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LABOUR GAZETTE

Started in 1921, the *Labour Gazette*, issued monthly, is a journal for the use of all interested in obtaining prompt and accurate information on matters specially affecting labour in India and abroad. It contains statistical and other information on consumer price index numbers for working class, industrial disputes, industrial relations, cases under labour laws, labour legislation, etc. Special articles on labour etc., are published from time to time.

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The Month in Brief

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class

The Bombay, Solapur and Raigarh Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for the month of May 1981, with average prices for the year ended December 1960 equal to 100 were 443, 471 and 440 respectively. The Yearly Index Numbers for Solapur and Aurangabad Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for the month of May 1981 with the average prices for the year ended December 1961 equal to 100 were 409, 436, 561 and 478 respectively.

All India Average Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers

All India Average Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers for the month of May 1981 was 473 as compared to 427 in April 1981. The Index Number for May, 1981 on Base 1943=100 decreased from 1981 Index Number for May, 1981 as against 317 for April, 1981.

Industrial Disputes in Maharashtra State

During April 1981, there were 35 disputes involving 13,571 workmen and time lost of 14,231 workmen days as compared to 28 disputes in March 1981 involving 11,894 workmen and time lost of 17,731 man-days.

Further particulars of Industrial Disputes are given in pages 1573 and 1574 of this issue.

Benefits under the Employees State Insurance Scheme

During the month of May 1981, 30,083 Insured Persons received Rs. 31,80,076.40 as Cash Benefits due to Employment Injuries. This includes 4,597 persons who were in receipt of pension for Permanent Disablement Benefit and 2,024 persons who were in receipt of Dependents Benefit as dependents of deceased Insured Persons. During the month 13,235 accidents were reported against 13,250 during the preceding month.

Current Notes

Public Sector Wages to be Production-linked

Future wage agreements in public sector undertakings will be production-linked. The concept of parity in wages of comparable public sector undertakings is being given up. Each unit is to be treated independently for wage purposes. These major policy decisions have been taken by the Centre in the light of the strike by the workers of the Bangalore-based public sector units. Mr. C. M. Stephen, Union minister for Communications, who has been negotiating with the striking workers of Bangalore units, told *The Economic Times* that the government would not compromise on the principle that production should be the basis for wages.

Mr. Stephen said the government's determination had been demonstrated to the striking workers, though the strike lasted five months and the affected units were of a sensitive nature. He said future wage agreements would differ from unit to unit "according to their performance." "Every unit will get what it deserves".

Mr. Stephen said the concept of parity in wages turned out to be dangerous one. It was imported into the wage structure in 1974 by the Bureau of Public Enterprises to bring in some order in the chaotic situation prevailing at that time. Before that, each unit had its own wage policy and the wage structure depended on the bargaining strength of the unions. This was sought to be corrected by the Bureau of Public Enterprises which laid down certain criteria for minimum wages and uniformity in DA for comparable public sector undertakings. This formula did not, however, take care of the production aspect. Mr. Stephen said a stage came where workers of a public sector unit secured automatic increases in wages, even if they did nothing to contribute to increase production. The situation is being corrected by the government, he said. Each unit hereafter will have to earn its wages and establish its case for wage increase through improved production performance.

He added that so far the practice had been to pay according to the capacity of the unit. The term "capacity" was viewed from the "money angle" only and the production side had been totally ignored. In the government's new wage concept, "capacity" will be decided on the basis of production and not on profits. According to Mr. Stephen, the fundamental question is whether wages should be increased as a matter of routine. Erosion of wages, he argues, is taken care of by the escalation in DA. The case for wage increase, therefore, "should be based on increase in production".

(*E. F. I. Bulletin, dated 5th June 1981*)

Extend Social Security Legislation to All

The State Government of Maharashtra has urged the Centre to enact a suitable legislation making the Bonus, Provident Fund and Gratuity Act applicable to the units employing even only one worker. Mr. N. M. Tidke, Labour Minister, who made the above announcement, said that if such a legislation was not possible at an all-India level, the State Government should be allowed to enact

one for its jurisdiction. The Centre had also been requested to grant permission to enact another legislation making it compulsory on the factories to obtain Government's prior consent for closing down the units.

(*E. F. I. Bulletin, dated 15th June 1981*)

Up Steps To Free Bonded Labour

The U.P. Government has launched a crusade against the bonded labour system in the State.

Disclosing this here on May 26 Shri Jagdish Prasad, Uttar Pradesh Law Minister, said the Government had announced facilities to free bonded labour and their rehabilitation works were being taken up on a priority basis.

(*Indian Worker, dated 1st June 1981*)

Over One Lakh Bonded Labour Rehabilitated

Out of 1,21,973 identified and freed bonded labour in the country, 1,09,012 have been rehabilitated as on April 1 this year.

(*Indian Worker, dated 22nd June 1981*)

12.23 Lakh Agricultural Labourers Given Land

About 17,47,000 acres were distributed to 12,23,000 landless agricultural labourers till February 7 this under the revised land ceiling laws.

The land distributed represents a little less than half of the 38,05,000 acres declared surplus in different States. Of this, 25,02,000 acres have been taken possession of by the States.

The surplus land distributed is generally of a poorer quality. It is for this reason that at the time of the formulation of the national policy on land ceiling it was recognised that it was not sufficient to merely distribute surplus land to the landless and other eligible categories who, in any case have little resources of their own, but to also provide them with financial resources.

Of the total land distributed under the revised laws, 5,96,000 acres were allotted to 5,01,000 beneficiaries belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 2,53,000 allotted to 1,55,000 beneficiaries belong to the Scheduled Tribes.

During the Sixth Plan, it is proposed to extend the scheme to cover the entire country in conjunction with assistance from the IRC programme.

The implementation of land reforms have however, not been uniform throughout the country.

Andhra Pradesh leads with the highest amount of land declared surplus with 10,17,000 acres, of which only 2,72,000 acres have actually been distributed.

It is followed by Assam, where 5,73,000 acres were declared surplus, but 3,13,000 acres distributed. Next comes Maharashtra with 3,68,000 acres surplus and 2,80,000 acres distributed.

Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh had 2,80,000 acres and 2,56,000 acres declared as surplus respectively. Both the States accounted for a distribution of 2,23,000 acres and 77,616 lakh acres respectively.

(*Indian Worker, dated 02th June 1981*)

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.)

EDUCATION IN WORK ENVIRONMENT

ROBERT BJORKENVALL

UNEMPLOYMENT, ignorance, illiteracy, the strong power position of large multinational and national companies coupled with weak trade unions are some of the problems; amongst others, the International Metalworkers' Federation (IMF) has to deal within its educational programmes in the developing countries.

By its own initiative and with the active participation of the Nordic Metal workers' Secretariat (and the trade union Aid Council for developing countries), the International Metalworkers' Federation, has been carrying on extensive education for more than a year in principally work environment issues for our trade union friends in the third world. Ever since education material about work environment and trade union activity was finalized in June 1980 in English, Spanish and Portuguese, education programmes have been launched in several developing countries like Malaysia, India, Colombia and Jamaica, as well as in Spain.

More education programmes are planned by the IMF for Asia, Africa and Latin America which will continue for three years.

Rolf Ahlberg, who had just returned after three years at the IMF Secretariat in Geneva, was responsible for education drive. According to Ahlberg, the main reasons for launching the educational campaign are :

Workers all over the world are being subjected to occupational diseases like silicosis, asbestosis, different forms of asbestos cancer, lead poisoning, solvent poisoning and different forms of work accidents.

Moreover this also applies for the developing countries.

It is the task of the IMF to inform and educate all its affiliated organizations about the health risks, when using different chemicals, so that workers and trade unions, can stop "the chemical party" in the world. As it is now, the ignorance of many workers is taken advantage of in the most shameless way, especially in the developing countries, by employers and TNC.

An improved international co-operation between our trade unions especially in the field of education is our way to fight the impoverishment of the industrial workers in the developing countries.

We are building up knowledge around environment issues. After that we will go on with an extensive drive in organization issues and trade union

negotiation techniques, etc. That is, education about trade union ideas — help to self help.

The author, Robert Bjorkenvall, works with the Swedish Labour Education School. For IMF he produced the material on Work Environment, which is now available with the IMF environmental department in English, Portuguese and Spanish. He participated as an instructor at two IMF courses in India last fall.

Export Of Chemical Health Risks

By the IMF education programme, the workers from mines, steel foundries and work shops in the developing countries will gain knowledge about environment, ergonomics, noise, chemical health hazards, technical worker protection, legislation matters and practical trade union training in solving problems. For instance, in India, the metalworkers and miners know practically nothing about the dangers of working with asbestos (the risk for cancer), lead or other chemicals.

The workers are ignorant of the existence of a legislation that limits the use of asbestos in the industry. This legislation is not followed in the State of Bihar, in Eastern India. Therefore, it is also very simple for domestic and international large corporations to take advantage of the ignorance of the workers — and let more and more of the dangerous production take place here and in other developing countries. Here we are dealing with what is called export of dangerous chemical products and production processes. This means jack pot for the already rich capitalists while cancer will take more and more of our fellow workers' lives in the age of 35-40 years. And we are still only in the beginning of a cruel development. A large number of children in the age group of 10 and 12 are working in such industries in India.

The solidarity of the IMF and other international trade union federations have come forward to tackle this problem through educational programmes.

Good reception

According to Rolf Ahlberg and the IMF representative in West Asia, Hriday Nehru, the IMF courses have been received in a positive way. The workers in India, Malaysia and other countries have appreciated both the method (group studies) and the content of the courses. For the first time, they have been taught something about their own job and its risks, something that till now has been withheld from them. They have also discovered that many executives — safety inspectors and others — either have not known it themselves, or told lies when they have been asked earlier about the risks in the jobs.

"Now we know more and understand the necessity of working with the work environment issues too, in our trade union struggle", said for instance the steel worker Ratan Singh to me after the IMF course in Jamshedpur, close to Calcutta, in the fall of 1980. "Finally this affects our lives and the safety of our families" (ten people live of the wage of every industrial worker in India). "Now we have to start a chain of study circles amongst Indian metal workers", Ratan said and laughed.

This is a new and important issue to them. Until now, they have used their trade union power to raise wages and production bonuses and to lower working hours. It is very rare that any regulation about the work environment exists in the collective agreements. This must now be changed. Companies shall not be able to transfer jobs because of lower safety standards.

Many Unorganized

The ignorance about risks in the job is particularly large in small and medium-sized companies. That is where trade unions are weak, or don't even exist. This is due to the extensive use of so called day paid workers — workers who are not sure of their jobs the next day. These day paid workers — of whom many are women and illiterate — usually do the most dangerous work and earn only half of the employed workers' wages. Furthermore, they are not organized.

This is the reason why only about ten per cent of the 250 million workers in India may be considered effectively organized. However, 25-30 per cent of all the workers in large industries might be members of a trade union. This also goes for large corporations, like Tatas and others in Jamshedpur and Bombay.

The Good Father

There is a lot of "the good father" — the patriarch, in the management of the Tata corporation and such others. The trade union does not quite have the status it should have. The management often "knows best" of what is good for the workers when it comes to work environment.

Yet it is obvious that many are proud to be working at Tata. It is considered as a great advantage to be employed by Tata. Even communist trade union leaders use to have Tata as a pattern and a good example for other employers.

Is this correct? The reply is both yes and no. Let us take the positive first. They are :

Medical care

Support for education and schools for the children of their employees, relatively good wages,

Quite good employment security

Special increment for conveyance to and from work,

A strongly subsidised lunch,

the children of the employees have precedence to job and employment at Tata,

Some understanding for the need of a better work environment in rolling mills and blasting

S. B. Srivastava from Tata Workers Trade Union, with 27,000 members says :

Of course the free transportation to and from work and the medical care at the health centre of the company are good. The lunch is cheap and nice

(may be too much rice and too little vegetables), and the employment security is also good.

But the company takes advantage of our ignorance. Take asbestos, for instance. The management has never told us that the risk for cancer is so immense that we have now been told during these two weeks of education. We have asbestos materials everywhere, in the steel mill, in the locomotive and lorry factories, and in the mine industry. There are protective gloves and shoes, ropes and other things made out of asbestos materials, and the factories often have asbestos tiles.

The management is only concerned with the technical protection of the machines. Very seldom, or never, do they inform us about occupational diseases.

They won't even give us a real wash-up and dressing room, with the motive that the workers would go there long before the working hours were over if we got those facilities".

The miner Prasad Singh nods in assent and adds :

"I am not very optimistic about the future. We don't even get real protective helmets from the company. But we have to keep fighting and take responsibility now that we have knowledge that makes us dare to demand things."

"We have to go to a court to haul up the managements that has dared to ignore the existing legislation on environment."

Guru Dayal Singh from the locomotive factory of the Tata Corporation in Jamshedpur says :

"I guess we will have to write to the West Asian Office of the IMF, and to IMF in Geneva and tell them that we need help".

(Indian Worker dated 1st June 1981)

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY AND PARTICIPATIVE MANAGEMENT

By

K. P. TRIPATHI

Vice-President, INTUC

“Co-determination” or in other words, workers’ participation in management came in to practice in two core sector industries—coal mining and steel—of the Federal Republic of Germany after the end of the Second World War. This soon caught the imagination of the workers and was remarkably effective not only in establishing the industrial relations situation in these two key industries, but was also responsible for a psychological change in the workers of other industries as well, injecting in them a new spirit of nationalism and an overall commitment to the well being and profitability of the industries they were engaged in and absence of strikes as compared to other countries. The result was that the world was enabled to witness the great post war German miracle.

During my visit to that country in 1953, I was told that after the war the first demand of the workers was neither for higher wages nor for housing, but for a roof over their bombed factories. Their second demand was for more modern machines than the rest of the world and the third was for housing. It was only in 1953, full eight years after the end of the war, a demand for higher wages was raised.

The priorities in the workers’ demands were remarkable. Their deep and psychological commitment to the progress of their nation as well as to the growth of industry was pronounced. Thus the tradition of workers’ participation in management that had set in these two major industries had a lasting impact on the nation as a whole.

The Japanese workers had made no demand for workers’ involvement in the management of industries. But they are with similar nationalistic and psychological approach. It is perhaps only in Japan that a strike by workers does not mean stoppage of work but an expression of their displeasure by wearing a black-band round their arm, which may be partly due to their sudden emergence to an industrial economy from a feudalistic background. A strong nationalism governs their attitude and approach with a firm commitment to the nation and the well being of the industry in the German fashion. The world witnessed also this great Japanese miracle by which a small nation bereft of any national resources is throwing a challenge to the highly industrialised nations in their established technological and scientific fields.

Antagonism and Half Hearted Approach

In England, a national commission on workers’ participation was set up and in spite of the commission’s report favouring the acceptance of the concept, there remained considerable confusion on the subject. The British Trade Union Congress (TUC) continue to harbour mental reservations on the subject. Does it mean that the same commitment to the nation or to the well being of the industry is lacking? However, their industries are not modernised, the plants are outdated and yet their wage demands continue unabated regardless of their

productivity. Inflation is plaguing the nation’s economy while the workers seem to remain unconcerned.

France and Italy adopted workers’ participation only in segments and hence the concept has had hardly any impact on their industrial culture. Both countries are not benefited because of unhealthy industrial relations and there are strikes galore with no concern for the consequence on the nations’ economy.

In the United States of America, the AFL-CIO are firmly set against participative management since they firmly believe that the concept is a communist gimmick. According to them, it is the privilege of the workers to work and raise demand without being bothered by managerial responsibility and it is the prerogative and responsibility of capital to manage and concede the workers’ demands.

They think they have the shield of the huge global demands generated by the two world wars which had boosted their economy with hardly any scar. It is no wonder that they believe that their economy needs no correctives. At the same time the way in which recession, inflation and unemployment are subsisting and growing, contrary to known economic theories, has started giving them jitters and yet workers are continuing to demand more.

The question arises whether in a situation in a nation’s life, when individual have to act placing national interests above personal interests, the American trade unions will be able to rise to the occasion. They do not seem to be integrated with the managerial psyche and their nationalism does not appear to be so deep rooted. The Japanese competition and even the competition from under-developed countries are taken as serious threats to their own employment and has driven them to sink into protectionism. Their technology and productivity have reached to a point of stagnation.

In Scandinavia, Sweden has suddenly emerged into an industrial culture which workers, participation ushers in. Their experiments and experiences have laid new blue prints of industrial democracy. There is a boost to both their technology and productivity with new gains to the working class. But strangely enough the gains seem to throw the worker into the lap of soft life unlike what happened in Germany or Japan.

Participation should work as a new revolutionary challenge with a galvanising effect. It should not soften the national psyche.

In the communist world there are experiments on the anvil. First is the Russian model in Industrial democracy.

In this workers are under a rigorous national and industrial discipline and are not allowed any role in managerial functions. Only disciplinary actions require the consent of the unions and managerial functions remain a close preserve of the management.

The second is the Yugoslav experiment by which almost every responsibility of management has been handed over to workers, committee including hiring and firing of managers. This may be said to be complete industrial democracy that has brought about the great *Yugoslav miracle*. The extent to which the country’s per-capita income and national growth rate has advanced, after the

initial teething trouble, establishes that the Yugoslav experiment has succeeded. The workers have been imbued with a national purpose and integrated with the new management culture. It can no longer be considered participation of workers in management. It is management by workers themselves.

The third and the latest is the emergence of Solidarity (free unions) in Poland, a communist country. They are struggling for free expression on trade union matters and are raising workers' demands for which there are strikes on a nation wide scale—a thing unheard of in a communist country. They may not go to the extent of upsetting the communist apple cart since they are operating within the socialist ambit. But the movement has certainly struck at the equilibrium of the communist culture established by the Soviet Union and has sent jitters through out the communist world.

Although this cannot be considered, by any stretch of imagination, as participation of workers in management the movement has succeeded in investing the worker with a national purpose, which should include the managerial purpose. That, is perhaps, why their demands are so restrained with an awareness to the interest of the national economy and industry's well being.

