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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

Labour Legislation

The Sugar Undertaking (Taking Over of Management) Amendment Act, 1981 No. 44 of 1981.

Price Index for Working Class

The Bombay, Solapur and Nagpur Consumer Index Numbers for Working Class for the month of December 1981, with average price for the year ended December 1960 equal to 100 were 469, 521, 479 respectively. The Pune, Jalgaon, Nanded and Aurangabad Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for the month of December 1981 with the average prices for the year ended December 1961 equal to 100 were 444, 471, 531 and 504 respectively.

All India Average Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers

All India Average Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers (General) base 1960=100 for December 1981 was 460 as compared to 462 in November 1981. The Index Numbers for December 1981 on base 1949=100 derived from 1960 based Index worked out to 559 as against 562 for November 1981.

Industrial Disputes in Maharashtra State

During the month of November 1981, there were 69 disputes involving 1441 workmen and time loss of 700357 working days as compared to 79 disputes in October 1981, involving 48035 workmen and time loss of 498315 man-days.

Further particulars of Industrial Disputes are given at page 751 of this issue.

Benefits under the Employees State Insurance Scheme

During the month of December 1981, 20,622 Insured Persons received Rs. 40,86,758.08 as Cash Benefits due to Employment Injuries. This includes 10,000 persons who were in receipt of pension for Permanent Disablement Benefits and 2,001 persons who were in receipt of Dependents Benefits as dependants of deceased Insured Persons. During the month 10,406 accidents were reported as against 10,415 during the preceding month.

Current Notes

Co-operation sought on Workers' Participation in Management Scheme :

Mr. N. D. Tiwari, Union Minister of Labour, said that Government is determined to make worker's participation in management scheme a total success whether by voluntary or legislative support. He sought the co-operation of all concerned towards fulfilment of the government's objective. Mr. Tiwari also said that the managements, the trade unions and the government would have to play a specific role to ensure success of the participative management system.

(E. F. I. Bulletin dated 1st January 1982)

ESI Scheme for seasonal factories

The Union Government proposes to extend the Employee's State Insurance Scheme to seasonal factories like sugar industry on the basis of the recommendation of a high power committee. The ESI has so far constructed and commissioned 77 hospitals and 36 annexes in different States and Union Territories, while 22 ESI hospitals and 7 annexes are under various stages of construction,

(E. F. I. Bulletin dated 15th January 1982)

PF Board recommends hike in interest rates

The Central Board of Trustees of the Employees Provident Fund, which met in Hyderabad on January 7, 1982 has recommended to the Union Government to enhance the rate of interest paid to members of the Provident Fund from the current rate of 8.5 per cent to 8.75 per cent for 1982-83. The Board also decided that prosecution cases against employers could be withdrawn if they paid their arrears, including damage and legal charges. At present, the cases can be withdrawn only if these are first offences by employers.

(E. F. I. Bulletin dated 15th January 1982)

Move on revision of Minimum Wages

The Union Minister of State for Labour Mrs. Ram Dulari Sinha informed the Lok Sabha on December 23, 1981 that the Government is considering further revision in the minimum wages consequent to the rise in the average consumer price index upto 460 by the end of October 1981. She also added that the proposed revision would cover workers engaged in mining, agriculture, building and construction industry.

(E. F. I. Bulletin dated 15th January 1982)

Minimum Wages for Clay Miners Raised

The Union Government has revised the minimum wages payable to the workers engaged in china clay, clay and white clay mines. The new daily rates for unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and clerical staff vary from Rs. 7.75 to 14.

The minimum rates of wages fixed as per this notification are all inclusive rates including the basic rate, cost of living allowance, a cash value of the

supply, if any, of essential commodities and also include the wages concessional payable for the weekly day of rest. These rates are also applicable to employees engaged by contractors.

The minimum wages for employees employed in felspar mines have also been upwardly revised.

Separate notifications issued by the Labour Ministry in the first week of December also state that minimum wages for the workers employed in iron ore, granite and manganese mines have also been revised.

(Indian Worker dated 4th January 1982)

Bill on Allowance during suspension

A Bill to ensure the payment of "subsistence allowance" to industrial workers suspended by the management was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on December 21 by the Minister of State for Labour, Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha.

The Bill seeks to amend certain clauses of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act of 1946.

Suitable provision has been made in the Bill to ensure the payment of 50 per cent of the worker's wages as subsistence allowance during the first 90 days of his suspension pending inquiry.

Any delay on the managements part in completing the inquiry will entitle the workers to a 25 per cent increase in the allowance.

(Indian Worker dated 11th January 1982)

Plantation Labour Bill Passed

Parliament has passed the Plantations Labour (Amendment) Bill providing for improvement in the conditions of the workers and enlarging the coverage.

The Lok Sabha on December 24 adopted the Bill which has already been passed by the Rajya Sabha.

Replying to the debate on the Bill, which was generally supported by members, the Minister of State for Labour Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha, said the Government would enforce the provisions of the legislation strictly.

Some members urged the Government to withdraw the Bill and bring forward a comprehensive law for plantation labourers.

They said the measure would not protect the interests of the poor plantation workers. It was aimed at safeguarding the interests of plantation owners. Those who violated the law would go unpunished.

Smt. Sinha said the Government would look into the matter of nationalising plantations. However, it was for State Governments to extend the provisions of the Bill to any plantation, irrespective of its acreage or the number of persons it employed.

(Indian Worker dated 11th January 1982)

Central move to enact law for farm workers

The Government has set up a working group with the Union Labour Secretary as Chairman to consider the question of enacting Central legislation for agricultural workers.

The group includes representatives of the Ministers of Agriculture and Planning, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Maharashtra and U. P.

Disclosing this while presiding over the Central Committee on Rural Un-organized Labour here on January 13, Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha, the then Minister of State for Labour said proposals to revise the minimum rates of wages of agricultural workers had been notified.

Smt. Sinha said that it would be based on the 12 monthly average Consumer Price Index Number which was 432 at the end of October, 1981. The State Governments were considering further revision of minimum wages in agriculture sectors, she added.

The committee was informed of the allocations to various states for housing facilities to beedi workers.

State Governments have been urged to take necessary steps to establish welfare funds for workers in the handloom and leather industries.

Members of the committee wanted the Union Labour Ministry to take the initiative in this regard. Some of them also favoured a cess on marine exports for creating a welfare fund for fishermen.

There is already a welfare fund for beedi workers. The industry is concentrated in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

As many as three million persons earn their livelihood but all studies point out that their living and working conditions are not at all satisfactory, according to law, enforced in 1977 a cess at rate not exceeding Re. 1 a kilo of tobacco issued from the warehouse for the manufacture of beedis is levied. It had undergone several changes since then and the cess has been levied at 10 paise for 1,000 beedis from January 1 this year.

Minimum wages for beedi workers has also been revised since January 1 this year. But social security schemes for them like the employees provident fund have been stalled in view of a Supreme Court stay order.

(Indian Worker dated 25th January 1982)

CONCILIATION IN INDIA : SOME IMPRESSIONISTIC VIEWS

By

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The author received an Indo-American Fellowship grant and was attached to the Tata Institute of Social Sciences at Bombay in late 1981. He is, of course, indebted to the Institute for its assistance but especially to Dr. K. G. Desai for his guidance. Numerous individuals—academics, governmental, management and labour—Contributed to the development of this paper, but it is impossible to name them separately with the author's previous studies in four other countries—the United States, Great Britain, Ireland and Israel. ⁶These studies concentrated on the conciliators' techniques and the parties' attitudes toward the conciliators. Questionnaires were sent to management and labour representatives who had participated in a recent conciliation session and the responses were then tabulated and compared. While the responses in India were not derived from a carefully drawn sample, they will be compared with those obtained in the other countries.

Overlooked Contributions of Conciliation

Critics of conciliation in India have failed to recognize some of its contributions. Generally, the data available indicates that a significant portion of disputes submitted in conciliation are withdrawn before conciliation is completed; the critics then conclude that conciliation has failed to resolve these disputes. In Maharashtra, for example, the proportion of conciliation cases withdrawn hovered around a third of all the closed cases during the 1960 decade. In Karnataka the proportion of withdrawn conciliation cases ranged from 16 to 51 per cent from 1965-74. During 1972-74 about half of the conciliation cases were withdrawn each year. ⁷Typically the conciliation withdrawal follows one or more conciliation meetings; it seems obvious, therefore, that the conciliation machinery is responsible for some of the settlements and withdrawals. Patil's study in Karnataka revealed that over 80 per cent of the withdrawals in a recent three-year period occurred after the case was admitted to conciliation. ⁸

Even more conclusive is Patil's finding that during the same three years, over half of the withdrawals followed bilateral settlements. ⁹

Critics of conciliation in India abound. The 1969 National Commission on Labour concluded that the conciliation service in most states was disappointing although it indicated that some were quite adequate. Even more damaging was the Commission's finding that management, labor, and conciliators had

an indifferent or casual attitude toward conciliation. ¹Academic studies of conciliation are often critical. Pradeep Kumar's 1966 study of conciliation in Rajasthan was highly critical of that state's machinery, ²while B. R. book-length work is somewhat critical of Karnataka's machinery. ³Is it wonder that a senior Maharashtra government official felt compelled to write in 1970 an defend conciliation efforts? ⁴

My research suggests that conciliation in India is functioning far more adequately than is generally believed. This conclusion rests on a study of available secondary literature and 44 interviews with conciliators, management, and labour officials in three Indian states. ⁵ Eleven conciliators, 17 management representatives, 14 labor representatives, and two academics were interviewed. The management and labour representatives were selected because the interviewee was thought to be knowledgeable and experienced and, of course, fluent in English and available at the time the author was in India. The author conducted all the interviews during the last quarter of 1981, and also asked some of the interviewees to complete questionnaires. No claim for representativeness can be asserted; indeed, it is apparent that the combined effort fails as a "scientific study".

The results obtained from the parties in India will be compared. Conciliation officers, management and labour officials whom I interviewed, almost without exception, reported that they knew of bilateral settlements in which the grievant and union did not wish to proceed. Many of my interviewees indicated that the (parties particularly management) were afraid of creating precedents with a recorded conciliation settlement. Any assessment of conciliation's contribution must take into account not only the formal settlements but the many settlements that the parties reach but do not wish to record formally.

In assessing further conciliation's contribution, it may be useful to calculate a separate settlement rate for demand disputes and termination disputes. The latter apparently are now a majority in all of the states and, according to most conciliators, are more easily settled than demand disputes (Patil's study in Karnataka does not support this viewpoint¹⁰). Nevertheless, termination disputes are not as likely to result in strikes as demand disputes, and are not, therefore, to be considered as serious.

Patil's study indicates that "nearly 50% of the settlements of the demand disputes are bilateral agreements converted into settlements" to take advantage of the protection afforded such agreements under Section 2P and 18 of the Industrial Disputes Act.¹¹ The parties negotiate a settlement and then simply seek the conciliator's endorsement. Practically all of the management and labour interviewees and most of the conciliators acknowledge such practices but few place the proportion as high as 50 per cent. One very sophisticated conciliator said, "It is high, but I don't think it is that high."

Obviously, a conciliation service should not claim credit for perfunctory approvals of bilateral agreements and their reports should somehow reveal the extent of this practice. Nevertheless, it is the legislature's doing which converts the conciliator "into a rubber stamp" so the parties can obtain their needed protection. The conciliator is thus behaving as required by the legislature and the parties, and any criticism of that role should be directed elsewhere,

In the absence of concrete data to refute Patil, it seems appropriate to assume that he is reasonably accurate that the conciliator actively contributes to only half of the demand dispute settlements. Of course, these settlements plus the withdrawn disputes add to most of the total demand disputes and conciliation therefore, can claim credit for resolving more of the difficult cases.

Conciliation makes a contribution to the settlement of disputes in the adjudication process. The government's decision to refer to adjudication rests heavily upon the conciliators' failure reports. In one state, only two people review these reports and recommend to the labor commissioner the disposition of over a thousand cases in a single year. Without the conciliators' reports and the details in the reports, much additional work would be thrust upon the adjudication machinery. Conciliators typically reported that the government followed their recommendations regarding referral in almost every case. There is, therefore, a reliance on the conciliator's judgement in the adjudication process.

Even before the courts, conciliation plays a role in the disposition of disputes. In 1980-81, for example, one quarter of the disputes referred to the courts in the central government's sector resulted in consent awards. Discussion with the labor commissioners in the states selected for interviews suggest that the percentage of consent awards in these states would be substantially higher perhaps as high as 50 per cent. One labor commissioner reported that it may be impossible to identify some consent awards because a judge may not refer to that fact in his opinion. According to that commissioner, the parties often appear before the judge informally and indicate their agreement. He will embody their agreed-upon settlement in his award, without indicating that the parties themselves have arranged the settlement.

There is one final statistic that should be considered in evaluating conciliation's contribution to dispute settlements. One state has kept data regarding the circumstances surrounding strike settlements. Conciliation was credited with the solution of about two-thirds or more of the strikes in seven of nine recent years. In the remaining two years, conciliation was credited with solving about half the disputes in those years. Data from the Central Government's Labour Departments suggests, however, that these results may be typical. According to the center's labor department slightly less than half of the strikes are settled by Government intervention (presumably both conciliation and adjudication). To aid in an evaluation of the mechanisms, it might be desirable to separate the two components in future releases.

Because critics have failed to consider conciliation's role in bilateral settlements, in adjudication, and even before the courts, they have not properly evaluated its contribution in settling disputes. I have argued here that conciliation should be given proper recognition for its accomplishments; it also seems obvious that the low direct settlements in many states needs attention. The state services should, therefore, consider undertaking studies which may lead to higher percentage of settlements. An examination of the procedures and policies of the services which are reported to have high "success rates" may be particularly useful.¹⁶

Attitudes toward Conciliation—Willingness to participate

Acceptance of conciliation among the parties is much less pronounced in India than it was in the four countries previously studied. While questionnaire responses indicated that a vast majority of both parties in these four countries accepted conciliation enthusiastically, it is very unlikely that the responses of a similarly drawn sample in India would be comparable. Both management and labor representatives in India suggested that very few management representatives are enthusiastic about conciliation. A study of management and labor attitudes toward conciliation in one state indicated that about one-third of the employers indicated that they would not seek conciliation in any impasse situation.¹⁶ Management demonstrates this lack of enthusiasm in several ways: by not responding to the conciliator's call for a meeting; by appointing a subordinate who would have little authority to act and would merely respond that the company would have to take the suggestion under consideration; or by attending meetings and simply repeating its previously announced position and not deviating from it.

Management is particularly unenthusiastic about conciliation for termination disputes. Many management have promulgated Standing Orders. They then investigate and hold hearings on serious violations; a decision to discharge is reached only after careful deliberation. Practically all employers are aware that the union will appeal the discharge. Hence, the employer discharges (in his view) only the most flagrant violators. Once completed, the employer often truly believes that his action has been "overly fair" and resents a review.

Labor representatives, particularly those representing weak unions, were often enthusiastic regarding conciliation.¹⁷ Because the employer rejected the union's demand, the union had no choice but to try conciliation or abandon the demand. Strong unions (and probably large representatives unions) often do not view conciliation as being particularly fruitful. Often the union and the employer have attempted to reach an agreement, but have failed. Rarely can the conciliator help them resolve their disputes but the parties must make an effort at conciliation before proceeding to adjudication.

Considerable support was expressed by all Indian respondents (management labor and conciliators) for the Kerr hypothesis¹⁸ that conciliation is most effective for small firms. Many respondents were quick to add the view that conciliation works well for small unions. In addition to not knowing the law and exact procedure, small companies and unions might be aware of the conciliator's limited authority. As one respondent summarized the relationship, "Small company, small union, big conciliator! But big company, big union, small conciliator!" Previous studies indicated that the Kerr hypothesis was supported by only Israeli respondents and rejected by American, English and Irish management and labor.¹⁹

There is a variant of the Kerr hypothesis that should be explored more fully. Several persons who administered conciliation departments asserted that conciliation in their state's poorly-urbanized sections often comes close to arbitration. The parties often ask the conciliator to "tell them what to do". Rarely, if ever, do the parties then object to the proposed solution. And one

commissioner asserted that he would write his suggestions in a "Letter of Advice" which would often become the settlement or, at the very least, the basis of the settlement.

Attitudes towards conciliation—Perceptions of the conciliator

The respondents in the four previously surveyed countries were enthusiastic about their conciliators. They observed that the conciliator in their last encounter was "objective, knowledgeable and competent". Management and labor representatives in India were asked to evaluate the conciliators with whom they had worked. There is little doubt that a systematic survey of Indian management and labor would not reveal high marks for the conciliators. Management representatives (particularly those who worked full time in conciliation and other representation work) indicated that very few conciliators kept up with legal and economic developments. Some management claimed that only about one-third to one-half of conciliators were competent and knowledgeable.²⁰ Labor representatives were somewhat more charitable in their assessment, but they too, claimed that many conciliators did not know what they were doing. When asked whether the parties ever complained about a particular conciliator or requested that a different one be assigned, the parties reported that such a request would be very unusual and inappropriate.

Allegations that some conciliators accept money or services from one or both of the parties (particularly, management) were voiced by a majority of the management and labor respondents. One management representative said that he believed his superiors were able to achieve certain results by payments to either conciliators, departmental officials or politicians. Many respondents were certain that conciliators favoured the particular union affiliated with the party in power in a particular state at a particular time. In fact, several conciliators (in separate meetings) told of a 1960 conference called by the labour department in which the propriety of favouring "our" union was vigorously defended. In a democracy, labour department officials asserted, it was perfectly acceptable for a civil servant to assist the party in power to stay in power. Moreover, no party controlled all the states and therefore no particular harm resulted from the conciliator's favoritism. Some management and labor representatives claimed that the labour departments were more evenhanded in recent years.

Despite these basically unflattering observations, conciliators do make valuable suggestions to the parties. In one study, 20 of 25 employers and 13 of 25 trade unionists responded that conciliators made "good" suggestions.²¹ My interviewees also indicated that conciliators made usable suggestions, but the proportions they suggested would be much lower. Representatives from the larger companies and the larger unions were reluctant to praise the conciliators, but the smaller unions and the small companies often lauded them.

Conciliators in India seem to have little hesitancy in proposing solutions, and to present them openly and often spontaneously in joint conferences. Many apparently will indicate in a joint conference that one side has the better of the argument. One trade unionist narrated with glee the details of a recent

conciliation case. After hearing management's justification for the termination, the conciliator exclaimed, "What you have done is a horrible injustice." The conciliator, according to the trade unionist, continued to remonstrate the company representative and warned of the dire consequences if the case were adjudicated. Management listened politely and did not respond; but they offered to reinstate the terminated employee a few days later.

Management and labour representatives seldom raised oral questions or objections to the conciliator's suggestions. In fact, they seemed to welcome the conciliator's suggestions. My interviewees of course understood that they could reject the suggestions. Almost all of the management and labour representatives and conciliators responded that it is better to be "too forceful than too timid". Earlier studies of conciliation in Ireland, the United States and the United Kingdom indicated a decided preference for a forceful conciliator. In Israel, however, managers were opposed to a forceful mediator and almost a majority of trade unionists were opposed.²² Thus, it appears that Indian attitudes on this point more clearly resemble attitudes in the West than in Israel.

