden photo or picture frames making and other similar work incidental to such process is carried on.
26. Employment in bakeries.
27. Employment in cashew processing industry.
28. Employment in Engineering industry (not being an employment falling under entry 26 of the Schedule).
29. Employment in salt pan industry.
30. Employment in Laundry industry.
31. Employment in cloth dying and/or cloth printing.

Explanation.—An employee shall be deemed to be employed on part-time basis if his daily hours of work do not exceed five and such hours of work are not split into more than two periods of work.

(Notification No. MWA. 5378/1782-Lab-7, dated 15th March, 1978) (Item No. 718)
(*Source : MGG.*, Part-I-L, dated 27th April, 1978 at Pagec 1391-92)

4D. *Cancellation of the Municipal area from Zone I under the Act.*—Government of Maharashtra having noticed that exclusion of Lonawala Municipal Area from Zone I was made under mistake of fact formally cancelled the said corrigendum No. MWA.5274/100744 Lab-III-A, dated 17th February 1975 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part-I-L, Extraordinary, dated 17th February 1975 at page 108, Government Notification, No. MWA.5274/198006/Lab-III-A, dated 15th November 1974.

(Notification No. MWA.5278/1757/Lab-7, dated 24th February 1978)
(*Source : MGG*, Part-I-L, dated 27th April, 1978 at Page 1342)

4E. *Corrigendum.*—The Notification issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Competent Authority under Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Bombay, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part-I-L, dated 15th February 1978 at page No. 62 last paragraph 7th line *for* "1st day of January 1977" *read* "1st day of January, 1978" (Item 615, Notification No. MWA-SPL-Cotton Ginning and Cotton Pressing, dated 20th March, 1978)
(*Source : MGG*, Part-IL, dated 13th April, 1978 at page 1147).

5. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders), Act, 1946

5A. *Declaration of date for coming into force Model Standing Orders in respect of additional matters including in the* Government of Maharashtra appoints 21st February, 1978 to be the date from which the model standing orders made in respect of additional matters included in the schedule to the Act (being additional matters relating to the probationer or badlis or temporary or casual workmen) and notified under Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. IFA.1075/209/Lab-9, 28th September, 1977, shall apply in relation to industrial workers in the establishments referred to in the said sub-section (2) of section 2A subject to the conditions laid down in sub-section (2) of section 2A.

(Item No. 694, Notification No. IEA.1075/209-Lab-9, dated 18th February 1978)
(*Source : MGG.*, Part-I-L, dated 27th April 1978 at Page 1336)

6. Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948

6A. *Suspension from the provisions of the Act.*—(*1*) Government of Maharashtra hereby suspends the operation of the provision of section 18 of the said Act in respect of the employees employed in the National Rayon Corporation Limited, Eros Theatre Building, 1, Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay-20, on Saturay, the 1st April, 1978 subject to the condition that employees

concerned shall on account of loss of the prescribed weekly holiday be granted (*i*) a compensatory holiday with wages in exchange before the week ending 8th April, 1978, and (*ii*) wages for the work done on Saturday, the 1st April, 1978 at the rate of wages not less than those prescribed for overtime work in section 63 of the said Act.

(Item No. 608, Notification No. P-7378/CR/1983/Lab-5, dated 8th March, 1978).
(*Source : MGG.*, Part I-L, dated 13th April, 1973 at Page 1144).

(*ii*) Government of Maharashtra suspends the operation of the provisions of sections 10 (*1*) (*b*), 11 (*1*) and 14, 16, 18 in respect of all shops for the period from 20th March, 1978 to 26th April, 1978 on the occasion of Wani Fair in the local area of Wani, District Yeotmal subject to the conditions mantioned in the Notification.

(Item No. 720, Notification No. P:-7378/CR/1990/Lab-5, dated 18th March 1978).
(*Source : MGG.*, Part I-L, dated 27th April 1978 at pages 1394-95).

(*iii*) Government of Maharashtra hereby suspends the operation of the provisions of sections 13, 14, 17 and 18 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, from 20th March 1978 to 8th April 1978 (both days inclusive) in respect of the Zonal Divisional and Branch offices of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the State of Maharashtra subject to the conditions mentioned in the Notification.

SCHEDULE

1. Every employees shall on account of the loss of prescribed holidays on Sunday the 2nd April 1978, be granted compensatory holidays before the week ending 17th June 1978, and no deduction shall be made from the wages of the employees on account thereof.

2. The employees shall in respect of the work done on Sunday the 2nd April 1978 be entitled to overtime payment at the rates not less than those specified in section 63 of the said Act, and

3. The employees shall be granted on other days over-time payment at the rates not less than those specified in section 63 of the said Act, in respect of the work done in excess of their normal hours of work.

(Item No. 611 Notification, No. P-7378/CR-1993/Lab-5, dated 18th March 1978)
(*Source : MGG*, Part-I-L, dated 13th April 1978 at Pages 1145-46)

(*iv*) Government of Maharashtra suspends the operation of the provisions of section 18 of the said Act in respect of the E. D. P. employees employed in the National Rayon Corporation Ltd., Eros Theatre Building, 1, Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay, on Sunday, the 22nd April 1978, 2nd July 1978, 3rd September 1978 and 3rd December 1978 subject to the conditions that employees concerned shall on account of loss of the prescribed weekly holidays be granted (*i*) a compensatory holiday with wages in exchange before the week ending 16th April 1978, 16th July 1978, 17th September 1978 and 17th December 1978 respectively and (*ii*) wages for the work done on Sundays, the 2nd April 1978, 2nd July 1978, 3rd September 1978 and 3rd December 1978 at the rates of wages not less than those prescribed for over-time work in section 63 of the said Act.

(Item No. 616, Notification No. P-7378/CR-2020/Lab-5, dated 29th March 1978)
(*Source : MGG*, Part-I-L, dated 13th April 1978 at Page 1148)

6-B. *Appointments of the Inspectors under the Act.*—Government of Maharashtra appoints Shri M. Quamruddin to be an Inspector for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the said Act in the areas falling within the limits of five districts of Maharashtra, namely (1) Aurangabad, (2) Parbhani, (3) Nanded, (4) Beed, (5) Osmanabad except the local area where in the Act is being enforced by the respective local authorities in Marathwada Region.

(Item No. 618, Notification No. CL/BSE/3077/Appointment-Desk-9, dated 7th March 1978)

(*Source.—M. G. G.*, Part-I-L, dated 13th April 1978 at Page 1149)

(c) *Additional Entry to Schedule II.*—Government of Maharashtra hereby amends Schedule II to the said Act as follows, namely :—

In the said Schedule II to the said Act for entry No. 89 in column 2 the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

" 89. Shops supplying cycles on hire, attending to repairs of bicycles including filling up air in the tubes of bicycles."

(Item No. 610, Notification No. BSE.1477/CR/1736-Lab-5, dated 13th December 1977).
(*Source : MGG*, Part-I-L, dated 13th April 1978 at Page 1145)

(*d*) *Extension of the Act.*—Government of Maharashtra hereby directs that all the provisions of the said Act shall come into force in Parola Municipal Council area in Jalgaon District with effect from 15th day of March 1978.

(Item No. 609, Notification No. BSE. 2277/CR-1646/Lab-5, dated 9th February 1978).
(*Source.—M. G. G.*, Part-I-L, dated 13th April 1978 at Page 1145).

7. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923

7-A *Proposed addition made to the list of employment in schedule II declaring hazardous occupation.*—Government of Maharashtra gives notice of its intention of specifying in Schedule II of the Act, persons employed in the occupation specified in the schedule hereto (being an occupation which the Government of Maharashtra is satisfied as hazardous occupation and for that purpose of amending the said schedule II, as follows, namely :—

In schedule II to the said Act to the list of employments after entry (*xxxiii*), the following entries shall be added namely :—

"(*xxxiv*) employed in clearing of jungles or reclaiming land or ponds in which on any one day of the preceding twelve months more than twenty five persons have been employed ;

(*xxxv*) employed in cultivation of land or rearing and maintenance of live stock or forest operations or fishing in which on any one day of the preceding twelve months more than twenty five persons have been employed ;

(*xxxvi*) employed, otherwise than in clerical capacity, in instalation, maintenance repair of pumping equipment used for lifting of water from wells tubwells, ponds, lakes, streams etc.

(*xxxvii*) employed otherwise than in clerical capacity, in the construction boaring or deepening of an open well or dug well through mechanical contrivances ;

(*xxxviii*) employed, otherwise than in clerical capacity, in the construction working repair or maintenance of a bore well, bore-*cum*-dug well filter point etc.

(*xxxix*) employed in spraying and dusting of insecticides or pesticides in agricultural operation or plantations ;

(*xl*) employed in working or repair or maintenance of buldozers, tractors, power tillers etc.

SCHEDULE

1. Employed in clearing of jungles or reclaiming land or ponds in which on any one day of the preceding twelve months more than twenty five persons have been employed.

2. Employed in cultivation of land or rearing and maintenance of live stock or forest operations or fishing in which on any one day of the preceeding twelve months more than twenty five persons have been employed ;

3. Employed, otherwise than in cleircal capacity, in installation, maintenance, repair of pumping equipment used for lifting of water from wells, tubewells, ponds, lakes, streams etc.

4. Employed otherwise than in clerical capacity in the construction boring or deepening of an open well or dug well through mechanical contrivances ;

5. Employed, otherwise than in clerical capacity in the construction, working repair or maintenance of a bore well-*cum*-dug well, filter point etc. ;

6. Employed in spraying and dusting of insecticides or pesticides in agricultural operation or plantations.

7. Employed in working or repair or maintenance of bulldozers tractors, power tillers, etc.

(Item No. 607, Notification No. WCA. 1076/353/LAB-II, dated 8th March 1978).
(*Source.—M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 13th April 1978 at Page 1143).

8. Employees State Insurance Act, 1968

Exemption under the Act.—(*1*) Government of Maharashtra hereby exempts such Medical and Sales Representatives of Messrs. Richardson Hindustan Limited, Bombay, attached to

their Bombay Regional Office and who remain on tour for their Head Quarters for 7 months or more in a year for the period with effect from 1st October 1977 upto and inclusive of 30th September 1978, from the provisions of the Act, subject to the conditions mentioned in the Notification.

(Item No. 603, Notification No. SIA./1778/959/Lab-11, dated 13th March 1978).
(*Source : M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 13th April 1978 at Page 1140).

(*ii*) The Government of Maharashtra hereby exempts Shri M. N. Shah, Ins. No. 31-3555734 an employer of Dawn Mills Company Limited from the operation of the said Act for a period of one year from 23rd February 1978 subject to the conditions mentioned in the notification.

(Item No. 604, Notification No. SIA. 1778/960/Lab-11, dated 13th March 1978).
(*Source : M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 13th April 1978 at Page 1141).

(*iii*) The Government of Maharashtra hereby exempts such Sales Representatives employed in Maharashtra Region of Messrs. Britannia Biscuits Company Limited, who remained on tour for 7 months or more in a year for a period of one year with effect from 1st January 1978 upto an inclusive of 31st December 1978 from the provisions of the said Act except Chapter V-A thereof subject to conditions mentioned in the Notification.

(Notification No. SIA/1778/965-Lab-11, dated 29th March 1978).
(*Source : M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 13th April 1978 at Page 1148).

(*iv*) Government of Maharashtra hereby exempts Shri B. K. Kinekar an employee of Messrs. Zuari Agro Chemical Limited, Pune, who is employed at Latur, an area where the provisions of Chapter IV and V are not in force, on any work connected with the purchase of raw materials or the distribution or sale of products of the above factory which is situated in an area where the provisions of Chapter IV and V of Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, are in force from the operation of the said Act for a period from 1st July 1976, and upto inclusive of 30th June 1977 or till the enforcement of the provisions of Chapter IV and V of the said Act whichever is earlier, subject to the conditions mentioned in the Notification.

(Item No. 657, Notification No. SIA.1778/966/Lab-11, dated 29th March 1978).
(*Source : M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 13th April 1978 at Page 1192).

(*v*) Government of Maharashtra hereby exempts Shri V. A. Bhave, an employee of Messrs. Cooper Engineering Limited, Chinchwad, who is posted at Satara, an area where the provisions of Chapter IV and V are not in force, on any work connected with the purchase of raw materials or the distribution or sale of products of the above Mill/Factory which is situated in an area where the provisions of Chapters IV and V of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 are in force from the operation of the said Act for a period from 18th December 1976 to 17th December 1977 or till the enforcement of the provisions of Chapters IV and V of said Act whichever is earlier, subject to the conditions mentioned in the Notification).

(Item No. 658, Notification No. SIA.1778/968/Lab 11, dated 29th March 1978)
(*Source : M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 13th April 1978 at Page 1193).

(*vi*) Government of Maharashtra hereby exempts Medical Representatives of Messrs. Lyka Laboratory situated at 77, Nehru Road, Vile Parle (East) Bombay 57, who are employed in an area where the provisions of Chapters IV and V are not in force on any work connected with the purchase of raw materials or the distribution or sale of products of the above factory which is situated in an area where the provisions of Chapters IV and V of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 are in force from the operation of the said Act for a period of one year from 1st November 1977 to 31st October 1978 or till the enforcement of the provisions of Chapters IV and V of the said Act whichever is earlier, subject to the conditions mentioned in the Notification.

(Item No. 659, Notification No. SIA.1778/967/Lab-11 dated 29th March 1978).
(*Source : M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 13th April 1978 at Page 1194).

(*vii*) Government of Maharashtra exempts such sales representatives of Messrs. Intofil Chemical Limited who remained on tour from their headquarters for 7 months or more in the year for a peiod with effect from 26th September 1978 from the provisions of the Act subject to the conditions mentioned in the notification.

(Item No. 602, Notification No. SIA/1778/955/Lab-11, dated 10th March 1978).
(*Source : M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 13th April 1978 at Page 1139).

9. Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act. 1966 :

Exemption under the Act :—Government of Maharashtra exempts for one year from 15th March 1978 to 14th March 1979 from the provisions of sub-section 3 of section 21 of the Act, the employees employed on piece rate or daily rate in any industrial premises where any tobacco (including bidi making) manufactory is carried on the minimum rates of wages in respect of whom have been fixed by the Government Notification No. MWA.1573/107665/ Lab-IIIA, dated 10th March 1975.

(Item No. 717, Notification No. BCA.1078/1780/Lab-7, dated 13th March 1978).
(*Source* : *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 27th April 1978 at Page 1391).

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

10A. *Publication of the Draft Scheme.*—Government of Maharashtra after consultation with the Advisory Committee published draft scheme called the cloth Markets or Shops Unprotected Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) (Amendment) Scheme, 1978.

The above draft scheme is published as required by sub-section (*1*) of the said section 4 for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Government of Maharashtra on or after the 15th day of May 1978.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received by the Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department, Mantralaya, Bombay-32 from any person with respect to the said draft scheme before the date aforesaid will be considered by Government.

(Item No. 722, Notification No. UWA.1076/CR-1110/Lab-5, dated 28th March 1978).
(*Source* : *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 27th April 1978 at Page 1396).

2. *Publication of the Draft Scheme.*—Government of Maharashtra after consultation with the Advisory Committee published draft scheme called the Kolhapur Grocery Markets or Shops Markets or subsidiary markets Public Goods Transport undertakins unprotected workers (Regulation of employment and welfare) scheme, 1978. The above draft scheme is published for information of the persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by Government of Maharashtra on or before 15th April 1978. Any objection or suggestion which may be received by the Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department Mantralaya, Bombay, for any person with respect to the said draft scheme on or before 15th April 1978 will be considered by the Government.

(Item No. 715, Notification No. VWA.1076/CR-959-Lab-5, dated 9th March 1978).
(*Source* s *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 27th April 1978 at pages 1373-90).

10B. *Publication of the Amendment Scheme.*—Government of Maharashtra after consultation with the Advisory Committee makes the scheme called " Goods Transport Unprotected Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) (Amendment) scheme, 1978 to amend the Goods Transport Unprotected Workers (Regulation of employment and Welfare) Scheme, 1971, as amended from time to time, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section 1 of Section 4 of the Act. The scheme may be called :—

(1) This scheme may be called " the Goods Transport Unprotected Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) (Amendment) Scheme, 1978 ".

(2) In clause 3 of the Goods Transport Unprotected Workers (Regulation of employment and Welfare) Scheme, 1971 (hereinafter reforred to as " the principal Scheme ") for sub-clause (*i*) and (*ii*) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

(*a*) Clause 14 and 15 of the scheme shall come into force.

(*i*) From 1st April 1971, in the area specified in Part I of the schedule appended to this scheme.

(*ii*) From 1st May 1972 in the areas specified in Part II of the Schedule appended to this scheme.

(*iii*) From 1st January 1973, in the areas specified in Part III of the schedule appended to this scheme.

(*iv*) From 15th April 1978, in the areas specified in Part IV of the schedule appended to this scheme.

(3) In clause 4 of the principal scheme after sub-clause (*a*) the following shall be inserted namely :—

'appointed day' in relation to employers or workers engaged in any area means the day on which clause 14 and 15 of this scheme have come into force in that area ".

(4) In clause 14 of principal scheme—

(*a*) For the words " from the date of coming into force of this clause " the words " from the appointed day " shall be substituted.

(*b*) For the words " after the commencement of the scheme " the words " in any area after the appointed day " shall be substituted.

(5) In clause 15 of the principal scheme, in sub-clause (1) in paragraph (*a*) for the words " Any worker who on the date of commencement of this scheme " the words " Every worker who on the appointed day," shall be substituted.

(6) In the schedule to the principal scheme, after Part III, the following shall be inserted namely :—

PART IV

(*i*) Those areas of Greater Bombay and Thane Taluka of the Thane District which are not specified in Parts I, II and III.

(*ii*) Panvel Taluka of the Kulaba district

Foot Note.—The Goods Transport unprotected workers (Regulation of employment and Welfare) Scheme, 1971 was last amended by Government Notification Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. UWA.1476/CR-616/LAB-5, dated the 15th April 1977 published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, Extra-ordinary dated the 15th April, 1977 at pages 139 to 141.

(Item No. 714, Notification No. UWA/1476/CR/530/Lab-5, dated 9th March 1978).
(*Source* : *M.G.G.*, Part I-A ,dated 27th April 1978 at Pages 1371-1373).

10C. *Corrigendum to the Scheme*—In Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. UWA/1473/197778/Lab 4, dated 30th March, 1974 published in the Maharashtra Government Gazette Part I-L, dated 30th March 1978 at pages 167 to 187 in the Pune Grocery Markets or Shops and Markets or Subsidiary Market unprotected workers (regulation of employment and welfare) Scheme, 1974.

(1) In clause 4, in sub-clause (*h*) for " registered employers " read " registered employer ".

(2) In clause 8, in sub-clause (1) for " complied read " compiled ".

(3) In clause 9, in sub-clause (*k*), for " authorities " read " authorising ".

(4) In clause 29,—

(*a*) In sub-clause (2) for " deemed to in " read " deemed to be in and ".

(*b*) In sub-clause (4) in paragraph (*e*) " report as such " read " report at such ".

(5) In clause 31 in sub-clause (3), for " employee " read " employment ".

(6) In clause 32 in the heading, for " ceased " read " ceases " ;

(7) In clause 36 in sub-clause (5) for " has be resorted to " read " has been resorted to ".

(8) In clause 37, in sub-clause (2) for " Board of forfeiting " read " Board or Foreiting ".

(9) In clause 41, for " the employers register " read " the employers ' register " ; and

(10) In clause 42 for " workers allotted to an engaged by him " read " workers allotted to and engaged by him ".

(Item No. 713, Notification No. UWA 1477/CR/1758/Lab 5, dated 8th March 1978).
(*Source : M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 27th April 1978 at pages 1370-71).

