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The "Labour Gazette" and

Vol. LIII

THE MONTH IN  
CURRENT NOTES

Voluntary Arbitration  
Shri P. S. Narurkar  
P. M. desires Voluntary  
Interim Relief for  
Labour Ministers  
Wage Cell in off  
Britain's Manpower

ARTICLES, REPORTS  
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Annual Report of  
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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX  
Bombay  
Sholapur  
Nagpur  
Aurangabad  
Nanded  
Jalgaon  
Poona

Consumer Price Index  
in India for October  
Index Number shifted to 1947  
All India Average  
base 1960=100  
R 4863-1

2918

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No. 6

VOL. LIII

# LABOUR GAZETTE





## LABOUR GAZETTE

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

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# LABOUR GAZETTE

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Editor :

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Maharashtra, Bombay (Ex-Officio).*

## The Month in Brief

### Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class

The Bombay, Sholapur and Nagpur Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for the month of December, 1973 in the average prices for the year ended December 1960 equal to 100 were 238, 298, 278 respectively. The Jalgaon, Nanded, Poona and Aurangabad Consumer Price Index Numbers for working class for the month of December 1973 with the average prices for the year ended December 1961 equal to 100 were 278, 289, 246, 294 respectively.

### Industrial Disputes

During October 1973, there were 133 strikes involving 45,919 workmen and a time loss of 2,68,811 working days, as compared to 88 disputes in September 1973 involving 20,250 workers and time loss of 1,90,997 mandays. Further particulars of industrial disputes are given at pages 733 to 734 and 756 to 769 of this issue.

### Absenteeism

During November 1973, the average absenteeism in the textile industry in seven important textile centres in the State, viz., Bombay City, Nagpur, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nanded, Akola and Aurangabad amounted to 19.22 per cent. as against 15.93 per cent. in October 1973. For further particulars see page 735 of this issue.

### Production of Cotton Yarn Spun and Manufacture of cloth

During August 1973, Mills in Bombay City produced a total of 1,52,17,000 Kgs. of yarn, 1,86,000 Kgs. of Miscellaneous goods such as blankets, hosiery goods and knitted fabrics and packed 41,89,000 metres of cotton goods mixed with silk, wool, terene, etc. and packed 9,55,11,000 metres wearable and non-wearable cloth and those in rest of Maharashtra produced 57,13,000 Kgs. of yarn 1,15,000 Kgs. of miscellaneous goods such as blankets, hosiery and knitted fabrics and packed 2,64,000 metres of cotton goods mixed with silk, wool, terenes etc. and packed 2,75,69,000 metres of wearable and non-wearable cloth. The total production of cotton yarn, miscellaneous goods and mixed with silk, wool, terene, etc. packing of wearable and non-wearable cloth for the whole State of Maharashtra amounted to 2,09,30,000 Kgs., 3,01,000 Kgs., 44,53,000 metres and 12,30,80,000 metres respectively.

## Current Notes

### Tidke for condition-Based Wages Basis

Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Industries and Labour observed that Wage adjustments had to be worked out in the context of economic conditions of work and living of the people as well as technological developments of the industries concerned. He was presiding over the silver jubilee of Wage Boards for the cotton, silk textile and sugar industries at Bombay on 5th February 1974.

The Maharashtra State (erstwhile Bombay State) is the first to provide the tripartite statutory machinery of Wage Boards, in 1948 under Bombay Industrial Relations Act. The object was to make industrial arbitration machinery more effective by entrusting to these Boards very intimate and intricate wage problems of the cotton and silk textile and the sugar industries for these Boards.

Lauding the efforts made by the wage boards during last 25 years, Shri Tidke pointed out that the Board had laid down not only a firm foundation for building up a scientific wage structure but also had given guiding principles for resolving vexed problems.

He welcomed the suggestion to establish an implementation and evaluation cell for collecting statistical data having bearing on the wage trends and studying the implementation of awards and suggesting measures for their effective action.

Earlier, Chairman of the Wage Boards, Shri Purushottam Kanji welcomed the guests.

### Minimum Wages for Dispensary Employment in Vidarbha

The Government of Maharashtra has fixed the minimum rate of wages payable to the employees employed in the employment in any dispensary in Vidarbha region, with effect from February 1, 1974.

### Right to work more Fundamental than the Right to Strike

"The right to work is more fundamental than the right to strike and its realisation only can solve the problems being faced by the society today", said Shri Narendra Tidke, Minister for Labour, Government of Maharashtra at Nagpur on December 10, 1973.

Shri Tidke was inaugurating the sixth National Course on "Trade Unions and Human Rights" organised by the Central Institute of Workers Education (INTUC), the function was held in the University Convocation Hall under the presidentship of Dr. N. R. Deshpande, Head of the Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Nagpur University.

Shri Tidke said that the Maharashtra Government had taken a revolutionary decision to give work to all those persons who needed it. The availability of money or otherwise was no consideration. He complimented the INTUC for



Shri Tidke stated poverty was dangerous for prosperity and the need of the day was to take all the necessary steps to remove poverty. In this connection, he referred to the message of the Prime Minister in which she had stated that strikes etc. were not going to benefit the workers even in the short run.

Dr. Deshpande, in his presidential address threw light on the history of the "Human rights" and the struggle undertaken in Britain and Europe to achieve them.

He also referred to the forces generated by the French Revolution and American Declaration of Independence.

Dr. Deshpande said that out of 135 members of the UNO, only 35 nations ratified the Convention on Human Rights and India is not one of them. He said that today certain groups were bent upon substituting their class interests for national interests and the trade union workers were in a way also doing the same as they should think of the interests of the nation first.

#### Interim Relief for Sugar workers

The tripartite Conference on sugar industry met at New Delhi on December 6, 1973 in Shram Sakti Bhavan, Shri Balgovind Verma, Deputy Minister, presided Prof. Sher Singh, Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture, also attended the Conference.

The Conference unanimously agreed to grant the following interim relief, retaining allowance to unskilled workers in the sugar industry.

#### Interim Relief

The interim relief to all workers in the industry will come into force with effect from November 1, 1973. The rate of interim relief would be as follows :—

With a view to ameliorate the hardship faced by the unskilled workers in the sugar industry, who do not receive any wage during the off season, the Conference accepted the proposal of Prof. Sher Singh, Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture, for giving retaining allowance till the new wage structure comes into force. The retaining allowance, it was agreed would be 8.33 per cent of the wages (basic and dearness allowance) to be paid from the ensuing off-season. This retaining allowance would be without prejudice to the higher rates, if any, seasonal workers are getting anywhere.

#### Wage structure Committee

The Conference decided that the Government will appoint a Committee at an early date, which would finalise the wage structure in the industry. The Committee should submit its report to the Government latest by June 30, 1974.

Categories	Tamilnadu	U.P.	Other States
1. Workmen upto the category of skilled B operative and clerks drawing revised basic wage upto Rs. 150 per month.	28.22	28.22	33.22

### **Chavan's plea for Code of Conduct in Public Sector**

While inaugurating the Seminar on Trade Unions and Development in Asia organised by the All India Trade Union Congress, Shri Chavan the Union Finance Minister said, I am very happy that delegates of trade unions from all over Asia irrespective of their affiliation, have been invited to take part in this Seminar. I understand that this is the Third Asian Trade Union Seminar being organised by the All India Trade Union Congress. The Second Asian Trade Union Seminar held in 1972 was inaugurated by the Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi. It is indeed very thoughtful of All India Trade Union Congress to have taken initiative in this matter and to have brought together under one roof trade unionists from all over Asia for a discussion of certain basic social and economic problems confronting Asian Countries.

### ***Home of Ancient Civilisations***

Asia is a large continent and it is the home of many ancient civilisations. There is a very considerable diversity of economic and social conditions in various parts of Asia. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the economic, social and political evolution of most Asian countries in the last 150 years or so has been profoundly influenced by the onslaught of colonialism and imperialism. The unbalanced economic structure characterised by an excessive dependence on primary products, a low level of productivity, both in agriculture and industry, consequent on inadequate utilisation of the results of modern science and technology, and undiversified export structure are, in most cases, a direct legacy of colonial exploitation.

In the last 25 years or so, the movements for national liberation have triumphed in one Asian country after another, but the overthrow of foreign rule has not been an easy struggle. The tremendous suffering and sacrifices which the people of Vietnam have had to undergo is only the most recent reminder of the price that Asian countries have had to pay to gain their political independence.

### **New Consciousness**

The struggle against colonialism created a new consciousness of a common destiny among Asian countries. The need for mutual co-operation, sympathy and understanding has, however, not diminished with the attainment of political freedom. The Asian countries now face the challenging task of translating their political freedom into economic independence and better conditions of living for their people. A country's strategy for social and economic development has of necessity to be evolved in the light of specific conditions prevailing in that country. Nevertheless there is much that we can learn from one another's experience. Indeed, greater economic co-operation among Asian countries can be an important instrument for accelerating the pace of development and for promoting greater self-reliance.

Together with developing countries of African and Latin American, the Asian countries have to contend with an international economic environment which

ing a just international economic system, they must learn to co-operate themselves more effectively. I therefore very much hope that in your discussions you will consider ways and means of strengthening co-operation between Asian countries as an essential element of a strategy based on accelerated growth and greater self-reliance.

Without saying that the respect that the rest of the world will have for the people of developing countries will depend essentially on their ability to reform their social and economic structure in line with the requirements of a growing economy. International economic co-operation in support of the development effort of developing countries is welcome. But in the final analysis, development cannot be imported from abroad; it is basically a function of the capacity and willingness of a people to raise themselves by their own efforts, as the saying goes.

### Development Process

In this connection, it is necessary to remember that development is a profoundly revolutionary process requiring as it does, tremendous changes in social and economic institutions. By its very nature, the process cannot always be smooth and frictionless. After all, it is to be expected that any break with the status quo is bound to hurt some entrenched vested interests. Therefore, any successful development strategy must not only anticipate these difficulties but must also provide for a built-in mechanism to overcome them. The task is easier if the development goals, objectives and strategy have the willing support of the masses. In this process of creating a proper appreciation of the needs and the compulsions of development, trade unions have an extremely important role to play. Trade unions are an integral part of a democratic society and together with other organisations of the working masses, they have the responsibility to prepare the masses for effective participation in the development process.

able

Representatives of the working people, trade unions have a legitimate duty to constantly to improve the living conditions of their members. However, it is also important that in formulating their demands, trade unions must take into account of the macro environment in which they operate. In the long run there can be no lasting improvement in the standard of living of the people if the overall pace of economic development is not fast enough. And as modern economics tells us, accelerated development is, among other things, a function of the rate of savings as well as the growth of productivity. This is a factor which must not be lost sight of by trade unions in wage negotiations. It is also to be recognised that in most developing countries a large part of the working class is still highly unorganised. This is particularly true of agricultural workers who constitute a significant proportion of work force. It is therefore important that in formulating their demands, the organised working class must also take into account the interests of the unorganised unemployed and underemployed sections of the working classes. In other words, the demands for wage increases and other amenities must bear some relation to the earning capacity and also to the need for faster accumulation of capital and interest of speedy growth of employment opportunities.

## Policy

recognise that one cannot ask the working classes alone to make sacrifices in the name of development. Unless it comes accruing from profits and rents also effectively controlled; the needed moral, psychological and political support for the pursuit of a viable wages policy will not be there. In other words, an effective wage policy must form an integral part of an overall incomes policy which, among other things, must seek to reduce inequalities in income and wealth.

Historically, profits have been the most important source of capital accumulation in all developed countries. This is true both of capitalist countries, as well as socialist countries. However, a distinguishing feature of socialist development based on the extension of public ownership of means of production is that it enables the accumulation process to proceed without accentuating inequalities in income and wealth which are inevitable if the means of production are in the hands of a few people. Public ownership of means of production enables a country to bring about a rational allocation of surplus value created by the common efforts of the working masses thereby eliminating the scope of socially wasteful consumption out of profits under capitalism.

## Public Sector

For these reasons that we in India have laid great emphasis on the expanding role of the public sector in our development strategy. It is our expectation that rapid growth of public sector and the associated socialisation of profits will provide a firm foundation of a self generating growth. The public sector has played a leading role in the expansion and modernisation of India's industrial structure. We will be launching our Fifth Five Year Plan from the next year and there is going to be a considerable stepup in public sector investments. In the context of present economic situation and price rise, it is very vital that the organisation and management of public enterprises should be geared up to achieve efficient production and profitability. In our overall strategy for resource mobilisation for the Fifth Plan, substantial importance has been given to the need for earning an adequate rate of return on public investment and for this purpose emphasis will have to be given to higher utilisation of capacity already created during last twenty-five years. This involves a joint commitment by both management and the working class. Interruption in production results in wastage of capital and shortages which are contrary to the objectives of the Plan. It appears to me that what is called for is a new approach, a new outlook on the part of both management and of labour if the nation is to get the full benefit of the large investments it has made in the public sector. In this matter, the experience of other Asian countries may be of considerable interest to us. I sincerely hope that in the course of your deliberations you will give some attention to evolving a code of conduct which will bring about harmonious relations between workers and management in the public sector so as to enable this sector to perform its historic role in the development process. This is essential for the success of a growth strategy based on greater social

## Management

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Manager Dur

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Shri B. Tulpule, an erstwhile Trade Union leader and at present General Manager Durgapur Steel Plant in a recent article in Indian Management says, "It is fashionable today to blame poor industrial relations on 'management lapses', whatever that may be; nor may it be denied that certain errors and omissions in the early stages may have contributed to a general situation of distrust, confrontation and semi-anarchy. However, there is today a genuine willingness among the management to accept and operate an effective collective bargaining system and to give a fair deal to employees judged by any objective norms. The management would even want to involve the workers and the unions in a more direct and extensive way in all the aspects of the operation of the organisation provided the basic readiness to get so involved in a positive way is forthcoming from the unions. There is no reason for the management to be apologetic, for it accepts without reservation all the present-day precepts and standards of fair labour practices. But all these cannot become meaningful unless the management also has the strength to withstand illegitimate pressures".

Based on this analysis of the situation, according to Shri Tulpule, the directions in which the management can act are clear enough. "In the positive direction the management has to work for an institutional framework, in which it can carry on the dialogue with all the organisations of workers over issues not only involving disputes but also involving the operation of the plant itself. The management has also to streamline its own policies and practices so as to make such institutional framework operationally effective. To help achieve this, the management has to insist upon the formulation and acceptance of some objective yardsticks or measurement systems to deal with disputes regarding upgradation, manning, incentive, overtime, promotion, etc."

On the negative side, to make the institutional and normative framework effective, he advocates that the management has to refuse to submit to sporadic pressures through work-stoppage, gheraos, etc., intended to force concessions from the management without processing the issue through the institutional framework.

The Zonal Seminar on "Wage Policy" was recently conducted in the Indian Institute of Workers Education, Bombay. The participants were drawn from the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnatak and Central Territories of Goa, Diu and Daman.

Three Central Trade Union Organisations viz. INTUC, AITUC, and HMS; three Employers' Organisations viz. E. F. I., A. T. O. E. and A. I. M. O., Public Sector and the Universities sent their Senior representatives to participate in the Seminar. A basic paper was circulated among the participants as a background document raising a few vital issues for discussion. Dr. Lalit



*LABOUR GAZETTE—FEBRUARY 1974*

Shri Mantri referred to the principles evolved by the fair wage Committee as early as 1948 and the subsequent developments through the institutions of Wages Boards, Labour Courts and Tribunals and emphasised the need for the national wage policy. According to him the following main factors should form a part of the workable wage policy:—

- (i) The price level which it can sustain;
- (ii) The employment level to be achieved;
- (iii) Social Justice, and
- (iv) Capital growth which is required for expansion of the country.

In the end Shri Mantri suggested to have a national statutory board, prevalent in some other countries which might give guidelines for wage increase in the next 3 to 5 years.

The main issues were discussed threadbare in 4 sessions of three hours each. The following issues came up for discussion in those sessions:—

- (i) Relation of productivity with wages;
- (ii) Relation of prices with wages;
- (iii) Relation of wages with employment;
- (iv) Wage, price and consumers relationship.

A consensus of discussions was drafted in the form of conclusions and commendations.

Justice C. L. Dudhia, Judge, Bombay High Court delivered a valedictory address on the concluding day in a function which was presided over by Sh. Shanti Patel, Member, Central Board for Workers Education.

Justice Dudhia observed that the question of a judicious wage policy was foremost in the minds of all concerned particularly when we were on the threshold of Fifth Five-Year Plan. "The Seminar was therefore well timed and its conclusions may provide guidelines to the Government and other related agencies as well as to you all" said justice Dudhia. "We are passing through a very critical economic situation in the country wherein inflationary trends have been causing great hardship to wage earners and to the fixed income group people and to those who are very poorly organised and who are really bearing the real brunt of inflation" he continued. He then referred to the question of wage freeze and said that according to him it would aggravate the situation rather than improve it. He was certain that the price rise was not due to wage cost in the manufacturing cost, but other non-economic factors were also responsible for it. He therefore felt that the real problem was how to check the rise in prices. "In such issues", said Justice Dudhia, "one often observes that in such seminars we arrive at very sound conclusions. But unfortunately they are forgotten at the implementation level". Shri Dudhia then referred to the role of public sector in our economy and observed that nearly 40 per cent of the capital was invested in that sector. Those who were in charge of the public sector should be held accountable for it. He emphasised the

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Shri Dudhia then narrated the efforts of past 25 years in evolving a national wage policy. "The problem", he said, "had not made any visible progress towards solution". He also advocated judicious use of time rate and piece rate system of wage payments and the role of single collective bargaining agent both for employers as well as employees.

He also advised the adequate use of bipartite settlement on the basis of sound economic principles.

Dr. Shanti Patel while making his presidential address felt that real issue of a wage policy should be to raise the standard of wage earners. Referring to the observations of National Commission on Labour, Dr. Shanti Patel said that total share of wages cost in the manufacturing cost was not so substantial, yet all the blame of price rise was often attributed to labour. He suggested to have at least a certain minimum wage on regional level if not on a national level. Referring to productivity in industry he said that workers were not opposed to productivity in the industry but what was required was the due share of rise in productivity to workers. "The interest of consumers should also be protected as well", he said. He then emphasised the need for the participation of the working class in the creation of wealth in order to maintain harmonious climate of industrial relations.

Dr. Shanti Patel also referred to the system of piece rate of wage payments and subsequent conflict which many times arose because of the negative attitude of the employers in not accepting any flexibility which was very essential in such matters. In this context he cited example of his experience in the Docks.

The important among the conclusions and recommendation were, that there is a definite need for a wage Policy for the Country. In view of the fact that general level of wages of bulk of the workers in India is low, the seminar felt then was no necessity of a wage freeze. On the contrary, raising of wages, in the long run, will promote growth by widening the market and raising the general level of production, while providing employment and raising productivity of those below the poverty line, with a view to equitable distribution of income, it should be seen that the real wages of those in the neighbourhood of poverty should not be adversely affected.

As regards wage income prices relatives, the Seminar concluded that

- (1) Attempts should be made to evolve wage-income relationship in such a manner that firstly the share of non-wage earners, which does not have a functional justification is reduced and secondly the share of the State in surpluses is increased.

- (2) The historical data show that the increase in wages has come in response to increase in prices. The talk of wage freeze to check inflation is therefore not meaningful.

- (3) In the present context of the country, other factors like monopoly, restrictive practices, deficit financing and unproductive expenditure have more influence than wages on the prices. Attempts should therefore be made

### Levels of Wages

The seminar pointed out that with the practices followed by Wage Boards and collective bargaining, there is already a move towards the evolution of a national minimum wage. It felt that there was a need for a national minimum wage. As against this, a view was also strongly expressed that there should be regional minimum wages and not national minimum wages. It was also in favour of continuing efforts to achieve the aim of need-based wage as defined by the 15th Indian Labour conference, as in its opinion it had not lost its relevance today. On the questions of wage differentials it stressed that there should be wage differentials based on sex were unconstitutional and illegal and should be abolished. It was also of the view that differentials based on the status of workmen,—as temporary, permanent should cease. It favoured abolition of differences in different zones. In its opinion, the rationale of historical difference in between wages of white collar and blue collar workers has now been lost. While it may not be possible to abolish the differences immediately, attempts should be made to eliminate them as early as possible.

Steps should be taken to reduce the disproportionately high ratio between the salaries of top executive and the other wage and salary earners.

### Regarding Wage Adjustment

The seminar observed, that (a) In the absence of price stabilisation, it is necessary to adjust wages to prices. Some definite mechanism should be evolved to link wages to prices to ensure that the real wages do not fall.

(b) Once need-based minimum is assured, it would be possible to link wages with productivity.

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## SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATION OF WAGE BOARDS

Welcoming the guests at the function in celebration of Silver Jubilee of the Wage Boards for Cotton and Silk Textile Industries, Shri Purushottam Kanji, Chairman, recalled that the State of Maharashtra (erstwhile Bombay State) was the first to provide tripartite statutory machinery of Wage Boards under an amendment in 1948 to the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946. At the time of introducing the bill in the Legislative Assembly Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, then Labour Minister had said,

“ Sir, I might in a few words state what we have in mind in introducing this new machinery. To those who have read the report of the Textile Labour Enquiry Committee it is well known that this Committee was very keen that Government should set up Wage Boards for the purpose of settling questions of wages with regard to different industries. What has immediately necessitated the constitution of Wage Boards now is the resolution of industrial disputes recently passed at Delhi. That requires machinery for the purpose of deciding what fair wages are with regard to any particular category or class of workers. We have got Labour Courts which can go into certain matters listed in Schedule III. They are routine matters. We have also got the Industrial Court which has during the period of its existence of about 10 years tackled very important and complex questions of wage settlement, but it has not been found to be adequate in one particular sense. We have only one Industrial Court. We cannot have more Industrial Courts. Ours is a highly industrialised Province. Wage disputes from various industries in the province come to the Industrial Court and in such matters, the Industrial Court has to apply its mind and give its decision. Naturally it takes a lot of time. While one case is receiving attention the others have to wait. Thereby delay occurs. Having regard to the complicated nature of the problems, it is felt it would be far more conducive to useful results and quick satisfaction of all concerned if specialized bodies are set up to study, examine and deal with questions of wages and kindred matters in respect of different industries. A wage Board is to be appointed for a particular industry or group of industries if it is convenient to do so . . . . . There will not be one Wage Board but several Wage Boards to which wages questions of different industries can be assigned. Thus the wage disputes and other difficulties brought before the Wage Board can be settled quickly and in an expert manner ”.

It was against this background that the first wage Board in the country that is the Wage Board for Cotton Textile Industry was constituted on 4th August 1948. The silk wage Board was constituted on 1st December 1948 and the sugar Wage Board on 20th March 1956. While the Cotton Wage Board for Vidarbha Region was constituted on 11th March 1958. Shri Kanji, was Chairman of the Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry from its very inception. The late Shri R.R. Bakhale was the first Chairman of the Silk Wage Board. But after his death, Shri Kanji took over in 1951. . . . . the working of the wage Boards disclosed that . . . . . from time to

only 273 disputes. It is gratifying to note that 246 decisions out of this number of 273 were unanimous.

It was only in 27 references that the Boards had to take a "major decision". This, Sir, is not a small achievement and is, an indication of closest co-operation and goodwill extended to me by the members representing both Management and Labour.

Regarding the inordinate delays of which the Wage Boards were on occasions accused of, Shri Kanji pointed out that the Wage Boards were not day-to-day sitting bodies and the dates of hearing had to be determined to suit the convenience of members representing both employers and employees as the Boards cannot function if the entire group of either side is absent. As an illustration he stated that all the 3 Wage Boards met only 63 times during the last 12 months. In the sugar industry every unit has a representative union and there are occasions when there are disputes among the office bearers of the representative union challenging agreements arrived at by some of its office bearers. These contribute to inordinate delays.

#### Shri Tidke's presidential Address

Shri Narendra M. Tidke the Minister for Industries and Labour, in his presidential address expressed his happiness at meeting friends in Labour movement, progressive employers, eminent lawyers, Senior Judges and expert specialists and administrators. He said, "I wish to take this opportunity to express my thoughts on wage determination through the system of statutory Wage Boards."

He added, "In the history of industrial relations in our country, wage problems have continued to be one of the most fertile sources of industrial friction. Even today, wage disputes, constitute the most important single cause of labour unrest. The importance of providing a suitable and effective machinery for resolving such disputes and bringing about wage-adjustments therefore, need not be over-emphasised. However, wage adjustments must be worked out in the context of economic conditions of work and living of the people in the region as well as technological developments of the industry concerned."

It is always more satisfactory that wage claims should be settled by mutual agreement rather than by a judicial determination of them. Nevertheless, the establishment of statutory Wage Boards in our State was necessitated by the conditions obtaining in the industrial economy at that time. Within a few years Cotton and Silk Industries and later on Sugar Industry have had profound stake, and place of pride in terms of capital investment, value of production as well as employment potential. The creation of statutory Wage Boards in these industries therefore was an event of great significance for all of us.

Patterned somewhat after the Wage Councils in the U.K., this unique and perhaps novel experiment was undertaken under the initiative of Shri Nand Lal, the then State Labour Minister, who had been instrumental in the



led to achieve a *two-fold* objective : *First*, to relieve Industrial Courts of pressure of work, especially on account of the demands of technical nature, such concerning work-loads, rationalisation, efficient systems of work etc. ; *second* to ensure participation by the parties in the settlements of their disputes. The main idea was to make industrial arbitration machinery more effective and useful.

Looking back to their record of work and functioning for the past 25 years, they say with considerable pride and satisfaction that, these Wage Boards have accomplished the task exceedingly well. Through settlements and decisions they have laid down not only a firm foundation for building up progressively a scientific wage structure, but that, some of the important settlements they have brought about and the decisions they have given contain guiding principles for resolving many a vexed problem concerning these industries. Consensually, there has been a certain degree of uniformity in settlements of some common issues, i.e., Standardisation Awards for ; operatives, clerks and for supervisory staff. Besides, they have achieved a considerable measure of success in promoting harmonious industrial relations during the last two decades and more.

Further, while discharging their function, the Members have gained valuable experience in bringing the parties closer to each others view-points, that they have introduced discipline, amity and fair play into the system and thus helped in settling disputes through settlements and agreements than by giving decisions. Moreover, though the Wage Boards are not composed of judicially trained persons, they have decided the judicial issues and even legal questions, very effectively and thereby commended the confidence of the parties to the dispute.

One would think that the satisfactory ending of disputes has been possible because of the composition character of the Boards that has supplied the basic foundation to the parties to iron out their differences before such an expert amicably. In essence, the boards have followed the line of collective bargaining rather than of arbitration, by bringing both Employers and Workers to the table and by enabling them to reach an agreement without compulsion. In other words, the Boards have acted as the ' Catalytic ' agents for settling disputes than as persons sitting for a judgment with authority and to foist decisions on the parties concerned.

It is fairly known, that the parties to the dispute have, by and large, used Wage Boards as a forum for high level conciliation and have exerted their influence in an informal way, to create a climate, free from prejudice for the purpose of promoting a settlement. Consequently, there is little heat, no argument or the exhibition of high temper in their proceedings, on the other hand the entire atmosphere has remained quite informal cordial and homely.

The History of these Wage Boards would remain incomplete without reference to their worthy Chairman Shri Purushottam Kanji whose outstanding record of service of past 25 years is a testimony of their remarkable success. His wide and varied experience, persuasive ability alert, mind and, all mature wisdom have had their imprint on the settlements and

worked many a prominent industrialist, veteran labour leaders, technical representatives, eminent social workers and professional experts. I am also happy to note that Shri P. S. Kapadia has completed along with the Chairman, 5 years of his service as a Member of the Silk Wage Board. The credit for the Boards' accomplishments is also due to their Secretaries—Shri M. P. Joshi, who served for over 21 years, and his successor Shri A. A. Chodankar and the whole staff whose patient and silent team work has always, provided all the necessary assistance in their effective functioning.

Incidentally, I should like to refer to the creation of tripartite, *ad hoc*, non-statutory All India (Central) Wage Boards covering about 22 Industries some of them having been established for the second time. Since it is difficult to give effect to the recommendations of these *ad hoc* bodies, however unanimous they might be, one would favour the establishment of statutory Wage Boards with legal sanction for the effective enforcement of its decisions. It is my considered view that, in the industrial arbitration system, giving awards and decisions without having a legal sanction is an essay in ethics rather than a binding industrial discipline. It is perhaps for this and other reasons that the progress of Central Wage Boards has almost come to a halt, in as much as the implementation of their recommendations has been viewed to be increasingly unsatisfactory. The statutory Wage Boards, under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, do not suffer the infirmities of the Central Wage Boards, as there is statutory provision for implementation of their decisions and any contravention of which would entitle the Union to make an application to the Labour Court for an "Wille all change". The *ad hoc* Wage Boards do not also have the advantage of continuity and time-saving, as well as, of maintenance of uniformity.