Attitudes towards conciliation—Techniques and effectiveness of intervention

There are three basic views regarding the timing of the conciliator's intervention. One view maintains that the conciliator should intervene at an early stage, long before the parties reach an impasse. The second view argues that the conciliator should intervene only after the parties have virtually exhausted every opportunity of reaching an agreement. An the third—dominated by views in the United States—claims that the conciliator should not intervene as long as the parties negotiate directly.²³

Because conciliators in India rely heavily on written requests from one or both parties (with exception of public utility disputes) before intervening, the services tend to enter disputes only after the parties have discussed the issues at length. And because the parties view the conciliator's office as the next forum, they inevitably, but reluctantly, petition for conciliation. Thus, the parties seem to have adopted the American view regarding the timing of the conciliator's intervention.

On receipt of a request for conciliation, the conciliator to whom a dispute is assigned will write the parties and ask for the details. He often will ask the parties to justify their positions, and may set a date for a hearing. Many conciliators will proceed with the hearing even if one or both of the parties have not completed their written statements. They will simply ask the parties to make oral statements; some, however, will postpone hearings until they receive written statements.

India has followed the British tradition of terming the process of intervention in industrial disputes—conciliation. In practice, however, Indian "conciliators" are really "mediators"—i.e., they are active in the intervention and they engage in acts which they perceive will bring about settlements. As has been indicated, they make suggestions for the resolution of disputes. They also support a party in joint conferences; and as reported by my

interviews, they do not hesitate to call separate conferences to pressure the parties for concessions. If the conciliators do in fact "decide," disputes in rural and poorly-urbanized areas, they are performing roles typically not included in the concept of conciliation.

Does the conciliator make a difference? Does he reduce the number of strikes? Does he change the outcome of settlements? Indian conciliators and trade unionist generally believe that the "number of strikes will increase significantly if conciliation were abolished". Most management representatives accepted the statement but some were skeptical. These observers suggested that only weak unions rely on conciliation and that they could not strike even if conciliation were abolished. Management and labour representatives in three of the four countries previously studied (Ireland, the U. S. and Israel) generally expressed the view that strikes would increase without conciliation; only management and labour representatives in the United Kingdom dissented from that view.²⁴

Each of the three participant groups in India indicated considerable divergence regarding the conciliator's impact on the substance of settlements. The conciliators diverged almost equally. About a third said conciliators had an influence, a third said they did not, and the remaining third were undecided. Management and labour representatives had fewer undecided voices and tended therefore to conclude that conciliators had some influence on the substance of settlements. Respondents in the four countries previously studied also agreed that conciliators had an impact on the agreement's provisions. Management representatives in the U. S. A. indicated the most skepticism, with about 40 per cent asserting that disputes would "turn out about the same".

Conclusions

Conciliation's role and effectiveness apparently varies significantly in each state. Any effort to properly evaluate conciliation in India, therefore, requires detailed studies in the larger states. Such studies are ideal topics for graduate theses, and, if carefully planned and supervised, can develop important information.

Despite severe shortcomings, conciliation is now playing an important role in settling industrial disputes. The direct settlements are not so pronounced and perhaps the critics have been misled by this fact. Conciliation also contributes to many bilateral settlements; it also play a key role in strike settlements; and it may also contribute to settlements in adjudication.

Compared with conciliators in the U. S. A., United Kingdom, Ireland, and Israel, Indian conciliators receive low marks. Conciliators in these countries were universally acknowledged as being able and knowledgeable; not so in India and the dimension and reasons for that inadequate appraisal deserves further investigation. Certainly the lack of training and the low pay contribute to the conciliator's relatively poor performance. Some criticism was also voiced with the "promotion from within" quotas, which have been adopted in recent years. Presumably, increased training and higher pay will result in better performance and higher appraisals. Whether the nation's priorities would permit such an allocation is another question.

Even though many management and labour respondents are quite critical of the conciliator, they also indicate that he makes useful suggestions. It appears that small firms and unions, and participants in small cities and rural areas may actually rely on the conciliator to assist them, and perhaps even to make decisions for them. To what extent the nation can afford to allocate resources to serve small units and non-urbanized areas is, of course, a question for the legislative authorities.

In short, conciliation is alive and well, and performing a useful function. Any serious modification should be undertaken only after considerable research and deliberation.

FOOT NOTES

1 Government of India, National Commission on Labour, *Report of the National Commission on Labour*, 1969, New Delhi. 1973, pp. 322-323.

2 Pradeep Kumar, "The Working of the Conciliation Machinery in Rajasthan", *Indian Journal of Industrial Relations*, (July 1966), pp. 34-50.

3 B. R. Patil, *Conciliation in India*, Chugh Publications Allahabad. 1977, pp. 305-335.

4 P. J. Ovid, "Some Reflections of a Conciliation Officer", *Labour Gazette*, LI (July 1970), pp. 1370-72.

5 The author intended to draw a sample of conciliation cases in one large industrial state and then to survey the management and labour representatives in each case. After an intensive discussion with the state's conciliation staff, it became clear that an effort to draw a representative sample of recent conciliation cases would not be successful. Moreover, the conciliators and academics warned against simply mailing a questionnaire and expecting to receive responses. Accordingly, an alternative approach was designed to obtain labour and management attitudes. The approach focused on interviews with selected persons in both groups.

6(1) Joseph Krislov with John Mead, "Labour-Management Attitudes Toward Mediation" *Personnel Journal*, February 1972.

(2) Joseph Krislov, "Irish Attitudes Toward Conciliation", *Industrial Relations Journal*, (Nottingham, England), Summer 1972.

(3) Joseph Krislov and J. F. B. Goodman, "Conciliation in Industrial Disputes in Great Britain: A Survey of the Attitudes of the Parties", *British Journal of Industrial Relations*, November 1974.

(4) Joseph Krislov with J. F. B. Goodman and John Mead, "Attitudes Toward Mediation: U.S., Ireland, and Great Britain", in *Monthly Labour Review*, January 1975.

(5) Joseph Krislov with A. Galin, "Comparative Attitudes Toward Mediation", *Labour Law Journal*, March, 1979.

(6) Joseph Krislov with A. Galin, "Evaluating the Israeli Mediation Service", *International Labour Review*, July-August, 1979.

(7) Joseph Krislov with A. Galin, "Mediation Techniques in Four Countries: Some Common Trends and Differences", *Labour Studies Journal*, Fall, 1979.

7 See discussion in Patil, *loc. cit.*, pp. 73- and 122-123.

8. Patil, *loc. cit.*, p. 182.

9. *Ibid.*, p. 182.

10. *Ibid.*, p. 124ff and Table 7.

11. *Ibid.*, pp. 144-50.

Articles, Reports, Enquires, 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.

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COST OF "WORK STOPPAGES" IN MAHARASHTRA

BY

Syed Wahed Ali, B.A.L.L.M. (OS) DSW (Cal) Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay

Under the existing Industrial Relations Laws, "strike" is a legitimate weapon in the hands of workers to demonstrate their unity and to get their grievances redressed and demands conceded by the Employers. Similarly, employers' right to 'lock-out' when they are confronted by workers' unreasonable demands is also recognised under the law. Though the existing law recognises the workers' and employers' right to strike and lock-out it also prescribes certain conditions and circumstances under which such right cannot be exercised and if exercised it becomes illegal. The strikes and lock-outs in public utility services without giving 14 days advance notice (and in non public utility services also under the M.R.T.U. & P.U.L.P. Act, 1971), or strikes and lock-outs during the pendency of conciliation and adjudication proceedings or during the currency of the settlements and awards, are deemed to be illegal under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Thus, under the existing Industrial Relations Law, the right of workers and employers to resort to strike and to lock-out is recognised but at the same time it is expected that such right will be exercised by the workers and the employers as a last resort, after exhausting all available legal means to resolve their differences and demands. However, of late, it is being observed that the right to strike and to lock-out is being exercised by the workers and the employers at the first available opportunity and that too for reasons and causes, which are not quite serious. Strikes on grounds such as to protest against the Management's action in issuing showcause notices to some workmen or against the suspension of workmen pending enquiry are on the increase. Strikes over extra legal demands such as removal of some Management Executives, bonus more than the maximum prescribed under the law, recognition of unions without taking recourse to legal machinery, are also common. In the like way lock-outs on workers resorting to demonstrations and shouting of slogans or on sporadic cessation of work or go-slow by a group of workers are also not uncommon now-a-days. A study of the strikes and lock-outs position in the State during the last 4 years indicates that the incidence of long drawn out work-stoppages on such flimsy grounds is on the increase.

How much loss these work-stoppages have caused in the last four years can be seen from the following table

	Strikes	Lockouts	Total	Total Mandays lost (in lakhs)	Wage loss (Rs. in lakhs)	Production loss (Rs. in lakhs)	Severity rate
1978	553 *(1,48,223)	77 (17,677)	630 (1,65,900)	63.85	766.20	8,939.00	5.98
1979	566 *(1,55,439)	53 (26,459)	619 (1,81,898)	51.91	622.92	7,267.37	4.71
1980	608 (1,79,210)	55 (26,319)	663 (2,05,529)	58.75	705.06	8,225.00	5.19
1981	539 (1,58,657)	97 (43,321)	636 (2,02,178)	95.79	1,149.50	13,410.83	8.46

*Figures in brackets indicate the number of workers involved.

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1978

From the above table, it would be seen that in the year 1978 there were in all 630 work stoppages involving 1,65,900 workers and resulting in a time loss of 63.85 lakhs mandays. The total wage loss and production loss was Rs. 766.20 lakhs and Rs. 8,939.00 lakhs respectively. Each work-stoppage has thus accounted for a wage loss of Rs. 1.22 lakhs and the production loss of Rs. 14.19 lakhs. Thus the cost of each work-stoppage in the year 1978 was Rs. 15.41 lakhs. Similarly, each worker involved in the said work-stoppage was responsible for a combined wage and production loss of Rs. 5,850. In Maharashtra there were 13,844 registered factories employing a total number of 10.68 lakhs employees in 1978. If the loss, caused due to the total work-stoppages is divided amongst all the factory worker in the registered factories in the State in that year, each factory worker would be contributing to the tune of Rs. 909 individually.

1979

In all 619 work-stoppages have been reported in the year 1979 involving 1,81,898 workers an resulting in a time loss of 51.91 lakhs mandays. The total wage loss and production loss was Rs. 522.92 lakhs and Rs. 7,267.37 lakhs respectively. Thus each work-stoppage has accounted for a wage loss of 1.01 lakhs and the production loss of Rs. 11.74 lakhs in the year, 1979, which is slightly less than the cost of each work-stoppage in the year 1978. Similar each worker involved in the said work-stoppages was responsible for a combined wage and production loss of Rs. 4,338.00. Similarly, each one out of 11.01 lakhs workers employed in all the registered factories in the State in the said year has accounted for a wage and production loss of Rs. 717.00.

1980

In the year 1980 in all 663 work-stoppages have been reported involving 2,05,529 workers and resulting in a time loss of 58.75 lakhs mandays. The total wage loss and production loss was Rs. 705.06 lakhs and Rs. 8,225.69 lakhs respectively. Thus each work-stoppage has accounted for a wage loss of Rs. 1.06 lakhs and for the production loss of Rs. 12.41 lakhs. The cost of each work-stoppage was this Rs. 13.47 lakhs in the year 1980, which is slightly higher than the cost of each work-stoppage in the year 1979. Similarly each worker involved in the said work-stoppages was responsible for a combined wage and production loss of Rs. 4,345. Thus each worker out of 11.32 lakhs workers employed in all the registered factories in the State has accounted for a wage and production loss of Rs. 789 in the said year.

1981

During the year 1981 in all 636 work-stoppages have been reported involving 2,02,178 workers and resulting in a time loss of 95.79 lakhs mandays. The total wage loss and production loss was Rs. 1,149.50 lakhs and Rs. 13,410.83 lakhs respectively. Each work-stoppage has thus accounted for a wage loss of Rs. 1.81 lakhs and for the production loss of Rs. 21.09 lakhs. The cost of each work-stoppage was thus Rs. 22.90 lakhs in the year, 1981. Each worker involved in these work-stoppages was individually responsible for a combined wage and production loss to the tune of Rs. 7,202. Similarly each worker out of 11.77 worker employed in all the registered factories in the State has contributed Rs. 1,238 towards wage loss and production loss during the said year.

From the above details, it would be seen that each work-stoppage accrued during the last 4 years period has accounted for a loss of minimum Rs. 12.75 lakhs and maximum Rs. 22.90 lakhs. Similarly, each worker involved in these work-stoppages has accounted for a loss

minimum Rs. 4,338 and maximum Rs. 7,202 individually during the said period of 4 years. The cost of each work-stoppage if divided by all the workers engaged in the registered factories in the State in the respective years works out to minimum Rs. 717 and maximum Rs. 1,238 per worker.

The following table gives at a glance the cost of work-stoppage and also the contribution of each worker in the said cost in the last four years.

TABLE
Cost of work-stoppages at a Glance.

Year	Total work-stoppages	Cost of each work-stoppages		Total	Contribution of each worker involved	Shares of each worker employed in the registered factories in the state
		in term of wages (Rs. in lakhs)	In term of production (Rs. in lakhs)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
1978	630	1.22	14.19	15.41	5,850	909
1979	619	1.01	11.74	12.75	4,338	717
1980	663	1.06	12.41	13.47	4,345	789
1981	636	1.81	21.09	22.90	7,202	1,238

The above is the contribution of the workers belonging to all shades of unions. It may however be worthwhile to find out as to what is the contribution of the unions exclusively belonging to Dr. Datta Samant. In the year 1981 there were in all 121 strikes involving 42,821 workers and 43 lockouts involving 18,094 workers where unions belong to Dr. Datta Samant are involved. The total number of mandays lost owing to the work stoppages were 41.10 lakhs in the said year. The total wage loss and production loss owing to the said work stoppages was Rs. 493.20 lakhs and 5,754.00 lakhs respectively. Thus, each work-stoppage wherein Dr. Datta Samant's unions were involved has accounted for a wage loss of Rs. 3.01 lakhs and for the production loss of Rs. 35.09 lakhs. The cost of each work stoppage of Dr. Datta Samant's unions was thus Rs. 38.10 lakhs in the year 1981. Similarly, each worker involved in these work-stoppages contributed Rs. 810 towards wage loss and Rs. 9,446 towards production loss.

It would be evident from the above details that while calculating the cost of each work-stoppage only the wage loss and production loss has been taken into account. The loss to Government exchequer on account of Sales-tax, Income-tax, Excise Duty, Octroi etc. is not taken into consideration. If these factors are also added to the cost of each work-stoppages, the picture that would emerge would be still worst.

According to the "Economic Survey of Maharashtra, 1980-81", the per capita State Income at the current prices stood at Rs. 1,903 in 1979-80 and the per capita National Income at Rs. 1,397. When compared with this, the contribution of each of the workers in the organised

sector in Maharashtra towards wage and production loss as indicated above has been higher than the per capita State and National income. In the country where a vast majority of the rural population still lives below the poverty line, such colossal losses due to strikes and lock-outs by the workers in the organised sector are a matter for serious consideration. All these losses are certainly avoidable if both the workers and employers realise that the right to work is more sacred and important than the right to stop work.

Labour Legislation

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT)

New Delhi, the 30th November 1981/Agrahayana 9, 1903 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 30th November 1981 and is hereby published for general information—

(30th November 1981).

THE SUGAR UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) AMENDMENT ACT, 1981

No. 44 of 1981

Act further to amend the Sugar Undertaking (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-second Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Amendment Act, 1981.

2. *Amendment of section 3 of Act 49 of 1978.*—In section 3 of the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978, in sub-section (5),—

(a) the words “the period so specified is less than three years from the date of vesting and” shall be omitted;

(b) for the words “three years”, occurring in the proviso, the words “six years” shall be substituted.

(Published in M. G. G. Part VI, dated 31st December 1981, at page No. 434)

(क) महाराष्ट्र शासनाने उपरोक्त अधिनियमाच्या कलम ३ अखेर प्रदान करण्यात आलेल्या शिवाय इतर कायदा, तराती तत्समालिका सेवा, विविधा कल्याण क्षेत्रातील सर्व इतर कायदा व कायदाखाले राखीव बांधणीत, नागानी प्रशासनात्मित, अधिनियमाच्या कलम १४(१), १४(२)(ब), १४, १६, १८, १९(१), १९, १९ अखेर २८, दिनांक १ ऑक्टोबर १९८१ ते ३१ मार्च १९८१ (सोयी दिवस धरून) अंतर्भावित नमुन करणात आलेल्या बांधणीत राहून, स्वगित केवळ आहेत.

[अधिनियम क्रमांक १९-१९८१/१९८१, दिनांक ३ ऑक्टोबर, १९८१ महाराष्ट्र शासन पत्रिका (भाग १-८), दिनांक १९ डिसेंबर १९८१, पान क्रमांक ३१० ते ३१२ ३१० आहे.]

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS ACT, 1958

(a) Cancellation of exemption.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Act, the Government of Maharashtra ordered that the exemption from the operation of the Employees' Provident fund Scheme, 1952, granted to the Rashtrabhasha Press, Wardha under Government of Maharashtra, Notification, Industries and Labour Department No. EFP-1165/Lab-1, should be cancelled with effect from the 1st November 1981.

[Notification No. EPF-1181/(8078)/Lab-4, dated 6th October 1981, published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 3rd December 1981, P. 6741].

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE ACT, 1948

(a) Exemption under the Act.—Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by section 88 of the Act has exempted the following employees of Messrs Asian Paints (India) Ltd., who are employed at Wadi from the operation of the Act, for the period from 28th September 1980 to 31st May 1981 in respect of Shri M. F. Gonsalves and for one year from 1st June 1980 to 31st May 1981 in respect of three persons viz. (1) Shri M. Ramkrishnan, (2) Shri P. G. Yede and (3) Shri Mohd. Allimullah Khan or till the enforcement of the provisions of chapters IV and V of the said Act, whichever is earlier, subject to the conditions specified in the said Notification.

[Notification SIA-1581/3295/Lab-11, dated 5th October 1981, published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 3rd December, 1981, p. 6740..

(b) Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 87 of the Act has exempted every factory situated in the following areas from the operation of provisions of the said Act, for a further period from the 24th April, 1981 up to and inclusive of the 23rd April 1982.

- (1) The Municipal Limits of Ballarpur in Taluka and District Chandrapur.
- (2) The Revenue Survey Nos. 28, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48 and 49 of Ballarpur in Taluka and District Chandrapur.
- (3) The Revenue Survey Nos. 305/LKH, 309 and 310 of Village Visapur in Taluka and District Chandrapur.

[Notification No. SIA-1781/3162/Lab-11, dated 21st September 1981, published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 10th December 1981 p. 6863.]

Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 88 read with Section 91A of the Act exempted such Medical and Sales Representatives of Messrs Muller and Phipps (India) Ltd., Bombay attached to then Bombay Regional Office and who

remain on tour from their headquarters for 7 months or more in a year for a further period of one year with effect from 1st January 1981 upto and inclusive of 1st December 1981 from the provisions of the said Act subject to the conditions specified in the Notification

(Notification No. SIA-1780/3002/Lab-11, dated 22nd September 1981, published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 10th December 1981, p. 6833.)

Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 87 read with Section 91A of the Act, has exempted the Vishwa Bharati Spinning and Weaving Co-operative Society Limited, Kawad Village, Post Angaon, Taluka Bhiwandi, district Thane from the operation of the said Act, except Chapter V-A thereof retrospectively from 27th May 1980 till the date of this notification and prospectively upto the 30th September, 1981.

(Notification No. SIA-3268/Lab-11, dated 25th September, 1981, published in M. G. G., Part I-L, dated 10th December 1981, p. 6864.)