10D. *Nomination of members on the Board.*—Government of Maharashtra nominates also Shri Velji Vasanji C/o The Bombay Oilseeds and Oil Exchange Association, Bombay and Shri Bhausaheb Bapuji Gholap of the Maharashtra Rajya Mathadi Transport and General Kamgar Union to be the members representing respectively the employers and unprotected workers on the Grocery Markets and Shops Board for Greater Bombay.

(Item No. 719, Notification No. UWA.1477/CR/1450/Lab-5, dated 15th March 1978)
(*Source.—M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 27th April 1978 at page 1393)

11. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

Extension of the Act.—Government of Maharashtra hereby declares that all the provisions of the Act shall apply also to those of the following classes of the establishments to which the provisions of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) do not apply for the time being namely :

(*i*) Residential hotels, restaurants and eating houses as defined in Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948);

(*ii*) Establishments in cotton and ginning industry;

(*iii*) Shops and commercial establishments as defined in Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom LXXIX of 1948).

(Item No. 596, Notification No. MWA. 1975/76/Lab-11, dated 22nd February 1978)
(*Source.—M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 27th April 1978 at page 1342)

12. Maharashtra Unemployment Allowance payment to workmen in Factories (for temporary period) Act, 1976.

Declaration of the Temporary Period.— Government of Maharashtra specifies the period commencing on 1st day of January 1978, and ending on 30th June 1978 to be the temporary period for the whole State for the purpose of the Act.

(Item No. 599, Notification No. IDA. 1378/1756/Lab-7, dated 4th March. 1976)
(*Source.—M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 27th April 1978 at page 1344)

13. Maharashtra Boilers Rules, 1962.

(*a*) *Constitution of the Board of Examiners under the rules.*—Government of Maharashtra constitues for the State of Maharashtra on and from 1st May 1978, the Board of Examiners consisting of Chief Inspector of Stream Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, Deputy Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances nominated by the Chief Inspector and the following members, being persons having theoritical and practical knowledge of prime movers and modern boiler practice, namely :—

(1) Shri Y. P. Pundol, B.E. Mech. & Elec. Executive Engineer, Indian Hotels Company Ltd., Apollo Bunder, Bombay-1.

(2) Shri F. S. Dastur, B.E. Mech. & Elec. I.I.E.E., A.M.B.I.M. Manager, Projects Development, Ceat Mahal, 462, Dr. A. B. Road, Worli, Bombay-25.

(3) Shri J. J. Daruwala, 604-A, Nagardas Niwas, Dr. Ambedkar Road, Dadar, Bombay-14.

(4) Shri S. L. Aranha, Engineer, Burmashell Refineries Ltd., Mahul, Trombay, Bombay-74.

(5) Shri P. D. Devani, B.Sc. (Eng.) Mech. & Elec. M.I.E. (India), Chief Engineer, The Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., Marvali, Chembur, Bombay-74.

(6) Shri M. M. Ali, B.Sc. Mech. Engineering & Physics, Engineering Superintendent, Herdilia Chemicals Ltd., Thane-Belapur Road, P. B. No. 15, Thane.

(7) Shri R. N. Banerji, B.M.E., A.M.I.E., Head Utilities Carbide Chemicals Co., Division of Union Carbide India Ltd., Anik, Chembur, Bombay-74.

(8) Shri K. G. Parekh, B.Sc. (Eng.) Chief Engineer, Khatau Mills, Byculla, Bombay-27.

(9) Shri A. R. Jambudiwala, Bag-E-Rehmat, St. John Baptist Road, Bandra, Bombay-50.

(10) Shri S. Sarup, B.Sc. Tech. (Manchester), B.Sc., Chartered Engineer, The Tata Mills Ltd., Dadar, Bombay-14.

(11) Shri J. M. Khaire, D.M.E.E., Engineer, Western India Match Co., Ambarnath, C. Rly., District Thane.

(12) Shri J. S. Buchia, Chief Engineer, Ahemedabad Jupiter Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Jupiter Mills No. 2, Carol Road, Parel, Bomby-13.

(13) Shri C.V. Nanavelwala, B.E. (Elec. & Mech.), M.M.E.A., 'Nandadeep', 1st Floor, Block No. 4, R. H. B. Road, Mulund (W), Bombay 80.

(14) Shri S. G. Pandit, Wadke House, 1st Floor, T. H. Kataria Road, Mahim, Bombay 16.

(15) Shri M. R. Divecha, D.M.E., D.E.E., Engineer, Indian Dyestuff Industries Ltd., Near Shahad Railway Station, Kalyan.

(16) Shri V. V. Kamath, B.Sc. (Hons.), B.Sc. (Eng.), Mech. & Elect. Engineering Superintendent, Shree Ram Mills Ltd., Ferguson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay 13.

(17) Shri D. L. Mahajan, L.M.E., L.E.E. (Bom.), Chief Engineer, The Jam Manufacturing Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay 12.

(18) Shri S. P. Agarwal, B.Sc. Engg. (Hons.), Manager, Engineering Spcialist Services, National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd., Thane-Belapur Road, Box No. 73, Thane.

(19) Shri F. R. Batiwala, Engineer, Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. of India Pvt. Ltd., Hay Bunder Road, Bombay 33(DD).

(20) Shri S. F. Pocha, B.Sc., M.I.E., Palm Road, Civil Lines, Nagpur 1.

(21) Shri G. K. Chaturvedi, Consulting Engineer, 62, Hindustan Colony, Wardha Road, Nagpur 440 015.

(22) Shri G. J. Bhingare, Project Manager, Koradi Thermal Power Station, M. S. Elec. Board, Koradi, District Nagpur.

(23) Shri V. P. Leekha, B.Sc. (Engg.), I.I.E., Chief Engineer, The Ballarpur Paper and Straw Board Mills Ltd., Ballarpur Division, P.O. Ballarpur Paper Mill, District Chandrapur.

(24) Shri G. K. Athavale, B.E., Chief Engineer, Empress Mills, Nagpur.

(25) Shri M. V. A. P. Raman, B. E., (Mech.) Chief Engineer, Berar Oil Industries, Vanasda Peth, Akola 444 001.

(26) Shri P. S. Khirwadkar, B.E. (Hon.), M.E.E. Sr. Power Station Superintendent, Koradi Thermal Power Station, Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Koradi, District Nagpur.

(27) Shri K. F. Antia, L.E.E., L.M.E (Hons.), Chief Engineer, Osmanshahi Mills, Nanded.

(28) Prof. T.R. Sarkari, B.E.M.I.E., M.M.E.A., M.C.E., Thermax (India) Pvt. Ltd., Chinchwad, Pune 411 019.

(29) Shri O. M. Daga, B.E., M.I.E. Boiler Proficiency Engineer, Chief Engineer, Century Spg. Wvg. Mills.

(30) Shri S. N. Maheshwari, Mech. Engineer, Shri Niwas Cotton Mills, Lower Parel, Bombay 400 013.

(31) Shri A. Jagaon Mahan, Prof., Mech. Department, I. I. T., Pawai.

(32) Prof. P. P. Vaidya, B.E. (Engg.) Mech. & Elec., H.E. (Mech.), M.I.E. (India), Mech. Engineering Department, Sardar Patel College of Engineering, Andheri, Bombay 58.

(33) Shri Soli F. Dadyborjor, Chief Engineer, Hindustan Spg. & Wvg. Mill Ltd., Prabhadevi, Bombay 25.

(34) Shri R. G. Dhavale, Chartered Engineer, AMIME (India), 1st Class (Mot.), Chief Engineer, Hotel Oberoi-Sheraton, Bombay 1.

(35) Shri M. V. Rao, B.E. (Mech.), D.I.I.Sc. (P.E.), General Superintendent, Trombay, Thermal Station.

(Notification No. IBA. 1478/CR-1979/Lab-5, dt. 29th March 1978)

(*Source.—M.G.G.*, I-L, dated 27th April 1978 at pages 1398-99)

14. Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

(*a*) *Exemption from the Act.*— Government of Maharashtra hereby exempts the employees of Bombay Hospital Trust, Bombay, from the operation of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, subject to the following conditions :—

(*i*) The employer shall in respect of the said employees maintain such accounts, submit such returns, provide such facilities for inspection, pay such inspection charges and invest Provident Fund collections in such manner as the Central Government shall direct ;

(*ii*) The employer shall not at any time after exemption reduce the total quantum of benifits in the nature of old age pension, gratuity and provident fund to which the said

employees were entitled at the time of exemption without the prior approval of the Central Government (Item No. 528, No. EPF. 1577/19158 (4500) Lab-4, dated 9th February 1978).

(*Source.—M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 6th April 1978 at page 1044)

(*b*) *Cancellation of the exemption given under the Act.*—Government of Maharashtra hereby orders that the exemption from the operation of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, granted to M/s. Puno Electric Supply Co. Ltd., presently known as Pune Electrical and Industrial Co. Ltd., Esplanade Mansion, 144/146, M. G. Road, Fort, Bombay 1 under the Government of India, Notification No. E 102(19) E/A, dated 17th October 1957 should be cancelled. (Item No. 526, Notification No. EPF. 1177 (4415) Lab-4, dated 8th March, 1978)

(*Source.—M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 6th April 1978 at page 1043)

15. Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Unions and Prevention of Unfair Labour Practices Act, 1971.

Appointment of President of the Industrial Court.—Government of Maharashtra appoints Shri S. M. Hajarnavis as a President of Industrial Court from 10th April 1978. (Item No. 728, Notification No. ULP. 1978/2575/Lab-9 dated 11th April 1978)

(*Source.—M. G. G.*, Part I L, dated 27th April 1978 at pages 1401-02)

16. Code of Criminal Procedure (Maharashtra Amendment) Act, 1977.

Government of Maharashtra appoints 15th April 1978 as the date on which the Criminal Procedure (Maharashtra) (Amendment) Act, 1977 shall come into force. (Notification No. CPR. 1077/1981/292, dated 11th April 1978).

(*Source.—M. G. G.*, Part IV-A, dated 27th April 1978 at page 353)

17. Corrigenda.

(*i*) In Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. UWA. 1477/CR-1450/Lab-5, dated 15th March 1978 published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, Extra-Ordinary, dated the 15th March 1978 for " Shri Velji Vasanji ', wherever it occurs read " Shri Vasanji Lakhamsi ". (Item No. 606, Notification No. UWA. 1478/CR-2018/Lab-5, dated 29th March 1978)

(*Source.—M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 13th April 1978 at page 1143)

(*ii*) Under the existing Demand No. 4 Dearness Allowance appearing in Schedule to Government Order, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. ADM. 19 (1)/77 (4747)/ Lab-2, dated 22nd August 1977 published on Page 5741 of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 22nd September 1977 the figures " 15 per cent. " should be read as " 150 per cent. ". (Item No. 732, Notification No. ADM. 19(1)/77 (4747) Lab-2, dated 1st April 1978).

(*Source.—M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 27th April 1978 at page 1410)

(*iii*) In this office Notification of even number dated 10th March 1978 the name " Shri P. V. Malvankar "appearing in the accompanying agreement shall be read as "Shri P. S. Malvankar."

(Item No. 733, Notification No. CL/IDE/10A/PUB/J-10 (77) G-II, dated 6th Apri l1978)

(*Source.—M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 27th April 1978 at page 1410)

GIST OF IMPORTANT NOTIFICATIONS UNDER LABOUR LAWS

(May 1978)

1. Bombay Industrial Relation Act, 1946.

Smt. V. S. Khandedia, Government Labour Officer, appointed as Assistant Registrar of Unions for the local areas in the Bombay Division except all the local areas in the Ratnagiri district of the State of Maharashtra in place of Smt. V. P. Bandre (Notification No. CL BIR/Desk-15/116/78, dated 29th May 1978)

(*Source.—M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 25th May 1978 at page 1720)

2. **Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.**

No. P.737/CR-1873/Lab-5, dated 15th April 1978.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948) (hereinafter referred to as " the said Act "), the Government of Maharashtra hereby suspends the operation of the provisions of section 18 of the said Act in respect of the retail grain dealers in Greater Bombay, for a period specified in column 1 of the Schedule appended hereto, subject to the condition that every employee shall on account of the loss of the fixed weekly holiday be granted holiday on the days specified in column 2 of the said schedule.

SCHEDULE

Period 1	2
1. Week ending 22nd April 1978 ..	Mahavir Jayanti Day (21st April 1978).
2. Week ending 19th August 1978	Independence Day (15th August 1978).
3. Week ending 19th August 1978	Coconut Day (18th August 1978).
4. Week ending 26th August 1978	Janmashthami (26th August 1978).
5. Week ending 2nd September 1978	Paryushan Parva 1st Day (31st August 1978).
6. Week ending 9th September 1978	Paryushan Parva last Day (17th September 1978).

(*Source.—M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 4th May 1978 at page 1482)

3. **Factories Act, 1948.**

No. FAC.1678/948-Lab-11, dated 7th April 1978.—In paragraph 1 of the Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. FAC. 1678/948-Lab-11, dated 28th February 1978 for the words " Sheltered Workshop for the Blinds " appearing in line 2 the words " Technical Training Institute of Pune Blind Men's Association " should be substituted.

(*Source.—M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 4th May 1978 at page 1482)

4. **Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.**

Declaration of public utility service.—Government of Maharashtra declares concerns engaged in the production of Rawa, flour, Atta, Bran etc. from wheat and employing 20 or more workmen to be a public utility service for six months from the date of publication of the Notification i.e. from 12th May 1978.

(Item No. 873, Notification No. IDA.1478/6331/Lab-II, dated 12th May 1978)
(*Source.—M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 18th May 1978 at Page 1624).

5. **Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.**

Exemptions under the Act.—Government of Maharashtra exempts the employees of the Regional Workshop, Mechanical Division, Irrigation Department, Akola from the operation of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 with effect from the date of issue of this order i.e. 10th February 1978 subject to the following conditions :—

(1) The employer shall in respect of the said employees maintain such accounts, submit such returns, provide such facilities for inspection, pay such inspection charges and invest provident fund collections in such manner as the Central Government shall direct.

(2) The employer shall not at any time after exemption reduce the total quantum of benefits in the nature of old age pension, gratuity and provident fund to which the said employees were entitled at the time of exemption without the prior approval of the Central Government.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Provident Fund Rules of the Establishment, if the amount payable to any member, upon his ceasing to be an employee of the Establishment or transferable on his transfer to any other establishment by way of employer's and employee's contribution plus interest thereon taken together with the amount, if any, payable under the Gratuity or Pension Rules, be less than the amount that would be payable as employer's and employee's contribution plus interest thereon if he were a member of the Provident Fund under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, the employer shall pay the difference to the member as compensation or special contribution.

(Item No. 809, Notification No. 1175/39601 (154)/Lab-12, dated 10th February 1978)
(*Source.—M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 11th May 1978 at page 1539)

Serial No.	Name of the Establishment	Boiler No.	Period of exemption	Provision exempted	Notification No. and Source
1	Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Parli Thermal Power Station, Parli-Vaijnath, District Beed.	MR-9627	18th March 1978 to 17th September 1978.	Clause (c) of sec. 6.	Item 797, Notification No. IBA. 1078/CR-1992/Lab-5, dated 15th March 1978. *Source.—M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 11th May 1978 at page 1532.
2	National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd., Thane-Belapur Road, Thane.	MR-9518	30th March 1978 to 29th May 1978	Do.	Item 798, Notification No. IBA. 1078/CR/2003/Lab-5, dated 18th March 1978. *Source.—M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 11th May 1978 at page 1533.
3	Do.	MR-9519	Do.	Do.	Item No. 801, Notification No. IBA. 1077/CR/2003/Lab-5, dated 6th April 1978. *Source.—M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 11th May 1978 at page 1534.
4	Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Sangli.	MR-8505	4th April 1978 to 15th May 1978.	Do.	Item 799, Notification No. IBA. 1078/CR/2013-Lab-5, dated 28th March 1978. *Source.—M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 11th May 1978 at page 1533.
5	Messrs Hardillia Chemicals Ltd., Thane-Belapur Road, Thane.	MR-9431	7th March 1978 to 6th June 1978.	Do.	Item 800, Notification No. IBA. 1078/CR/1914-Lab-5, dated 13th February 1978. *Source.—M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 11th May 1978 at page 1533.

Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for May 1978.

BOMBAY

323—A-rise of 3 points.

In May, 1978 the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Bombay Centre with base : January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 323 being 3 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at the Bombay Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 2 points to 346 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, jowar, curd, turmeric, chillies dry and green, garlic, kalimiri, zeera, lavang and rise in the sub-group index of vegetables and fruits.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco etc. group increased by 7 points to 365 due to a rise in the average prices of pan leaf, supari and cigarettes.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 1 point to 387 due to a rise in the average price of charcoal only.

The index number for housing remained unchanged at 145 being six monthly item.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 3 points to 339 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti (bleached), saree, shirting, long cloth, trouser cloth, markin, bush shirt and vest.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 259 due to a rise in the average prices of toilet soap, tooth powder, blade, utencils brass, bucket, washing soap, and tailoring charges of shirt and blouse.

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 Numbers	
			April 1978	May 1978
I-A.	Food	57.1	344	346
I-B.	Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc. ..	4.9	358	365
II.	Fuel and Light	5.0	386	387
III.	Housing	4.6	145	145
IV.	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear ..	9.4	336	339
V.	Miscellaneous	19.0	258	259
	Total ..	100.0		
	Consumer Price Index Number ..		320	323

*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 *Erratta 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.