The Indian Scene

In India, there has been only a tinkering with the ideal of participation of the workers in the management of production processes without any impact, though worker's participation in management of industries has been incorporated in the country's Constitution as one of the Directive Principles of the State Policy.

In the Company Law Reforms Committee, there were two representatives of the employers against one of the workers. The Committee made a unanimous recommendation for the participation of the workers in management in all establishments with thousand or more workers. What percentage of the Board should be constituted by workers' representatives was left to be decided by the Government, though many suggestions being atleast one, a third or half. The Union Government is cogitating on it.

Participation of workers in management is generally termed as industrial democracy. But the Yugoslav experiment should be considered as real industrial democracy and participation can at best be a step in that direction.

Apart from industrial democracy, the two remarkable results which follow participative management are integration of the worker with the national purpose and imbuing him with the personality of the industry, its well being and fate. For instance, it will restrain the workers from raising wage or other demands that might throw the unit under severe competition out of production. This the unions in developed countries like Britain and United States do not consider.

Further, if obsolescence is likely to lead to the closure of the industry, the worker imbued with a new managerial culture, will rather innovate or forge many new things and even willingly undergo fresh training for adapting himself to the technological change, a process the British and the American workers have been resisting directly or indirectly.

However, the initial capitalist opposition to workers' participation in management is fast disappearing. Its advantages to the nation as a whole and to the very well being of the industry are being increasingly realised and accepted.

It is strange that even communists like the Communist Party of India (Marxist) do not evince any interest since they consider the concept to be a capitalist gimmick.

It is to be realised that the concept of workers' participation has crossed the first hurdle and is now on the red-carpetted road towards its establishment as the new industrial culture of the world. Industrial revolution of the eighteenth century helped to abolish feudalism and slavery. Industrial democracy will help establishing the worker with the same status of the manager. It will free him from the superintending octopus, which the manager is. It will absorb him in the managerial psychosis ultimately.

That is the way the future is beckoning the working class in the interest of mankind.

Other Western countries like Canada and Australia had also tried the experiment of workers' participation in management. In their capitalist structure, it was felt that participation in capital also was deemed necessary and in a few cases participation in capital was tried, which did not prove popular. The workers argued that work is their capital. If the capitalists invested their capital, the workers invested their labour. There can be no production without either of the two. The workers are partners because of their work rather than their capital employed.

The Institute of Social Studies has made a special study of the experiment in countries like Tanzania, Malta, Peru, Sri Lanka and India. They found considerable difference in the approach and implementation. The experiment in Malta and Tanzania and even in Sri Lanka, was initiated out of their eagerness for social transformation. But there has been a stagnation towards the end. There was also a block-sliding.

The Public Sector

Amongst many problems confronting the developing countries, the major one is the paucity of foreign exchange earnings for development. They are not only forced to resort to international borrowings, but have also to woo foreign capital, including those of multinationals. The latter demand guarantees, which are readily offered since the choice was for modernised development through heavy capital investment as against inadequate modes of development.

Of late the theory of "small is beautiful" is being projected by a section of economic experts for development strategies in developing countries. It is easily said than done. Developing countries are proceeding on the same pattern as the developed nations and the casualty happens to be workers participation in management.

For the rapid growth of the nation's economy through rapid industrialisation, the public sector is inevitable in the developing countries, specially in the core sector industries. In India, the public sector is expanding at an accelerated

pace. Eighteen thousand crores have so far been invested on the public sector and during the Sixth Five Year Plan, the investment is going to be a colossal Rs. 97,500 crores.

The management in the public sector in a capitalist surrounding has proved a failure, not that the private sector has succeeded in boosting the national economy, while making huge profits. This poor performance of the public sector management has had a demoralising effect not only on the Government but also on the working class. Here the question of capital investment by workers does not arise since the capital employed is social capital either from the national exchequer or borrowings from the nationalised banks. Neither the managerial personnel nor the workers have been enabled to imbibe a proper understanding of the concept of or the need for the public sector in a developing economy as India's. Commitment to the concept is completely absent.

One of the reasons for this sorry state of affairs can be adduced to the absence of worker's participation in the management of the public sector undertakings. Wherever it had been tried, it has been only perfunctory, because of the complete bureaucratic control. Bureaucrats have no stake in the public sector as they are removed with promotion even when they fail. The success or failure in management hardly matters in their career. The system of kick back payments on purchases has taken hold of the public sector units which is the main cause rampant corruption and losses. Under the circumstances, there is the need for revamping the management of the public sector, failing which the public sector will continue to fail in its purpose. This is so in communist countries also.

Participative Management

The only way to reorient the public sector management is to introduce workers active involvement in the management at all levels. A superficial attempt at the shop floor level will not do. It was tried with practically no impact.

The participation of workers should be at all decision making levels, including the board level. It is only then the workers will have a stake in the decisions. The top management, including workers, should be charged to manage efficiently and to produce results including profits. Workers will then discover themselves to be partners both in profits and losses and will apply themselves fully for boosting efficiency in production and profits. This should be tried initially at the plant and company levels, where production, operation of plants and machinery and sales take place.

Planning

As regards planning, the workers' representatives at the plant levels should not be bothered with the exercise of total planning of the economy of the nation. National organisation of workers should be brought in for consultation in national planning. Laying down and determination of the guideline should be in consultation with the workers' organisations. The plant level and company level workers' representatives, after gaining experience at their, respective levels, will pick up courage and go further ahead on their own to the national level planning.

It is a happy augury that the Indian Institute of Social Studies has taken up the study of this subject in right earnest. The Institute is engaged in the study of the transition from participation to workers' self-management. The goal of total self-management in our country, as has been achieved in Yugoslavia, no doubt, remains a far cry. But a beginning needs to be made somewhere. Even in Yugoslavia, there are continuous experiments and changes are taking place giving the workers higher rights of management in all walks of life. There can be no doubt that the success of the Yugoslavian experiments will be a beacon light to follow for the working class of the rest of the world.

As regards the effort of the Institute of Social Studies, its research on self-management should be given a permanent shape. A standing Committee may be set up to go in to its studies on various forms of workers' participation in management and self management as practised in various countries. Papers and other literatures on the subject should be brought out from time to time. The Institute should function as a clearing house of ideas and information both for western capitalist countries as well as for the communist countries. This futuristic experiment of social transformation can be ideal in bringing both capitalist and the communist countries at a meeting point. For such continuous studies, there needs to be adequate financial support so that the work undertaken may not suffer. This should be taken up with the International Labour Organisation also.

(Indian Worker dated 8th June 1981)

INDIAN LABOUR POLICY

BY

Prof. R. P. C. VERMA

Labour policies hold special significance in the economic development of any country. Labour policy in India has been evolved in response to specific needs of the situation in relation to industry and the working class to suit the requirement of the planned economy. Various legislations in this field represent the consensus of opinion of the parties concerned. Various joint committees have been set up to assist in the formulation of policies as well as their implementation and execution. Indian Labour Conference is at the apex of this tripartite machinery.

IN THE FIRST five-year plan the approach to labour problems was governed by two considerations, namely, welfare of working class and the country's economic stability, progress, worker's right to association, organization and thus collective bargaining was recognised. In order to improve employers and employees relationship, Planning commission recommended for certain norms and standards in the economy.

During the Second Five Year Plan a code of discipline in industry was accepted voluntarily by all the organisations of employers and workers and has been in operation since 1958. This code of discipline laid down specific obligations for management and workers with the object of promoting constructive co-operation between their representatives at all levels.

As a result of this new code and strategy there was for some time considerable improvement in the field of industrial relations throughout the country. This new strategy provided that every employee shall have the freedom and right to join an union of his choice and act accordingly. During this plan, two major steps were initiated viz. (i) Worker's participation in management of industry and (ii) a scheme of workers education.

In the Third Plan, our labour policy was designed according to long-range needs of a planned economy, directed towards the attainment of full employment and rising standard of living for the workers. The concept of the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society was kept in mind while formulating the policies during the third plan.

Thus, the labour policies in India are formulated with a view to establish a new type of community with a sense of mutual obligations and understanding between employers and employees.

Since the Fourth Five-Year Plan and thereafter the needs of the working class as well as their approach to get their demands conceded by their employers had been undergoing some changes. The labour policy during this period was evolved to suit the changing needs of the relationship between employees and employers. The employers were brought under certain obligations for the protection of the well being of employees and greater emphasis was laid on collective bargaining.

Objective of Labour Policy

During the Fourth Plan and after for the realization of basic aims and objectives of the labour policy, following provisions were made :

(a) *Industrial Relations.*—The industrial relations during this plan were based on working of the code of discipline. Obligations under the code of discipline were extended to all constituents of the central organisations of employers and employees. Healthy industrial relations were deemed necessary for peaceful evolution of the economic system on democratic set-up. A pebble thrown in still water would create ripples. Many stones of different sizes thrown successively at short intervals would create a complete pattern of ripples. Likewise different factors acting simultaneously or in succession would create complex type of relationship and to overcome the complex, problems thus created, it was considered essential, to democratise industry by introducing worker's participation in management as a fundamental principle and an urgent need of industrial progress and development. Participative management was later incorporated in the country's constitution as one of the Directive Principles of the State Policy.

(b) *Workers' Education.*—According to the Census report of 1970-71 only 29.45 per cent population of India were literate. Expansion of literacy among the workers is an indispensable precondition for the success of various programmes that are being undertaken for labour welfare. Hence the Central Board of Workers' Education was set up and recently the chairmanship of the Board has been entrusted to a veteran and dynamic trade union Leader.

(c) *Trade Union.*—During this period, priority was given to the growth of a healthy trade union movement in the country because it was felt that an individual employee cannot bargain with the management against victimization and other problems confronting him. The strength of the movement, however, needs to be improved for the speedy redressal of the working people's grievance.

(d) *Wages and Social Security.*—Government assumed the responsibility for securing a minimum wage for certain sections of workers in industry and agricultural labour, who are economically weak and are in need of urgent protections. For this purpose, certain major principles have been laid down in the report of Fair Wages Committee. Employees State Insurance Scheme has been implemented and it was expanded in order to provide hospitalization facilities for families of all insured workers and for covering shops and commercial establishments as well. Besides this, Minimum Wages Act, 1948 was also introduced for the upliftment of social and economic status of agricultural and unorganised labourers. Another major social security scheme is the Employees Provident Fund and Family Pension Scheme.

(e) *Working conditions Safety and Welfare.*—In order to improve working conditions of the employees, a comprehensive code of conduct has been developed under various laws ensuring satisfactory working conditions. Various

measures have also been undertaken providing safety to workers and promising facilities, creating new ones for the welfare of workers. Besides this, Factories Act, 1948 has also been passed for the various facilities to the working class people.

(f) *Workers Co-operatives*.—These co-operatives will be of great help to the industrial workers. Under this scheme they may take essential commodities at fair prices. Therefore, various co-operative credit societies and co-operative consumer's stores have been introduced throughout the territory of the country.

(g) *Industrial Housing*.—In order to raise standard of living of working class people, housing facilities is being provided to them. Due to the welfare concept of the state this scheme has been introduced in the industrial sector.

(h) *Training* : During the Fourth Five-Year Plan the Craftsmen Training and Employment Service Programmes which were treated as centrally sponsored schemes were transferred to the State Governments. Three institutions for training for special categories of craftsmen for industry and supervisory staff were set up in 1971. These are, Advanced Training and Research Institute, Calcutta, and Foreman Training Institute, Bangalore.

(i) *Productivity* : In order to provide sufficient wage, better living and working conditions, and higher standard of living, this plan laid greater importance to productivity.

(j) *Research* : Government have undertaken special programme of studies and surveys of certain aspects as working and living conditions, family budgets, index of earnings, productivity etc. In order to encourage labour research, three labour research centres were set-up at Bombay, Delhi and Lucknow.

(k) *Employment* : In order to provide better employment facilities to the working class people, various measures have been adopted by the popular government. The facilities of employment exchange are widened. University employment information and employment market information programme for the collection of employment data have been also introduced.

Conclusions And Suggestions

From time to time numerous suggestions have been made to review Labour Policy in the light of changes occurring in the economy of the country. Industrial sector has undergone radical changes evolving new development avenues. In 1929 Royal Commission on Labour was set-up by the Government of India to study the socio-economic conditions of working class people. The Commission submitted its report in 1931, with various suggestions for the 'upliftment' of social and economic status of working class people. After that, in December 1966 the Government of India set-up a National Commission on Labour to study and make recommendations on various aspects of labour including wages, working conditions, working hours, social welfare, trade union development and employers-employees relationship. The Commission submitted its report in August 1969. It made some 300 recommendations. The Ministry of Labour has accepted 219 out of 300 recommendations made by the Commission.

In the last, it should be remembered that without enthusiasm and clear among workers, no policy however efficient it may be, can be and yield better results. In a poor country like India, where major its population is still below poverty line and illiterate labour-oriented policy with specific reliance on labour welfare activities can yield better results. Therefore, the policy must be simple and give a clear lead to each and every individual in the country and conform to changing needs in the economy.

(Indian worker dated 22nd June 1981)

Gist of Important Notifications Under Labour Laws

I. Bombay Industrial Relations Act 1946

(1) *Appointment of Assistant Registrar under the Act.*—The Government of Maharashtra in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Act has appointed Shri M. M. Bayas, to be the Assistant Registrar of Unions for all the local areas in the Vidarbha Division of the State and confers on him all powers of the Registrar of Unions under the Act for the said local areas.

(Notification No. CL/BIR/NTF/1179/1088/H.O. III (B), dated 18th June 1979, published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 3rd April 1980, Page 2755).

(2) *Appointment of Commissioner of Labour for the State of Maharashtra.*—The Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Act has appointed Shri S. G. Daithankar, to be the Commissioner of Labour for the State of Maharashtra.

(Notification No. BIR. 1080/4416/Lab-9, dated 10th March 1980), published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 24th April 1980, Page No. 3422.)

(3) *Declaration of the relief undertaking under the Act.*—Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 4 of the Act has declared that relief undertaking for the Bradbury Mills Limited, Bombay, for further period of 2 months commencing on 9th of February 1981, and ending on 8th April 1981 (both days inclusive) conducted to serve as measure of unemployment relief subject to the direction in the notification.

(Notification No. BRU-1180/(1760)/IND-5, dated the 7th February 1981), published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 19th March 1981, Page No. 1831).

(4) *Declaration of the relief undertaking under the Act.*—Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 4 of the Act has declared that relief undertaking for the Bradbury Mills Limited, Bombay, for further period of 2 months commencing on 9th February 1981, and ending on 8th April 1981 (both days inclusive) conducted to serve as measure of unemployment relief subject to the direction in the notification.

(Notification No. BRU. 1180/(1760)IND-5, dated the 7th February 1981, published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 19th March 1981, Page No. 1831).

II. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947.

1 *Appointment of Conciliation Officers under the Act.*—The Commissioner of Labour, in exercise of powers conferred by section 4 of the Act and in pursuance of Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. IDA.-3568-Lab.-II, dated 6th February 1969 has appointed the Officers mentioned in column 2 of the Schedule appended hereto to be Conciliation Officers for all industries in relation to which the Central Government is not the appropriate Government, in respect of areas specified against each one of them in column 3 of the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Designation of the Officer	Area
1	2	3
1	Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Industrial Relations), State of Maharashtra. Office of the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay.	
	<i>Bombay Division</i>	
2	Additional Commissioner of Labour, Bombay Division	Bombay Division.

(1)	(2)	(3)
3	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bombay Division	Bombay Division (excluding Greater Bombay and Thane Districts).
4	Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Cenciliation), Bombay District.	Greater Bombay.
5	Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Thane	Thane District.
6	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bombay District	Greater Bombay.
7	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Thane	Thane District.
8	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Kalyan	Thane District.
9	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Kulaba District	Kulaba and Ratnagiri districts.
10	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Nashik	Nashik District.
11	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Jalgaon	Jalgaon and Dhule Districts.
	<i>Pune Division</i>	
12	Additional Commissioner of Labour, Pune Division	Pune Division.
13	Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Pune Division	Pune Division (excluding Pune district).
14	Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Pune District	Pune District.
15	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Pune District	Pune District.
16	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar District.
17	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Sangli	Sangli and Satara Districts.
18	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Solapur	Solapur District.
19	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Kolhapur	Kolhapur District.
	<i>Nagpur Division</i>	
20	Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Nagpur Division	Nagpur Division.
21	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Nagpur Division	Nagpur Division.
22	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Nagpur District	Nagpur Division.
23	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Gondia	Bhandara District.
24	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Amravati	Amravati and Yavatmal districts.
25	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Akola	Akola and Buldhana Districts.
	<i>Aurangabad Division</i>	
26	Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Aurangabad Division	Aurangabad Division.
27	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Aurangabad Division	Aurangabad Division.
28	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Aurangabad District	Aurangabad District.
29	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Nanded	Nanded, Beed and Usmanabad Districts.

(Notification No. CL/BIR/NTF/1179/1088/H.O.-III(B), dated 18th June 1979 Published in *M. G. G.* Part I-L, dated 3rd April 1980, Page No. 2755-56).

2. *Appointment of Conciliation Officers in respect of 2A Dispute.*—Commissioner of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Act and in pursuance of Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department No. IDA-3568-Lab-II, dated 6th February 1969 has appointed Officers mentioned in column 2 of the Schedule appended hereto to be Conciliation Officer for all Industries in relation to which the Central Government is not the appropriate Government, in respect of areas specified against each one of them in column 3 of the Schedule, and charges them with the duty of mediating in promoting settlements in relation to industrial disputes within the meaning of section 2A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (CIV of 1947).

SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Designation of the Officer	Area
1	2	3
<i>Bombay Division</i>		
1	Government Labour Officer, Bombay District	Greater Bombay.
2	Government Labour Officer, Thane	Thane District.
3	Government Labour Officer, Kalyan	Thane District.
4	Government Labour Officer, Bhiwandi	Thane District.
5	Government Labour Officer, Kulaba District	Kulaba District.
6	Government Labour Officer, Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri District.
7	Government Labour Officer, Nashik	Nashik District.
8	Government Labour Officer, Malgaon	Nashik District.
9	Government Labour Officer, Jalgaon	Jalgaon District.
10	Government Labour Officer, Dhule	Dhule District.
<i>Pune Division</i>		
11	Government Labour Officer, Pune District	Pune District.
12	Government Labour Officer, Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar District.
13	Government Labour Officer, Sangli	Sangli District.
14	Government Labour Officer, Satara	Satara District.
15	Government Labour Officer, Solapur	Solapur District.
16	Government Labour Officer, Kolhapur	Kolhapur District.
17	Government Labour Officer, Ichalkaranji	Kolhapur District.
<i>Nagpur Division</i>		
18	Government Labour Officer, Nagpur District	Nagpur District.
19	Government Labour Officer, Akola	Akola District.
20	Government Labour Officer, Amravati	Amravati District.
21	Government Labour Officer, Buldhana	Buldhana District.
22	Government Labour Officer, Yavatmal	Yavatmal District.
23	Government Labour Officer, Wardha	Wardha District.
24	Government Labour Officer, Chandrapur	Chandrapur District.
25	Government Labour Officer, Bhandara	Bhandara District.
26	Government Labour Officer, Gondia	Bhandara District.
27	Government Labour Officer, Tumsar	Bhandara District.
28	Government Labour Officer, Tirora	Bhandara District.
<i>Aurangabad Division</i>		
29	Government Labour Officer, Aurangabad District	Aurangabad District.
30	Government Labour Officer, Nanded	Nanded District.
31	Government Labour Officer, Beed	Beed District.
32	Government Labour Officer, Usmanabad	Usmanabad District.
33	Government Labour Officer, Parbhani	Parbhani District.

(Notification No. CL/IDA/1079/Notification-2A/HD-III(A), dated 19th July 1979. Published in M. G. G., Part I-L, dated 3rd April 1980, Page No. 2757-58).

3. *Publication of Company's Agreement.*—The Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Conciliation Bombay District Office, Bombay in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 10A of the Act, has published agreement between Messrs. R. E. Manda and Company 132, Todi Industrial Estate, N. M. Joshi Marg, Lower Parel, Bombay 400 011 and the workmen employed under them, represented by Mumbai Kamgar Sabha, Habib Mansion, Dr. Ambedkar Road, Parel, Bombay 400 012. The above dispute has been referred to the Arbitration of G. R. Samant, Industrial Tribunal, Thane under Section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

(Notification No. CL/IDE/10A/PUB/E-5(79)/BY-II, dated 1st August 1979. Published in M. G. G. Part I-L, dated 3rd April 1980, page No. 2759).

(n) The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (conciliation), Bombay District, Bombay, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of the section 10A of the Act has published arbitration agreement between Messrs. Naranjan C. Maniar, Partner, Conet Engineering Corporation, Wadala Udyog Bhavan, Naigaum Cross Road, Bombay 400 031 and 4 others, and the workmen employed under them, represented by Engineering Workers' Union 'Janashakti', G. M. Passage, Bombay, 400 013. The above disputes have been referred to the Arbitration of Shri B. B. Tambe, Judge, Industrial Court, Arun Chambers, 7th floor, Tardeo Road, Bombay 400 034.

(Notification No. CL/IDE/10A/PUB/C-1(80)/BY-II, dated 17th January 1980. Published in M. G. G., Part I-L, dated 3rd April 1980, page No. 2762).

4. *Corrigendum.*—In paragraph 1 of the Government Order, Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. ADP. 2578/(5227)/Lab.-4, dated the 1st January 1979 for the words "the workmen" appearing therein substitute the following words namely: "Shri B. S. Deshmukh, an employee".

(Notification No. ADP.-2578/15209/(235)/Lab.-2, dated the 5th March 1980. Published in M. G. G., Part I-L, dated 3rd April 1980, Page No. 2803).

5. No. CL/IDA/1079/Notification-Conc./H. O. III(A).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), and in pursuance of Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department No. IPA. 3568-Lab-II, dated 6th February, 1969, issued under section 39 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (IV of 1947), and in supersession of all previous Notifications issued in this behalf, the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, hereby appoints Officers mentioned in column 2 of the Schedule appended hereto to be Conciliation Officers for all Industries in relation to which the Central Government is not the appropriate Government, in respect of areas specified against each one of them in column 3 of the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Designation of the Office	Area
1	Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Industrial Relations), Office of the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay	State of Maharashtra.
<i>Bombay Division</i>		
2	Additional Commissioner of Labour, Bombay Division	Bombay Division.
3	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bombay Division	Bombay Division (excluding Greater Bombay and Thane District).
4	Deputy Commissioner of Labour, (Conciliation), Bombay District.	Greater Bombay.
5	Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Thane.	Thane District.
6	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bombay District	Greater Bombay.
7	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Thane	Thane District.

Serial No.	Designation of the Office	Area
8	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Kalyan	Thane District.
9	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Kulaba District	Kulaba and Ratnagiri Districts.
10	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Nashik	Nashik District.
11	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Jalgaon	Jalgaon and Dhule District.
<i>Pune Division</i>		
12	Additional Commissioner of Labour, Pune Division	Pune Division.
13	Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Pune Division	Pune Division (excluding Pune District).
14	Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Pune District	Pune District.
15	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Pune District	Pune District.
16	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar District.
17	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Sangli	Sangli and Satara District
18	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Solapur	Solapur District.
19	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Kolhapur	Kolhapur District.
<i>Nagpur Division</i>		
20	Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Nagpur Division	Nagpur Division.
21	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Nagpur Division	Nagpur Division.
22	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Nagpur District	Nagpur District.
23	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Gondia	Bhandara District.
24	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Amravati	Amravati and Yavatmal District.
25	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Akola	Akola and Buldhana District.
<i>Aurangabad Division</i>		
26	Deputy Commission of Labour, Aurangabad Division	Aurangabad Division
27	Assistant Commissioner of Labour Aurangabad Division.	Aurangabad Division.
28	Assistant Commissioner of Labour Aurangabad District.	Aurangabad District.
29	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Nanded	Nanded, Beed and Usmanabad Districts.

Published in M.G.G., Part I—L, dated 3rd April, 1980 Page 2756.

6. **ADDENDUM**—In the preamble to Government Order, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. ADS-17(1)/80/1094/38187, Lab-2, dated the 4th February, 1981, the Bombay Cricket Association, Bombay, has been mentioned as a party in the dispute between the Bombay Cricket Association and the workmen employed under them. Instead the following parties should be included in the disputes, viz., (1) The Bombay Cricket Association (Greater Club House), and (2) The Bombay Cricket Association, Wankhede Stadium, 'D' Road, Churchgate, Bombay 400 020.

(Notification No. ADS-17(1)/80/1094/38187/Lab-2, dated the 11th May 81), published in M.G.G. dated 21st May, 1981, Page No. 2740).

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for May 1981

BOMBAY*

442-A rise of 7 points.

In May 1981, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Bombay Centre with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 442 being 7 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at the Bombay Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 10 points to 487 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, bread, arhardal, garmdal, moongdal, groundnut oil, milk, dry chillies, green chillies, tea-leaf, bhajia, jilebi, cold drink, vegetables and fruits.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco etc. group increased by 12 points to 490 due to a rise in the average prices of pan-leaf.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 3 points to 513 due to a rise in the average prices of kerosene oil.

The index number for housing remained steady at 158 being a six monthly item.

The index number for the clothing bedding and footwear group increased by 1 point to 439 due to a rise in the average prices of saree, trouser's cloth and bush-shirt.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 3 points to 346 due to a rise in the average prices of school book news paper, cinema show, toilet soap, durrie, laundry charges and tailoring charges.

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

(Average price for the calendar year 1960 = 100)

Group	Weight proportional to the total expenditure.	Group Index Numbers	
		April 1981	May 1981
I-A. Food	57.1	477	487
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	4.9	478	490
II. Fuel and Light	5.0	510	513
III. Housing	4.6	158	158
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Foot-wear	9.4	438	439
V. Miscellaneous	19.0	343	346
Total	100.0	435	442
Consumer Price Index Number	....	....	....

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

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

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

1096

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960 4	April 1981 5	May 1981 6	April 1981 7	May 1981 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I.A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice	kg.	59.23	0.70	1.98	2.02	283	289
(2) Wheat	"	25.05	0.41	1.75	1.91	427	466
(3) Jowar	"	9.42	0.53	2.23	2.43	421	458
(4) Bajra	"	3.22	0.55	2.19	2.26	398	411
(5) Bread	125 gms.	0.92	0.12	0.46	0.51	383	425
(6) Grinding charges ..	3 kg.	2.16	0.09	0.57	0.57	633	633
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(i)						344	362
(b) Pulses and pulse products—							
(1) Arhar Dal	kg.	63.78	0.78	5.24	5.32	672	682
(2) Gram Dal	"	12.99	0.60	5.28	5.34	880	890
(3) Moong Dal	"	12.21	0.90	6.21	6.35	690	706
(4) Masur Dal	"	7.87	0.78	5.21	5.19	668	665
(5) Urid Dal	"	3.15	0.88	5.00	5.04	568	573
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(ii)						697	707

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(c) Oils and Fats							
(1) Palm Oil	kg.	9.55	1.88	8.25	8.25	526	528
(2) Coconut Oil	500 ml.	71.07	1.00	9.10	9.01	526	528
(3) Groundnut Oil	500 g.	18.40	1.75	6.58	6.64	449	455
(4) Vanaspati (loose)	500 g.	18.40	1.75	7.86	7.96	449	455
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(iii)						511	513
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Goat's Meat	500 g.	52.54	1.48	9.48	9.40	641	635
(2) Fish fresh—							
(i) Bumblefish	Dozen	38.41	0.44	9.15	3.16	744	754
(ii) Pamfret	Each	1.23	1.23	9.15	9.72	756	756
(3) Fish dry Bombil†	Dozen	3.97	0.25	1.89	1.89	292	276
(4) Eggs	Dozen	5.08	1.93	5.63	5.33	292	276
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(d)						667	667
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk—							
(i) Pure	L.	86.87	1.15	4.71	4.87	414	420
(ii) Aarey	"	1.03	1.03	4.30	4.30	469	484
(2) Curd	kg.	1.31	1.57	7.36	7.60	402	414
(3) Ghee	"	11.82	7.50	30.13	31.03	402	414
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(e)						413	421

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*Pulses distributed through Fair Price Shops has been taken into consideration with due weight while working out the price relative of oils (Excluding Vanaspati).

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

1098

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to Total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1980	April 1981	May 1981	April 1981	May 1981
			4	5	6	7	8
(f) <i>Condiments and Spices—</i>			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Salt ..	kg.	5.40	0.53	0.57	0.57	438	438
(2) Turmeric ..	500 g.	5.40	0.72	3.98	4.02	553	558
(3) Chillies (dry) ..	"	28.42	1.35	5.79	5.89	429	436
(4) Chillies (green) ..	"	6.83	0.41	2.23	2.49	544	607
(5) Onion ..	"	19.42	0.15	0.48	0.48	320	320
(6) Garlic ..	"	4.67	0.60	2.06	2.29	343	382
(7) Coconut ..	Each (500 g.)	12.95	0.33	2.27	2.25	688	682
<i>Other Spices</i>							
(8) Pepper ..	500 g.	16.91	3.69	12.03	12.00	503	504
(9) Jeera ..	"		1.80	9.02	9.08		
(10) Lavang ..	10 g.		0.31	2.11	2.11		
Total		100.00					
<i>Sub-group Index I-A (f)</i>						465	473
(g) <i>Vegetables and Fruits—</i>							
(1) Potatoes ..	1/2 kg.	19.74	0.25	..	0.98	..	392
(2) Muli ..	Judi	1.95	0.06	..	0.41	..	683
(3) Brinjals ..	1/2 kg.	8.24	0.26	..	1.23	..	473
(4) Cauliflower ..	"	4.34	0.35	..	2.66	..	760
(5) Cabbage ..	"	6.07	0.26	..	2.06	..	792
(6) Bhendi ..	"	4.34	0.42	..	1.97	..	469
(7) Tomato Ripe ..	"	9.76	0.38	..	1.90	..	496
(8) Tomato Raw ..	"	..	0.25	..	1.23	..	431
(9) Cucumber ..	"	0.65	0.29	..	1.25	..	535
(10) Pumpkin red ..	"	2.17	0.20	..	1.07	..	448
(11) Karela ..	"	1.52	0.42	..	1.88

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(12) Pataak ..	Judi	1.30	0.06	..	0.42
(13) Methi ..	"	7.04	0.25	..	1.45
(14) To ndli ..	1/2 kg.	4.77	0.18	..	0.28
(15) Alu Leaves ..	Judi	14.10	0.48	..	1.68
(16) Banana ..	Doz.	3.47	0.11	..	3.70	..	..
(17) Orange ..	"	1.95	0.08	..	29.23	..	..
(18) Lemon ..	"	5.21	0.46	..	11.22	..	..
(19) Mango Ratnagiri ..	"	..	1.82	..	..	..	731
(20) Mango Amba ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		100.00					509
<i>Index Number Sub-Group I-A (g)</i>							554
(h) <i>Other Food—</i>							
(1) Sugar (Crystal) ..	500 g.	29.57	0.60	3.22	2.94	537	490
(2) Tea Leaf ..	50 g.	12.52	0.39	1.20	1.22	308	313
(3) Snacks (Bhajiya) ..	Plate of 8 pieces	12.01	0.11	0.78	0.79	709	718
(4) Snacks (Jalebi) ..	kg.	7.11	1.90	13.49	13.71	710	722
(5) Tea Readymade ..	Cup	34.55	0.07	0.41	0.41	586	586
(6) Cold Drink ..	Bottle of 340 ml.	1.24	0.12	1.57	1.68	1308	1400
Total		100.00					
<i>Sub-group Index I-A (h)</i>						573	563
I-A. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereals Products ..		35.29	..	..	..	344	362
(b) Pulses and Products ..		4.79	..	..	..	697	707
(c) Oils and Fats ..		5.78	..	..	..	511	513
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs ..		10.62	..	..	..	667	667
(e) Milk and Milk Products ..		9.53	..	..	..	413	421
(f) Condiments and Spices ..		6.76	..	..	..	465	473
(g) Vegetables and Fruits ..		8.24	..	..	..	509	554
(h) Other Food ..		18.99	..	..	..	573	563
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Number for Group I-A Food</i>						477	487

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

1099

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR
BOMBAY CENTRE—

1098

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to Total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960 4	April 1981 5	May 1981 6	April 1981 7	May 1981 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(f) Condiments and Spices—</i>							
(1) Salt ..	kg.	5.40	0.13	0.57	0.57	438	438
(2) Turmeric ..	500 g.	5.40	0.72	3.98	4.02	553	558
(3) Chillies (dry) ..	"	28.42	1.35	5.79	5.89	429	436
(4) Chillies (green) ..	"	6.83	0.41	2.23	2.49	544	607
(5) Onion ..	"	19.42	0.15	0.48	0.48	320	320
(6) Garlic ..	"	4.67	0.60	2.06	2.29	343	382
(7) Coconut ..	Each (500 g.)	12.95	0.33	2.27	2.25	688	682
<i>Other Spices</i>							
(8) Pepper ..	500 g.	16.91	3.69	12.03	12.04	503	504
(9) Jeera ..	"	"	1.80	9.02	9.08		
(10) Lavang ..	10 g.	"	0.31	2.11	2.11		
Total		100.00					
<i>Sub-group Index I-A (f)</i>						465	473
<i>(g) Vegetables and Fruits—</i>							
(1) Potatoes ..	1/2 kg.	19.74	0.25	..	0.98	..	392
(2) Muli ..	Judi	1.95	0.06	..	0.41	..	683
(3) Brinjals ..	1/2 kg.	8.24	0.26	..	1.23	..	473
(4) Cauliflower ..	"	4.34	0.35	..	2.66	..	760
(5) Cabbage ..	"	6.07	0.26	..	2.06	..	792
(6) Bhendi ..	"	4.34	0.42	..	1.97	..	469
(7) Tomato Ripse ..	"	9.76	0.38	..	1.90	..	496
(8) Tomato Raw ..	"	..	0.25	..	1.23	..	431
(9) Cucumber ..	"	0.65	0.29	..	1.25	..	535
(10) Pumpkin red ..	"	2.17	0.20	..	1.07	..	448
(11) Karela ..	"	1.52	0.42	..	1.88

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(12) Palak ..	Judi	1.30	0.06	..	0.43	..	717
(13) Methi ..	"	3.04	0.06	..	0.49	..	817
(14) Tondii ..	1/2 kg.	7.38	0.26	..	1.40	..	538
(15) Alu Leaves ..	Judi	4.77	0.06	..	0.28	..	467
(16) Banana ..	Doz.	14.10	0.48	..	2.90	..	604
(17) Orange ..	"	3.47	2.10	..	11.68	..	556
(18) Lemon ..	"	1.95	0.48	..	3.70	..	771
(19) Mango Ratnagiri ..	"	5.21	3.46	..	29.23	..	731
(20) Mango Amba ..	"	..	1.82	..	11.22	..	..
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Number Sub-Group— I-A (g)</i>						509	554
<i>(h) Other Food—</i>							
(1) Sugar (Crystal) ..	500 g.	29.57	0.60	3.22	2.94	537	490
(2) Tea Leaf ..	50 g.	12.52	0.39	1.20	1.22	308	313
(3) Snacks (Bhajiya) ..	Plate of 8 pieces	15.01	0.11	0.78	0.79	709	718
(4) Snacks (Jalebi) ..	kg.	7.11	1.90	13.49	13.71	710	722
(5) Tea Readymade ..	Cup	34.55	0.07	0.41	0.41	586	586
(6) Cold Drink ..	Bottle of 340 ml.	1.24	0.12	1.57	1.68	1308	1400
Total		100.00					
<i>Sub-group Index-I-A(h)</i>						573	563
<i>I-A. Food Group—</i>							
(a) Cereals and Cereals Products ..	....	35.29	..	..	..	344	362
(b) Pulses and Products ..	....	4.79	..	..	..	697	707
(c) Oils and Fats ..	....	5.78	..	..	..	511	513
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs ..	....	10.62	..	..	..	667	667
(e) Milk and Milk Products ..	....	9.53	..	..	..	413	421
(f) Condiments and Spices ..	....	6.76	..	..	..	465	473
(g) Vegetables and Fruits ..	....	8.24	..	..	..	509	554
(h) Other Food ..	....	18.99	..	..	..	573	563
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Number for Group I-A Food</i>						477	487