Anxiety is expressed regarding the delays in the disposal of matters before these statutory Wage Boards, although they take comparatively much less time than before the Central Wage Boards. The element of reason is that they are neither full-time members, nor are they from one place.

Suggestion has been made to establish, in the present arrangement, a kind of Implementation and Evaluation Cell with a Research Section of its own. This new organ would have a very useful and complementary function of collecting necessary statistical data having bearing on the wage trends and kindred matters, of carefully studying the implementation of their awards and of suggesting measures for their effective action. The suggestion deserves due consideration.

Sometimes, a question is posed : "Have Wage Boards outlived their utility?" Although a straight answer may not be possible, I should think that no system is perfect by itself, and that, our effort should be channelised in the direction of improving the system qualitatively in its effectiveness.

Nevertheless, in the context of changing technological and social conditions, Wage Boards have to meet new challenges by developing new standards

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## Articles, Reports, Enquiries, etc.

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

### NEED FOR A WAGE POLICY

BY

Dr. L. K. Deshpande, University of Bombay

Since 1950 most developed countries have experienced creeping inflations of various magnitudes. They were committed to maintaining full employment but soon found that unemployment could be reduced only at the cost of inflation. These countries had other objectives besides full employment. They wanted growth, and inflation did not promote growth. They wanted a reasonable surplus in their balance of payment and this was not possible if domestic prices rose above prices in other countries. Growth with stable price level became a major aim of Government policy. Most countries feared that the creeping inflation may degenerate into a galloping one if not controlled earlier. Even the actual price increases were feared to reduce savings, harm pensioners and other fixed income earners. Among the wage earners also it was feared that inflation may lead to arbitrary transfers of income. Some poor suffered while some rich prospered. Therefore, to growth with full employment and stability, was added another objective namely social justice.

The objectives were not compatible with one another. If the governments reduced the aggregate derate rate of price increase could be checked but unemployment would have increased to socially intolerable levels. There would have been no growth. This was not all. Most countries found that price increase and unemployment could exist side by side. Therefore small reduction of aggregate demand could not check price increases.

This situation was attributed to a two main changes that had taken place in these countries. They related to the institutions fixing prices and wages in the economy. Before the World War I a number of economists would have agreed that prices and wages are determined by more or less automatic competition in which individual producer and trade unions could not have much say. After the War big multi-national corporations, oligopolies and cartels had emerged, and this growth was paralleled on the labour side by the emergence of big, strong trade unions. The former acted as price-setters; the latter as wage leaders. Both set the pattern for others to follow. Thus traditional ways of controlling prices through aggregate demand were of little use in the

This realization led to the need of controlling the major costs, the wage costs, which formed 60 to 70 per cent of the total cost in these countries. Since wages are both a cost to the producer and income to the wage earner, a control over wage cost meant control over wage income ; and since trade unions would not have accepted control over wages unless non-wage incomes were also controlled, controls had to be extended to other incomes. Thus emerged the Incomes, Prices and Wages Policies in most developed countries. Do we, in India, need such a Policy ?

We have experienced inflation of a greater magnitude than the developed countries. Both because we are incomparably poor and because our population grows much faster than theirs, we need growth much more desperately. We want growth, stable price level and social justice as much as the rich nations do, if not more. Than why not follow the same policies that they do ?

One of the reasons why we should not follow them could be that the character of inflation which occurs in a developed country differs from the character of inflation in India. Admittedly pure types of inflations do not exist but it may not be very wrong to say that inflations in developed countries are predominantly cost-push whereas ours is essentially demand pull. Hence in India one could argue that usual monetary fiscal policies with some price controls will restrain price increases to tolerable limits. In developed countries, the cost-push requires direct action on costs, wage and non-wage. Another reason is that wage costs constitute less than 20 per cent of total costs in India, whereas, they account for 60 to 70 per cent of total costs in developed countries. Wage increase leads to much less increase in unit costs in India. Therefore if one were to separate the contribution increased wage costs have made to price increases and that made by other cost elements, one would find that former's contribution is very negligible. This argument implies that control over wages will not restrain prices significantly. Hence we need not have a wage policy. This argument does not refute the need for an income policy (excluding wages) nor the need for a price policy.

Moreover there is the argument that income in the organised sector, mining, manufacturing, some section of trade and commerce, transport and services is a small part of the total income. It is only incomes in the organized sector that can be effectively controlled but the government have no way of controlling the incomes in the unorganised sector—agriculture, trade and commerce, cottage industries etc. It is further argued that even among the organised sector only the wage income can be effectively controlled ; non-wage income cannot be. Hence :—

(i) there is no need for an incomes prices and wages policy ;

(ii) if such a policy were to be designed it would affect only a small portion of the total incomes and so will be ineffective.



Now it is true that ours is a demand pull inflation. Following the drought in 1965-66 we did try to contain the prices by reducing aggregate demand in a period called 'plan holiday'. This led first to the recession of 1967-68 and 1968-69. Prices did not fall but output of some and rate of growth of most other goods declined. There was retrenchment in many regions. Capacity was underutilized. Fall in food output led to price increases and demand for increases in dearness allowances.

What was worse, a halt in government expenditure on development led to shortages of capacity in many basic industries most acutely in generation of power. This had led to underutilization of capacity in other industries. Shortages of industrial goods have appeared along with shortages of food and other essential commodities. Prices continue to increase.

The major lesson that has emerged from the experiences of the past 6 or 7 years is that in India it is wrong to halt developmental expenditure. This leaves non-developmental expenditure to be reduced. Most of it happens to be on government administration. Any reduction in it will cause immediate unemployment. To be effective in curtailing demand, the reduction will have to be drastic and the question is, are we prepared to accept the consequent unemployment? Would trade unions like to add to educated unemployment by asking for reduction in non-developmental expenditure?

Let us take the Bangladesh crisis, droughts in parts of the country in the recent past, and price increases of oil, food and other commodities. All these have caused price to increase. Suppose we refused to increase the incomes of people, the demand for many of these goods will fall. Everyone would legitimately feel that he is too poor to let his income be held constant when prices have increased. The rich and the organised among us will succeed in increasing their incomes in step with prices. But some groups who are neither rich nor organised will suffer. Do we want them to suffer?

Let us consider the argument based on the size of the organised sector. Organised sector is small in terms of employment it gives (crudely 10 per cent of our labour force) or in terms of contribution to national income (around 30 per cent). But it is a sector in which average incomes are much higher than in the traditional sector. Under the programmes of industrialization the productivity in this industry is increasing very fast; which means that average incomes will also increase fast. The disparities between this and the traditional sector will go on increasing if nothing is done about it.

Let us take the implications of the two most important objectives of the fifth plan, namely (1) removal of poverty and (2) self-reliance.

The approach document of the Fifth Plan makes it clear that in order to remove poverty the rate of growth has to be increased to 5.5 per cent per annum. To achieve this we have to reduce the consumption of



Absolute poverty defined to mean an income per head of less than Rs. 20 at 1960-61 prices, is attributed to open unemployment, underemployment and low-productive employment. Job opportunities for these poor have to increase. Even if they get an income, there must be goods to match these incomes at the prices they can afford.

If this is to be done sectors which are productive and have higher incomes must save resources large enough to raise investment in the economy and also allow current consumption of the poor to increase. The organised sector cannot escape its obligation to provide resources for the removal of poverty in the short and the long run. In other words we do require an incomes policy in the organised sector.

The unorganised sector, mostly small agriculture (excluding plantations), cottage industries and trade and commerce though large in size is very poor. Therefore there is no possibility of these sectors sparing resources for our basic purposes.

It has been argued that inflation in India starts really in agriculture. Crop fail either because there is too much of rain or there is none. Secondly the government by its price policy has favoured agriculturists and given them higher prices even when record crops were harvested. This raises the prices of commodities to the urban sector, additional dearness allowance has to be given lest the real wages of workers fall. In fact it is argued that since 1961 real wages have fallen (index being 99 in 1971 with 61 = 100). All this is true. But what are the alternatives?

First we should avoid droughts. This requires that greater investment has to be made in irrigation. Food output has to be increased which also requires investment in research, extension work and manufacture of modern inputs. Who is to provide resources for this? Since the traditional agriculture is poor it cannot. Hence the responsibility does fall on the organised sector.

It is not much use talking about organised sector. We must specify the functional groups. The sector consists of wage earners and profit earners and independent professionals, traders and merchants. On the principle of equity the rich must contribute more to removal of poverty than the not-so-rich class. Incomes of the rich can be controlled through price controls. The task is not easy but can be accomplished if strategic sectors are nationalised, price controls are few and rigourously implemented.

If this is done, is there a need for a wage policy? Those who argue that

The money earnings per capita increased by 81 per cent during 1961-71. But prices increased by 83 per cent. This shows the futility of the dearness allowance system to assure adequate protection to workers. Production per worker has increased by 27 per cent over the decade but the workers' standard of living has more or less stagnated. Now one could say that though the workers in organized industry are not getting need based minimum wage, they certainly get a wage that gives them on an average the minimum calorie and nutritional requirement (except of Vitamin A and C). They would not be counted among the absolute poor. Therefore their incomes could be held at the current level and increases in productivity of the workers should be used for raising the incomes of the poor ; or for increasing the productivity in agriculture. If similar argument is extended to all whose incomes happen to be higher than those of the workers, the argument could carry some conviction. But this plea of absolute restraint comes from those who want to enjoy high incomes on the basis of their special skills, education etc. This certainly is to be depreciated.

But all this does not mean that there should not be a wage policy. There are many anomalies in the present wage structure which ought to be removed and the entire wage structure needs to be made functionally useful. In fact there are two issues. First relates to the level and how it should be changed and the second to the rationality of the structure. The concept of need-based minimum wage, in the context of failure to protect the real wage of 1961, is an irrelevant concept for wage determination in the present circumstances. Hence both the government and trade unions may well stop paying lip service to it in every important wage fixing body and then paying less and accepting much less.

In a vast country like India a national minimum wage is not feasible. Hence regional minimum wages on the basis of industry-cum-region, be determined. The intent of these two rather negative propositions is to fix wages at a level which does not impede faster rate of growth in employment. Some argue that investment decides the level of employment. This is true only partly. Even the level of investment, employment is determined by technique of production. If wages are high, it is an invitation to use capital intensive technology and retard the rate of increase in employment. To this an objection is raised that we use borrowed technology which has nothing to do with wages in India. Secondly there is no labour intensive technology available even if wages were low.

Total investment in the industrial sector is given by the plans. If wages are high, with the same investment we can employ more men. Technology may be used in basic industries and processes. But in material carrying and many

productive activities is likely to be faster if wages are not set very high in relation to those of workers in the traditional sector. \*They should be based on job evaluation which is not free from defects. It will be a more rational basis for wage differentials than the present policy of allowing annual bonuses and monthly or periodic dearness allowances to distort all rational basic wage differentials.

All wage policies have come to grief because the criteria for wage adjustments were not either acceptable to all or because they were violated by some other groups. If one wants to avoid inflation the obvious criterion is that incomes should increase in proportion to production in the economy. This is the productivity criterion. But the concept of productivity that is implicit in this is not productivity in each industry, but in the whole economy. In the Indian context it is difficult to measure productivity in the economy as a whole. But if we do make efforts to build national income estimates, go on improving them as and when we can, there should be no reason why this criterion should not be followed. In fact this criterion will help increase the wages as much as real per capita income.

With this criterion, wages of workers would have increased in the last decade in contrast with the actual fall in real wages.

It is a pity that wage policy is always interpreted as being restrictive. It will be so in certain emergencies like wars or when certain calamities reduce national output, when incomes of all people ought to be reduced. Refusal to accept wage policy denies labour a chance to force the government to accept and implement a rational incomes and prices policy without which our planning will only be partially successful.

\* To day there is no uniform system of Setting wage differentials.

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Contract Labour (Government of Abolition) (Amendment) Regulation and A by sub-section (I

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# Notifications Under Labour Laws

## Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970

Government of Maharashtra has made the Maharashtra Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) (Amendment) Rules, 1973 and further amended the Maharashtra Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Rules, 1971, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section 35, namely :—

(1) These rules may be called the Maharashtra Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) (Amendment) Rules, 1973.

(2) In the Maharashtra Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Rules, 1971, to rule 24, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

“Provided that, where the contractor is a co-operative society, the amount to be deposited as security shall be at the rate of Rs. 5 for each workman to be employed as contract Labour.”

(Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. CLA. 1072/203787/Lab-IV, dated 1st November, 1973, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 13th December 1973 at Page 10456).

### I

## Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Government of Maharashtra has appointed Shri N. B. Dharurkar, Second Joint Civil Judge (Senior Division), Poona to fill the vacancy aforesaid and for that purpose amended the said notification as follows, namely :—

In the said notification for the words and brackets “Shri Sadashiv Narayan Pathak, B. A. LL. B., Civil Judge (Senior Division), Yeotmal, “the words and letters Shri N. B. Dharurkar, Second Joint Civil Judge (Senior Division), Poona, ” shall be substituted.

(Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. IDA 1173/204740/Lab-II, dated 4th December, 1973, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 13th December, 1973 at Page 10457/

### II

## Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Government of Maharashtra has appointed Shri N. K. Nandapurkar, Presiding Officer, Third Labour Court, Nagpur, aforesaid to fill the said vacancy and for that purpose amended the said notification as follows, namely :—

In the said Notification, for the words and letters “Shri P. D. Kulkarni, Judge, District Industrial Court, Nagpur”. The words and letter “Shri N. K. Nandapurkar” shall be substituted.

(Government notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. IDA. 1173/Lab-II, dated 14th November 1973, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 13th December 1973 at Page No: 10467).

### I

## Factories Act, 1948

Government of Maharashtra has appointed Shri V. U. Madne to be the Inspector for purposes of the Act, and assigned to him the local limits of Nagpur, Wardha, Akola, Chanda, Bhandara, Amravati, Bhil, Buldhana, Yeotmal, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Osmanabad and Nanded Districts and has specified the Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, Nagpur, to be the authority to which the Inspector shall be officially subordinate.

(Government notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. FDE. 1873/20221 I) / Lab-III-B, dated 17th November 1973, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 13th December 1973 at Page 10458.

## II

## Factories Act, 1948

Government of Maharashtra has appointed Shri N. D. Mahajan to be the Inspector for the purpose of the Act and assigns to him the local limits of Greater Bombay and Districts of Thana and Kolaba and has specified the Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, to be the authority to which the Inspector shall be Officially subordinate.

(Government notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. FDE/1873/202211/(ii) / Lab-III-B, dated 17th November, 1973 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 13th December 1973, at Page 10459).

## III

## Factories Act, 1948

Government of Maharashtra has appointed Shri A. T. Joshi, to be the Inspector for the purposes of the Act and assigns to him the local limits of Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Sangli, Kolhapur, Sholapur and Ratnagiri Districts and has specified the Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, Poona, to be the authority to which the Inspector shall be officially subordinate.

(Government notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. FDE. 1873/202211/(iii)/Lab-III-B, dated 17th November 1973, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 13th December, 1973 at Page 10459).

## Trade Unions Act, 1926

Government of Maharashtra has appointed Shri V. G. Deshpande, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Poona to be the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions for the purpose of exercising and discharging under the superintendence and directions of the Registrar, all the powers and functions of the Registrar under the Act, and defined the Poona Divisions to be the local limits within the said Deputy Registrar shall exercise and discharge the said powers and functions.

(Government notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. TUA. 1173/203148/Lab-III-B, dated 21st November, 1973 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 13th December 1973 at Pages 10459-60).

## Maharashtra Welfare Officer (Duties, Qualifications and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1966

Government of Maharashtra has recognised the following degrees and diploma mentioned hereto for the purpose of the said sub-rule, namely :—

## SCHEDULE

(i) The diploma in Social Service Administration with specialisation in Personnel Management and Labour Welfare of the National Institute of Social Sciences, Bangalore.

(ii) The degree of Master of Arts in Social Work with Personnel Management and Labour Relations as special subjects of the Karnatak University.

(Government notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. WOR. 1073/197769/Lab-III-B dated 15th November 1973 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Part I-L dated 13th December 1973 at page No. 10460.)

## Payment of Wages Act, 1936

Government of Maharashtra has specified Shri Warana Vibhag Sikshan Mandal, Warananagar, Dist Kolhapur, to be a Public Charitable purpose, for the purposes of the said clause (i).

(Government notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. PWA 1973/200850/Lab-III-A dated 27th November 1973, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Part I-L, dated 13th December 1973 at Page 10460.)



I

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

Government of Maharashtra has directed that the Period of one year commencing on the 1st day of December 1973 and ending on the 30th of November, 1974, the Provisions of clause (b) of sub-section (i) of section 13 in so far as they relate to the Payment of remuneration in respect of day of rest shall not apply to any employees employed on Piece rate or daily rate in any tobacco (including beedi making) manufactory, minimum rates of wages in respect of whom have been fixed by Government notification. Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA 1573/199151/Lab-III-A, dated 8th November, 1973.

(Government notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA 1573/203349/Lab-III-A, dated 14th November 1973, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette Part I-L*, dated 13th December 1973 at Page-10465-10466).

II

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

Government of Maharashtra has appointed the Officers Specified in Column 1 of the schedule hereto to be the Authorities to hear and decide for the areas respectively specified against them in Column 2 thereof all claims arising out of Payment of less than the minimum rates of Wages or in respect of Wages not paid within the time Prescribed under sub-section (1) of Section 12 or in respect of the Payment of remuneration for days of rest or for work done on such days under clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 13 or of Wages at the overtime rate under section 14, to employees employed or paid in these areas in any Schedule employment for which each of the Government of Maharashtra and the Central Government is the appropriate Government.

Officers 1	Areas 2
1. The Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay.	Greater Bombay.
2. Shri N. M. Darcy, Judge, Labour Court, Poona.	Poona and Haveli talukas of the Poona district.
3. Shri N. K. Nandapurkar, Judge, Labour Court, Nagpur.	Nagpur, Wardha, Bhandara and Chandrapur Districts.
4. Shri D. V. Shastri, Judge, Labour Court, Kolhapur	Kolhapur and Sangli districts.
5. Shri Sadashiv Narayan Pathak, Judge, Labour Court, Akola.	Akola, Buldhana, Yeotmal and Amravati districts.
6. Shri G. S. Chindhade, Judge, Labour Court, Sholapur.	Sholapur district.
7. All Civil Judges (Junior Division) and where there are no Civil Judges (Junior Division), Civil Judges (Senior Division), in the state of Maharashtra accept the Civil Judges (Junior Division), exercising Jurisdiction within the following areas :—	The areas within the limits of their respective jurisdiction.
(i) Poona and Haveli talukas of the Poona district.	
(ii) Nagpur district.	
(iii) Wardha district.	
(iv) Bhandara district.	
(v) Chandrapur district.	
(vi) Kolhapur district.	
(vii) Sangli district.	
(viii) Akola district.	
(ix) Buldhana district.	
(x) Yeotmal district.	
(xi) Amravati district.	
(xii) Sholapur district.	

**Bombay Smoke Nuisances, Act 1972**

Government of Maharashtra has constituted a Commission to be called "Maharashtra Smoke Nuisances Commission" to supervise and control the working of the Act. The Commission shall consist of President and 20 other members.

The appointment of the following members, nominated or elected is notified as required by sub-section (3) of that Section :—

*President*

The Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment, Bombay.

*Members nominated by Government*

1. The Chief Inspector of Factories, Maharashtra State, Bombay.
2. The City Engineer, Greater Bombay Municipal Corporation Bombay.
3. The additional Chief Mechanical Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, Bombay-10.
4. The Director, Water Pollution Investigation Centre and Library, Bombay.
5. The Director Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur.
6. The Economist, City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra Limited, Bombay-1.
7. The Collector of Nagpur, Nagpur.
8. The Collector of Sholapur, Sholapur.
9. A representative of the Nagpur Municipal Corporation, Nagpur.
10. The Public Health Engineer, Sholapur Municipal Corporation, Sholapur.

*Members Elected by Private Associations*

1. Shri K. G. Parikh, Chief Engineer, The Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., (Elected by the Millowners Association, Bombay).
2. Shri S. H. Commissariat, Director, Mercury Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., (Elected by the Engineering Association of India, Western Region, Bombay).
3. Shri F. A. A. Jasdanwalla, Indian Metal Co. Ltd., Bombay (Elected by the Indian Engineering Association).
4. Shri H. N. Trivedi, General Secretary, INTUC, Maharashtra Branch, Bombay (Elected by the Indian National Trade Union Congress, Bombay).
5. Shri J. C. Shah (Elected by the Federation of Associations of Small Industries of India, Bombay).
6. Dr. T. P. S. Rajan, Chief Engineer, Bombay Gas Company, Bombay (Elected by the Indian Chemical Manufacturers Association, Bombay).
7. Shri G. K. Athavale, Deputy Chief Engineer, Empress Mills, Nagpur (Elected by the



9. Shri S. P. Chitre, General Manager, Laxmi Vishnu Textile Mills Ltd., Sholapur (Elected by the Millowners Association, Sholapur).

10. Shri S. A. Paithankar, Laxmi Vishnu Textile Mills Ltd., Sholapur (Elected by the Rashtriya Kamgar Sangh, Sholapur-1).

4. The elected members shall hold office for a period of three years commencing on the date of the first meeting of the Commission.

(Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. BSN. 1373/201922/ Lab-II-B, dated 4th December 1973 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 13th December, 1973 at pages-10495-96).

Beedi and cigar workers (conditions of employment) Act, 1966

I

Government of Maharashtra has authorised the officers with their local limits, in the Schedule given below to perform the functions of a competent authority under section 4 of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Officer 1	Local Units. 2
1. Shri C. R. Sheshadri, Inspector of Factories, Class I, Bombay.	Greater Bombay.
2. Shri R. G. Gore, Inspector of Factories, Class I, Thana.	Districts of Thana and Kolaba.
3. Shri G. N. Phalke, Inspector of Factories, Class I, Poona.	Districts of Poona, Ahmednagar and Satara.
4. Shri G. R. Gujar, Inspector of Factories, Class I, Sholapur.	District of Sholapur
5. Shri N. B. Shinde, Inspector of Factories, Class I, Sholapur.	Districts of Kolhapur, Ratnagiri and Sangli.
6. Shri S. J. Bhagwat, Inspector of Factories, Class I, Dhulia.	Districts of Dhulia and Jalgaon.
7. Shri A. T. Joshi, Inspector of Factories, Class I, Nasik.	District of Nasik.
8. Shri V. K. Shrivastav, Inspector of Factories, Class I, Nagpur.	Districts of Nagpur, Amravati, Buldhana, Yeotmal, Wardha, Chanda, Akola and Bhandara.
9. Shri V. S. Phadke, Inspector of Factories, Class I, Aurangabad.	Districts of Bhir, Parbhani, Aurangabad, Osmanabad and Nanded.

(Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. BCA. 1073/204599/ Lab-II, dated 7th December 1973 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 27th December 1973 at page 10834.)

## Beedi and Cigar Workers (conditions of employment) Act, 1966

## II

Government of Maharashtra has specified the officers who will be the competent authorities to which appeals against the decisions (refusing to grant or renew licences or cancelling or suspending licences) are given below in the Schedule :—

## SCHEDULE

Officer 1	Competent authorities. 2
1. Shri B. L. Bokil, Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.	(1) Shri C. R. Sheshadri, Inspector of Factories Class I, Bombay. (2) Shri R. G. Gore, Inspector of Factories Class I, Thana.
2. Shri H. N. Mirashi, Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, Poona.	(1) Shri G. N. Phalke, Inspector of Factories Class I, Poona. (2) Shri G. R. Gujar, Inspector of Factories Class I, Sholapur. (3) Shri N. B. Shinde, Inspector of Factories Class I, Kolhapur. (4) Shri S. J. Bhagwat, Inspector of Factories Class I, Dhulia. (5) Shri A. T. Joshi, Inspector of Factories Class I, Nasik.
3. Shri V. N. Kholkute, Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, Nagpur.	(1) Shri V. K. Shrivastav, Inspector of Factories Class I, Nagpur. (2) Shri V. S. Phadke, Inspector of Factories Class I, Aurangabad.

(Government notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. BCP-1073/20469 Lab-II, dated 7th December, 1973 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L dated 27th December, 1973 at page 10835.)

## Public Utility Service Declared in the month of December, 1973.

## Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

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

Serial No.	Name of the Undertaking	Period	Name and date of the Notification of M.G.G. in which published
1	2	3	4
1	Industry engaged in the assembly and manufacture of aircrafts and their Components.	Six months from 21st November 1973.	No. IDA 1469/LAB-II, dated 9th November 1973, published in <i>Maharashtra Government Gazette</i> , Part I-L dated 13th December 1973 at Page No. 10456.
2	Chemical fertilizer Industry ..	Six months from 23rd December 1973.	No. IDA-1469/LAB-II, dated 19th November 1973, published in <i>Maharashtra Government Gazette</i> , dated 13th December 1973 at page No. 10457.
3	The industry engaged in the fresh yeast manufacturing	Six months from 13th	No. IDA-1472 (a)/LAB-II, dated

# Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for December 1973

## BOMBAY\*

238—A rise of 2 points

In December 1973, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Bombay Centre with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 238 being 2 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey of the Bombay Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 3 points to 266 due to a rise in the cocoanut oil, groundnut oil, goatmeat, eggs, garlic, cocoanut, kalimiri, zeera, sugar and jalebi.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco etc. group increased by 4 point to 233 due to a rise in the average prices of supari, katha and chewing tobacco.

The index number for the fuel and light group decreased by 1 point to 242 due to a fall in the average price of kerosene oil.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 4 points to 236 due to a rise in the average prices of sarees, shirting, long cloth, trouser's cloth, mulmul, markin, bush-shirts, vest, shoes (gents) and chappal (ladies).

The index number for the miscellaneous group and housing remained steady at 185 and 118 respectively.

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

(Average price for the calendar year 1960=100)

Group	Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
I-A. Food .. .. .	57.1	263	266
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc. .. .. .	4.9	229	233
II. Fuel and Light .. .. .	5.0	243	242
III. Housing .. .. .	4.6	118	118
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear .. .. .	9.4	231	236
V. Miscellaneous .. .. .	19.0	185	185
Total .. .. .	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number .. .. .	.....	236	238

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

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight propor- tional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
			Year ended December 1960 4	Nov. 1973 5	Dec. 1973 6	Nov. 1973 7	Dec. 1973 8
<b>I.A. Food—</b>			<b>Rs. P.</b>	<b>Rs. P.</b>	<b>Rs. P.</b>		
<b>(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—</b>							
(1) Rice ..	kg. ..	59.23**	0.70	1.65	1.54	2.36	220
(2) Wheat ..	" ..	25.05@	0.41	1.01	1.03	2.46	251
(3) Jowar ..	" ..	9.42	0.53	.	.	2.64	264
(4) Bajra ..	" ..	3.22	0.55	1.45	1.45	2.50	250
(5) Bread ..	125 g. ..	0.92	0.12	0.29	0.30	2.42	233
(6) Grinding charges ..	3 kg. ..	2.16	0.09	0.21	0.21	2.33	246
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>100.00</b>					
<b>Sub-group Index I-A (a) ..</b>						<b>242</b>	<b>246</b>
<b>(b) Pulses and pulse pro- ducts—</b>							
(1) Arhar Dal ..	kg. ..	63.78	0.78	2.52	2.48	323	318
(2) Gram Dal ..	" ..	12.99	0.60	2.94	2.85	490	475
(3) Moong Dal ..	" ..	12.21	0.90	3.03	3.04	337	338
(4) Masur Dal ..	" ..	7.87	0.78	2.44	2.44	313	313
(5) Urid Dal ..	" ..	3.15	0.88	3.02	2.97	343	338
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>100.00</b>					
<b>Sub-group Index I-A (b) ..</b>						<b>346</b>	<b>341</b>
<b>(c) Oils and Fats—</b>							
(1) Coconut Oil ..	500 ml. ..	9.55	1.36	6.68	7.02	491	516
(2) Groundnut Oil ..	" ..	71.05	1.00	3.28	3.29	328	329
(3) Vanaspathi (loose) ..	500 g. ..	19.40	1.75	4.55	4.36	260	249
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>100.00</b>					
<b>Sub-group Index I-A (c) ..</b>						<b>330</b>	<b>331</b>
<b>(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—</b>							
(1) Goat's Meat ..	500 g. ..	52.54	1.48	4.40	4.47	297	302
(2) Fish fresh—							
(i) Bumbleblows ..	Dozen ..	38.41	0.44	2.62	2.56	213	208
(ii) Pamfret ..	Each ..	3.97	0.25	0.75	0.75	300	300
(3) Fish dry Bombil ..	Dozen ..	5.08	1.93	5.22	5.39	270	279
(4) Eggs ..	" ..						
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>100.00</b>					
<b>Sub-group Index I-A (d) ..</b>						<b>264</b>	<b>265</b>

\* = Weight is imputed to Bajra.