1. These rules may be called the Maharashtra Factories (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1981.
2. In rule 115 of the Maharashtra Factories Rules, 1963 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal rules")—
 - (a) in the heading, after the word "accidents" the words "or dangerous occurrences" shall be added ;
 - (b) in sub-rule (1),—
 - (i) for the words "any occurrence" the words "any dangerous occurrence" shall be substituted;
 - (ii) the word "and" at the end of clause (a) shall be deleted;
 - (iii) in clause (b), for the words "police station" the following shall be substituted, namely :—
"police station, and
 - (c) the nearest relatives of the injured or deceased person."
 - (c) for sub-rule (2), the following shall be substituted, namely :—
"(2) The notice so given shall be confirmed by the Manager of the factory to the authorities mentioned in sub-rule (1) by sending to them a written report in the case of an accident in Form 24 or in Form No. 16, appended to Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950, and, in the case of a dangerous occurrence, in Form 24A within 12 hours of the taking place of any such accident or occurrence referred to in that sub-rule."
 - (d) in the schedule in clause 2,—
 - (i) for the word "occurrences" the words "dangerous occurrences" shall be substituted;
 - (ii) in sub-clause (b), after the words "which", the word "lift", shall be inserted
 - (iii) for sub-clause (c) the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely :—
"(c) Explosion, fire, bursting out, leakage or escape of any molten metal, hot liquor, or gas causing bodily injury to any persons or damage to any part or portion of the factory in which persons are employed or damage to any plant, machinery or material".
 - (iv) for sub-clause (d), the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely
"(d) Explosion of a receiver or container used in any process or used for storage at a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure, of any gas or any gases (including air) or any liquid or any solid."
3. In rule 119 of the principal rules, in clause (1), after item (h), the following item shall be added, namely :—
"(i) accidents and statistics".

4. For Form 24 appended to the principal rules, the following Form shall be submitted namely

FORM 24
(See rule 115)

Report of accident by the Manager

1. Name and address of occupier ..
2. Occupier's Registration No. / Licence No. ..
3. Address of premises where accident happened.
4. Nature of Industry
5. Department, shift hours (if any) and exact place where the accident happened.
6. Name of the injured person ..
7. Insurance Number ..
8. Address of the injured person ..
9. (a) Sex ..
(b) Age (last birthday) ..
(c) Occupation of injured person ..
(d) Local office to which attached ..
10. Date and hour of accident ..
11. (a) Hour at which he started work on the day of accident.
(b) Whether wages in full or part are payable to him for the day of his accident.
12. Cause of accident,—
(a) if caused by machinery—
(i) give name of the machine and part causing the accident, and whether it was moved by mechanical power at that time ;
(b) state exactly what the injured person was doing at that time.
(c) in your opinion, was the injured person at the time of accident—
(i) acting in contravention of the provisions of any law applicable to him; or
(ii) acting in contravention of any orders given to or on behalf of occupier; or
(iii) acting without instructions from his occupier
(d) If any of the provisions of clause (c) is in affirmative, state whether the act was done for the purpose of and in connection with the occupier's trade or business.

13. If the accident happened while travelling by availing of the transport facility provided by the occupier, state whether—
(i) the injured person was travelling as a passenger to or from his place of work ;
(ii) the injured person was travelling with the express or implied permission of the occupier ;
(iii) the transport is being operated by or on behalf of the occupier or some other person by whom it is provided in pursuance of arrangements made with the occupier ; and
(iv) the vehicle was being/not being operated in the ordinary course of public transport service.
14. If the accident happened while meeting emergency, state—
(i) its nature ;
(ii) whether the injured person at the time of accident was employed for the purpose of his occupier's trade or business in or about the premises at which the accident took place.
15. Describe briefly how the accident occurred.
16. Name and address of witnesses—
(1)
(2)
17. (a) Nature and extent of injury (e.g. gatal, loss of fingers, fracture of leg, scald, etc.)
(b) Location of injury (right leg, left hand or left eye, etc.)
(c) (i) If the accident is not fatal, state whether the injured person has returned to work.
(ii) If so, date and hour of return to work.
18. (a) Physician, dispensary or hospital from whom or where the injured person received or is receiving treatment.
(b) Name of dispensary/panel doctor elected by the injured person.
19. (i) Has injured person died ?
(ii) If so, date of death.

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above particulars are correct in every respect.

Place : Signature

Date of despatch report Designation

Note—To be completed in legible handwriting or preferably type-written.

This space to be completed by Inspector of Factories.

District	..	..
Date of receipt of report	..	..
Accident number	..	..
Industry number	..	..
Causation number	..	..
Date of investigation	..	..
Result of investigation	..	..

Notification of Accidents

Extract from the Factories Act, 1948

(Section 88)

Where in any factory an accident occurs which causes death or which causes any bodily injury by reason of which the person injured is prevented from working for a period of forty-eight hours or more immediately following the accident, or which is of such nature as may be prescribed in this behalf, the manager of the factory shall send notice hereof to such authorities and in such, from and within such time, as may be prescribed.

Extract from the Maharashtra Factories Rules, 1963

(Rule 115)

(1) Where any accident specified in sub-clause (a) of clause 1 of the schedule hereto appended or any dangerous occurrence specified in clause 2 of the said schedule takes place in a factory, the manager of the factory shall, within 4 hours of the happening of such accident or occurrence, send notice thereof by telephone, special messenger or telegram to the Inspector and the Administrative Medical Officer, Employees' State Insurance Scheme, Bombay, appointed as Additional Inspector under the Act; and where the accident is fatal or of such serious nature that it is likely to prove fatal, notice as aforesaid shall also be sent to:—

- (a) the District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Magistrate,
- (b) the Officer-in-charge of the nearest police station, and
- (c) the nearest relatives of the injured or dead person.

(2) The notice so given shall be confirmed by the Manager of the factory to the authorities mentioned in sub-rule (1) by sending to them a written report in the case of an accident in Form 24 or in Form No. 16 appended to Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950, and in the case of a dangerous occurrence, in Form 24A within twelve hours of the taking place of any such accident or occurrence referred to in that sub-rule.

(3) Where any accident of a minor character specified in sub-clause (b) of the said clause 1 takes place in a factory, the manager shall, within 24 hours after the expiry of the period specified in the said sub-clause (b), send notice thereof to the Inspector in Form 24.

(4) If in the case of an accident, the injured person subsequently dies due to such accident information of his death, wherever known shall be sent by the manager by telephone, specially messenger or telegram within 24 hours of the occurrence to:—

- (a) the Inspector;
- (b) the Administrative Medical Officer, Employees' State Insurance Scheme, Bombay;
- (c) the District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Magistrate; and
- (d) the Officer-in-charge of the nearest Police Station,

Explanation.—For the purpose of this rule, "accident of a serious nature" means an accident which results in—

- (i) immediate loss of any part of the body or an limb or part thereof;
- (ii) crushed or serious injury to any part of the body due to which loss is obvious or any injury which is likely to prove fatal;
- (iii) unconsciousness; or
- (iv) severe burns or scalds due to chemicals, steam or any other cause.

SCHEDULE

1. (a) Accidents which cause death to any person or are of serious nature.
(b) accidents which cause such bodily injury as prevents or will probable prevent the person injury from working for a period of 48 hours immediately following the accident.
2. The following classes of dangerous occurrences, whether or not, they are attended by personal injury or disablement:—
 - (a) Bursting of a vessel use for containing steam under pressure greater than atmospheric pressure other than plant which comes within the scope of the Indian Boilers Act.
 - (b) Collapse or failure of a crane, derrick, winch, lift, hoist or other appliances used in raising or lowering persons or goods or any part thereof, or the overturning of a crane.
 - (c) Explosion, fire bursting out leakage or escape of any molten metals, hot liquor, or gas causing bodily injury to any persons or damage to any part or portion of the factory in which persons are employed or damage to any plant machinery or material.
 - (d) Explosion of a receiver or container used for the storage at a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure of any gas or gases (including air) or any liquid or solid resulting from the compression of gas.
 - (e) Explosion of a receiver or container used in any process or used for storage at a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure of any gas or gases (including air) or any liquid or any solid.

5. After Form 24 appended to the principal rules, the following Form shall be inserted, namely —

FORM 24-A

(See rule 115)

Notice of dangerous occurrence

1. Name and address of the factory
2. Name and address of the occupier ..
3. Name and address of the Manager
4. Nature of industry
5. Branch or Department and exact place where the dangerous occurrence took place.
6. Date and hour of occurrence ..
7. Nature of dangerous occurrence ..
(State exactly what happened)

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above particulars are correct in every respect.

Place :

Signature of the Occupier/Manager.

Date of despatch of Report.

Note.—To be written in legible handwriting or preferably to be type-written.

This space to be completed by Inspector of Factories

District _____ Date of Receipt _____
 Dangerous Occurrence Number _____ Date of Investigation _____
 Causation Number _____
 Result of Investigation.....

6. In Form 27 appended to the principal rules,—
 (a) for items 4 and 5, the following shall be substituted, namely:—
 • Average number of workers employed daily :

Category of workers	Average number of workers employed daily
(I) Adults	(a) Men (b) Women
(II) Adolescents	(a) Male (b) Female
(III) Children	(a) Male (b) Female

(IV) TOTAL

*The average daily number should be calculated by dividing the aggregate number of attendances on working days by the number of days in the year. In reckoning attendances, attendances by temporary as well as permanent workers should be counted and all worker should be included, whether they are employed directly or under contractors. Attendances on separate shifts (i.e. night and day shifts) should be counted separately. Days on which the factory was closed for whatever cause and days on which manufacturing processes were not carried on should not be treated as working days. Partial attendances for less than half a shift on any working day should be ignored, while attendance for half a shift or more on such days should be treated as full attendance.

5. (a) Normal hours worked per week—

(Note)—Normal hours worked per week means hours of work a worker is normally required to work in a week, excluding rest intervals under section 55 as per the notice of periods of work displayed in the factory under section 61(1) of the Act.)

	Hours
Men	
Women	
Children	

Namely:—

- (b) For items 7 to 16 (both columns) the following items shall be substituted

*7. Does the factory come under—

(i) Section 87 ?	.. Yes/No
(ii) Section 93 ?	.. Yes/No

8. (i) Average daily number of workers employed in dangerous operations.
 (ii) Nature of dangerous operations under section 87 i.e. the number and title of the Schedule appended to rule 114.

Leave with wages

	Men	Women	Children
9. Total number of persons employed during the year.			
10. Number of persons who are entitled to annual leave with wages during the calendar year to which this return relates.			
11. Number of persons who were granted leave during the year.			
12. Number of persons who gave notice not to avail themselves of leave accrued.			

13. (i) Number of workers who—
 (a) are discharged from service,
 (b) are dismissed from service,
 (c) quit employment,
 (d) retire due to superannuation,
 (e) die during the courses of the Calendar Year.

(ii) Wages in lieu of leave.

Rs.

14. (i) Number of workers paid wages in lieu of leave who—
 (a) are discharged from service
 (b) are dismissed from service,
 (c) quit employment
 (d) retire due to superannuation.
 (e) die during the course of the Calendar Year

(ii) Total amount of wages paid in lieu of leave.

Rs.

Compensatory holidays

15. Number of workers exempted from section 52 of the Factories Act—
 Men _____
 Women _____

16. (a) Number of workers who received holidays in the—

Month	Number of workers
1. Same month	
2. Following month	
3. Third month	

(b) For the words "Date : Signature of Manager"

the following shall be substituted, namely—
Accident

25. (a) Total number of accidents—

- Fatal
- Not-fatal

(b) Accidents in which workers returned to work during the year to which this return relates—

(i) Accidents (persons injured) occurring during the year in which worker returned to work during the same year—

- Number
- Man-days lost—

(ii) Accident in which the worker did not return to work during the year to which this return relates—

- Number
- Man-days lost during the year

Certificate that the information furnished above is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct.

Date : Signature of Manager.

Notes.—(1) Every person killed or injured should be treated as one separate accident. If in one occurrence six persons were injured or killed, it should be counted as six accidents.

(2) Item 25 (a) gives the number of accidents which took place during the year. Only those accidents which prevented workmen from working for 48 hours or more and which were fatal, should be included".

For Form 28 appended to the principal rules, the following Form shall be substituted, namely—

FORM 28
[By rule 129 (2)]
(Half-yearly Return)

Period (from to)

Name of Factory

Name of Occupier

Name of Manager

- (1) District
- (2) Postal Address
- (3) Nature of Industry
- (4) *Average number of workers employed daily—

	Male	Female	Total
Adults			
Adolescents			
Children			
Total			

(5) Number of days worked during the half-year ending on 30th June 19.....

Date : Signature of Manager.

*The average daily number should be calculated by dividing the aggregate number of attendances of working days by the number of working days during the half year. In reckoning attendances, attendances by temporary as well as permanent worker should be counted and all workers should be included whether they are employed directly or under contractors. Attendances on separate shifts e.g. night and day shifts should be counted separately. Days on which the factory was closed, for whatever cause, and days on which the manufacturing processes were not carried on should not be treated as working days. Partial attendance for less than half a shift on a working day should be ignored, while attendance for half a shift or more on such days should be treated as full attendance."

FACORIES ACT, 1948.

(a) In exercise of the powers conferred by section 112 read with sub-section (2) of section 21 of the Government of Maharashtra hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Maharashtra Factories Rules, 1953 the same having been previously published as required by section 115 of the said Act, namely:—

Notification No. FAC/1179/(6282)/Lab-4, dated 13th October 1981, published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 3rd December 1981, pages 6745-6754.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 6 and section 112 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), and of all other powers in this behalf, the Government of Maharashtra hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Maharashtra Factories Rules, 1953, the same having been previously published as required by section 115 of the said Act, namely:—

1. These rules may be called the Maharashtra Factories (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1981.

2. In rule 5 of the Maharashtra Factories Rules, 1963 (hereinafter referred to as 'the principal rules'),—

(a) in sub-rule (1), for the words, "grant of licence therefor; the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"grant of licence therefor for a period not exceeding three years;";

(b) in sub-rule (2), after the proviso, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided further that, if the period for which the licence is applied for is one year or more but does not exceed three years, the fees payable therefor per year, shall be at the rates specified in this sub-rule."

3. In rule 6 of the principal rules, in sub-rule (2), after the word "suspension" the words, "and revocation" shall be inserted.

4. In rule 8 of the principal rules,—

(a) in sub-rule (1),—

(i) after the words "for the renewal of licence" the words "for a period not exceeding three years" shall be inserted;

(ii) after the proviso, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided further that if the period for which the renewal of licence is applied for is one year or more but does not exceed three years, the fees payable under this sub-rule therefor per year, shall be at the rates specified in the Schedule attached to rule 5:

Provided also that where the application for the renewal of the licence is made after the expiry of the due date specified in this sub-rule, an additional fee of 25 per cent of the fee payable for the renewal of the licence shall be payable for such renewal of the licence."

(b) in sub rule (2),—

(i) in clause (a), for the words "one year" the words "three years" shall be substituted;

(ii) the second proviso shall be deleted.

5. After rule 9 of the principal rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"9-A. *Revocation of licence.*—The Chief Inspector or the Deputy Chief Inspector authorised under sub-rule (1) of rule 8 may, at any time before the expiry of the period for which the licence has been granted or renewed, revoke the licence on any of the ground specified in the proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 6 or in clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 8:

Provided that before revoking any licence, the licensee shall be given an opportunity to show cause why the licence should not be revoked."

6 In Form 3 appended to the principal rules,—

(a) in the heading, the words "for the year" shall be deleted;

(b) after entry 5, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

"5-A. The period (not exceeding three years) for which licence or renewal of licence is applied for."

(Notification No. FAC/2081/8029/Lab, dated 13th October 1981, published in *M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 10th December 1981 at pages 6865-66).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947.

(a) In para-1, of Government Order Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. ADP/7981/1756/Lab-2, dated 28th September 1981, issued under the Provisions and Sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Act, for the words appearing therein viz. "Styrene plant, S. V. Road, Goregaon", the following words should be substituted viz. "Polystyrene plant, S. V. Road, Goregaon.

(Notification No. ADP/7981/1756/Lab-2, dated 3rd October 1981, published in *M.G.G.*, Part-I-L, dated 3rd December 1981 page No. 6742.)

(b) *Declaration of Public Utility Service.*—The Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by proviso of sub-clause (VI) of clause (n) of section 2 of the said Act declared the Oxygen and Acetylene industry to be a public utility service for a period of six months commencing from 12th November 1981.

(Notification No. IDA/1480/910/Lab-2, dated 12th November 1981, Published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 10th December 1981, p. 6976).

INDIAN BOILERS ACT, 1928.

Exemption of the boilers under the Act.—(a) Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (2) of Section 34 of the Act has exempted the boiler bearing No. MR-10506 belonging to oil and natural gas commission, Uran from the operation of clause (c) of Section 6 of the said Act, for the period of three months i.e. from the 12th October 1981 to 11th January 1982 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1081/CR-6008/LAB-5, dated 7th October 1981 published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 10th December 1981, p. 6849).

(b) Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (2) of Section 34 of the Act has exempted the boiler bearing No. MR-9550 belonging to the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, Mahul, Bombay 400 074 from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of two months, i.e. from 11th October 1981 to 10th December 1981 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1081/CR-6009, dated 7th October 1981 published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 10th December 1981, p. 6849).

(c) Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (2) of Section 34 of the Act, has exempted the boiler bearing No. MR-6481 belonging to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Asphalt Plant, Worli, Bombay from the operation of clause (c) of Section 6 of the said Act, for the period of two months i.e. from the 9th October 1981 to 8th December 1981 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1081/CR-6024/LAB-5, dated 7th October 1981, published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 10th December 1981, p. 6849).

(d) Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (2) of section 34 of the Act, has exempted the boiler bearing No. MR-9095 belonging to the Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited, Mulund, Bombay 400 080 from the operation of clause (c) of Section 6 of the said Act, for the period of three months i.e. from the 17th October 1981 to 16th January 1981 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1081/CR-9094/LAB-5, dated 7th October 1981, published in M.G.G Part I-L, dated 10th December 1982, p. 6850).

(e) Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the Act, has exempted the boiler bearing No. MR-9585 belonging to the National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd., Thane-Belapur Road, Thane from the operation of clause (c) of Section 6 of the said Act for the period of one month i.e. from the 16th October 1981 to 15th November 1981 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1081/CR-60 23/Lab-5, dated 12th October 1981, published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 10th December 1981, p. 6850).

(f) Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the Act has exempted the boiler bearing No. MR-10325 belonging to the Koradi Thermal Power Station, Koradi, District Nagpur from the operation of clause (c) of Section 6 of the said Act, for the period of 6 months i.e. from the 26th October 1981 to 25th April 1982 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1081/CR-5075/Lab-5, dated 13th October 1981 published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 10th December 1981, p. 6850).

(g) The Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the Act, exempted the boiler bearing No. MR-10379 belonging to the Bhusawal Thermal Power Station, Deepnagar, Taluka Bhusawal, District Jalgaon from the operation of clause (c) of Section 6 of the said Act for the period of three months i.e. from 21st October 1981 to 20th January 1982 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA-1081/CR-6027 Lab-5, dated 14th October 1981, published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 31st December 1981, p. 7160).

MAHARASHTRA MATHADI, HAMAL AND OTHER MANUAL WORKERS

(Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Act, 1969.—(A) Amendment to scheme—The Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Act and after consultation with Advisory Committee has made the following Scheme further to amend the Pune Grocery Markets or Shops and Markets or subsidiary Markets Unprotected Workers (Regulation of employment and Welfare) Scheme 4, namely:—

1. (1) This scheme may be called the Pune Grocery Markets or Shops and Markets or Subsidiary Markets Unprotected Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) (Amendment) Scheme, 1981.