Messrs. Hardillia Chemicals Ltd., MR-9431 7th March 1978 to 6th June 1978. Item 800, 1078/CR/2013-Lab-5, dated 28th March 1978. Source.—M.G.G., Part I-L, 11th May 1978 at page 1533. dated
Do. Notification No. 1078/CR/1914-Lab-5, dated February 1978. IBA. 13th
Source.—M.G.G., Part I-L, 11th May 1978 at page 1533. dated

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
			Year ended December 1960	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I.A.Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice	kg. ..	59·23	0·70	1·73	1·76	247	251
(2) Wheat	,, ..	25·05	0·41	1·38	1·38	337	337
(3) Jowar	,, ..	9·42	0·53	1·59	1·60	300	302
(4) Bajra	,, ..	3·22	0·55	1·67	1·67	304	304
(5) Bread	125 kg	0·92	0·12	0·37	0·37	308	308
(6) Grinding charges ..	3 kg. ..	2·16	0·09	0·44	0·44	489	489
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group Index I-A(a) ..						*282*	*285*
(b) Pulses and pulse products—							
(1) Arhar Dal ..	kg. ..	63·78	0·78	4·66	4·62	597	592
(2) Gram Dal ..	,, ..	12·99	0·60	3·12	3·02	520	503
(3) Moong Dal ..	,, ..	12·21	0·90	4·58	4·76	509	529
(4) Masur Dal ..	,, ..	7·87	0·78	3·70	3·91	474	501
(5) Urid Dal	,, ..	3·15	0·88	4·22	4·46	480	507
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group Index I-A(b) ..						*563*	*563*
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Coconut Oil ..	500 ml ..	9·55	1·36	6·46	6·37	475	468
(2) Groundnut Oil ..	,, ..	71·05	1·00	3·66	3·64	366	364
(3) Vanaspati (loose) ..	500 g.	19·40	1·75	5·50	5·53	314	316
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group Index I-A(c) ..						*366*	*365*
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Goat's Meat ..	500 g.	52·54	1·48	7·02	7·00	474	473
(2) Fish fresh— ..							
(i) Bumlows ..	Dozen	38·41	0·44	....}	....}	415	415
(ii) Pamfret ..	Each ..	..	1·23	5·11}	5·11}		
(3) Fish dry Bombil ..	Dozen	3·97	0·25	1·00	1·00	400	400
(4) Eggs	,, ..	5·08	1·93	5·04	4·97	261	258
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group Index I-A(d) ..						*438*	*437*

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity: Year ended December 1960	Price per unit of quantity: April 1978	Price per unit of quantity: May 1978	Index number: April 1978	Index number: May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(e) Milk and Milk Produce—							
(1) Milk—							
(i) Pure	L.	86·87	1·15	3·41	3·41	255	255
(ii) Aarey	..	..	1·03	2·19	2·19		
(2) Curd	kg.	1·31	1·57	5·50	5·71	350	364
(3) Ghee	..	11·82	7·50	24·77	24·74	330	330
Total	..	100·00				*265*	*265*
Sub-group Index I-A(e)—							
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt	kg.	5·40	0·13	0·44	0·44	338	338
(2) Turmeric	500 g.	5·40	0·72	4·89	5·09	679	707
(3) Chillies (dry)	..	28·42	1·35	4·10	4·33	304	321
(4) Chillies (green)	..	6·83	0·41	1·57	1·73	383	422
(5) Onion	..	19·42	0·15	0·39	0·39	260	260
(6) Garlic	..	4·67	0·60	2·06	2·09	343	348
(7) Coconut	Each (500 g.)	12·95	0·33	1·58	1·58	479	479
Other Spices—							
(8) Pepper	500 g.	16·91	3·69	12·44	12·66	605	623
(9) Jeera	..	....	1·80	13.58	14·37		
(10) Lavang	10 g.	....	0·31	2·24	2·26		
Total	..	100.00				*398*	*411*
Sub group Index I A (f)							
(g) Vegetables and Fruits—							
(1) Potatoes	1/2 kg.	19·74	0·25	..	0·78	..	312
(2) Muli	Judi	1·95	0·06	..	0·27	..	450
(3) Brinjals	..	9·14	0·26	..	0·88	..	338
(4) Cauliflowers	..	4·34	0·35	..	N.A.	..	N.A.
(5) Cabbage	..	6·74	0·26	..	1·18	..	454
(6) Bhendi	..	4·82	0·42	..	1·23	..	293
(7) Tomato ripe	..	10·83	0·38	..	1·15	..	305
(8) Tomato raw	..	....	0·25	..	0·77		
(9) Cucumber	1/2 kg.	0·75	0·29	..	0·95	..	328
(10) Pumpkin red	..	2·41	0·20	..	0·62	..	310
(11) Kerela	..	1·69	0·42	..	1·14	..	271
(12) Palak	Judi.	1·30	0·06	..	0.25	..	417
(13) Methi	..	3·04	0·06	..	0·25	..	417
(14) Tondli	1/2 kg.	8.19	0·26	..	0·98	..	377
(15) Alu leaves	Judi	4·77	0·06	..	0·18	..	300
(16) Banana	Doz.	16·33	0·48	..	2·26	..	471
(17) Orange	..	3·47	2·10	..	N.A.	..	....
(18) Lemon	..	2·26	0·48	..	3·49	..	727
(19) Mango-Ratnagiri	..	6·04	3.46	..	17·82	..	377
(20) Mango-Amba	..	....	1·82	..	4·34		
Total	..	100·00					
Index Number for Sub-Group I-(g).						*354*	*373*

Since on quotation of the items 'Cauliflower' and 'Orange' were reported by any of the price collectors during the month under review its weights viz. 6·07 and 3·47 have been imputed proportionalaty to those of other vegetables i.e. Brinjals, Cabbage, Bhendi tomatoes (raw and ripe) Pumkin red and white, Karela, Peas, tondali and thereafter banana, lemon, mango-Ratnagiri and Amba respectively.

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(*h*) Other Food—							
(1) Sugar (Crystal) ..	500 g. ..	29·57	0·60	1·54	1·46	257	243
(2) Tea Leaf ..	50 g. ..	12·52	0·39	1·10	1·11	282	285
(3) Snacks (Bhajiya)..	Plate of 3 pieces.	15·01	0·11	0·49	0·49	445	445
(4) Snacks (Jalebi) ..	Kg. ..	7·11	1·90	9·15	9·12	482	480
(5) Tea Readymade ..	Cup ..	34·55	0·07	0·27	0·27	386	386
(6) Cold Drink ..	Bottle of 340 ml.	1·24	0·12	1·23	1·23	1025	1025
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group Index I-A(h) ..						*358*	*355*
I-A, Food Group—							
(*a*) Cereals and cereals Products.	....	35·29				282	286
(*b*) Pulses and Products.	....	4·79				563	563
(*c*) Oils and Fats ..	....	5·78				366	365
(*d*) Meat, Fish and Eggs	....	10·62				438	437
(*e*) Milk and Milk Products.	....	9·53				265	265
(*f*) Condiments and Spices.	....	6·76				398	411
(*g*) Vegetables and Fruits	....	8·24				354	373
(*h*) Other Food ..	....	18·99				358	355
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number for Group I-A Food						*344*	*346*
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.							
(1) Pan (leaf) ..	100 leaves	18·55	0·52	2·52	2·73	485	525
(2) Pan (finished) ..	Each ..	9·89	0·04	0·19	0·19	475	475
(3) Supari ..	500 g. ..	19·44	3·42	6·53	6·56	191	192
(4) Katha	,, ..	3·53	4·76	39·06	38·65	821	812
(5) Bidi ..	Katta of 25	28·80	0·16	0·49	0·49	306	306
(6) Cigarette ..	Pkt. of 10	6·54	0·14	0·78	0·79	557	564
(7) Chewing Tobacco ..	Kg. ..	13·25	4·16	9·44	9·44	227	227
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-Group I-B-Index ..						*358*	*365*
II. Fuel and Lighting—							
(1) Firewood ..	40 kg. ..	11·51	3·39	14·86	14·86	438	438
(2) Kerosene Oil ..	Litre ..	42·64	0·28	1·20	1·20	429	429
(3) Electricity charges ..	Unit ..	9·81	0·22	0·34	0·34	155	155
(4) Charcoal ..	40 kg.	28·30	7·36	30·20	30·38	410	413
(5) Match box ..	Each .. (50 sticks).	7·74	0·05	0·14	0·14	280	280
Total ..		100·00					
Fuel and Light Group-II						*386*	*387*

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
III. Housing—							
(1) Residential House ..		100·00	..			145	145
Total ..		100·00					
Group III. Index ..						*145*	*145*
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear :—							
Dhoti Bleached ..	Pair ..	10·72	9·97	39·55	40·30	397	404
Dhoti Unbleached ..	.. ..	....	8·89	....	....		
Saree Ichalkaranji ..	Each ..	28·14	11·74	30·75	31·02	270	272
Saree Malegaon ..	.. ..	....	10·72	29·73	29·89		
Shirting Shorrock ..	Metre ..	24·87	1·68	5·81	5·82	348	352
Shirting Mafatlal ..	.. ..	....	1·65	5·77	5·69	394	403
Long Cloth ..	.. ..	5·95	1·60	6·31	6·45	336	340
Trouser Cloth ..	.. ..	2·76	1·80	6·05	6·12	448	445
Mulmul ..	.. ..	8·54	2·23	....	9·71	334	335
Markin ..	.. ..	....	1·09	4·88	4·96	343	343
Bush Shirt ..	Each ..	3·94	4·20	14·03	14·06	375	378
Full Pant ..	.. ..	3·77	5·45	18·69	18·69	327	327
Vest ..	.. ..	2·18	1·18	4·43	4·46	262	262
Shoes Gents ..	Pair ..	3·10	16·75	54·81	54·81		
Chappal Ladies ..	.. ..	6·03	6·57	17·23	17·23		
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number for Group IV ..						*336*	*339*
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Medical Care—							
(1) Doctor's Fee ..	Per Visit	19·78	2·58	5·04	5·04	195	195
(2) Medicine ..	4 Doses ..	32·46	0·76	1·43	1·43	188	188
(3) E. S. I. Premium	....	47·76	0·69	0·70	0·70	101	101
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group index-V (a) ..						*148*	*148*
(b) Education Recreation and amusement—							
(1) School Fee ..	Per Student	22·54	6·75	6·83	6·83	101	101
(2) School Book ..	Each ..	7·64	2·47	2·50	2·50	101	101
(3) Stationery—		4·73	0·12	0·21	0·21	217	217
(*i*) Exercise Book ..	.. ..		0·12	0·31	0·31		
(*ii*) Pencil ..	.. ..	....					
(4) Newspaper ..	Per Copy ..	7·64	0·07	0·35	0·35	500	500
(5) Cinema ..	Adult ..	57·45	0·48	1·79	1·75	373	365
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-Group Index V (b)						*293*	*288*

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

Article	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(c) Transport and Communications—							
(1) Railway fare for 80 Km.	Per Passenger	51·13	1·61	3·45	3·45	214	214
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult	38·60	0·15	0·40	0·40	267	267
(3) Postage	Per Card	10·27	0·05	0·15	0·15	300	300
Total		100·00					
Sub-group Index V(c)						*243*	*243*
(d) Personal Care and Effect—							
(1) Hair Oil	Bottle (114 ml.)	26·92	1·36	5·20	5·18	382	381
(2) Barber Charges	Per head	44·23	0·94	2·41	2·41	256	256
(3) Toilet Soap	Cake	14·91	0·44	1·25	1·27	284	289
(4) Tooth Powder	Small Bottle No. 3.	7·21	0·50	1·04	1·07	208	214
(5) Blade	Pkt. of 5	0·96	0·27	0·46	0·47	170	174
(6) Umbrella	Each	5·77	5·55	20·28	20·16	365	363
Total		100·00					
Sub-group Index V(d)						*296*	*297*
(e) Others—							
(1) Durrie	Each	2·66	4·93	17·50	17·00	355	345
(2) Trunk	"	2·66	5·82	21·38	21·38	367	367
(3) Utensils (Brass)	500 g	7·99	2·84	17·68	17·80	623	627
(4) Bucket	Each	2·16	2·96	11·20	11·23	378	379
(5) Laundry charges	Per Piece	25·29	0·15	0·46	0·46	307	307
(6) Washing Soap	Bar	35·28	1·28	3·73	3·79	291	296
(7) Tailoring charges of Shirt.	Each	23·96	1·19	4·56	4·58	356	362
(8) Tailoring charges of Blouse.	"		0·89	2·92	3·02		
Total		100·00					
Sub-group V(e)						*343*	*346*
V *Miscellaneous Group—*							
(a) Medical Care	....	28·27	..	..	..	148	148
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement.	....	11·94	..	..	..	293	288
(c) Transport and Communication.	....	14·81	..	..	.	243	243
(d) Personal Care and Effect.	....	18·89	..	..	..	296	297
(e) Others	....	26·09	..	..	..	343	346
Total		100·00					
Miscellaneous Group Index V						*258*	*259*

SOLAPUR*

336—A rise of 6 Points :—

In May 1978, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Solapur Centre with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 336 being 6 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey in Solapur City.

The index number for the food group increased by 8 points to 353 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, jowar, arhardal, masurdal, ghee, salt, turmeric, chillies green, chillies dry, tamarind, and a rise in the sub group index number for vegetable and fruits.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco etc. group increased by 8 points to 321 due to a rise in the average prices of pan leaf, supari and Bidi.

The index numbers for the fuel and light group and housing remained steady at 357 and 194 respectively.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 2 points to 378 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti and long cloth.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 6 points to 270 due to a rise in the average price of barber charges only.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		April 1978	May 1978
I-A. Food	63·0	345	353
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	3·4	313	321
II. Fuel and Light	7·1	357	357
III. Housing	5·2	194	194
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9·0	376	378
V. Miscellaneous	12·3	264	270
Total ..	100·0		
Consumer Price Index Number ..	....	330	336

*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

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure.	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I-A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Products—							
(1) Rice ..	kg. ..	26·98	0·55	1·64	1·79	298	325
(2) Wheat ..	,, ..	13·53	0·41	1·38	1·38	337	337
(3) Jowar ..	,, ..	56·97	0·46	1·12	1·20	243	261
(4) Grinding Charges ..	3 kg. ..	2·52	0·05	0·30	0·30	600	600
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group Index I-A(a) ..						*280*	*297*
(b) Pulses and Products—							
(1) Arhar dal ..	kg. ..	76·17	0·75	4·55	4·63	607	617
(2) Gram dal ..	,, ..	18·22	0·56	3·10	2·93	554	523
(3) Masur dal ..	,, ..	5·61	0·73	3·35	3·56	459	488
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group Index I-A(b) ..						*589*	*593*
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut oil ..	kg. ..	98·91	1·94	8·06	7·80	415	402
(2) Vanaspati (loose) ..	500 g. ..	1·09	1·86	5·85	6·01	315	323
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group Index I-A(c) ..						*414*	*401*
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Goat meat ..	kg. ..	72.32	2·45	11·05	11·00	451	449
(2) Beef ..	,, ..	23·69	0·66	5·00	5·00	758	758
(3) Fish (fresh) Rahu ..	,, ..	1·50	1·46	6·00	6·00	411	411
(4) Fish (dry) Zinga ..	,, ..	2·49	2·14	8·00	8·00	374	374
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group Index I-A(d) ..						*521*	*520*
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk ..	L ..	89·79	0·67	3·00	3·00	448	448
(2) Ghee ..	kg. ..	10·21	6·19	22·00	22·33	355	361
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(e) ..						*438*	*439*

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(f) *Condiments and spices*							
(1) Salt ..	kg.	4·71	0·09	0·26	0·27	289	300
(2) Turmeric ..	,, ..	3·40	1·11	8·90	9·00	802	811
(3) Chillies (green) ..	300 gm.	4·98	0·23	0·86	0·90	374	391
(4) Chillies (dry) ..	,, ..	59·43	0·65	2·13	2·15	328	331
(5) Tamarind ..	kg.	7·59	1·20	5.32	6·05	443	504
(6) Onions ..	,, ..	10·73	0·23	0·47	0·42	204	183
(7) Garlic ..	300 gm.	7·85	0·24	0·96	0·90	400	375
(8) Coconut ..	Each ..	1·31	0·27	1·14	1·12	422	415
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group Index I-A (f)						*347*	*350*
(g) *Vegetable and fruits*—							
Potatoes	kg. ..	13·04	0·46	..	1·66	..	361
Brinjals	300g.	16·09	0·11	..	0·32	..	291
Tomato	300g.	14·35	0·25	..	0·54	..	216
Methi	200g. ..	11·74	0·13	..	0·41	..	315
Ambadi	200 g.	27·39	0·09	..	0·16	..	178
Dodka	300 g.	11·74	0·51	..	1·94	..	380
Banana	Dozen	5·65	1·00	..	2·97	..	297
Totnl ..		100·00					
Index Number for sub-group I-A (g).						*247*	*272*
(h) *Other food*—							
(1) Sugar (Crystal) ..	kg.	47·53	1·16	2·75	2·62	237	226
(2) Gur	,,	7·97	0·64	1·52	1·38	238	216
(3) Tea (leaf) ..	Pkt. of 50 g.	21·56	0·39	0·92	0·92	236	236
(4) Tea (readymade) ..	Cup	20·74	0·07	0·40	0·40	571	571
(5) Snack saltish (Bhajia)	kg.	1·10	1·60	8·50	8·50	531	531
(6) Snack sweet (Jalebi)	,,	1·10	2·17	6·88	6·88	317	317
Totnl ..		100·00					
Sub-group Index I-A (h)						*310*	*303*

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I A. Food—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(a) Cereals and Products		48·79				280	297
(b) Pulses and Products		7·28				589	593
(c) Oils and Fats ..		4·99				414	401
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs		6·79				521	520
(e) Milk and products ..		7·37				438	439
(f) Condiments and Spices.		8·25				347	350
(g) Vegetables and Fruits.		4·29				247	272
(h) Other Food ..		12·24				310	303
Total ..		100·00				*345*	*353*
Group Index I-A							
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.—							
(1) Pan (leaf) ..	100 leaves	10·22	0·19	1·00	1·12	526	589
(2) Pan finished ..	Each ..	6·07	0·04	0·18	0·18	450	450
(3) Supari ..	300 g. ..	19·49	1·77	2·76	2·78	156	157
(4) Katna ..	50 g. ..	3·84	0·51	3·81	3·81	747	747
(5) Bidi ..	Katta of 25	37·06	0·19	0·47	0·48	247	253
(6) Cigarette ..	Pkt. of 10	5·43	0·15	0·82	0·80	547	533
(7) Chewing tobacco ..	50 g. ..	17·89	0·21	0·60	0·60	286	303
Total ..		100·00				*313*	*321*
Group Index I-B ..							
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood ..	40 kg. ..	62·01	3·57	12·00	12·00	336	336
(2) Coal ..	,, ..	13·81	6·99	30·00	30·00	429	429
(3) Dung cake ..	100 cakes ..	7·06	0·85	3·00	3·00	353	353
(4) Match Box ..	Each (50 sticks)	4·06	0·05	0·10	0·10	200	200
(5) Kerosene Oil ..	500 ml. ..	13·06	0·15	0·65	0·65	433	433
Total ..		100·00				*357*	*357*
Group Index II							
III. Housing—							
(1) House rent ..	P.M.	100·00				194	194
Total ..		100·00					
Group Index III						*194*	*194*

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

Articles	Unity of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Dhoti—							
(*i*) Laxmi Mills ..	Pair ..	8·53	10·69	39·35	39·54	362	370
(*ii*) Vishnu Mills ..	.. ..	..	10·47	37·34	37·04		
Saree ..	Each ..	29·79	10·05	37·16	37·16	370	370
Shirt ..	.. ..	2·92	3·41	10·25	10·25	301	301
Long cloth ..	M. ..	7·48	1·39	6·02	6·15	433	442
Shirting—							
(*i*) Ahmedabad Mills ..	.. ..	25·70	1·61	5·17	5·17	330	330
(*ii*) Century Mills ..	.. ..	..	1·49	5·04	5·04		
Markin ..	.. ..	17·41	1·28	6·10	6·10	477	477
Trousers cloth ..	.. ..	2·57	1·47	5·50	5·50	374	374
Chappal (lady's) ..	Pair ..	4·67	6·40	18·65	18·65	291	291
Shoes (Gent's) ..	.. ..	0·93	15·98	56·35	56·35	353	353
Total ..		100·00					
Group Index IV ..						*376*	*378*
V. Miscellaneous—							
(*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	1·25	1·25	176	176
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group Index V(a) ..						*163*	*163*
(*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	2·50	2·50	100	100
(3) Stationery—							
(*i*) Exercise book ..	.. ..	5·53	0·12	0·28	0·28	204	204
(*ii*) Pencil ..	.. ..	...	0·12	0·21	0·21		
(4) Cinema ..	Per Adult	38·67	0·31	1·12	1·12	361	361
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group Index V(b) ..						*205*	*205*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER (NEW SERIES) FOR WORKING CLASS FOR SOLAPUR CENTRE—*concld.*

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(c) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Railway fare (from Solapur to Pune).	Per Passenger.	67·41	5·22	9·70	9·70	186	186
(2) Bus fare ..	Per Adult	32·59	0·15	0·31	0·31	207	207
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group Index V(c) ..						*193*	*193*
(d) Personnal care and Effects—							
(1) Hair Oil ..	Bottle of 250 g.	39·28	2·00	9·06	9·06	453	453
(2) Barber charges .	Per adult	49·11	0·62	1·65	2.00	266	323
(3) Toilet Soap ..	Each ..	8·93	0·44	1·28	1·28	291	291
(4) Ornaments (glass) ..	Per dozen	2·68	0·75	2·62	2·62	349	349
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group Index V(d) ..						*344*	*372*
(e) Others—							
(1) Utensils (Copper) ..	500 g. ..	6·07	3·25	35·00	35·00	1077	1077
(2) Laundry Charges ..	Per Piece..	9·64	0·11	0·41	0·41	373	373
(3) Washing Soap ..	Bar of 12 Pieces.	44·64	1·31	3·87	3·87	295	295
(4) Tailoring Charges—							
(*I*) Shirt ..	Each ..	36·43	0·80	3·09	3·09	363	363
(*II*) Blouse ..	" ..	..	0·70	2·38	2·38		
(5) Durvie ..	" ..	3·22	3·80	12·96	12·96	341	341
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group Index V(e) ..						*376*	*376*
V. Miscellaneous Group—							
(*a*) Medical care ..	..	25·86	..	..	..	163	163
(*b*) Education, Recreation and Amusement.	..	15·92	..	..	..	205	205
(*c*) Transport and Communication.	..	12·49	..	..	..	193	193
(*d*) Personal care and Effects.	..	21·02	..	..	..	344	372
(*e*) Others ..	..	24·71	..	..	..	376	376
Total ..		100·00					
Group Index V ..						*264*	*270*

NAGPUR*

313—A rise of 1 point.