R = Repeated.

\*\* = Weight revised and reduced to 27 per cent. as short fall in consumption of Rice during the month of December 1973 was 73 per cent.

@ Weight revised as weight equivalent to 73 per cent. short fall in consumption of Rice during the month of December 1973 distributed prorata on all items in the Food Group excepting Rice.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity		Dec. 1973	Index number	
			Year ended December 1960	Nov. 1973		Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>(e) Milk and Milk Products—</b>			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Milks—							
(i) Pure ..	L. ..	86.87	1.15	2.49	2.41		
(ii) Ancey ..	" ..	...	1.03	2.06	2.06	208	205
(2) Curd ..	kg. ..	1.31	1.57	3.89	3.92	248	250
(3) Ghee ..	" ..	11.82	7.50	22.51	22.26	300	297
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index I-A (e)</b>						220	216
<b>(f) Condiments and Spices—</b>							
(1) Salt ..	kg. ..	5.40	0.13	0.27	0.27	208	208
(2) Turmeric ..	500 g. ..	5.40	0.72	3.10	3.08	431	428
(3) Chillies (dry) ..	" ..	28.42	1.35	2.89	2.80	214	207
(4) Chillies (green) ..	" ..	6.83	0.41	1.11	1.09	271	266
(5) Onion ..	" ..	19.42	0.15	0.50	0.49	333	327
(6) Garlic ..	" ..	4.67	0.60	2.25	2.58	375	430
(7) Coconut ..	Each ..	12.95	0.33	1.31	1.50	397	455
<b>Other Spices—</b>							
(8) Pepper ..	500 g. ..	16.91	3.69	5.17	5.22		
(9) Jeera ..	" ..	...	1.80	5.49	5.91	332	336
(10) Lavang ..	10 g. ..	...	0.31	1.71	1.67		
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index I-A (f)</b>						304	311
<b>(g) Vegetables and Fruits—</b>							
Potatoes ..	kg. ..	22.36	0.25		0.72		288
Muli ..	Judi ..	2.21	0.06		0.24		400
Brinjals ..	kg. ..	9.34	0.26		0.72		277
Caulliflower ..	" ..	4.91	0.35		0.93		266
Cabbage ..	" ..	6.88	0.26		0.86		331
Tomatoes Ripe ..	" ..	11.06	0.38		0.84		225
Tomatoes raw ..	" ..	...	0.25		0.57		255
Pumpkin red ..	" ..	2.46	0.20		0.51		250
Palak ..	Judi. ..	1.47	0.06		0.15		300
Methi ..	" ..	3.44	0.06		0.18		304
Tondali ..	kg. ..	8.35	0.26		0.79		200
Alu-leaves ..	Judi ..	5.41	0.06		0.12		279
Banana ..	Doz. ..	15.97	0.48		1.34		203
Orange ..	" ..	3.93	2.10		4.26		256
Lemon ..	" ..	2.21	0.48		1.23		
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Index Number Sub-group I-A (g)</b>					305	297	274

Index Number	Sub-group
I-A (7)	



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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960 4	Nov. 1973 5	Dec. 1973 6	Nov. 1973 7	Dec. 1973 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>h) Other Food—</b>							
(1) Sugar (Crystal) ..	500 g. ..	29.57	0.60	1.35	1.37	225	228
(2) Tea Leaf ..	50 g. ..	12.52	0.39	0.61	0.61	156	156
(3) Snacks (Bhajiya) ..	Plate of 8 pieces	15.01	0.11	0.33	0.33	300	300
(4) Snacks (Jalebi) ..	kg. ..	7.11	1.90	6.94	6.98	365	367
(5) Tea Readymade ..	Cup ..	34.55	0.07	0.18	0.18	257	257
(6) Cold Drink ..	Bottle of 340 ml.	1.24	0.12	0.57	0.56	475	467
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index I-A (h) ..</b>						252	253
<b>A. Food Group—</b>							
a) Cereals and cereal products.	....	35.29@	22.81			242	246
b) Pulses and products.	....	4.79@	5.71			346	340
c) Oils and Fats ..	....	5.78@	6.90			330	331
d) Meat, Fish and Eggs	....	10.62@	12.67			264	265
e) Milk and Milk Products.	....	9.53@	11.37			220	216
f) Condiments and Spices.	....	6.76@	8.06			304	311
g) Vegetables and Fruits	....	8.24@	9.83			305	274
h) Other Food. ..	....	18.99@	22.65			252	253
Total ..		100.00	100.00				
<b>Index Number for Group A. Food</b>						263	266
<b>3. Pan, Supari, Tobacco</b>							
<b>tc.</b>							
(1) Pan (leaf) ..	100 leaves	18.55	0.52	1.89	1.95	363	375
(2) Pan (finished) ..	Each	9.89	0.04	0.11	0.11	275	275
(3) Supari ..	500 g.	19.44	3.42	4.62	4.76	135	139
(4) Katha ..	"	3.53	4.76	16.35	17.50	343	368
(5) Bidi ..	Katta of 25	28.80	0.16	0.30	0.30	188	188
(6) Cigarette ..	Pkt. of 10	6.54	0.14	0.45	0.45	321	321
(7) Chewing Tobacco ..	kg.	13.25	4.16	6.73	6.79	162	163
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index I-B</b>						229	233
<b>4. Fuel and Lighting—</b>							
(1) Firewood ..	40 kg.	11.51	3.39	7.50	7.61	221	224
(2) Kerosene Oil ..	litre ..	42.64	0.28	0.82	0.81	293	289
(3) Electricity charges	Unit ..	9.81	0.22	0.34	0.34	155	155
(4) Charcoal ..	40 kg.	28.30	7.36	16.00	16.04	217	218
(5) Match box ..	Each (50 stick)	7.74	0.05	0.10	0.10	200	200
Total ..		100.00					

CONSUM

Article

1

III. Housing—  
(1) Resident

Group III. I

IV. Clothing  
and Footw

Dhoti Blea  
Dhoti unb  
Saree Inc  
Saree Mal  
Shirtings S  
Shirting M  
Long Clo  
Trousers C  
Makmal  
Markin  
Bush shir  
Full Pant  
Vest  
Shoe-Ger  
Chappal-

Group IV

V. Miscell  
(a) Medica  
(1) Doct  
(2) Medi  
(3) E.S.I

Sub-group

(b) Educat  
and amu

(1) Scho  
(2) Scho  
(3) Stat  
(4) Ex  
(5) P  
(6) New  
(7) Cin

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
III. Housing—							
(1) Residential House ..		100.00				118	118
Total ..		100.00				118	118
Group III. Index ..							
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear :							
Dhoti Bleached ..	Pair ..	10.72	9.97	26.72	26.72	246	246
Dhoti unbleached ..	Pair ..	8.89	19.83	19.83	19.83		
Saree Inchalkaranji ..	Each ..	28.14	11.74	24.24	24.24	197	199
Saree Malegaon ..	Each ..	10.72	20.62	20.62	20.62		
Shirtings Sharrock ..	M. ..	24.87	1.68	3.96	3.91	240	239
Shirting Mafatlal ..	M. ..	5.95	1.65	4.03	4.06	262	262
Long Cloth ..	M. ..	2.76	1.80	4.20	4.18	271	271
Trousers Cloth ..	M. ..	8.54	2.23	6.20	6.02	292	301
Mulmul ..	M. ..	1.09	3.33	3.33	3.62	214	218
Markin ..	Each ..	3.94	4.20	8.99	9.15	270	274
Bush shirt ..	Each ..	3.77	5.45	14.69	14.94	283	299
Full Pant ..	Each ..	2.18	1.18	3.34	3.53	190	190
Vest ..	Each ..	3.10	16.75	31.85	31.85	151	151
Shoes-Gents ..	Pair ..	6.03	6.57	9.92	9.92		
Chappal—ladies ..	Pair ..						
Total ..		100.00				229	231
Group IV. Index ..							
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Medical Care—							
(1) Doctor Fees ..	Per visit ..	19.78	2.58	4.50	4.50	174	174
(2) Medicine ..	4 Doses ..	32.46	0.76	1.00	1.00	132	132
(3) E.S.I. Premium ..	.....	47.76	0.69	0.70	0.70	101	101
Total ..		100.00				126	126
Sub-group, Index-V(a)							
(b) Education, recreation and amusement—							
(1) School Fee ..	Per Student ..	22.54	6.75	6.78	6.83	100	101
(2) School Book ..	Each ..	7.64	2.47	2.50	2.50	101	101
(3) Stationery—							
(i) Ex. Book ..	Each ..	4.73	0.12	0.27	0.29	225	233
(ii) Pencil ..	Each ..	0.12	0.12	0.27	0.27		
(4) News paper ..	Per copy ..	7.64	0.07	0.15	0.15	214	214
(5) Cinema ..	Adult ..	57.45	0.48	1.43	1.38	298	288
Total ..		100.00				229	223
Sub-group Index V(b) ..							

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960 4	Nov. 1973 5	Dec. 1973 6	Nov. 1973 7	Dec. 1973 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>(c) Transport and Communications—</b>							
(1) Railway fare for 80 Km.	Per Passenger.	51.13	1.61	2.45	2.45	152	152
(2) Bus fare ..	Per Adult ..	38.60	0.15	0.20	0.20	133	133
(3) Postage ..	Per Card	10.27	0.05	0.10	0.10	200	200
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(c) ..						150	150
<b>(d) Personal Care and Effects—</b>							
(1) Hair Oil ..	Bottle (114 ml.) ..	26.92	1.36	3.55	3.52	261	259
(2) Barber Charges ..	Per head ..	44.23	0.94	1.77	1.77	188	188
(3) Toilet Soap ..	Cake ..	14.91	0.44	0.85	0.85	193	193
(4) Tooth Powder ..	Small Bottle No. 3.	7.21	0.50	0.79	0.80	158	160
(5) Blade ..	Pkt. of 5 ..	0.96	0.27	0.42	0.42	156	156
(6) Umbrella ..	Each ..	5.77	5.55	13.61	13.61	245	245
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(d) ..						209	209
<b>(e) Others—</b>							
(1) Durrie ..	Each ..	2.66	4.93	14.02	13.32	284	270
(2) Trunk ..	..	2.66	5.82	16.62	17.47	286	300
(3) Utensils (Brass) ..	500 g ..	7.99	2.84	13.95	14.80	491	521
(4) Bucket (Balti) ..	Each ..	2.16	2.96	7.46	7.79	252	263
(5) Laundry charges ..	Per Piece ..	25.29	0.15	0.32	0.32	213	213
(6) Washing Soap ..	Bar ..	35.28	1.28	2.39	2.43	187	190
(7) Tailoring charges of Shirt.	Each ..	23.96	1.19	2.74	2.74	215	215
(8) Tailoring charges of Blouse.	..	....	0.89	1.78	1.78	215	215
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(e) ..						231	235
<b>V. Miscellaneous Group—</b>							
(a) Medical Care ..	....	28.27	....	....	....	126	126
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement.	....	11.94	....	....	....	229	223
(c) Transport and Communication.	....	14.81	....	....	....	150	150
(d) Personal Care and Effect.	....	18.89	....	....	....	209	209
(e) Others ..	....	26.09	....	....	....	231	235
Total ..		100.00					
Miscellaneous Group Index V						185	185

BOLAPUR\*

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# SHOLAPUR\*

## 298—A rise of 16 points

In December 1973, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Sholapur Centre with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 298 being 16 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 Sholapur City.

The index number for the food group increased by 24 points to 346 due to a rise in the average prices of wheat, jowar, arhardal, gramdal, sugar, gur, and a rise in the sub-group index of vegetables and fruits.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco etc. group increased by 6 points to 190 due to a rise in the average prices of bidi and cigarettes.

The index numbers for the fuel and light, the clothing bedding and footwear, the miscellaneous groups and housing remained steady at 219, 287, 195 and 151 respectively.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
I-A. Food ..	63.0	322	346
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc. ..	3.4	184	190
II. Fuel and Light ..	7.1	219	219
III. Housing ..	5.2	151	151
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear ..	9.0	287	287
V. Miscellaneous ..	12.3	195	195
Total ..	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number ..	....	282	298

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

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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960 4	Nov. 1973 5	Dec. 1973 6	Nov. 1973 7	Dec. 1973 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>I-A. Food—</b>							
<b>(a) Cereals and Products—</b>							
(1) Rice ..	kg. ..	26.98	0.55	2.27	2.27	413	413
(2) Wheat ..	.. ..	13.53	0.41	1.00	1.03	244	251
(3) Jowar ..	.. ..	56.97	0.46	1.58	1.97	343	428
(4) Grinding Charges ..	3 kg. ..	2.52	0.05	0.15	0.15	300	300
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>100.00</b>					
<b>Sub-group Index I-A (a) ..</b>						<b>348</b>	<b>397</b>
<b>(b) Pulses and Products—</b>							
(1) Arhar dal ..	kg. ..	76.17	0.75	2.45	2.50	327	333
(2) Gram dal ..	.. ..	18.22	0.56	2.56	2.75	457	491
(3) Masur dal ..	.. ..	5.61	0.73	2.32	2.32	318	318
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>100.00</b>					
<b>Sub-group Index I-A (b) ..</b>						<b>350</b>	<b>361</b>
<b>(c) Oils and Fats—</b>							
(1) Groundnut oil ..	kg. ..	98.91	1.94	7.85	7.18	405	370
(2) Vanspati (loose) ..	500 kg. ..	1.09	1.86	6.14	4.63	330	249
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>100.00</b>					
<b>Sub-group Index I-A (c) ..</b>						<b>404</b>	<b>369</b>
<b>(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—</b>							
(1) Goat meat ..	kg. ..	72.32	2.45	7.80	7.90	318	322
(2) Beef ..	.. ..	23.69	0.66	3.00	2.90	455	439
(3) Fish (fresh) Rahu ..	.. ..	1.50	1.46	5.50	5.50	377	377
(4) Fish (dry) Zinga ..	.. ..	2.49	2.14	4.00	4.00	187	187
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>100.00</b>					
<b>Sub-group Index I-A (d) ..</b>						<b>348</b>	<b>348</b>
<b>(e) Milk and Milk Products—</b>							
(1) Milk ..	1 ..	89.79	0.67	2.50	2.50	373	373
(2) Ghee ..	kg. ..	10.21	6.19	20.00	20.00	323	323



R WORKING CLASS

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>(f) Condiments and Spices—</b>							
(1) Salt ..	kg. ..	4.71	0.09	0.20	0.20	222	222
(2) Turmeric ..	" ..	3.40	1.11	6.00	6.00	541	541
(3) Chillies (green) ..	300 g. ..	4.98	0.23	0.25	0.25	109	109
(4) Chillies (dry) ..	" ..	59.43	0.65	1.35	1.20	208	185
(5) Tamarind ..	kg. ..	7.59	1.20	4.62	5.10	385	425
(6) Onions ..	" ..	10.73	0.23	0.64	0.62	278	270
(7) Garlic ..	300 g. ..	7.85	0.24	1.28	1.50	533	625
(8) Coconut ..	Each ..	1.31	0.27	0.96	1.01	356	374
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index I-A (f) ..</b>						263	259
<b>(g) Vegetables and Fruits—</b>							
(1) Potatoes ..	kg. ..	12.93	0.46		1.60		348
(2) Brinjals ..	300 g. ..	15.95	0.11		0.39		355
(3) Tomato ..	" ..	14.22	0.25		0.40		160
(4) Methi ..	200 g. ..	6.47	0.12		0.19		158
(5) Dodka ..	300 g. ..	11.64	0.13		0.30		231
(6) Ambadi ..	200 g. ..	27.15	0.09		0.15		167
(7) Banana ..	Doz. ..	11.64	0.51		1.00		196
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Index Number Sub-group I (g) :—</b>						216	229
<b>(h) Other Food—</b>							
(1) Sugar (Crystal) ..	kg. ..	47.53	1.16	2.15	2.30	185	198
(2) Gur ..	" ..	7.97	0.64	2.45	2.50	383	391
(3) Tea (leaf) ..	Pkt. of 50 g. ..	21.56	0.39	0.58	0.58	149	149
(4) Tea (readymade) ..	Cup ..	20.74	0.07	0.15	0.15	214	214
(5) Snack Saltish (Bhujia) ..	kg. ..	1.10	1.60	7.00	7.00	438	438
(6) Snack Sweet (Jalebi) ..	" ..	1.10	2.17	6.00	6.00	277	277
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index I-A (h) ..</b>						203	210

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight propor- tional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960 4	Nov. 1973 5	Dec. 1973 6	Nov. 1973 7	Dec. 1973 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>I-A Food</b>							
(a) Cereals and Products		48.79				348	397
(b) Pulses and Products.		7.28				350	361
(c) Oils and fats ..		4.99				404	369
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs.		6.79				348	348
(e) Milk and Products..		7.37				368	368
(f) Condiments and Spices.		8.25				263	259
(g) Vegetables and Fruits.		4.29				216	229
(k) Other Food ..		12.24				203	210
Total ..		100.00					
Group I-A Index ..						322	346
<b>I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco etc.—</b>							
(1) Pan (leaf) ..	100 leaves..	10.22	0.19	0.60	0.60	316	316
(2) Pan finished ..	Each ..	6.07	0.04	0.10	0.10	250	250
(3) Supari ..	300 g. ..	19.49	1.77	1.65	1.65	93	93
(4) Katha ..	50 g. ..	3.84	0.51	1.25	1.25	245	245
(5) Bidi ..	Katta of 25	37.06	0.19	0.31	0.32	163	168
(6) Cigarettes ..	Pkt. of 10 ..	5.43	0.15	0.50	0.60	333	400
(7) Chewing tobacco ..	50 g. ..	17.89	0.21	0.36	0.36	171	171
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index I-B ..						184	190
<b>II. Fuel and Light—</b>							
(1) Firewood ..	40 kg. ..	62.01	3.57	7.00	7.00	196	196
(2) Coal ..	" ..	13.81	6.99	16.00	16.00	229	229
(3) Dung cake ..	100 cakes.	7.06	0.85	2.12	2.12	249	249
(4) Match Box ..	Each (50) sticks.	4.06	0.05	0.10	0.10	200	200
(5) Kerosene Oil ..	500 ml. ..	13.06	0.15	0.46	0.46	307	307
Total ..		100.00					
Group II Index ..						219	219
<b>III. Housing—</b>							
(1) House rent ..	P.M. ..	100.00				151	151

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>IV. Clothing, and Footwear—</b>	<b>Bedding</b>						
Dhoti—							
(i) Laxmi Mills ..	Pair ..	8.53	10.69	29.86	29.86	303	303
(ii) Vishnu Mills ..	" ..	..	10.47	34.23	34.23		
Sarree ..	Each ..	29.79	10.05	26.00	26.00	259	259
Shirt ..	" ..	2.92	3.41	5.64	5.78	165	170
Long cloth ..	M ..	7.48	1.39	4.17	4.17	300	300
Shirting—							
(i) Ahmedabad Mills ..	" ..	25.70	1.61	4.30	4.30	259	259
(ii) Century Mills ..	" ..	..	1.49	3.74	3.74		
Markin ..	" ..	17.41	1.28	5.48	5.48	428	428
Trousers cloth ..	" ..	2.57	1.47	3.84	3.84	261	261
Chappal (Lady's) ..	Pair ..	4.67	6.40	9.40	9.40	147	147
Shoes (Gent's) ..	" ..	0.93	15.98	28.55	28.55	179	179
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>100.00</b>					
<b>Group IV Index ..</b>						<b>287</b>	<b>287</b>
<b>V. Miscellaneous</b>							
<b>(a) Medical Care—</b>							
(1) Doctor's fee ..	Per Visit ..	29.23	4.33	5.00	5.00	115	115
(2) Medicine ..	Phial of 3 doses ..	70.77	0.71	1.17	1.17	165	165
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>100.00</b>					
<b>Sub-group Index V (a) ..</b>						<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement—</b>							
(1) School fee ..	Per Student ..	33.15	6.00	5.90	5.83	98	97
(2) School Book ..	Each ..	22.65	2.50	2.50	2.50	100	100
(3) Stationery—							
(i) Exercise Book ..	" ..	5.53	0.12	0.20	0.25	146	167
(ii) Pencil ..	" ..	..	0.12	0.15	0.15		
(4) Cinema ..	Per Adult ..	38.67	0.31	0.95	0.95	306	306
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>100.00</b>				<b>182</b>	<b>183</b>

# CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER (NEW SERIES) FOR WORKERS FOR SHOLAPUR CENTRE—concl'd.

Articles  1	Unit of quantity  2	Weight propor- tional to total ex- penditure  3	Price per unit of quantity			In No. 19
			Year ended Dec. 1960 4	Nov. 1973 5	Dec. 1973 6	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
<b>(c) Transport and Communication—</b>						
(1) Railway fare (from Sholapur to Poona).	Per Pas- senger	67.41	5.22	7.45	7.45	1
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult	32.59	0.15	0.25	0.25	1
Total ..		100.00				
<b>Sub-group Index V(c) ..</b>						
<b>(d) Personal care and Effects—</b>						
(1) Hair Oil ..	Bottle of 250 g.	39.28	2.00	6.30	6.30	3
(2) Barber charges ..	Per adult	49.11	0.62	1.30	1.30	2
(3) Toilet Soap ..	Each ..	8.93	0.44	0.90	0.90	2
(4) Ornaments (glass) ..	per dozen	2.68	0.75	0.75	0.75	1
Total ..		100.00				
<b>Sub-group Index V(d)</b>						
<b>(e) Others—</b>						
(1) Utensils (Copper) ..	500 g. ..	6.07	3.25	25.00	25.00	7
(2) Laundry Charges	Per Piece.	9.64	0.11	0.23	0.23	2
(3) Washing Soap ..	Bar of 12 Pieces.	44.64	1.31	2.60	2.60	1
<b>(4) Tailoring Charges—</b>						
(i) Shirt ..	Each ..	36.43	0.80	1.44	1.44	1
(ii) Blouse ..	" ..	..	0.70	1.12	1.12	1
(5) Durrie ..	" ..	3.22	3.80	10.59	10.59	2
Total ..		100.00				
<b>Sub-group Index V(e)</b>						
<b>V. Miscellaneous Group—</b>						
(a) Medical care ..		25.86				1
(b) Education, Recrea- tion and Amusement		15.92				1
(c) Transport and Communication.		12.49				1
(d) Personal care and Effects.		21.02				2
(e) Others ..		24.71				2

NAGPUR\*

278—A fall of 1 point

In December 1973, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Nagpur Centre with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 278 being 1 point lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey in Nagpur City.

The index number for the food group decreased by 1 point to 339 due to a fall in the average prices of arhardal, gramdal, moongdal, vanaspati, ghee, onions, gur and fall in the sub-group index number of vegetables and fruits. The index number for the pan supari tobacco etc. group increased by 2 points to 172 due to a rise in the average price of panleaf.

The index number for the fuel and light group decreased by 3 points to 208 due to a fall in the average price of kerosene oil.

The index number for the clothing bedding and footwear group increased by 1 point to 265 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, trouser cloth, markin, chappal (gents) and sandale (ladies).

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 2 points to 176 due to a rise in the average price of cinema charges.

The index number for housing remained steady at 143.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960 = 100)

Groups	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		November 1973	December 1973
I-A. Food .. .. .	57.2	340	339
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc. ..	3.8	170	172
II. Fuel and Light .. .. .	5.7	208	205
III. Housing .. .. .	6.6	143	143
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear ..	10.9	264	265
V. Miscellaneous .. .. .	15.8	174	176
Total ..	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number ..		279	278



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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportion- al to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Nov. 1973 5	Dec. 1973 6	Nov. 1973 7	Dec. 1973 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>I-A. Food—</b>							
<b>(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—</b>							
(1) Rice ..	Kg ..	53.60	0.64	2.50	2.45	391	383
(2) Wheat (0.S.) ..	" ..	35.69	0.41	1.55	1.64	378	400
(3) Jowar ..	" ..	8.72	0.41	0.92	0.94	224	229
(4) Grinding charges ..	3 Kg ..	1.99	0.08	0.16	0.15	200	188
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group I-A (a) Index ..</b>						368	372
<b>(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—</b>							
(1) Arhar dal ..	Kg ..	68.17	0.71	2.35	2.08	331	293
(2) Gram dal ..	" ..	28.12	0.52	2.70	2.64	519	508
(3) Moong dal ..	" ..	3.71	0.55	2.50	2.44	455	444
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group I-A (b) Index ..</b>						389	359
<b>(c) Oils and Fats—</b>							
(1) Gingelli Oil ..	Kg ..	4.84	2.75	9.00	9.00	327	327
(2) Groundnut Oil ..	" ..	7.91	1.92	7.27	7.31	379	381
(3) Vanaspati (loose) ..	500 g ..	9.67	1.79	4.20	4.16	235	252
(4) Linseed Oil ..	Kg ..	77.58	1.54	6.58	7.32	427	475
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group I-A (c) Index ..</b>						400	437
<b>(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—</b>							
(1) Goat-meat ..	Kg ..	90.16	2.68	8.00	8.00	299	299
(2) Fish (fresh)—							
(i) Rahu ..	" ..	5.32	3.22	7.00	7.00	233	233
(ii) Mangur ..	" ..	...	3.22	8.00	8.00	233	251
(3) Eggs ..	Dozen ..	4.52	2.06	4.80	5.16	233	251
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group I-A (d) Index ..</b>						292	293
<b>(e) Milk and Milk Products—</b>							
(1) Milk ..	L ..	71.96	0.80	1.90	1.90	238	238
(2) Curd ..	Kg ..	3.57	2.14	4.50	4.50	210	210
(3) Ghee ..	" ..	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total Expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>(f) Condiments and Spices—</b>							
(1) Salt ..	Kg	5.59	0.13	0.26	0.26	200	200
(2) Turmeric ..	"	7.69	1.63	7.38	7.50	453	460
(3) Chillies (Dry) ..	"	49.65	2.88	5.30	5.50	184	191
(4) Onion ..	"	18.65	0.27	1.30	1.00	481	370
(5) Garlic ..	"	6.53	1.06	3.75	4.60	354	434
(6) Coriander ..	"	2.33	1.16	3.50	3.50	302	302
(7) Ginger ..	"	3.50	2.96	8.00	8.00	270	270
(8) Zeera ..	"	6.06	3.49	9.44	11.00	270	315
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group I-A (f) Index ..</b>						283	274
<b>(g) Vegetables and Fruits—</b>							
(1) Potatoes ..	Kg	43.72	0.39	..	1.10	..	282
(2) Muli ..	"	0.50	0.34	..	0.64	..	188
(3) Brinjals ..	Kg	26.13	0.41	..	1.13	..	276
(4) Cauliflower ..	Kg	2.51	0.33	..	0.64	..	194
(5) Tomato ..	Kg	12.56	0.45	..	0.84	..	187
(6) Gawarphali ..	"	2.01	0.32	..	0.95	..	297
(7) Palak ..	"	5.03	0.31	..	0.64	..	206
(8) Methi shang ..	"	2.01	0.33	..	0.88	..	267
(9) Banana ..	Doz.	5.53	0.39	..	1.00	..	256
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group I-A (g) Index ..</b>						296	260
<b>(h) Other Food—</b>							
(1) Sugar ..	Kg	44.71	1.22	2.15	2.15	176	176
(2) Gur ..	"	2.40	0.72	2.52	2.32	350	322
(3) Tea leaf ..	Pkt. of 25g	13.26	0.19	0.32	0.32	168	168
(4) Bhajia ..	Kg	8.46	2.14	6.50	6.50	304	304
(5) Jalebi ..	"	1.97	1.61	7.50	7.50	466	466
(6) Tea (readymade) ..	Cup	29.20	0.06	0.30	0.30	500	500
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group I-A (h) Index ..</b>						290	290
<b>I-A. Food—</b>							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products ..		49.53	..	..	..	368	372
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products ..		8.83	..	..	..	389	359
(c) Oils and Fats ..		6.05	..	..	..	400	437
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs ..		5.00	..	..	..	292	293
(e) Milk and Milk Products ..		7.51	..	..	..	244	241
(f) Condiments and Spices ..		6.95	..	..	..	283	274
(g) Vegetables and Fruits ..		6.67	..	..	..	296	260
(h) Other Food ..		9.46	..	..	..	290	290
Total ..		100.00	..	..	..	368	372

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

Articles  1	Unit of quantity  2	Weight proportion- al to total Expendi- ture  3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Num	
			Basic Price  4	Nov. 1973  5	Dec. 1973  6	Nov. 1973  7	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.—</b>							
(1) Pan-leaf ..	100 leaves.	14.85	0.29	0.50	0.54	172	
(2) Pan (ready made) ..	Each ..	13.61	0.03	0.07	0.07	233	
(3) Supari ..	Kg.	26.60	6.71	8.00	8.00	119	
(4) Katha ..	..	5.36	8.57	14.00	14.00	163	
(5) Bidi ..	Katta of 25	21.44	0.16	0.25	0.25	156	
(6) Cigarettes ..	Pkt. of 10	8.04	0.15	0.50	0.50	333	
(7) Chewing and leafy tobacco.	Kg. ..	10.10	5.00	6.00	6.00	120	
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Group I-B. Index ..</b>						170	
<b>II. Fuel and Light—</b>							
(1) Fire-wood ..	40 kg ..	69.55	2.38	4.50	4.50	189	
(2) Coke ..	..	5.90	2.88	8.00	8.00	278	
(3) Kerosene Oil ..	Litre ..	14.13	0.34	1.01	0.93	297	
(4) Electricity Charges..	Unit ..	2.74	0.29	0.36	0.36	124	
(5) Coal ..	40 kg. ..	2.61	6.38	12.00	12.00	188	
(6) Match box ..	Each (50 sticks)	5.07	0.05	0.10	0.10	200	
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Group II Index ..</b>						208	
<b>III. Housing—</b>							
Residential House ..		100.00					
Total ..		100.00				142	
<b>Group III Index ..</b>						142	
<b>IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear—</b>							
(1) Dhoti Emp. Mills ..	Pair ..	9.87	12.10	31.00	31.00	263	
(2) .. Model Mills ..	..	..	10.68	28.80	29.34	200	
(3) Saree ..	Each ..	36.48	8.09	16.19	15.62	333	
(4) Shirting Emp. Mills..	M. ..	18.35	1.21	3.59	3.59	305	
(5) .. Model Mills ..	..	..	1.05	3.88	4.40	410	
(6) Trousers Cloth ..	..	3.34	1.43	4.36	4.67	380	
(7) Long cloth ..	..	3.06	1.14	4.67	4.68	178	
(8) Markin Emp. Mills..	..	13.06	1.04	4.56	4.56	178	
(9) .. Model Mills ..	..	..	1.09	3.50	3.71	203	
(10) Pyjama ..	Each ..	1.60	4.25	7.56	7.56	237	
(11) Ganji ..	..	1.25	1.23	2.15	2.19	178	
(12) Shirt ..	..	1.60	3.75	7.62	7.62	178	
(13) Bed Sheet ..	Pair ..	2.01	8.50	20.12	20.12	178	
(14) Shoes (Gents) ..	..	4.17	16.00	28.55	28.55	178	
(15) Chappals (Gents) ..	..	4.17	4.06	..	..	..	