2. (2) It shall come into force from 21st day of December 1981. In the Pune Grocery Markets or Shops and Markets or Subsidiary Markets Unprotected Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Scheme, 1974 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Scheme"), in clause 2. after paragraph (b) the following shall be added, namely:—

"(c) grocery markets or shops and markets or subsidiary markets established under the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1963, in connection

with loading, unloading, stacking, carrying, weighing, measuring, filling, stitching, sorting, cleaning or such other work including work preparator or incidental to such operations in the areas specified in Part II and Part IV of the Schedule hereto".

3. For clause 3 of the said Scheme, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"3. Commencement.—(1) Clauses 14 and 15 shall come into force from 1st May 1974 in areas specified in Part I and Part II of the Schedule hereto; and from the 21st day of December 1981 in the areas specified in Part III and Part IV of the said Schedule.

(2) The remaining clauses shall come into force from the 1st June 1974 in the area specified in Part I and Part II of one Schedule hereto; and from the 15th day of January 1982 in the areas specified in Part III and Part IV of the said Schedule."

4. In the Schedule appended to the said Scheme:—

(a) the words, brackets and figures—

" SCHEDULE

[Clause 2 (21)]"

where they occur for the second time, shall be deleted

(b) after Part II, the following shall be added, namely:—

" PART III

Markets or Subsidiary Markets, established under the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1963, within the areas bounded by—

- | | | |
|------------------|----|---|
| (a) on the North | .. | East and West Public Roads. |
| (b) on the West | .. | Fruit and Vegetable Markets. |
| (c) on the South | .. | Areas reserved for Cattle and Fodder Markets. |
| (d) on the East | .. | Compound of the Market Yard. |

PART IV

Grocery Markets or Shops within the areas of the limits of the Pune Municipal Corporation of the City of Pune not specified in Part I, Part II or Part III of this Schedule".

(Notification No. UWA. 1481/CR-3925/Lab-5, dated 20th November 1981 published in M. G. G., Part I-L, dated 10th December 1981, page 6980).

MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948.

Declaration of the Special allowance under the Act.—(a) Employment in Engineering Industry.—Deputy Commissioner of Labour and competent Authority has declared the special allowance (cost of living allowance) payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment in the areas mentioned in column (2) of schedule III, appended hereto in relation to three months commencing on 1st day of October 1981 at the rates mentioned in column (3) of the said schedule III.

In addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in the said Scheduled employment in the areas mentioned in Column (2) of Schedule III, appended hereto in relation to three months commencing on the 1st day of October 1981 at the rates mentioned in Column (3) of the said Schedule III

Schedule III

Serial No.	Zones	Amount of Special Allowance (cost of living allowance payable)
1	2	3
1	I	Rs. 7.50 per day
2	II	Rs. 7.50 per day.
3	III	Rs. 7.50 per day.
4	IV	Rs. 7.50 per day.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this notification, Zones I, II, III and IV shall respectively mean Zones I, II, III and IV formed for the purpose and shown in the Notification, Industries Energy and Labour Department No. MWA 5274/198006/Lab-III-A, dated 15th November, 1974.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Government Notification Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. MWA. 5274/198006/Lab-III-A, dated 15th November, 1974. The said competent authority is pleased to determine in the aforesaid manner and declare the special allowance (cost of living allowance), payable.

(Notification No. MWA/SPL/Engineering, dated 2nd November 1981 published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 3rd December, 1981, P. 6715-17)

(b) *Rubber Manufacturing Industry.*—Deputy Commissioner of Labour and competent Authority has declared the special allowance (cost of living allowance) payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment in the areas mentioned in column (1) of Schedule III appended hereto in relation to three months commencing on the first day of October 1981 at the rates mentioned in column (2) of the Schedule III below :—

Schedule III

Area	Amount of Special Allowance (Cost of living allowance payable)
1	2
1 State of Maharashtra	Rs. 8.10 per day.

(Notification No. MWA/SPL/Rubber Manufacturing Industry dated 2nd November 1981. Published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 3rd December 1981 p. 6718-19).

(c) *Paper and Paper Board Manufactory.*—Deputy Commissioner of Labour and competent Authority has declared the Special allowance (cost of living allowance), payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment in the

areas mentioned in column (2) of Schedule III, appended hereto in relation to three months commencing on 1st day of October 1981 at the rates mentioned in column (3) of the Schedule III below

Schedule III

Serial No.	Zones	Amount of special Allowance (Cost of living allowance payable)
	2	3
1	I	Rs. 210.00 per month.
2	II	Rs. 168.00 per month.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this Notification, Zones I and II, shall respectively mean Zones I and II formed for the purpose and shown in the Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. MWA 5675/104084/Lab-III-A, dated 21st March, 1975.

(Notification No. MWA/SPL/Paper and Paper Board Manufactory, dated 2nd November, 1981, published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 3rd December, 1981, p-6720-22).

(d) *Cloth Dyeing and Cloth Printing.*—Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Competent Authority has declared the special allowance (cost of living allowance), payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment in the areas mentioned in column (2) of Schedule III appended hereto in relation to three months commencing on the first day of October 1981 at the rates mentioned in column (3) of schedule III, below

Schedule III

Serial No.	Zones	Amount of Special Allowance (cost of living allowance payable)
1	2	3
	I	Rs. 234.00 per month.
2	II	Rs. 234.00 per month.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this Notification, Zones I and II, shall respectively, mean Zones I and II formed for the purpose and shown in Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. MWA 6274/904/Lab-7, dated 4th January 1977,

(Notification No. MWA/SPL/Cloth Dyeing and Cloth Printing, dated 2nd November, 1981 published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 3rd December 1981, p. 6722 to 6725).

(e) *Salt Pan.*—Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Competent Authority has declared the special allowance (cost of living allowance) payable in addition to basic rate of wages to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment in the areas mentioned in column (2) of Schedule III, appended hereto in relation to Twelve months commencing on the 1st day of October 1981 at the rates mentioned in Column (3) of Schedule III below :—

Schedule III

Serial No.	Zone	Amount of Special Allowance (Cost of living allowance payable).
1	2	3
1	Area falling in Zone I	Rs. 216.00 per month.
2	Area falling in Zone II	Rs. 189.00 per month.
3	Area falling in Zone III	Rs. 178.20 per month.

Explanation :—For the purpose of this Notification, Zones I, II and III shall respectively mean Zones I, II, and III formed for the purpose and shown in Notification Industries and Labour Department No. MWA-5274-192505/Lab-III-A, dated 8th November, 1974.

(Notification No. MWA/SPL/Salt Pan, dated 2nd November, 1981, published in M.G.G. Part I-L, dated 3rd December, 1981, p. 6726 to 28).

—••E K 3••—

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for December 1981

BOMBAY*

469—A Fall of 1 point

In December 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 469 being 1 point lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at the Bombay Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 5 points to 518 due to a fall in the average prices of rice, gramdal, moongdal, masurdal, uriddal, Vanaspati (loose), edible oils, ghee, onion, chillies green and vegetables and fruits sub-group.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco etc. group increased by 5 points to 477 due to a rise in the average prices of pan leaf and kath.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 5 points to 558 due to a rise in the average prices of firewood, cl., charges and charcoal.

The index number for the housing group remained steady at 159 being a six monthly item.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 4 points to 472 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, saree, shirting, long cloth, mulmul, markin, bush shirt and full pant.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 2 points to 368 due to a rise in the average prices of hair oil, barber charges, tooth-powder, umbrella, durrie, trunk, utensils brass and bucket.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS (NEW SERIES) FOR BOMBAY CENTRE (Average prices for the calendar year 1960 = 100)

Group	Weight proportional to the total expenditure.	Group Index Numbers	
		November 1981	December 1981
I-A. Food	57.1	523	518
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	4.9	472	477
II. Fuel and Light	5.0	553	558
III. Housing	4.6	159	159
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Foot-Wear	9.4	468	472
V. Miscellaneous	19.0	366	368
Total	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number		470	469

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

Note.—To obtain 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.

674

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960 4	Nov. 1981 5	Dec. 1981 6	Nov. 1981 7	Dec. 1981 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I.A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice	kg.	59.23	0.70	2.33	2.29	333	327
(2) Wheat .. .. .	..	25.05	0.41	1.74	1.74	424	424
(3) Jowar .. .. .	..	9.42	0.53	2.54	2.57	479	485
(4) Bajra .. .. .	..	3.22	0.55	2.44	2.43	444	442
(5) Bread .. .. .	..	0.92	0.12	0.53	0.54	442	450
(6) Grinding charges .. .. .	..	2.16	0.09	0.64	0.79	711	878
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(a)						382	383
(b) Pulses and pulse products—							
(1) Arbar Dal	kg.	63.78	0.78	5.59	5.66	717	726
(2) Gram Dal .. .. .	..	12.99	0.60	5.64	5.30	940	883
(3) Moong Dal .. .. .	..	12.21	0.90	5.95	5.80	661	644
(4) Masur Dal	7.87	0.78	5.62	5.47	721	701
(5) Urid Dal	3.15	0.88	5.24	5.10	595	580
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(b)						735	730

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(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Palm Oil	Kg.	9.55	1.36	8.25	8.25	532	519
(2) Coconut Oil	500 ml.	71.05	1.00	8.38	8.35		
(3) Groundnut Oil .. .. .	..	19.40	1.75	6.89	6.61	481	477
(4) Vanaspati (loose)	500 g.			8.42	8.34		
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (c)						522	511
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Goat's Meat	500 g.	52.54	1.48	10.23	10.29	691	695
(2) Fish fresh—							
(i) Bumblews	Dozen	38.41	0.44	3.52	3.27	778	786
(ii) Pamfret	Each	..	1.23	9.29	10.20		
(3) Fish dry bombil*	Dozen	3.97	0.25	2.00	1.94	800	776
(4) Eggs .. .. .	..	5.08	1.93	7.43	7.80	385	404
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(d)						713	719
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk—							
(i) Pure	L.	86.87	1.15	5.70	5.68	491	490
(ii) Aarey .. .. .	..	..	1.03	5.00	5.00		
(2) Curd	Kg.	1.31	1.57	8.29	8.31	528	529
(3) Ghee	11.82	7.50	41.60	40.21	555	536
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (e)						499	496

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*Edible Oil 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 (NEW SERIES) FOR BOMBAY CENTRE—1981

676

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	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	3.95	3.93	549	546
(3) Chillies (dry)	"	28.42	1.35	7.15	7.61	530	564
(4) Chillies (green)	"	6.83	0.41	1.85	1.74	451	424
(5) Onion	"	19.42	0.15	1.62	1.32	1080	880
(6) Garlic	"	4.67	0.60	2.94	3.18	490	530
(7) Coconut ..	Each (500 g.)	12.95	0.33	2.25	2.24	682	679
<i>Other Spices</i>							
(8) Pepper	500 g.	16.91	3.69	12.11	12.15	523	546
(9) Jeera	"	..	1.80	9.00	9.81		
(10) Lavang	10 g.	..	0.31	2.30	2.37		
Total		100.00					
<i>Sub-group Index I-A (f)—</i>						644	618
<i>(g) Vegetables and Fruits—</i>							
(1) Potatoes	1/2 kg.	22.36	0.25	..	0.94	..	376
(2) Muli	Judi	2.21	0.06	..	0.44	..	733
(3) Brinjals	1/2 kg.	9.34	0.26	..	1.51	..	581
(4) Cauliflower	"	4.91	0.35	..	1.76	..	503
(5) Cabbage	"	6.88	0.26	..	1.63	..	627
(6) Tomato Ripe	"	11.06	0.38	..	1.92	..	499
(7) Tomato Raw	"	..	0.25	..	1.23	..	..
(8) Pumpkin Red	"	2.46	0.20	..	1.05	..	525
(9) Palak	Judi	1.47	0.06	..	0.47	..	783
(10) Methi	Judi	3.44	0.06	..	0.50	..	833
(11) Tendli	1/2 kg.	8.35	0.26	..	1.05	..	655
(12) Adu Leaves	Judi	5.41	0.06	..	0.27	..	490
(13) Banana	Doz.	15.97	0.48	..	2.35	..	313
(14) Orange	"	3.93	2.10	..	6.57	..	598
(15) Lemon	"	2.21	0.48	..	2.87	..	..
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Number Sub-Group—I(g)</i>						549	512
<i>(h) Other Food—</i>							
(1) Sugar (Crystal)	500 g.	..	0.60	2.40	2.42	400	403
(2) Tea Leaf	50 g.	..	0.39	1.22	1.23	313	315
(3) Snacks (Bhajiya)	Plate of 8 pieces	..	0.11	0.90	0.91	818	827
(4) Snacks (Jalebi)	kg.	..	1.90	14.00	13.96	737	735
(5) Tea Readymade	Cup	..	0.07	0.47	0.47	671	671
(6) Cold Drink	Bottle of 340 ml.	..	0.12	1.76	1.76	1467	1467
Total		100.00					
<i>Sub-group Index I-A(h)</i>						583	585
<i>I-A. Food Group—</i>							
(a) Cereals and Cereals Products	..	35.29	..	..	..	382	383
(b) Pulses and Products	..	4.79	..	..	..	735	730
(c) Oils and Fats	..	5.78	..	..	..	522	511
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs	..	10.62	..	..	..	713	719
(e) Milk and Milk Products	..	9.53	..	..	..	499	496
(f) Condiments and Spices	..	6.76	..	..	..	644	618
(g) Vegetables and Fruits	..	8.24	..	..	..	549	512
(h) Other Food	..	18.99	583	585
Total	..	100.00					
<i>Index Number for Food Group I-A</i>						523	518

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

678

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960 4	Nov. 1981 5	Dec. 1981 6	Nov. 1981 7	Dec. 1981 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>I-B, Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.</i>							
(1) Pan (leaf) ..	100 leaves	18.55	0.52	2.51	2.54	483	488
(2) Pan (finished) ..	Each	9.89	0.04	0.29	0.30	725	750
(3) Supari ..	500 g.	19.44	3.42	13.73	13.68	401	400
(4) Katha ..	..	3.53	4.76	40.42	43.65	849	917
(5) Bidi ..	Katha of 25	28.80	0.16	0.70	0.70	438	438
(6) Cigarette ..	Pkt. of 10	6.54	0.14	1.02	1.01	729	721
(7) Chewing Tobacco ..	Kg.	13.25	4.16	9.00	9.00	216	216
Total		100.00					
<i>Sub-Group I-B-Index</i>						472	477
<i>II. Fuel and Lighting—</i>							
(1) Firewood ..	40 kg.	11.51	3.39	23.14	24.00	683	708
(2) Kerosene Oil ..	Litre	42.64	0.28	1.66	1.66	593	593
(3) Electricity charges ..	Unit	9.81	0.22	0.54	0.56	245	255
(4) Charcoal ..	40 kg.	28.30	7.36	41.83	42.08	568	572
(5) Match box ..	Each (50 sticks)	7.74	0.05	0.24	0.24	480	480
Total		100.00					
<i>Fuel and Light Group-II</i>						557	559

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<i>III Housing—</i>		100.00				159	159
(1) Residential House		100.00					
Total		100.00				159	159
<i>Group III. Index</i>							
<i>IV. Clothing Bedding and Footwear—</i>							
(1) Dhoti Bleached ..	Per	10.72	9.91	54.89	54.94	551	551
(2) Dhoti Unbleached ..	Each	28.14	11.74	40.92	41.23	387	393
(3) Saree Icbalkarnji ..	..	..	10.72	45.59	46.62	..	..
(4) Saree Malegaon ..	..	24.87	1.68	7.63	7.76	450	453
(5) Shirting Shorrock ..	..	..	1.65	7.35	7.33	..	..
(6) Shirting Mafatlal ..	..	5.95	1.60	8.55	8.86	534	554
(7) Longcloth ..	..	2.76	1.80	8.55	8.51	475	473
(8) Trouser's Cloth ..	..	8.54	2.23	10.99	10.94	518	521
(9) Mulmul ..	..	..	1.09	5.93	6.02	..	..
(10) Markin ..	..	3.94	4.20	20.66	20.95	492	499
(11) Bush Shirt ..	..	3.77	5.45	27.89	28.24	512	518
(12) Full Pant ..	..	2.18	1.18	5.89	5.91	499	501
(13) Vest ..	..	3.10	16.75	83.21	82.40	497	492
(14) Shoes Gents ..	..	6.03	6.57	37.28	37.28	567	467
(15) Chappal Ladies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		100.00				468	472
<i>Index Number for Group IV</i>						468	472
<i>V. Miscellaneous—</i>							
<i>(a) Medical Care—</i>							
(1) Doctor's Fee	Per Visit	19.78	2.58	6.54	6.54	253	253
(2) Medicine	4 Doses	32.46	0.76	2.05	2.05	270	270
(3) E. S. I. Premium	..	47.76	0.69	0.70	0.70	101	101
Total		100.00				186	186
<i>Sub-group Index-v(a)—</i>						186	186

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

680

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(b) Education Recreation and Amusements—							
(1) School Fee	Per Student	22.54	8.00	8.00	8.00	119	119
(2) School Book	Each	7.64	2.47	3.20	3.20	130	130
(3) Stationary—							
(i) Exercise Book	"	4.73	0.12	0.61	0.60	458	458
(ii) Pencil	"		0.12	0.49	0.50		
(4) News paper	Per Copy	7.64	0.07	0.55	0.55	786	786
(5) Cinema	Adult	57.45	0.48	2.65	2.65	552	552
Total		100.00					
Sub-Group Index V (b)						435	435
(c) Transport and Communications—							
(1) Railway fare for 80 km.	Per passenger	51.13	1.61	3.50	3.50	217	217
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult	38.60	0.15	0.50	0.50	333	333
(3) Postage	Per Card	10.27	0.05	0.15	0.15	300	300
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V (c)						271	271

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Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Personal Care and Effects—							
(1) Hair Oil	Bottle (114 ml.)	25.22	3.92	7.74	7.74	546	569
(2) Barber Charges	Per head	14.78	1.99	1.99	1.99	417	428
(3) Toilet Soap	Cake	7.31	1.49	1.60	1.60	432	452
(4) Tooth Powder	Small Bottle					298	320
	No. 3						
(5) Blade	Pkt. of 5	0.96	0.58	0.58	0.58	215	215
(6) Umbrella	Each	5.77	29.03	29.37	29.37	523	529
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V (d)—						452	465
(e) Others—							
(1) Durrie	Each	2.66	4.93	27.55	27.61	559	560
(2) Trunk	"	2.66	5.82	28.85	29.03	496	500
(3) Utensils (Brass)	500 g.	7.99	2.84	21.75	22.08	766	777
(4) Bucket	Each	2.16	2.96	13.73	14.02	464	474
(5) Laundry Charges	Per Piece	25.29	0.15	0.77	0.77	513	513
(6) Washing Soap	Bar	35.28	1.28	5.99	5.99	468	468
(7) Tailoring charges of Shirt	Each	23.96	1.19	6.65	6.65	520	520
(8) Tailoring charges of Blouse	"		0.89	4.29	4.29		
Total		100.00					
Sub-group V (e)						519	520
V. Miscellaneous Group—							
(a) Medical Care		28.27				186	186
(b) Education Recreation and Amusement.		11.94				435	435
(c) Transport and Communication.		14.81				271	271
(d) Personal Care and Effect		18.89				452	465
(e) Others		26.09				519	520
Total		100.00					
Miscellaneous Group Index V						362	368

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SOLAPUR

521-A rise of 13 points

In December 1981, the Consumer Price index Number for Working Class (1960 Series) for Solapur Centre with base year January to December, 1960, equal to 100 was 521, being 13 points higher than that in preceding month. The Index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living Survey in Solapur City.

The index number for foodgroup increased by 17 points has been due to a rise in the average prices of Jowar, rice, goatmeat and dryfish.