In May, 1978 ,the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Nagpur Centre with base January, to December, 1960 equal to 100 was 313 being 1 point higher than that in the preceeding month. The Index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 Family Living Survey in Nagpur City.

The index number for the I-B pan, supari, tobacco etc., group increased by 8 points to 292 due to a rise in the average prices of pan leaf and Katha.

The Index number for the fuel and light group increased by 7 points to 297 due to a rise in the average prices of fire-wood and coal.

The index number for the Clothing bedding and footwear group increased by 1 point to 396 due to a rise in the average prices of Shriting, Trouser cloth and Markin.

The index numbers for the food groups and the housing remained steady at 337 and 187 respectively.

The index number for themiscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 232 due to a rise in the average prices of hair oil and face powder.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		April 1978	May 1978
I-A. Food	57·2	337	337
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	3·8	284	292
II. Fuel and Light	5·7	290	297
III. Housing	6·6	187	187
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	10·9	395	396
V. Miscellaneous	15·8	231	232
Total	100·0		
Consumer Price Index Number		312	313

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

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

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I-A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice ..	kg.	53·60	0·64	1·78	1·75	278	273
(2) Wheat (O.S.) ..	,,	35·69	0·41	1·38	1·38	337	337
(3) Jowar ..	,,	8·72	0·41	1·12	1·13	273	276
(4) Grinding charges ..	3 kg.	1·99	0·03	0·27	0·27	338	338
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group I-A(a) Index ..						*300*	*297*
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Arhardal ..	kg.	68·17	0·71	4·22	4·20	594	592
(2) Gramdal ..	,,	28·12	0·52	2·82	2·64	542	508
(3) Moongdal ..	,,	3·71	0·55	3·20	3·46	582	629
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group I-A(b) Index						*579*	*569*
(c) Oils and fats—							
(1) Gingelli Oil ..	kg.	4·84	2·75	9·26	8·92	337	324
(2) Groundnut Oil ..	,,	7·91	1·92	8·20	8·08	427	421
(3) Vanaspati (loose) ..	500 g.	9·67	1·79	5·00	5·00	279	279
(4) Linseed Oil ..	kg.	77·58	1·54	6·05	6·18	393	401
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group I-A (c) Index						*382*	*387*
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs							
(1) Goat-meat ..	kg.	90·16	2·68	10·00	11·19	373	418
(2) Fish (fresh)—							
(i) Rahu ..	,,	5·32	3·22	7·00	7·00	264	264
(ii) Mangur ..	,,	....	3·22	10·00	10·00		
(3) Eggs	dozen	4·52	2·06	5·16	4·80	250	233
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group I-A (d) Index						*362*	*401*
(e) Milk an Milk Products—							
(1) Milk	L	71·96	0·80	1·94	1·94	242	242
(2) Curd	kg.	3·57	2·14	5·00	5·00	234	234
(3) Ghee	,,	24·47	8·85	26·00	26·25	294	297
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group Index I-A (e)						*255*	*255*

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt ..	Kg. ..	5·59	0·13	0·35	0·37	269	285
(2) Turmeric ..	,, ..	7·69	1·63	10·12	11·31	621	694
(3) Chillies (dry) ..	,, ..	49·65	2·88	8·09	8·50	281	295
(4) Onion ..	,, ..	18·65	0·27	0·58	0·55	215	204
(5) Garlic ..	,, ..	6·53	1·06	3·62	3·81	342	359
(6) Corriander ..	,, ..	2·33	1·16	5·84	5·44	503	469
(7) Ginger ..	,, ..	3·50	2·96	22·12	23·47	747	793
(8) Zeera ..	,, ..	6·06	3·49	27·82	27·94	797	801
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group I-A(f) Index ..						*351*	*364*
(g) Vegetables and fruits—							
Potatoes	Kg. ..	43·07	0·39		0·90		231
Brinjals	,, ..	25·74	0·41		1·14		278
Tomato	½kg. ..	12·38	0·45		1·40		311
Geurds	kg. ..	1·98	0·29		0·89		276
Gawarphali ..	,, ..	1·98	0·32		0·92		288
Tondli	,, ..	4·95	0·44		0·95		216
Palak	,, ..	4·95	0·31		0·80		258
Ghaulisag	,, ..	0·50	0·38		0·75		197
Ambersag	,, ..	0·99	0·30		0·80		267
mangoe	Dozen ..	3·46	3·80		8·00		211
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number Sub-group I (g).						*263*	*255*
Sub-Grop Index Number for I-A (g)							
(h) Other Food—							
(1) Sugar ..	kg. ..	44·71	1·22	2·60	2·45	213	201
(2) Gur ..	,, ..	2·40	0·72	1·81	1·82	251	253
(3) Tea (leaf) ..	Pkt. of 50g.	13·26	0·19	0·50	0·50	263	263
(4) Bhaji ..	kg. ..	8·46	2·14	8·25	8·25	386	386
(5) Jalebi ..	,, ..	1·97	1·61	8·00	8·00	497	497
(6) Tea (ready made) ..	Cup ..	29·20	0·06	0·40	0·40	667	667
Total ..		100·00				*373*	*368*
Sub-group I-A(h) Index ..							
I-A Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products.		49·53	..	..	..	300	297
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products.		8·83	..	..	..	579	569
(c) Oils and Fats ..		6·05	..	..	..	382	387
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs		5·00	..	..	..	362	401
(e) Milk and Milk Products.		7·51	..	..	..	255	255
(f) Condiments and Spices.		6·95	..	..	..	351	364
(g) Vegetables and Fruits		6·67	..	..	..	263	255
(h) Other Food ..		9·46	..	..	..	373	368
Total ..		100·00					
I-A Food Group Index ..						*337*	*337*

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Pan-leaf ..	100 leaves ..	14·85	0·29	1·01	1 14	348	393
(2) Pan (ready-made) ..	Each ..	13·61	0·03	0·10	0·10	333	333
(3) Supari ..	kg. ..	26·60	6·71	11·95	11·88	178	177
(4) Katha ..	,, ..	5·36	8·57	45·00	48·25	525	563
(5) Bidi ..	Katta of 25	21·44	0·16	0·40	0·40	250	250
(6) Cigarettes ..	Pkt. of 10 ..	8·04	0·15	0·80	0·80	533	533
(7) Chewing and leaft tobacco.	kg.	10·10	5·00	7·38	7·38	148	148
Total ..		100·00					
I-B. Group Index ..						*284*	*292*
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Fire-wood ..	40 kg. ..	69·55	2·38	6·50	6·73	273	283
(2) Coke ..	,, ..	5·90	2·88	9·82	9·82	341	341
(3) Kerosene Oil ..	Litre ..	14·13	0·34	1·30	1·30	382	382
(4) Electricity Charges ..	Unit ..	2·74	0·29	0·36	0·36	124	124
(5) Coal ..	40 kg. ..	2·61	6·38	24·25	26·06	380	408
(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.						*290*	*297*
III. Housing—							
Residential House ..	....	100·00	....	....	....	187	187
Total ..		100·00					
Group III Index for Housing.						*187*	*187*
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear—							
(1) Dhoti Emp. Mill ..	Pair ..	9·87	12·10	49·00	49·00	407	405
(2) Dhoti Model Mill ..	,, ..	....	10·68	43.64	43·17		
(3) Saree ..	Each ..	36·48	8.09	28·36	28·36	351	351
(4) Shirting, Emp. Mill ..	M. ..	18·35	1·81	4·77	4·77	427	429
(5) Shirting, Model Mill ..	,, ..	....	3·05	4·83	4·86		
(6) Trousers cloth ..	,, ..	3·34	1·43	7·22	7·24	505	506
(7) Long cloth ..	,, ..	3·06	1·14	6·48	6·62	568	563
(8) Markin Emp. Mill ..	,, ..	15·06	1·04	6·27	6 30	497	500
(9) Markin Model Mill.	,, ..	....	1·09	4·26	4·29		
(10) Paijama ..	Each ..	1·60	4·25	11·50	11·50	271	271
(11) Ganji ..	,, ..	1·25	1·23	3·12	3·12	254	254
(12) Shirt ..	,, ..	1·60	3·75	12·00	12·00	320	320
(13) Bed Sheet ..	,, ..	2·02	8·50	26·60	26·53	312	313
(14) Shoes (gents) ..	Pair ..	4·17	16·00	56·35	56.35	352	352
(15) Chappal (gents) ..	,, ..	4·17	4·96	16·32	16·32	329	329
(16) Chappal (ladies) ..	,, ..	1·04	6·40	15·70	15.70	245	245
Total ..		160·00					
Index Number for Group IV.						*395*	*396*

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
4. Miscellaneous—							
(a) *Medical care*—							
(1) Doctor's fee ..	Per visit ..	22·98	3·00	5·00	5·00	167	167
(2) Medicine ..	Phial of 3 doses.	45·06	0·75	1·00	1·00	133	133
(3) E. S. I. Premium ..	....	31·96	0·69	0·70	0·70	101	101
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group V(a) Index ..						*131*	*131*
(b) *Personal care and effects*—							
(1) Hair oil ..	Bottle of 114 ml.	24·01	1·37	4·06	4·32	296	315
(2) Barber charges ..	Per Adult ..	38·30	0·50	1·44	1·44	288	288
(3) Toilet soap ..	Per Cake ..	15·80	0·46	1·30	1·30	283	283
(4) Tooth powder (Medium size).	Bottle ..	2·74	0·87	2·20	2·20	253	253
(5) Ornaments (glass)	Doses ..	4·25	0·75	2·00	2·00	267	267
(6) Watch ..	Each ..	12·16	65·00	111·96	108·57	172	167
(7) Face powder (Small).	Tin ..	2·74	1·00	4·25	4·26	425	426
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group V(b) Index ..						*277*	*281*
(c) *Education, Recreation and Amusements*—							
(1) School fee ..	Per student	23·53	5·50	5·50	5·50	100	100
(2) School Book ..	Each ..	17·65	2·00	2·50	2·50	125	125
(3) Toy ..	,, ..	1·02	0·24	0·95	0·95	396	396
(4) Stationery (Ex-book).	Mech. (40 pages).	1·79	0·12	0·21	0·21	175	175
(5) Cinema ..	Per Adult ..	56·01	0·42	1·09	1·09	260	260
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group V(c) Index ..						*198*	*198*

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(d) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Railway fare of 30km.	Per Passenger.	45·49	1·61	3·45	3·45	214	214
(2) Bus fare ..	Per Adult	29·19	0·15	0·30	0·30	200	200
(3) Post card ..	Each ..	3·86	0·05	0·15	0·15	300	300
(4) Rickshaw charges ..	Per Adult	21·46	0·37	0·80	0·80	216	216
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group V (d) Index						*214*	*214*
(e) Others—							
(1) Cot ..	Each ..	5·94	5·50	18·00	18·00	327	327
(2) Trunk/Box ..	,,	2·05	5·01	26·36	26·36	526	526
(3) Earthenware ..	,,	2·05	0·30	2·44	2·44	813	813
(4) Utensil Aluminium	Kg.	4·79	8·50	30·00	30·00	353	353
(5) Utensil Brass ..	,,	11·42	7·71	34·50	34·50	447	447
(6) Laundry charges ..	Per piece ..	9·59	0·12	0·32	0·32	267	267
(7) Washing Soap ..	Bar ..	33·11	1·30	4·00	3·97	308	305
(8) Tailoring Charges { Shirt	Each ..	31·05	0·88	4·00	4·00	377	377
{ Blouse	,,	....	0·75	2·25	2·25		
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group V(e) Index ..						*360*	*859*
Miscellaneous—							
(a) Medical care ..		28·00				131	131
(b) Personal care and effects.		18·30				277	280
(c) Education, Recreation and amusements.		19·55				198	198
(d) Transport and Communication.		12·25				214	214
(e) Others		21·90				360	359
Total ..		100·00					
Miscellaneous Group Indix.						*231*	*232.7*

AURANGABAD

336—A rise of 3 points

In May 1978, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Aurangabad Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 336 being 3 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Aurangabad Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 3 points to 365 due to a rise in the average prices of jowar, turdal, moongdal, salt, chillies dry, tamarind and banana.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 23 points to 362 due to a rise in the average prices of mixture and babhool (firewood).

The index number for housing remained steady at 219 being six monthly item.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group decreased by 6 points to 341 due to a fall in the prices of saree and long cloth.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 2 points to 267 due to a rise in the average price of pan-leaf only.

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	
		April 1978	May 1978
I. Food	60·72	362	365
II. Fuel and Light	7·50	339	362
III. Housing	8·87	219	219
IV. Clothing and Footwear	9·29	347	341
V. Miscellaneous	13·62	265	267
Total ..	100·00		
Consumer Price Index Number ..	....	*333*	*336*

*Details regarding scope and method of compilation of the index will be found 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=100, the new index number on base 1961=100 should be multiplied by the linking factor *viz.* 2·22.

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
1. Food Group—							
(a) *Cereals and Cereal Products*—							
(1) Rice ..	Kg. ..	5·40	0·69	1.82	1·82	264	264
(2) Wheat ..	,, ..	10·12	0·42	1·36	1·36	324	324
(3) Jowar ..	,, ..	30·33	0·38	1·20	1·24	316	326
(4) Grinding charges for cereals.	,, ..	2·35	0·02	0·10	0·10	500	500
Total ..		48.20					
Index Number sub-group I(a)						*321*	*327*
(b) *Pulses and Pulse Products*—							
(1) Turdal, without husk.	Kg. ..	3·96	0·70	4·48	4·75	640	679
(2) Gramdal, Katori	,, ..	2·05	0·60	2·93	2·90	488	483
(3) Moongdal, without husk.	,, ..	1·11	0·71	4·21	4·50	593	634
(4) Masurdal Thick grain.	,, ..	0·74	0·64	3·66	3·54	572	533
Total ..		7·86					
Index Number sub-group I(b).						*587*	*610*
(c) *Oils and Fats*—							
(1) Groundnut oil Whitish.	½ Ltr.	2·00	1·07	3·88	3·93	363	367
(2) Karad Oil ..	,, ..	3·49	1·11	3.81	3·70	343	333
(3) Vanaspati Dalda	½ Kg. (loose)	0·48	1·58	4·97	5·00	315	316
Total ..		5·97					
Index Number sub-group I(c).						*347*	*343*
(d) *Mutton Fish and Eggs*—							
(1) Mutton, Goat meat	½ Kg.	4·70	1·26	6·20	6·00	492	476
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(a) Bombil ..	Kg. ..	0·24	2·90	10·00	10·00	312	312
(b) Zinga ..	,, ..	....	2·13	6·00	6·00		
(c) Nathai ..	,, ..	....	1·93	6.00	6·00		
Total ..		4·94					
Index Number sub-group I(d).						*483*	*468*

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
Milk—							
(Buffalo Milk) ..	200 ml. ..	6·65	0·16	0·50	0·50	312	312
Total ..		6·65					
Index Number sub-group I(e).						*312*	*312*
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt—							
White	Kg. ..	0·35	0·11	0·26	0·31	236	282
(2) Turmeric—							
Whole	250 gms. ..	0·31	0·34	2·25	2·25	662	662
(3) Chillies (dry)—							
Superior quality ..	½ kg. ..	4·62	0·90	4·30	4·43	478	492
(4) Tamarind ..	,, ..	0·45	0·49	2·60	2·72	531	555
(5) Mixed spices—							
Bojwar	250 gms. ..	1·80	0·42	2·50	2·50	595	595
(6) Jira—							
Thick Blackish (gray)	,, ..	0·30	0·69	6·00	6·00	870	870
Total ..		7·83					
Index Number sub-group I(f).						*519*	*531*
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—							
(1) Potatoes—							
Medium	½ kg. ..	1·35	0·30	1·16	0·70	387	233
(2) Onions—							
Red	Kg. ..	1·06	0·25	0·57	0·55	228	220
(3) Brinjals—							
Medium	½ kg. ..	0·48	0·24	0·55	0·63	229	262
(4) Tomatoes—							
(1) Red	,, ..	0·64	0·28	0·87	0·65	339	232
(2) Green ..	,, ..	....	0·18	0·66	....		
(5) Garlic—							
Medium	50 gms. ..	0·68	0·06	0·21	0·20	350	333
Other Vegetables—							
Varieties available in the month of April 1978—							
(*i*) Bhendi ..	½ kg. ..	1·80	0·28	0·77	....	228	....
(*ii*) Dil Pasant ..	,, ..	....	0·35	0·66			
Varieties available in the month of May 1978—							
(i) Dil Pasant ..	½ kg. ..	....	0·28	....	0·62	....	221
(ii) Pumkin ..	,, ..	....	0·17	....	....		
Total ..		6·01					
Index Number sub-group I(g).						*289*	*241*

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight Proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(h) Fruits and fruit Products—							
Banana—							
Medium ..	Doz. ..	1·14	0·32	1·31	1·49	409	466
Total ..		1·14					
Index Number sub-group I (h).						*409*	*466*
(l) Sugar, Honey and Related Product—							
(1) Sugar—							
Medium ..	Kg. ..	3·45	1·17	2·30	2·30	197	197
(2) Gur—							
Superior ..	" ..	1·81	0·46	1·57	1·48	341	322
Total ..		5·26					
Index Number sub-group I(l)						*246*	*240*
(f) Beverages—							
Tea leaf—							
Brooke Bond ..	50 gms. ..	1·86	0·41	1·00	1·00	244	244
(2) Prepared Tea—							
Chalu Chaha ..	Cup of 3½ Ozs.	4·28	0·08	0·30	0·30	375	375
Total ..		6·14					
Index Number sub-group I (l).						*335*	*335*
Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and cereal products.	....	48·20				321	327
(b) Pulses and pulse products.	....	7·86				587	610
(c) Oils and fats ..	....	5·97				347	343
(d) Mutton, fish and eggs.	....	4·94				483	468
(e) Milk and Milk products.	....	6·65				312	312
(f) Condiments and spices.	....	7·83				519	531
(g) Vegetables and vegetable products.	....	6·01				289	241
(h) Fruits and fruit products.	....	1·14				409	466
(l) Sugar, honey and related products.	....	5·26				246	240
(J) Beverages ..	....	6·14				335	335
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number-Food Group I.						*362*	*365*