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

1099

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

100

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960	April 1981	May 1981	April 1981	May 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I-H, Pam, Supari, Tobacco							
(1) Pan (leaf)	100 leaves	18.55	0.52	2.64	2.98	508	573
(2) Pan (finished)	Each	9.89	0.04	0.28	0.28	700	700
(3) Supari	500 g.	19.44	3.42	14.06	13.98	411	409
(4) Katha	"	3.53	4.76	38.85	38.85	816	816
(5) Bidi	Katta of 25	28.80	0.16	0.70	0.70	438	438
(6) Cigarette	Pkt. of 10	6.54	0.14	1.10	1.10	786	786
(7) Chewing Tobacco	kg.	13.25	4.16	8.96	8.96	215	215
Total		100.00					
Sub-Group I-H, Tobacco						478	490
II. Fuel and Lighting							
(1) Firewood	40 kg.	11.51	3.39	22.86	22.86	674	674
(2) Kerosene Oil	Litre	42.64	0.28	1.49	1.51	532	539
(3) Electricity Charges	Unit	9.81	0.22	0.44	0.44	200	200
(4) Charcoal	40 kg.	28.30	7.36	40.33	40.33	548	548
(5) Match box	Each (50 sticks)	7.74	0.05	0.20	0.20	400	400
Total		100.00					
Fuel and Light Group-II						573	573

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III. Housing—							
(1) Residential House			100.00			158	158
Total			100.00				
Group III. Index						158	158
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear—							
(1) Dhoti Bleached	Pair		10.72	9.97	51.78	51.78	519
(2) Dhoti Unbleached	"			8.89			
(3) Saree Ichalkarnaji	Each		28.14	11.74	38.84	38.84	363
(4) Saree Malegaon	"			10.72	43.36	43.36	
(5) Shirting Shorrock	"		24.87	1.68	6.97	6.97	406
(6) Shirting Mafatlal	"			1.65	6.52	6.50	
(7) Longcloth	"		5.95	1.60	7.82	7.84	489
(8) Trouser's Cloth	"		2.76	1.80	7.92	7.92	440
(9) Mulmul	"		8.54	2.23	10.36	11.16	478
(10) Markin	"			1.09	5.36	5.34	
(11) Bush-Shirt	Each		3.94	4.20	19.03	19.30	453
(12) Full Pant	"		3.77	5.45	25.27	25.27	464
(13) Vest	"		2.18	1.18	5.64	5.65	478
(14) Shoes Gents	Pair		3.10	16.75	83.95	83.43	501
(15) Chappal Ladies	"		6.03	6.57	39.27	36.97	598
Total			100.00				
Index Number for Group IV						438	439
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Medical Care—							
(1) Doctor's Fee	Per Visit		19.38	2.58	6.46	6.46	250
(2) Medicine	4 Doses		32.46	0.76	1.84	1.84	242
(3) E. S. I. Premium			47.36	0.69	0.70	0.70	101
Total			100.00				
Sub-group Index-V(a)						177	177

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

1102

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to Total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960 4	April 1981 5	May 1981 6	April 1981 7	May 1981 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Recreation and Entertainment—							
Fee	Per Student	22.54	6.75	8.00	8.00	119	119
Book	Each	7.64	2.47	2.50	3.20	101	130
Primary—		4.73	0.12	0.59	0.59	438	442
Exercise Book			0.12	0.46	0.47	643	714
Pencil	Per Copy	7.64	0.07	0.45	0.50	500	523
Paper	Adult	57.45	0.48	2.40	2.51		
Total		100.00				392	412
Index V(b)							
Post and Communications—							
Post fare for 80 km.	Per passenger	51.13	1.61	3.45	3.45	214	214
	Per Adult	38.60	0.15	0.50	0.50	333	333
	Per Card	10.27	0.05	0.15	0.15	300	300
Total		100.00				269	269

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Care and Effect—							
Charges	Bottle (114 ml.)	24.97	1.36	6.76	6.87	512	505
Soap	Per head	24.23	0.94	3.41	3.41	363	363
Powder	Cake	18.91	0.44	1.93	1.97	439	448
	Small Bottle	7.21	0.50	1.48	1.47	296	294
	No. 3	0.96	0.27	0.28	0.60	215	222
	Pkt. of 5	5.77	5.55	25.70	26.00	463	468
Total		100.00				414	414
Index V(d)—							
	Each	2.66	4.93	25.46	26.08	516	529
		2.66	5.82	27.72	27.88	476	479
		7.99	2.84	21.38	21.29	753	750
Brass	500 g.	2.16	2.96	13.02	13.09	440	442
	Each	2.16	2.96	0.69	0.70	460	467
	Per Piece	25.29	0.15	5.97	5.97	466	466
	Bar	35.28	1.28	6.19	6.27	484	488
	Each	23.96	1.19	3.98	4.00		
	Each		0.89				
Total		100.00				493	496
Index V(e)							
Miscellaneous Group—							
		28.37				177	177
		11.94				392	412
		14.81				269	269
		18.89				414	414
		26.09				493	496
Total		100.00				343	346

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

1103

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

1102

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to Total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960 4	April 1981 5	May 1981 6	April 1981 7	May 1981 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Education Recreation and Amusement—							
School Fee	Per Student	22.54	6.75	8.00	8.00	119	119
School Book	Each	7.64	2.47	2.50	3.20	101	130
Dictionary—							
Exercise Book	"	4.73	0.12	0.59	0.59	438	442
Pencil			0.12	0.46	0.47	643	714
Newspaper	Per Copy	7.64	0.07	0.45	0.50	500	523
Cinema	Adult	57.45	0.48	2.40	2.51		
Total		100.00					
Index V(b)						392	412
Transport and Communications—							
Way fare for 80 km.	Per passenger	51.13	1.61	3.45	3.45	214	214
Fare	Per Adult	38.60	0.15	0.50	0.50	333	333
Page	Per Card	10.27	0.05	0.15	0.15	300	300
Total		100.00					
Index V(c)						269	269

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

Personal Care and Effect—							
Oil	Bottle (114 ml.)	26.92	1.36	6.00	6.87	512	505
Per head		44.23	0.94	3.41	3.41	363	363
Charges	Cake	14.91	0.44	1.93	1.97	439	448
Soap	Small Bottle	7.21	0.50	1.98	1.47	296	294
Powder	No. 3						
	Pkt. of 5	0.96	0.27	0.58	0.60	215	222
	Each	5.77	5.55	25.70	26.00	463	468
Total		100.00				414	414
Index V(d)—							
Items—							
Tric	Each	2.66	4.93	25.46	26.08	516	529
ink		2.66	5.82	27.72	27.88	476	479
ensils (Brass)	500 g.	7.99	2.84	21.38	21.29	753	750
cket	Each	2.16	2.96	13.02	13.09	440	442
undry Charges	Per Piece	25.29	0.15	0.69	0.70	460	467
ashing Soap	Bar	35.28	1.28	5.97	5.97	466	466
oloring charges of Shirt	Each	23.96	1.19	6.19	6.27	484	488
oloring charges of Blouse	"		0.89	3.98	4.00		
Total		100.00				493	496
Index V(e)						493	496
Miscellaneous Group—							
Medical Care		28.27	..			177	177
Education, Recreation and Amusement.		11.94	..			392	412
Transport and Communication		14.81	..			269	269
Personal Care and Effect		18.89	..			414	414
Others		26.09	..			493	496
Total		100.00					
Miscellaneous Group Index V						343	346

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

1103

SOLAPUR

471-A fall of 1 points.

In May 1981, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (1966 Series) for the Solapur Centre with base January to December 1966, equal to 100 was 471 being 1 point lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the second end of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 Family Living survey in Solapur City.

The index number for the food group decreased by 2 points to 514 due to a fall in the average prices of rice, wheat, lower, gramdal, masurdal, yanaspati, groundnut oil, ghee and sugar.

The index number for the p.n, sugar, tobacco etc. group the fuel and light group, the miscellaneous group, and the housing remained steady at 422, 491, 359 and 219 respectively.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 5 points to 472 due to a rise in the average prices of long cloth, shirting and makin.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1970 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		April 1981	May 1981
Food	63.0	516	514
Non-Sugar, Tobacco, etc.	3.4	422	422
Fuel and Light	7.1	491	491
Housing	5.2	219	219
Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	10.0	467	472
Miscellaneous	2.3	359	359
Total	100.0	472	471

Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index may be seen on pages 607 to 613 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 SOLAPUR CENTRE

Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to Total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
		Year ended Dec. 1960	April 1981	May 1981	April 1981	May 1981
		4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Tea Products—		0.55	1.89	1.84	344	335
		0.41	2.26	2.17	551	529
		0.46	2.12	2.06	461	448
		0.05	0.30	0.30	600	600
Total	100.00			445	432	
Sugar Products—		0.75	4.88	4.88	651	651
		0.56	5.02	5.01	896	895
		0.73	5.15	4.90	705	671
	Total	100.00			699	696
Oil		1.94	11.76	13.74	709	708
	500 g.	1.09	8.67	8.50	466	457
Total	100.00			707	705	

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

1106

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960 4	April 1981 5	May 1981 6	April 1981 7	May 1981 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Goat meat	kg.	72.32	2.45	16.00	15.70	653	665
(2) Beef	"	23.69	0.66	6.62	7.30	1003	1106
(3) Fish (fresh) Rahu	"	1.50	1.46	7.00	7.00	479	479
(4) Fish (dry) Zinga	"	2.49	2.14	8.12	8.12	379	379
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(d)						727	760
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk	L	89.79	0.67	3.50	3.50	522	522
(2) Ghee	kg.	10.21	6.19	29.83	31.33	482	506
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(e)						518	521
(f) Condiments and spices—							
(1) Salt	kg.	4.71	0.09	0.42	0.42	467	467
(2) Turmeric	"	3.40	1.11	4.50	4.52	405	407
(3) Chillies (green)	"	4.98	0.23	0.95	1.28	413	557
(4) Chillies (dry)	"	59.43	0.65	3.65	3.68	562	566
(5) Mustard	"	7.59	1.20	5.62	5.68	468	473
(6) Onions	"	10.73	0.23	0.68	0.60	296	261

(7) Garlic	300 gms.	7.85	0.24	0.62	0.68	258	283
(8) Coconut	Each	1.31	0.27	1.49	1.45	552	537
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(f)						485	493
(g) Vegetables and Fruits—							
Potatoes	kg.	13.04	0.46	....	1.92	....	417
Brinjals	330 gms.	16.09	0.11	....	0.56	....	509
Tomato	"	14.35	0.25	....	1.02	....	408
Dodka	300 gms.	11.74	0.13	....	0.55	....	423
Ambadi	200 gms.	27.39	0.09	....	0.24	....	267
Banana	Doz.	11.74	0.51	....	2.03	....	398
Mango	"	5.65	1.00	....	3.30	....	330
Total		100.00					
Index Number for sub-group I(g)						338	383
(h) Other food—							
(1) Sugar (Crystal)	kg.	47.53	1.16	5.06	4.98	436	429
(2) Gur	"	7.97	0.64	4.23	4.56	661	712
(3) Tea (leaf)	Pkt. of 50 g.	21.56	0.39	1.03	1.03	264	264
(4) Tea (readymade)	Cup	20.74	0.07	0.82	0.82	1171	1171
(5) Snack saltish (Bhajia)	kg.	1.10	1.60	15.50	15.50	969	969
(6) Snack sweet (Jalebi)	"	1.10	2.17	12.00	12.00	553	553
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(h)						577	577

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

1107

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (NEW SERIES) FOR WORKING CLASS FOR
SOLAPUR CENTRE -contd.

1108

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960 4	April 1981 5	May 1981 6	April 1981 7	May 1981 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I-A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Products		48.79	..	..	..	445	432
(b) Pulses and Products		7.28	..	..	..	699	696
(c) Oils and Fats		4.99	..	..	..	707	706
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs		6.79	..	..	..	727	760
(e) Milk and products		7.37	..	..	..	518	521
(f) Condiments and Spices		8.25	..	..	..	485	493
(g) Vegetables and Fruits		4.29	..	..	..	338	383
(h) Other Food		12.24	..	..	..	577	577
Total ..		100.00				516	514
Group Index I-A							
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.—							
(1) Pan (leaf)	100 leaves	10.22	0.19	1.00	1.00	526	526
(2) Pan finished	Each	6.07	0.04	0.28	0.28	700	700
(3) Supari ..	300 g.	19.49	1.77	7.12	7.12	402	402
(4) Katha ..	50 g.	3.84	0.51	4.12	4.12	808	808
(5) Bidi	Kahta of 25	37.06	0.19	0.62	0.62	326	326
(6) Cigarette	Pkt. of 10 ..	5.43	0.15	1.11	1.11	740	740
(7) Chewing tobacco ..	50 g.	17.89	0.21	0.65	0.65	310	310
Total ..		100.00				422	422
Group Index I-B							

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

II Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood	40 kg.	62.01	3.57	17.62	17.62	494	494
(2) Coal	100 cakes	13.81	6.99	38.00	38.00	544	544
(3) Dung cake	Each (50 sticks)	4.06	0.85	3.38	3.38	398	398
(4) Match Box	500 ml.	13.06	0.05	0.15	0.15	300	300
(5) Kerosene Oil			0.15	0.80	0.80	533	533
Total		100.00				491	491
Group Index II							
III. Housing—							
(1) House Rent	P. M.	100.00				219	219
Total		100.00				219	219
Group Index III							
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear							
Dhoti—							
(i) Laxmi Mills	Pair	8.53	10.69	42.28	42.28	406	406
(ii) Vishnu Mills	Each	29.79	10.47	43.53	43.53	446	446
Saree		2.92	10.05	44.81	44.81	426	426
Shirt		7.48	3.41	14.54	14.54	426	426
Long cloth	M.		1.39	7.66	7.80	551	561
Shirting—							
(i) Ahmadabad Mills	M	25.70	1.61	6.20	6.53	415	424
(ii) Century Mills	"		1.49	6.61	6.60	585	595
Markin		17.41	1.28	7.62	7.62	535	535
Trousers cloth		2.57	1.47	7.87	7.87	395	395
Chappal (lady's)	Pair	4.67	6.40	25.25	25.25	525	525
Shoes (Gent's)	"	0.93	15.98	83.95	83.95		
Total		100.00				467	472
Group Index IV							

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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER (NEW SERIES) FOR WORKING CLASS FOR
SOLAPUR CENTRE - *Contd.*

1110

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960 4	April 1981 5	May 1981 6	April 1981 7	May 1981 8
			Rs. P.				
V. Miscellaneous— (e) Medical Care— (1) Doctor's fee (2) Medicine	Per Visit Phial of 3 doses.	29.23 70.77	4.33 0.71	5.67 1.33	5.67 1.33	131 187	131 187
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(a)						171	171
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement—							
(1) School fee	Per student	33.15	6.00	7.00	7.00	117	117
(2) School Book	Each	22.65	2.50	2.50	2.50	100	100
(3) Stationery— (i) Exercise book .. (ii) Pencil	"	5.53	0.12	0.61	0.61	429	429
(4) Cinema	Per Adult	38.67	0.31	1.12	1.12	361	361
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(b)						225	225
(c) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Railway fare (from Solapur to Pune.)	Per Passenger	67.41	5.22	11.20	11.20	215	215
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult	32.59	0.15	0.88	0.88	587	587
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(c)						336	336

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

(d) Personal care and Effects—							
(1) Hair Oil	Bottle of 250 g.	39.28	2.00	12.21	12.21	610	610
(2) Barber charges	Per adult	49.11	0.62	3.00	3.00	484	484
(3) Toilet Soap	Each	8.93	0.44	1.99	1.99	452	452
(4) Ornaments (glass)	Per dozen	2.68	0.75	3.88	3.88	517	517
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(d)						532	532
(e) Others—							
(1) Utensils (Copper)	500 g.	6.07	3.25	40.00	40.00	1231	1231
(2) Laundry Charges	Per Piece	9.64	0.11	0.56	0.56	509	509
(3) Washing Soap	Bar of 12 Pieces.	44.64	1.31	6.11	6.11	466	466
(4) Tailoring Charges— (i) Shirt (ii) Blouse	Each	36.43	0.80 0.70	3.88 2.88	3.88 2.88	448	448
(5) Durrvie	"	3.22	3.80	14.73	14.73	388	388
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(e)						508	508
V. Miscellaneous Group—							
(a) Medical care		25.86				171	171
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement.		15.92				225	225
(c) Transport and Communication.		12.49				336	336
(d) Personal care and Effects		21.02				532	532
(e) Others		24.71				508	508
Total		100.00					
Group Index V						359	359

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

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

1114

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960 4	April 1981 5	May 1981 6	April 1981 7	May 1981 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Goat-meat	Kg.	90.16	2.68	16.00	16.00	597	597
(2) Fish (fresh)— (i) Rahu	"	5.32	3.22	12.00	12.00	466	466
(ii) Mangur	"	"	3.22	18.00	18.00		
(3) Eggs ..	Dozen	4.52	2.06	4.43	4.33	215	216
Total		100.00					
Sub-group I-A(d) Index						573	573
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk	Ltc.	71.96	0.80	3.50	3.50	438	438
(2) Curd	Kg.	3.57	2.14	7.47	7.50	349	350
(3) Ghee	"	24.47	8.85	30.75	31.40	347	355
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (e)						412	414

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt	Kg.	5.59	0.13	0.54	0.54	415	415
(2) Turmeric	"	7.69	1.63	9.44	9.50	579	583
(3) Chillies (dry)	"	49.65	2.88	12.00	12.02	417	417
(4) Onion	"	18.65	0.27	0.80	0.54	296	200
(5) Garlic	"	6.53	1.06	3.19	3.64	301	343
(6) Corriander	"	2.33	1.16	7.38	7.55	636	651
(7) Ginger	"	3.50	2.96	14.59	14.75	493	498
(8) Zeera	"	6.06	3.49	16.75	16.65	480	477
Total		100.00					
Sub-group I-A(f) Index						411	396
(g) Vegetable and fruits—							
Potatoes	Kg.	43.07	0.39		1.68		431
Brinjals	"	25.74	0.41		1.52		371
Tomatto	"	12.38	0.45		1.52		338
Gourds	"	1.98	0.29		1.02		352
Gawarphali	"	1.98	0.32		1.22		381
Tondli	"	4.95	0.44		0.91		207
Palak	"	5.85	0.31		1.08		348
Chaulisag	"	0.59	0.38		0.82		216
Ambarsag*	"				N.A.		
Mango	Doz.	3.46	3.80		15.75		414
Total		100.00				335	384
Index number sub-group I(g)—							
(h) Other Food—							
(1) Sugar	Kg.	44.71	1.22	4.63	4.47	380	366
(2) Gur	"	2.40	0.72	5.04	5.03	700	699
(3) Tea (leaf)	Pkt. of 50 g.	13.26	0.19	0.55	0.55	289	289
(4) Bhaji	Kg.	8.46	2.14	14.38	14.50	672	678
(5) Jalebi	"	1.97	1.61	11.50	11.50	714	714
(6) Tea (ready made)	Cup	29.20	0.06	0.70	0.70	1167	1167
Total		100.00					
Sub-group I-A(h) Index						636	631

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

* Ambarsag is not available during the month of May 1981. The weight of this item viz 0.99 has been imputed to Palak and Chaulisag. Revised weight Palak = 5.85, Chaulisag = 0.59.