The index number for pan supari, tobacco etc. has increased by 7 points due to a rise in the average prices of panleaf, and panfinished.

The index number for fuel and light increased by 24 points has been due to a rise in the average prices of firewood and coal.

The index number for housing remained steady at 222 being a six months' average.

The index number for clothing, bedding and footwear group remained steady at 497.

The index number for miscellaneous group increased by 4 points has been due to a rise in the average price of cinema charges only.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981
I-A. Food	63.0	552	569
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	3.4	411	416
II. Fuel and Light	7.1	598	622
III. Housing	5.2	222	222
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.0	497	497
V. Miscellaneous	12.3	386	390
Total	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number		508	521

For further information regarding the series and method of computation of the index may be seen on pages 897 and 898 of the issue of Labour Gazette. For Errata see page 897 of January 1982 issue.

When arriving at the index number of the old index number 1927-28=100 the new index number should be multiplied by the linking factor of 3.82.

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity		Index Number
			Basic price	Dec. 1981	
I-A. Food—					
(a) Cereals and Products—					
(1) Rice	kg.	26.78	0.55	7.38	433
(2) Wheat	"	13.53	0.41	1.61	398
(3) Jowar	"	56.9	2.51	2.51	507
(4) Grinding Charges	3 kg.	2.52	0.05	0.05	1200
Total		100.00			517
Sub-group Index I-A(a)					
(b) Pulses and Products—					
(1) Arhar dal	kg.	76.17	0.75	1.45	724
(2) Gram dal	"	18.32	0.46	1.25	938
(3) Masur dal	"	5.61	0.73	3.11	719
Total		100.00			765
Sub-group Index I-A(b)					
(c) Oils and Fats—					
(1) Groundnut oil	500 g.	98.91	1.94	13.51	711
(2) Palm oil	"	1.09	1.86	8.96	482
(3) Vanaspathi (loose)	"	100.00			694
Total		100.00			714
Sub-group Index I-A(c)					

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

684

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to Total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Goat meat	Kg.	72.32	2.45	16.25	17.00	663	694
(2) Beef	"	23.69	0.66	8.00	8.00	1212	1212
(3) Fish (fresh) Rahu	"	1.50	1.46	7.00	7.00	479	479
(4) Fish (dry) Zinga	"	2.49	2.14	9.12	9.38	427	438
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(d)						785	807
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk	L.	89.79	0.67	4.00	4.00	597	597
(2) Ghee	kg.	10.21	6.19	36.50	36.00	590	582
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(e)						596	595
(f) Condiments and spices—							
(1) Salt	kg.	4.71	0.09	0.42	0.42	467	467
(2) Turmeric	"	3.40	1.11	5.38	5.38	485	485
(3) Chillies (green)	300 gm.	4.98	0.23	0.65	0.69	283	300
(4) Chillies (dry)	"	59.43	0.65	4.00	3.51	615	540
(5) Tamarind	kg.	7.59	1.20	7.81	7.53	651	628
(6) Onions	"	10.73	0.23	2.41	2.46	1048	1070

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(7) Garlic	300 gm.	7.85	0.24	1.47	1.53	612	638
(8) Coconut	Each	1.31	0.27	1.53	1.53	567	574
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(f)						636	594
(g) Vegetables and —							
Potatoes	Kg.	12.93	0.46	..	1.55	..	337
Brinjals	300 gms.	15.95	0.11	..	0.98	..	891
Tomato	..	14.22	0.25	..	0.75	..	300
Methi	200 gms.	6.47	0.12	..	0.26	..	217
Dodka	300 gms.	11.64	0.13	..	0.46	..	354
Ambadi	200 gms.	27.15	0.09	..	0.21	..	233
Banana	Dozn	11.64	0.51	..	1.50	..	294
Total		100.00				388	381
Number Sub-group Index I (g)							
Index Number for sub-group I-A (g)							
(h) Other food—							
(1) Sugar (Crystal)	kg.	47.53	1.16	4.25	4.32	366	372
(2) Gur	..	7.97	0.64	1.10	3.16	534	494
(3) Tea (leaf)	Pkt. of 50 g.	21.56	0.39	0.80	1.11	282	285
(4) Tea (readymade)	..	20.74	0.07	16.00	0.80	1143	1143
(5) Snack saltish (Bhajia)	kg.	1.10	1.60	12.12	16.00	1000	1000
(6) Snack sweet (Jalebi)	"	1.10	2.17	..	11.50	559	530
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(h)						532	532

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

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LABOUR GAZETTE—FEBRUARY 1982

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to Total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I-A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and cereals Products		48.79	Rs. P.				
(b) Pulses and Products		7.28	..	..	..	471	512
(c) Oils and Fats		4.99	..	..	..	765	764
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs		6.79	..	..	..	714	694
(e) Milk and products		7.37	..	..	..	785	807
(f) Condiments and Spices		8.25	..	..	..	596	595
(g) Vegetables and Fruits		4.29	..	..	..	636	594
(h) Other Food		12.24	..	..	..	388	381
Total		100.00				532	532
Group Index I-A						552	569
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.—							
(1) Pan (leaf)	100 leaves	10.22	0.19	0.78	0.89	411	468
(2) Pan finished	Each	6.07	0.04	0.26	0.28	650	700
(3) Supari ..	300 g.	19.49	1.77	7.11	7.05	402	398
(4) Katha ..	50 g.	3.84	0.51	4.00	4.00	784	784
(5) Bidi	Katta of 25	37.06	0.19	0.62	0.62	326	326
(6) Cigarette	Pkt. of 10	5.43	0.15	1.11	1.03	740	687
(7) Chewing tobacco ..	50 g.	17.89	0.21	0.70	0.70	333	383
Total		100.00				411	416
Group Index I-B						411	416

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II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood		13.81	3.57	22.25	23.62	623	662
(2) Coal ..		7.06	6.99	40.67	41.00	582	581
(3) Dung cake	100 cakes	4.06	0.85	4.88	4.88	574	574
(4) Match Box	Each (50 sticks)	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.15	300	300
(5) Kerosene Oil	500 ml.	13.06	0.15	0.90	0.90	600	600
Total		100.00				582	622
Group Index II						582	622
III. Housing—							
(1) House rent	P.M.	100.00	..	..	..	222	222
Total		100.00				222	222
Group Index III						222	222
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear							
Dhoti—							
(i) Laxmi Mills	Pair	8.53	10.69	45.61	45.61	471	471
(ii) Vishnu Mills	"	..	10.47	53.93	53.93	..	..
Saree	Each	29.79	10.05	45.90	45.90	457	457
Shirt	"	2.92	3.41	15.88	15.88	466	466
Long cloth	M.	7.48	1.39	8.17	8.17	588	588
Shirting—							
(i) Ahmadabad Mills	M	23.70	7.61	6.74	6.67	455	453
(ii) Century Mills	"	..	7.33	7.33	7.33	625	625
Markin	"	18.41	1.28	8.00	8.00	577	577
Trousers cloth	"	4.77	1.47	8.48	8.48	387	387
Chappal (lady's)	Pair	8.67	6.80	24.79	24.79	490	490
Shoes (Gent's)	"	16.93	15.48	78.35	78.35	..	..
Total		100.00				497	497
Group Index IV						497	497

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

688

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended 4	Nov. 1981 5	Dec. 1981 6	Nov. 1981 7	Dec. 1981 8
			Rs.	P.			
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Medical Care—							
(1) Doctor's fee	Per Visit	29.23	4.33	5.67	5.67	131	131
(2) Medicine	Phial of 3 doses.	70.77	0.71	1.33	1.33	187	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	3.20	3.20	128	128
(3) Stationery—							
(i) Exercise book ..	"	5.53	0.12	0.61	0.59	429	421
(ii) Pencil	"		0.12	0.42	0.42	487	561
(4) Cinema	Per Adult	38.67	0.31	1.51	1.74		
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(b)						280	308
(c) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Railway fare (from Solapur to Pune.)	Per Passenger	67.41	5.22	11.50	11.50	220	220
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult	32.59	0.15	0.88	0.88	587	587
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(c)						340	340

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(d) Personal care and Effects—							
(1) Hair Oil	Bottle of 250 g.	29.28	2.00	14.25	14.25	712	712
(2) Barber charges	Per adult	29.11	0.25	3.00	3.00	484	484
(3) Toilet Soap	Each	8.93	0.44	2.06	2.04	468	464
(4) Ornaments (glass)	Per dozen	2.65	0.73	3.88	3.88	517	517
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(d)						573	573
(e) Others—							
(1) Utensils (Copper)	500 g.	6.07	3.23	40.00	40.00	1231	1231
(2) Laundry Charges	Per Piece	9.64	0.11	0.66	0.66	600	600
(3) Washing Soap	Bar of Pieces.	44.64	1.31	6.24	6.19	476	475
(4) Tailoring Charges—							
(i) Shirt	Each	36.43	0.80	4.50	4.50	504	504
(ii) Blouse	"		0.70	3.12	3.12	419	419
(5) Durrvie	"	3.22	3.80	15.91	15.91		
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(e)						542	541
V Miscellaneous Group							
(a) Medical care		25.86				171	171
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement.		15.92				280	308
(c) Transport and Communication.		12.49				340	340
(d) Personal care and Effects		21.02				573	573
(e) Others		24.71				542	541
Total		100.00					
Group Index V						386	390

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NAGPUR*

470—A fall of 5 points

In December 1981 the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Nagpur Centre with a base year January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 470 being 5 points lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey in Nagpur City.

The index number for the food group decreased by 9 points to 519 due to a fall in the average prices of rice, arhar dal, gram dal, moong dal, ghee, one corriander and vegetables and fruits group.

The index number for the pan supari tobacco etc. group increased by 1 point to 456 due to a rise in the average price of bidi only.

The index number for fuel and light group increased by 8 points to 550 due to a rise in the average prices of firewood and coal.

The index number for housing remained steady at 215 being a six monthly index.

The index number for clothing bedding and footwear group increased by 2 points to 557 due to a rise in the average price of markin.

The index number for miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 373 due to a rise in the average price of stationary exercise book and cinema.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960—100)

Groups	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981
I-A. Food ..	57.2	528	519
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc. ..	3.8	455	456
II. Fuel and Light ..	5.7	542	550
III. Housing ..	6.6	215	215
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear ..	10.9	555	557
V. Miscellaneous ..	15.8	372	373
Total ..	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number ..		484	479

*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index may be seen on pages 771 to 779 of January 1968 issue of Labour Gazette.

Note.—For arriving at the equivalent of the old Index Number (1939=100), the new index number should be multiplied by the linking factor of 1.22.

Groups	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit or quantity		Nov 1981	Dec 1981
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I-A. Food	53.00	0.34	2.6	369	369
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	35.00	0.31	2.10	512	512
II. Fuel and Light	8.75	0.11	1.96	478	478
III. Housing	10.00	0.10	0.38	415	415
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	68.17	0.71	5.26	741	741
V. Miscellaneous	28.12	0.52	4.65	894	894
Total	100.00	0.55	-4.26	776	775
Sub-group (A) Index				805	805
Sub-group (B) Index				541	541
Sub-group (C) Index				753	753
Sub-group (D) Index				811	811
Sub-group (E) Index				445	445

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

682

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price in Rs. P.			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Goat-meat	Kg.	90.16	2.68	17.62	17.75	657	662
(2) Fish (fresh)	"	5.32	3.22	14.50	16.00	540	621
(i) Rahu .. .. .	" .. .. .	....	3.22	20.25	24.00		
(ii) Mangur .. .. .	" .. .. .	....	....	....	....	283	311
(3) Eggs	Dozen	4.52	2.06	5.82	6.40	283	311
Total		100.00					
Sub-group I-A (d) Index						634	644
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk	Ltr.	71.56	0.80	4.00	4.00	500	500
(2) Curd	Kg.	3.57	2.14	7.50	7.50	350	350
(3) Ghee	"	24.47	8.85	88.33	38.33	444	433
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (e)						481	478

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(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt	"	7.69	0.13	0.56	0.56	431	431
(2) Turmeric	"	44.81	1.63	9.38	9.38	575	575
(3) Chillies (dry)	"	18.65	2.88	14.94	15.25	519	530
(4) Onion	"	6.53	0.27	2.40	1.92	889	711
(5) Garlic	"	2.33	1.06	5.97	6.38	563	602
(6) Corriander	"	3.50	1.16	9.25	9.00	797	776
(7) Ginger	"	6.06	2.96	16.00	16.00	541	541
(8) Zeera .. .. .	" .. .. .	....	3.49	16.12	16.25	462	466
Total		100.00				594	568
Sub-group I-A(f) Index						594	568
(g) Vegetables and fruits—							
Potatoes	Kg.	43.72	0.39	..	1.45	..	372
Muli	"	0.50	0.34	..	1.00	..	294
Brinjal	"	26.13	0.41	..	1.08	..	263
Cauliflower	"	2.51	0.33	..	0.93	..	242
Tomato	Kg.	12.56	0.45	..	1.62	..	360
Gawarphali	"	2.01	0.32	..	1.28	..	400
Palak	"	5.03	0.31	..	1.06	..	342
Methi	"	2.01	0.33	..	1.08	..	327
Banana	Doz.	5.53	0.39	..	1.33	..	341
Total		100.00					
Index number sub-group I (g)						421	..
(h) Other Food							
(1) Sugar	Kg.	44.71	1.22	4.06	4.12	333	338
(2) Gur	"	2.40	0.77	3.94	3.84	547	533
(3) Tea (leaf)	Pkt. of 50 g.	11.26	0.19	0.57	0.57	300	300
(4) Bhaji	Kg.	1.42	3.14	15.50	15.50	724	724
(5) Jalebi	"	1.97	1.91	12.00	12.00	745	745
(6) Tea (ready made)	Cup	19.98	0.08	0.70	0.70	1167	1167
Total		100.00					
Sub-group I-A(h) Index						618	620

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I-A Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products		49.53	..	..	..	434	432
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products		8.83	..	..	..	805	785
(c) Oils and Fats		6.05	..	..	..	773	781
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs		5.00	..	..	..	634	644
(e) Milk and Milk Products		7.51	..	..	..	481	473
(f) Condiments and Spices		6.95	..	..	..	594	568
(g) Vegetables and Fruits		6.67	..	..	..	421	336
(h) Other Food		9.46	..	..	..	618	620
Total		100.00					
I-A Food group Index ..						528	519
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco,—							
(1) Pan-leaf ..	100 leaves ..	14.85	0.29	1.06	1.06	356	366
(2) Pan (ready-made) ..	Each ..	13.61	0.03	0.19	0.19	633	633
(3) Supari ..	kg. ..	26.60	6.71	27.00	27.00	402	422
(4) Katha ..	..	5.36	8.57	60.25	60.25	703	703
(5) Bidi ..	Katta of 25 ..	21.44	0.16	0.68	0.68	425	431
(6) Cigarettes ..	Pkt. of 10 ..	8.04	0.15	1.10	1.08	731	720
(7) Chewing and leaf tobacco ..	kg. ..	10.10	5.00	10.00	10.00	200	200
Total		100.00					
I-B. Group Index						435	455

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II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Fire-wood		69.55	2.38	12.92	13.17	543	553
(2) Coke	Litre ..	5.93	2.88	23.92	23.88	831	829
(3) Kerosene Oil	Unit ..	14.13	0.34	1	1.88	553	553
(4) Electricity Charges	40 kg. ..	2.74	0.29	0.37	0.37	128	128
(5) Coal	Each (50 sticks)	2.61	6.38	34.25	34.50	537	541
(6) Match box		5.07	0.05	0.20	0.20	400	400
Total		100.00					
II Index for Fuel and Light						542	550
III. Housing—							
Residential House		100.00			..	215	215
Total		100.00					
Group III Index for Housing.						215	215
IV—Clothing, Bedding and Footwear							
Dhoti Emp. Mill ..	Pair ..	9.87	12.10	62.73	62.73	494	494
Dhoti Model Mill ..	..	..	10.68	50.12	50.12	470	470
Saree ..	Each ..	36.48	8.09	38.03	38.03	653	653
Shirting Emp. Mill ..	M ..	18.35	1.21	7.39	7.39	680	680
Shirting Model Mill ..	..	..	1.05	7.30	7.31	764	764
Trouser cloth ..	..	3.34	1.43	9.73	9.73	754	668
Long cloth ..	..	3.06	1.14	8.71	8.71	426	426
Markin Emp. Mill ..	..	13.06	1.04	7.96	7.96	457	457
Markin Model Mill ..	..	..	1.09	5.92	6.23	497	497
Pajama ..	Each ..	1.60	4.25	18.12	18.12	376	376
Ganji ..	..	1.25	1.23	5.62	5.62	497	497
Shirt ..	..	1.60	3.75	18.62	18.62	497	497
Bed sheet ..	Pair ..	2.01	8.50	31.98	31.98	714	714
Shoes gents. ..	..	4.17	16.00	79.47	79.47	461	461
Chappal gents ..	..	4.17	4.96	35.39	35.39		
Sandel ladies	1.04	6.40	29.52	29.52		
Total		100.00					
Index number for group IV—						555	557

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

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Articles	Unit of quantity	Proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. Miscellaneous—							
<i>(a) Medical care—</i>							
(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					
<i>Sub-group V(a) Index</i>						229	229
<i>(b) Personal care and effects—</i>							
(1) Hair oil	Bottle of 114 ml.	24.01	1.37	7.39	7.39	539	539
(2) Barber charges	Per Adult	38.30	0.50	2.50	2.50	500	500
(3) Toilet Soap	Per Cake	15.80	0.46	2.02	2.02	439	439
(4) Tooth powder (Medium size)	Bottle	2.74	0.87	3.01	3.04	346	349
(5) Ornaments (glass)	Doses	4.25	0.75	2.50	2.50	333	333
(6) Watch	Each	12.16	65.00	101.79	101.79	157	157
(7) Face powder (Small)	Tin	2.74	1.00	5.48	5.43	548	543
Total		100.00					
<i>Sub-group V(b) Index</i>						448	448
<i>(c) Education, Recreation and Amusement—</i>							
(1) School fee	Per student	23.53	5.50	7.00	7.00	311	127
(2) School Book	Each	17.65	2.00	3.20	3.20	160	160
(3) Toy		1.02	0.24	1.44	1.44	600	600
(4) Stationery (Ex. book)	Mech.(40 pages)	1.79	0.12	0.53	0.57	442	442

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(5) Cinema	Per Adult	56.01	0.42	1.74	1.68	400	414
Total		100.00				296	305
<i>Sub-group V(c) Index</i>						217	217
<i>(d) Transport and Communication—</i>							
(1) Railway fare of 80 km.	Per Passenger	45.49	1.61	3.50	3.50	300	300
(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				329	329
<i>Sub-group V(d) Index</i>						582	582
<i>(e) Others—</i>							
(1) Cot	Each	5.94	5.50	30.00	30.00	545	545
(2) Trunk/Box	"	2.05	5.01	35.44	35.44	707	707
(3) Earthenware	"	2.05	0.30	4.00	4.00	1333	1333
(4) Utensil Aluminium	Kg.	4.79	8.50	33.33	33.33	392	392
(5) Utensil Brass	"	11.42	7.71	40.00	40.00	519	519
(6) Laundry charges	Per piece	9.59	0.12	0.51	0.51	425	425
(7) Washing Soap	Bar	33.11	1.30	6.19	6.19	476	476
(8) Tailoring Charges	Each	31.05	0.88	7.25	7.25	745	745
	{ Shirt		0.75	5.00	5.00		
	{ Blouse						
Total		100.00				582	582
<i>Sub-group V(e) Index</i>						229	229
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>							
(a) Medical care		28.00	..	..	..	448	448
(b) Personal care and effects		18.30	..	..	..	296	305
(c) Education, Recreation and amusements.		19.55	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Transport and Communication		12.25	..	..	..	329	329
(e) Others ..		21.90	582	582
Total		100.00				372	373
<i>Miscellaneous group Index.</i>						372	373

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PUNE*

444—A rise of 5 points

In December, 1981 the Consumer Price Index Number for working class (New Series) for Pune Centre was 444 for January to December, 1981 as against 439 in 1980. The index relates to the standard ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Pune Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 7 points to 509 due to a rise in the average prices of wheat, jowar, grinding charges, turdal, moongdal, mutton fish fresh onion, brinjals, other vegetables and sugar.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 11 points to 466 due to a rise in the average price of charcoal only.

