

ERRATA TO LABOUR GAZETTE, OCTOBER 1971

Serial No.	Page	Line/Entry Item	Column/ Paragraph	Incorrect	Correct
1	230	Tomato seed	6	0.81 0.49	0.81 0.49
2	241	Fish fresh / Bahad (Mangal)	5	5.00 5.50	5.00 5.50
		Fish fresh	6	5.00 6.00	5.00 6.00
		Fish fresh	7	163	163
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3	247	(c) Oils and Fats	3	2.00	2.00
		1. Groundnut oil whitish.		3.49	3.49
		2. Karad oil		0.48	
		3. Vanaspati Dalda		82,207	82,707
4	288	4th Line	2nd Paragraph	actually	actually
5	288	4th Line	3rd Paragraph	remainings	remainings
6	289	3rd line	2nd Paragraph	struc	struck
7	289	2nd line	4th Paragraph	17.93	17.93
8	290	Table	July 1971		
9	294	1. Bombay 1st table	centre	Dhulia and Julgaon (District)	Dhulia and Julgaon (District)
10	314	Sr. No. 8	Col. 3rd	Vifor Pvt. (Pvt)	Vifor-Labour Pvt. (Pvt)
11	316	Sr. No. 21	" 3rd	India Ltd.	India Ltd.
12	316	Sr. No. 22	2nd	Laboratories chemical product	Chemical product
13	317	Sr. No. 28	Col 5th	171	31st May 1971
14	317	Sr. No. 29	" 4th	Demand	Demands
15	319	Sr. No. 51	" 6th	9th June 1971	19th June 1971
16	325	Field Labour (b) women (C) children	Wardha Seloo	1.00 2.00	1.12 1.00
17	325	Other Agr. Labour (a) Men (b) women	Chandrapur Mul	0.00 0.00	2.00 1.00

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LABOUR GAZETTE

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

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LABOUR GAZETTE

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

BOMBAY, DECEMBER 1971

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Editor

Shri A. D. DIVEKAR, B.A. (Hons),

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

The Month in Brief

Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class

The Bombay, Sholapur and Nagpur Consumer Price Index Number for the month of October, 1971 with the average prices for the month of December, 1960 equal to 100 were 193, 204 and 194 respectively. The Jalgaon, Nanded, Poona and Aurangabad consumer price index numbers for the month of October, 1971 with the average prices for the month of December, 1960 equal to 100 were 187, 196, 192 and 179 respectively.

Industrial Disputes

During August 1971, there were 55 strikes involving 13,494 workmen and a time loss of 96,653 working days, as compared to 69 disputes in July 1971, involving 14,289 workers and time loss of 87,759 mandays. Further details of industrial disputes are given at pages 640 to 641 and 668 to 673 of this issue.

Absenteeism

During September 1971, the average absenteeism in the textile industry in the important textile centres in the State viz., Bombay City, Nagpur, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nanded, Akola and Aurangabad amounted to 16.46 per cent. as compared to 15.12 per cent. in August 1971. For further particulars see page 642 of this issue.

Production of Cotton Yarn Spun and Manufacture of cloth

During June, 1971, Mills in Bombay City produced a total of 1,34,07,000 kgs. of yarn, 2,27,000 kgs. of miscellaneous goods such as blankets, hosiery goods and knitted fabrics and packed 33,000 metres of cotton goods mixed with silk, wool, terene etc. and packed 9,44,75,000 metres wearable and non-wearable cloth and those in Rest of Maharashtra produced 40,39,000 kgs. of yarn and 1,09,000 kgs. of miscellaneous goods such as blankets, hosiery and knitted fabrics and packed 2,29,25,000 metres of wearable and non-wearable cloth. The total production of cotton yarn, miscellaneous goods and mixed with silk, wool, terene etc. packing of wearable and non-wearable cloth for the whole State of Maharashtra amounted to 1,74,46,000 kgs. 3,36,000 kgs. 33,000 metres and 11,74,00,000 metres respectively.

Current Notes

Meeting of the Cotton Advisory Board held on October 26, 1971—
Textile Commissioner's Speech

I welcome you to the first meeting of the reconstituted Cotton Advisory Board. I do hope that it will have a purposeful tenure and the decisions we take will possess a meaning and directions.

We have just been through a scorching cotton year. The cotton prices remained under excitement throughout the previous cotton year and the grower must be more than satisfied. The mill industry, however, has been under mourning. The soaring cotton prices hit the mill industry without warning. An extremely poor crop had a confrontation with buying pressure. In no time the economics went out of the window in the mills. The prices of cloth and yarn, in sympathy with the cotton prices, soared, bringing in its wake confirmed consumer resistance. Stringent credit curbs, which were imposed in a critical context, contributed to slack market conditions. There were mill closures and many of the mills are currently placed in a most difficult situation.

While the grower must get adequate return, and he can have no complaints during the previous cotton year, the cotton prices must level up and level down at a sensible point enabling the industry to carry on so that maximum production, maximum employment and maximum exports can be sustained. So long as the cotton prices fluctuate from day-to-day and an internal discipline is not involved, a need for other corrective measures may arise. The uncertainties of the situation have affected our exports badly. Mills have been apprehensive of entering into long-term contracts. There are several instances where they resiled from contracts already entered into. We are now entering into, I sincerely hope, a happier climate. There are good reports about the current crop. We have yet to wade through a critical period but I hope that spring is not far behind.