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and chips							
(*i*) Mixture ..	37 kgs.	81·82	2·87	8·50	9.25	314	342
(*ii*) Babhool ..	"	..	2·80	9·30	10·14		
(2) Kerosene Ordinary	1 Litre	12·44	0·22	1·25	1·25	568	568
(3) Match Box Wimco Horse Brand.	Box of 50 Sticks.	5·74	0·06	0·12	0·12	200	200
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number Group II ..						*339*	*362*
III. Housing—							
Rent—							
House rent for selected tenements.	P. M. ..	100·00				219	219
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number Group III						*219*	*219*
IV. Clothing and Footwear.							
(1) Dhoti 8.2 mts. length and 119 to 121 cms. width.	Per sq. metre.	6·04	1·07	3·50	3·50	327	327
(2) Saree 7.3 to 8.2 mts. length and 102 to 152 cms. width.	"	31·57	1·28	3·70	3·62	289	283
(3 Cloth for trousers 89 to 97 cms. width.	"	2·51	2·36	7·76	7·76	329	329
(4) Long cloth 89 to 97 cms. width.	"	36·63	1·64	6·34	6·10	387	372
(5) Coloured fabric 67 to 69 cms. width.	"	18·17	1·86	7·36	7·43	396	399
Total ..		94·92					
Index Number sub-group IV (a).						*351*	*344*
(b) *Footwear*—							
Shoes—							
(*i*) Bata Co. ..	Per pair	5·08	15·08	44·50	44·50	284	284
(*ii*) Flex Co.	"	..	19·22	52·50	52·50		
Total ..		5·08					
Index number sub-group IV (b).						*284*	*284*

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
IV. Clothing and Footwear—*contd.*							
(a) Clothing ..	....	94·92	..			351	344
(b) Footwear ..	....	5·08	..			284	284
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number Group IV						*350*	*341*
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) *Pan-supari*—							
(1) Pan leaf— Madras I ..	Bundle of 100 leaves.	3·84	0·50	1·41	1·58	282	316
(2) Pan Finished— With Masala ..	Wida ..	2·19	0·04	0·20	0·20	500	500
(3) Supari— Manglori ..	50 gms. ..	4·36	0·41	0·70	0·70	171	171
(4) Katha— Kanpur ..	" ..	1·78	0·72	4·00	4·00	556	556
Total ..		12·17					
Index Number Sub-group V(a).						*321*	*332*
(b) *Tobacco and Tobacco Products*—							
(1) Bidi— Totapuri ..	Bundle of 25 bidies.	15·38	0·15	0·45	0·45	300	300
(2) Jarda— Hazivazir ..	Packet of 25 gms.	3·18	0·19	0·25	0·25	132	132
Total ..		18·56					
Index Number Sub-group V(b).						*271*	*271*
(c) *Household Utilities*—							
Utensils Brass— Lota (Poona Market)	Kg. ..	2·55	7·18	35·00	35·00	487	487
Total ..		2·55					
Index Number Sub-group V(c).						*487*	*487*

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quanity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			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	227
(2) Washing Soap— Sunlight ..	Per Cake ..	9·27	0·42	1·10	1·10	262	262
Total ..		14·13					
Index Number Sub-group V (d).						*250*	*250*
(e) *Medical care*—							
(1) Patent Medicine Anacin	Two tablets.	4·67	0·12	0 15	0·15	125	125
(2) Mixture (Daily) ..	Per day ..	7·61	0·68	1·50	1·50	221	221
Total ..		12·28					
Index Number Sub-group V(e).						*184*	*184*
(f) *Personal Care*—							
(1) Hair Oil Tata Co.	Small bottle	5·82	1·30	4·80	4·80	369	369
(2) Barber charges—							
(i) Hair cut with shave.	Adult ..	8·70	0·50	1·75	1·75	317	317
(ii) Haircut ..	,, ..	..	0·37	1·25	1·25		
(iii) Shave ..	,, ..	..	0·19	0·50	0·50		
(3) Toilet Soap—							
(i) Life Buoy ..	Per Cake ..	2·74	0·48	1·25	1·25	266	266
(ii) Hamam ..	,, ..	..	0·48	1·30	1·30		
(4) Blade Six morning	2 pkts. of 5 blades each	0·33	0·57	0·90	0·90	158	158
Total ..		17·59					
Index Number Sub-group V(f).						*323*	*323*
(g) *Education and Reading*—							
(1) School fees for Std. X.	Per Student per month	1·90	3·01	5·55	5·55	184	184
(2) School Books, Prathamik Ganit, (Govt. Publication)	Per Copy	1·33	0·62	1·05	1·05	169	169
Total ..		3·23					
Index Number Sub-group V(g).						*178*	*178*

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional of total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(h) Recreation and Amusement—							
Cinema Lowest class ..	Full ticket.	6·90	0·44	1·05	1·05	239	239
Total ..		6·90					
Index Number Sub-group V(h).						*239*	*239*
(i) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Rail— Fare for 50 km. ..	Full ticket	6·19	1·04	2·25	2·25	216	216
(2) Bus— S.T. fare for 30 miles	" ..	5·30	1·50	2·90	2·90	193	193
(3) Postage— (1) Post card ..	Per card ..	1·10	0·05	0·15	0·15	261	261
(2) Money Order	For Rs.30..	..	0·45	1·00	1·00		
Total ..		12·59					
Index Number Sub-group V(i).						*211*	*211*
V. Miscellaneous Group—							
(a) Pansupari ..	....	12·17				321	332
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.	....	18·56				271	271
(c) Household utilities	....	2·55				487	487
(d) Washing Soap ..	....	14·13				250	250
(e) Medical care ..	....	12·28				184	184
(f) Personal care ..	....	17·59				323	323
(g) Education and Reading.	....	3·23				178	178
(h) Recreation and Amusement.	....	6·90				239	239
(i) Transport and Communication.	....	12·59				211	11
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number for Miscellaneous Group V.						*265*	*267*

NANDED*

323—A fall of 1 point

In May, 1978, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Nanded Centre with base January to December, 1961 equal to 100 was 323 being, 1 point lower than that in the preceeding month. The index number relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 Family Living Survey in Nanded City.

The index number for the food group decreased by 2 points to 348 due to a fall in the average prices of rice, turdal, gramdal, masurdal, groundnut oil and gur.

The Index Number for the Clothing and Footwear group increased by 1 point to 306 due to a rise in the average prices of Long-cloth only.

The index Number for the Miscellaneous group increased by 4 points to 277 due to a rise in the average price of Pan leaf only.

The index Number for the Fuel and light group and the Housing remained steady at 350 and 166.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NANDED CITY

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		April 1978	May 1978
I. Food	61·46	350	348
II. Fuel and Light	5·88	350	350
III. Housing	4·62	166	166
IV. Clothing and Footwear ..	12·22	305	306
V. Miscellaneous	15·82	273	277
Total ...	100·00		
Consumer Price Index Number ..	....	*324*	*323*

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

Note.—To obtain the equivalent old index number on base August 1943 to July 1944=100 the new index number on base 1961=100 should be multiplied by the linking factor viz. 2·45.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS 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	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice ..	Kg. ..	13·02	0·64	1·91	1·87	298	292
(2) Wheat ..	,, ..	6·81	0·42	1·36	1·36	324	324
(3) Jowar ..	,, ..	30·64	0·34	1·07	1·07	315	315
(4) Grinding charges ..	5 Kgs. ..	2·82	0·13	0·30	0·30	231	231
Total ..		53·29					
Index Number Sub-group I (a).						*307*	*306*
(b) *Pulses and Pulses Productis*—							
(1) Turdal— (f) Gawran (Medium)	Kg. ..	3·89	0·64	4·31	4·15	673	648
(2) Gramdal Punjab (medium).	,, ..	1·84	0·57	2·92	2·79	512	489
(3) Moongdal— Without husk	,, ..	1·55	0·66	3·82	3·94	579	597
(4) Uriddal without husk	,, ..	0·54	0·77	3·93			
(5) Masurdal— (a) Big ..	,, ..	0·82	0·61	3·87	3·99	510	518
(b) Medium ..	,, ..	....	0·61	....	3·43	634	562
Total ..		8·64					
Index Number Sub-group I (b).						*608*	*589*
(c) *Oil and Fats*—							
(1) Groundnut Oil Meetha tel (Raddish in Colour).	Kg. ..	4·84	2·22	8·13	7·80	366	351
Total ..		4·84					
Index Number Sub-group (c).						*366*	*351*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS 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	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Mutton—							
(*i*) Goat Meat ..	½ Kg. ..	5·62	1·08	6·00	6·00	434	434
(*ii*) Beef ..	Kg. ..	....	0·96	3·00	3·00		
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(*i*) Bombil ..	Kg. ..	0·61	2·46	7·00	7·00		
(*ii*) Zinga ..	,, ..	....	2·02	6·00	6·00		
(3) Fish (fresh)—							
Varieties available in April 1978—							
(*i*) Rahu ..	Kg. ..	....	1·33	6·00			
(*ii*) Katema ..	,, ..	....	1·27	7·00		396	495
Varieties available in May 1978—							
(*i*) Rahu ..	Kg. ..	....	0·92		6·00		
(*ii*) Katema ..	,, ..	....	0·94		7·00		
Total ..		6·23					
Index Number Sub-group I(d).						*430*	*440*
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk (Buffalo) ..	200 ml.	4·54	0·13	0·40	0·40	308	308
(2) Ghee (Buffalo) ..	¼Kg. ..	0·29	3·01	12·00	12·00	399	399
Total ..		4·83					
Index Number Sub-group-I(e).						*313*	*313*
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt white ..	Kg. ..	0·28	0·12	0·27	0·31	225	258
(2) Turmeric Khandaki	50 gms. ..	0·24	0·06	0·50	0·50	833	833
(3) Chillies (dry)—							
(*i*) Garwarani (fine)	Kg. ..	4·22	1·30	7·00	7·00	523	523
(*ii*) Garwarani (med.)	,, ..	....	1·18	6·00	6·00		
(4) Tamarind, Kadiwali	200 gms.	0·77	0·25	1·00	1·00	400	400
(5) Mixed spices, Bojwar	50 gms. ..	1·61	0·20	0·60	0·60	300	300
Total ..		7·12					
Index Number Sub-group I (f).						*458*	*460*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS 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	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(g) *Vegetable and Vegetable Products*—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Potatoes—							
(*i*) Big size ..	½ kg.	0·69	0·30	0·59	0·65	176	193
(*ii*) Small size ..	,, ..	....	0·26	0·40	0·44		
(2) Onions—							
(*i*) Red	Kg.	0·97	0·31	0·43	0·58	150	182
(*ii*) White ..	,, ..	....	0·31	0·50	0·55		
(3) Brinjals (Kali) ..	250 gms. ..	0·50	0·11	0·33	0·39	300	355
(4) Tomatoes—							
(*i*) Red	250 gms.	0·39	0·21	0·41	0·48	213	229
(*ii*) Green ..	,, ..	....	0·13	0·30	....		
(5) Garlic Gawathan ..	50 gms.	0·54	0·05	0·20	0·21	400	420
Other vegetables—							
Varieties available in the month of April 1978.							
(*i*) Gawar Phali ..	250 gms.	1·20	0·13	0·40	....	310	....
(*ii*) Bhendi ..	,,	....	0·16	0·50			
Varieties available in the month of May 1978.							
(*i*) Gawar Phali ..	250 gms.	....	0·12	....	0·35	....	292
(*ii*) Karela ..	,,	....	0·18	....	....		
Total ..		4·29					
Index Number Sub-group I (g).						*254*	*269*
(h) *Fruit and Fruits Products*—							
(1) Banana—							
(*i*) Big size ..	Per Dozen ..	0·87	0·35	1·47	1·50	424	432
(*ii*) Medium ..	,,	....	0·29	0·18	1·20		
(*iii*) Small ..	,,	....	0·22	0·98	1·00		
Total ..		0·87					
Index Number Sub-group I (h).						*424*	*432*
(i) *Sugar, Honey and Related products*—							
(1) Sugar—							
(*i*) D-grade	Kg.	3·57	1·17	2·30	2·30	197	197
(2) Gur—							
(*i*) Gawran 1st quality	200 gms. ..	0·70	0·10	0·26	0·25	245	240
(*ii*) Gawran 2nd quality	,,	....	0·10	0·23	0·23		
Total ..		4·27					
Index Number Sub-Group I (i).						*205*	*204*

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	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(f) Beverages—							
(1) Tea leaf—							
(*i*) Brooke Bond ..	Packet of 50 gms.	1·13	0·35	0·90	0·90	287	287
(*ii*) Lipton ..	"	....	0·35	1·11	1·11		
(2) Hot drink—							
(*i*) Chalu Chaha ..	Per Cup ..	4·49	0·07	0·25	0·25	329	329
(*ii*) Canteen tea ..	" ..	....	0·04	0·12	0·12		
Total ..		5·62					
Index Number Sub group I(f).						320	320
I. Food Group—							
(*a*) Cereals and Cereal Products.		53·29				307	305
(*b*) Pulses and Pulse Products		8·64				608	589
(*c*) Oils and Fats ..		4·84				366	351
(*d*) Mutton, Fish and Eggs.		6·23				430	440
(*e*) Milk and Milk Products.		4·83				313	313
(*f*) Condiments and Spices.		7·12				458	460
(*g*) Vegetable and Vegetable Products.		4·29				254	269
(*h*) Fruits and Fruit Products.		0·87				424	432
(*i*) Sugar, Honey and Releated Products.		4·27				205	204
(ii) Beverages ..		5·62				320	320
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number for food Group I						350	348
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and Chips (*i*) Dhawda (old) ..	20 kgs.	80·76	1·66	6·00	6·00	340	340
(*ii*) Gaheri ..	" ..	....	1·57	5·00	5·00		
(2) Kerosene— (*i*) Rock oil white in colour.	Per litre ..	13·99	0·26	1·24	1·24	477	477
(3) Match Box— (*i*) Wimco, Horse Brand.	Per Box (50 sticks).	5·25	0·06	0·10	0·10	167	167
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number for Group II						350	350

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	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
III. House Rent—							
(1) Rent of selected Tenements.	P. M. ..	100·00	5·47			166	166
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number for Group III						*166*	*166*
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(a) *Clothing*—							
(1) Dhoti ..	Per Sq. Metre. ..	11·53	1·08	2·99	2·99	277	277
(2) Saree ..	,, ..	19·77	1·24	2·97	2·88	240	232
(3) Cloth for Trousers	,, ..	1·58	2·74	6·41	6·41	234	234
(4) Long Cloth ..	,, ..	27.48	1·44	4·75	4·94	330	343
(5) Coloured fabrics	,, ..	31·21	1·81	6·28	6·22	347	344
Total ..		91·57					
Index Number for sub-group IV(a).						*308*	*309*
(b) *Footwear*—							
(1) Shoes—							
(*i*) Ilata, Janata ..	Per Pair ..	4·89	15·02	42·50	42·50	248	248
(*ii*) Carona Master Junior.	,, ..	....	18·34	39·15	39·15		
(2) Chappals—							
(*i*) Ilata – All wear Rubber Sole.	Per Pair ..	3·54	4·45	13·60	13·60	297	297
(*ii*) Panther Bata ..	,, ..	....	6·18	15·70	15·70		
(*iii*) Carona Kolhapur	,, ..	....	8·35	25·30	25·30		
(*iv*) Carona Bahadur	,, ..	....	8·65	28·05	28·05		
Total ..		8·43					
Index Number for sub-group IV(b).						*269*	*269*
IV. Cloting and Foot-Wear—							
(*a*) Clothing ..		91·57				308	309
(*b*) Footwear ..		8·43				269	269
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number for Group V.						*305*	*306*

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	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) *Pan supari*—							
(1) Pan leaf—							
(i) Local (medium) ..	Bundle of 25 leaves	2·83	0·07	0·50	0·58	857	1014
(ii) Local (inferior) ..	,,	....	0·04	0·40	0·48		
(2) Pan finished without masala.	Per Vida	6·61	0·04	0·15	0·15	375	375
(3) Supari Manglori ..	50 gms. ..	4·22	0·41	0·60	0·60	146	146
Total ..		13·66					
Index Number for Sub group V(a).						*404*	*437*
(b) *Tobacco and Tobacco Products*—							
(1) Bidi Kalilakali ..	Bundle of 25 Bidies.	9·00	0·13	0·35	0·35	269	269
(2) Cigarettes—							
(i) Golkonda ..	Packet of 10 Cigarettes.	6·34	0·10	0·50	0·50	519	519
(ii) Charminar ..	,,	....	0·13	0·70	0·70		
(3) Jarda Lal Dadhi Brand.	Packet of 25 gms.	1·63	0·14	0·38	0·38	271	271
Total ..		16·97					
Index Number for Sub-group V(b).						*363*	*363*
(c) *Household Utilities*—							
(1) Utensils Brass— Lota, Poona ..	Kg. ..	1·90	7·80	34·33	34·33	440	440
(2) Utensils Aluminium Baghuna without chhap.	100 gms.	0·69	0·90	2·20	2·20	244	244
Total ..		2·59					
Index Number for Sub-group V (c).						*388*	*388*
(d) *Washing soap*—							
(1) Laundry ordinary washing and ironing.	Per shirt ..	3·74	0·12	0·25	0·25	208	208
(2) Washing soap Shama	Per cake ..	6·52	0·25	0·25	0·25	100	100
Total ..		10·26					
Index Number for Sub-group V (d).						*139*	*139*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS 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	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
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	146	146
(*ii*) Aspro ..	.. ..	....	0·10	0·15	0·15		
(*iii*) Zinda Tilasmath	Bottle ..	....	0·37	0·70	0·70		
(2) Mixture. Doctor's daily Mixture.	Per day ..	5·47	0·62	0·83	0·83	134	134
Total ..		14·83					
Index Number for sub-group V(e).						*142*	*142*
(f) Personal Care—							
(1) Hair Oil—							
(*i*) Tata Co. Coconut Oil.	Small bottle.	4·20	1·34	4·50	4·50	336	336
(2) Barber charges—							
(*i*) Hair cut with shave	Adult ..	7·20	0·41	1·50	1·50	352	352
(*ii*) Hair cut ..	,, ..	....	0·31	1·25	1·25		
(*iii*) Shave ..	,, ..	....	0·14	0·40	0·40		
(3) Toilet soap—							
(*i*) Hamam ..	Cake ..	1·93	0·48	1·31	1·31	261	261
(*ii*) Lifebuoy ..	,, ..	....	0·48	1·20	1·20		
(4) Blades—							
(*i*) Bharat ..	Packet of 10 blades.	0·07	0·47	0·90	0·90	216	216
(*ii*) 6 Morning ..	2 pkts. of 5 blades each	....	0.54	1·30	1·30		
Total ..		13·40					
Index Number for sub-group V(f).						*333*	*333*
(g) Education and Reading—							
(1) School fees for VIII Standard.	Per student	3·30	2·14	4·90	4·90	229	229
(2) School Books—							
(*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					
Index Number for sub-group V(g).						*226*	*226*
(h) Recreation and Amusement—							
(1) Cinema—							
Lower Class ..	Full ticket..	6·62	0·30	0·80	0·80	267	267
Total ..		6·62					
Index Number for sub-group V(h).						*267*	*267*

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

Articles	Units of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(I) Transport and Communications—							
(1) Rail—							
(*i*) Fare for III Class 50 km	Adult Ticket	7·94	1·04	2·25	2·25	216	216
(*ii*) Bus—S.T.Bus fare for 20 miles.	,, ..	3·14	1·00	2·15	2·15	215	215
(2) Postage—							
(*i*) Card ..	Single ..	0·57	0·05	0·15	0·15	261	261
(*ii*) M.O.Charges for Rs. 30	Rs. 30 ..	....	0·45	1·00	1·00		
(3) Rickshaw Fare for 2 miles.	One Passenger.	3·29	0·22	0·50	0·50	227	227
Total ..		14·94					
Index Number for Sub-group V(i).						*220*	*220*
V. Miscellaneous—							
(*a*) Pansupari ..		13·66	....	....	....	404	437
(*b*) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.		16·97	....	....	....	363	363
(*c*) Household Utilities		2·59	....	....	....	388	388
(*d*) Washing soap ..		10·26	....	....	....	139	139
(*e*) Medical care ..		14·83	....	....	....	142	142
(*f*) Personal care ..		13·40	....	....	....	333	333
(*g*) Education and Reading.		6·73	....	....	....	226	226
(*h*) Recreation and Amusement.		6·62	....	....	....	267	267
(*f*) Transport and Communication		14·94	....	....	....	220	220
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number for Group V						*273*	*277*

JALGAON*

326—A rise of 1 point

In May 1978, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Jalgaon Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 326 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 Jalgaon Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 1 point to 357 due to a rise in the average prices of jowar, turdal, moongdal, uriddal, turmeric, garam masala and banana.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 9 points to 370 due to a rise in the average prices of firewood and chips.