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

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 3 points to 497 due to a rise in the average prices of saree and long cloth.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 3 points to 332 due to a rise in the average prices of hair oil and chewing tobacco.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR PUNE CENTRE

(Average price for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981
I. Food ..	55.85	502	509
II. Fuel and Light	6.89	455	466
III. Housing	6.65	138	138
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.31	494	497
V. Miscellaneous	20.30	329	332
Total ..	100.00	439	444
Consumer Price Index Number	....	439	444

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

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity				Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981	
I. Food Group			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products								
(1) Rice ..	Kg.	17.81	0.76	2.32	2.28	300		
(2) Wheat ..	"	11.24	0.53	1.66	1.80	340		
(3) Jowar ..	"	9.30	0.45	2.49	2.50	546		
(4) Bajri ..	"	3.08	0.51	2.00	2.00	492		
(5) Grinding charges for Cereals	Kgs.	1.42	0.14	0.80	1.00	714		
Total ..		37.98				179	191	
Index Number for Sub-group I(a).								
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—								
Turdal—Laxmi Chhap or Surti (Fine), Gramdal ..	Kg.	1.80	0.80	5.50	5.70	695	713	
Mungdal—Without Husk (Medium).	"	0.68	0.60	5.01	5.41	935	943	
Total ..		6.37				691	707	
Index Number for Sub-group I(b).						704	700	

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR PUNE CENTRE—

700

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961 4	Nov. 1981 5	Dec. 1981 6	Nov. 1981 7	Dec. 1981 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(c) Oils and Fats							
Groundnut oil	kg.	*1.94	2.32	15.34	15.14	578	577
Karadai oil ..	1/2 kg.	3.94	1.20	8.50	8.00		
Palm oil	1 kg.	5.88	1.66	8.25	8.25	464	461
Vanaspati (Dalda) (Loose)	1/2 kg.			1.22	7.70			7.48
Total		7.10					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I(c).</i>						559	551
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—							
Mutton							
(i) Goat Meat	1/2 kg.	3.68	1.51	8.50	8.62	561	569
(ii) Sheep Meat	"	"	1.52	8.50	8.62		
Fish (Dry)							
(i) Bombil (Big)	Kg.	1.01	2.60	12.00	12.00	641	652
(ii) Bombil (Small)	"	"	2.46	12.00	12.00		
(iii) Zinga ..	"	"	2.57	12.00	12.00		
Fresh Fish—							
Varieties selected in the month of Nov. 1982.							
(i) Pali fish	kg.	"	2.06	18.00	18.00	641	652
(ii) Butter fish	"	"	1.73	16.00	16.00		
(iii) Surmai	"	"	2.53	16.00	16.00		
Varieties selected in the month of Dec. 1982.							
(i) Bombay wamb	kg.	"	1.30	14.50	14.50	641	652
(ii) Pamphret Surmai	"	"	2.63	20.00	16.00		
<i>Edible oil distributed through fair price shop has been with due weight while working</i>							
(iv) Hen's Eggs							
Total			0.57	0.17	0.60	318	353
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I(d).</i>						550	562
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
Milk, buffalo	200 ml.	10.66	0.15	0.86	0.86	573	573
Ghee, Amul (tinned)	Kg.	0.93	7.88	45.50	45.50	577	577
Total		11.59					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I(e).</i>						574	574
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
Salt, White (Medium) ..	Kg.	0.16	0.11	0.50	0.50	455	455
Chillies (Dry), Gawaran (Medium).	250 g.	2.04	0.47	3.21	3.15	683	670
Turmeric, Sangli and Akhi (Medium)	"	0.15	0.33	1.91	1.92	579	582
Tamarind-Old Chinch No. I	Kg.	0.24	1.08	10.00	10.00	926	926
Mixed Spices— Garam Masala	50 gms.	3.27	0.84	5.09	5.09	606	606
Total		5.86					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I(f).</i>						641	637

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

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Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight Proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—							
Potatoes—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(i) Big size	1/2 kg.	1.87	0.29	1.23	1.21	436	428
(ii) Small Size	"	..	0.23	1.03	1.01		
Onions—							
(i) Big size	Kg.	0.92	0.31	3.14	3.38	1111	1191
(ii) Small Size	"	..	0.24	2.90	3.10		
Brijals—Big Size	"	0.56	0.49	2.84	2.88	580	588
Tomatoes Medium Red No. 2	"	0.77	0.79	3.04	3.00	385	380
Other Vegetables							
Varieties selected for Nov. 1981							
(i) Bhendi	Kg.	4.42	0.62	3.00	....	496	
(ii) Gawar	"	..	0.59	3.00	....	
(iii) Pawta	"	..	0.59	....	....
Varieties selected for Dec. 1981							
(i) Cabbage	Kg.	..	0.47	..	2.64	524	
(ii) Cauli Flower	"	..	0.68	..	2.88		
(iii) Gawar	"	..	0.51	..	3.00		
Total		8.54					
Index Number for Sub group I(g).						545	566
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—							
Banana—							
Big Size	Doz.	1.23	0.49	3.00	3.00	627	627
Small Size	"	..	0.39	2.50	2.50		
Total		1.23					
Index Number for Sub-group						627	627

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(i) Sugar Honey and Related Products—							
Sugar	Kg.	6.29	1.18	4.87	5.04	413	427
Gur	"	1.20	0.58	4.11	4.00	709	690
Total		7.49					
Index Number Sub-group I(i).						460	470
(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 1/2 ozs.	5.23	0.06	0.43	0.43	717	717
Total		8.66					
Index Number Sub-group I(j).						561	561
1. Food Sub-groups—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal products		37.98	..	..	..	379	391
(b) Pulses andulse		6.29	..	..	..	764	766
(c) Oils and Fats		7.10	..	..	..	559	551
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs		5.26	..	..	..	550	562
(e) Milk and Milk Products		11.59	..	..	..	574	574
(f) Condiments and spices		5.86	..	..	..	641	637
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products.		8.54	..	..	..	545	566
(h) Fruits and Fruits products		1.23	..	..	..	627	627
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products.		7.49	460	469
(j) Beverages		8.66	561	561
Total		100.00					
Index Number Group I						502	509

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

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LABOUR GAZETTE—FEBRUARY 1982

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II. 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	8.60	8.60	558	558
(3) Electricity Charges ..	Per unit	6.45	0.19	0.38	0.38	200	200
(4) Charcoal							
(i) Big size	37 kgs.	35.36	7.47	35.15	37.00	416	445
(ii) Patti or Raywal ..	..	..	5.63	20.35	22.20		
(5) Match box (Teeka of 50 sticks)	One Box	3.53	0.05	0.20	0.20	400	400
Total		100.00					
Index Number, Group II						455	466
III. Housing							
(2) Rent for selected tenements	Per month	100.00		..	..	138	138
Total		100.00					
Index Number, Group III						138	138
IV. Clothing and Footwear							
(a) Clothing							
(1) Dhoti	Per sq. metre	3.57	1.28	5.32	5.52	431	441
(2) Sarree.	..	29.86	1.28	5.78	5.86	452	472
(3) Cloth for trousers	..	5.25	2.62	13.61	13.61	519	519
(4) Long cloth	..	11.22	2.31	12.51	9.21	535	565
(5) Coloured poplin	..	11.22	2.31	12.51	11.24	500	500
Total		90.88				489	493
Index Number Sub-group IV(a)							
(b) Footwear—							
(1) Shoes	Per Pair	4.27	17.14	81.70	81.70	477	477
(i) Bata Co.	..	..	19.30	..	..	..	..
(ii) Flex Co.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Chappals	..	4.85	6.18	36.95	36.95	598	598
(i) Bata Co.	..	..	8.40	..	..	..	..
(ii) Flex Co.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		9.12					
Index Number Sub-group IV(b)						541	541
IV Clothing and Footwear.							
(1) Clothing		90.88	..	..	..	489	493
(2) Footwear		9.12	..	..	..	541	541
Total		100.00					
Index Number Group IV						494	497
V. Miscellaneous							
(a) Pan Supari—							
(1) Pan leaf—							
(i) Gawaran 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	0.30	0.30	750	750
(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)						532	532

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

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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	Nov. 1981 5	Dec. 1981 6	Nov. 1981 7	Dec. 1981 8
<i>(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—</i>							
(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 gms.	1.92	0.37	0.60	0.70	178	210
(ii) Akoli Jarda No. 2		..	0.28	0.50	0.60		
(iii) Satara Jarda		..	0.31	0.60	0.70		
Total	..	6.42				407	416
<i>Index Number Sub-group V(b).</i>							
<i>(c) House-hold Utilities Utensils Brass—</i>							
(1) Lota	Kg.	4.76	7.14	42.00	42.00	588	588
Total	..	4.76				588	588
<i>Index Number Sub-group V(c).</i>							

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<i>(d) Washing Soap—</i>							
(1) Laundry charges (Ordinary, Washing and Ironing).	Per Piece	4.23	0.13	0.60	0.60	462	462
(2) Washing Soap BB Chhap	Per Cake	7.41	0.40	1.55	1.55	388	388
Total	..	11.60				414	414
<i>Index Number Sub-Group V(d)</i>							
<i>(e) Medical Care—</i>							
(1) Patent Medicine—							
(i) Glycodine Terf Vasaka	Bottle of 70 ml. 2 Tablets	17.37	1.89	4.05	4.05	170	170
(ii) Anacin		..	0.12	0.15	0.15		
(2) Mixture, Daily Mixture.	Per day	1.35	0.57	0.96	0.96	168	168
Total	..	18.72				170	170
<i>Index Number Sub-group V(e)</i>							
<i>(f) Personal Care—</i>							
(1) Hair Oil Tata Co. etc.	Small Bottle	3.37	1.34	6.00	6.95	448	519
(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 2 Packets of 5 each.	0.04	0.43	1.10	1.10	420	420
(b) 6 Morning		..	0.60	3.50	3.50		
Total	..	14.20				422	439
<i>Index Number Sub-group V(f)</i>							

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**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	Sept. 1981 5	Oct. 1981 6	Sept. 1981 7	Oct. 1981 8
(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—	Per Copy	2.55	2.42	3.20	3.20	261	261
(i) Kumar bharati	..	..	1.75	7.95	7.95		
(ii) Ankaganit	..	..	1.88	3.70	3.70		
(iii) Apali Prithwi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) News papers—	..	2.50	0.07	0.50	0.50	750	750
(i) Sakal Daily	..	..	0.07	0.55	0.55		
(ii) Loksatta Daily	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		13.91					
Index Number Sub-group V(g)						211	255
(h) Recreation and Amusement—							
Cinema—	Per Adult	6.74	0.52	1.52	1.52	292	292
Lowest Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		6.74					
Index Number Sub-group V(h)						292	292

Transport and Communication—							
1) Railway—	Per Passenger	6.46	0.98	2.30	2.30	235	235
(i) Railway Fare for 50 k.m.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2) Bus Fare—	..	11.43	0.10	0.40	0.40	333	333
(i) P.M.T. Bus fare for 3.22 km.	..	..	1.50	4.00	4.00		
(ii) S. T. Fare 48 k.m.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3) Postage—	Per Card for Rs. 25	1.29	0.05	0.15	0.15	261	261
(i) Single Card	..	..	0.45	1.00	1.00		
(ii) M. O. Charges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		19.18					
Index Number Sub-group V(i)						295	295
Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan, Supari	....	4.47	..	..	..	532	532
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco products	....	6.42	..	..	..	407	416
(c) Household Utilities	....	4.76	..	..	..	588	588
(d) Washing Soap	....	11.60	..	..	..	414	414
(e) Medical Care	....	18.72	..	..	..	170	170
(f) Personal Care	....	14.20	..	..	..	422	439
(g) Education and Reading	....	13.91	..	..	..	255	255
(h) Recreation and Amusement	....	6.74	..	..	..	292	292
(i) Transport and Communication	19.18	295	295
Total		100.00					
Index Number Group V						329	332

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

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LABOUR GAZETTE—FEBRUARY 1982

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight propor- tional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base price 4	Nov. 1981 5	Dec. 1981 6	Nov. 1981 7	Dec. 1981 8
(c) Oils and Fats—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Groundnut oil ..	Kg.	7.21	2.28	14.32	13.82	628	606
(2) Vanaspati Dalda (loose)	½Kg.	1.16	1.99	7.50	7.50	377	377
Total		8.37					
Index Number for sub-group I(c)						593	574
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Mutton—							
(i) Goat meat	1/2 kg.	4.38	1.45	8.00	8.00	552	552
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(i) Bombil big	kg.	0.91	2.72	16.00	16.00		
(ii) Zinga	"	....	2.70	14.00	14.00		
(3) Fish fresh—							
Varieties selected for Nov. 1981—							
(i) Shingada	kg.	..	1.47	9.50	9.50	624	624
(ii) Pamplet	"	..	1.04	9.50			
(iii) Balm	"	..	1.35	10.00			
Varieties selected for Dec. 1981—							
(i) Balm	kg.	..	1.35	9.50	9.50	624	624
(ii) Shingada	"	..	1.50	9.50			
(iii) Sandkhol	"	..	1.40	9.50			
Total		5.29					
Index Number for Sub-group I(d)							

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(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk (Buffalo)	1 litre	8.42	0.77	4.00	4.00	519	519
(2) Ghee	1/2 kg.	1.31	3.71	19.00	19.00	512	512
Total		9.73					
Index Number for Sub-Group I(e)						518	518
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt—							
(f) White	kg.	0.29	0.13	0.50	0.50	401	401
(b) Black	"	....	0.12	0.50	0.50		
(2) Turmar—							
(i) Sangli (whole)	250 kg.	0.30	0.34	1.25	1.25	368	368
(3) Chillies (dry)—							
(i) Asoda	kg.	4.56	1.65	12.00	12.00	727	727
(4) Corriander							
	250kg.	0.24	0.31	2.00	2.00	645	645
(5) Mixed spices—							
(i) Garam Massala (whole)	"	1.86	4.95	14.23	14.23	287	287
(ii) Lahoti powder	200g.	....	1.79	....	....	....	....
(6) Jeera							
	250g.	0.37	0.68	3.50	3.50	515	515
Total		7.62					
Index Number for Sub-group I(f)						580	580

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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR
JALGAON CENTRE

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Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base price 4	Nov. 1981 5	Dec. 1981 6	Nov. 1981 7	Dec. 1981 8
<i>(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products—</i>			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Potatoes—							
(i) Big	½ kg.	1.15	0.28	0.90	0.90	327	327
(ii) Small		....	0.24	0.80	0.80		
(2) Onions—							
(i) Red		0.86	0.27	2.31	2.00	833	741
(ii) White		....	0.27	2.19	2.00		
(iii) Garlic	250 g.	0.54	0.20	2.00	2.00	1000	1000
(4) Other Vegetables ..							
<i>Varieties selected for Nov. 1981—</i>							
(i) Bhendi	250 g.	2.92	0.11	0.42			
(ii) Tondli	"	....	0.12	0.43		374	..
(iii) Dodka	"	....	0.11	0.42			
<i>selected for Dec. 1981—</i>							
(i) Cabbage	"	....	0.09		0.43		
(ii) Dodka	"	....	0.10		0.43		482
(iii) Guord	"	....	0.08		0.43		
Total ..		5.47				498	541
<i>Index Number for Sub-groups</i>							
<i>(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—</i>							
(1) Banana—							
(i) Big	Dozen	1.61	0.29	1.50	1.50	530	530
(ii) Small	"	0.23	1.25	1.25		
Total ..		1.61					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I(h).</i>						530	530

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<i>(j) Sugar, Honey and related products—</i>							
(1) Sugar	kg	5.60	1.23	4.56	4.63	371	376
(2) Gur—							
(i) Kopargaon 1st Quality		1.63	0.57	4.09	3.12	718	547
Total ..		7.23					
<i>Index Number or Sub-groups (j)</i>						449	415
<i>(f) Beverages—</i>							
(1) Tea leaf—							
(i) Brook Bond flower brand	Pkt. of 50 g. ..	2.11	0.40	1.20	1.20	296	296
(ii) Lipton Labale Lojee		....	0.41	1.20	1.20		
(2) Hot drink—							
Prepared tea	Cup of 3 1/2 Doz.	3.73	0.12	0.70	0.70	583	583
Total ..		5.84					
<i>Index Number of Sub group I(i)</i>						480	480
<i>1. Food—</i>							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products		40.71	..	..	..	506	499
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products		8.13	..	..	..	742	747
(c) Oils and Fats		8.37	..	..	..	593	574
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs		5.29	..	..	..	574	564
(e) Milk and Milk Products		9.73	..	..	..	518	518
(f) Condiments and Spices		7.62	..	..	..	580	580
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products.		5.47	..	..	..	498	541
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products		1.61	..	..	..	530	530
(i) Sugar, Honey and related Products.		7.23	..	..	..	449	415
(j) Beverages		5.84	480	480
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Index Number for all Food Group.</i>						537	533

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

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Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total ex- penditure. 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base price 4	Nov. 1981 5	Dec. 1981 6	Nov. 1981 7	Dec. 1981 8
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	571	571
(iii) Adjat or Mixed	"	"	2.71	16.65	16.65	571	571
(2) Kerosene—							
(i) Chakkar Brand	Per Litre	11.40	0.45	1.75	1.75	389	389
(3) Electricity charges	Per unit	6.28	0.50	0.37	0.37	74	74
(4) Match Box Horse head brand	Box of 50 sticks	3.82	0.06	0.20	0.20	333	333
Total		100.00				510	510
<i>Index Number for Group II</i>						510	510
III. Housing—							
(1) Rent							
(1) Rent for selected tenements.	p.m.	100.00	..	..	..	178	178
Total		100.00				178	178
<i>Index Number for Group III</i>						178	178
IV. Clothing and Footwear							
(a) Clothing							
(1) Dhoti	per sq. met.	17.82	1.23	4.36	4.16	354	338
(2) Saree	"	27.15	1.24	3.86	3.88	311	313
(3) Cloth for trouser	"	0.51	2.15	12.12	12.12	564	564
(b) Long cloth	per sq. met.	32.06	1.61	10.10	10.10	627	627
(5) Coloured poplin	"	14.36	2.13	9.77	9.77	459	459
Total		91.90				454	452
<i>Index Number for sub-group IV(a)</i>						454	452
(d) Footwear—							
(1) Shows—							
(i) Bata Co.	per pair	3.53	17.20	78.35	78.35	376	376
(ii) Carona Co.	"	..	18.78	55.70	55.70	376	376
(2) Chappals—							
(i) Bata Co.	"	4.57	6.25	29.11	29.11	466	466
Total		8.10				427	427
<i>Index Number for sub-group IV(b)</i>						427	427
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(1) Clothing		91.90	..	..	..	454	452
(2) Foot wear		8.10	..	..	..	427	427
Total		100.00				452	450
<i>Index Number for Group IV—</i>						452	450
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan Supari							
(i) Panlesal							
(i) Akda pas	Bundle of 100 leaves	2.01	0.55	1.00	1.00	182	182
(2) Pan finished With Masala	50 g.	5.39	0.04	0.20	0.20	500	500
(3) Supari (Manglori)	50 g.	2.81	2.08	7.00	7.00	337	337
(4) Katha							
(i) Kanpur	250 g.	0.85	0.73	4.00	4.00	548	548
(ii) Belgaum	"	..	0.36
Total		11.06				404	404
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(a)</i>						404	404

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

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Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base Price 4	Nov. 1981 5	Dec. 1981 6	Nov. 1981 7	Dec. 1981 8
(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) Jarda—							
(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					
Index Number for Sub-group V(b)						385	385
(c) Household utilities—							
(1) Utensils—							
(i) Lota (Pune)	½ Kg.	5.28	3.55	22.00	22.00	620	620
(ii) Lota (Nashik)	"	"	3.45	....	....	....	....
Total		5.28					
Index Number for Sub-group V(c)						620	620

(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					
Index Number for Sub-group V(d)						407	407
(e) Medical Care—							
(1) Dr. Vaze's Cough sirup	Small bottle	3.80	1.50	3.62	3.62	241	241
(2) Daily mixture	Per day	11.98	0.58	1.00	1.00	172	172
Total		15.78					
Index Number for Sub-group V(e)						189	189
(f) Personal care							
(1) Hair Oil							
Tata Co.	Small bottle	4.89	1.32	5.70	5.70	432	432
(2) Barber charges—							
(i) Hair cut with shave	Adult	7.32	0.50	2.00	2.00	370	370
(i) Hair cut	"	"	0.40	1.50	1.50		
(ii) Shave	"	"	0.20	0.67	0.67		
(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 Blades	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					
Index Number for Sub-group V (f)						398	398

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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base price 4	Nov. 1981 5	Dec. 1981 6	Nov. 1981 7	Dec. 1981 8
Reading—							
Chauthe Pustak.	Copy	5.42	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
	Per student per month.	3.46	0.75	2.75	2.75	367	367
Total		8.88	5.00	6.00	6.00	120	120
Sub-group V(g)						271	271
Recreation and Amusement— (Lowest Class)							
	Adult	6.69	0.32	1.45	1.45	453	453
Total		6.69					
Sub-group V(h)						453	453
Transport and Communication—							
	Fare 50 km.	12.48	0.98	2.30	2.30	235	235
	" 22 km. (Full ticket)	4.09	1.00	3.00	3.00	300	300
	Per card for Rs. 30	1.08	0.05	0.15	0.15	261	261
			0.45	1.00	1.00		
Total		17.65					
Sub-group V(i)						251	251

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		11.06				404	404
		9.34				385	385
		5.28				620	620
		9.98				407	407
		15.78				189	189
		15.34				398	398
		8.88				271	271
		6.69				453	453
		17.65				251	251
Total		100.00					
Sub-group V(j)						344	344

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NANDED

531—Index remained steady

In December, 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 531 being remained steady than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Nanded Centre.