1974

DR. WORKING CLASS

## LABOUR GAZETTE—FEBRUARY 1974

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>V. Miscellaneous—</b>							
<b>(a) Medical care—</b>							
(1) Doctor's fee ..	Per visit ..	22.98	3.00	5.00	5.00	167	167
(2) Medicine ..	Phial of 3 doses.	45.06	0.75	0.75	0.75	100	100
(3) H.S.I. Premium ..	....	31.96	0.69	0.70	0.70	101	101
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group V (a) Index ..</b>						116	116
<b>(b) Personal care and effects—</b>							
(1) Hair oil ..	Bottle of 114 ml.	24.01	1.37	2.73	2.73	199	199
(2) Barber charges ..	Per Adult ..	38.30	0.50	1.25	1.25	250	250
(3) Toilet soap ..	Per Cake ..	15.80	0.46	0.90	0.90	196	196
(4) Tooth Powder (Medium size) ..	Bottle ..	2.74	0.87	1.60	1.60	184	184
(5) Ornaments (glass) ..	Dozen ..	4.25	0.75	0.75	0.75	100	100
(6) Watch ..	Each ..	12.16	65.00	90.00	90.00	138	138
(7) Face powder (small) ..	Tin ..	2.74	1.00	3.00	3.00	300	300
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group V (b) Index ..</b>						209	209
<b>(c) Education, Recreation and Amusements—</b>							
(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	0.26	0.26	108	108
(4) Stationery (Ex.-book) ..	Each (40 pages) ..	1.79	0.12	0.20	0.20	167	167
(5) Cinema ..	Per Adult ..	56.01	0.42	0.89	0.99	212	236

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

Articles  1	Unit of quantity  2	Weight pro- portional to total expenditure  3	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price  4	Nov. 1973  5	Dec. 1973  6	Nov. 1973  7	Dec. 1973  8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(d) Transport and Communication—</i>							
(1) Railway fare of 80km	Per Pass- enger ..	45.49	1.61	2.45	2.45	152	152
(2) Bus fare ..	Per Adult ..	29.19	0.15	0.25	0.25	167	167
(3) Post card ..	Each ..	3.86	0.05	0.10	0.10	200	200
(4) Rickshaw charges ..	Per Adult ..	21.46	0.37	0.62	0.62	168	168
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Sub-group V (d) Index ..</i>						162	162
<i>(e) Others—</i>							
(1) Cot ..	Each ..	5.94	5.50	12.00	12.00	218	218
(2) Trunk/Box ..	.. ..	2.05	5.01	11.00	11.00	220	220
(3) Earthenware ..	.. ..	2.05	0.30	2.00	2.00	667	667
(4) Utensil Aluminium	Kg ..	4.79	8.50	16.00	16.00	188	188
(5) Utensil Brass ..	.. ..	11.42	7.71	25.00	25.00	324	324
(6) Laundry charges ..	Per piece ..	9.59	0.12	0.25	0.25	208	208
(7) Washing Soap ..	Bar ..	33.11	1.30	2.62	2.62	202	202
(8) Tailoring Charges	{ Shirt ..	Each ..	31.05	0.88	2.00	214	214
	{ Blouse ..	.. ..	..	0.75	1.50		
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Sub-group V (e) Index ..</i>						230	230
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>							
(a) Medical care ..		28.00				116	116
(b) Personal care and effects.		18.30				209	209
(c) Education, Recreation and Amusements.		19.55				168	168
(d) Transport and Communication.		12.25				162	162
(e) Others ..		21.90				220	220



# LABOUR GAZETTE—FEBRUARY 1974

## AURANGABAD CENTRE

294—A fall of 7 points.

In December 1973, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for the Aurangabad Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 294 being 7 points lower than that in the preceding month. This index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 from a living survey at Aurangabad Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 13 points to 350 due to a fall in the average prices of wheat, jowar, turdal, gramdal, moongdal, masur, groundnut oil, vanaspati, turmeric, tamarind, mixed spices, potatoes, brinjal, tomato (red) other vegetables and gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 8 points to 192 due to a rise in the average prices of firewood and chips and kerosene.

The index number for housing remained stationary at 177.

The index number for clothing and footwear group increased by 9 points to 261 due to a rise in the prices of dhoti, saree, cloth for trouser, long cloth, coloured fabrics and shoes (Bata Co.)

The index number for miscellaneous group increased 2 by points to 188 due to a rise in the average prices of panleaf, supari and katha.

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR AURANGABAD CENTRE

(Average prices For the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
I. Food .. .. .	60.72	363	350
II. Fuel and Light .. .. .	7.50	192	200
III. Housing .. .. .	8.87	191	191
IV. Clothing and Footwear .. .. .	9.29	252	261
V. Miscellaneous .. .. .	13.62	186	188
Total .. .. .	100.00	301	294
Consumer Price Index Number .. .. .			

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

# CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR AURANGABAD CENTRE

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight propor- tional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit-of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Nov. 1973 5	Dec. 1973 6	Nov. 1973 7	Dec. 1973 8
<b>I. Food Group—</b>			<b>Rs. P.</b>	<b>Rs. P.</b>	<b>Rs. P.</b>		
<b>(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—</b>							
(1) Rice ..	Kg ..	5.40	0.69	1.48	1.50	214	217
(2) Wheat ..	" ..	10.12	0.42	1.61	1.54	383	367
(3) Jowar ..	" ..	30.33	0.38	1.92	1.79	505	471
(4) Grinding charges for cereals. ..	" ..	2.35	0.02	0.05	0.05	250	250
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>48.20</b>					
<b>Index Number sub-group I(a)</b>						<b>435</b>	<b>410</b>
<b>(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—</b>							
(1) Turdal, without husk. ..	Kg ..	3.96	0.70	2.54	2.48	363	354
(2) Gramdal, Katori. ..	" ..	2.05	0.60	2.71	2.68	452	447
(3) Moongdal, without husk. ..	" ..	1.11	0.71	2.89	2.81	407	396
(4) Masurdal Thick grain. ..	" ..	0.74	0.64	2.36	2.30	369	355
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>7.86</b>					
<b>Index Number sub-group I(b)</b>						<b>393</b>	<b>385</b>
<b>(c) Oils and Fats—</b>							
(1) Groundnut oil Whitish. ..	½ Ltr ..	2.00*	1.07	3.54	3.33	335	311
(2) Karad Oil ..	" ..	3.49	1.11	4.13	4.06	261	255
(3) Vanaspati Dalda. ..	½ Kg (loose) ..	0.48	1.58				
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>5.97</b>					
<b>Index Number sub-group I(c)</b>						<b>329</b>	<b>308</b>
<b>(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—</b>							
(1) Mutton, Goat meat ..	½ Kg ..	4.70	1.26	3.50	3.93	278	311
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(a) Bombil ..	Kg. ..	0.24	2.90	8.00	8.27	295	311
(b) Zinga ..	" ..	.....	2.13	6.33	6.27		
(c) Nathmi ..	" ..	.....	1.93	6.00	7.00		
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>4.94</b>					
<b>Index Number sub-group</b>						<b>270</b>	<b>311</b>

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER 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	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
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	0.30	0.30	188	188
Total ..		6.65					
Index Number sub-group I(e).						188	188
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt—							
White ..	Kg. ..	0.35	0.11	0.23	0.23	209	209
(2) Turmeric—							
Whole ..	250 gms. ..	0.31	0.34	1.49	1.48	438	435
(3) Chillies (dry)—							
Superior quality ..	½ Kg. ..	4.62	0.90	2.84	2.88	316	320
(4) Tamarind ..	" ..	0.45	0.49	2.13	2.01	435	410
(5) Mixed spices							
Bojwar ..	250 gms. ..	1.80	0.42	1.52	1.48	362	352
(6) Jira—							
Thick Blackish (gray). ..	" ..	0.30	0.69	2.34	2.42	339	351
Total ..		7.83					
Index Number sub-group I(f).						334	333
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—							
(1) Potatoes—							
Medium ..	½ Kg. ..	1.35	0.30	0.85	0.74	283	247
(2) Onions—							
Red ..	Kg. ..	1.06	0.25	0.76	0.71	304	284
(3) Brinjals—							
Medium ..	½ Kg. ..	0.48	0.24	0.56	0.55	233	229
(4) Tomatoes—							
(1) Red ..	" ..	0.64	0.28	0.42	0.30	131	109
(2) Green ..	" ..		0.18	0.20	0.20		
(5) Garlic—							
Medium ..	50 gms. ..	0.68	0.06	0.20	0.23	333	383
Other Vegetables—							
Varieties available in the month of Nov. 1973—							
(i) Pankobi ..	½ Kg. ..	1.80	0.28	1.23	....	403	
(ii) Phulkobi ..	" ..	....	0.36	1.32	....		
Varieties available in the month of Dec. 1973—							
(i) Pankobi ..	" ..		0.22	..	0.75		278
(ii) Phulkobi ..	" ..		0.35	..	0.75		
Total ..		6.01				308	262

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

Articles  1	Unit of Quantity  2	Weight proportional to total expenditure  3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price  4	Nov. 1973  5	Dec. 1973  6	Nov. 1973  7	Dec. 1973  8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(h) Fruits and fruit Products— Banana— Medium ..	Doz. ..	1.14	0.32	1.11	1.39	347	434
Total ..		1.14					
Index Number sub-group I(h):						437	344
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Product— (1) Sugar— Medium ..	Kg. ..	3.45	1.17	2.15	2.15	184	184
(2) Gur— Superior ..	.. ..	1.81	0.46	2.43	2.35	528	511
Total ..		5.26					
Index Number sub-group I(i)						302	296
(j) Beverages— (1) Tea leaf— Brooke Bond ..	50 gms. ..	1.86	0.41	0.58	0.58	141	141
(2) Prepared Tea— Chalu Chaba ..	Cup ..	4.28	0.08	0.18	0.20	225	250
Total ..		6.14					
Index Number sub-group I(j).						200	217
Food Group— (a) Cereals and cereal products. ....		48.20				435	410
(b) Pulses and pulse products. ....		7.86				393	385
(c) Oils and fats ..		5.97				329	307
(d) Mutton, fish and eggs. ....		4.94				279	312
(e) Milk and Milk products. ....		6.65				188	188
(f) Condiments and spices. ....		7.83				334	333
(g) Vegetables and vegetable products. ....		6.01				308	262
(h) Fruits and fruit products. ....		1.14				347	434
(i) Sugar, honey and related products. ..		5.26				302	296
(j) Beverages ..		6.14				200	217
Total ..		100.00					



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

Articles  1	Unit of Quantity  2	Weight propor- tional to total expenditure  3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price  4	Nov. 1973  5	Dec. 1973  6	Nov. 1973  7	Dec. 1973  8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>IV. Clothing and Foot- wear—contd.</b>							
(a) Clothing ..	..	94.92	..	..	..	256	264
(b) Footwear ..	..	5.08	..	..	..	180	195
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>100.00</b>					
<b>Group IV—Index</b>						<b>252</b>	<b>261</b>
<b>V. Miscellaneous—</b>							
(a) Pan-supari—							
(1) Pan leaf— Madras I ..	Bundle of 100 leaves.	3.84	0.50	0.82	1.05	164	210
(2) Pan Finished— With Masala ..	Bida ..	2.19	0.04	0.09	0.09	225	225
(3) Supari— Manglori ..	50 gms. ..	4.36	0.41	0.50	0.50	122	122
(4) Katha— Kanpur ..	.. ..	1.78	0.72	1.59	1.63	221	226
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>12.17</b>					
<b>Index Number Sub-group V (a)</b>						<b>168</b>	<b>184</b>
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—							
(1) Bidi— Totapuri ..	Bundle ..	15.38	0.15	0.29	0.29	193	193
(2) Jarda— Hazivazir ..	Packet of 25 gms.	3.18	0.19	0.20	0.20	105	105
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>18.56</b>					
<b>Index Number Sub-group V (b).</b>						<b>178</b>	<b>178</b>
(c) Household Utilities— Utensils Brass— Lota (Poona Market).	Each. ..	2.55	7.18	22.00	22.00	306	306
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>2.55</b>					



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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Nov. 1973 5	Dec. 1973 6	Nov. 1973 7	Dec. 1973 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	0.20	0.20	182	182
(2) Washing Soap— Sunlight ..	Cake ..	9.27	0.42	0.72	0.72	171	171
Total ..		14.13					
Index Number Sub-group V (d).						175	175
(e) Medical care— (1) Patent Medicine Anacin.	Two tablets, Per day.	4.67	0.12	0.15	0.15	125	125
(2) Mixture (Daily) ..		7.61	0.68	1.00	1.00	147	147
Total ..		12.28					
Index Number Sub-group V (e).						139	139
(f) Personal Care— (1) Hair Oil, Tata Co.	Small bottle.	5.82	1.30	3.31	3.25	255	250
(2) Barber charges— (i) Hair cut and shave.	Adult ..	8.70	0.50	1.35	1.35	250	250
(ii) Haircut ..	.. ..	..	0.37	1.00	1.00		
(iii) Shave ..	.. ..	..	0.19	0.40	0.40		
(3) Toilet Soap— (i) Life Buoy ..	Cake ..	2.74	0.48	0.88	0.88	189	189
(ii) Hamam ..	2 pkts. of	0.33	0.48	0.93	0.93	156	156
(4) Blade Six morning	5 blades each.		0.57	0.89	0.89		
Total ..		17.59					
Index Number Sub-group V (f).						240	239
(g) Education and Reading— (1) School fees for Std. IX.	Student ..	1.90	3.01	5.55	5.55	184	184
(2) School Books, Prathamik Ganit, (Govt. Publication).	Copy ..	1.33	0.62	0.95	0.95	153	153
Total ..		3.23					
Index Number Sub-group						172	172

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(h) Recreation and Amusement—</i> Cinema							
Lowest class ..	Full ticket.	6.90	0.44	1.05	1.05	239	239
Total ..		6.90					
<i>Index Number Sub-group V (h).</i>						239	239
<i>(i) Transport and Communication—</i>							
(1) Rail—							
Fare for 50 km.. ..	Full ticket	6.19	1.04	1.50	1.50	144	144
(2) Bus—							
S. T. fare for 30 miles.	..	5.30	1.50	2.20	2.20	147	147
(3) Postage—							
(1) Post card ..	Per card	1.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	167	167
(2) Money Order	Rs. 30 ..	..	0.45	0.60	0.60		
Total ..		12.59					
<i>Index Number Sub-group V (i).</i>						147	147
<b>V. Miscellaneous Group—</b>							
(a) Pansupari ..	....	12.17				168	184
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.	....	18.56				178	178
(c) Household utilities ..	....	2.55				306	306
(d) Washing Soap ..	....	14.13				175	175
(e) Medical care ..	....	12.28				139	139
(f) Personal care ..	....	17.59				240	239
(g) Education and Reading.	....	3.23				172	172
(h) Recreation and Amusement.	....	6.90				239	239
(i) Transport and Communication.	....	12.59				147	147
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Index Group V.</i>						186	188

**NANDED\***

289—A fall of 3 points

In December 1973, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for the Nanded Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal 100 was 289 being 12 points lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at the Nanded Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 20 points to 337 due to a fall in the average prices of rice, jowar, turdal, gramdal, moongdal, uriddal, groundnut oil, bannna, sugar, gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 7 points to 245 due to an increase in the average prices of firewood and chips.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 191 due to an increase in the average price of supari.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group and housing remained stationary at 255 and 147 respectively.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
I. Food .. .. .	61.46	357	337
II. Fuel and Light .. .. .	5.88	238	245
III. Housing .. .. .	4.62	147	147
IV. Clothing and Footwear .. .. .	12.22	255	255
V. Miscellaneous .. .. .	15.82	190	191
Total ..	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number ..		301	289

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

Note.—To obtain the equivalent old index number on base August 1943 to July 1944=100 the new index number on base 1961=100 should be multiplied by the linking factor i.e. 2.45

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR  
NANDED CENTRE

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Nov. 1973 5	Dec. 1973 6	Nov. 1973 7	Dec. 1973 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>I. Food Group—</b>							
<b>(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—</b>							
(1) Rice .. ..	Kg. ..	13.02	0.64	2.50	2.24	391	350
(2) Wheat .. ..	" ..	6.81	0.42	1.43	1.43	340	340
(3) Jowar .. ..	" ..	30.64	0.34	1.52	1.36	447	400
(4) Grinding charges ..	5 Kgs. ..	2.82	0.13	0.15	0.15	115	115
Total ..		33.29					
<b>Index Number Sub-group I(a).</b>						402	365
<b>(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—</b>							
(1) Turdal— (1) Gawran (medium)	Kg. ..	3.89	0.64	2.37	2.27	370	355
(2) Gramdal Punjab (medium).	" ..	1.84	0.57	2.72	2.64	477	463
(3) Moongdal— Without husk ..	" ..	1.55	0.66	2.62	2.61	397	395
(4) Uriddal without husk	" ..	0.54	0.77	2.59	2.56	336	332
(5) Masurdal— (a) Big .. ..	" ..	0.82	0.61	2.25	2.25	369	369
(b) Medium .. ..	" ..	..	0.61	..	..		
Total ..		8.64					
<b>Index Number Sub-group I(b).</b>						396	385
<b>(c) Oils and Fats—</b>							
(1) Groundnut. Oil Meethatel (Redish in Colour).	Kg. ..	4.84	2.22	7.41	7.20	334	324
Total ..		4.84					

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	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
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	3.50	3.50	292	292
(ii) Beef ..	Kg. ..	....	0.96	2.50	2.50		
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(i) Bombil ..	Kg. ..	0.61	2.46	5.50	5.50		
(ii) Zinga ..	" ..	....	2.02	4.50	4.50		
(3) Fish (fresh)—							
Varieties available in Nov. 1973—							
(i) Rahu ..	Kg. ..	....	2.34	4.50		237	256
(ii) Tomb ..	" ..	....	1.75	5.40			
Varieties available in Dec. 1973—							
(i) Rahu ..	Kg. ..	....	1.86		4.50		
(ii) Katarna ..	" ..	....	1.61		5.40		
Total ..		6.23					
Index Number Sub-group I(d).						287	289
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk (Buffalo) ..	200 ml. ..	4.54	0.13	0.35	0.35	269	269
(2) Ghee (Buffalo) ..	½ Kg. ..	0.29	3.01	9.17	9.17	305	305
Total ..		4.83					
Index Number Sub-group I(e).						271	271
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt white ..	Kg. ..	0.28	0.12	0.20	0.20	167	167
(2) Turmeric Khandaki	50 gms. ..	0.24	0.06	0.25	0.25	417	417
(3) Chillies (dry)—							
(i) Gawarani (fine) ..	Kg. ..	4.22	1.30	5.72	5.72	441	441
(ii) Gawarani (med.) ..	" ..	....	1.18	5.22	5.22		
(4) Tamarind, Kadiwali	200 gms. ..	0.77	0.25	0.90	0.91	360	364
(5) Mixed spices Bojwar	50 gms. ..	1.61	0.20	0.25	0.25	125	125
Total ..		7.12					
Index Number Sub-group I(f).						349	350

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Nov. 1973 5	Dec. 1973 6	Nov. 1973 7	Dec. 1973 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products—</b>							
(1) Potatoes—							
(i) Big size ..	1 Kg. ..	0.69	0.30	0.81	0.65	250	206
(ii) Small size ..	" ..	....	0.26	0.60	0.51		
(2) Onions—							
(i) Red ..	Kg. ..	10.97	0.31	0.86	0.88	300	28
(ii) White ..	" ..	....	0.31	1.00	0.90		
(3) Brinjals (Kali) ..	250 gms. ..	0.50	0.11	0.21	0.20	191	182
(4) Tomatoes—							
(i) Red ..	250 gms. ..	0.39	0.21	0.30	0.25	148	129
(ii) Green ..	" ..	....	0.13	0.20	0.18		
(5) Garlic Gawathan ..	50 gms. ..	0.54	0.05	0.25	0.25	500	500
<b>Other vegetables—</b>							
<b>Varieties available in the month of Nov. 1973—</b>							
(i) Cauli flower ..	250 gms. ..	1.20	0.29	0.50		141	....
(ii) Ladies finger ..	" ..	....	0.23	0.25			
<b>Varieties available in the month of Dec. 1973—</b>							
(i) Gawar ..	250 gms. ..	....	0.10		0.23		275
(ii) Cauli flower ..	" ..	....	0.15		0.48		
Total ..		4.29					
Index Number Sub-group I(g).						246	271
<b>(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—</b>							
(1) Banana—							
(i) Big size ..	Dozen ..	0.87	0.35	1.50	1.50	419	418
(ii) Medium ..	" ..	....	0.29	1.23	1.23		
(iii) Small ..	" ..	....	0.22	0.89	0.88		
Total ..		0.87					
Index Number Sub-group I(h).						419	418
<b>(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products—</b>							
(1) Sugar—							
(i) D grade ..	Kg. ..	3.57	1.17	2.16	2.15	185	184
(2) Gur—							
(i) Gawran 1st quality ..	200 gms. ..	0.70	0.10	0.44	0.43	440	430
(ii) Gawran 2nd quality ..	" ..	....	0.10	....	....		
Total ..		4.27					



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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(j) Beverages—							
(1) Tea leaf—							
(i) Brooke Bond ..	Packet of 50 gms.	1.13	0.35	0.55	0.55	157	157
(ii) Lipton ..	"	....	0.35	0.55	0.55		
(2) Hot drink—							
(i) Chalu Chaha ..	Per Cup ..	4.49	0.07	0.15	0.15	232	232
(ii) Canteen tea ..	" ..	....	0.04	0.10	0.10		
Total ..		5.62					
Index Number Sub-group I(j).						217	217
I. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products.		53.29	....			402	365
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products.		8.64	....			396	385
(c) Oils and Fats ..		4.84	....			334	324
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs.		6.23	....			287	289
(e) Milk and Milk Products.		4.83	....			271	271
(f) Condiments and Spices.		7.12	....			349	350
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products.		4.29	....			246	271
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products.		0.87	....			419	418
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products.		4.27	....			226	224
(j) Beverages ..		5.62	....			217	217
Total ..		100.00				357	337
Group I—Index							
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and Chips							
(i) Dhawda (old) ..	20 Kgs. ..	80.76	1.66	3.84	4.00	225	235
(ii) Gaheri ..	" ..	....	1.57	3.43	3.60		
(2) Kerosene—							
(i) Rock oil white in colour.	Per litre ..	13.99	0.26	0.89	0.87	342	335
(3) Match Box—							
(i) Wimco, Horse Brand.	Per Box (50 sticks).	5.25	0.06	0.10	0.10	167	167
Total ..		100.00				238	245

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

Articles  1	Unit of quantity  2	Weight propor- tional to total expenditure  3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price  4	Nov. 1973  5	Dec. 1973  6	Nov. 1973  7	Dec. 1973  8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>III. Housing—</b>							
(1) Rent of selected Tenements.	p.m. ..	100.00	5.47	....	....	147	147
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Group III. Index</b>						147	147
<b>IV. Clothing and Footwear—</b>							
(a) Clothing—							
(1) Dhoti ..	Per Sq. Metre. ..	11.53	1.08	2.72	2.72	252	252
(2) Saree ..	" ..	19.77	1.24	2.78	2.78	224	224
(3) Cloth for Trousers ..	" ..	1.58	2.74	5.86	5.86	214	214
(4) Long cloth ..	" ..	27.48	1.44	4.19	4.19	291	291
(5) Coloured fabrics..	" ..	31.21	1.81	4.73	4.73	261	261
Total ..		91.57					
<b>Index Number for sub-group IV(a).</b>						260	260
(b) Footwear—							
(1) Shoes—							
(i) Bata, Janata ..	Per Pair ..	4.89	15.02	28.55	28.55	182	182
(ii) Carona Master Junior.	" ..	....	18.34	31.85	31.85		
(2) Chappals—							
(i) Bata All wear Rubber Sole.	Per Pair ..	3.54	4.45	11.50	11.50	218	222
(ii) Panther Bata ..	" ..	....	6.18	11.05	12.10		
(iii) Carona Kolhapur ..	" ..	....	8.35	19.25	19.25		
(iv) Carona Bahadur ..	" ..	....	8.65	17.55	17.55		
Total ..		8.43					
<b>Index Number for Sub-group IV(b).</b>						197	197
<b>IV. Clothing and Footwear—</b>							
(a) Clothing ..		91.57				260	260
(b) Footwear ..		8.43					
Total ..		100.00				197	197

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	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>V. Miscellaneous—</b>							
<b>(a) Pansupari—</b>							
(1) Pan leaf—							
(i) Local (medium) ..	Bundle of 25 leaves.	2.83	0.07	0.20	0.20	330	330
(ii) Local (inferior) ..	" ..	....	0.04	0.15	0.15		
(2) Pan finished without masala.	Per Vida.	6.61	0.04	0.08	0.08	200	200
(3) Supari Manglori ..	50 gms.	4.22	0.41	0.42	0.50	102	122
Total ..		13.66					
Index Number for Sub-group V (a).						197	203
<b>(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—</b>							
(1) Bidi Kalilakali ..	Bundle of 25 Bidiies.	9.00	0.13	0.22	0.22	169	169
(2) Cigarettes—							
(i) Golkonda ..	Packet of 10 Cigarettes.	6.34	0.10	0.32	0.32	333	333
(ii) Charminar ..	" ..	..	0.13	0.45	0.45	179	179
(3) Jarda Lal Dadhi Brand.	Packet of 25 grms.	1.63	0.14	0.25	0.25		
Total ..		16.97					
Index Number for Sub-group V(b).						231	231
<b>(c) Household Utillities—</b>							
(1) Utensils Brass— Lota, Poona ..	Kg. ..	1.90	7.80	22.00	22.00	282	282
(2) Utensils Aluminium—Baghuna without chhap.	100 gms.	0.69	0.90	1.50	1.50	167	167
Total ..		2.59					
Index Number for Sub-group V (c).						251	251
<b>(d) Washing soap—</b>							
(1) Laundry ordinary washing and ironing.	Per shirt.	3.74	0.12	0.20	0.20	167	167
(2) Washing soap Shama ..	Per Cake.	6.52	0.25	0.25	0.25	100	100
Total ..		10.26					
						124	124

LABOUR GAZETTE—FEBRUARY 1974

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	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>Medical Care—</b>							
<b>Patent Medicine—</b>							
Anacin ..	2 Tablets	9.36	0.13	0.13	0.13	128	128
Aspro ..	"	....	0.10	0.15	0.15		
Zinda Tilasmath ..	Bottle	....	0.37	0.50	0.50		
Mixture, Doctor's	Per day	5.47	0.62	0.75	0.75	121	121
illy mixture.							
Total ..		14.83				126	126
<b>Number for Sub-group V (e).</b>							
<b>Personal Care—</b>							
<b>Hair Oil—</b>							
Tata Co. Coconut Oil.	Small bottle.	4.20	1.34	2.55	2.55	190	190
<b>Barber charges—</b>							
Hair cut with shave	Adult ..	7.20	0.41	1.00	1.00	257	257
Hair cut ..	"	....	0.31	0.75	0.75		
Shave ..	"	....	0.14	0.40	0.40		
<b>Toilet soap—</b>							
Hamam ..	Cake ..	1.93	0.48	0.90	0.90	188	188
Lifebuoy ..	"	....	0.48	0.90	0.90		
<b>Blades—</b>							
Bharat ..	Packet of 10 blades.	0.07	0.47	0.85	0.85	183	183
6 Morning ..	2 pkts. of 5 blades each.	....	0.54	1.00	1.00		
Total ..		13.40				226	226
<b>Number for Sub-group V (f).</b>							
<b>Education and Reading—</b>							
School fees for VIII standard.	Per student	3.30	2.14	4.90	4.90	229	229
<b>School Books—</b>							
Marathi Vachan Mala.	Per copy	3.43	0.75	2.00	2.00	202	202
Subodh Ganit ..	"	....	0.69	0.95	0.95		
Total ..		6.73				215	215
<b>Number for Sub-group V (g).</b>							
<b>Recreation and Amusement—</b>							
Cinema—							
Lowest Class ..	Fullticket.	6.62	0.30	0.75	0.75	250	250
Total ..		6.62				250	250
<b>Number for Sub-group V (h).</b>							

LABOUR  
CONSUMER PRICE

Articles	Unit of quantity
1	
Medical Care—	
Patent Medicine—	
Anacin ..	2 Tablets
Aspro ..	"
Zinda Tilasmath ..	Bottle
Mixture, Doctor's	Per day
illy mixture.	
Total ..	
Number for Sub-group V (e).	
Personal Care—	
Hair Oil—	
Tata Co. Coconut Oil.	Small bottle.
Barber charges—	
Hair cut with shave	Adult ..
Hair cut ..	"
Shave ..	"
Coilet soap—	
Hamam ..	Cake ..
Lifebuoy ..	"
Blades—	
Bharat ..	Packet of 10 blades.
6 Morning ..	2 pkts. of 5 blades each.
Total ..	
Number for Sub-group V (f).	
Education and Reading—	
School fees for VIII standard.	Per student
School Books—	
Marathi Vachan Mala.	Per copy
Subodh Ganit ..	"
Total ..	
Number for Sub-group V (g).	
Recreation and Amusement—	
Cinema—	
Lowest Class ..	Fullticket.
Total ..	
Number for Sub-group V (h).	