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960 4	April 1981 5	May 1981 6	April 1981 7	May 1981 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I-A Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products		49.53	..	..	..	376	376
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products		8.83	..	..	..	729	750
(c) Oils and Fats		6.05	..	..	..	718	717
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs		5.00	..	..	..	573	573
(e) Milk and Milk Products		7.51	..	..	..	412	414
(f) Condiments and Spices		6.95	..	..	..	411	396
(g) Vegetables and Fruits		6.67	..	..	..	335	384
(h) Other Food		9.46	..	..	..	636	631
Total		100.00					
<i>I-A. Food-group Index</i>						465	469
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.—							
(1) Pan-leaf	100 leaves ..	14.85	0.29	0.94	0.95	324	328
(2) Pan (ready-made)	Each	13.61	0.03	0.15	0.15	500	500
(3) Supari ..	kg.	26.60	6.71	26.00	26.00	387	387
(4) Katha ..		5.36	8.57	60.00	60.00	700	700
(5) Bidi	Katta of 25	21.44	0.16	0.68	0.68	425	425
(6) Cigarettes	Pkt. of 10 ..	8.04	0.15	1.10	1.10	733	733
(7) Chewing and leaf tobacco.	kg.	10.10	5.00	10.38	10.00	208	200
Total ..		100.00					
<i>I-B. Group Index</i>						428	428

RA 4497-4

II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Fire-wood	kg.	69.55	2.38	11.12	11.50	467	483
(2) Coke	Litre	5.90	2.88	23.00	23.00	799	799
(3) Kerosene Oil	Unit	14.13	0.34	1.70	1.70	500	500
(4) Electricity Charges	40 kg.	2.74	0.29	0.38	0.38	131	131
(5) Coal	Each (50 sticks)	2.61	6.38	29.88	30.00	468	470
(6) Match box		5.07	0.05	0.19	0.19	380	380
Total		100.00				478	489
<i>Group II Index for Fuel and Light.</i>						211	211
III. Housing—							
Residential House		100.00	..	..	..	211	211
Total		100.00				211	211
<i>Group III Index for Housing.</i>							
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear.—							
Dhoti Emp. Mill	Pair	9.87	12.10	60.92	61.43	486	589
Dhoti Model Mill	"	..	10.68	50.02	50.13	456	469
Saree	Each	36.48	8.09	36.88	37.96	569	585
Shirting Emp. Mill	M	18.35	1.21	6.74	6.94	672	646
Shirting Model Mill	"	..	1.05	6.09	6.26	701	723
Trouser cloth	"	3.34	1.43	9.61	9.24	612	612
Long cloth	"	3.06	1.14	7.99	8.24	577	605
Markin Emp. Mill	"	13.06	1.04	7.04	7.31	331	348
Markin Model Mill	"	..	1.09	5.19	5.67	376	386
Pajama	Each	1.60	4.25	14.06	14.81	402	402
Ganji	"	1.25	1.23	4.62	4.75	365	366
Shirt	"	1.60	3.75	15.06	15.06	532	532
Bed sheet	Pair	2.01	8.50	30.99	31.14	698	731
Shoes gents.	"	4.17	16.00	85.15	85.15	526	526
Chappal gents	"	4.17	4.96	34.60	36.25	..	..
Sandle ladies	"	1.04	6.40	33.68	33.68
Total		100.00				518	533
<i>Index number for group IV—</i>							

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

Description	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended, Dec, 1960	April 1981	May 1981	April 1981	May 1981
			Ra. P.	Ra. P.	Ra. P.	7	8
4. Miscellaneous -							
(a) Medical care—							
(1) Doctor's fee	Per visit	22.98	3.00	10.00	10.00	333	333
(2) Medicine	Phial of 3 doses.	45.06	0.75	2.00	2.00	267	267
(3) E. S. I. Premium		31.96	0.69	0.70	0.70	101	101
Total		100.00					
Sub-group V(a) Index						229	229
(b) Personal care and effects—							
(1) Hair oil	Bottle of 114 ml.	24.01	1.37	6.29	6.63	459	484
(2) Barber charges ..	Per Adult	38.30	0.50	2.44	2.44	488	488
(3) Toilet Soap	Per Cake	15.80	0.46	1.95	2.02	424	439
(4) Tooth powder (Medium size)	Bottle	2.74	0.87	2.98	2.98	343	343
(5) Ornaments (glass)	Dozen	4.23	0.75	2.50	2.50	333	333
(6) Watch	Each	12.10	65.00	101.79	101.79	157	157
(7) Face powder (Small)	Tin	2.74	1.00	5.48	5.44	548	544
Total		100.00					
Sub-group V(b) Index						422	430

(c) Education, Recreation and Amusements—							
(1) School fee	Per student	22.33	2.30	7.00	7.00	127	127
(2) School Book	Each	17.88	2.00	2.30	2.50	125	125
(3) Toy ..		3.02	0.24	1.06	1.06	442	442
(4) Stationery (Ex. book)	Mech.(40 pages)	1.79	0.12	0.48	0.48	400	400
(5) Cinema	Per Adult	30.01	0.42	1.60	1.68	400	400
Total		100.00					
Sub-group V(c) Index						288	288
(d) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Railway fare of 80 km.	Per Passenger	45.49	1.61	3.45	3.45	214	214
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult	29.19	0.15	0.45	0.45	300	300
(3) Post card	Each	3.86	0.05	0.15	0.15	300	300
(4) Rickshaw charges ..	Per Adult	21.46	0.37	2.25	2.25	608	608
Total		100.00					
Sub-group V(d) Index						327	327
(e) Others—							
(1) Cot	Each	5.94	5.50	30.00	30.00	545	545
(2) Trunk /Box	"	2.05	5.01	37.06	35.88	740	716
(3) Earthenware	"	2.05	0.30	3.97	4.00	1323	1333
(4) Utensil Aluminium	Kg.	4.79	8.50	33.33	33.33	392	392
(5) Utensil Brass	"	11.42	7.71	40.00	41.33	519	536
(6) Laundry charges	Per piece	9.59	0.12	0.42	0.43	350	358
(7) Washing Soap	Bar	33.11	1.30	6.16	6.19	474	476
(8) Tailoring Charges	Shirt	31.05	0.88	5.25	6.00	506	608
	Blouse		0.75	3.12	4.00		
Total		100.00					
Sub-group V(e) Index						500	535

RA 4497-4a

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (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	
			Year ended Dec. 1964	Rs. P.	April 1981	May 1981
Miscellaneous— (a) Medical care (b) Personal care and effects (c) Education, Recreation and amusements. (d) Transport and Communication (e) Others .. Total ..	2	28.00	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
		18.30	..	..	433	430
		19.55	..	..	288	288
		12.25	..	..	327	327
		21.90	..	..	500	535
Miscellaneous Group Index.		100.00			347	356

AURANGABAD

475—A rise of 16 Points.

In May 1981, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Aurangabad Central, with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 475 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 Aurangabad Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 23 points to 522 due to a rise in the average prices of Jowar, turdal, gramdal, moongdal, mutton, turmeric, dry chillies, mixed spices, garlic, vegetables, banana and prepared tea.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 22 points to 505 due to a rise in the average price of fire wood only.

The index number for housing remained steady at 316 being a six monthly index.

The index number for the Clothing and Footwear group increased by 2 points to 442 due to a rise in the average prices of coloured poplin only.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 6 points to 374 due to a rise in the average prices of pan-leaf, katha, bidi and hair oil.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS
FOR AURANGABAD CENTRE

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		April 1981	May 1981
I. Food	60.72	499	522
II. Fuel and Light	7.50	483	505
III. Housing	8.87	316	316
IV. Clothing and Footwear	9.29	440	442
V. Miscellaneous	13.62	368	374
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number ..	....	459	475

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

Note.—To obtain the equivalent old index number on base 1943 to July 1948=100 the new index number on base 1961 = 100 should be multiplied by the linking factor viz. 2.22.

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

1122

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to Total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961 4	April 1981 5	May 1981 6	April 1981 7	May 1981 8
1. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice ..	Kg.	5.40	0.69	1.84	1.84	267	267
(2) Wheat ..	"	10.12	0.42	1.90	1.90	452	452
(3) Jowar ..	"	30.33	0.38	1.70	1.87	447	492
(4) Grinding charges for cereals	"	2.35	0.02	0.15	0.15	750	750
Total		48.20					
Index Number sub-group I(a)						443	471
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Turdal, without husk	Kg.	3.96	0.70	5.35	5.43	764	776
(2) Gramdal, Katori	"	2.05	0.60	4.93	5.14	822	857
(3) Moongdal, without husk	"	1.11	0.71	5.75	5.91	810	832
(4) Masurdal Thick grain	"	0.74	0.64	5.00	4.98	781	778
Total		7.86					
Index Number sub-group I(b)						787	805
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut oil Whitish	½ Ltr.	2.00	1.07	6.79	6.87	543	541
(2) Karadai Oil	"	3.49	1.11	6.25	6.20		
(3) Palm Oil	"	..	..	7.43	7.43		
(4) Vanaspati Dalda ..	½ Kg. (loose) ..	0.48	1.58	7.21	7.19	456	455
Total		5.97					
Index Number sub-group I(c)						536	536

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(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Mutton, Goat meat	½ Kg.	4.70	1.26	7.62	7.75	605	615
(2) Fish (dry)—	Kg.	0.24	2.90	12.00	12.00	418	413
(a) Bombil	"	..	2.13	9.00	8.80		
(b) Zinga	"	..	1.93	..	..
(c) Nathmi	"	..	..	..	..
Total		4.94				596	605
Index Number sub-group I(d)							
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
Milk— (Buffalo Milk)	200 ml.	6.65	0.16	0.60	0.60	375	375
Total		6.65				375	375
Index Number sub-group I(e)							
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt— White	Kg.	0.35	0.11	0.60	0.60	545	545
(2) Turmeric— Whole	250 gms.	0.31	0.34	1.86	1.88	547	553
(3) Chillies (dry)— Superior quality	½ kg.	4.62	0.90	6.47	6.52	719	724
(4) Tamarind	"	0.45	0.49	3.73	3.10	761	633
(5) Mixed spices— Bojwar	250 gms.	1.80	0.42	2.98	3.00	710	714
(6) Jira— Thick Blackish (gray)	"	0.30	0.69	4.36	4.35	632	630
Total		7.83				701	698
Index Number sub-group I(f)						701	698

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

1122

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

1124

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961 4	April 1981 5	May 1981 6	April 1981 7	May 1981 8
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Potatoes— Medium	½ Kg.	1.35	0.30	0.75	0.73	250	243
(2) Onions— Red	K g.	1.06	0.25	0.84	0.75	336	300
(3) Brinjals— Medium ..	½ Kg.	0.48	0.24	0.88	0.63	367	262
(4) Tomatoes— (1) Red .. (2) Green ..	..	0.64	0.28	0.91	1.18	343	464
(5) Garlic— Medium ..	..	0.18	0.18	0.65	0.91		
(5) Garlic— Medium ..	50 gms.	0.68	0.06	0.37	0.38	617	633
Other (Vegetables)—							
Varieties available in the month of April 1981—							
(i) Bhaudi							
(ii) Dilpasand			½ Kg.	1.80	0.35	389	..
			..	0.28	0.93		
Varieties available in the month of May 1981—							
(i) Dilpasand			½ Kg.	..	1.05	..	520
(ii) Pankobi			..	..	1.13		
Total		6.01				367	405

Index Number sub group 1(g).

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—									
Banana— Medium			Doz.	1.14	0.32	1.88	1.89	588	591
Total		1.14						588	591
Index Number sub-group 1(h)									
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Product—									
(1) Sugar— Medium			Kg.	3.45	1.17	3.50	3.50	299	299
(2) Gur— Superior			..	1.81	0.46	4.52	4.45	983	967
Total		5.26						534	529
Index Number Sub-Group 1(i)									
(j) Beverages—									
Tea leaf—Brooke Bond			50 gms.	1.86	0.41	1.00	1.00	244	244
(2) Prepared Tea—Chalu Chana			Cup or 3½ Ozs.	4.28	0.08	0.40	0.50	500	625
Total		6.14						422	422
Index Number sub-group 1(j)									
Food Group—									
(a) Cereals and cereal products			..	43.20	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Pulses and pulse products			..	7.86	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Oil and fats			..	5.97	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Mutton, fish and eggs			..	4.94	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Milk and Milk products			..	6.65	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Condiments and spices			..	7.83	..	..	..	..	..
(g) Vegetables and vegetable products			..	6.91	..	..	..	..	..
(h) Fruits and fruit products			..	1.14	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Sugar, honey and related products.			..	5.26
(j) Beverages			..	6.14
Total		100.00						491	522

Index Number—Food Group I.

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

1126

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961 4	April 1981 5	May 1981 6	April 1981 7	May 1981 8
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and chips							
(i) Mixture	37 kgs.	81.82	2.87				
(ii) Babhool	..	..	2.80				
(2) Kerosene Ordinary	1 Litre	12.44	0.22	12.95	13.69	462	489
(3) Match Box Wimco Horse Brand	Box of 50 sticks	5.74	0.06	1.60	1.60	727	727
Total		100.00		0.15	0.15	250	250
<i>Index Number Group II.</i>						483	505
III. Housing							
<i>Rent—</i>							
House rent for selected tenements	P. M.	100.00	..			316	316
Total		100.00	..				
<i>Index Number Group III.</i>						316	316
IV. Clothing and Foot-wear							
(1) Dhoti 8.2 mts. length and 119 to 121 cms. width.	Per sq. metre.	6.04	1.07	3.86	3.86	361	361
(2) Sarree 7.3 m x 2 mts. length and 105 to 122 cms. width.	"	31.57	1.28	5.07	5.04	396	394
(3) Cloth for trousers 89 to 97 cms. width	"	2.51	2.36	10.76	10.30	439	439
(4) Long cloth 89 to 97 cms. width	"	24.60	1.64	7.74	7.74	472	472
(5) Coloured fabric 67 to 69 cms. width	"	18.17	1.86	8.13	8.45	438	454
Total		94.92				432	435
<i>Index Number sub-group IV (a).</i>						588	588
Footwear—							
<i>Shoes—</i>							
(i) Bata Co.	Per pair	5.08	15.08	83.95	83.95	588	588
(ii) Flex Co.	"	..	19.22	118.95	118.95		
Total		5.08				588	588
<i>Index Number sub-group IV (b).</i>						432	435
Clothing and Footwear—contd.							
(a) Clothing		94.92				432	435
(b) Footwear		5.08				588	588
Total		100.00				440	442
<i>Index Number group IV</i>						438	449
Miscellaneous—							
<i>(a) Pan-supari—</i>							
(1) Pan leaf—Madras 1	Bundle of 100 leaves.	3.84	0.50	1.50	1.63	300	326
(2) Pan Finished—With Masala	Wida	2.19	0.04	0.30	0.30	750	750
(3) Supari— Manglori	50 gms.	4.36	0.41	1.50	1.50	366	366
(4) Katha— Kanpur	"	1.78	0.72	3.80	3.93	528	546
Total		12.17					
<i>Index Number sub-group V(a)</i>						438	449

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to Total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961	April 1981	May 1981	April 1981	May 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tobacco and Tobacco products—							
Bidi—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Chhapuri	Bundle of 25 bidies	15.38	0.15	0.60	0.65	400	400
Jarda—							
Chivazir	Packet of 25 gms.	3.18	0.19	0.54	0.54	284	284
Total		18.56					
Index Number sub-group V(b)						380	408
Household Utilities—							
Electricity—							
Gas (Poona Market)	Kg.	2.55	7.18	50.00	50.00	695	696
Total		2.55					
Index Number sub-group V(c)						695	695

Personal Care—							
Laundry—							
Ordinary washing and ironing of cotton shirt	Per piece	4.86	0.11	0.40	0.40	364	364
Washing Soap—							
Amalgam	Per Cake	9.27	0.42	1.70	1.70	405	405
Total		14.13					
Index Number Sub-group V(d)						391	391
Medical care—							
Patent Medicine Anacin	Two Tablets	4.67	0.12	0.15	0.15	125	125
Mixture (Daily)	Per day	7.61	0.68	2.00	2.00	294	294
Total		12.28					
Index Number Sub-group V(e)						230	230
Personal Care—							
Hair Oil, Tata Co.	Small bottle	5.82	1.30	5.90	5.94	454	457
Barber Charges—							
(i) Hair cut with shave	Adult	8.70	0.50	2.75	2.75	495	495
(ii) Haircut	"		0.37	2.00	2.00		
(iii) Shave	"		0.19	0.75	0.75		
Toilet Soap—							
(i) Lifebuoy	Per Cake	2.74	0.48	2.00	2.00	417	417
(ii) Hamam	"		0.48	2.00	2.00		
Blade Six morning	3 pkts. of 5 blades each	0.33	0.57	2.00	2.00	351	351
Total		17.79					
Index Number Sub-group V(f)						467	468

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961 4	April 1981 5	May 1981 6	April 1981 7	May 1981 8
(g) Education and Reading—							
(1) School fees for Std. X.	Per Student per	1.90	Rs. P. 3.01	Rs. P. 7.00	Rs. P. 7.00	233	233
(2) School Books, Prathamik Ganit (Govt. Publication).	month Per Copy.	1.33	0.62	1.60	1.60	258	258
Total		3.23					
Index Number Sub-group V(g)						243	243
(h) Recreation and Amusement—							
Cinema Lower class	Full ticket	6.90	0.44	1.43	1.43	325	325
Total		6.90					
Index Number Sub-group V(h)						325	325
(i) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Rail— Fare for 50 km.	Full ticket	6.19	1.04	2.25	2.25	216	216
(2) Bus— S. T. fare for 30 miles		5.30	1.50	4.00	4.00	267	267
(3) Postage— (1) Post card (2) Money Order	Per card For Rs. 30	1.10	0.15 1.00	0.15 1.00	0.15 1.00	261	261
Total		12.59					
Index Number Sub-group V(i)						241	241

V. Miscellaneous Group							
(a) Pan sunari						438	449
(b) Tobacco and						389	468
(c) Household utilities		2.55				696	696
(d) Washing Soap		14.13				391	391
(e) Medical care		12.28				230	230
(f) Personal care		17.59				467	468
(g) Education and Reading		3.23				243	243
(h) Recreation and Amusement		6.90				325	325
(i) Transport and Communication		12.59				241	241
Total		100.00				368	374
Index Number for Miscellaneous Group V.						368	374

NANDED

500-A rise of 12 points.