The index number for housing remained steady at 144 being six monthly item.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group remained steady at 318.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 261 due to a rise in the average price of kath only.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CENTRE

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure.	Group Index Numbers	
		April 1978	May 1978
I. Food	60·79	356	357
II. Fuel and Light	7·20	361	370
III. Housing	6·11	144	144
IV. Clothing and Footwear ..	10·29	318	318
V. Miscellaneous	15·61	260	261
Total ..	100·00		
Consumer Price Index Number ..		*325*	*326*

*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 the linking factor *viz.* 5.29.

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
1. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice ..	Kg. ..	6·72	0·63	1·82	1·82	289	289
(2) Wheat ..	,, ..	10·89	0·46	1·36	1·36	296	296
(3) Jowar ..	,, ..	21·16	0·35	1·28	1·30	366	371
(4) Grinding charges—For cereals ..	7 kgs. ..	1·94	0·12	0·35	0·35	292	292
Total ..		40·71					
Index Number for sub-group I (a).						*331*	*334*
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Turdal—							
(*i*) Jalna ..	Kg. ..	3·79	0·73	4·54	4·68	622	641
(*ii*) Gawran (Bharwa)	,, ..	..	0·66	....	....		
(2) Gramdal ..	,, ..	2·13	0·58	2·73	2·56	471	441
(3) Moongdal—							
(*i*) With husk ..	Kg. ..	1·35	0·70	4·01	4·01	546	548
(*ii*) Without husk ..	,, ..	..	0·83	4·31	4·35		
(4) Uriddal—							
(*i*) With husk ..	Kg. ..	0·86	0·65	3·53	3·79	498	534
(*ii*) Without husk ..	,, ..	..	0·83	3·76	4·02		
Total ..		8·13					
Index Number for sub-group I (b).						*557*	*562*
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut oil ..	Kg. ..	7·21	2·28	8·04	7·87	353	345
(2) Vanaspati Dalda (loose).	½ kg. ..	1·16	1·99	4·86	4·96	244	249
Total ..		8·37					
Index Number for sub-group I(c).						*338*	*332*

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Mutton—							
(*i*) Goat meat ..	½ kg.	4·38	1·45	6·00	6·00	414	414
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(*i*) Bombil big ..	kg.	0·91	2·72	12·00	12·00		
(*ii*) Zinga ..	,,	..	2·70	12·00	12·00		
(3) Fish fresh—							
Varieties selected for April 1978—							
(*i*) Rahu ..	kg.	..	1·90	6·00	..		
(*ii*) Balm ..	,,	..	1·61	5·00	..	368	325
(*iii*) Sandkhol ..	,, ..	..	1·52	5·00	..		
Varieties selected for May 1978—							
(*i*) Rahu ..	,,	..	2·14	..	6·00		
(*ii*) Balm ..	,, ..	..	1·88	..	5·00		
(*iii*) Sandkhol ..	,,	..	1.57	..	5·00		
Total ..		5·29					
Index Number for Sub-group I (d).						*406*	*399*
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk (Buffalo) ..	1 litre ..	8·42	0·77	2·48	2·60	322	338
(2) Ghee ..	½ kg. ..	1·31	3·71	12·50	13·00	337	350
Total ..		9·73					
Index Number for Sub-group I (e).						*324*	*339*
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt—							
(*i*) White ..	kg.	0·29	0·13	0·25	0·25		
(*ii*) Black ..	,, ..	..	0·12	0·24	0·24	196	196
(2) Turmeric—							
(*i*) Sangli (whole) ..	250 g.	0·30	0·34	1·89	1·99	556	585
(3) Chillies (dry)—							
(*i*) Asoda ..	kg. ..	4·56	1·65	8·50	8·50	515	515
(4) Corriander ..	250 g. ..	0·24	0·31	1·33	1·32	429	426
(5) Mixed spices—							
(*i*) Garam Masala (whole).	,,	1·86	4·95	15·00	15·75	303	318
(*ii*) Lahotipowder ..	200 g. ..	..	1·79	..	..	..	..
(6) Jeera ..	250 g. ..	0·37	0·68	6·20	6·20	912	912
Total ..		7·62					
Index Number for Sub-graup (f).						*4691*	*414*

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(g) *Vegetable and Vegetable Products*—							
(1) Potatoes—							
(*i*) Big ..	½ kg. ..	1·15	0·28	0·63	0·66	233	239
(*ii*) Small ..	,, ..	....	0·24	0·58	0·58		
(2) Onions—							
(*i*) Red ..	kg. ..	0·86	0·27	0·37	0·38	161	159
(*ii*) White ..	,, ..	....	0·27	0·50	0·48		
(3) Garlic ..	250g. ..	0·54	0·20	1·50	1·50	750	750
(4) Other Vegetables ..							
Varieties selected for April 1978—							
(*i*) Brinjal ..	250g. ..	2·92	0·05	0.25		331	
(*ii*) Cabbage ..	,, ..	....	0·07	0.28			
(*iii*) Ladies finger ..	,, ..	....	0·27	0.25			
Varieties selected for May 1978—							
(*i*) Brinjal ..	,, ..	....	0·06		0·24		303
(*ii*) Pumpkin ..	,, ..	....	0·09		0·27		
(*iii*) Gawar sheng ..	,, ..	....	0·13		0·27		
Total ..		5·47					
Index Number for Sub-groups.						*325*	*311*
(*h*) *Fruits and Fruit products*—							
(1) Banana—							
(*i*) Big	Dozen ..	1·61	0·29	1·20	1·23	424	429
(*ii*) Small ..	,, ..	....	0·23	1·00	1·00		
Total ..		1·61					
Index Number for Sub-group I(h).						*424*	*429*
(*i*) *Sugar, Honey and related products*—							
(1) Sugar ..	kg. ..	5·60	1·23	2·86	2·76	233	224
(2) Gur—							
(*i*) Kopargaon 1st Quality.	,, ..	1·63	0·57	1·66	1·45	291	254
Total ..		7·23					
Index Number or Sub-group I(i).						*246*	*231*

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(*f*) *Beverages*—							
(1) Tea leaf—							
(*i*) Brook Bond flower brand.	Pkt. of 50 g.	2·11	0·40	0·87	0·87	218	218
(*ii*) Lipton Laojee lable	,, ..	..	0·41	..	..	..	..
(2) Hot drink— Prepared tea ..	Cup of 3 1/2 Dozs.	3·73	0·12	0·40	0·40	333	333
Total ..		5·84					
Index Number of Sub-group I(f).						*291*	*291*
I. Food—							
(*a*) Cereals and Cereal Products.	....	40·71	..	..	..	331	334
(*b*) Pulses and Pulse Products.	....	8·13	..	..	..	557	562
(*c*) Oils and Fats ..	....	8·37	..	..	..	338	332
(*d*) Mutton, Fish and Eggs.	.....	5·29	..	..	..	406	399
(*e*) Milk and Milk Products.	....	9·73	..	..	..	324	339
(*f*) Condiments and Spices.	....	7·62	..	..	..	469	474
(*g*) Vegetables and Vegetable Products.	....	5·47	..	..	..	325	311
(*h*) Fruits and Fruit Products.	....	1·61	..	..	..	424	429
(*i*) Sugar, Honey and related Products.	....	7·23	..	..	..	246	231
(*f*) Beverages ..	....	5·84	..	..	..	291	291
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number for all Food Group.						*356*	*357*
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and chips—							
(*i*) Khair ..	37 kgs. ..	78·50	3·39	..	..		
(*ii*) Dhawda ..	,, ..	..	3·15	12·02	12·49	404	416
(*iii*) Adjat or Mixed ..	,, ..		2·71	11·56	11·79		
(2) Kerosene—							
(*i*) Chakkar Brand ..	Per Litre ..	11·40	0·45	1·23	1·23	273	273
(3) Electricity charges ..	Per unit ..	6·28	0·50	0·42	0·42	84	84
(4) Match Box— Horse head brand ..	Box of 50 sticks.	3·82	0·06	0·12	0·12	200	200
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number for Group II						*361*	*370*

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
III. Housing—							
(1) Rent—							
(1) Rent for selected tenements.	p.m. ..	100·00				144	144
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number for Group III						*144*	*144*
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(a) *Clothing*—							
(1) Dhoti ..	per sq. met.	17·82	1·23	4·23	4·23	344	344
(2) Saree ..	,, ..	27·15	1·24	3·00	3·00	242	242
(3) Cloth for trouser ..	,, ..	0·51	2·15	7·35	7·35	342	342
(4) Long cloth ..	,, ..	32·06	1·61	6·04	6.04	375	375
(5) Coloured poplin ..	,, ..	14·36	2·13	7·16	7·16	336	..
Total ..		91·90					
Index Number for sub-group IV (a)						*323*	*323*
(b) *Footwear*—							
(1) Shops—							
(i) Bata Co. ..	per pair ..	3·53	17·20	49·40	49·40	254	254
(ii) Carona Co. ..	,, ..	..	18·78	41·35	41·35		
(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).						*252*	*252*
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(1) Clothing ..		91·90	..	..	..	323	323
(2) Foot wear ..		8·10	..	..	..	252	252
Total ..		100·00					
Index Nuwber for Group IV—						*318*	*318*
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) *Pan Supari*—							
(1) Panleaf—							
(i) Akda pan ..	Bundle of 100 leaves	2·01	0·55	1·25	1·25	227	227
(2) Pan finished—							
With Masala	Vida ..	5·39	0·04	0·15	0·15	375	375
(3) Supari (Manglori)	250 g.	2·81	2·08	3·19	3·30	153	159
(4) Katha—							
(i) Kanpur ..	50 g. ..	0·85	0·73	3·84	3·85	526	527
(ii) Belgaum ..	,, ..	..	0·36	..	..		
Total ..		11·06					
Index Number for Sub-group V(a).						*303*	*305*

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—							
(1) Bidies—							
(*i*) Camel brand ..	Bundle of 25 bidies.	5·80	0.19	0·60	0·60	289	289
(*ii*) Shiledar ..	„ ..	..	0·19	0·50	0·50		
(2) Jarda—							
(*i*) Gangaram Brand	Pkt. of 50 g.	3·54	0·24	0·75	0·75	363	363
(*ii*) Chandrakant brand	„ ..	..	0·23	0·95	0·95		
Total ..		9·34					
Index Number for sub-group V(b).						*317*	*317*
(c) Household utilities—							
(1) Utensils—							
(*i*) Lota (Pune) ..	½ kg. ..	5·28	3·55	18·00	18·50	514	514
(*ii*) Lota (Nashik) ..	„ ..	..	3·45	18·00	17·50		
Total ..		5·28					
Index Number for Sub-group V(c).						*514*	*514*
(d) Washing Soap—							
(1) Laundry—							
(*i*) Ordinary washing and ironings of cotton.	Per piece ..	2·54	0·10	0·25	0·25	250	250
(2) Washing soap—							
(*i*) 501 Bar Soap ..	Bar ..	7·44	1·40	3·73	3·73	277	277
(*ii*) B. Dhantak Co. ..	Cake ..	..	0·40	1·15	1·15		
Total ..		9·98					
Index Number for Sub-group V(d).						*270*	*270*
(e) Medical Care—							
(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					
Index Number for Sub-group V(e).						*121*	*121*

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight Proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	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	341
(2) Barber charges— (i) Hair cut with shave	Adult ..	7·32	0·50	1·40	1·40		
(ii) Hair cut ..	,, ..	..	0·40	1·25	1·25	256	256
(iii) Shave ..	,, ..	..	0·20	0·35	0·35		
(3) Toilet Soap— (i) Life Buoy ..	Cake ..	3·02	0·48	1·20	1·30		
(ii) Hamam cake ..	,, ..	..	0·49	1·30	1·35	258	273
(4) Blades— (i) Bharat Blade ..	Pkt. of 10 blades.	0·11	0·44	1·00	1·00		
(ii) Six Morning ..	2 Pkts. of 5 blades each	..	0·57	1·10	1·10	210	210
Total ..		15.34					
Index Number for Sub-group V(f).						*283*	*286*
(g) Education and Reading—							
(1) Books— Bal Bharati Chauthe Pustak.	Copy ..	5·42	0·75	2·00	2·00	267	267
(2) School fees— For VIII Std. ..	Per student per month	3·46	5·00	5·00	5·00	100	100
Total ..		8·88					
Index Number for Sub-group V (g)						*202*	*202*
(h) Recreation and Amusement—							
(1) Cinema (Lowest class)	Adult ..	6·69	0·32	1·05	1·05	328	328
Total ..		6·69					
Index Number for Sub-group V (h)						*328*	*328*
(i) Transport and Communication.							
(1) Rail— Railway fare 50 km.	Per Passenger.	12·48	0·98	2·25	2·25	230	230
(2) Bus fare— S.T. Bus 32 km. (Full ticket)	,, ..	4·09	1·00	2·15	2·15	215	215
(3) Postage— (i) Single card ..	Per card for Rs. 30	1·08	0·05	0·15	0·15	261	261
(ii) M. O. charges ..		..	0·45	1·00	1·00		
Total ..		17·65					
Index Number for Sub-group V (i)						*228*	*228*

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

Sub-Group	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Sept. 1977	Oct. 1977	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
V. Miscellaneous—							
(*a*) Pan-Supari ..	....	11·06	....	....	....	303	305
(*b*) Tobacco and Tobacco Products	....	9·34	....	....	....	317	317
(*c*) Household Utilities	....	5·28	....	....	....	514	514
(*d*) Washing Soap ..	....	9·98	....	....	....	270	270
(*e*) Medical Care ..	....	15·78	....	....	....	121	121
(*f*) Personal Care	....	15·34	....	....	....	283	286
(*g*) Educaion and Reading.	....	8·88	....	....	....	202	202
(*h*) Recreation and Amusement.	....	6·69	....	....	....	328	328
(*i*) Transport and Communications.	....	17·65	....	....	....	228	228
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number for Group V.						*260*	*261*

PUNE*

308—A rise of 4 points

In May 1978, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Pune Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 308 being 4 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Pune Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 1 point to 338 due to a rise in the average prices of grinding charges, groundnut oil, vanaspati, dry fish, eggs, milk and ghee etc.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained steady at 355.

The index number for housing remained steady at 130 being six monthly items.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 22 points to 345 due to a rise in the prices of dhoti, saree and coloured poplin.

The index number for the miscellaneous group remained steady at 245.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR PUNE CENTRE

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		April 1978	May 1978
I. Food	55·85	337	338
II. Fuel and light	6·89	355	355
III. Housing	6·65	130	130
IV. Clothing and Footwear ..	10·31	323	345
V. Miscellaneous	20·30	245	245
Total ..	100·00		
Consumer Price Index Number ..	....	*304*	*308*

* 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.

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure revised.	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I. Food Group—							
(a) *Cereals and Cereal Products*—							
(1) Rice	kg.	13.81	0.76	1.77	1.75	233	230
(2) Wheat	,, ..	11.28	0.53	1.38	1.38	260	260
(3) Jowar ..	,, ..	8.39	0.45	1.60	1.60	356	356
(4) Bajri	,, ..	3.08	0.51	1.50	1.50	294	294
(5) Grinding charges for Cereals.	4 kgs. ..	1.42	0.14	0.47	0.60	336	429
Total ..		37.98					
Index Number for Sub-group I (a).						*277*	*279*
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
Turdal—Laxmi Chhap or Surti (Fine).	kg. ..	3.80	0.80	5·00	4·92	625	615
Gramdal	,, ..	1.81	0.60	3.03	2.95	505	492
Mungdal—							
Without Husk (Medium). ..	,, ..	0.68	0.82	4·40	4·52	537	551
Total ..		6.29					
Index Number for Sub-group I(b).						*581*	*573*

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.		
(c) Oils and Fats—							
Groundnut oil ..	kg. ..	*1.94 } 5.88	2.32	8·27	4.82	356	363
Karadai oil ..	½kg. ..	3.94 }	1.20	....	....	....	....
Vanaspati (Dalda) (Loose) ..	„ ..	1.22	1.66	4·75	4.80	286	289
Total ..		7.10					
Index number for Sub-group I (c).						*344*	*350*
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—							
Mutton							
(*i*) Goat Meat ..	½kg. ..	3.68	1.51	6·00	6·00	396	396
(*ii*) Sheep Meat ..	„ ..	....	1.52	6·00	6·00		
Fish (Dry)—							
(*i*) Bombil (Big) ..	kg. ..	1.01	2.60	8·67	10·00		
(*ii*) Bombil (Small) ..	„ ..	....	2.46	8·67	10·00		
(*iii*) Zinga	„ ..	....	2.57	8·80	10·00		
Fresh Fish—							
Varieties selected in the month of April 1978—							
(*i*) Butter fish ..	kg. ..	....	1.79	8·00		378	467
(*ii*) Khawla ..	„ ..	....	1.92	8·00			
(*iii*) Amli ..	„ ..	....	1.05	....			
Varieties selected in the month of May 1978—							
(*i*) Bombay Wamb ..	kg. ..	....	1.77	....	8.00		
(*ii*) Shigadla ..	„ ..	....	1.33	....	8.00		
(*iii*) Amli ..	„ ..	....	1.06	....	6·00		
(*iv*) Hen's Eggs ..	Each ..	0.57	0.17	0.40	0.45	235	265
Total ..		5.26					
Index Number for Sub-group I (d).						*375*	*395*
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
Milk, buffalo ..	200 ml. ..	10.66	0.15	0.56	0.60	373	400
Ghee, Amul (tinned) ..	kg. ..	0.93	7.88	26.56	27.08	337	344
Total ..		11.59					
Index Number for Sub-group I (c).						*370*	*395*

*The weight of karadai oil is imparted to groudnut oil.