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Nov. 1973 5	Dec. 1973 6	Nov. 1973 7	Dec. 1973 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(I) Transport and Com- munications—							
(i) Rail—							
(f) Fare for III Class 50 Km.	Adult Ticket.	7.94	1.04	1.50	1.50	144	144
(ii) Bus—S.T. Bus fare for 20 kms.	..	3.14	1.00	1.55	1.55	155	155
(2) Postage—							
(i) Card ..	Single	0.57	0.05	0.10	0.10	167	167
(ii) M. O. Charges for Rs. 30		....	0.45	0.60	0.60		
(3) Rickshaw Fare for 2 miles.	One Pass- ger.	3.29	0.22	0.50	0.50	227	227
Total ..		14.94					
Index Number for Sub- group V (i).						166	166
V Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pansupari ..		13.66	..	..	..	197	203
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.		16.97	..	..	..	231	231
(c) Household Utilities..		2.59	..	..	..	251	251
(d) Washing soap ..		10.26	..	..	..	124	124
(e) Medical care ..		14.83	..	..	..	126	126
(f) Personal care ..		13.40	..	..	..	226	226
(g) Education and Read- ing.		6.73	..	..	..	215	215
(h) Recreation and Amusement.		6.62	..	..	..	250	250
(i) Transport and Com- munication.		14.94	..	..	..	166	166
Total ..		100.00				190	191
Group V—Index							

## JALGAON CENTRE

## 278—A fall of 15 points

In December, 1973, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Jalgaon Centre with base January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 278 being 15 points lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Jalgaon Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 27 points to 330 due to a fall in the average prices of rice, jowar, turdal, gramdal, moongdal, babana and gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 5 points to 203 due to a rise in the average prices of firewood and chips and kerosene oil.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 6 points to 238 due to a rise in the prices of dhoti, long cloth, shoes and chappal.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 2 points to 189 due to a rise in the average prices, of katha, jarda, utensils and hair oil.

The index number for the housing remained stationary at 137.

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CENTRE

(Average price for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
I. Food .. .. .	60.79	357	330
II. Fuel and Light .. .. .	7.20	198	203
III. Housing .. .. .	6.11	137	137
IV. Clothing and Footwear .. .. .	10.29	232	238
V. Miscellaneous .. .. .	15.61	187	189
Total	100.00		



CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR  
JALGAON CENTRE

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Nov. 1973 5	Dec. 1973 6	Nov. 1973 7	Dec. 1973 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>I. Food Group—</b>							
<b>(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—</b>							
(1) Rice ..	kg. ..	6.72	0.63	2.90	2.79	460	443
(2) Wheat ..	" ..	10.89	0.46	2.15	2.30	467	500
(3) Jowar ..	" ..	21.16	0.35	1.74	1.18	497	337
(4) Grinding charges— For cereals ..	7 kgs. ..	1.94	0.12	0.35	0.35	292	292
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>40.71</b>					
<b>Index Number for Sub-group I (a).</b>						<b>473</b>	<b>396</b>
<b>(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—</b>							
(1) Turdal—							
(i) Jalna ..	kg. ..	3.79	0.73	2.48	2.43	340	333
(ii) Gawran (Bharwa) ..	" ..	....	0.66	....	....	....	....
(2) Gramdal ..	" ..	2.13	0.58	2.67	2.65	460	457
(3) Moongdal—							
(i) With husk ..	kg. ..	1.35	0.70	2.63	2.63	363	361
(ii) Without husk ..	" ..	....	0.83	2.90	2.88		
(4) Uriddal—							
(i) With husk ..	kg. ..	0.86	0.65	2.25	2.36	330	342
(ii) Without husk ..	" ..	....	0.83	2.60	2.67		
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>8.13</b>					
<b>Index Number for Sub-group I (b).</b>						<b>374</b>	<b>371</b>
<b>(c) Oils and Fats—</b>							
(1) Groundnut oil ..	kg. ..	7.21	2.28	6.84	6.96	300	305
(2) Vanaspathi Dalda ..	½ kg. ..	1.16	1.99	4.14	4.02	208	202
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>8.37</b>					
<b>Index Number for Sub-group I (c).</b>						<b>287</b>	<b>291</b>

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER 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	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
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	3.75	4.00	259	276
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(i) Bombil big ..	kg. ..	0.91	2.72	8.00	8.00		
(ii) Zinga ..	" ..	....	2.70	6.00	6.00		
(3) Fish fresh—							
Varieties selected for Nov. 1973—							
(i) Shingada ..	kg. ..	....	1.47	3.17			
(ii) Pampharet ..	" ..	....	1.04	4.83			
(iii) Balm ..	" ..	....	1.35	4.38		304	277
Varieties selected for Dec. 1973—							
(i) Balm ..	kg. ..	....	1.35		5.00		
(ii) Shingada ..	" ..	....	1.50		3.17		
(iii) Sandkhol ..	" ..	....	1.40		4.00		
Total ..		5.29					
Index Number for Sub-group I (d).						266	276
(e) Milk and Milk products—							
(1) Milk (Buffalo) ..	l ..	8.42	0.77	1.80	1.80	234	234
(2) Ghee (Buffalo) ..	½ kg. ..	1.31	3.71	10.00	10.00	270	270
Total ..		9.73					
Index Number for Sub-group I (e).						239	239
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt—							
(i) White ..	kg. ..	0.29	0.13	0.22	0.22	176	176
(ii) Black ..	" ..	....	0.12	0.22	0.22		
(2) Turmeric—							
(i) Sangli (whole) ..	250 g. ..	0.30	0.34	1.44	1.41	424	415
(3) Chillies (dry)—							
(i) Asoda ..	kg. ..	4.56	1.65	5.77	5.77	350	350
(4) Corriander ..	250 g. ..	0.24	0.31	0.85	0.83	274	268
(5) Mixed spices—							
(i) Garam Masala..	" ..	1.86	4.95	11.22	11.22		
(whole).							
(ii) Lahoti powder ..	200 gr. ..	....	1.79	1.71	1.70	161	161
(6) Jira ..	250 gr. ..	0.37	0.68	2.31	2.80	340	412
Total ..		7.62					
Index Number for Sub-							

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER 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	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products—							
(1) Potatoes—							
(i) Big ..	kg.	1.15	0.28	0.77	0.65	275	237
(ii) Small ..	"	....	0.24	0.66	0.58		
(2) Onions—							
(i) Red ..	kg.	0.86	0.27	0.74	0.69	287	269
(ii) White ..	"	....	0.27	0.81	0.76		
(3) Garlic ..	250 g.	0.54	0.20	1.56	1.98	780	990
(4) Other Vegetables ..							
Varieties selected for Nov. 1973—							
(i) Bhendi ..	250 g.	2.92	0.11	0.27		231	
(ii) Tandli ..	"	....	0.12	0.22			
(iii) Dodka ..	"	....	0.11	0.29			
Varieties selected for Nov. 1973—							
(i) Cabbage ..	"	....	0.09		0.37		337
(ii) Dodka ..	"	....	0.10		0.30		
(iii) Gourd ..	"	....	0.08		0.24		
Total ..		5.47					
Index Number for Sub-group I (g).						303	370
(h) Fruits and Fruit products—							
(1) Banana—							
(i) Big ..	Dozen	1.61	0.29	1.00	1.00	338	335
(ii) Small ..	"	....	0.23	0.76	0.75		
Total ..		1.61					
Index Number for Sub-group I (h).						338	335
(i) Sugar, Honey and related products—							
(1) Sugar ..	kg.	5.60	1.23	2.31	2.49	188	202
(2) Gur—							
(i) Kopargaon Quality. 1st ..	"	1.63	0.57	2.44	2.06	428	361
Total ..		7.23					
Index Number for Sub-group II (i).						242	238

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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Nov. 1973 5	Dec. 1973 6	Nov. 1973 7	Dec. 1973 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(j) Beverages—							
(i) Tea leaf—							
(i) Brooke Bond	Pkt. of 50g.	2.11	0.40	0.59	0.59	146	146
Laojee							
(ii) Lipton Laojee	.. ..	....	0.41	0.59	0.59		
(2) Hot drink—							
Prepared tea ..	Cup of 3½ oz.	3.73	0.12	0.25	0.25	208	208
Total ..		5.84					
Index Number for Sub-group I(i).						186	186
I. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products.	....	40.71	....			473	396
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products.	....	8.13	....			374	371
(c) Oils and Fats ..	....	8.37	....			287	291
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs.	....	5.29	....			266	276
(e) Milk and Milk Products.	....	9.73	....			239	239
(f) Condiments and Spices.	....	7.62	....			297	300
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products.	....	5.47	....			303	370
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products.	....	1.61	....			338	335
(i) Sugar, Honey and related Products.	....	7.23	....			242	238
(j) Beverages ..	....	5.84	....			186	186
Total ..		100.00					
Group I Index						357	330
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and chips—							
(i) Khair..	37 kgs. ..	78.50	3.39	6.88	7.00		
(ii) Dhawda ..	.. ..	....	3.15	6.88	7.00	213	217
(iii) Adjator Mixed ..	.. ..	....	2.71	5.88	6.00		
(2) Kerosene—							
(i) Chakkar Brand ..	1 Litre ..	11.40	0.45	0.78	0.85	173	189
(3) Electricity charges ..	Per unit ..	6.28	0.50	0.36	0.36	72	72
(4) Match Box—							
Horse head brand Box of 50 Sticks.	Box of 50 sticks.	3.82	0.06	0.10	0.10	167	167

FEBRUARY 1974  
FOR WORKING CLASS  
3—contd.

per unit of quantity

Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
0.59	0.59	14	14
0.59	0.59	20	20
0.25	0.25	16	16
0.25	0.25	21	21
0.25	0.25	22	22
0.25	0.25	23	23
0.25	0.25	24	24
0.25	0.25	25	25
0.25	0.25	26	26
0.25	0.25	27	27
0.25	0.25	28	28
0.25	0.25	29	29
0.25	0.25	30	30
0.25	0.25	31	31
0.25	0.25	32	32
0.25	0.25	33	33
0.25	0.25	34	34
0.25	0.25	35	35
0.25	0.25	36	36
0.25	0.25	37	37
0.25	0.25	38	38
0.25	0.25	39	39
0.25	0.25	40	40
0.25	0.25	41	41
0.25	0.25	42	42
0.25	0.25	43	43
0.25	0.25	44	44
0.25	0.25	45	45
0.25	0.25	46	46
0.25	0.25	47	47
0.25	0.25	48	48
0.25	0.25	49	49
0.25	0.25	50	50
0.25	0.25	51	51
0.25	0.25	52	52
0.25	0.25	53	53
0.25	0.25	54	54
0.25	0.25	55	55
0.25	0.25	56	56
0.25	0.25	57	57
0.25	0.25	58	58
0.25	0.25	59	59
0.25	0.25	60	60
0.25	0.25	61	61
0.25	0.25	62	62
0.25	0.25	63	63
0.25	0.25	64	64
0.25	0.25	65	65
0.25	0.25	66	66
0.25	0.25	67	67
0.25	0.25	68	68
0.25	0.25	69	69
0.25	0.25	70	70
0.25	0.25	71	71
0.25	0.25	72	72
0.25	0.25	73	73
0.25	0.25	74	74
0.25	0.25	75	75
0.25	0.25	76	76
0.25	0.25	77	77
0.25	0.25	78	78
0.25	0.25	79	79
0.25	0.25	80	80
0.25	0.25	81	81
0.25	0.25	82	82
0.25	0.25	83	83
0.25	0.25	84	84
0.25	0.25	85	85
0.25	0.25	86	86
0.25	0.25	87	87
0.25	0.25	88	88
0.25	0.25	89	89
0.25	0.25	90	90
0.25	0.25	91	91
0.25	0.25	92	92
0.25	0.25	93	93
0.25	0.25	94	94
0.25	0.25	95	95
0.25	0.25	96	96
0.25	0.25	97	97
0.25	0.25	98	98
0.25	0.25	99	99
0.25	0.25	100	100

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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER 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	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
III. Housing—							
(1) Rent—							
(i) Rent for selected tenements.	p.m. ..	100.00				137	137
Total ..		100.00					
						137	137
III Index Group							
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(a) Clothing—							
(1) Dhoti ..	per sq. mt. ..	17.82	1.23	2.63	2.68	214	218
(2) Sarce ..	.. ..	27.15	1.24	2.66	2.66	215	215
(3) Cloth for trouser ..	.. ..	0.51	2.15	6.11	6.11	284	284
(4) Long cloth ..	.. ..	32.06	1.61	4.46	4.66	277	289
(5) Coloured pop'in ..	.. ..	14.36	2.13	4.73	4.73	222	222
Total ..		91.90					
Index Number for Sub-group IV (a).						238	243
(b) Footwear—							
(1) Shoes—							
(i) Data Co. ..	per pair ..	3.53	17.20	29.65	35.60	169	188
(ii) Carona Co. ..	.. ..	....	18.78	31.25	31.85		
(2) Chappals—							
(i) Data Co. ..	.. ..	4.57	6.25	10.45	11.50	167	184
Total ..		8.10					
Index Number for Sub-group IV (b).						168	186
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(1) Clothing ..		91.90				238	243
(2) Foot wear ..		8.10				168	186
Total ..		100.00					
						232	238
IV Index Group							
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan Supari—							
(1) Pan leaf—							
(i) Akda pan ..	Bundle of 100	2.01	0.55	0.80	0.80	145	145
(2) Pan finished—							
With Masala ..	Vida ..	5.39	0.04	0.06	0.06	150	150
(3) Supari (Manglori) ..	250 g. ..	2.81	2.08	2.07	2.06	100	99
(4) Katha —							
(i) Kanpur ..	50 g. ..	0.85	0.73	1.66	1.84	215	237
(ii) Belgaum ..	.. ..	....	0.36	0.73	0.80		
Total ..		11.06					
Index Number for Sub-						141	143

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER 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	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—</i>			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(1) Bidies—</i>							
<i>(i) Camel brand ..</i>	Bundle of 25.	5.80	0.19	0.38	0.38	192	192
<i>(ii) Shiledar ..</i>	.. ..	....	0.19	0.35	0.35		
<i>(2) Jarda—</i>							
<i>(i) Gangaram Brand.</i>	Pkt. of 50g	3.54	0.24	0.56	0.57	238	241
<i>(ii) Chandrakant brand ..</i>	.. ..	....	0.23	0.56	0.58		
Total ..		9.34					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V (b).</i>						210	211
<i>(c) Household utilities—</i>							
<i>(1) Utensils—</i>							
<i>(i) Lota (Poona) ..</i>	½ kg ..	5.28	3.55	10.50	12.17	293	311
<i>(ii) Lota (Nasik) ..</i>	.. ..	....	3.45	10.00	10.00		
Total ..		5.28					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V (c).</i>						293	311
<i>(d) Washing Soap—</i>							
<i>(1) Laundry—</i>							
<i>(i) Ordinary washing and ironings of cotton.</i>	per piece ..	2.54	0.10	0.20	0.20	200	200
<i>(2) Washing soap—</i>							
<i>(i) 501 Bar Soap ..</i>	Bar ..	7.44	1.40	2.50	2.50	196	196
<i>(ii) B. Dhantak Co. ..</i>	Cake ..	....	0.40	0.85	0.85		
Total ..		9.98					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V (d).</i>						197	197
<i>(e) Medical Care—</i>							
<i>(1) Dr. Vaze's Cough syrup.</i>	Small bottle.	3.80	1.50	2.00	2.00	133	133
<i>(2) Daily mixture ..</i>	per day ..	11.98	0.58	0.62	0.62	107	107
Total ..		15.78					



CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER 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	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(f) Personal care—							
(i) Hair oil— Tata Co. ...	Small bottle	4.89	1.32	3.80	4.00	288	303
(2) Barber charges—							
(i) Hair cut with shave	Adult ..	7.32	0.50	1.25	1.25	217	217
(ii) Hair cut	.. ..	..	0.40	1.00	1.00		
(iii) Shave	.. ..	..	0.20	0.30	0.30		
(3) Toilet Soap—							
(i) Life Buoy	Cake ..	3.02	0.48	0.88	0.88	184	184
(ii) Hamam cake	.. ..	..	0.49	0.90	0.90		
(4) Blades—							
(i) Bharat Blade	Pkt. of 10 blades.	0.11	0.44	0.80	0.80	179	179
(ii) Six Morning	2 Pkts. of 5 blades each	..	0.57	1.00	1.00		
Total ..		15.34					
Index Number or Sub-group V (f).						233	237
(g) Education and Reading—							
(1) Books— (Bal Bharati Chauthi Pustak.)	Copy ..	5.42	0.75	2.00	2.00	267	267
(2) School fees— For VIII Std.	Per student p.m.	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	0.85	0.85	266	266
Total ..		6.69					
Index Number for Sub-group V (h).						266	266
(i) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Rail— Railway fare 50 km...	Per Passenger	12.48	0.98	1.50	1.50	153	153
(2) Bus fare— S.T. Bus 32 km. (Full ticket)	.. ..	4.09	1.00	1.55	1.55	155	155
(3) Postage—							
(i) Single card	Per card	1.08	0.05	0.10	0.10	167	167
(ii) M. O. charges.	for Rs. 30	..	0.45	0.60	0.60		
Total ..		17.65					
Index Number for Sub-group V (i).						154	154

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Miscellaneous—							
Pan-Supari ..	....	11.06	....		....	141	143
Tobacco and Tobacco products.	....	9.34	....		....	210	212
Household Utilities..	....	5.28	....		....	293	316
Washing Soap ..	....	9.98	....		....	197	197
Medical Care ..	....	15.78	....	....	....	113	113
Personal Care ..	....	15.34	....	....	....	233	237
Education and Reading.	....	8.83	....	....	....	202	202
Recreation and amusement.	....	6.69	....	....	....	266	266
Transport and Communications.	....	17.65	....	....	....	154	154
Total ..		100.00					
Number Group V.						187	189

—\*—\*—\*

LABOUR GA

ALCENTRE

Index of 2 points

December 1973, the Consumer Price Index for the working class with base January 1973 is higher than that in the month of December 1972 ascertained during the month of December 1973.

Index number for the food and beverages group is 141 in November 1973 and 143 in December 1973. The average prices of Gram, Tamarind, Tomato, etc., have risen in the average price index number for the food and beverages group.

Index number for household utilities is 293 in November 1973 and 316 in December 1973. The average prices of electricity, gas, water, etc., have risen in the average price index number for the household utilities group.

Index number for recreation and amusement is 266 in November 1973 and 266 in December 1973. The average prices of cinema, sports, etc., have risen in the average price index number for the recreation and amusement group.

Index number for transport and communications is 154 in November 1973 and 154 in December 1973. The average prices of bus, train, etc., have risen in the average price index number for the transport and communications group.

CONSUMER PRICE

(Average)

Group

I. Food

II. Fuel and light

III. Housing

IV. Clothing and Y

V. Miscellaneous

Consum

Details regarding  
Pages 1727 to 1730  
Page 212

## POONA CENTRE

## 246—A rise of 2 points

In December 1973, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Poona Centre with base January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 246 being 2 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at the Poona Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 1 point to 289 due to a rise in the average prices of Gram dal, Moongdal, Groundnut oil, Fish fresh Eggs, Chillies, Tamarind, Tomatoes, Other vegetables and Sugar.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 3 points to 229 due to a rise in the average prices of firewood and chips, charcoal and kerosene oil.

The index number for housing remained stationary at 124.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group remained stationary at 224.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 4 points to 184 due to a rise in the average prices of pan-leaf, cigarettes, washing soap, patent medicine, tooth-powder and news papers.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR  
POONA CENTRE

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
I. Food .. ..	55.85	288	289
II. Fuel and light .. ..	6.89	226	229
III. Housing .. ..	6.65	124	124
IV. Clothing and Footwear .. ..	10.31	224	224
V. Miscellaneous .. ..	20.30	180	184
Total ..	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number ..		244	246

\*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 NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR  
POONA CENTRE

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>I. Food Group—</b>							
<b>(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—</b>							
(1) Rice ..	kg. ..	13.81	0.76	3.00	3.02	395	397
(2) Wheat ..	" ..	11.28	0.53	1.01	1.03	191	194
(3) Jowar ..	" ..	8.39	0.45	1.54	1.33	342	296
(4) Bajri ..	" ..	3.08	0.51	1.47	1.49	288	292
(5) Grinding Charges— For Cereals ..	4 kg. ..	1.42	0.14	0.29	0.29	207	207
Total ..		37.98					
Index Number for Sub-group I (a).						307	299
<b>(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—</b>							
Turdal— ..							
Laxmi Chhap or Surti (Fine) ..	kg. ..	3.80	0.80	2.75	2.72	344	340
Gramdal ..	" ..	1.81	0.60	2.65	2.75	442	458
Mungdal— ..							
Without Husk (Medium) ..	" ..	0.68	0.82	2.77	2.90	338	354
Total ..		6.29					
Index Number for Sub-group I (b).						371	376

CONSUM

Articles

1

(b) Oil and Fat—  
Groundnut oil  
Kardai oil  
Mustard (D)  
(Loose)

Index number  
May 1 (c).

(d) Matrices,  
Egg—  
Matrices  
Gout Mea

Sheep Me

Fish (Dry)—  
Bombil (Q)  
Bombil (C)  
Zinga

Fresh Fish  
Varieties  
the mo  
1973—  
(i) Pala  
(ii) But  
(iii) Su

Varieties  
month  
1973—  
(i) Bo  
(ii) P  
(iii) S  
Egg

Index  
group

(c) &  
Proc  
M  
C

Inc

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
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	7.22	7.53	311	325
Karadai oil ..	kg. ..	3.94	5.88 1.20	4.07	3.94	245	237
Vanaspati (Dalda) ..	..	1.22	1.66				
(Loose)							
Total ..		7.10					
Index number for Sub-group I (c).						300	310
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—							
Mutton—							
Goat Meat ..	kg. ..	3.68	1.51	4.06	4.05	270	269
Sheep Meat ..	..	....	1.52	4.12	4.10		
Fish (Dry)—							
Bombil (Big) ..	kg. ..	1.01	2.60	6.00	6.00		
Bombil (Small) ..	..	....	2.46	6.00	6.00		
Zinga ..	..	....	2.57	5.00	5.00		
Fresh Fish—							
Varieties selected in the month of Nov. 1973—							
(i) Pala fish ..	kg. ..	....	2.06	5.88		241	261
(ii) Butler fish ..	..	....	1.73	5.00			
(iii) Surmai ..	..	....	2.53	5.17			
Varieties selected in the month of Dec. 1973—							
(i) Bombay Wamb ..	kg. ..	....	1.30		5.81		
(ii) Pamphret ..	..	....	2.63		6.70		
(iii) Surmai ..	..	....	2.58		5.00	247	271
Eggs (Hen's) ..	Each ..	0.57	0.17	0.42	0.46		
Total ..		5.26					
Index Number for Sub-group I (d)						262	268
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
Milk buffalo ..	200 ml. ..	10.66	0.15	0.42	0.42	280	280
Ghee Amul (tinned) ..	kg. ..	0.93	7.88	24.19	23.77	307	302
Total ..		11.59					
Index Number for Sub-group I (e).						282	282

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>Condiments and</b>							
<b>ices—</b>							
White (Medium) ..	Kg. ..	0.16	0.11	0.22	0.20	200	182
illies (Dry) Gawaran	250 g. ..	2.04	0.47	1.48	1.54	315	328
Medium.							
meric, Sangli and	.. ..	0.15	0.33	1.48	1.48	448	448
Akhi (Medium).							
marind-Old Chinch	Kg. ..	0.24	1.08	4.86	5.67	450	525
No. 1.							
ixed Spices—							
Garam Masala ..	50 g. ..	3.27	0.84	2.54	2.54	302	302
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>5.86</b>					
<b>Index Number for Sub-</b>						<b>314</b>	<b>321</b>
<b>group 1 (f).</b>							
<b>Vegetables and Vege-</b>							
<b>table Products—</b>							
<b>Potatoes—</b>							
Big size ..	1/2 Kg. ..	1.87	0.29	0.78	0.72	276	259
Small Size ..	.. ..	....	0.23	0.65	0.62		
<b>onions—</b>							
Big Size ..	Kg. ..	0.92	0.31	1.00	0.86	343	297
Small Size ..	.. ..	....	0.24	0.87	0.76		
injals—Big Size ..	.. ..	0.56	0.49	1.19	1.11	243	227
omatoes Medium Red	.. ..	0.77	0.79	1.02	1.05		
No. 2.						129	133
ther vegetables ..							
<b>varieties selected for</b>							
<b>Nov. 1973—</b>							
(i) Gawar ..	Kg. ..	4.42	0.59	1.30	....	240	
(ii) Bhendi ..	.. ..	....	0.62	1.17			
(iii) Pawata ..	.. ..	....	0.59	1.83			
<b>varieties selected for</b>							
<b>Dec. 1973—</b>							
(i) Cabbage ..	Kg. ..	....	0.47	1.60	1.63	273	
(ii) Cauliflower ..	.. ..	....	0.68				
(iii) Gawar ..	.. ..	....	0.51				
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>8.54</b>					
<b>Index Number for Sub-</b>						<b>249</b>	<b>257</b>
<b>group 1 (g).</b>							
<b>Fruits and Fruit Pro-</b>							
<b>ducts—</b>							
ana—							
Big Size ..	Doz. ..	1.23	0.49	1.22	1.22	253	253
Small Size ..	.. ..	....	0.39	1.00	1.00		
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>1.23</b>					
<b>Index Number for Sub-</b>						<b>253</b>	<b>253</b>
<b>group 1 (h).</b>							

CONSI

Article

1

(i) Sugar, H  
Related Pro

Sugar

Gur

Index Num  
group 1(f)

(i) Beverage

Tea leaf-  
Brooke  
(Me  
Lipton

Hot drink  
Prepared

Index Num  
group 1(f)

1. Food St

(a) Cereals

prod

(b) Pulses

prod

(c) Oils and

(d) Mutton

Eggs.