In May 1981, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New series) for Nanded Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 500 being 12 points higher than that in the preceding year. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the family living survey at Nanded Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 17 points to 546 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, wheat jowar fish fresh and gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained steady at 627.

The index number for the housing remained steady at 274 being a six months average.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 12 points to 460 due to a fall in the prices of dhoti, saree, cloth for trousers, long and coloured poplin.

The index number for the miscellaneous group decreased by 1 point to 373 due to a rise in the price of pan-leaf only.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NANDED CITY

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		April 1981	May 1981
I. Food	61.45	529	546
II. Fuel and Light	3.88	627	627
III. Housing	9.62	274	274
IV. Clothing and Footwear	12.31	448	460
V. Miscellaneous	15.82	374	373
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number		488	500

*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 1945 to July 1946 the new index number on base 1961 = 100 should be multiplied by the linking factor 2.8.

Ar	Unit of quantity	R. P.	April 1980		486
			314	407	
Food Group— (a) Cereals and Allied Products— (1) Rice (2) Wheat (3) Jowar (4) Gram dal Total Index Number in April 1981 (b) Pulses and Pseudo Cereals— Total Index Number in April 1981 (c) Vegetables— (1) C. wren (Mullim) (2) Gram dal (Mullim diun) (3) Mung dal (4) Green gram (5) Broad bean (6) Marigold (7) Bitter melon (8) Medium Total Index Number in April 1981	kg.	0	2.01	314	750
	"	81	1.1	407	877
	"	64	1.9	579	798
	"	82	0.60	462	482
	53.9			486	486
	kg.	0.5	80	750	877
	"	0.66	20	798	482
	"	0.77	80	482	482
	"	0.6	1.00	486	486
	"	0.6	1.00	486	486

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

1134

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to Total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961 4	April 1981 5	May 1981 6	April 1981 7	May 1981 8
(c) Oil and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut Oil Meetha tel (Raddish in Colour)	Kg.	4.84	2.22	14.30	14.16	644	638
(2) Palm oil	"	..	..	..	..
Total	..	4.84					
Index Number Sub-group (c).						644	638
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Mutton—							
(i) Goat Meat	½ Kg.	5.62	1.08	7.00	7.00	584	584
(ii) Beef	Kg.	..	0.96	5.00	5.00		
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(i) Bombil	Kg.	0.61	2.46	9.00	9.00	480	
(ii) Zinga	"	..	2.02	8.00	8.00		
(3) Fish (fresh)—							
Varieties available in April, 1981							
(i) Rahu	Kg.	..	1.33	7.00			
(ii) Katema	1.27	8.00			

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Varieties available in May, 1981.							
(i) Rahu	Kg.	..	0.92	7.80			
(ii) Katema	0.94	9.60			658
Total		6.23				574	592
Index Number Sub-group I(d).							
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk (Buffalo)	200 ml.	4.54	0.13	0.60	0.60	462	462
(2) Ghee (Buffalo)	½ Kg.	0.29	3.01	15.00	15.00	498	498
Total		4.83				464	464
Index Number Sub-group I(e).							
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt white	Kg.	0.28	0.12	0.60	0.60	500	500
(2) Turmeric Khandaki	50 gms.	0.24	0.06	0.50	0.30	833	500
(3) Chillies (dry)							
(i) Garwarani (fine) ..	Kg.	4.22	1.30	12.00	11.20	928	863
(ii) Garwarani (med)	..	..	1.18	11.00	10.20		
(4) Tamarind, Kadiwali	200 gms.	0.77	0.25	2.00	2.00	800	800
(5) Mixed spices, Bojwar	50 gms.	1.61	0.20	2.00	2.00	1000	1000
Total		7.12				910	861
Index Number Sub-group I(f).							

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

1135

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

1136

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961	April 1981	May 1981	April 1981	May 1981
			Rs.	P.			
Vegetable and Vegetable Products—							
(1) Potatoes—							
(i) Big size	1/2 Kg.	0.69	0.30	1.30	1.00	428	328
(ii) Small size	..	..	0.26	1.10	0.84	..	..
(2) Onions—							
(i) Red	Kg.	0.97	0.31	0.60	0.68	218	219
(ii) White	..	..	0.31	0.75	0.68	..	..
(3) Brinjals (Kali)	250 gms.	0.50	0.11	0.25	0.29	227	264
(4) Tomatoes—							
(i) Red	250 gms.	0.39	0.21	0.40	0.73	211	358
(ii) Green	..	..	0.13	0.30	0.48	..	..
(5) Garlic Gawathan	50 gms.	0.54	0.05	0.20	0.20	400	400
(6) Other vegetables—							
(i) Varieties available in the month of April 1981.				12.00	12.00	..	..
(ii) Bhendi	250 gms.	1.20	0.13	0.58	0.50	379	..
(7) Varieties available in the month of May 1981.							
(i) Gawar phali	250 gms.	..	0.12	..	0.50	..	358
(ii) Karela	0.18	..	0.54
Total		4.23	0.44	320	318
Index Number Sub-group I(g).		4.29	0.44

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Fruit and Fruits Products—							
(1) Banana—	Per Dozen	0.87	0.22	2.00	1.85	625	552
(i) Big size	1.80	1.58
(ii) Medium	..	..	..	1.50	1.28	..	..
(iii) Small	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		0.87	..	..	..	625	552
Index Number Sub-group I(h).		..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products							
(1) Sugar—							
(i) D-grade	Kg.	3.57	1.17	3.50	3.50	299	299
(2) Gur—							
(i) Gawran 1st quality	200 gms.	0.70	0.10	0.88	0.90	830	850
(ii) 2nd quality	..	..	0.10	0.78	0.80	..	..
Total		4.27	..	..	..	386	389
Index Number Sub-group I(i).		..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Averages—							
(1) Tea leaf—							
(i) Brooke Bond	Packet of 50 gms.	1.13	0.35	1.00	1.00	300	300
(ii) Lipton	..	..	0.35	1.10	1.10	..	..
(2) Hot drink—							
(i) Chalu Chaha	Per Cup	4.49	0.07	0.40	0.50	586	657
(ii) Canteen tea	0.04	0.24	0.24
Total		5.62
Index Number Sub-group I(f).		528	..

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

1138

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961 4	April 1981 5	May 1981 6	April 1981 7	May 1981 8
I. Food group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products		53.29	..	..	..	451	486
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products		8.64	..	..	..	802	783
(c) Oils and Fats		4.84	..	..	..	644	638
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs		6.23	..	..	..	574	592
(e) Milk and Milk Products		4.83	..	..	..	464	464
(f) Condiments and Spices		7.12	..	..	..	910	861
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products.		4.29	..	..	..	320	316
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products		0.87	..	..	..	625	552
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products.		4.27	..	..	..	386	389
(ii) Beverages		5.62	..	..	..	528	585
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Number for food group I.</i>						529	546
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and Chips—							
(i) Dhawda (old)	20 kgs.	80.76	1.66	11.00	11.00	650	650
(ii) Gaheri	"	..	1.57	10.00	10.00		
(2) Kerosene—							
(i) Rock oil white in colour	Per litre	13.99	0.26	1.65	1.65	635	635
(3) Match Box—							
(i) Wimco, Horse Brand	Per Box (50 sticks)	5.25	0.06	0.15	0.15	250	250
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Number for Group II</i>						627	630

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

III. House Rent—							
(1) Rent of selected Tenements	P. M.	100.00	5.47	..	..	274	274
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Number for Group III.</i>						274	274
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(a) Clothing—							
(1) Dhoti	Per Sq. Metre	11.53	1.08	4.32	4.41	400	408
(2) Saree..	"	19.77	1.24	3.89	4.02	314	324
(3) Cloth for Trousers	"	1.58	2.74	10.79	10.92	394	399
(4) Long Cloth	"	27.48	1.44	7.12	7.22	494	501
(5) Coloured fabrics	"	31.21	1.81	9.52	9.96	526	550
Total		91.57					
<i>Index Number for sub-group IV(a).</i>						453	466
(b) Footwear—							
(1) Shoes—							
(i) Bata, Janata	Per Pair	4.89	15.02	71.95	71.95	390	390
(ii) Carona Master Junior	"	..	18.34	55.15	55.15		
(2) Chappals—							
(i) Bata All wear Rubber Sole	Per Pair	3.54	4.45	21.95	21.95	400	400
(ii) Panther Bata	"	..	6.18	23.05	23.05		
(iii) Carona Kolhapur	"	..	8.35	26.95	26.95		
(iv) Carona Bahadur	"	..	8.65	35.60	35.60		
Total		8.43					
<i>Index Number for sub-group IV(b).</i>						394	394
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(a) Clothing		91.57	..	..	..	453	466
(b) Footwear		8.43	..	..	..	394	394
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Number for Group V.</i>						448	460

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

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

1140

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961	April 1981	May 1981	April 1981	May 1981
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.				
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan supari—							
(1) Pan leaf—							
(i) Local (medium) ..	Bundle of 25 leaves.	2.83	0.07	0.48	0.44	818	739
(ii) Local (inferior) ..	Per Vida	6.61	0.04	0.38	0.34	500	500
(2) Pan finished without masala	50 grms.	4.22	0.41	1.30	1.30	317	317
(3) Supari Mangalori ..							
Total		13.66					
Index Number for Sub-group V(a).						509	501
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—							
(1) Bidi Kalilakali	Bundle of 25 Bides.	9.00	0.13	0.45	0.45	346	346
(2) Cigarettes—							
(i) Golkonda	Packet of 10 Cigarettes.	6.34	0.10	0.70	0.70	773	773
(ii) Charminar							
(3) Jarda Lal Dadhi Brand	Packet of 25 gms	1.63	0.14	0.42	0.42	300	300
Total		16.97					
Index Number for Sub-group						501	501

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(1) Utensils Brass— Lota, Pune	Kg.	1.90	7.80	40.00	40.00	513	513
(2) Utensils Aluminium Baghuna without chhap.	100 gms.	0.69	0.90	3.00	3.00	333	333
Total		2.59				465	465
Index Number for Sub-group V(c).						465	465
(d) Washing soap—							
(1) Laundry ordinary washing and ironing.	Per shirt	3.74	0.12	0.40	0.40	333	333
(2) Washing soap Shama	Per cake	6.52	0.25	0.88	0.90	352	360
Total		10.26				345	350
Index Number for Sub-group V(d).						345	350
(e) Medical Care—							
(1) Patent Medicine—							
(i) Anacin	2 Tablets	9.36	0.13	0.15	0.15	170	170
(ii) Aspro			0.10	0.15	0.15	170	170
(iii) Zinda Tilasmath	Bottle	3.3	0.37	0.90	0.90	134	134
(2) Mixture, Doctor's daily Mixture.	Per day	105.47	0.62	0.83	0.83	134	134
Total		118.03				156	156
Index Number for sub-group V(e).						156	156

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

1141

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR
NANDED CENTRE—contd

1142

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number		
			Year ended Dec. 1961 4	April 1981 5	May 1981 6	April 1981 7	May 1981 8	
			Rs. P.					
Personal Care— Hair Oil— i) Tata C., Coconut Oil Barber charges— i) Hair cut with shave ii) Hair cut iii) Shave Toilet soap— i) Hamam ii) Lifebuoy Blades— i) Bharat ii) 6 morning	Small bottle Adult " " " " Cake " " Packet of 10 blades. 2 pkts. of 5 blades each.	4.20 7.20 " " " " 1.93 " " 0.07	1.34 0.41 0.31 0.14 0.48 0.48 0.47	5.00 2.00 1.50 0.70 1.90 1.90 2.00	6.10 2.00 1.50 0.70 2.00 2.00 2.00	448 491 491 396 417 398 398	455 491 491 396 417 398 398	
Total		13.40						
Number for sub-group V(f).						463	468	
Education and Reading— School fees for VIII Standard School Books— i) Marathi Vachan Mala ii) Subodh Ganit		Per student Per copy	3.30 3.43	2.14 0.75 0.69	7.00 2.05 1.10	7.00 2.05 1.10	327 216 216	327 216 216
Total		6.73				271	271	

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

Total		6.62				267	267	
Number for sub-group V(h).						267	267	
Transport and Communications— i) Rail— (i) Fare for III Class 50 km. (ii) Bus—S. T. Bus fare for 20 miles. ii) Postage— (i) Card (ii) M. O. Charges for Rs. 30 i) Rickshaw Fare for 2 miles		Per Adult Ticket. " " Single Rs. 30 One Passenger	7.94 3.14 0.57 3.29	1.04 1.00 0.05 0.22	2.25 3.00 0.15 1.00 1.50	2.25 3.00 0.15 1.00 1.50	216 300 261 682	216 300 261 682
Total		14.94				338	338	
Number for Sub-group V(i).						338	338	
Miscellaneous— a) Pansupari b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products c) Household Utilities d) Washing soap e) Medical care f) Personal care g) Education and Reading h) Recreation and Amusement i) Transport and Communication			13.66 16.97 2.59 10.26 14.83 13.40 6.73 6.62 14.94	509 501 465 345 156 463 271 267 338	493 501 465 350 156 468 271 267 338
Total		100.00				374	373	
Number for Group V.						374	373	

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

JALGOAN

456-A rise of 2 points.

In May 1981, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Jalgaon Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 456 being 2 points higher than that of the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Jalgaon Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 3 points to 513 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, moongdal, mutton, fresh fish, milk, ghee, coriander, vegetables, fruits and gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained steady at 507.

The index number for the housing remained steady at 174 being six monthly item.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 8 points to 446 due to a rise in the prices of dhott, sarree, cloth for trousers, long cloth and coloured poplin.

The index number for the miscellaneous group decreased by 2 points to 328 due to a fall in the average price of pan-leaf only.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CENTRE

(Average price for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure.	Group Index Numbers	
		April 1981	May 1981
I. Food	60.79	510	513
II. Fuel and Light	7.20	507	507
III. Housing	6.11	174	174
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.29	438	446
V. Miscellaneous	15.61	330	328
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number		454	456

*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found on pages 758 to 760 of the January 1966 issue of Labour Gazette.

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

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity		Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961	Rs. P.	April 1981	May 1981
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—						
(1) Rice	Kg.	6.72	0.63	19.20	319	322
(2) Jowar	"	10.89	0.46	2.11	459	426
(3) Bajra	"	21.16	0.35	1.93	551	569
(4) Grinding charges—	7 kgs.	1.94	0.12	0.45	375	375
(5) For cereals						
Total		40.71			480	470
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—						
(1) Turdal	Kg.	1.79	0.73	5.40	769	769
(2) Moong	"	2.13	0.66	3.04		
(3) Chana	"	1.35	0.58	4.64		
(4) Masur	"	3.00	0.70	3.36		
(5) Urad	"	0.80	0.83	2.83		
(6) Husk	"	0.36	0.65	4.00		
(7) without husk	"	8.13	0.65	4.50		
Total						
Index Number for sub-group (b)						

456-4 rise of 2 points.

In May 1981, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class Series for Jalgaon Centre with base year January 1966 (100) was 454 being 2 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life observed during the year 1958-59 (family living survey in Jalgaon Centre).

The index number for the food group increased by 3 points to 319 due to rise in the average prices of rice, amongst it, mutton, fresh fish, milk, ghee, cornmeal, vegetables, fruits and gu.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained steady at 507.

The index number for the miscellaneous group decreased by 2 points to 328 due to a fall in the average price of pan-leaf only.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 8 points to 446 due to rise in the prices of dhoti, saree, cloth for shoes, long cloth and coloured poplin.