The index for the food group remained steady at 589.

The index for the fuel and light group remained steady at 637.

The index for the housing group remained steady at 274 being a six monthly item.

The index for the clothing and footwear group remained steady at 468.

The index for the miscellaneous group remained steady at 389.

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	
		Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981
I. Food	61.46	589	589
II. Fuel and Light	5.88	637	637
III. Housing	4.62	274	274
IV. Clothing and Footwear	12.22	468	468
V. Miscellaneous	15.82	389	389
Total ..	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number ..		531	531

Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found in page 1077 to 1112 of the March 1968 issue of Labour Gazette.

Notes: To bring the equivalent old index number on 1st August 1981 to July 1981 = 100 the new index number of base 1961 = 100 should be notified by the banking system at 1.45.

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981
I. Food Group—			Rs. P.				
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice ..	Kg.	13.02	0.64	2.67	2.66	417	416
(2) Wheat ..	"	6.81	0.42	1.89	1.89	450	450
(3) Jowar ..	"	30.64	0.34	2.06	2.05	606	603
(4) Grinding charges ..	5 Kgs.	2.82	0.13	0.75	0.75	577	577
Total ..		53.29				578	576
Index Number Sub-group I(a).						780	812
(b) Pulses and Pulses Products—							
(1) Turdal ..	Kg.	1.84	0.57	5.20	5.20	912	912
(2) Green Gram (Medium) ..	"	1.55	0.66	4.05	4.00	750	742
(3) Green Gram (medium) ..	"	0.53	0.71	4.40	4.45	571	578
(4) Lentil without husk ..	"	0.83	0.44	3.33	3.05	544	538
(5) Mung ..	"		0.61	..	..	..	..
(a) Total ..		4.75				..	..
(b) Medium ..						..	..
Total ..		8.64				..	..
Index Number Sub-group I(b).						..	808

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

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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	Nov. 1981 5	Dec. 1981 6	Nov. 1981 7	Dec. 1981 8		
(c) Oil and Fats—									
(1) Groundnut Oil Meetha tel (Raddish in Colour).	Kg.	..	4.84	2.22	13.38	13.55	603	610	
(2) Palm oil	"	
Total ..			4.84						
<i>Index Number Sub-group (c).</i>						603	610		
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—									
(1) Mutton—									
(i) Goat Meat	..	½ Kg.	..	5.62	1.08	8.00	8.00	683	683
(ii) Beef	..	Kg.	0.96	6.00	6.00
(2) Fish (dry)—									
(i) Bombil	..	Kg.	..	0.61	2.46	9.00	9.00	481
(ii) Zinga	..	"	2.02	8.00	8.00
(3) Fish (fresh)—									
Varieties available in Nov. 1981									
(i) Rahu	..	Kg.	2.34	10.50	
(ii) Katema	..	"	1.75	12.50	

Varieties available in Dec. 1981									
(i) Rahu	..	Kg.	..	..	1.86	11.00	..	540	
(ii) Katema	..	"	..	..	1.61	13.00	..	..
Total ..					6.23		663	669	
<i>Index Number Sub-group I(d).</i>									
(e) Milk and Milk Products—									
(1) Milk (Buffalo)	..	200 ml.	..	4.54	0.13	0.60	0.60	462	462
(2) Ghec (Buffalo)	..	½ Kg.	..	0.29	3.01	17.00	17.00	565	565
Total ..				4.83				468	468
<i>Index Number Sub-group I(e).</i>									
(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	0.30	0.30	500	500
(3) Chillies (dry)									
(i) Garwarani (fine) ..	..	Kg.	..	4.22	1.30	12.00	12.00	928	928
(ii) Garwarani (med)	..	"	..	..	1.18	11.00	11.00	..	..
(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				899	899
<i>Index Number Sub-group I(f).</i>									

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

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Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961 4	Nov. 1981 5	Dec. 1981 6	Nov. 1981 7	Dec. 1981 8
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products—							
			Rs. P.				
(1) Potatoes—							
(i) Big size ..	1 Kg.	0.69	0.30	0.88	0.76	297	246
(ii) Small size ..	"	"	0.26	0.78	0.62		
(2) Onions—							
(i) Red ..	Kg.	0.97	0.31	2.42	2.02	781	652
(ii) White ..	"	"	0.31	2.42	2.02		
(3) Brinjals (Kali) ..	250 gms.	0.50	0.11	0.75	0.75	682	682
(4) Tomatoes—							
(i) Red ..	250 gms.	0.39	0.21	1.06	0.78	541	420
(ii) Green ..	"	"	0.13	0.75	0.61		
(5) Garlic Gawathan ..	50 gms.	0.54	0.05	0.20	0.20	400	400
Other vegetables—							
Varieties available in the month of Nov. 1981.							
(i) Couli flower ..	250 gms.	1.20	0.29	1.06	0.75	346	
(ii) Ladies finger ..	"	"	0.23	0.75			
Varieties available in the month of Dec. 1981.							
(i) Gawar Phalil ..	250 gms.	..	0.10	..	0.64	533	
(ii) Dodka ..	"	..	0.15				
Total ..		4.29			0.64		
<i>Index Number Sub-group I(g).</i>						500	504

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(h) Fruit and Fruits Products—							
(1) Banana—							
(i) Big size ..	Per Dozen	0.87	0.35	2.00	2.00	545	545
(ii) Medium ..	"	"	0.29	1.50	1.50		
(iii) Small ..	"	..	0.22	1.30	1.20		
Total ..		0.87					
<i>Index Number Sub-group I(h).</i>						545	545
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products							
(1) Sugar—							
(i) D-grade ..	Kg.	3.57	1.17	3.65	3.65	312	312
(2) Gur—							
(i) Gawran 1st quality ..	200 gms.	0.70	0.10	0.88	0.80	830	750
(ii) Gawaran 2nd quality ..	"	"	0.10	0.78	0.70		
Total ..		4.27					
<i>Index Number Sub-group I(i).</i>						397	384
(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	0.50	0.50	657	657
(ii) Canteen tea ..	"	..	0.04	0.24	0.24		
Total		5.62					
<i>Index Number Sub-group I(f).</i>						585	585

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

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Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1981 4	Nov. 1981 5	Dec. 1981 6	Nov. 1981 7	Dec. 1981 8
I. Food group			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products		53.29	..	..	..	538	536
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products		8.64	..	..	..	800	808
(c) Oils and Fats		4.84	..	..	..	603	610
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs		6.23	..	..	..	663	669
(e) Milk and Milk Products		4.83	..	..	..	468	468
(f) Condiments and Spices		7.12	..	..	..	899	899
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products.		4.29	..	..	..	500	504
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products		0.87	..	..	..	545	545
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products.		4.27	..	..	..	397	384
(H) Beverages		5.62	..	..	..	585	585
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Number for food group I.</i>						589	589
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	1.85	1.85	712	712
(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>						637	637

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III. House Rent—							
/// 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	4.49	4.48	416	415
(2) Saree	"	19.77	1.24	4.16	4.16	335	335
(3) Cloth for Trousers	"	1.58	2.74	11.33	11.33	414	414
(4) Long Cloth	"	27.48	1.44	7.18	7.21	499	501
(5) Coloured fabrics	"	31.21	1.81	10.00	10.00	552	552
Total		91.57					
<i>Index Number for sub-group IV(a).</i>						470	470
(b) Footwear—							
(1) Shoes							
(i) Bata, Janata	Per Pair	4.89	15.02	78.35	78.35	406	406
(ii) Carona Master Junior	"	..	18.34	53.28	53.28		
(2) Chappals							
(i) Bata All wear Rubber Sole	"	3.54	4.45	32.35	32.35	495	495
(ii) Panther Bata	"	..	6.18	29.11	29.11		
(iii) Carona Kolhapur	"	..	8.35	28.90	28.90		
(iv) Carona Bahadur	"	..	8.65	37.80	37.80		
Total		8.43					
<i>Index Number for sub-group IV(b).</i>						444	444

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

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Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(a) Clothing	..	91.57	..	..	..	470	470
(b) Footwear	..	8.43	..	..	..	444	444
Total	..	100.00					
<i>Index Number for Group V.</i>						468	468
V. Miscellaneous—							
<i>(a) Pan supari—</i>							
<i>(1) Pan leaf—</i>							
(i) Local (medium) ..	.. Bundle of 25 leaves.	2.83	0.07	0.38	0.30	634	526
(ii) Local (inferior) ..	..	..	0.04	0.29	0.25		
(2) Pan finished without masala	.. Per Vida	6.61	0.04	0.20	0.20	500	500
(3) Supari Manglori	.. 50 grms.	4.22	0.41	1.30	1.30	317	317
Total		13.66					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(a).</i>						471	449

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<i>(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—</i>							
(1) Bidi Kalilakali	Bundle of 25 Bidiies.	9.00	0.13	0.55	0.55	423	423
(2) Cigarettes—	Packet of 10 Cigarettes.	6.34	0.10	0.70	0.70	735	773
(i) Golkonda			0.13	1.50	1.00		
(ii) Charminar							
(3) Jarda Lal Dadhi Brand	Packet of 25 gms.	1.83	0.14	0.42	0.42	300	300
Total		16.97					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(b).</i>						528	542
<i>(c) Household Utillies—</i>							
(1) Utensils Brass— Lota, Pune	Kg.	1.90	7.80	43.00	43.00	551	551
(2) Utensils Aluminium Raghuna without chhap.	100 gms.	0.69	0.90	3.60	3.50	389	389
Total		2.59					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(c).</i>						508	508
<i>(d) Washing soap—</i>							
(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	0.90	0.90	360	360
Total		10.26					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(d).</i>						350	350

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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOOD
NANNED CENTRE—contd.

732

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961 4	Nov. 1981 5	Dec. 1981 6	Nov. 1981 7	Dec. 1981 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(e) Medical Care—							
(1) Patent Medicine—							
(i) Anacin ..	2 Tablets ..	9.36	0.13	0.15	0.15	179	179
(ii) Aspro ..	Bottle ..	..	0.10	0.15	0.15		
(iii) Zinda Tilasmath ..	Per day ..	5.47	0.37	1.00	1.00		
(2) Mixture, Doctor's daily Mixture.	..	..	0.62	0.83	0.83	134	134
Total		14.83					
<i>Index Number for sub-group V(e)</i>							
(f) Personal Care—							
(1) Hair Oil—							
(i) Lushan, Coconut Oil ..	Small bottle ..	4.20	1.34	7.00	7.00	522	522
(2) Barber charges—							
(i) Hair cut with shave ..	Adult ..	7.20	0.41	2.50	2.50	570	570
(ii) Hair cut ..	..	..	0.31	1.75	1.75		
(iii) Shave ..	..	..	0.14	0.75	0.75		
(3) Toilet soap—							
(i) Hamam ..	Cake ..	1.93	0.48	2.00	2.00	417	417
(ii) Lifebuoy ..	..	..	0.48	2.00	2.00		
(4) Blades—							
(i) Bharat ..	Packet of 10 blades.	0.07	0.47	2.00	2.00	398	398
(ii) 6 morning ..	2 pkts. of 5 blades each.	..	0.54	2.00	2.00		
Total		13.40					
<i>Index Number for sub-group V(f)</i>							
						532	532

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(g) Education and Reading—							
(1) School fees for VIII Standard							
(2) School Books—	Per student ..	3.30	2.14	7.00	7.00	327	327
(i) Marathi Vachan Mala							
(ii) Subodh Ganit ..	Per copy ..	3.43	0.75	2.75	2.75	339	339
Total		6.73	0.69	2.15	2.15		
<i>Index Number for sub-group V(g)</i>							
						333	333
(h) Recreation and Amusement—							
(1) Cinema—							
Lower Class	Full ticket ..	6.62	0.30	0.80	0.80	267	267
Total		6.62					
<i>Index Number for sub-group V(h)</i>							
						267	267
(f) Transport and Communications—							
(1) Rail—							
(i) Fare for III Class 50 km.	Per Adult Ticket.	7.94	1.04	2.30	2.30	221	221
(ii) Bus—S. T. Bus fare for 20 miles.	..	3.14	1.00	3.00	3.00	300	300
(2) Postage—							
(i) Card ..	Single ..	0.57	0.05	0.15	0.15	261	261
(ii) M. O. Charges for Rs. 30 ..	Rs. 30 ..	..	0.45	1.00	1.00		
(3) Rickshaw Fare for 2 miles	One Passanger	3.29	0.22	1.50	1.50	682	682
Total		14.94					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(i)</i>							
						341	341

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year base 1961=100	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981
1	2	3	R. P.	R. P.	R. P.	7	8
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pansupari	13.66	..	..	..	471	449
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products	16.97	..	..	..	528	542
(c) Household Utilities	2.59	..	..	..	508	508
(d) Washing soap	10.26	..	..	..	350	350
(e) Medical care	14.83	..	..	..	162	162
(f) Personal care	13.40	..	..	..	532	532
(g) Education and Reading	6.73	..	..	..	333	333
(h) Recreation and Amusement	6.62	..	..	..	267	267
(i) Transport and Communication	14.94	..	..	..	341	341
Total	100.00	..	..	..	389	389

Index Number for Group V.

AURANGABAD*

A fall of 3 points

December, 1981 the Consumer Price Index Number for working Class (Series) for Aurangabad Centre, with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 504 being 3 points lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Aurangabad Centre.

The index number for food group decreased by 5 points to 561 due to a fall in the average prices of gramdal, dry chillies, jeera vegetables and banana.

The index number for the fuel and light remained steady at 546.

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

The index number for the clothing and footwear group decreased by 2 points to 463 due to a fall in the average price of coloured fabrics.

The index number for the miscellaneous group remained steady at 380.

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	
		Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981
I. Food	13.72	566	561
II. Fuel and Light	7.50	546	546
III. Housing	8.87	316	316
IV. Clothing and Footwear	9.29	465	463
V. Miscellaneous	13.62	380	380
Total	100.00		
Consumer price Index Number	.....	507	504

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

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

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

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Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight propor- tional to total 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base price 4	Nov. 1981 5	Dec. 1981 6	Nov. 1981 7	Dec. 1981 8
1. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice	Kg.	5.40	0.69	1.96	1.96	284	284
(2) Wheat	"	10.12	0.42	1.90	1.91	452	455
(3) Jowar	"	30.33	0.38	2.08	2.12	547	558
(4) Grinding charges for cereals	"	2.35	0.02	0.15	0.15	750	750
Total		48.20					
<i>Index Number sub-group I (a)—</i>						801	515
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Turdal, without husk	Kg.	3.96	0.70	5.50	5.50	786	786
(2) Gramdal, Katori	"	2.05	0.60	5.22	5.11	870	852
(3) Moongdal without husk	"	1.11	0.71	5.25	5.25	739	739
(4) Masurdal Thick grain	"	0.74	0.64	5.00	5.00	781	781
Total		7.86					
<i>Index Number sub-group I (b)</i>						801	796
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut oil Whitish	‡ Ltr.	2.00	1.07	6.50	6.50	607	607
(2) Karada oil	"	3.49	1.11	7.25	7.55	653	680
(3) Palm oil	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Vanaspati Dalda	‡ Kg. (loose)	0.48	1.58	7.50	7.50	475	475
Total		5.97					
<i>Index Number sub-group I (c)</i>						624	639
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Mutton, Goatmeat	‡ Kg.	4.70	1.26	8.00	8.00	635	635
(2) Fish (dry)—	Kg.	0.24	2.90	12.00	12.00	418	418
(c) Bombil	"	..	2.13	9.00	9.00	..	..
(b) Zinga	"	..	1.93	..	..	..	..
(c) Nathma	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		4.94					
<i>Index Number sub-group I (d)</i>						624	624
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
Milk— (Buffalo Milk)	200 ml.	6.65	0.16	0.70	0.70	438	438
Total		6.65					
<i>Index Number sub-group I (e)</i>						438	438
(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	1.82	1.84	535	541
(3) Chillies (dry)— Superior quality	‡ kg.	4.62	0.90	6.57	6.14	730	682
(4) Tamarind	"	0.45	0.49	4.00	4.00	816	816
(5) Mixed spices— Bojwar	250 gms.	1.80	0.42	3.00	3.00	714	714
(6) Jira— Thick Blackish (gray)	"	0.30	0.69	4.47	6.00	647	870
Total		7.83					
<i>Index Number sub-group I (f)</i>						712	693