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
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	0·38	0·38	345	345
Chillies (Dry), Gawaran (Medium.)	250 g. ..	2.04	0·47	2.00	2·00	425	426
Turmeric, Sangli and Akhi (Medium).	„ ..	0.15	0·33	2·42	2·25	733	682
Tamarind-Old Chinch No. I.	Kg. ..	0.24	1·08	5·33	6·00	494	556
Mixed Spices—							
Garam Masala ..	50 g.	3.27	0·84	4·68	4·49	557	535
Total ..		5.86					
Index Number for Sub-group I (f).						*507*	*496*
(g) *Vegetables and Vegetable Products*—							
Potatoes—							
(i) Big size	½ kg. ..	1.87	0·29	0·75	0·76	281	283
(ii) Small Size ..	„ ..	....	0·23	0·70	0·70		
Onions—							
(i) Big size	Kg. ..	0.92	0·31	0·60	0·58	201	198
(ii) Small Size ..	„	....	0·24	0·50	0·50		
Brinjals—Big Size ..	„ ..	0.56	0·49	2·00	1·50	408	306
Tomatoes Medium Red No. 2.	„	0.77	0·79	1·83	1·62	232	205
Other Vegetables							
Varieties selected for April 1978—							
(i) Gawar ..	Kg. ..	4.42	0.74	2·17	....	351	....
(ii) Dodka ..	„ ..	....	0.45	2·07			
(iii) Tondli ..	„ ..	....	0.50	1·50			
Varieties selected for May 1978—							
(i) Dodki ..	Kg. ..	....	0.44	....	1·27	....	325
(ii) Tondli ..	„	....	0.41	....	1·46		
(iii) Gawar ..	„ ..	....	0.53	....	1·75		
Total ..		8.54					
Index Number for Sub-group I (g).						*313*	*290*
(h) *Fruits and Fruit Products*—							
Banana—							
Big Size	Doz. ..	1.23	0·49	1·25	1·25	256	256
Small Size ..	„ ..	....	0·39	1·00	1·00		
Total ..		1.23					
Index Number for Sub-group I (h).						*256*	*256*

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(I) *Sugar, Honey and Related Products*—							
Sugar ..	Kg. ..	6·29	1·18	3·15	3·00	267	254
Gur ..	,, ..	1·20	0·58	2·00	2·00	345	345
Total ..		7·49					
						279	*269*
Index Number Sub-group I(I).							
(J) *Beverages*—							
Tea leaf—							
Brooke Bond (Medium).	Package of 50 gs.	3·43	0·38	1·15	1·15	299	299
Lipton (Medium) ..	,, ..	....	0·39	1·15	1·15		
Hot drinks—							
Prepared Tea ..	Cup of 3½ ozs.	5·23	0·06	0·20	0·20	333	333
Total ..		8·66					
						320	*320*
Index Number Sub-group I(J).							
I. Food Sub-groups—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal products.	....	37·98	....	....	....	277	279
(b) Pulses and pulse products.	....	6·29	....	....	....	581	573
(c) Oils and Fats ..	....	7·10	....	....	....	344	350
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs.	....	5·26	....	....	....	375	395
(e) Milk and Milk Products.	....	11·59	....	....	....	370	395
(f) Condiments and spices.	....	5·86	....	....	....	507	496
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products.	....	8·54	....	....	....	313	290
(h) Fruits and Fruits products.	....	1·23	....	....	....	256	256
(I) Sugar, Honey and Related Products.	....	7·49	....	....	....	279	269
(J) Beverages ..	....	8·66	....	....	....	320	320
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number Group I ..						*337*	*338*

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and chips (Raywal/medium).	37 kgs. ..	30·63	3·08	11·86	11·86	385	385
(2) Kerosene, Chavi Brand.	5 litres ..	24·03	1·54	6·10	6·10	396	396
(3) Electricity charges ..	Per unit ..	6·45	0·19	0·38	0·38	200	200
(4) Charcoal—							
(*i*) Big size ..	37 kgs. ..	35·36	7·47	27·42	27·42	336	336
(*ii*) Patti or Raywal ..	,, ..	....	5·63	17.16	17·16		
(5) Match box (Teeka of 50 sticks).	Box ..	3·53	0·05	0·15	0·15	300	300
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number Group II ..						*355*	*355*
III. Housing—							
(2) Rent for selected tenements.	Per month..	100·00	....	....	....	130	130
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number Group III ..						*130*	*130*
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(*a*) *Clothing*—							
(1) Dhoti ..	Per sq. metre.	3·57	1·28	4·54	5·06	355	395
(2) Saree ..	,, ..	29·86	1·28	3·62	4·06	283	317
(3) Cloth for trousers	,, ..	5·25	2·62	9·32	9·24	356	353
(4) Long cloth ..	,, ..	11·76	1·64	6·52	6·52	398	398
(5) Coloured poplin ..	,, ..	40·44	2·25	7·63	8·24	339	366
Total ..		90·88					
Index Number Sub-group (IV)(a).						*330*	*355*
(*b*) *Footwear*—							
(1) Shoes—							
(*i*) Bata Co. ..	Per Pair ..	4·27	17·14	40·25	40·25	242	242
(*ii*) Flex Co. ..	,, ..	....	19·30	47·90	47·90		
(2) Chappals—							
(*i*) Bata Co. ..	,, ..	4·85	6·18	15·70	15·70	264	264
(*ii*) Flex Co. ..	,, ..	..	8·40	22·95	22·95		
Total ..		9·12					
Index Number Sub-group IV(b).						*253*	*253*

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
IV. Clothing and Foot-wear—*contd.*							
(1) Clothing ..		90·88	....	....	....	330	355
(2) Foot wear ..		9·12	....	....	....	253	253
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number Group IV						*323*	*345*
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) *Pan Supari*—							
(1) Pan-leaf—							
(*i*) Gawran Kachhi ..	Bundle of 100 leaves	1·08	0·33	1·50	1·50	455	455
(2) Pan Finished—							
(*i*) Poona Masala ..	Each vida	1·82	0·04	0·20	0·20	500	500
(3) Supari—							
(*i*) Manglori ..	50 gs.	1·57	0·45	0·60	0·60	133	133
Total ..		4·47					
Index Number Sub-group V (a).						*360*	*360*
(b) *Tobacco and Tobacco Products*—							
(1) Bidies—							
(*i*) Charbhai ..	Bundle of 25 bidies.	2·56	0·15	0·50	0·50	333	333
(*ii*) Pawar ..	,, ..	..	0·15	0·50	0·50		
(2) Cigarettes—							
(*i*) Charminar ..	Pkt. of 10 Cigarettes	1·94	0·15	0·80	0·80	479	479
(*ii*) Pila Hathi ..	,, ..	..	0.20	0·85	0·85		
(3) Chewing Tobacco—							
(*i*) Akoli Jarda No. 1	50g.	1·92	0·37	0·60	0·60	178	178
(*ii*) Akoli Jarda No. 2	,, ..	..	0·28	0·50	0·50		
(*iii*) Satara Jarda ..	,, ..	..	0·31	0·60	0·60		
Total ..		6·42					
Index Number Sub-group V (b).						*331*	*331*
(c) *Household Utilities Utensils Brass*—							
(1) Lota ..	kg. ..	4·76	7·14	32·00	32·00	448	448
Total ..		4·76					
Index Number Sub-group V (c).						*448*	*448*

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(d) *Washing Soap*—							
(1) Laundry charges (Ordinary, Washing and Ironing).	Per Piece ..	4·23	0·13	0·40	0·40	308	308
(2) Washing Soap BB Chhap.	Per Cake..	7·37	0·40	1·05	1·05	262	262
Total ..		11·60					
						279	*279*
Index Number Sub-Group V(d).							
(e) *Medical Care*—							
(1) Patent Medicine—							
(*i*) Glycodine Terf Vasaka	Bottle of 70 ml.	17·37	1·89	3·60	3·60	149	149
(*ii*) Anacin ..	2 Tablets ..	..	0·12	0·13	0·13		
(2) Mixture, Daily Mixture.	per day ..	1·35	0·57	1·00	1·00	175	175
Total ..		18·72					
						151	*151*
Index Number Sub-group V(e).							
(f) *Personal Care*—							
(1) Hair oil Tata Co. 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	1·20	1·20	263	263
(*b*) Lux ..	,,	..	0·49	1·38	1·38		
(4) Tooth Powder—							
(*a*) Bytco(Family size)	Bottle ..	1·98	1·87	5·05	5·05	265	265
(*b*) Bytco(Small size)	,,	..	0·46	1·20	1·20		
(5) Blades—							
(*a*) Bharat ..	Packet of 10	0·04	0·43	0·90	0·90	180	180
(*b*) 6' Morning ..	2 Packets of 5 each	..	0·60	0·90	0·90		
Total ..		14·20					
						276	*276*
Index Number Sub-group V(f).							
(g) *Education and Reading*—							
(1) School Fees for Std. VIII.	Per Student Per month	8·86	4·85	5·50	5·50	113	113
(2) School Books—Std. VIII—							
(*i*) Kumar bharati .	Per Copy	2·55	2·42	2·50	2·50	194	194
(*ii*) Ankaganit .	,,		1·75	5·75	5·75		
(*iii*) Apali Prithwi .	,,		1·88	2·80	2·80		
(3) News papers—							
(*i*) Sakal Daily ..	Per Copy	2·50	0·07	0·30	0·30	429	429
(*ii*) Maratha Daily ..	,,		0·07	0·30	0·30		
Total ..		13·91					
Index Number Sub-group V(g).						*185*	*185*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR PUNE CENTRE—*concld.*

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total Expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	April 1978	May 1978	April 1978	May 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(*h*) *Recreation and Amusement*—							
Cinema—							
Lowest Class ..	Per Tiket ..	6·74	0·52	1·35	1·35	260	260
Total ..		6·74					
Index Number Sub-group V (h).						*260*	*260*
(1) *Transport and Communication*—							
(1) Railway— (*i*) Railway Fare for 50 k.m.	Per passenger	6·46	0·98	2·25	2·25	230	230
(2) Bus Fare— (*i*) P.M.T. Busfare for 3·22 km.	,, ..	11·43	0·10	0·25	0·25	222	222
(*ii*) S. T. Fare 48 k.m.	,, ..	..	1·50	2·90	2·90		
(3) Postage— (*i*) Single Card ..	Per card ..	1·29	0·05	0·15	0·15	261	261
(*ii*) M. O. Charges ..	for Rs. 25 ..	..	0·45	1·00	1·00		
Total ..		19·18					
Index Number Sub-group V (i).						*227*	*227*
V. Miscellaneous—							
(*a*) Paan, Supari ..	....	4·47	..	..	..	360	360
(*b*) Tobacco and Tobacco products.	....	6·42	..	..	..	331	331
(*c*) Household Utilities	....	4·76	..	..	..	448	448
(*d*) Washing Soap ..	....	11·60	..	..	..	279	279
(*e*) Medical Care ..	....	18·72	..	..	..	151	151
(*f*) Personal Care ..	....	14·20	..	..	..	276	276
(*g*) Education and Reading.	....	13·91	..	..	..	185	185
(*h*) Recreation and Amusement.	....	6·74	..	..	..	260	260
(*i*) Transport and Communication.	....	19·18	..	..	..	227	227
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number Group V						*245*	*245*

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS BY GROUPS FOR SEVEN CENTRES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1978.

Centre	Base Year	Food	Pan, supari, tobacco etc.	Fuel and light	Housing	Clothing, bedding and foot-wear	Miscellaneous	Consumer Price Index Number	Equivalent old Index Number	Consumer Price Index Number	Equivalent old Index Number
								May 1978		April 1978	
Bombay ..	1960=100 ..	346	365	387	145	339	259	323	1434	320	1421
Solapur ..	Do. ..	353	319	357	194	377	270	336	1284	330	1261
Nagpur ..	Do. ..	387	292	297	187	394	232	313	1634	312	1629
Pune ..	1961=100 ..	338	....	355	130	345	245	308	....	304	....
Jalgaon ..	Do. ..	357	....	370	144	318	261	326	1725	325	1719
Nanded ..	Do. ..	348	....	350	166	306	277	323	791	324	794
Aurangabad ..	Do. ..	365	....	362	219	341	267	336	746	333	739

Note.—For arriving at the equivalent old index numbers the new index numbers may be multiplied by the linking factor mentioned against the respective centres as follows :—

Bombay : 4.44, Solapur : 3.82 Nagpur : 5.22, Jalgaon : 5.29, Nanded : 2.45, Aurangabad : 2.22.

ALL INDIA AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (ON BASE 1960=100) FOR MAY 1978

All India Average Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (General) on Base 1960=100 for May 1978 is 323 as compared to 322 in April 1978. The Index Number for May 1978 on base 1949=100 derived from the 1960 based index works out to 393 as against 391 for April 1978.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers

Serial No.	Centre	Base	Months	
			April 1978	May 1978
	1960 SERIES OF THE LABOUR BUREAU			
	ALL INDIA	1960=100	322	323
		1949=100*	391	393
	Andhra Pradesh			
1	Gudur	1960=100	314	310
2	Guntur	1960=100	358	367
3	Hyderabad	1960=100	337	334
		1943-44=100*	741	735
	Assam			
4	Digboi	1960=100	336	338
5	Doom-Dooma	1960=100	282	288
6	Labac	1960=100	281	284
7	Mariani	1960=100	282	286
8	Rangapara	1960=100	286	292
	Bihar			
9	Jamshedpur	1960=100	309	311
10	Jharia	1960=100	303	306
11	Kodarma	1960=100	339	339
12	Monghyr	1960=100	341	338
13	Noamundi	1960=100	305	316
	Gujarat			
14	Ahmedabad	1960=100	314	320
		1926-27=100*	995	1014
15	Bhavnagar	1960=100	339	340
	Haryana			
16	Yamunanagar	1960=100	355	355
	Jammu and Kashmir			
17	Srinagar	1960=100	328	330
	Karnataka			
18	Ammathi	1960=100	326	326
19	Bangalore	1960=100	331	334
		1935-36=100*	1493	1506
20	Chikmagalur	1960=100	330	329
21	Kolar-Gold-Field	1960=100	322	322
	Kerala			
22	Alleppey	1960=100	320	328
23	Alwaye	1960=100	317	322
		Aug., 1939=100*	1465	1488
24	Mundakayam	1960=100	300	305

* Converted on old base.

Serial No.	Centre	Base	Months	
			April 1978	May 1978
	Madhya Pradesh			
25	Balaghat	1960=100	342	348
26	Bhopal	1960=100	330	331
27	Gwalior	1960=100	344	345
28	Indore	1960=100	349	351
	Maharashtra			
29	Bombay	1960=100	320	323
		1933-34=100*	1421	1434
30	Nagpur	1960=100	312	313
		Aug., 1939=100*	1629	1634
31	Solapur	1960=100	330	336
		1927-28=100*	1261	1284
	Orissa			
32	Barbil	1960=100	304	306
33	Sambalpur	1960=100	341	340
	Punjab			
34	Amritsar	1960=100	344	342
	Rajasthan			
35	Ajmer	1960=100	333	332
36	Jaipur	1960=100	342	351
	Tamil Nadu			
37	Coimbatore	1960=100	314	317
38	Coonoor	1960=100	313	313
39	Madras	1960=100	308	305
		1935-36=100*	1466	1452
40	Madurai	1960=100	323	326
	Uttar Pradesh			
41	Kanpur	1960=100	325	322
42	Saharanpur	1960=100	340	337
43	Varanasi	1960=100	394	379
	West Bengal			
44	Asansol	1960=100	329	329
45	Calcutta	1960=100	311	311
46	Darjeeling	1960=100	266	268
47	Howrah	1960=100	304	306
48	Jalpaiguri	1960=100	270	272
49	Raniganj	1960=100	312	312
	Delhi Territory			
50	Delhi	1960=100	360	361
		1944=100*	605	606
		Aug., 1939=100*	1579	1582

*Converted on old base.

Serial No.	Centre	Base	Months	
			April 1978	May 1978
	Other Series of the Labour Bureau			
1	Berhampur	1949=100	429	430
2	Cuttack	1949=100	397	398
3	Jabalpur	1949=100	439	445
4	Beawar	1951-52=100	369	368
5	Tripura	1961=100	304	310
6	Himachal Pradesh	1965=100	240	240
7	Goa	1966=100	228	229
8	Bhilai	1966=100	227	229
9	Bhilwara	1966=100	222	218
10	Chhindwara	1966=100	183	185
11	Kothagudem	1966=100	213	218
12	Rourkela	1966=100	237	237

Labour Intelligence

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1978

Industrial Courts, Tribunals and Labour Courts

In all 2,339 applications were received by the Industrial Courts, Tribunals and Labour Court 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
I.	*Industrial Courts/Tribunals*				
1	Industrial Court, Bombay	11	..	46	57
2	Industrial Tribunal, Bombay ..	..	76	..	76
3	Industrial Court, Nagpur	4	..	13	17
4	Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur ..	..	2	..	2
5	Industrial Court, Pune	6	..	10	16
6	Industrial Tribunal, Pune	..	9	..	9
7	Industrial Court, Thane	1	..	44	45
8	Industrial Tribunal, Thane.. ..	..	107	..	107
	Total ..	22	194	113	329
II.	*Labour Courts—*				
1	Labour Court, Bombay	130	781	80	991
2	Labour Court, Pune	14	160	10	192
3	Labour Court, Nagpur	86	120	66	272
4	Labour Court, Thane	27	141	174	342
5	Labour Court, Kolhapur	15	35	36	86
6	Labour Court, Sholapur	1	2	40	43
7	Labour Court, Akola	..	17	12	29
8	Labour Court, Nashik	12	26	8	45
9	Labour Court, Aurangabad ..	..	..	10	10
	Total ..	284	1,290	436	2,010

III. *Wage Boards—*

No reference was received by the Wage Board for Cotton Textile, Silk Textile and Sugar Industries during the month under review.

Conciliation

An analysis of disputes handled by the Conciliation machinery in the State during February 1978 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 ..	70	180	250
2. Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 ..	13	5	18
3. Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.	4	..	4
Total ..	87	185	272

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

Act	Pending at the begining 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 ..	1187	250	68	138	55	118	379	1058
B.I.R. Act, 1946	283	18	9	20	5	..	34	267
B.I.R. (Ext. and Amdt.) Act, 1964.	30	4	3	..	...	3	6	28
Total ..	1500	272	80	158	60	121	419	1353

Industry-wise and district-wise analysis of the cases received during the month under Bombay Industrial Relation 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 Misc.	Transport	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.	4	3	..	1	..	1	8	1	..	18

Act	Textil Industry	Paper Industry	Chemical Industry	Press Industry	Electricity	Banking	Engineering	Local Bodies	Other Misc.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	4

District-wise analysis is given below :—

Act	Bombay	Pune	Thane	Solapur	Sangli	Kolhapur	Ahamadnagar	Satara	Dhule	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B.I.R. Act 1946.	8	5	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	18

Act	Amravati	Nagpur	Wardha	Chandrapur	Akola	Buldhana	Total
Bombay Industrial Relations (Ext.and Amendment) Act, 1964.	..	3	2	1	..	..	4

Registration of Agreements, settlements, Awards etc.

29 Agreements, 1 settlements and 21 Awards were registered under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 and Bombay Industrial Relations(Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964, during the month.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA
REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1978

Industrial Courts, Tribunals and Labour Courts

In all 2731 applications were received by the Industrial Courts, Tribunals and Labour Court 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
I.	*Industrial Courts/Tribunals—*				
1	Industrial Court, Bombay	66	..	42	108
2	Industrial Tribunal, Bombay ..	..	44	..	44
3	Industrial Court, Nagpur	21	..	36	57
4	Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur ..	..	..	..	..
5	Industrial Court, Pune	10	..	40	50
6	Industrial Tribunal, Pune	..	13	..	13
7	Industrial Court, Thane	1	..	13	14
8	Industrial Tribunal, Thane ..	..	11	..	11
		98	68	131	297
II.	*Labour Courts—*				
1	Labour Court, Bombay	50	1,310	63	1,423
2	Labour Court, Pune	14	76	26	116
3	Labour Court, Nagpur	25	100	51	176
4	Labour Court, Thane	10	120	156	286
5	Labour Court, Kolhapur ..	5	59	17	81
6	Labour Court, Sholapur	6	44	46	96
7	Labour Court, Akola	1	8	29	38
8	Labour Court, Nashik	..	171	9	180
9	Labour Court, Aurangabad ..	..	4	34	38
	Total ..	111	1,892	431	2,434

III. *Wage Boards—*

Four references were received by the Wage Board for Cotton Textile and Silk Textile Industries during the month under review.