(e) Milk

Prod

(f) Condiments

spice

(g) Vegetables

Veget

duct

(h) Fruits

prod

(i) Sugar

Rel

(j) Beverage

[Group 1



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

Articles  1	Unit of quantity  2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price 4	Nov. 1973 5	Dec. 1973 6	Nov. 1973 7	Dec. 1973 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(I) Sugar, Honey and Related Products—							
Sugar ..	Kg. ..	6.29	1.18	2.57	2.90	218	246
Gur ..	..	1.20	0.58	2.56	2.46	441	424
Total ..		7.49					
Index Number Sub- group I(I)						254	274
(I) Beverages—							
Tea leaf—							
Brooke Bond	Packet of	3.43	0.38	0.60	0.60	156	156
(Medium).	50 gs.		0.39	0.60	0.60		
Lipton (Medium)	..	..					
Hot drinks—							
Prepared Tea ..	Cup of 3½ oz.	5.23	0.06	0.15	0.15	250	250
Total ..		8.66					
Index Number Sub- group I(J).						213	213
1. Food Sub-groups—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal products. ....		37.98	..	..	..	307	299
(b) Pulses and pulse products. ....		6.29	..	..	..	371	376
(c) Oils and Fats ..		7.10	..	..	..	300	310
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs. ....		5.26	..	..	..	262	268
(e) Milk and Milk Products. ....		11.59	..	..	..	282	282
(f) Condiments and spices. ....		5.86	..	..	..	314	321
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Pro- ducts. ....		8.54	..	..	..	249	257
(h) Fruits and Fruits products. ....		1.23	..	..	..	253	253
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products.		7.49	..	..	..	254	274
(j) Beverages ..		8.66				213	213
Total ..		100.00					
[ Group ] Index ..						288	289

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportion- al to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Nov. 1973 5	Dec. 1973 6	Nov. 1973 7	Dec. 1973 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and chips (Rawal/medium)	37 kg. ..	30.63	3.08	7.65	7.85	248	255
(2) Kerosene, Chavi Brand.	5 litres	24.03	1.54	4.21	4.10	273	266
(3) Electricity charges ..	Per unit ..	6.45	0.19	0.28	0.28	147	147
(4) Charcoal—							
(i) Big size ..	37 kg. ..	35.36	7.47	14.20	14.85	192	199
(ii) Patti or Rawal ..	" ..	..	5.63	10.89	11.21		
(5) Match box (Tekksa, 50 sticks).	Box ..	3.53	0.05	0.10	0.10	200	200
Total ..		100.00					
Group II Index ..						226	229
III. Housing—							
(2) Rent for selected tenements.	Per month.	100.00				124	124
Total ..		100.00					
Group III Index ..						124	124
IV. Clothing and Foot- wear—							
(a) Clothing—							
(1) Dhoti ..	Per sq. metre.	3.57	1.28	2.65	2.65	207	207
(2) Saree ..	" ..	29.86	1.28	2.83	2.88	221	225
(3) Cloth for trousers ..	" ..	5.25	2.62	6.44	6.48	246	247
(4) Long cloth ..	" ..	11.76	1.64	4.24	4.60	259	280
(5) Coloured poplin ..	" ..	40.44	2.25	5.08	4.86	226	216
Total ..		90.88					
Index Number Sub-Group (IV) (a).						229	229
(b) Footwear—							
(1) Shoes							
(i) Bata Co.	Per Pair ..	4.27	17.14	29.65	29.65	172	172
(ii) Flex Co. ..	" ..	..	19.30	32.95	32.95		
(2) Chappals—							
(i) Bata Co. ..	" ..	4.85	6.18	10.45	10.45	186	186
(ii) Flex Co. ..	" ..	..	8.40	17.10	17.10		
Total ..		9.12					
Index Number Sub- group IV (b).							

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportion- al to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Nov. 1973 5	Dec. 1973 6	Nov. 1973 7	Dec. 1973 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
IV. Clothing and Foot- wear— <i>contd.</i>							
(1) Clothing ..		90.88				229	229
(2) Foot-wear ..		9.12				180	180
Total ..		100.00				224	224
Group IV Index. ..							
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan-Supari—							
(1) Pan-leaf—							
(i) Gawran. Kachhi	100 ..	1.08	0.33	1.23	1.50	373	455
(2) Pan Finished—							
(i) Poona Masala	Each vida ..	1.82	0.04	0.10	0.12	250	300
(3) Supari—							
(i) Manglori	50 gs. ..	1.57	0.45	0.50	0.50	111	111
Total ..		4.47					
Index Number Sub-group V(a).						231	271
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—							
(1) Bidis—							
(i) Charbhai	Bundle of 25 bidis. ..	2.56	0.15	0.30	0.30	200	200
(ii) Pawar	" ..		0.15	0.30	0.30		
(2) Cigarettes—							
(i) Charminar	Pkt. of 10 Cigarettes ..	1.94	0.15	0.50	0.52	297	306
(ii) Pila Hathi	" ..		0.20	0.52	0.53		
(3) Chewin Tobacco—							
(i) Aze 1 Jarda No.1	50 gs. ..	1.92	0.37	0.50	0.50	152	152
(ii) Aze 1 Jarda No.2	" ..		0.28	0.45	0.45		
(iii) Satara Jarda	" ..		0.31	0.50	0.50		
Total ..		6.42				215	218
Index Number Sub-group V(b).							
(c) House-hold Utilities Utensils Brass—							
(1) Lota	kg. ..	4.76	7.14	23.00	23.33	322	327
Total ..		4.76					
Index Number Sub-group V(c).						322	327

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

Articles  1	Unit of quantity  2	Weight propor- tional to total expendi- ture  3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Nu  Nov. 1973  7
			Basic Price  4	Nov. 1973  5	Dec. 1973  6	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
(d) Washing Soap—						
(1) Laundry charges (Ordinary. Washing and Ironing).	Per Piece ..	4.23	0.13	0.27	0.27	208
(2) Washing Soap BB Chhap.	Cake ..	7.37	0.40	0.80	0.81	200
Total ..		11.60				
Index Number Sub-Group V(d)						203
(e) Medical Care—						
(1) Patent Medicine—						
(i) Glycodine Temp Vasaka.	Bottle of 70 ml.	17.37	1.89	2.64	2.65	124
(ii) Anacin ..	2 Tablets ..	1.35	0.12	0.13	0.13	154
(2) Mixture, Daily Mixture.	Per Day ..		0.57	0.88	0.88	
Total ..		18.72				
Index Number Sub-group V(e).						126
(f) Personal Care—						
(1) Hair oil Tata Co. etc.	Small Bottle	3.37	1.34	3.25	3.25	243
(2) Barber charges—						
(a) Haircut with shave	Per Adult	6.52	0.75	1.42	1.42	173
(b) Haircut ..	Per Adult	..	0.65	1.08	1.08	
(c) Shave ..	Per Adult	..	0.20	0.33	0.33	
(3) Toilet Soap—						
(a) Lifebuoy ..	Cake ..	2.29	0.49	0.86	0.86	180
(b) Lux ..	Cake ..	..	0.49	0.90	0.90	
(4) Tooth Powder—						
(a) Bytco (Family size)	Bottle ..	1.98	1.87	3.35	3.42	187
(b) Bytco (Small size)	Bottle ..	..	0.46	0.90	0.90	
(5) Blades—						
(a) Bharat ..	Packet of 10	0.04	0.43	0.90	0.90	180
(b) 6' Morning ..	2 Packet of 5 each.	..	0.60	0.90	0.90	
Total ..		14.20				
Index Number Sub-group V(f).						193
(g) Education and Read- ing—						
(1) School Fees for Std. VIII.	Per month	8.86	4.85	5.17	5.17	107
(2) School Books—Std. VIII—						
(i) Kumar Bharat ..	Per Copy	2.55	2.42	2.50	2.50	142
(ii) Ankaganit ..	Per Copy		1.75	3.85	3.85	
(iii) Apala Prithwi	Per Copy					

City	Index Number	
	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
Dec. 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
6	1	1
P.		
27	209	209
1	200	200
	203	203
	124	124
	151	151
	126	126
	241	241
	173	173
	180	180
	187	187
	180	180
	181	181
	102	102
	10	10
	51	51

Date	Index	
	1973	1974
Dec. 6	1	1
P. 27	201	201
1	200	200
	203	203
	124	124
	151	151
	126	126
	241	241
	173	173
	180	180
	187	187
	180	180
	181	181
	102	102
	10	10
	51	51

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

The following table gives the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for Bombay, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Nanded, Aurangabad, Poona, Madras and Kanpur during November 1973 and December 1973 :—

*Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for certain Industrial centres in India for the months of November 1973 and December 1973.*

Groups	Bombay (a)		Sholapur (a)		Nagpur (a)	
	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
Food .. .. .	263	266	322	346	340	339
Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc. ..	229	233	184	190	170	172
Fuel and light .. .. .	243	242	219	219	208	205
Housing .. .. .	118	118	151	151	143	143
Clothing, bedding, footwear ..	231	235	287	287	264	265
Miscellaneous .. .. .	185	185	195	195	174	176
Consumer Price Index Number ..	236	238	282	298	279	278

Groups	Jalgaon (b)		Nanded (b)		Aurangabad (b)	
	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
Food .. .. .	357	330	357	337	363	350
Fuel and light .. .. .	198	203	238	245	192	200
Clothing .. .. .	232	238	255	255	252	261
House Rent .. .. .	137	137	147	147	191	191
Miscellaneous .. .. .	187	189	190	191	186	188
Consumer Price Index Number ..	293	278	301	289	301	294

Groups	Poona (b)		Madras		Kanpur	
	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
Food .. .. .	288	289	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.
Pan, Supari, Tobacco, Intoxicants ..	....	....				
Fuel and Light .. .. .	226	229				
Clothing .. .. .	224	224				
House Rent .. .. .	124	124				
Miscellaneous .. .. .	180	184				



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

Month and Year	Bombay	Sholapur	Jalgaon	Nagpur	Ahmedabad	Madras	Kanpur
December 1972 ..	863	1,199	1,153	1,070	899		
January 1973 ..	867	1,199	1,148	1,065	916		
February ..	880	1,214	1,164	1,075	934		
March ..	896	1,256	1,180	1,081	951		
April ..	917	1,297	1,211	1,096	964	I.N.R.	I.N.R.
May ..	951	1,355	1,238	1,133	973		
June ..	972	1,392	1,370	1,148	999		
July ..	993	1,470	1,449	1,352	1,025		
August ..	960	1,440	1,497	1,357	1,012		
September ..	964	1,470	1,524	1,362	1051		
October ..	964	1,460	1,576	1,357	1,073		
November ..	998	1,475	1,550	1,456	1,115		
December ..	1007	1,559	1,471	1,451	1,138		

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

Month and Year	Bombay	Sholapur	Jalgaon	Ahmedabad
December 1972 ..	382	435	391	309
January 1973 ..	384	435	389	316
February ..	390	441	393	322
March ..	397	456	400	327
April ..	406	471	410	332
May ..	422	492	420	335
June ..	431	505	464	344
July ..	440	534	491	353
August ..	425	523	507	349
September ..	427	534	517	362
October ..	427	530	534	369
November ..	442	536	525	384
December ..	446	566	499	392

**All India Average Consumer Price Index Number, for Industrial Workers (on base 1960=100) for November 1973**

All India Average Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (General) on Base 1960=100 for November 1973 is 259 (Two Hundred and fifty-nine) as compared to 254 in October 1973. The index for the November 1973 on base 1949=100 derived from the 1960 based index works out to 315.

# Labour Intelligence

## INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1973

### Industrial Courts and Tribunals

Name of the Court	No. of applications etc. received during the month.	Break-up of the applications.
1	2	3
<i>Under Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946</i>		
I. <i>Industrial Courts—</i>		
(a) Industrial Court, Maharashtra Bombay.	38	26 References. .. Submissions. 6 Appeals 4 Revision applications .. Review applications. .. Criminal appeals 2 Miscellaneous applications. .. Appeals under chapter VII reg. S. Os.
Total	.. 38	
(b) Industrial Court, Maharashtra (Nagpur Bench).	15	1 Reference. .. Submissions 11 Appeals 2 Revision applications .. Review applications. .. Criminal appeals. 1 Miscellaneous application. .. Appeals under Chapter VII reg. S. Os.
Total	.. 1	
<i>Under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947</i>		
II. (a) Industrial Tribunals, Bombay.	196	.. References 57 Adjudications 39 Applications 100 Complaints
Total	.. 196	
(b) Industrial Tribunals, Nagpur	5	2 References .. Adjudications 3 Applications

## III. Labour Courts—

Name of the Court	Total No. of applications etc. received	Break up of the applications received under		
		Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
1	2	3	4	5
		No.	No.	No.
1. Labour Courts, Bombay.	380	80 Under Sections 10, 10A, 12 (5), 33A and 33B. .. Under Section 33(2) (b). 110 Under Section 33C(b) .. Under Section 36A 11 Miscellaneous applications	8 Illegal strikes and lockouts 2 Illegal change 30 Criminal Complaints. .. Submissions .. References 2 Miscellaneous applications. 137 Miscellaneous	Under Section 13A
	Total	201	Total	179
2. Labour Courts, Poona.	81	23 Under Sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B .. Under Section 33(2) (b) 42 Under Section 33C (2) .. Under Section 36A 4 Miscellaneous applications.	.. Illegal strikes and lockouts .. Illegal change .. Criminal complaints. .. Submissions .. References 12 Miscellaneous application	Under Section 13A
	Total	69	12	..
3. Labour Court, Kolhapur.	87	28 Under Sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B 55 Under Section 33(2) (b) .. Under Section 33 C(2) .. Under Section 36A	.. Illegal strikes and lockouts. .. Illegal change .. Criminal complaint .. Submissions .. Reference 3 Miscellaneous. 1 Application.	Under Section 13A

Name of the Court	Total No. of applications etc. received	Break up of the applications received under		
		Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
1	2	3	4	5
4. Labour Courts, Nagpur.	430	No. 11 Under Sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B. 2 Under Section 33(2)(b) 338 Under Section 33C(2) .. Under Section 36A .. Miscellaneous applications	No. .. Illegal strikes and lockouts. 14 Illegal change .. Criminal complaints 64 Miscellaneous Submissions .. References 1 Miscellaneous application.	No. .. Under Section 13A.
	Total ..	351	79	....
5. Labour Court, Akola.	217	7 Under Sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B .. Under Section 33(2) (b). 208 Under Section 33C (2) .. Under Section 36A .. Miscellaneous applications	.. Illegal Strikes and lockouts .. Illegal change .. Criminal complaints .. Submissions .. References .. Miscellaneous applications. 2 Reinstatements	.. Under Section 13A.
	Total ..	215	2	....
6. Labour Court, Sholapur	34	26 Under Section 10 4 Under section 33C(2)	.. Illegal strikes .. Illegal change 4 Miscellaneous	.. Under Section 13A.
	Total ...	30	4	....

### Wage Boards—

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

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

**Conciliation**

An analysis of disputes handled by the Conciliation machinery in the State during November 1973 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.	249	317	566
(2) Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.	7	12	19
(3) Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.	2	1	3
Total ..	258	330	588

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

Act	Pending at the beginning of the month	No. of cases received during the month	Settled amicably	Ended in failure	Withdrawn or not pursued by parties	Closed	Total handled (3 to 6)	Pending at the end of the month.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.D. Act, 1947	1,177	566	135	144	82	98	459	1,284
B.I.R. Act, 1946	233	19	40	4	6	2	52	190
B.I.R. (Ext. and Amdt.) Act, 1964	7	3	..	2	1	..	3	7
Total ..	1,417	588	175	150	89	100	514	1,481

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

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

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

**District-wise analysis is given below :—**

Act	Bombay	Jalgaon	Poona	Thana	Sholapur	Satara	Sangli	Kolhapur	Ahmednagar	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B.I.R. Act, 1946	14	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	19

Act	Nagpur	Wardha	Chanda	Akola	Buldhana	Total
B.I.R. Act, (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.	3	..	..	..	..	3

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



# INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING OCTOBER, 1973

Disputes in October 1973. . . . .	133
Work People involved . . . . .	45,919
Working days lost . . . . .	2,68,811

Though the number of disputes and number of workers affected due to strike activity in Maharashtra State during the month of October, 1973 have increased as compared to the previous months, there was rise in time lost.

The figures for the month under review show 133 disputes in progress involving 45,919 workers and a time loss of 2,68,811 mandays as compared to 88 disputes in September 1973 with 20,250 workers affected and time loss of 1,90,997 man-days.

Twenty-Six of the total disputes in progress during October 1973 were in the Textile industry Forty-Six in the Engineering Industry and the remaining Sixty-One were in other industries, Ninety-Two of the total disputes involving 37,456 workers were actually recorded during the month while Forty-One disputes involving 8,463 workers were carried over from the previous month.

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

Industry Group	Number of disputes in progress			Number of work people involved in all disputes October 1973	Aggregate man-days lost in October 1973
	Started before beginning Sept. 1973	Started in October 1973	Total		
Textile ..	2	24	26	17,591	63,901
Engineering ..	11	35	46	13,327	74,406
Miscellaneous ..	28	33	61	15,001	1,29,504
Total October 1973 ..	41	92	133	45,919	2,68,811
Total Sept. 1973 ..	27	61	88	20,250	1,90,997

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

Seventy Seven of the disputes arose over questions of "pay allowances and bonus issues" Forty-Two related to "retrenchment and grievances about personnel". Two on leave and hours of works and the remaining Twelve were due to other causes.

Out of the Ninety-Five disputes that terminated during the course of the month Thirty-Eight were settled either entirely or partially in favour of the workers Forty-Six in favour of the employers, while the result of the remaining Eleven disputes were indefinite.

## PROGRESS OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1973

### BOMBAY

1. *Echjay Industries and Echjay Electronic Private Limited.*—The strike of 593 workers employed in Echjay Industries and Echjay Electronic Private Limited, Bombay, which commenced from 15th June, 1973 over the workers' demand for recognition of the union continued till the end of the month.

2. *Mansukh Dyeing and Printing Mills.*—The strike resorted to by 426 workers employed in Mansukh Dyeing and Printing Mills, Bombay which commenced from 15th May, 1973 (over the workers' demand of reinstatement of discharged workers) continued till the end of the month.

3. *Golden Tobacco Company Limited.*—About 1250 workers of Golden Tobacco Company Limited, Bombay resorted to strike from 6th August 1973 over their demand for increase in Dearness Allowance. The strike continued till the end of the month.

4. *Indian Express News Papers (Bombay) Private Limited.*—The lock-out declared by the management of Indian Express News Papers (Bombay) Private Limited, Bombay which commenced from 2nd October, 1973 on account of alleged violence ended on 11th October 1973 causing loss of 40,950 mandays.

5. *Kamani Engineering Corporation.*—The strike of 1319 workers employed in Kamani Engineering Corporation, Bombay which commenced from 1st September, 1973 over the workers' demand for pay-scales, classification ended on 3rd October 1973 causing loss of 14509 mandays.

6. *De-Smet (India) Private Limited.*—The total complement of 389 workers employed in De-Smet (India) Private Limited, Bombay, resorted to strike from 6th September 1973 demanding increase in payment of Bonus. The strikes ended on 23rd October 1973 causing loss of 12837 mandays.

7. *Aristo Plast Limited and Blow Plast Limited.*—About 1579 workers of Aristo Plast Limited and Blow Plast Limited, Bombay resorted to strike from 1st October 1973 over their demands for increase in wages. The strike ended on 9th October 1973 causing loss of 10,929 mandays.

8. *Khandelwal Tubes.*—The total complements of 362 workers of Khandelwal Tubes at Bombay resorted to strike from 2nd August 1973 over their demands for safety dresses and reinstatement of suspended workers. The strike continued still the end of the month.

### THANA

9. *Modella Textile Industries Private Limited.*—The total complement of 2000 workers of Modella Textile Industries Private Limited, Thana, resorted to strike from 11th October 1973 over their demands of reinstatement of retrenched workers. The strike continued till the end of the month.

## ABSENTEEISM STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1973

## The Textile Industry

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

Returns were received from 39 Mills i.e., 67.24 per cent of the 79 Mills during the month of November, 1973. The average absenteeism in the Textile Industry in these centres amounted to per cent 19.22 as against 15.93 per cent in the previous month.

The following table shows the average percentage of absenteeism at the seven centres for the month of November, 1973 on the basis of information for all working shifts :—

Centre	Number of Mills		Percentage column 3 to column 2	No. of man-days Scheduled to work	No. of man-days absent	Average percentage of absenteeism	
	Working	Furnished information				Nov. 1973	Oct. 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Bombay ..	58	39	67.24	40,39,823	7,88,508	19.52	15.92
2. Sholapur ..	7	5	71.43	2,99,701	65,284	21.78	20.14
3. Jalgaon ..	3	3	100.00	1,03,997	11,539	11.10	11.64
4. Nagpur ..	2	1	50.00	2,20,143	35,263	16.02	15.18
5. Akola ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Aurangabad ..	1	1	100.00	11,102	1,048	9.44	9.08
7. Nanded ..	1	1	100.00	84,394	27,428	32.52	..
8. Other Centres ..	7	6	85.71	2,75,561	38,590	14.00	13.64
9. All Centres ..	79	56	70.89	50,34,671	9,76,660	19.22	15.93

## NIGHT SHIFT IN COTTON MILLS IN BOMBAY CITY

At the beginning of December 1973 there were 48 mills in Bombay City working Night Shift and the number of men doing night work was 82,579.

## LABOUR TURNOVER IN COTTON TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS FOR NOVEMBER 1973

In all 58 Cotton Textile undertakings in Maharashtra State employing 2,14,04 workers on an average, recorded an average percentage of Labour Turnover of 2.97 for the month of November 1973. The increase in employment of Labour (accession) was reported to be 1.77 per cent, Whereas the extent of decrease in employment (separation) registered in the total labour employed in all undertaking was 1.20.

The following table indicates the correlation of labour turnover with the size of establishments :—

## LABOUR TURNOVER FOR MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR NOVEMBER 1973

Group	Number of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
Up to 100 ..	52	....	....	....	....	....
101 to 500 ..	809	0.62	....	0.62	0.62	....
501 to 1,000 ..	4,134	2.73	4.74	7.47	....	2.01
1,001 to 2,000 ..	5,871	1.48	0.72	2.20	0.76	....
More than 2,000 ..	2,03,178	1.76	1.15	2.91	....	0.6

It may be seen that the rate of labour turnover was the highest viz, 7·4 per cent, in establishments engaging upto 501 to 1000 workers, while it was lowest viz., 0·62 per cent, in undertakings employing upto 101 to 500 workers.

Considering the labour turnover according to centres, it may be observed that the highest rate of labour turnover viz., 11·81 per cent, was recorded in Nagpur Centres, whereas Nagpur area registered the smallest rate of 1·18 per cent. The following table indicates percentages of labour turnover in cotton textile undertakings in different areas of the State.

CENTRE-WISE LABOUR-TURNOVER FOR NOVEMBER, 1973

Centres	No. of workers	Rate per 100 Workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour increase	Labour decrease
Bombay ..	1,73,674	1·51	1·26	2·77	0·25	..
Sholapur ..	15,210	5·71	0·70	6·41	5·01	..
Dhulia } Jalgaon }	10,221	0·76	0·54	1·30	0·22	..
Aurangabad ..	874	5·03	6·64	11·67	..	1·61
Nagpur ..	8,804	4·20	7·61	11·61	..	3·41
Other Centres ..	5,261	2·57	2·07	4·57	0·50	..
All Centres ..	2,14,044	1·77	1·20	2·97	0·57	..

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

### LABOUR TURNOVER FOR BOMBAY CITY FOR MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1973

Group	No. of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour increase	Labour decrease
Up to 100 ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
101 to 500 ..	201	....	....	....	....	....
501 to 1,000 ..	1,674	2.15	6.33	8.48	....	4.18
1,001 to 2,000 ..	3,074	1.33	1.17	2.50	0.16	....
Over 2,000 ..	1,68,725	1.51	1.21	2.72	0.30	....



The percentage of labour turnover in the establishments engaging upto 501 to 1000 workers was 8.48 whereas it was only 2.50 in concerns engaging upto 1001 to 2000 worker.

In Sholapur the highest rate of labour turnover of 9.37 per cent, was recorded in mills engaging upto 501 to 1,000 employees. This can be seen from the following table :—

LABOUR TURNOVER FOR SHOLAPUR FOR NOVEMBER, 1973

Group	Number of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour increase	Labour decrease
Up to 100	..	..	..	..	..	..
101 to 500	143	..	..	..	..	..
501 to 1,000	671	4.61	4.76	9.37	..	0.15
1,001 to 2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 2,000	14,396	5.81	0.51	6.32	5.30	..
All Establishments.	15,210	5.71	0.70	6.41	5.01	..

LABOUR GAZETTE—FEBRUARY 1974

# WORKING OF TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926 IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1973

As on the 30th November 1973 there were 3,036 Trade Unions Registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926. 24 Trade Unions were registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926 by the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Nagpur, the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Nagpur the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Poona and the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Aurangabad during the month of December 1973. They are as follows :—

Bombay Division	..	..	..	9
Nagpur Division	..	..	..	12
Poona Division	..	..	..	....
Aurangabad Division	..	..	..	3
Total				24

The total number of registered trade unions thus stood at 3,060 at the end of the month of December 1973.

The details of registration are given below :—

Name of the Union	Address of the Union	Registration No. and date	Name of the President	Name of the General Secretary
2	3	4	5	6
<b>BOMBAY DIVISION</b>				
Savita Chemicals Employees Union.	17, Dalvi Building, Parel, Bombay-12.	6811, 1st December 1973.	Shri S. R. Khanolkar.	Shri Paul C George.
Themix Employees Association.	Matru Chhaya, Room No. 51, Ground floor, Pannalal Ghosh Road, Bhandarwada, Malad (West), Bombay-64.	6812, 6th December 1973.	Shri Chandrakant V. Rane.	Shri William V. Menzes.
Badrida Gavidalta Private Ltd., Workers Union.	Room No 8, Chawl No. 2, Khodadad Manzil, J. M. Road, Bhandup, Bombay-78.	6813, 6th December 1973.	Shri A. R. Ghose.	Shri Ramesh P. Thakur.
Karanja Machhimar Kamgar Union	250, Wani, Ali Uran, District Kolaba	6814, 12th December 1973	Shri Prabhakar Donde	Shri S. N. Purohit.
Brihan Mumbai Suwarnakar Sangh	2/8, Mahajan Galli, Zaveri Bazar, Bombay 2	6815, 12th December 1973	Shri Maya Shanakar Shet	Shri Bhikaji Janardan Pitale.
Lal Bayta Bread Hawkers Union.	223, Maulana Azad Road, Bombay-400 008.	6816, 13th December 1973.	Shri Abdul Jabar.	Shri Nisar Ahmed.
Woollen Mazdoor Sabha.	Shri Dina Bana Patil Estate, Bhandarwada, Malad (West), Bombay-64.	6817, 14th December 1973.	Dr. Datta Samant.	Shri V. K. Prabhakar Menon.

LABOUR GAZETTE

Sl. No.	Name of the Union	Address of the Union
1	Plak Wad	...
2	...	...
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18	...	...
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20	...	...
21	...	...
22	...	...
23	...	...
24	...	...