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS F
AURANGABAD CENTRE—

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Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base Price 4	1981 5	Dec. 1981 6	Nov. 1981 7	Dec. 1981 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—</i>							
(1) Potatoes— Medium ..	½ Kg. ..	1.35	0.30	1.10	1.10	367	367
(2) Onions— Red ..	Kg. ..	1.06	0.25	2.75	1.88	1100	752
(3) Brinjals— Medium ..	½ Kg. ..	0.48	0.24	1.00	1.00	417	417
(4) Tomatoes— (1) Red ..	" ..	0.64	0.28	1.62	1.31	514	412
(2) Green ..	" ..	" ..	0.18	0.81	0.64		
(5) Garlic— Medium ..	50 gms. ..	0.68	0.06	0.60	0.60	1000	1000
<i>Other (Vegetables)—</i>							
Varieties available in the month of Nov. 1981—							
(i) Pankobi ..	½ Kg. ..	1.80	0.27	1.49	..	745	..
(ii) Phulkobi ..	" ..	" ..	0.16	1.50			
Varieties available in the month of Dec. 1981—							
(i) Pankobi ..	½ Kg. ..	" ..	0.22	" ..	1.50	..	555
(ii) Phulkobi ..	" ..	" ..	0.35	" ..	1.50		
Total ..		6.01				701	572
<i>Index Number sub-group I (g)</i>						701	572

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Total	Doz. ..	1.14	0.32	1.67	1.62	522	506
<i>Number sub-group I (h)</i>		1.14				522	506
<i>(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Product—</i>							
(1) Sugar—Medium ..	Kg. ..	3.45	1.17	3.55	3.65	303	312
(2) Gur—Superior ..	" ..	1.81	0.46	3.88	3.88	843	843
Total		5.26				489	495
<i>Index Number Sub-Group I (i)</i>							
<i>(j) Beverages—</i>							
Tea leaf Brooke Bond ..	50 gms. ..	1.86	0.41	1.00	1.00	244	244
(2) Prepared Tea—Chalu Chaha ..	Cup or 3½ Ozs. ..	4.28	0.08	0.50	0.50	625	625
Total		6.14				510	510
<i>Index Number sub-group I (j)</i>							
<i>Food Group—</i>							
(a) Cereals and cereal products ..		48.20				508	515
(b) Pulses and pulse products ..		7.86				801	796
(c) Oils and fats ..		5.97				624	639
(d) Mutton, fish and eggs ..		4.94				624	624
(e) Milk and Milk products ..		6.65				438	438
(f) Condiments and spices ..		7.83				712	693
(g) Vegetables and vegetable products ..		6.01				701	572
(h) Fruits and fruit products ..		1.14				522	506
(i) Sugar, honey and related products ..		5.26				489	495
(j) Beverages ..		6.14				510	510
Total		100.00				566	561
<i>Index Number Food Group I</i>						566	561

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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR
AURANGABAD CENTRE—

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Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base Price 4	Nov. 1981 5	Dec. 1981 6	Nov. 1981 7	Dec. 1981 8
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and chips		81.82	2.87				
(i) Mixture			2.80	14.80	14.80	529	529
(ii) Babhool		12.44	0.22	1.75	1.75	795	795
(2) Kerosene Ordinary		5.74	0.06	0.15	0.15	250	250
(3) Match Box Wimco Horse Brand							
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Number Group II</i>						546	546
III. Housing—							
Rent—							
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	4.30	4.30	402	402
(2) Saree 7.3 to 8.2 mts. length and 102 to 152 cms. width.	"	31.57	1.28	5.18	5.24	405	409
(3) Cloth for trousers 89 to 97 cms. width.	"	2.51	2.36	10.71	10.71	454	454

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ong cloth 89 to 97 cms. width coloured fabric 67 to 69 cms. width		18.77	1.58	5.75	5.75	462	460
Total		94.92				462	460
<i>Index Number sub-group IV (a)</i>							
Shoes—							
(i) Bata Co.	Per pair	5.08	15.08	78.35	78.35	520	520
(ii) Flex Co.	"	..	19.22				
Total		5.08					
<i>Index Number sub-group IV (b)</i>						520	520
IV. Clothing and Footwear—contd							
(a) Clothing		94.92				462	460
(b) Footwear		5.08				520	520
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Number group IV</i>						465	463
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan-supari—							
(1) Pan leaf—Madras I	Bundle of 100 leaves.	3.84	0.50	1.50	1.50	300	300
(2) Pan Finished—With Masala	Vida	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	4.00	4.00	556	556
Total		12.17					
<i>Index Number sub-group V(a)</i>						441	442

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

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Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base Price 4	Nov. 1981 5	Dec. 1981 6	Nov. 1981 7	Dec. 1981 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and chips							
(i) Mixture ..	37 kgs.	81.82	2.87				
(ii) Babhool ..	"	"	2.80	14.80	14.80	529	529
(2) Kerosene Ordinary ..	1 Litre	12.44	0.22	1.75	1.75	795	795
(3) Match Box Wimco Horse Brand ..	Box of 50 sticks	5.74	0.06	0.15	0.15	250	250
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number Group II ..						546	546
III. Housing—							
<i>Rent—</i>							
House rent for selected tenements ..	P. M	100.00	..			316	316
Total ..		100.00	..				
Index Number Group III ..						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	4.30	4.30	402	402
(2) Saree 7.3 to 8.2 mts. length and 102 to 152 cms. width.	"	31.57	1.28	5.18	5.24	405	409
(3) Cloth for trousers 89 to 97 cms. width.	"	2.51	2.36	10.71	10.71	454	454
(4) Long cloth 89 to 97 cms. width	"	36.63	1.64	8.33	8.33	508	508
(5) Coloured fabric 67 to 69 cms. width	"	18.51	1.86	9.12	8.78	490	472
Total ..		94.92				462	460
Index Number sub-group IV (a) ..							
(b) Footwear—							
<i>Shoes—</i>							
(i) Bata Co. ..	Per pair	5.08	15.08	78.35	78.35	520	520
(ii) Flex Co. ..	"	"	19.22				
Total ..		5.08				520	520
Index Number sub-group IV (b) ..							
IV. Clothing and Footwear— contd							
(a) Clothing ..	....	94.92	..	..	..	462	460
(b) Footwear ..	...	5.08	..	..	..	520	520
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number group IV ..						465	463
V. Miscellaneous—							
<i>(a) Pan-supari—</i>							
(1) Pan leaf— Madras I ..	Bundle of 100 leaves.	3.84	0.50	1.50	1.50	300	300
(2) Pan Finished— With Masala ..	Vida	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	4.00	4.00	556	556
Total ..		12.17					
Index Number sub-group V(a) ..						441	442

LABOUR GAZETTE—FEBRUARY 1982

LABOUR GAZETTE—FEBRUARY 1982

741

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR
AHRANGABAD CENTRE—1981.

742

LABOUR GAZETTE—FEBRUARY 1982

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base Price 4	Nov. 1981 5	Dec. 1981 6	Nov. 1981 7	Dec. 1981 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(b) Tobacco and Tobacco products—</i>							
(1) Bidi—	Bundle of 25 bidies.	15.38	0.15	0.65	0.65	433	433
Totapuri ..							
(2) Jarda—	Packet of 25 gms.	3.18	0.19	0.54	0.54	284	284
Hazivazir ..							
Total ..		18.56					
<i>Index Number sub-group V(b)</i> ..						408	408
<i>(c) Household Utilities—</i>							
<i>Utensils Brass—</i>							
Lota (Poona Market) ..	Kg.	2.55	7.18	50.00	50.00	696	696
Total ..		2.55					
<i>Index Number sub-group V(c)</i> ..						696	696

LABOUR GAZETTE—FEBRUARY 1982

<i>(d) Washing Soap—</i>							
<i>(1) Laundry—</i>							
Ordinary washing and ironing of cotton shirt.	Per piece	4.86	0.11	0.40	0.40	364	364
(2) Washing Soap—Sunlight	Per Cake	9.27	0.42	1.70	1.70	405	405
Total ..		14.13					
<i>Index Number Sub-group V(d)</i> ..						391	391
<i>(e) Medical care—</i>							
(1) Patent Medicine Anacin	Two Tablets	4.67	0.12	0.15	0.15	125	125
(2) Mixture (Daily)	Per day	7.61	0.68	2.00	2.00	294	294
Total ..		12.28					
<i>Index Number Sub-group V(e)</i> ..						230	230
<i>(f) Personal Care—</i>							
(1) Hair Oil, Tata Co.	Small bottle	5.82	1.30	6.80	6.80	523	523
<i>(2) Barber Charges—</i>							
(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		
<i>(3) Toilet Soap—</i>							
(i) Lifebuoy	Per Cake	2.74	0.48	2.00	2.00	417	417
(ii) Hamam			0.48	2.00	2.00	421	421
(4) Blade Six morning	2 pkts. of 5 blades each	0.33	0.57	2.40	2.40		
Total ..		17.59					
<i>Index Number Sub-group V(f)</i> ..						491	491

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

744

LABOUR GAZETTE—FEBRUARY 1982

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base Price 4	Nov. 1981 5	Dec. 1981 6	Nov. 1981 7	Dec. 1981 8
(g) Education and Reading—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) School fees for Std. IX	Per Student per month	1.90	3.01	7.00	7.00	233	233
(2) School Books, Prathamik Ganit, (Govt. Publication).	per Copy	1.33	0.62	2.15	2.15	347	347
Total ..		3.23					
Index Number Sub-group V(g) ..						280	280
(h) Recreation and Amusement—							
Cinema Lowest class ..	Full ticket	6.90	0.44	1.50	1.50	341	341
Total ..		6.90					
Index Number Sub group V(h) ..						341	341
(i) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Rail—							
Fare for 50 km. ..	Full ticket ..	6.19	1.04	2.30	2.30	221	221
(2) Bus—							
S. T. fare for 30 miles ..	" ..	5.30	1.50	4.00	4.00	267	267
(3) Postage—							
(1) Post card ..	Per card ..	1.10	0.05	0.15	0.15	261	261
(2) Money Order ..	For Rs. 30 ..		0.45	1.00	1.00		
Total ..		12.59					
Index Number Sub-group V(i) ..						244	244

(C.P.I.—No. 4081—1 (21-6-15))

Articles	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Base Price	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981
V. Miscellaneous Group—						
(a) Pan supari ..	12.17	..	..	..	442	442
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products ..	18.56	..	..	..	408	408
(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	..	..	..	491	491
(g) Education and Reading ..	3.23	..	..	..	280	280
(h) Recreation and Amusement ..	6.90	..	..	..	341	341
(i) Transport and Communication ..	12.59	..	..	..	244	244
Total ..	100.00					
Index Number for Miscellaneous group V.					380	380

LABOUR GAZETTE—FEBRUARY 1982

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

Centre	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bombay	1960=100	518	477	558	159	472	368	469	2082	470	2087
Solapur	1960=100	569	416	622	222	497	390	521	1990	508	1941
Nagpur	1960=100	519	456	550	215	557	373	479	2500	484	2524
Pune	1961=100	509	466	138	497	332	444	439
Jalgaon	1961=100	533	510	178	450	344	471	2492	474	2501
Nanded	1961=100	589	637	274	468	389	531	1301	531	1301
Aurangabad..	..	1961=100	561	546	316	463	380	504	1119	507	1126

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

ALL INDIA AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

The statistics for the Last 12 calendar months from January 1981 to December 1981 are given in the following table:—

TABLE

Month	Base	
	1960=100 2	* Base 1949=100 3
January 1981	411	500
February 1981	418	508
March 1981	420	510
April 1981	427	519
May 1981	433	526
June 1981	439	534
July 1981	447	543
August 1981	454	552
September 1981	456	554
October 1981	460	559
November 1981	462	562
December 1981	460	559

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

Labour Intelligence

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1981

Industrial Courts, Tribunals and Labour Courts

In all 1727 applications were received by the Industrial Courts, Tribunals and Labour Court during the month. Their break-up are as under :-

Serial No.	Name of the Industrial Court/ Tribunal and Labour Court	No. of applications, etc., received during the month under the—			Total
		B.I.R. Act, 1946	I.D. Act, 1947	Other Acts	
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Industrial Court/Tribunals—					
1	Industrial Court, Bombay ..	12	..	204	216
2	Industrial Tribunal, Bombay ..	..	37	..	37
3	Industrial Court, Nagpur ..	7	..	74	81
4	Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur ..	..	2	..	2
5	Industrial Court, Pune ..	9	..	381	390
6	Industrial Tribunal, Pune ..	..	27	..	27
7	Industrial Court, Thane ..	..	..	52	52
8	Industrial Tribunal, Thane..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		28	66	711	805

II. Labour Courts—

1	Labour Court, Bombay ..	48	184	157	389
2	Labour Court, Pune ..	3	31	38	72
3	Labour Court, Nagpur ..	7	219	147	373
4	Labour Court, Thane ..	29	53	42	124
5	Labour Court, Kolhapur ..	13	42	45	100
6	Labour Court, Solapur ..	8	14	41	63
7	Labour Court, Akola ..	1	168	29	198
8	Labour Court, Nashik ..	4	15	16	35
9	Labour Court, Aurangabad ..	1	2	13	16
Total ..		114	728	528	1370

WAGE BOARDS—

Nil references were received by the Wage Board for Cotton Textile Industry during the month under review.

Conciliation

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

Acts is given

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

Act	Issues relating to pay, allowances and Bonus	Employment, leave, hours of work and Miscellaneous causes	Total
1	2	3	4
(1) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	380	201	581
(2) Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	20	18	38
(3) Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.	..	..	..
Total ..	400	219	619

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

Act	Pending at the beginning of the month	No. of cases received during the month	Settled amicably	Ended in failure	Withdrawn or not pursued by parties	Closed	Total (4 to 7)	Pending at the end of the month
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. D. Act, 1947	1654	181	172	317	69	140	818	1357
B. I. R. Act, 1946	286	38	10	17	06	26	60	284
B. I. R. (Ext. and Amd.) Act, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1940	698	182	234	75	166	688	1041

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	Chemical	Textile Processing	Hosiery	Banking	Sugar	Misc.	Transport	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B. I. R. Act, 1946	10	8	2	2	3	4	4	3	2	38

Act	Textile Industry	Paper Industry	Chemical Industry	Press Industry	Electricity	Banking	Chemical 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	Jalgaon	Thane	Nagpur	Aurangabad	Ahmadnagar	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B. I. R. Act, 1946	10	8	..	1	15	4	..	38

Act	Amravati	Nagpur	Wardha	Chandrapur	Akola	Buldhana	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B. I. R. (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B. I. R. (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964
Registration of Agreements, settlements, Awards etc.
8 Agreements, 3 settlements and 2 Awards were registered under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act 1946, and Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964, during the month.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING NOVEMBER 1981

	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1980
No. of Disputes	79	69	31
No. Workers involved	48,035	40,343	15,904
% of Man-days lost	4,98,315	7,00,357	45,004

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. Nov. 1981	Started during the month i.e. Nov. 1981	Total		
	2	3	4	5	6
Textile ..	18	7	25	26,121	4,09,476
Engineering ..	15	4	19	4,889	1,14,064
Chemical ..	4	3	7	871	18,332
Miscellaneous ..	15	3	18	8,462	1,58,485
Nov. 1981 Total ..	52	17	69	40,343	7,00,357
Oct. 1981 Total ..	39	40	79	48,035	4,98,315

Forty disputes arose over questions of "pay, allowances and bonus issues", 14 related to "Retrenchment and grievances about personnel", while the remaining 15 were due to other causes.

Out of the 14 disputes that terminated during the course of the month, 6 were settled either entirely or partially in favour of the workers, 8 in favour of the employers.

*The word "Work stoppage" in the official sense means interruption of work and it is usually used in that sense in various circumstances only "Strike". In computing statistics of industrial disputes, however, disputes in which 10 or more persons are involved

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE DETAILED INFORMATION OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CAUSING MORE THAN 10,000 MAN-DAYS LOST DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1981

Serial No.	Name of the Concern	Sector	S/L	Reason	Date of work-stoppages		No. of Workers Involved	Man-days lost		Result
					Began	Ended		During the month	Till the close of the month	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Bombay--</i>										
1	Carona Sabu Co., Ltd. Bombay 400 060.	Private	L	Labour unrest	17-6-1981	10-11-1981	2,613	20,904	3,29,238	Partially Successful.
<i>Thane -</i>										
2	Teksons Ltd., Thane	Private	S	Reinstatement.	20-4-1981		459	12,177	83,222	Continued.
<i>Thane--</i>										
3	Voltas Ltd., Thane	Private	L	Go-slow	2-7-1981		576	13,775	70,226	Continued.
<i>Bombay -</i>										
4	Hindustan Ferodo Ltd. Bombay 400 086.	Private	S	Wages, D.A. etc	17-7-1981		1,970	51,454		Continued.
<i>Bombay--</i>										
5	The Bombay Gas Co., Ltd., Bombay 400 012	Private	S	Re-arrest of Dr. Samant.	29-7-1981		1,450	37,700	1,59,600	Continued.
<i>Bombay--</i>										
6	Parle Products Pvt. Ltd., Bombay 400 057	Private	S	Suspension of 6 workman.	18-9-1981		1,878	48,828	1,20,192	Continued.
7		Public	S	Wages, D.A. etc.	8-9-1981		738			
<i>Bombay--</i>										
8	The Hindustan Spg. Wvg. Mills Ltd., Bombay 400 025.	Private	S	Bonus	21-10-1981		2,050	53,300	73,800	Continued.
<i>Bombay--</i>										
9	The Shreemawas Cotton Mills Ltd., Bombay 400 013.	Private	S	Bonus	20-10-1981		2,882	74,932	1,03,752	Continued.
<i>Bombay -</i>										
10	Hindustan Spg and Wvg Mills, Co., Bombay 400 011	Private	S	Bonus	20-10-1981		9,480	2,44,400	3,29,000	Continued.
<i>Bombay--</i>										
11	M/s. Piramal Spg. and Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Bombay 400 013.	Private	S	Others - Non-Supply of Electrical energy.	20-11-1981		2,390	13,005	13,005	Continued.

LABOUR GAZETTE—NOVEMBER 1981

LABOUR GAZETTE—NOVEMBER 1981

**EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION
MAHARASHTRA REGION**

Press note showing the progress during the month of December 1981

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme applies to 35 centres in the State of Maharashtra and provides protection to 18,45,794 workers in the event of Employment injury, Sickness and Maternity. This protection is made available in two ways namely by provision of Medical Care and Cash Benefits when needed. During the month of December 1981, 20,622 Insured Persons received Rs. 40,86,758.08 as Cash Benefits due to Employment Injuries. This includes 5,384 persons who were in receipt of pension for permanent Disablement Benefit and 2,001 persons who were in receipt of Dependents Benefit as dependents of deceased Insured Persons. During the month 10,406 accidents were reported against 10,415 during the preceding month.

Comparatively fewer persons need the employment injury benefits, but a fairly large number need Cash Benefit in the event of Sickness. During December 1981, 1,15,300 Claims were received and an amount of Rs. 1,07,56,272.85 was paid as Sickness Benefit. During the preceding month 1,12,598 Claims were received and an amount of Rs. 1,08,09,917.00 was disbursed as Sickness Benefit.

Some Insured Persons suffering from T. B., Mental, Malignant and other long term diseases require more attention and they are being paid additional Benefit called Extended Sickness Benefit. During the month an amount of Rs. 12,33,953.60 was paid towards this benefit.

During the month 355 Insured Women claimed Rs. 5,54,723.45 by way of Maternity Benefit.

The attendance at the dispensaries as per certificates received was 2,25,029 during the month.

During the month Funeral Benefit in 132 cases amounting to Rs. 13,200.00 was paid.

During the month confinement charges in respect of wives of Insured Persons amounting to Rs. 69,530.00 was paid.

During the month an amount of Rs. 17,076.00 was paid as Enhanced Sickness Benefit to 159 Insured Persons who had undergone sterilisation operation for family planning.

For recovery of arrears of contribution under the Scheme, Legal proceedings were initiated in 19 cases against defaulting Employers.

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