Conciliation

An analysis of disputes handled by the Conciliation machinery in the State during March 1978 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 ..	124	313	437
2. Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 ..	14	16	30
3. Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.	7	....	7
Total ..	145	329	474

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

Act	Pending at the begining 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 ..	1,058	437	97	177	55	106	435	1,060
B. I. R. Act, 1946	267	30	7	11	14	..	32	265
B. I. R. (Ext. and Amdt.) Act, 1964.	28	7	1	..	1	..	2	33
Total ..	1,353	474	105	188	70	106	469	1,358

Industry-wise and district-wise analysis of the cases received during the month under Bombay Industria Relation Act, 1946 and Bombay Industrial Relation (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1963, are given below:—

Act	Cotton Textile	Silk Textile	Wollen Textile	Textile Processing	Hosiery	Banking	Sugar	Electricity	Transport	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.	10	6	..	..	1	4	7	2	..	30

Act	Textile Industry	Paper Industry	Printing Industry	Press Industry	Shops	Banking	Engineering	Local Bodies	Other Misc.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay Industrial Relation (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7

District-wise analysis is given below—

Act	Bombay	Pune	Thane	Solapur	Satara	Kolhapur	Ahamadnagar	Satara	Dhulia	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B.I.R. Act, 1946 ..	16	7	1	..	1	2	3	..	..	30

Act	Amravati	Nagpur	Wardha	Chanda	Akola	Buldhana	Total
Bombay Industrial Relations (Ext. and Amendment) Act, 1964	..	7	..	..	..	..	7

Registration of Agreements, settlements, Awards, etc.

11 Agreements, 16 settlements and 47 Awards were registered under the Bombay Industrial Relation Act, 1946 and Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and (Amendment) Act, 1964, during the month.

4. MRZ 1980 Weltwirtschaft Kiel

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTA REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1978

Industrial Courts, Tribunals and Labour Courts

In all 1603 applications were received by the Industrial Courts, Tribunals and Labour Court 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
I.	*Industrial Courts/Tribunals—*				
1	Industrial Court, Bombay	8	..	45	53
2	Industrial Tribunal, Bombay ..	..	28	..	28
3	Industrial Court, Nagpur	5	..	29	34
4	Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur ..	..	1	..	1
5	Industrial Court, Pune	..	..	15	15
6	Industrial Tribunal, Pune	..	18	..	18
7	Industrial Court, Thane	3	..	35	38
8	Industrial Tribunal, Thane... ..	..	24	..	24
	Total ..	16	71	124	211
II.	*Labour Courts—*				
1	Labour Court, Bombay	165	351	68	584
2	Labour Court, Pune	12	69	11	92
3	Labour Court, Nagpur	27	159	33	219
4	Labour Court, Thane	40	179	46	265
5	Labour Court, Kolhapur	4	4	9	17
6	Labour Court, Sholapur	8	27	57	92
7	Labour Court, Akola	..	23	31	54
8	Labour Court, Nashik	6	17	22	45
9	Labour Court, Aurangabad ..	..	14	10	24
	Total ..	262	843	287	13,92

III. *Wage Boards—*

1 reference was received by the Wage Board for Cotton Textile Industry during the month under review.

Conciliation

An analysis of disputes handled by the Conciliation machinery in the State during April 1978 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 ..	103	347	450
2. Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 ..	13	6	19
3. Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.	1	....	1
Total	117	353	470

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

Act	Pending at the begining 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	1,060	450	91	157	43	102	393	1,117
B I. R. Act, 1946	265	19	6	30	17	..	53	231
B. I. R. (Ext. and Amdt.) Act, 1964;	33	1	..	1	1	3	5	29
Total ..	1,358	470	97	188	61	105	451	13,77

Industry-wise and district-wise analysis of the cases received during the month under Bombay Industria Relation Act, 1946 and Bombay Industrial Relation (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1963, are given below:—

Act	Cotton Textile	Silk Textile	Wollen Textile	Textile Processing	Hosiery	Banking	Sugar	Electricity	Transport	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay Industrial Reclations Act, 1946.	7	1	..	2	4	3	..	..	2	19

Act 1	Textile Industry 2	Paper Industry 3	Printing Industry 4	Press Industry 5	Shops 6	Banking 7	Engineering 8	Local Bodies 9	Other Misc. 10	Total 11
Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

District-wise analysis is given below:—

Act	Bombay	Pune	Thane	Solapur	Satara	Kolhapur	Ahamadnagar	Satara	Dhulia	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B.I.R. Act, 1946 ..	14	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	19

Act	Amravati	Nagpur	Wardha	Chanda	Akola	Buldhana	Total
Bombay Industrial Relations (Ext. and Amendment) Act,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1

Registration of Agreements, settlements, Awards, etc.

11 Agreements, settlements and 3 Awards were registered under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 and Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964, during the month.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING FEBRUARY 1978

	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1978	Feb. 1977
No. of Disputes	32	31	33
No. of Workers involved ..	25,859	15,498	6,414
No. of Man-days lost	9,14,335	12,33,921	99,982

Industry-wise classification is given below:—

Name of the Industry Group	Number of disputes in progress			Number of work people involved in all disputes	Aggregate man-days lost in
	Started before beginning of the month i.e. before February 1978	Started during the month i.e. February 1978	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Textile	2	2	4	152	7,954
Engineering	12	1	13	10,488	10,16,451
Miscellaneous	5	8	13	4,086	1,81,081
Chemical	1	..	1	772	28,435
Feb. 1978 Total ..	20	11	31	15,498	12,33,921
Jan. 1978 Total ..	20	12	32	25,859	9,14,335

Ten of the disputes arose over questions of " pay allowances and bonus issues ", 2 related to "Retrenchment and grievances about personnel ". No dispute on leave and hours of work and the remaining 19 were due to other causes.

Out of 13 disputes that terminated during the course of the month. 4 were settled either entirely or partially in favour of the workers. 7 in favour of the employers. while the result of the remaining 2 disputes was indefini te.

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

(GCP) Ra 4590—10 (727—10-78)



THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE DETAILED INFORMATION OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, CAUSING MORE THAN 10,000 MAN-DAYS LOST DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1978.

Serial No.	Name of the Concern	Sector	S/L	Reason	Date of work-stoppages		No. of workers Involved	Man-days lost		Result
					Began	Ended		During the month	Till the close of the month	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Mukund Iron and Steel Works Ltd, Thane.	Pvt.	S/L	Wages	5-8-77	3-2-78	1,126	2,252	1,63,225	Indefinite
2	Larsen and Tubro Ltd, Tractor Engg. Ltd, Bombay.	Pvt.	S	Retrench-ment.	27-11-77	..	5,007	98,774	4,51,197	Continued
3	Premier Automobiles Ltd, Bombay.	Pvt.	S/L	Indiscipline and Violence	17-1-78	..	1,845	1,64,280	2,46,584	Do.
4	Messrs Kishore Pumps Pvt. Ltd., Pune.	Pvt.	S	Others	4-11-77	..	62	2,368	11,903	Do.
5	Premier Automobiles Ltd., Thane.	Pvt.	S	Indiscipline and Violence	11-1-78	..	962	23,088	39,442	Do.
6	Nestler Boiler Ltd., Thane.	Pvt.	S/L	Others	8-9-77	..	96	2,304	16,112	Do.
7	Cable Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay	Pvt.	S	Others	24--11-77	..	972	19,953	73,698	Do.
8	Messrs Good-lass Nero-lac Paints Ltd., Bombay.	Pvt.	S	Others	14-12-77	..	772	2,083	28,435	Do.
9	Government Press, Kolhapur.	Pub.	S	Wages	14-12-77	6-2-78	226	5,888	71,018	Un-successful.
10	Government Central Press, Bombay.	Pub.	S	Wages	14-12-77	6-2-78	1,710	10,260	78,660	Do.
11	Deccan Stone Industries, Bombay.	Pvt.	S	Wages	18-5-77	..	70	1,680	17,220	Continued

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING MARCH 1978

	Feb. 78	Mar. 78	Mar. 77
No. of Disputes ..	31	19	52
No. of Workers involved ..	15,498	14,522	52,094
No. of Man-days lost ..	12,33,921	7,58,932	1,50,376

Industry wise classification is given below:—

Name of the Industry Group	Number of disputes in progress			Number of work people involved in all disputes	Aggregate man-days lost in
	Started before beginning of the month i.e. before March 1978	Started during the month i.e. March 1978	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Textile	2	2	4	3,344	4,530
Engineering	8	1	9	9,241	6,09,518
Miscellaneous ..	4	..	4	209	24,025
Chemical ..	2	..	2	1,728	1,20,859
Mar. 1978 Total ..	16	3	19	14,522	7,58,932
Feb. 1978 Total ..	20	11	31	15,498	12,33,921

Five of the disputes arose over questions of "pay, allowances and bonus issues", No. related to "Retrenchment and grievances about personnel". Two disputes on leave and hours of work and the remaining 12 were due to other causes.

Out of the nine disputes that terminated during the course of the month. Four were settled either entirely or partially in favour of the workers. Three in favour of the employers, while the result of the remaining, two disputes were indefinite.

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

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE DETAILED INFORMATION OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, CAUSING MORE THAN 10,000 MAN-DAYS LOST DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1978.

Serial No.	Name of the Concern and Sector.	Sector	S/L	Reason	Date of work-stoppages		No. of workers Involved	Man-days lost		Result
					Began	Ended		During the month	Till the close of the month	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay.	Pvt. ..	S/L	Indiscipline & Violence.	17-1-78	..	6,838	1,64,275	4,10,859	Contd.
2	Nestler Boiler Ltd., Thane.	Pvt. ..	S/L	Others	8-9-77	..	96	2,592	18,704	Contd.
3	Premier Automobiles Ltd., Thane.	Pvt. ..	S	Indiscipline & Violence.	11-1-78	..	962	24,050	63,492	Contd.
4	Cable Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay.	Pvt. ..	S	Others	24-11-78	..	826	21,357	95,055	Contd.
5	Deccan Stone Industries, Bombay.	Pvt. ..	S	Wages	18-5-77	..	70	1,890	19,110	Contd.
6	Carbide Chemicals Co., Bombay.	Pvt. ..	S	Others	13-12-77	..	956	25,812	89,864	Contd.
7	Messrs. Kishore Pumps Pvt. Ltd., Pune.	Pvt. ..	S	Others	4-11-77	13-3-78	91	661	12,564	Successful.
8	Messrs. Goodlass Nerolac Paints Ltd., Bombay.	Pvt. ..	S	Others	14-12-77	7-3-78	772	2,560	30,995	Successful.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING APRIL 1978

	Mar. 1978	April 1978	April 1977
No. of Disputes ..	19	25	80
No. of Workers involved ..	14,522	13,826	49,259
No. of Man-days lost ..	7,58,932	9,35,552	4,50,784

Industry wise classification is given below:—

Name of the Industry Group	Number of disputes in progress			Number of work people involved in all disputes	Aggregate man-days lost in
	Started before beginning of the month i.e. before April 1978	Started during the month i.e. April 1978	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Textile	1	2	3	255	5,607
Engineering ..	4	7	11	9,981	7,86,409
Chemical ..	4	3	7	698	36,737
Miscellaneous ..	1	3	4	2,922	1,06,799
April 1978 Total ..	10	15	25	13,826	9,35,552
March 1978 Total ..	16	3	19	14,522	7,58,932

Five of the disputes arose over questions of "pay allowances and bonus issues", five related to "Retrenchment and grievances about personnel". No disputes on leave and hours of work and the remaining 15 were due to other causes.

Out of the 12 disputes that terminated during the course of the month Four were settled either entirely or partially in favour of the workers. Three in favour of the employers, while the result of the remaining 5 disputes was indefinite.

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

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE DETAILED INFORMATION OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, CAUSING MORE THAN 10,000 MAN-DAYS LOST DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1978

Serial No.	Name of the Concern	Secter	S/L	Reason	Date of work-stoppages		No. of workers Involved	Man-days lost		Result
					Began	Ended		During the month	Till the close of the month	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Nestler Boiler Ltd., Thane.	Pvt.	S/L	Others	8-9-77	..	96	2,400	21,104	Contd.
2	Cable Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay.	Pvt.	S	Others	24-11-77	..	762	18,563	1,13,618	Contd.
3	Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay.	Pvt.	S	Indiscipline & Voilence.	17-1-78	29-4-78	6,841	1,50,563	5,61,422	Unsuccess-ful.
4	Premier Automobiles Ltd., Thane.	Pvt.	S/L	Do.	11-1-78	21-4-78	962	19,222	82,714	Successful.
5	Carbide Chemicals Co., Bombay.	Pvt.	S	Others	13-12-77	13-4-78	956	9,560	99,424	Successful.
6	Deccan Stone Industries, Bombay.	Pvt.	S	Wages	18-5-77	20-4-78	70	1,120	20,230	Compro-mise.

BENEFITS UNDER THE EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

Review for the month of May 1978

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme applies to 26 Centres in the State of Maharashtra and provides protection to 14,11,900 workers in the event of employment injury , sickness and maternity. This protection is made available in two ways, namely by provision of medical care and cash benefits when needed. During the month of May 1978, 12,161 Insured Persons received Rs. 22,31,098·16 cash benefits due to employment injuries. This includes 3,810 persons who were in receipt of Pensions for Permanent disablement and 1,170 persons who were in receipt of Dependant benefit as dependant's of deceased Insured Persons. During the month 10,423 accidents were reported as against 9,831 during the preceding month.

Comparetively fewer persons need the employment injury benefits but a fairly large number need Cash benefit in the event if sickness. During May 1978, 1,04,475 claims were received and an amount of Rs. 77,10,908·65 was paid out as sicknees benefit. During the preceding month 97,345 claims were received and an amount of Rs. 68,35,482.85 was disbursed as sickness benefit.

Some Insured Persons suffering from T. B., Mental, Malignant, other long term diseases etc., require more attention and they are being paid additional benefit called Extended Sickness benefit. During the month an amount of Rs. 5,96,432·80 paid towards this benefit.

During the month 254 Insured Women Workers claimed Rs. 3,49,314.05 by way of Maternity benefit. The attendance at the dispensaries as per certificate received was 3,24,778 during the month.

During the month Funeral benefit in 153 ceses amounting to Rs. 15,299·75 was paid.

During the month Confinement Charges in respect of wives of Insured Persons amounting to Rs. 71,909·50 were paid.

During the month an amount of Rs. 5,194·00 was paid as Enhanced sickness benefit to 43 Insured Persons who had gone under sterilisantion operation for Family Planning.

For recovery of arrears of Contribution under the Scheme, Legal proceeding had to be initiated in 15 cases against defaulting employers.

Book Review

MANAGEMENT OF WORKING TIME IN INDUSTRIALISED COUNTRIES

(I.L.O. PUBLICATION)

Geneva

Price : **17.50 Swiss Francs**

As a result of urban growth, technological progress, changed living conditions, higher levels of education and a greater desire for individual choice, increasing interest is being shown in finding more flexible ways of allocating time between work and other needs of the individual. Moreover, the rapid spread of shift work in many countries has raised new social problems and led to closer attention being paid to its implications for the community, the enterprises and the workers involved. Hence the problem of shift working, reduction of working hours, etc. is no longer only the industrial problem but also assume a proportion of social problems affecting the social and family life of industrial workers.

The ILO arranged a symposium of working time and social problems connected with shift work in industrialised countries at Geneva from 3rd May 1977 to 11th May 1977. This symposium was attended by 21 participants from Europe, North America and the Pacific Region. There were six participants from government circles, six participants from employers' circles, six participants from workers' circles and three independent experts. This publication contains the working papers prepared by the ILO, papers submitted by the participants and a brief resume of the proceedings. The Book will be found useful by trade unionists as well as the employers and also to those who are faced with the present problems of difficulties of transport, heavy urbanisation and consequent dislocation of traffic. Many of the suggestions made at the symposium will be found useful by newly developing countries like ours.

A. D. DIVEKAR,
Editor,
Labour Gazette.

Dated : 15th June 1978.

LABOUR LITERATURE

ARTICLES OF LABOUR INTEREST

1. Industrial safety, By Thiru T. Balsubramaniam, Tamil Nadu Labour Journal ' Vol. ' XX No. 4, April 1978.

2. " National Wage Policy, " By S. Krishna Murthy, Karnataka Labour Journal, Page 3, May 1975.

3. Role of Labour Welfare Activities in strengthening Harmonious Industrial Relations, By V. N. Chaudhary, Indian Worker, 12th June 1678.

4. Workers' Participation in Management—A conceptual Analysis, By S. K. Naik, Indian Worker, 29th May 1978.

5. Relief Delayed is Relief Denied, By V. R. Hoshing. Indian Worker, 19th June 1978.

6. Is Gandhian Concept of Worker Participation in Management an ' Atopia ' By Dr. Rajendra Prakash Gupta, Indian Worker, 10th July 1978.

7. The Worker Speaks His Mind, By M. L. Monga, Indian Worker, 17th July 1978.

8. Data Archives—Retrospective and Perspective, By N. K. Nijhawan, ICSSR News Letter Vol. VIII (3×4), October 1977 to March 1978.

9. Female Labour in Indian Industries, By Dr. D. C. Mathur, Labour Bulletine Andhra Pradesh, October—December 1977.

10. Resolution of Intra Union Disputes—The Andhra Pradesh Experiment, By Y. R. K. Reddy, Indian Labour Journal, Vol. 19, No. 7, July 1978.

DIGEST OF LABOUR CASES

(Published on the 25th of every month)

Editor : V. G. ROW, Barrister-at-Law,

Advocate, Supreme Court and High Court, Madras

An indispensable Journal containing :

PART I : Articles of interest on labour matters.

PART II : Acts, Rules and Notifications of the Central Government and also Tamilnadu Government.

PART III : Digest of Case Law.

Annual subscription : Rs. 20 (Inland) and Rs. 30·00 (Foreign), payable in advance.
Annual consolidated supplement of Part III of the Digest, free to subscribers.
Out-station cheques should include Rs. 2·00 towards collection charges.

Subscription payable to : *Publishers*

MADRAS BOOK AGENCY
337, Thambu Chetty Street, MADRAS-1

Also available ex-Stock :

Digest of Labour Cases, 1960 : Price Rs. 12·50
Digest of Labour Cases, 1961 : Price Rs. 15·00
Digest of Labour Cases, 1962 : (Out of stock)
Digest of Labour Cases, 1963 and 1964 : Price Rs. 15·00 each
Digest of Labour Cases, 1965 to 1971 : Price Rs. 17·50 each
Digest of Labour Cases, 1973 : Price Rs. 25 each

Back Volumes from 1960 and 1961 and 1968 to 1973 will be supplied for Rs. 200 net. Part III of 1962 Digest of Labour Cases will be included in the supply.

Please forward your orders to :

MADRAS BOOK AGENCY
337, Thambu Chetty Street,
MADRAS-1.

INDIAN LAW REPORTS

INDIAN LAW REPORTS, BOMBAY SERIES, 1976

The subscription rates of Indian Law Reports, Bombay for the year 1976 have been fixed as given below:—

		Rs.	
Annual subscription for Twelve monthly issues and one index issue.	Without postage ..	42·00	per set.
	With Inland postage ..	45·00	per set.
	With foreign postage ..	60·00	per set.
	Single issue (without postage)	3·00	per copy.
	Single issue (include of postage)	3·20	per copy.

As limited number of copies are printed, those who wish to subscribe themselves, are requested to send in their remittances without delay.

A few complete sets of 13 issues of Indian Law Reports, Bombay Series are also available for sale at the following prices:—

1968	@	Rs. 37 per set with postage.
1969	@	Rs. 42 per set with postage.
1971	@	Rs. 52 per set with postage.
1972	@	Rs. 44 per set with postage.
1973	@	Rs. 41 per set with postage.
1974	@	Rs. 42 per set with postage.
1975	@	Rs. 45 per set with postage.

Please send your orders to:—
THE MANAGER, YERAVADA PRISON PRESS, POONE 411 006