**LABOUR GAZETTE—FEBRUARY 1974**

741

Serial No.	Name of the Union	Address of the Union	Registration No. and date	Name of the President	Name of the General Secretary
1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Bharatiya Mazdoor Sana.	Pitale Wadi, Prakash Marg, Lotnis Marg, Mahim, Bombay-16.	6819, 27th December 1973.	Shri Mukund Sawant.	Shri Tanaji Kothawale.
<b>NAGPUR DIVISION</b>					
10	Bhandara Zilla Bidi Majoor Union.	At and Post Kandri, Taluka and District Bhandara.	NGP-618, 2nd November 1973.	Shri Pralhand Shrawan Rangari.	Shri B. L. Shingade.
11	S. T. Rashtriya Karya-shala Kamgar Union, Nagpur.	Gujar wada, Kothi Road, Mahal, Nagpur.	NGP-619, 3rd November 1973.	Shri M. N. Chaudhari.	Shri R. K. Dalal
12	Rashtriya Forest Kamgar Union (INTUC), Paratwada.	C/o Dr. Krishna Kumar Tikhile, Rugnalaya Sadar Bazar, Paratwada, District Amravati.	NGP-620, 5th November 1973.	Shri Krishna Kumar Tikhile.	Shri Mustak Ahmed Gulam Ahmed.
13	Maharashtra Rajya Pathya Pustak Mandal Karmachari Sanghatana Nagpur.	Shri G. R. Talegaonkar, Modi No. 2, In front of Datta Mandir, Bordi, Nagpur.	NGP-621, 5th November 1973.	Shri Haribhau Naik.	Shri M. R. Deshmukh.
14	New Era Screen Printing Kamgar Union, Nagpur.	Sut Market Building Quarter No. 33, 2nd floor, Gandhi Baug, Nagpur.	NGP-622, 15th November 1973.	Shri N. K. Karekar.	Shri M. D. Shetty.
15	Asian Cotton Mills Workers Union, Nagpur.	C/o Dr. M. S. Wasmik, Indora, Nagpur.	NGP-23, 19th November 1973.	Shri M. S. Wasmik.	Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh.
16	Vidarbha Backward Classes Employees Association, Nagpur.	C/o Ambedkar Nagpur, Dhorampeth, Nagpur.	NGP-624, 19th November 1973.	Shri M. N. Gajghate.	Shri P. R. Gajbhiye.
17	Coal Mines Authority Ltd., Employees Union, Nagpur.	C/o Shri P. D. Shevde, Shivdas Bungalow, Plot No. 199, Ramnagar, Nagpur.	NGP-625, 19th November 1973.	Shri P. D. Shevde.	Shri A. J. Ghoshal.
18	Tumsar Sthamik Swarajya Sanstha Karmachari Sangh, Tumsar.	C/o Shyam Restaurant, Bose Ward, Tumsar.	NGP-626, 23rd November 1973.	Shri Sitaram Bisen.	Shri R. K. Nagfase.
19	Gandhibaug General Kamgar Sangh, Nagpur.	Jamkar Bhawan, Ganeshpeth Nagpur.	NGP-627, 26th November 1973.	Shri Binduprasad Kashyap.	Shri W. M. Kanate.
20	Sahu Traders Association, Nagpur.	Sahu Samaj Bhawan, Juni Shikrawari, Nagpur.	NGP-628, 30th November 1973.	Shri Bansital Ramnath Chaudhari.	Shri Ramlal Nathulal Shahu.
21	Tempo and Auto Rickshaw Owners Association.	Nagpur	MGP-629, 30th November 1973.	Shri R. G. Mahajan.	Shri D. M. Savalakhe.
<b>AURANGABAD DIVISION</b>					
22	Hamal Sangh, Aurangabad.	C/o Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh 2-15-21 Supari Hanuman Road, Aurangabad.	AWB-282, 5th December 1973.	Shri D. G. Shev.	Shri Sunderdas Khandaji Narvade.
23	Bhix Zilla Rashtriya Shet Majoor Sangh	C/o N. V. Ugade, Advocate, At and Post Ashti (Bhir).	AWB-283, 20th December 1973.	Shri Bhivrao Baburao Pingle.	Shri Nurnutirao Vithalrao Ugale.
				Shri A. Khalil	Shri N. G. Shaha

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND INDUSTRIAL DISEASE IN MAHARASHTRA DURING DECEMBER 1973

During December 1973, ten work people in the state of Maharashtra death occurred by the accident in course of their employment were reported during the month of December 1973.

### Industrial Accidents

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| 20-21. <i>Manufacture of Food Products—</i>  |         |
| 206. Manufacture and refining of sugar (Vaccum Pan sugar factories).                                     |         |
| 23. <i>Manufacture of Cotton Textiles—</i>   |         |
| Cotton spinning, weaving, shrinking, sanforizing, mercerising and finishing of cotton textiles in mills. |         |
| 31. <i>Manufacture of Chemical and Chemical Products (except products of Petroleum and coal)—</i>        |         |
| 312. Manufacture of paints, varnishes and lacquers   |         |
| 312.2. Manufacture of Dye-stuffs   | .. .. . |
| 95. <i>Recreational and Cultural Services—</i>   |         |
| 950. Motion Picture production   | .. .. . |

Total .. .. .

### Industrial Diseases

NIL

Employment situation in general in Maharashtra State for the month of November 1973

### MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1973

The number of vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges and the number of applicants placed by them during November, 1973 showed a fall.

Vacancies notified declined to 7,470 in November 1973 from 8,045 in October 1973. Placements decreased to 4,371 during the month under review from 4,566 in the last month.

Placements showed a rise in State Government and Private establishments and a fall in Central Government and Quasi Government establishments.

641 applicants were placed in Central Government establishments in November 1973 as against 877 in October 1973, 1866 in State Government establishments as against 1,551, 1,225 in Quasi Government establishments as against 1,743 and 639 in Private establishments as against 395 in October 1973.

Under the Special Employment Programme for the educated unemployed Employment Exchanges succeeded in placing 5,966 applicants upto the end of November 1973.

Vacancies notified showed a steep fall in the Private Sector and an appreciable rise in the Central Government and State Government establishments.

1,457 vacancies were notified by Central Government establishments in November 1973 as against 868 in October 1973, 2,283 in State Government establishments as against 1,936, 1,657 in Quasi Government establishments as against 1,872 and 2,073 in Private establishments as compared to 3,369.

Registration increased to 40,244 in November 1973 from 32,226 in October 1973. The number of applicants on the Employment Exchange Live Registers stood at 6,92,571 at the end of November 1973.

#### Application of Statistics rendered

(a) *Registration*.—40,244 applicants were registered with the Employment Exchanges in November 1973 as against 32,226 in October 1973.

(b) *Vacancies Notified*.—7,470 vacancies were notified to the Employment Exchanges in November 1973 as against 8,045 in October 1973.

(c) *Submission*.—32,255 submission were made by Employment Exchanges in November 1973 as against 35,043 in October 1973.

(d) *Placements*.—4,371 applicants were placed by Employment Exchanges in November 1973 as against 4,566 in October, 1973

(e) *Employers using the Exchanges*.—1479 Employers notified vacancies to employment Exchanges at the end of November 1973.

(f) *Live Register*.—There were 6,92,571 applicants on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of November 1973 as against 6,76,841 in October 1973.

#### Surplus

There is a general surplus of fresh S.S.C., unskilled and semi-skilled workers.

(a) Fresh vacancies circulated by S.E.C.O.

<b>Vacancy Clearing</b>		
(a) Fresh vacancies circulated by S.E.C.O.	.. ..	40
(b) Vacancies filled during the month	.. ..	Nil
(1) Vacancy Exchange	.. ..	Nil
(2) Other Exchanges	.. ..	Nil
(c) Vacancies at the end of the month under limited or unlimited circulation—		
(a) Less than 3 months	.. ..	160
(b) More than 3 month, but less than 6 months	.. ..	758
(c) More than 6 months	.. ..	1,387

Akola	..	One Diploma in Civil Engineering candidate was placed as Junior Engineer with Superintendents Engineer, P. H. C., Nagpur on Rs. 425 per month.
Ratnagiri	..	(1) One candidate was placed as Assistant Lecturer in Electrical Engineer with the Principal, Poly-Technic, Ratnagiri on Rs. 516 per month.
R. E. E., Bombay	..	(1) One Candidate was placed as Assistant Lecturer with Government Polytechnic, Bombay, on Rs. 578 per month. (2) 12 candidates were placed as Trainee with the Director of Industry, Bombay, on Rs. 400 per month.
Poona	..	(1) One candidate was placed as Lecturer with the Principal, Poona, College of Pharmacy, Poona-2 on Rs. 300 plus allowances.
Dhulia	..	(1) One applicant was placed as Assistant Lecturer in Electrical Engineer with Principal, Government Poly-Technic Dhulia, on Rs. 534 per month.
Satara	..	(1) One Engineering Graduate (Metallurgy) was placed with the General Manager, Co-operative Engineering Ltd., Satara, on Rs. 436 per month.
Aurangabad	..	(1) One B.E. (Electrical) candidate registered with the U.E.I.G.B., Aurangabad, was placed as a Junior Engineer through Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Aurangabad with the Superintendent Engineer, M.S.E.B., Aurangabad on Rs. 350 per month. (2) One M.Sc. (Chem.) woman candidate was placed as Lab. Asstt. with the Deputy Director of Health Services, Aurangabad, on Rs. 350 per month.
S. R. E. E., Bombay	..	(1) One candidate was placed as Radio Operator with Senior Deputy Manager (Administration) O. N. G. C., Bombay Off Shore Project, Bombay-1, on Rs. 350 per month. (2) One candidate was placed as Tracer with the Superintendent of Distribution, Parel, Bombay-13



## Appreciation of work done for special type of applicants

	Registration	Placements	Live Register
(1) A. B. Standard .. .. .	411	98	6,119
(2) Displaced persons .. .. .	123	....	941
(3) Discharged Government Employees .. .. .	92	27	1,337
(4) Women .. .. .	5,030	447	86,782
(5) I. T. I. Trainees .. .. .	721	186	12,741
(6) Ex-Servicemen .. .. .	635	121	6,968

## (7) Part-time Employment-Seekers—

(1) Registered .. .. .	2
(2) Placed .. .. .	2
(3) Vacancies notified .. .. .	2

## (8) Recruitment to Arm Forces—

	Army	Navy	Airforce	Total
(a) Ex-Servicemen .. .. .	..	..	..	..
(b) Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..

Physically Handicapped applicants registered with normal Employment Exchanges (other than the Special Employment Exchange) in the State during November, 1973.

Category	Number of Registration affected during the month	Number of placements affected during the month	Number of Live Register at the end of the month
1	2	3	4
1. Blind .. .. .	12	1	169
2. Deaf and Dumb .. .. .	..	..	36
3. Orthopaedically Handicapped .. .. .	49	8	1,337
4. Respiratory Disorder .. .. .	....	....	....
Total .. .. .	61	9	1,542

## Staff and Training

Out of 30 Exchanges, staff training classes were held at 12 Exchange.

## Inspection : Nil.

## Conference : and Meeting

Meeting of the Special Committee to examine the fairness of submission were held at Parbhani and Jalgaon.

Many Employment Officer attended the District Plan Board Meeting.

## Any other item of interest

Work done by University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau during November 1973.

Name of University	Registration	Vacancies notified	Placements obtained	Number of Live Register
(1) U.E.I. and G.B., Bombay .. .. .	247	15	32	2,498
(2) U.E.I. and G.B., Poona .. .. .	15	8	7	575
(3) U.E.I. and G.B., Nagpur .. .. .	74	91	17	1,473
(4) U.E.I. and G.B., Aurangabad .. .. .	23	3	12	282
(5) U.E.I. and G.B., .. .. .	20	3	12	352

Work done by Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Bombay, during November 1973.

Category	Registration	Vacancies notified	Placements obtained	Number of Live Register
(1) Blind .. ..	5	...	...	258
(2) Deaf and Dumb .. ..	5	3	3	58
(3) Orthopaedically Handicapped..	24	7	7	337
(4) Respiratory disorder ..	....	....	....	4
Total ..	34	10	10	657

#### Work done by the Professional and Executive during the month of November, 1973

(1) No. of X-Is on the Live Register at the end of the previous month.	3,353
(2) No. of X-Is received during the month .. ..	303
(3) No. of candidates submitted during the month against—	
(i) Notified vacancies (Secondary orders) .. ..	37
(ii) Central Employment Exchanges vacancies .. ..	15
(iii) Advertised vacancies .. ..	....
(4) No. of P. and E. candidates placed during the month ..	....
(5) No. removed from Live Register .. ..	17
(6) No. of P. and E. X-Is on Live Register at the end of the month.	3,639

#### Youth Employment Service

*Individual Programme at Employment Exchanges.*—(1) During the month of November 1973 in all 1,614 applicants received individual information. Out of these, 1,273 were applicants 228 were students and 113 were parents and guardians.

(2) In all 25 postal inquiries in occupational information were received during the month.

(3) Out of 494 applicants who received individual guidance, 469 were fresh candidates and 25 were review cases.

(4) 4,760 applicants were given guidance at the time of registration.

*Group Guidance Programmes at Employment Exchanges.*—(5) 249 Group discussions were conducted during the month.

(6) 3,802 applicants attended these group discussions.

*Programme outside the Exchanges.*—(7) 4 Career talks were delivered by Employment Officers during the month. 15 visits were paid by Employment Officers to schools in connection with distribution or utilisation of career pamphlets, posters, etc.

(8) 43 visits were paid by Employment Officers to employers and heads of training Institutions in connection with collection of information on placements.

*Placement/Admission Activities.*—(9) During the month 2,362 applications were forwarded to various training centres for apprenticeship training.

(10) 262 applicants were actually placed in training.

(11) Placement of 39 Guided applicants were received during the month of November, 1973.

TEXTILE

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**TEXTILE EMPLOYMENT (DECASUALISATION) SCHEME**

During the month of December 1973, under the Decasualisation Scheme, Bombay, 2,276 workers were registered, demands for 1,545 workers received from the mills. 2,296 submissions were made against these demands, placements of 1,510 workers were obtained against these submissions.

Similarly during December 1973 under the Decasualisation Scheme, Sholapur, 79 workers were registered, demands for 107 workers were received from the mills, 209 submissions were made to mills against these demands. Placements of 88 workers were obtained against these submissions.

**Appreciation of Statistics rendered (Bombay)**

*Registrations.*—2,276 workers were registered under the Decasualisation Scheme, as against 2,964 in November 1973.

*Demands Notified.*—1,545 vacancies were notified to the sectional offices as against 4,388 in November 1973.

*Submissions.*—2,296 submissions were made under the Decasualisation Scheme, as against 2,629 in November 1973.

*Placements.*—1,510 workers were employed by the mills as against 1,580 workers in November 1973.

*Live Register.*—1,945 workers were on the Live Register at the end of December 1973.

**Appreciation of Statistics rendered (Sholapur)**

*Registrations.*—79 workers were registered under the Decasualisation Scheme, as against 110 in November 1973.

*Demands Notified.*—107 Vacancies were notified to the Scheme, as against 117 in November 1973.

*Submission.*—209 submissions were made under the Decasualisation Scheme, as against 377 in November 1973.

*Placements.*—88 workers were employed by the mills as against 88 workers in November 1973.

*Live Register.*—617 workers were on the Live Register at the end of December 1973.

# Labour Literature

## ARTICLES OF LABOUR INTEREST

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# Cases under Labour Laws

BEFORE THE ASSISTANT REGISTRAR OF UNIONS,  
BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT, 1946  
NAGPUR

Khandelwal Tube Mill Kamgar Sangh, Kanhan.

Industrial Enquiry No. 3 of 1973.

The Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, Section 13(1)—Industry engaged in manufacturing of Steel pipes in the local area of Ramtek Taluka—Application for registration as a Representative Union under the Act—Registration granted.

## Order

(Passed this 24th day of December 1973)

The Khandelwal Tube Mill Kamgar Sangh, Kanhan, submitted an application dated 4th July 1973 under Section 13(1) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Act') for its registration as a representative union under the Act in the Industry engaged in manufacturing of steel pipes in the local area of Ramtek Taluka.

2. The Union has been registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 on the 16th day of October 1971 under Certificate No. NGP/426 issued by the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions for the State of Maharashtra, Nagpur.

3. The establishment where the Union is functioning has already been recognised as an undertaking under Section 11 of the Act.

4. As provided under Section 14 of the Act read with the Rule 13 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Rules, 1947 (hereinafter called as the "Rules") the union credited a sum of Re. 1 as fees for the registration of the Union.

5. The application, resolution and constitution of the union were scrutinised by this office and they were found to be in order.

6. As required under Section 14 of the Act read with Rule 28-A of the Rules, an enquiry was fixed on 8th August 1973 on 11-30 a.m. in this Office. The Union was informed through this office letter No. Dy. CL/BIR/21773, dated 26th July 1973 about the date fixed for holding an enquiry and the union was given 15 days notice through the said letter as provided under Rule 28-A(2)

of the Rules. Through the said letter the union was required to produce the following records;—

(a) Membership register.

(b) Counterfoils of receipts of subscription for 9 calendar months immediately preceding calendar month in which the Union made application i.e. for the month from October 1972 to June 1973 (both months inclusive).

(c) Minutes Book.

(d) Cash Book.

(e) Bank Pass Book.

(f) An audited statement of membership for each of the nine calendar months immediately preceding the calendar month in which the union made the application i.e. for the period from October 1972 to June 1973 (both months inclusive).

7. The General Secretary of the Union was further informed through the said letter that if he fails to be present before the undersigned on the date fixed for enquiry or if he fails to produce the documents as required by Sub-Rule (5)(a) of Rule 28-A of the Rules, his application will be dismissed as per Sub-Rule (5) (a) of the Rule 28-A of the Rules.

8. The General Secretary of the Union produced the required records in this Office for verification on 8th August 1973. On verification of the records, they were found in order.

9. Through this office endorsement No. Dy. CL/BIR/34624 to 34625, dated 3rd December 1973, the General Secretary of the Union was informed the date of spot enquiry to verify the valid membership of the Union to be conducted at Khandelwal Tube Mill, Khandelwal Nagar, located in the local area of Ramtek Taluka.

10. The spot enquiry for verification of the valid membership of the union was conducted at Khandelwal Tube Mill, Khandelwal Nagar, on 13th December 1973 in between 1-30 p.m. to 5-00 p.m. in the presence of the General Secretary of the Union. For interviewing the member of the Union, the procedure followed was to call every 5th member from the membership register of the union and interrogate him. In cases where the workers selected for interview as per the above procedure was not available for interview either on account of his absence or any other reason, the person whose name appeared immediately below such selected member was substituted for interview. In all 33 members were interrogated and all of them were the member of the union during the relevant period.



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membership in accordance with the Section 3 (25) of the Act for whole of the period from April 1973 to June 1973 as follows :—

April 1973	May 1973	June 1973
175	175	175

As against the employment in—

April 1973	May 1973	June 1973
548	549	554

The percentage of total membership to the total employment in the industry in the local area works out to :—

April 1973	May 1973	June 1973
32%	32%	31%

12. As worked out above it will be seen that the Union during the relevant period i.e. April 1973, May 1973 and June 1973 has membership of not less than 25% of the total employees, employed in the industry engaged in manufacturing of steel pipes in local area of Ramtek Taluka.

13. I am satisfied that the application for registration of the union is made *bonafide* in the interest of the employees.

14. From the enquiry made, it is revealed that the union had not instigated, aided or assisted, commencement or continuation of strike or stoppage which has been held or declared to be illegal within six months immediately preceding the date of application for registration or thereafter.

15. The Rules made by the Union relating to its membership do not contain any provisions debarring any employee, employed in the industry engaged in manufacturing of steel pipes, from being a member of the union on the ground that he is not an employee in any particular undertaking in the said industry.

16. After conducting the enquiries, I have come to the conclusion that the conditions requisite for the registration of the union, as specified under Section 13(I) of the Act and Rules 28A of the Rules have been satisfied and that the Union is not otherwise disqualified for registration.



17. I have, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred on me under Section 14 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 and Rule 26 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Rules, 1947 do hereby on 24th day of December 1973 register the Khandelwal Tube Mill Kamgar Sangh, Kanhan, as a representative Union for the industry engaged in manufacturing of steel pipes in the local area of Ramtek Taluka.

(J. B. PATHAK),

Assistant Registrar of Unions  
Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946  
Nagpur

# Statistics

## EMPLOYMENT THROUGH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

(Maharashtra)

Year and Month	Number of applicants on Live Registers at the end of the month/year	Registration	Placements	Number of Employer who used the exchanges	Vacancies notified	Vacancies outstanding at the end of month/year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1964 ..	2,58,676	3,68,711	72,583	....	1,36,667	24,078
1965 ..	2,76,852	4,04,490	75,301	....	1,42,716	23,654
1966 ..	2,82,826	3,96,688	71,336	....	1,32,680	18,208
1967 ..	2,86,676	4,05,063	40,634	....	76,018	14,103
1968 ..	2,94,711	4,12,803	39,704	....	80,487	18,367
1969 ..	3,00,133	3,92,540	42,104	....	86,450	23,954
1970 ..	3,28,313	4,02,039	38,662	....	87,221	27,193
1971 ..	4,29,578	4,75,360	44,184	....	85,253	22,672
1972—						
November ..	5,75,690	28,735	3,596	1,343	7,351	26,796
December ..	5,97,650	33,561	2,932	1,280	6,007	26,249
1973—						
January ..	6,18,540	32,651	3,056	1,413	7,016	26,249
February ..	62,303	27,635	3,117	1,330	6,321	26,619
March ..	6,24,524	35,367	4,126	1,522	7,527	26,957
April ..	6,15,121	29,507	12,956	1,211	6,816	27,687
May ..	6,10,896	30,907	3,003	1,674	8,461	30,564
June ..	6,30,949	48,456	3,453	1,709	7,346	31,211
July ..	6,54,382	49,671	3,651	1,710	8,726	33,803
August ..	6,65,243	38,890	3,652	1,488	7,511	35,422
September ..	6,70,909	35,856	3,600	1,601	6,626	35,124
October ..	6,76,841	32,226	4,566	1,368	8,045	34,444
November ..	6,92,571	46,244	4,371	1,479	7,470	34,203

## EMPLOYMENT THROUGH DECASUALISATION SCHEME

Statement showing the number of works registered, demand submitted placed together with the Live Register

Year	Months	Registrations	Demands	Submissions	Placements	Re
1971—Grand Total	(Bombay)	34,069	33,902	39,442	19,680	
1971—Grand Total	(Sholapur)	1,169	998	1,052	533	
Grand Total	..	35,238	34,900	40,494	20,213	
1972—Grand Total	(Bombay)	31,874	29,683	37,668	17,504	
1972—Grand Total	(Sholapur)	933	948	1,854	757	
Grand Total	..	32,807	30,631	39,522	18,261	
1973—Grand Total	(Bombay)	30,792	33,914	40,112	18,357	
1973—Grand Total	(Sholapur)	836	1,010	1,831	721	
Grand Total	..	31,628	34,924	41,943	19,078	
1973—						
June	(Bombay)	2,225	2,115	2,895	1,668	
	(Sholapur)	74	202	196	102	
July	(Bombay)	2,567	3,976	2,892	1,478	
	(Sholapur)	47	13	57	107	
August	(Bombay)	1,729	1,175	1,886	956	
	(Sholapur)	43	8	13	12	
September	(Bombay)	1,726	1,652	2,079	929	
	(Sholapur)	109	27	73	121	
October	(Bombay)	1,958	2,088	2,268	1,003	
	(Sholapur)	97	65	75	27	
November	(Bombay)	2,964	4,388	3,629	1,580	
	(Sholapur)	110	117	377	88	
December	(Bombay)	2,276	1,545	2,296	1,510	
	(Sholapur)	79	107	209	88	

# CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR LOW-PAID EMPLOYEES IN DIFFERENT MOFUSSIL CENTRES IN THE ANDHRA AND MADRAS STATES FOR THE MONTHS OF SEPTEMBER 1973 AND OCTOBER 1973

(Base : Year ended June 1936—100).

Groups	Visakhapatnam		Eluru		Cuddaore		Trichrapalli	
	November 1973	December 1973	November 1973	December 1973	November 1973	December 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973
	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
Food ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fuel and Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
House-rent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consumer Price Index Number.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Groups	Madurai		Coimbatore		Kozhikode	
	November 1973	December 1973	November 1973	December 1973	November 1973	December 1973
	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
Food ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fuel and Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	..
House-rent	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consumer Price Index Number	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Centre	November 1973		December 1973	
	Number of working days	Dearness allowance	Number of working days	Dearness allowance
Bombay ..	26	256.70	26	266.90
Sholapur ..	26	238.42	26	238.42
Jalgaon ..	25	270.60	27	287.10
Nagpur ..	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.
Nanded ..	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	26	172.65

I.N.R.—Information is not received.

# INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE IN THE STATE SPHERE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1973

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LABOUR GAZETTE—FEBRUARY 1974

Industry	Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in dispute	Date when work-stoppage		Maximum No. of workers affected		Man-days lost		Result
			Began	Ended	Directly	In-directly	During the month	Till the close of the month	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Animal feeding	Poona—Hindustan Lever Ltd (Pvt.).	Wages—M, Demand for increase in D.A., Bonus etc.	24th October 1973	....	28	..	196	196	Continued.
Boiler waters	Bombay—Rogers and Co. Pvt. (Pvt.) Ltd.	Bonus—Demand for bonus	20th October 1973	22nd October 1973	378	..	1,134	1,134	Successful.
Cotton Textile	Bombay—Shree Madhusudan Mills Ltd., (Pvt.).	Bonus—Demand for higher quantum of bonus.	17th October 1973	18th October 1973	4,089	..	4,667	4,667	Unsuccessful
Cotton Textile	Bombay—Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Personnel—Protest against charge-sheet given to 3 workers.	22nd October 1973	23rd October 1973	1,425	..	1,365	1,365	Unsuccessful
Cotton Textile	Nanded—Osmanshahi Mills (Pub)	Wages—Demand for festival advance.	27th October 1973	27th October 1973	2,742	..	2,742	2,742	Unsuccessful
Cotton Textile	Bombay—Swadeshi Mills (Pvt.)	Others—Demand for takes steps to minimise the alleged excessive breakage.	9th October 1973	9th October 1973	648	1,363	2,011	2,011	Unsuccessful
Cotton Textile	Bombay—The Crown Spinning and Manufacturing Co Ltd., (Pvt.)	Wages—Demand for Diwali Advance.	20th October 1973	21st October 1973	1,380	..	2,020	2,020	Unsuccessful
Cotton Textile	Akola R. S. R. Gopaldas Mohta Spinning and Weaving Mills Pvt. Ltd., (Pub.).	Bonus—Demand for more bonus	21st October 1973	22nd October 1973	1,553	..	2,212	2,212	Unsuccessful
Spinning Mills	Bombay—Ashok Silk Mills (Pvt.)	Personnel—Demand for reinstatement of terminated workers.	3rd October 1973	9th October 1973	31	..	186	186	Unsuccessful

			17th October 1973	18th October 1973	1,553	2,212	2,212	Unsuccessful
ls	Bombay— Ambica Silk Mills Co. Ltd., (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for Diwali Advance.	24th October 1973.	24th October 1973.	32	32	32	Unsuccessful.
arn.	Thana— Crimplon Pvt. Ltd.	Personnel— Protest against alleged assault on a worker by unknown persons.	8th October 1973.	12th October 1973.	66	197	197	Successful.
onver-	Bombay— Corupack Corpn. (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for 30 per cent bonus.	8th October 1973.	12th October 1973.	67	201	201	Partially- successful.
Conves-	Bombay— Bombay Parkaging Industries (Pvt.)	Bonus Demand for bonus	25th October 1973.	25th October 1973.	40	40	40	Unsuccessful
	Bombay— Ceat Tyres of India Ltd., (Pvt.)	Personnel— Demand for with- drawal of charge- sheet and suspension order issued to a worker.	29th October 1973.	29th October 1973.	1,244	1,244	1,244	Unsuccessful.
	Bombay— Ceat Tyres of India Ltd. (Pvt.)	Personnel— Demand for with- drawal of charge- sheet and suspension order issued to a worker.	8th October 1973.	8th October 1973.	283	375	658	Unsuccessful.
ubber	Poona— Swastik Rubber Pro- ducts Ltd., (Pvt.)	Others— Protest against lay-off given to the workers.	24th October 1973.	....	116	812	812	Continued.
ye.	Bombay— Aniline Dyestuff and Pharmaceutical Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for bonus, new wage scales etc.	21st October 1973.	21st October 1973.	400	400	400	Unsuccessful.
ngineering	Bombay— Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against dis- missal of a worker.	6th October 1973.	14th October 1973.	205	1,640	1,640	Successful.
Agricultural.. Equipment	Shirroll (Kolhapur)— The Maharashtra Co- operative Engineering Society Ltd. (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for 30 per cent bonus	13th October 1973	13th October 1973.	110	110	110	Unsuccessful.
Auto Ancillary	Bombay— Asha Metal Works and its Sister Concern (Pvt.)	Personnel— Demand for with- drawal of suspension order						

LABOUR GAZETTE—FEBRUARY 1974

# INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE IN THE STATE SPHERE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1973

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Sl. No.	Industry	Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in dispute	Date when work-stoppage		Maximum No. of workers affected		Man-days lost		Result
				Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	During the month	Till the close of the month	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Cinema Machinery.	Bombay—Cinecity Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Wages—Demand for wage scales, D.A. etc.	1st October 1973.	1st October 1973.	59	26	85	85	Unsuccessful.
	Diesel Engines	Kolhapur—M. G. Karajgar Engineering Works (Pvt.).	Bonus—Demand for 20 per cent bonus.	16th October 1973.	21st October 1973.	93	..	558	558	Successful.
	Engineering ..	Kirkee District, Poona—Ordnance Factories Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd. (Pvt.).	Bonus—Demand for increase in bonus.	20th October 1973.	22nd October 1973.	12	1	26	26	Successful.
	Tyres ..	Bombay—Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	L. & H. & W.—Demand for additional paid holidays on Ramzan Id.	28th October 1973.	28th October 1973.	1,423	..	1,423	1,423	Unsuccessful.
	Castings ..	Thana—Nitin Castings Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Wages—Demand for increase in D.A.	15th October 1973.	23rd October 1973.	131	91	1,776	1,776	Successful.
	Do. ..	Bombay—Bombay Alloys & Castings (Pvt.).	Wages—Demand for immediate payment of wages.	14th October 1973.	14th October 1973.	211	..	211	211	Unsuccessful.
	Spring ..	Nasik—M/s. Emenes Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Personnel—Demand for reinstatement of terminated workers.	29th October 1973.	....	98	..	243	243	Continued.
	Engineering ..	Poona—David Brown Greaves Ltd. (Pvt.).	Wages—Demand for increase in wages, D.A., etc.	3rd October 1973.	3rd October 1973.	47	..	6	6	Unsuccessful.
	Light Engi.	Bombay—	Personnel	7th October	10th October	56	..	572	572	Successful.