The index number for the miscellaneous group decreased by 2 points to 328 due to a fall in the average price of pan-leaf only.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CENTRE

(Average price for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure.	Index Numbers	
		April 1981	May 1981
I. Food ..	60.79	510	513
II. Fuel and Light ..	7.20	507	507
III. Housing ..	6.11	174	174
IV. Clothing and Footwear ..	10.29	438	446
V. Miscellaneous ..	15.61	330	328
Total ..	100.00	454	455

*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found on pages 758 to 760 of the January 1966 issue of Labour Gazette.

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

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

Articles	Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961	April 1981	May 1981	April 1981	May 1981
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice ..	Kg.	6.72	0.63	2.01	2.03	319	322
(2) Wheat ..	"	10.89	0.46	2.11	1.96	459	426
(3) Jowar ..	"	21.16	0.35	1.93	1.92	551	549
(4) Grinding charges— For cereals ..	7 kgs.	1.94	0.12	0.45	0.45	375	375
Total ..		40.71				480	470
Index Number for sub-group 1(a)							
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Turdal—							
(i) Jalna ..	Kg.	3.79	0.73	5.40	5.40	749	752
(ii) Gawran (Bharwa) ..	"	2.13	0.66	5.00	5.01	828	834
(2) Gramdal ..	"		0.58	4.80	4.84		
(3) Moongdal—							
(i) With husk ..	Kg.		0.70	5.20	5.36	712	737
(ii) Without husk ..	"		0.83	5.65	5.88		
(4) Uriddal—							
(1) With husk ..	Kg.	0.86	0.65	4.00	4.00	579	579
(2) Without husk ..	"		0.83	4.50	4.50		
Total ..		8.13				745	753
Index Number for sub-group 1(b)							

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

1146

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961	April 1981	May 1981	April 1981	May 1981
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut oil ..	Kg. ..	7.21	2.28	14.20	13.96	623	612
(2) Vanaspati Dalda (loose) ..	½Kg. ..	1.16	1.99	7.00	7.00	352	352
Total ..		8.37					
Index Number for sub-group I(c) ..						585	576
(d) Mutton Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Mutton—							
(i) Goat meat ..	1/2 kg. ..	4.38	1.45	7.00	7.00		
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(i) Bombil big ..	kg. ..	0.91	2.72	14.00	14.00		
(ii) Zinga ..	" ..	"	2.70	14.00	14.00		
(3) Fish fresh—							
<i>Varieties selected for April 1981</i>							
(i) Rahu ..	kg. ..	1.90	"	8.00	"	496	
(ii) Balm ..	" ..	1.61	"	8.00	"		
(iii) Sandkol ..	" ..	1.52	"	8.00	"		
<i>Varieties selected for May 1981</i>							
(i) Rahu ..	kg. ..	2.14	"	"	8.00		429
(ii) Sardkol ..	" ..	1.79	"	"	8.00		
(iii) Bark Machhi ..	" ..	1.05	"	"	8.00		
Total ..		5.29					
Index Number for Sub-group I(d) ..						485	519

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk (Buffalo) ..	1 litre ..	8.42	0.77	3.40	3.70	442	481
(2) Ghee ..	1/2 kg. ..	1.31	3.71	15.00	17.00	404	458
Total ..		9.73					
Index Number for Sub-Group I (e) ..						437	478
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt—							
(i) White ..	kg. ..	0.29	0.13	0.50	0.50	401	401
(ii) Black ..	" ..	"	0.12	0.50	0.50		
(2) Turmeric—							
(i) Sangli (whole) ..	250 k.g. ..	0.30	0.34	1.25	1.25	368	368
(3) Chillies (dry)—							
(i) Asoda ..	kg. ..	4.56	1.45	12.00	12.00	727	727
(4) Corriander ..	250 g. ..	0.24	0.31	1.75	2.00	565	645
(5) Mixed spices—							
(i) Garam Massala (whole) ..	" ..	1.86	4.95	14.23	14.23	287	287
(ii) Lahoti powder ..	200 g. ..	"	1.79	"	"	"	"
(6) Jeera ..	250 g. ..	0.37	0.68	3.50	3.50	515	515
Total ..		7.62					
Index Number for Sub-group I (f) ..						578	580

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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR
JALGAON CENTRE -contd.

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961	April 1981	May 1981	April 1981	May 1981
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(g) and Vegetable Products—							
(1) Potatoes—							
(i) Big	kg.	1.15	0.28	0.75	0.84	259	300
(ii) Small	"	"	0.24	0.60	0.72		
(2) Onions—							
(i) Red	kg.	0.86	0.27	0.50	0.56	204	215
(ii) White	"	"	0.27	0.60	0.60		
(3) Garlic	250 g.	0.54	0.20	1.00	1.00	500	500
(4) Other Vegetables							
<i>Varieties selected for April 1981—</i>							
(i) Brinjal	250 g.	2.92	0.11	0.32	0.20	414	401
(ii) Cabbage	"	"	0.07	0.32			
(iii) Ladies finger	"	"	0.29	0.42	0.3	404	404
<i>Varieties selected for May 1981—</i>							
(i) Brinjal	"	"	0.06	0.32	0.32	404	404
(ii) Pumpkin	"	"	0.09				
(iii) Gawar seng	"	"	0.13	0.42	0.42		
Total		5.47					
Index Number for Sub-groups						357	362
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—							
(1) Banana—							
(i) Big	Dozen	1.61	0.29	1.25	1.30	455	565
(ii) Small	"	"	0.23	1.10			
Total		1.61					
Index Number for Sub-group I(h)						455	565

(j) Sugar, Honey and related products—							
(1) Sugar	kg.	5.60	1.23	5.84	5.41	475	440
(2) Gur—							
(i) Kopargaon 1st Quality		1.63	0.57	4.40	4.58	772	804
Total		7.23				542	522
Index Number or Sub-group I(i)							
(f) Beverages							
(1) Tea leaf—							
(i) Brook Bond table brand.	Pkt. of 50 g.	2.11	0.40	1.00	1.00	259	259
(ii) Lipton table Laojee	"	"	0.41	1.10	1.10		
(2) Hot drink— prepared tea	Cup of 3 1/2 Dozs.	3.73	0.12	0.70	0.70	583	583
Total		5.84				466	466
Index Number for Sub-group I(j)							
1. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products		40.71				480	470
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products		8.13				745	753
(c) Oils and Fats		8.37				585	576
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs		5.29				485	519
(e) Milk and Milk products		9.73				437	478
(f) Condiments and Spices		7.62				578	580
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable products.		5.47				357	362
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products		1.61				455	565
(i) Sugar, Honey and related products.		7.23				542	522
(j) Beverages		5.84				466	466
Total		100.00					
Index Number for all Food Group.						510	513

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

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LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight propor- tional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961 4	April 1981 5	May 1981 6	April 1981 7	May 1981 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and chips—							
(i) Khair	37 kgs.	78.50	3.39	16.65	16.65	571	571
(ii) Dhawda	"	"	3.15	16.65	16.65		
(iii) Adjat or Mixed	"	"	2.71	16.65	16.65		
(2) Kerosene—							
(i) Chakkar brand	Per Litre	11.40	0.45	1.60	1.60	356	356
(3) Electricity charges	Per unit	6.28	0.50	0.38	0.38	76	76
(4) Match Box—							
Horse head brand	Box of 50 sticks	3.82	0.06	0.20	0.20	333	333
Total		100.00					
Index Number for Group II						507	507
III. Housing—							
(1) Rent—							
(1) Rent for selected tenements.	p.m.	100.00				174	174
Total		100.00					
Index Number for Group III						174	174
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(a) Clothing—							
(1) Dhoti	per sq. met.	17.82	1.23	4.38	4.32	348	351
(2) Saree	"	27.15	1.24	3.62	3.82	292	308
(3) Cloth for trouser	"	0.51	2.15	11.62	11.88	540	553
(4) Long cloth	"	14.96	1.61	9.76	9.91	606	616
(5) Coloured poplin	"	14.16	2.13	10.24	10.34	481	485
Total		91.90				443	453
Index Number for sub-group IV(a)						443	453
(b) Footwear—							
(1) Shos—							
(i) Bata Co.	per pair	3.53	17.20	75.55	75.55	379	379
(ii) Carona Co.	"	"	18.78	59.75	59.75		
(2) Chappals—							
(i) Bata Co.	"	4.57	6.25	23.05	23.05	369	369
Total		8.10					
Index Number for sub-group IV(b)						373	373
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(1) Clothing		91.90				443	453
(2) Footwear		8.10				373	373
Total		100.00					
Index Number for Group IV—						438	446
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan Supari—							
(1) Panleaf—							
(i) Akda pan	Bundle of 100 leaves	2.01	0.55	1.50	1.00	273	182
(2) Pan finished—							
With Masala	Vida	5.39	0.04	0.20	0.20	500	500
(3) Supari (Manglori)	250 g.	2.81	2.08	7.00	7.00	337	337
(4) Katha—							
(i) Kanpur	050 g.	0.85	0.73	4.00	4.00	548	548
(ii) Belgaum	"	"	0.36	"	"	"	"
Total		11.06					
Index Number for Sub-group V(a)						421	404

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

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

1152

Item	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to Total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961	April 1981	May 1981	April 1981	May 1981
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—							
(1) Bidies—							
(i) Camel brand	Bundle of 25 bidies.	5.80	0.19	0.75	0.75	395	395
(ii) Shiledar			0.19	0.75	0.75		
(2) Jarida—							
(i) Gangaram Brand	Pkt. of 50 g.	3.54	0.24	0.78	0.78	369	369
(ii) Chandrakant Brand			0.23	0.95	0.95		
Total		9.34					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(b)</i>						385	385
(c) Household utilities—							
(1) Utensils—							
(i) Lota (Pune)	½ Kg.	5.28	3.55	20.00	20.00	572	572
(ii) Lota (Nashik)			3.45	20.00	20.00		
Total		5.28					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(c)</i>						572	572

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

(d) Washing Soap—							
(1) Laundry—							
(i) Ordinary washing and ironings of cotton cloth.	Per pieces	2.54	0.10	0.40	0.40	400	400
(2) Washing soap—							
(i) 501 Bar Soap	Bar	7.44	1.40	6.20	6.20	409	409
(ii) B. Dhantak Co. ...	Cake	..	0.40	1.50	1.50		
Total		9.98					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(d)</i>						407	407
(e) Medical Care—							
(1) Dr. Vaze's Cough sirup	Small bottles	3.80	1.50	3.50	3.50	233	233
(2) Daily mixture	Per day	11.98	0.58	1.00	1.00	172	172
Total		15.78					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(e)</i>						187	187
(f) Personal care—							
(1) Hair Oil—							
Tata Co.	Small bottle	4.89	1.32	6.53	6.53	495	495
(2) Barber charges—							
(i) Hair cut with shave	Adult	7.32	0.50	2.00	2.00	342	342
(ii) Hair cut	"	..	0.40	1.50	1.50		
(iii) Shave	"	..	0.20	0.50	0.50		
(3) Toilet Soap—							
(i) Life Buoy	Cake	3.02	0.48	2.00	2.00	412	412
(ii) Hamam cake	"	..	0.49	2.00	2.00		
(4) Blades—							
(i) Bharat Blade	Pkt. of 10 Blades.	0.11	0.44	1.90	1.90	391	391
(ii) Six Morning	2 Pkts. of 5 blades each	..	0.57	2.00	2.00		
Total		15.34					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(f)</i>						405	405

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

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

1152

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight propor- tional to Total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961 4	April 1981 5	May 1981 6	April 1981 7	May 1981 8
<i>(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—</i>							
<i>(1) Bidies—</i>							
<i>(i) Camel brand</i>	Bundle of 25 bidies.	5.80	0.19	0.75	0.75	395	395
<i>(ii) Shiledar</i>	"	"	0.19	0.75	0.75		
<i>(2) Jarda—</i>							
<i>(i) Gangaram Brand</i>	Pkt. of 50 g.	3.54	0.24	0.78	0.78	369	369
<i>(ii) Chandrakant Brand</i>	"	"	0.23	0.95	0.95		
Total		9.34					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(b)</i>						385	385
<i>(c) Household utilities—</i>							
<i>(1) Utensils—</i>							
<i>(i) Lota (Pune)</i>	½ Kg.	5.28	3.55	20.00	20.00	572	572
<i>(ii) Lota (Nashik)</i>	"	"	3.45	20.00	20.00		
Total		5.28					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(c)</i>						572	572

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

<i>(d) Washing Soap—</i>							
<i>(1) Laundry—</i>							
<i>(i) Ordinary washing and ironings of cotton cloth.</i>	Per pieces	2.54	0.10	0.40	0.40	400	400
<i>(2) Washing soap—</i>							
<i>(i) 501 Bar Soap</i>	Bar	7.44	1.40	6.20	6.20	409	409
<i>(ii) B. Dhantak Co.</i>	Cake	"	0.40	1.50	1.50		
Total		9.98					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(d)</i>						407	407
<i>(e) Medical Care—</i>							
<i>(1) Dr. Vaze's Cough sirup</i>	Small bottles	3.80	1.50	3.50	3.50	233	233
<i>(2) Daily mixture</i>	Per day	11.98	0.58	1.00	1.00	172	172
Total		15.78					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(e)</i>						187	187
<i>(f) Personal care—</i>							
<i>(1) Hair Oil—</i>							
Tata Co.	Small bottle	4.89	1.32	6.53	6.53	495	495
<i>(2) Barber charges—</i>							
<i>(i) Hair cut with shave</i>	Adult	7.32	0.50	2.00	2.00	342	342
<i>(ii) Hair cut</i>	"	"	0.40	1.50	1.50		
<i>(iii) Shave</i>	"	"	0.20	0.50	0.50		
<i>(3) Toilet Soap—</i>							
<i>(i) Life Buoy</i>	Cake	3.02	0.48	2.00	2.00	412	412
<i>(ii) Hamam cake</i>	"	"	0.49	2.00	2.00		
<i>(4) Blades—</i>							
<i>(i) Bharat Blade</i>	Pkt. of 10 Blades.	0.11	0.44	1.90	1.90	391	391
<i>(ii) Six Morning</i>	2 Pkts. of 5 blades each	"	0.57	2.00	2.00		
Total		15.34					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(f)</i>						405	405

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

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

1154

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight Proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961 4	April 1981 5	May 1981 6	April 1981 7	May 1981 8
			Rs.	P.			
<i>(g) Education and Reading—</i>							
(1) Books— Bal Bharati Chauthe Pustak.	Copy	5.42	0.75	2.05	2.05	273	273
(2) School fees— For VIII Std.	Per student per month.	3.46	5.00	6.00	6.00	120	120
Total		8.88					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(g)</i>						214	214
<i>(h) Recreation and Amusement—</i>							
(1) Cinema (Lowest Class)	Adult	6.69	0.32	1.05	1.05	328	328
Total		6.69					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(h)</i>						328	328
<i>(i) Transport and Communication.</i>							
(1) Rail— Railway fare 50 km.	Per passenger	12.48	0.98	2.25	2.25	230	230
(2) Bus fare— S.T. Bus 32 km. (Full ticket)	"	4.09	1.00	3.00	3.00	300	300
(3) Postage— (i) Single Card (ii) M. O. charges	Per card for Rs. 30	1.08	0.05 0.45	0.15 1.00	0.15 1.00	261	261
Total		17.65					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(i)</i>						248	248

<i>V. Miscellaneous—</i>							
(a) Pan-Supari		11.06	..	..	..	421	404
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products		9.34	..	..	..	385	385
(c) Household Utilities		5.28	..	..	..	572	572
(d) Washing Soap		9.98	..	..	..	407	407
(e) Medical Care		15.78	..	..	..	187	187
(f) Personal Care		15.34	..	..	..	405	405
(g) Education and Reading		8.88	..	..	..	214	214
(h) Recreation and Amusement		6.69	..	..	..	328	328
(i) Transport and Communications		17.65	..	..	..	248	248
Total		100.00				330	328
<i>Index Number for Group V</i>						330	328

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

PUNE

420-A rise of 15 Points.

In May 1981, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Pune Centre, with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 420 being 15 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Pune Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 26 points to 477 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, wheat, jowar, bajri, gramdal, moongdal, groundnut oil, vanaspati, ghee, dry chillies, mixed spices, brinjal, tomatoes and vegetables.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained steady at 439.

The index number for housing remained steady at 138 being a six monthly item.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group remained steady at 471.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 2 points to 322 due to a rise in the average prices of blades and news papers.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR PUNE CENTRE

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		April 1981	May 1981
I. Food	55.85	451	477
II. Fuel and light	6.89	439	439
III. Housing	6.65	138	138
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.31	471	471
V. Miscellaneous	20.30	320	322
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number	....	405	420

*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found on pages 1727 to 1730 of the August 1980 issue of Labour Gazette. For further details, see page 117 of September 1981 issue.