LABOUR GAZETTE—FEBRUARY 1974



Engineering ...	M/s. Emence Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Personnel—Demand for reinstatement of terminated workers.	29th October 1973.	...	98	..	243	243	Continued.
Light Engineering	Poona—David Brown Greaves Ltd. (Pvt.)	Wages—Demand for increase in wages, D.A., etc.	3rd October 1973.	3rd October 1973.	47	..	6	6	Unsuccessful.
	Bombay—Bambhani Durandhiti (Pvt.)	Personnel—Demand for reinstatement of terminated workers.	7th October 1973.	10th October 1973.	30	..	272	272	Unsuccessful.

30	Gears	Thana—Ramon and Demm Ltd. (Pvt.)	Bonus—Demand for bonus.	8th October 1973	8th October 1973	422	..	422	422	Unsuccessful
31	Do.	Thana—Ramon and Demm Ltd. (Pvt.)	Bonus—Demand for bonus.	11th October 1973	11th October 1973	328	..	205	205	Unsuccessful
32	Do.	Thana—Ramon and Demm Ltd. (Pvt.)	Bonus—Demand for Bonus.	18th October 1973	....	483	..	5,796	5,796	Continued
33	Engineering	Bombay—Javeri Industries	Wages—Demand for increase in wages.	28th October 1973	....	20	..	60	60	Continued
34	Propellers	Thana—Geeta Engg. Works Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Bonus—Demand for 25 percent Bonus.	16th October 1973	23rd October 1973	86	..	559	559	Partially successful
35	Gas Plant	Bombay—Gansons Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Others—Lockout due to indiscipline of the workers.	19th October 1973	22nd October 1973	319	..	1,276	1,276	Unsuccessful
36	Forgings	Poona—Messrs. Patheja Forgings and Auto Parts Mfg. Co. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Bonus—Demand for bonus.	24th October 1973.	24th October 1973	100	..	50	50	Unsuccessful
37	Automobile	Thana—Kothari Auto Parts Mfg. Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Bonus—Demand for bonus, recognition of the union.	17th October 1973	20th October 1973.	408	..	1,428	1,428	Successful.
38	Ancillary measuring instruments	Nagpur—Konoria Haycock Sanderson Ltd. (Pvt.)	Wages—Demand for payment of salary as Diwali Advance.	20th October 1973.	20th October 1973.	157	..	59	59	Unsuccessful.
39	Tiles	Bombay—New India Mosaic and Marble Co. Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Bonus—Demand for bonus and permanency.	20th October 1973.	24th October 1973.	211	..	981	981	Partially successful
40	Flour Mills	Poona—Western India Flour Mills (Pvt.)	Wages—Demand for increase in D.A. etc.	29th June 1973	7th October 1973.	81	..	414	6,169	Unsuccessful.
41	Ginning and Pressing.	Bombay—The Patuck Gin and Press Factory (Pvt.)	Personnel—Protest against alleged harassment to the workers.	23rd September 1973	3rd October 1973.	20	..	40	178	Unsuccessful.

Industry	Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in dispute	Date when work-stoppage		Maximum No. of workers affected		Man-days lost		Result
			Began	Ended	Directly	In-directly	During the month	Till the close of the month	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Timber	Bombay— Bharat Timber Industries (Bombay) Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Bonus— Lockout on account of go slow tactics indiscipline behaviour followed to press bonus demand.	27th August 1973		65		1,755	3,770	Contd.
Paper	Rahnan, dist. Nagpur— The Vidarbha Paper Mills Ltd., (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for or immediate revision of pay scales, classification etc.	30th July 1973	2nd October 1973	155		200	5,895	Unsuccessful.
Packaging	Bombay— Modern Packaging Ltd., (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for wage-scale, classification etc.	6th September 1973		23		390	896	Contd.
Grugating xes.	Bombay— Bombay Paxwell Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.)	Retrenchment Demand for reinstatement of re-trenched workers.	30th September 1973	11th October 1973	54		540	594	Indefinite.
Printing Press	Bombay— Mouj Printing Press (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in wages, D.A., etc.	16th September 1973	5th October 1973	195	20	860	3,655	Successful.
er	Bombay— Purohit Rubber Works (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against recruitment of two new temporary workers after the removal of two old worker.	30th July 1973	15th October 1973	115		1,495	7,820	Unsuccessful.
Chemicals	Thana— Pramal Organic Chemicals Private Limited (Pvt.)	Personel— Demand for reinstatement of two terminated workers.	20th September 1973	3rd October 1973	44		132	572	Indefinite.
per Circle	Bombay— B. Mohanlal and Company (pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in wages etc.	27th July 1973	17th October 1973	66		990	4,587	Unsuccessful.

50	Transmission line Towers.	Bombay— Kamani Engineering Corporation Limited,	Wages— Demand for pay-scale, classification etc.	21st September 1973.	3rd October 1973.	1,819	..	3,957	14,509	Indefinite.
51	Gauge and Tool makers	Bombay— The Bombay Gauge and Tool Company (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in wages etc.	15th September 1973.	10th October 1973.	19	..	171	420	Successful.
52	Projects ..	Bombay— Photophone Limited, (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against layoff given to the worker etc.	14th September 1973.	18th October 1973.	197	..	3,152	5,910	Partially Successful.
53	Engineering	Thana— De-Smet(India) Private Limited, (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for increase in payment of bonus.	16th September 1973.	23rd October 1973.	389	..	7,780	12,837	Successful.
54	Automobile	Bombay— Automobile and Agricultural Industries Corporation (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for more bonus.	25th September 1973.	....	80	..	2,080	2,480	Continued.
55	Plastic	Bombay— Everest Industrial Corporation.	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of removed workers.	6th September 1973.	16th October 1973.	34	..	476	1,198	Partially Successful.
56	Newspaper	Bombay— Indian Express Newspapers (Bombay) Private Limited, (Pvt.)	Wages— Lockout due to alleged violence over the workers demand for revision of pay-scale etc.	2nd September 1973.	11th October 1973.	1,170	..	11,700	39,780	Unsuccessful.
57	Dyeing and Printing.	Bombay— Mansukh Dyeing and Printing Mills (Pvt.)	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of discharged workers etc.	11th May 1973	Continued.	426	..	5,136	46,401	Continued.
58	Zinc and Lead oxide	Bombay— Kamani Metallic Oxides Private Limited, (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for Bonus.	1st September 1973	....	64	..	1,600	3,200	Continue
59	Steel Processing.	Bombay— Centa Private Limited (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of retrenched workers.	21st September 1973.	..	11	..	286	385	Continued.
60	Electronics	Bombay— Echjay Industries and Echjay Electronics Private Limited, (Pvt.)	Others— Demand for recognition of the union.	15th June 1973	..	593	..	11,800	59,236	Continued.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTS IN THE STATE SPHERE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1973— conold.

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Sl. No.	Industry	Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in dispute	Date when work-stoppage		Maximum No. of workers affected		Man-days lost		Result
				Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	During the month	Till the close of the month	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Dairy	Palghar, District Thana Government Dairy and Dry Stock Farm (Pub.)	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of retrenched workers.	1st October 1973.	10th October 1973.	269		2,351	2,351	Unsuccessful
	Dyeing and Printing	Bombay— Royal Dyeing and Printing Work (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of retrenched workers.	31st October 1973.		53		53	53	Continued.
	Powerlooms	Vadgaon (Kolhapur)— Kirit Powerlooms and 5 others.	Wages— Demand for Special allowance etc.	17th October 1973.	19th October 1973.	43		129	129	Indefinite.
	Powerlooms	Ichalkaranji District Kolhapur— B. D. Textile and 30 others (Pvt.)	Others— Protest against alleged bad beams.	14th October 1973.	26th October 1973.	50		550	550	Partially Successful.
	Powerloom	Bombay— Anantara J. Mody Textile and 6 others (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in wages.	13th October 1973.		36		576	576	Contd.
	Powerloom	Ichalkaranji, District Kolhapur— Jasnani Textile (Pvt.)	Others— Protest against inferior quality of beams.	14th October 1973.	24th October 1973.	86		860	860	Successful.
	Wollen Textile	Thana— Modella Textile Industries Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement for retrenched workers.	11th October 1973.		2,000		34,075	34,075	Contd.
	Silk	Bombay— S. A. R. Silk Industries (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in wages.	9th October 1973.		31		541	541	Contd.

LABOUR GAZETTE—FEBRUARY 1974

69	Silk	Kashmiri Silk Industries (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in wages.	9th October 1973.	9th October 1973.	31	..	341	341	Contd.
		Thana— H. M. Silk Mill (Pvt.)	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of suspended workers.	9th October 1973.	11th October 1973.	..	..	..	..	Contd.
70	Art Silk Industry.	Kashmiri Thana— Bombay Velvet (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for Bonus	19th October 1973.	20th October 1973.	11	..	11	1	Successful.
71	Embroidary	Wood Craft Product Ltd. (pvt.)	Bouns Demand for bonus.	22nd October 1973.	25th October 1973.	100	..	300	300	Successful.
72	Wooden boxes	Bhiwandi— Distric Thana— Girish Wood Works (Pvt.).	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of a retrenched worker and bonus.	15th October 1973.	26th October 1973.	45	..	495	495	Partially Successful.
73	Packing boxes	Bombay— I-pco Packaging (Pvt.) Ltd. (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for 15 per cent bonus.	15th October 1973.	18th October 1973.	46	..	156	156	Successful.
74	Packaging	Bombay— Hindustan Packaging Industries (Pvt.).	Others— Protest against lay off given to the workers.	10th September 1973.	....	29	..	783	1,305	Contd.
75	Corrugated Boxes.	Bombay— Ever Best Paper Embossing Works (Pvt.).	Others— Protest against lay off given to the workers.	12th September 1973.	....	46	..	1,196	1,978	Contd.
76	Do.	Bombay— Modern Paper converters (Pvt.).	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of retrenched workers.	27th September 1973.	....	14	..	378	434	Contd.
77	Printing Press	Bombay— Asiart Printers (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for bonus etc.	4th October 1973.	8th October 1973.	80	..	255	255	Successful.
78	Do.	Sangli— Chandralekha Chandranalaya (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for bonus.	19th October 1973.	30th October 1973.	24	..	48	48	Successful.
79	Printing	Bombay— Honesty Co. (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for more Dearness Allowance	5th October 1973.	29th October 1973.	44	..	924	924	Unsuccessful.
80	Plastic	Nasik— Aristo Plastic Ltd. & Btow. Plstic Ltd. (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in wages and increments	1st October 1973.	9th October 1973.	1,579	..	10,929	10,929	Indefinite.
81	Chemical	Thana— Albright Morarji and Pandit Pvt. Ltd.	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of discharged Workmen	12th October 1973.	....	260	..	4,362	4,362	Contd.

# INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS

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LABOUR GAZETTE—FEBRUARY 1974

1	Industry	Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in dispute	Date when work-stoppage		Maximum No. of workers affected		Man-days lost		Result
				Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	During the month	Till the close of the month	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Pharmaceuticals	Bomday-- Seamless Capsules (Pvt)	Personel - Lockout due to threats of violence over the workers demand for reinstatement of discharged workers.	25th September 1973.		22	..	572	682	Contd.
	Gum Industry	Bomday - H. B. Gum Industries (Pvt.)	Bonus - Demand for more Bonus	23rd October 1973.		38	..	285	285	Contd.
	Re Rolling	Thana-- Universal Trading Co (Pvt.)	Bonus - Demand for 20 per cent Bonus.	25th October 1973.		38	..	190	190	Contd.
	Re-Rolling Mills	Thana-- Ravi Steel Industry (Pvt.)	Retrenchment-- Demand for reinstatement of retrenched workers	14th September 197	29th October 1973.	89	..	1,936	3,094	Successful.
	Steel Tubes	Nagpur-- Khandelwal Tubes (Pvt.)	Others -- Demand for supply of Safety dresses, reinstatement of suspended workers etc.	2nd August 1973.		362	..	6,968	21,739	Contd.
	Stoves	Bomday-- Optimohar Industr Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.)	Bonus-- Demand for more Bonus	23rd October 1973.	25th October 1973	140	..	420	420	Successful.
	Switchgear ..	Bomday-- Bharat Switchgear Consultants (Pvt.)	Bonus-- Demand for bonus	12th October 1973.	16th October 1973	67	..	268	268	Successful.

90	Light En- gineering	Bombay— R. S. Traders (Lamp Caps unit) prop Devi- dayal Metal Industries Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of retrenched workers.	9th August 1973	18th October 1973	150	..	2,400	9,150	Partially successful
91	Engineering ..	Thana— Pantagon Eng. Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of discharged workers.	22nd September 1973	22nd October 1973	100	10	1,980	2,741	Successful
92	Welding ..	Poona— Buildwell Engg. Co.	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of terminated workers.	3rd October 1973.	4th October 1973	80	..	160	160	Unsuccessful
93	Engineering ..	Bombay— Gabrial India Ltd. (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against charge sheet given to a worker.	29th October 1973.	....	239	..	717	717	Contd.
94	Oil Engine ..	Kolhapur— Rocket Engg. Corpn. Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of retrenched workers.	31st October 1973.	....	50	..	50	50	Contd.
95	Machinery ..	Thana— Oriental Industries and 2 other concerns (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against termination of services of 2 supervisors.	25th September 1973.	23rd October 1973.	146	..	2,920	3,650	Indefinite.
96	Chemical ..	Bombay— Chemicle (India) ..	Bonus— Demand for 20 per cent Bonus.	17th October 1973.	....	30	..	360	360	Contd.
97	Engineering ..	Unchagaon, District Kolhapur— Ghatage Patil Industries Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for bonus advance at the rate of 8.33 per cent before Diwali.	20th October 1973.	24th October 1973.	1,629	..	7,207	7,207	Unsuccessful.
98	Welding ..	Poona— Sahyadri Automotive Products Private Limited (Pvt.).	L. & H. of W. Protest against changing weekly off.	31st October 1973.	....	57	19	38	38	Continued.
99	Auto-Parts ..	Thana— Texon Private Limited (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against suspension of workers.	8th October 1973.	12th October 1973.	505	..	2,525	2,525	Indefinite
100	Pharmaceuticals	Bombay— Sofisule Private Limited (Pvt.).	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of retrenched workers.	15th September 1973.	12th October 1973.	63	..	693	1,512	Successful.



Industry	Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in dispute	Date when work-stopp		Maximum No. of workers involved		No. of man-days lost		Result
			Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	During the month	Till the close of the month	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Stone supplies	Bombay—Kherani Cons.ruction and Company (Pvt.)	Bonus—Demand for more Bonus	22nd October 1973.	.....	70	..	560	560	Continued.
Repairing Motor Vehicles	Bombay—Dadaji—Dhakjee and Company Private Limited (Pvt.)	Bonus—Demand for 8.33 per cent Bonus.	22nd October 1973.	25th October 1973	169	..	676	676	Unsuccessful.
Transport	Kolhapur—Kolhapur Municipal Transport Undertaking (Pub.)	Wages—Demand for grant ex-gratia payment.	21st October 1973.	21st October 1973.	351	105	171	171	Compromise.
Municipality	Badnera, District, Amravati—The Badnera Municipal Council, (Pub.)	Wages—Demand for payment of Dearness Allowances as per Government Servants.	19th October 1973.	20th October 1973.	61	..	122	122	Unsuccessful.
Fertilizer Chemical.	Bombay—Fertilizer corporation of India (Pvt).	Bonus—Demand for bonus.	5th October 1973.	24th October 1973.	1,670	..	28,390	28,390	Successful.
Collapsible Tube..	Bombay—Extrusion Processors Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.)	Others—Protest against removal of a machine	7th October 1973.	7th October 1973.	106	..	26	26	Unsuccessful.
Rolling Shutters	Bombay—Sentinel Rolling Shutters & Engineering Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt).	Personnel—Demand for reinstatement of terminated workers	23rd October 1973.	25th October 1973.	34	..	102	102	Indefinite.
Screws	Bombay—Guest, Keen Williams Ltd. Screws & Fasteners Division (P).	Wages—Demand for increase in incentive pay.	8th October 1973.	8th October 1973.	980	..	980	980	Unsuccessful.

Bombay—Guest, Keen Williams Ltd. Screws & Fasteners Division (P).	Demand for recognition of the union.	24th September 1973.	4th October 1973.	240	..	240	240	240	Contd.
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1	Screws	Bombay— Guest, Keen Williams Ltd. (Screws & Fast- ners Division) (Pvt.).	Others— Demand for recognition of the union.	24th October 1973.	25th October 1973.	980	..	1,960	1,960	Unsuccessful.
	Engineering	Thana— Bombay Wire Ropes Ltd. (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for Bonus.	26th Septem- ber 1973.	4th October 1973.	246	..	984	1,908	Successful.
	Textile	Bombay— Hindoot Weaving & Finishing Mills Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for Bonus.	19th October 1973.	....	141	..	1,500	1,500	Contd.
2	Imitation Jewellery.	Bombay— Crown Art Industries (Pvt.).	Others — Protest against misbeh- aviour of the Owner of the Concern.	23rd May 1973.	10th October 1973.	17	..	136	2,048	Successful.
3	Nylon Cloth..	Thana— V. K. Industries Co. (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for 15 per cent bonus.	23rd October 1973.	30th October 1973.	24	..	168	168	Successful.
4	Cotton Waste	Bombay— The Wadibunder Cot- ton Press Co. & four others (Pvt.).	Wages— Increase in wages & D. A.	23rd October 1973.	....	196	181	1,915	1915	Contd.
5		Bombay— Natsyn Fibres Proces- sors (Pvt.).	Retrenchment— Demand for reinsta- ment of retrenched workers.	13th Septem- ber 1973.	....	131	..	3,537	5,633	Contd.
6	Biscuits	Bombay— M/s. Shangrila Food Products (Pvt.).	Wages— Lock out on account of demand for increase in wages.	1st September 1973.	....	95	..	2,565	4,940	Continued.
7	Metal Pressing Industries.	Bombay— M/s. M. S. Patel & Co. (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for revised per centage of bonus.	26th Septem- ber 1973.	29th October 1973.	18	259	6,925	8,310	Indefinite.
8	Readymade Garment.	Bombay— M/s. Klassik Garment Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Retrenchment— Demand for reinsta- ment of retrenched workers.	27th Septem- ber 1973.	31st October 1973.	143	..	896	1,325	Unsuccessful.
19	Bidi	Poona— Sayadlal & Sons (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for Payment of bonus.	25th October 1973.	25th October 1973.	39	..	39	39	Unsuccessful.
20	Wooden Boxes	Thana— Shamji Mulji Khoka- walla & Stylo Packers Co. (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in wages.	25th October 1973.	30th October 1973.	33	148	148	..	Unsuccessful.

Industry	Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in disputes	Period		workers affected		lost		Result
			Began	Ended	Directly	In-directly	During the month	Till the close of the month	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Restaurant	Nagpur— Hotel Gulmarg Deluxe Hotel Gulmarg (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for more wages	22nd September 1973.	19th October 1973.	25	..	425	600	Unsuccessful.
Crushing of Stone.	Bombay— Stone Quarries (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for 12 per cent Bonus.	24th October 1973.	27th October 1973.	469	..	1,876	1,876	Successful.
Canteen	Bombay— Central Railway Employees Co-op. Consumers Society's Canteen	Bonus— Demand for bonus.	25th October 1973.	..	71	..	219	219	Contd.
Power Loom	Poona— Mutha Textile (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for payment of monthly wages.	11th October 1973.	11th October 1973.	54	..	54	54	Successful.
Engineering	Bombay— New Std. Eng. Co. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against termination of workers.	23rd October 1973.	23rd October 1973.	1,097	..	1,097	1,097	Unsuccessful.
Cigarette	Bombay— Golden Tobacco Co. Ltd. (P).	Wages— Demand for increase in D. A.	8th August 1973.	..	1,250	..	26,991	83,686	Contd.
Chemical	Thana— Chandan Chemical Industry (Pvt.).	Bonus— Lockout on account of bonus demand and go slow.	21st October 1973.	..	18	..	180	180	Continued.
Engineering	Bombay— Killick Nixon Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for 45 per cent. production bonus.	7th October 1973.	7th October 1973.	300	..	300	300	Indefinite.
Silk Textile	Bombay— Bharat Vijay Velvet and Silk Mills (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for more bonus	21st October 1973.	22nd October 1973.	300	..	600	600	Successful.

30	Stable	Bombay— Naharsingh (Pvt.).	Stable	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of retrenched workers.	25th October 1973.	41	1,040	1,298	Contd.
1	Engineering	Bombay— Peacefort Chem. Ind. Engg. Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of suspended worker.	25th September 1973.	17th September—31st October 1973.	48	1,296	1,872	Unsuccessful

		Nandarsingh Stable (Pvt.).	Demand for reinstatement of retrenched workers.	1973.						
131	Engineering ..	Bombay-- Peacefort Chem. Ind. Engg. Pvt.Ltd., (Pvt.).	Personnel-- Demand for reinstatement of suspended worker.	25th September 1973.	....	43	..	1,040	1,298	Contd.
132	Canteen ..	Bombay-- General Post Office Canteen.	Wages-- Demand for increase in D. A. and wages.	17th September 1973.	31st October 1973.	48	..	1,296	1,872	Unsuccessful.
133	Restaurant ..	Poona-- Chandaon Hotel(Pvt.).	Retrenchment-- Demand for reinstatement of one worker.	28th October 1973.	28th October 1973.	27	..	27	27	Unsuccessful.

**STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN URBAN AREAS DURING NOVEMBER 1973**

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DIVISION		BOMBAY									POONA					
District		Thana		Kolaba		Ratnagiri	Nasik		Dhulia	Jalgaon	Ahmednagar		Poona	Sangli	Sholapur	Kolhapur
Village		Kalyan	Palghar	Alibag	Mahad	Ratnagiri	Nasik	Malegaon	Nandurbar	Jalgaon	Shevgaon	Shrirampur	Poona	Miraj	Sholapur	Ichalkaranji
Normal Working Hours.—			(8)	(8)												
Type of Labour		INR	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	INR	INR	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
Skilled Labour—																
(a) Carpenters ..			10.00	9.00			10.00	7.00	7.00	5.00						
(b) Blacksmiths ..			10.00	10.00			10.00	7.00	6.00	4.00						
(c) Mochies (Cobblers).			5.00	....			7.00	7.00	5.00	3.00						
Field Labour—																
(a) Men ..			3.00	4.00			3.00	3.00	3.00	4.00						
(b) Women ..			2.50	3.50			2.50	2.50	2.50	3.00						
(c) Children ..			1.50	3.50			..	1.50	2.00	3.00						
Other Agricultural Labour—																
(a) Men ..			3.00	4.00			3.00	2.50	3.00	3.00						
(b) Women ..			2.50	3.50			2.50	2.00	2.50	2.00						
(c) Children ..			1.50	3.50			..	1.00	2.00	..						
Herdsmen—																
(a) Men ..			3.00	4.00			..	..	3.00	3.00						
(b) Women ..			2.50	3.50			..	..	2.50	2.00						

STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN URBAN AREAS DURING NOVEMBER 1973—contd.

DIVISION	AURANGABAD					NAGPUR								
District	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Bhir	Nanded	Osmanabad	Buldhana	Akola	Amravati	Yeshwantpur	Wardha	Nagpur	Bhandara	Chandrapur	
Village	Aurangabad	Hingoli	Mominabad	Nanded	Bembli	Shegaon	Manjarpur	Amravati	Digras	Wardha	Narkhed	Gondia	Warora	Desai-gunj
Normal Working Hours—														
Type of Labour	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.
Skilled Labour—														
(a) Carpenters ..								6.50			10.00	5.00	7.00	
(b) Blacksmiths ..								7.00			9.00	5.00	8.00	
(c) Mochies (Cobblers).								6.50			6.00	3.00	3.50	
Field Labour—														
(a) Men ..								2.50			3.50	2.50	4.00	
(b) Women ..								1.50			1.50	2.00	2.00	
(c) Children ..								1.00			....	1.75	1.50	
Other Agricultural Labour—														
(a) Men ..								3.50			4.00	2.00	4.00	
(b) Women ..								2.00			2.00	1.50	2.00	
(c) Children ..								1.50			1.50	1.00	1.50	
Herdsmen—														
(a) Men ..								2.50			3.00	1.50	3.00	
(b) Women ..								2.00			1.50	....	1.50	
(c) Children ..								1.50			1.25	....	1.50	

I.N.R. = Information not received.





STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN RURAL AREAS DURING NOVEMBER, 1973—contd.

DIVISIONS	POONA					AURANGABAD					NAGPUR								
District	Sangli		Sholapur	Kolhapur		Aurangabad	Parbhani	Bhir	Nanded	Osmanabad	Buldhana	Akola	Yavatmal	Wardha	Nagpur	Bhandara	Amravati	Chandrapur	
Village	Jath	Atpadi Charan	Hajapur	Gargoti	Kadoli	Phulmarin	Pingali	Amalnagar	Loha	Latur	Mern Bk.	Akoli	Babulgaon	Seloo	Fetri	Sakoli	Khalsapur	Mul	Brahmapur
Normal Working Hours.—					(8)										(8)		(8)		(8)
Type of Labour	I.N.R.		Rs. P.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.			I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	Rs.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.
Unskilled Labour—																			
(a) Carpenters.			5.00		9.00							3.00		7.00	6.00		5.50	5.00	
(b) Blacksmiths.			5.00		10.00							3.00		5.00	6.00		6.00	3.00	
(c) Mochies (Cobblers.)			1.00		7.00							3.00		3.00	6.00		5.50	3.00	
Field Labour—																			
(a) Men ..			3.00		2.50							2.25		3.25	4.00		2.50	3.00	
(b) Women ..			2.00		2.00							1.15		1.37	2.00		1.25	1.50	
(c) Children ..			1.25		2.00							....		1.00	1.50		0.75	1.00	
Other Agricultural Labour—																			
(a) Men ..			3.00		2.50							....		3.25	3.50		3.00	2.00	
(b) Women ..			2.00		2.00							....		1.37	2.00		1.75	1.00	
(c) Children ..			1.25		....							....		1.00	1.50		1.50	0.75	
Herdsmen—																			
(a) Men ..			3.00		....							2.25		2.50	3.00		2.50	2.00	
(b) Women ..			2.00		....							....		....	1.50		2.00	....	
(c) Children ..			1.25		....							....		....	1.25		1.00	1.00	

I.N.R. = Information not received.

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I, B. V. Laud, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. V. LAUD.  
(Signature of Publisher)

Dated 25th February 1974.

R GAZETTE—FEBRUARY 1974

OWNERSHIP AND OTHER PARTICULARS  
'THE LABOUR GAZETTE', BOMBAY

FORM IV  
(See Rule 8)

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Particulars given above are true to the

B. V. LAUD,  
In-charge of Publisher

## COMMERCIAL INDEX

(A Monthly Index of Books And Articles And Case Laws On Matters of Professional and Commercial Interest)

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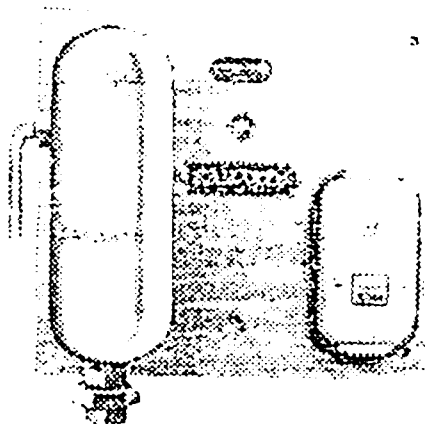
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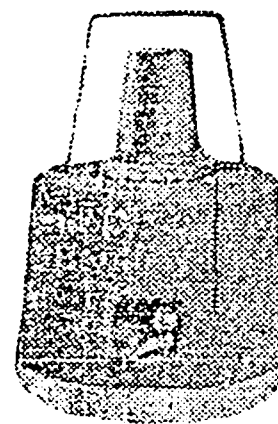
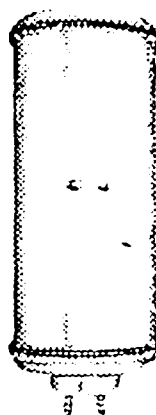
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