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity		Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961	Rs. P.	April 1981	May 1981
I. Food Group—						
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—						
(1) Rice	Kg.	13.81	0.76	1.95	2.59	341
(2) Wheat	"	11.28	0.51	1.92	2.05	367
(3) Jowar	"	8.39	0.43	1.76	2.21	401
(4) Bajri	"	1.08	0.51	1.96	2.17	304
(5) Grinding charges for Cereals	4 kgs.	1.47	0.14	0.60	0.60	425
Total		37.98				399
Index Number for Sub-group I(a).						
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—						
Turdal—Laxmi Chhap or Surti (Fine)	Kg.	1.80	0.80	5.46	5.40	681
Gramdal	"	1.81	0.60	5.44	5.47	907
Moongdal—Without Husk (Medium)	"	0.68	0.82	5.91	6.23	721
Total		6.29				
Index Number for Sub-group I(b).						757

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

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LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to Total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961 4	April 1981 5	May 1981 6	April 1981 7	May 1981 8
<i>(c) Oils and Fats—</i>							
Groundnut oil	Kg.	*1.94	2.32	14.29	14.30		
Karadaj oil..	½ Kg.	3.94	1.20			526	526
*Palm oil	Kg.	.....		8.25	8.25		
Vanaspati (Dalda) (Loose)	½ Kg.	1.22	1.66	7.12	7.25	429	437
Total		7.10					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I(c).</i>						509	511
<i>(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—</i>							
<i>Mutton</i>							
(i) Goat Meat	½ kg.	3.68	1.51	8.25	8.25	545	545
(ii) Sheep Meat	"	"	1.52	8.25	8.25		
<i>Fish (Dry)—</i>							
(i) Bombil (Big)	Kg.	1.01	2.60	12.00	12.00		
(ii) Bombil (Small)	"	"	2.46	12.00	12.00		
(iii) Zinga ..	"	"	2.57	12.00	12.00	702	649
<i>Fresh Fish—</i>							
Varieties selected in the month of April 1981.							
(i) Butter fish	kg.	"	1.79	15.10			
(ii) Khawala	"	"	1.92	14.60			
(iii) Amlī	"	"	1.05	12.50			
Varieties selected in the month of May 1981.							
(i) Bombay wamb	kg.	"	1.77		12.50		
(ii) Shingada	"	"	1.33				
(iii) Amlī	"	"	1.06		11.89		

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

(d) Hen's Eggs	Each	0.57	0.17	0.45	0.45	265	265
Total		5.26					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I(d).</i>						544	534
<i>(e) Milk and Milk Products—</i>							
Milk, buffalo	200 ml.	10.66	0.15	0.68	0.68	453	453
Ghee, Amul (tinned) ..	kg.	0.93	7.88	33.11	33.37	420	423
Total		11.59					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I(e).</i>						451	451
<i>(f) Condiments and Spices—</i>							
Salt, White (Medium) ..	Kg.	0.16	0.11	0.50	0.50	455	455
Chillies (Dry), Gawaran (Medium).	250 g.	2.04	0.47	2.75	2.85	585	606
Turmeric, Sangli and Akhi (Medium)	"	0.15	0.33	2.07	2.05	627	621
Tamarind-Old Chinch No. I	Kg.	0.24	1.08	10.00	8.60	926	796
Mixed Spices— Garam Masala	50 g.	3.27	0.84	5.00	5.06	595	602
Total		5.86					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I(f).</i>						602	608

*Palm oil—Edible oil distributed through fair price shop has been taken into consideration with due weight while working out the price relative of oils (excluding vanaspati).

1159

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR
PUNE CENTRAL—contd

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961 4	April 1981 5	May 1981 6	April 1981 7	May 1981 8
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—							
Potatoes—							
(i) Big Size	½ kg.	1.87	0.29	1.18	1.06	430	374
(ii) Small Size	"	....	0.23	1.04	0.88		
Onions—							
(i) Big Size	Kg.	0.92	0.31	1.12	0.85	374	270
(ii) Small Size	"	....	0.24	0.93	0.64		
Brinjals—Big Size	"	....	0.49	2.42	2.43	494	496
Tomatoes Medium Red No. 2	"	....	0.79	2.80	2.95	354	373
Other Vegetables	"	....	....	....	....	....	....
Varieties selected for April 1981							
(i) Gawar	Kg.	4.42	0.74	2.36	....	439	....
(ii) Dodki	"	....	0.45	2.52	....	
(iii) Tondli	"	....	0.50	....	....
Varieties selected for May 1981							
(i) Dodka	Kg.	....	0.44	....	2.56	530	....
(ii) Tondli	"	....	0.41	....	....
(iii) Gawar	"	....	0.53	....	2.53		
Total		8.54					
Index Number for Sub-group I(g).						426	451
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—							
Banana—							
Big Size	Doz.	1.23	0.49	2.50	2.50	512	512
Small Size	"	0.39	2.00	2.00		
Total		1.23					
Index Number for Sub-group I(h).						512	512

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LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products							
Sugar	Kg.	6.29	1.18	6.49	6.19	550	525
Gur	"	1.20	0.58	4.89	5.34	843	921
Total		7.49					
Index Number Sub-group I(i).						597	588
(j) Beverages—							
Tea leaf—							
Brooke Bond (Medium)	Package of 50 gs.	3.43	0.38	1.25	1.25	325	325
Lipton (Medium)	"	....	0.39	1.25	1.25		
Hot drinks—							
Prepared Tea	Cup of 3 ½ ozs.	5.23	0.06	0.30	0.30	500	500
Total		8.66					
Index Number Sub-group I(j)						431	431
I. Food Sub-groups—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal products		37.98	....	....	....	334	398
(b) Pulses and pulse products		6.29	....	....	....	751	752
(c) Oils and Fats		7.10	....	....	....	509	511
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs		5.26	....	....	....	544	534
(e) Milk and Milk Products		11.59	....	....	....	451	451
(f) Condiments and spices		5.86	....	....	....	602	608
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products.		8.54	....	....	....	426	451
(h) Fruits and Fruits products		1.23	....	....	....	512	512
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products.		7.49	....	....	....	597	588
(j) Beverages		8.66	431	431
Total		100.00					
Index Number Group I						451	477

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981
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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR
PUNE CENTRE—contd.

1162

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961 4	April 1981 5	May 1981 6	April 1981 7	May 1981 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and chips (Raywal/medium)	37 kgs.	30.63	3.08	14.80	14.80	481	481
(2) Kerosene, Chavi Brand	5 litres	24.03	1.54	7.50	7.50	487	487
(3) Electricity charges	Per unit	6.45	0.19	0.39	0.39	205	205
(4) Charcoal—							
(i) Big size	37kgs.	35.36	7.47	35.15	35.15	416	416
(ii) Patti or Raywal	"	....	5.63	20.35	20.35		
(5) Match box (Teeska of 50 sticks)	One Box	3.53	0.05	0.20	0.20	400	400
Total		100.00					
Index Number Group II						439	439
Housing—							
(1) Rent for selected tenements	Per month	100.00	....	....	....	138	138
Total		100.00					
Index Number Group III						138	138
Clothing and Footwear—							
(1) Clothing—							
(1) Dhoti	Per sq. metre	3.37	1.28	5.28	5.28	412	412
(2) Saree	"	28.96	1.28	5.32	5.32	416	416
(3) Cloth for trousers	"	8.27	2.62	12.57	12.57	480	480

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

(4) Long cloth	11.75	1.64	7.98	7.98	487	487
(5) Kalamkari dupatta	40.95	2.25	11.57	11.57	514	514
Total		90.88					472	472
Index Number Sub-group IV(a)							472	472
b) Footwear—								
(1) Shoes—								
(i) Bata Co.	Per Pair	4.27	17.14	83.95	83.95	434	434	
(ii) Flex Co.	"	....	19.30	72.95	72.95		
(2) Chappals—								
(i) Bata Co.	"	4.85	6.18	37.90	37.90	470	470	
(ii) Flex Co.	"	....	8.40	27.45	27.45		
Total		9.12						
Index Number Sub-group IV(b)						453	453	
Clothing and Footwear								
(1) Clothing		90.88	....	....	....	472	472
(2) Foot wear		9.12	....	....	....	453	453
Total		100.00						
Index Number Group IV						471	471	
V. Miscellaneous—								
(a) Pan Supari—								
(1) Pan-leaf—								
(i) Gawran Kachhi	Bundle of 100 leaves	1.08	0.33	1.50	1.50	455	455	
(2) Pan Finished—								
(i) Poona Masala	Each vida	1.82	0.04	0.25	0.25	625	625	
(3) Supari—								
(i) Manglori	50 gs.	1.57	0.45	1.50	1.50	333	333	
Total		4.47						
Index Number Sub-group V(a)						481	481	

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

1163

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

1164

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961 4	April 1981 5	May 1981 6	April 1981 7	May 1981 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—							
(1) Bidies—							
(i) Charbhai	Bundle of 25 bidies.	2.56	0.15	0.60	0.60	400	400
(ii) Pawar	"	"	0.15	0.60	0.60		
(2) Cigarettes—							
(i) Charminar	Pkt. of 10 Cigarettes	1.94	0.15	1.10	1.10	642	642
(ii) Pila Hathi	"	"	0.20	1.10	1.10		
(3) Chewing Tobacco—							
(i) Akoli Jarda No. 1	50 g.	1.92	0.37	0.60	0.60	178	178
(ii) Akoli Jarda No. 2	"	"	0.28	0.50	0.50		
(iii) Satara Jarda	"	"	0.31	0.60	0.60		
Total		6.42				407	407
Index Number Sub-group V(b).							
(c) House-hold Utilities Utensils Brass—							
(1) Lota	kg.	4.76	7.14	40.00	40.00	560	560
Total		4.76					
Number Sub-group V(c).							
						560	560

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

Total		11.60				414	414
Index Number Sub-Group V(d)							
Medical Care—							
(1) Patent Medicine—							
(i) Glycodine Terf Vasaka	Bottle of 70 ml. 2 Tablets Per day	17.37	1.89	4.05	4.05	170	170
(b) Anacin	"	"	0.12	0.15	0.15	168	168
(2) Mixture, Daily Mixture.	"	1.35	0.57	0.96	0.96		
Total		18.72				170	170
Index Number Sub-group V(e)							
(f) Personal Care—							
(1) Hair Oil Tata Co. etc.	Small Bottle	3.37	1.34	6.00	6.00	448	448
(2) Barber charges—							
(a) Haircut with shave	Per Adult	6.52	0.75	3.00	3.00	428	428
(b) Haircut	"	"	0.65	2.50	2.50		
(c) Shave	"	"	0.20	1.00	1.00		
(3) Toilet Soap—							
(a) Lifebuoy	Cake	2.29	0.49	2.00	2.00	408	408
(b) Lux	"	"	0.49	2.00	2.00		
(4) Tooth Powder—							
(a) Bytco (Family size)	Bottle	1.98	1.87	6.95	6.95	376	376
(b) Bytco (Small size)	"	"	0.46	1.75	1.75		
(5) Blades—							
(a) Bharat	Packet of 10	0.04	0.43	1.10	1.10	295	328
(b) 6 Morning	2 Packets of 5 each.	....	0.60	2.00	2.40		
Total		14.20				422	422
Index Number Sub-group V(f)							
						422	422

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

1165

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR
PUNE 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. 1961 4	April 1981 5	May 1981 6	April 1981 7	May 1981 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(g) Education and Reading—							
(1) School Fees for Std. VIII.	Per Student Per month	8.86	4.85	5.50	5.50	113	113
(2) School Books—Std. VIII—							
(i) Kumar Bharati	Per Copy	2.55	2.42	2.50	2.50	197	197
(ii) Ankaganit	"	....	1.75	5.95	5.95		
(iii) Apali Prithwi	"	....	1.88	2.80	2.80		
(3) News papers—							
(i) Sakal Daily	"	2.50	0.07	0.40	0.45	607	679
(ii) Lok Satta Daily	"	"	0.07	0.45	0.50		
Total		13.91					
Index Number Sub-group V(g)						218	230
(h) Recreation and Amusement—							
Cinema—							
Lowest Class	Per Adult	6.74	0.52	1.52	1.52	292	292
Total		6.74					
Index Number Sub-group V(h)						292	292

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

(i) Transport and Communication—

(1) Railway—							
(i) Railway Fare for 50 km.	Per Passenger	6.46	0.98	2.25	2.25	230	230
(ii) Bus Fare—	"	11.43	0.10	0.40	0.40	333	333
(i) P. M. T. Bus fare for 1-20 km.	"	....	1.50	4.00	4.00	261	261
(ii) S. T. Fare 48 km.	"	....	....	....	....
(3) Postage—	Per Card for Rs. 25	1.29	0.05	0.15	0.15	294	294
(i) Single Card	"	....	0.45	1.00	1.00		
(ii) M. O. Charges	"	....	....	....	....
Total		19.18					
Index Number Sub-group V(i)						294	294
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Fan, Supari	"	4.47	....			481	481
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco products	"	6.42	....			407	407
(c) Household Utilities	"	4.76	....			560	560
(d) Washing Soap	"	11.60	....			414	414
(e) Medical Care	"	18.72	....			170	170
(f) Personal Care	"	14.20	....			422	422
(g) Education and Reading	"	13.91	....			218	230
(h) Recreation and Amusement	"	6.74	....			292	292
(i) Transport and Communication	"	19.18	....			294	294
Total		100.00				320	322
Index Number Group V						320	322

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

THE STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS BY GROUPS FOR SEVEN CENTRES OF MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1981.

Centre	Base	Food	Pan, Supari, Tobacco etc.	Fuel and Light	Housing	Clothing, bedding and Foot wear	Miscellaneous	Consumer Price Index Number May, 1981	Equivalent Old Index Number	Consumer Price Index Number April 1981	Equivalent Old Index Number
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bombay	.. 1960=100	487	490	513	158	439	346	442	1962	435	1931
Solapur	.. 1960=100	514	422	491	219	472	359	471	1799	472	1803
Nagpur	.. 1960=100	469	428	489	211	533	356	440	2297	435	2271
Pune	.. 1961=100	477	....	439	138	471	322	420	....	405	....
Jalgaon	.. 1961=100	513	....	507	174	446	328	456	2412	454	2402
Nanded	.. 1961=100	546	....	627	274	460	373	500	1225	488	1196
Aurangabad	.. 1961=100	522	....	505	316	442	374	475	1054	459	1019

Note.—For arriving at the equivalent old Index number the new Index numbers may be multiplied by the linking factors mentioned against the respective centres as follows

BOMBAY : 4.44, SOLAPUR : 3.82, NAGPUR : 5.22, JALGAON : 5.29, NANDED : 2.45, AURANGABAD : 2.22.

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1981

ALL INDIA AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

The Statistics for the Last 12 Calendar months from June 1980 to May 1981 are given in the following table :—

TABLE

Month	Base 1960=100	*Base 1949=100
1	2	3
June 1980	386	469
July 1980	394	479
August 1980	397	483
September 1980	402	489
October 1980	406	493
November 1980	411	496
December 1980	408	500
January 1981	411	508
February 1981	418	510
March 1981	420	519
April 1981	427	526
May 1981	433	

*Index numbers under this column are derived from the 1960 based index.

Labour Intelligence

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1981

Industrial Courts, Tribunals and Labour Courts

In all 1564 applications were received by the Industrial Courts, Tribunals and Labour Court during the month. Their break-up are as under :—

Serial No.	Name of the Industrial Court/Tribunal and Labour Court	No. of applications, etc. received during the month under the—			Total
		B.I.R. Act, 1946	I.D. Act, 1947	Other Acts.	
i	2	3	4	5	6
I. Industrial Court/Tribunals—					
1	Industrial Court, Bombay ..	24		93	117
2	Industrial Tribunal, Bombay ..	...	29		29
3	Industrial Court, Nagpur ..	6		71	77
4	Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur ..	...	1		1
5	Industrial Court, Pune ..	7		25	32
6	Industrial Tribunal, Pune ..	...	25		25
7	Industrial Court, Thane ..	...		28	28
8	Industrial Tribunal, Thane..	...	11		11
	Total ..	37	66	217	320

II. Labour Courts—

1	Labour Court, Bombay ..	121	174	84	379
2	Labour Court, Pune ..	11	196	44	251
3	Labour Court, Nagpur ..	10	62	88	160
4	Labour Court, Thane ..	32	49	47	128
5	Labour Court, Kolhapur ..	9	38	47	94
6	Labour Court, Solapur ..	4	13	58	75
7	Labour Court, Akola ..	1	47	33	81
8	Labour Court, Nashik ..	1	21	38	60
9	Labour Court, Aurangabad ..	3	3	10	16
	Total ..	192	603	449	1244

WAGE BOARDS— Nil

1 reference was received by the Wage Board for Silk Textile Industry and 8 references were received by Cotton Textile Industry during the month of February 1981.

Conciliation
An analysis of disputes handled by the Conciliation machinery in the State during April 1981 under various Acts is given below :—

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

Act	Act	Issues relating to pay, allowances and Bonus	Employment, leave, hours of work and Miscellaneous causes	Total	Pending at the beginning of the month	No. of case received during the month	Settled amicably	Ended in failure	Withdrawn or not pursued by parties	Closed	Total (4 to 7)	Pending at the end of the month
1	Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	200	424	624	2,944	624	106	373	74	199	752	2,816
2	Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	11	30	41	285	41	14	9	13	32	68	218
3	Bombay Industrial Relations (Extensions and Amendment) Act, 1964.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	211	454	665	32,29	665	120	382	87	231	820	30,74

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

1. I. D. Act, 1947
2. B. I. R. Act, 1946
3. B. I. R. (Ext. and Amdt.) Act, 1964.

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	Wollen Textile	Textile Processing	Hosiery	Banking	Sugar	Misc.	Transport	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B. I. R. Act, 1946	8	10	3	..	4	7	9	41
Act	Textile Industry	Paper Industry	Printing Industry	Press Industry	Shemps	Banking	Engineering	Local Bodies	Other Misc.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B. I. R. (Extension And Amendment) Act, 1964

District-wise analysis is given below :—

Act	Bombay	Pune	Thane	Nagpur	Nanded	Kollhapur	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B. I. R. Act, 1946	11	16	2	10	..	2	41
Act	Amravati	Bombay	Wardha	Chanda	Akola	Buldana	Total
B. I. R. (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING APRIL 1981

	March 1981	April 1981	April 1980
No. of Disputes	26	35	28
No. of Workers involved	11,694	12,576	11,974
No. of Man-days lost	53,785	61,233	19,397

Industry-wise classification is given below :—

Name of the Industry Group	Number of disputes in progress			Number of work people involved in all disputes	Aggregate man-days lost in
	Started before beginning of the month i.e. before April 1981	Started during the month i.e. April 1981	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Textile	2	5	7	8,216	25,317
Engineering	7	10	17	2,471	21,404
Chemical	1	1	2	166	310
Miscellaneous	5	4	9	1,723	14,202
April 1981 Total	15	20	35	12,576	61,233
March 1981 Total	13	13	26	11,694	53,785

Forteen of the disputes arose over questions of "pay, allowances and bonus issues", 7 related to "Retrenchment and grievances about personnel", while the remaining 14 were due to other causes.

Out of the 16 disputes that terminated during the course of the month, 6 were settled either entirely or partially in favour of the workers, 6 in favour of the employers, while the result of the remaining 4 disputes was Indefinite.

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

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