Another welcome development has been the aggressive strategy proposed by the Government of India in the cotton development plan of an expenditure of Rs. 14.70 crores for three years beginning from 1971-72. I hope that as a result of this plan the cotton production would increase and the prices would stabilise at reasonable levels. Maintenance of prices at international parity is required by us not only to continue the present levels of exports of cloth and yarn but also to usher in an accelerated tempo of cloth exports which is the life-blood of our economy.

In passing, I may refer to the credit curbs which have been in operation since February 1971. The entire textile industry runs on credits. The moment adequate liquidity is not forthcoming at any of the links, there is disruption. I do hope that the Banks will realistically review the fund requirements of the mill industry and the cloth trade and take necessary steps to restore liquidity and enable the textile industry to function smoothly. This is all the more necessary

in the present context. War drums are beating loud and clear on our frontiers and the textile industry has a vital role to play in fulfilling the requirements in different vital sectors.

I have no doubt that the discussions we are going to have will contribute towards the achievement of the healthy development of the cotton and cotton textile industry.

AFL-CIO Convention May Offer Surprises

After two years the leadership of the main body of American labour — American Federation of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organisations (AFL-CIO) — meets in convention to review the record of the previous two years, evaluate its current problems and chart a course for future action.

President George Meany, the 77-year-old former plumber, will bang the gavel November 18, at the convention hall in Miami Beach, Florida, to convene 1,500 delegates, representing large unions like the steel workers (2 million members), small unions like the cigarmakers (4,000 members) and many middle-sized unions like the rubber workers (200,000 members).

Altogether, delegates will speak for 125 national unions, 50 state federations and some 750 municipal or local labour councils, representing about 14 million members.

AFL-CIO conventions are routine affairs with dozens of resolutions passed unanimously on such subjects as industrial safety, organising the unorganised, civil rights and international affairs.

Distinguished speakers — Senators, cabinet members and sometimes the President of the United States — stir excitement. But there are few surprises. Most disagreements are worked out by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in advance of the convention, and the strong-willed Mr. Meany usually convinces most dissident delegates to go along with him.

However, the 1971 convention may be far from routine. True, few tough arguments are expected, though there could be a minor skirmish on the issue of the Vietnam war with some unions seeking a faster troop removal than current administration plans call for. But the unions are meeting during a serious national economic situation which is affecting every worker and every union contract in the United States.

Five days before the convention is called to order, the first meetings of the price and wage boards recently established by President Nixon will take place.

While the unions have agreed to participate in the tripartite wage board whose job it is to curb excessive wage increases, thus easing pressure on prices, unions are nervous about how the wage board's decision will affect their contracts — especially those which have already been negotiated and which call for substantial increases in the future.

The AFL-CIO is also concerned about what it calls "equity" and equality of sacrifice. Mr. Meany appears skeptical of the effectiveness of price controls while he fears wage controls will be much easier to enforce. He also seems unhappy about Mr. Nixon's tax proposals which he says favour industry and business.

Thus unions are facing a unique situation—strong government intervention in collective bargaining in peace time.

The Vietnam war is winding down rapidly and will soon no longer be a factor but the economic experts predict wage and price controls will be with us for some time longer.

Collective bargaining in the United States has traditionally been free of government interference. Unions and management have bargained collectively, signed contracts, occasionally gone on strike, developing a highly complex kind of "industrial government" in a free economy with little or no government interference. Union leaders must now face up to restrictions on their bargaining efforts.

The forthcoming convention will underline several other significant developments in the American labour movement.

Relations with two giant independent unions — the two-million member Teamsters Union and the 1.5-million Auto Workers — have improved considerably during the past year and there is a feeling that both unions will re-affiliate with the AFL-CIO in the not too distant future.

Another development worth noting is the rapid growth of various unions of government workers — the teachers unions, the state, country and municipal workers (500,000 members), the American Postal Union (500,000 members), the federal government workers (350,000 members). These unions can be expected to command a larger voice in AFL-CIO affairs and the question of the government workers' right to strike will be actively discussed.

But whatever the crisis — be it economic, political or something else — it is always important to remember that the American labour movement, which can be tough, is also practical and flexible. In addition, it is patriotic and wants to see the country move ahead. There is therefore a good chance that by the time the convention is over, legitimate compromises will have been worked out with which both government and labour can live.

New role for Commission on Industrial Relations

Britain's Commission on Industrial Relations (CIR), active as a source of authoritative advice since 1969, starts a new life today as a statutory body under the Industrial Relations Act.

It takes on its extended role under a new chairman, Mr. L. P. Neal, who comes from the British Railways Board, on which he had special responsibility for personnel. Earlier, he had key labour relations jobs with Esso and Europe Inc. and was a member of the team which fashioned the celebrated industry agreement at Fawley Refinery in Southern England, widely taken as a model.

Under the Industrial Relations Act, which became law last August, the CIR will examine questions put to it by the National Industrial Relations Commission (NIRC), the upper tier of the system of courts set up by the Act.

PROCEDURES

Matters which the court will refer to the CIR will include defective bargaining procedures, recognition claims and the supervision of ballots on agency shops. An agency shop is a place of work in which all employees belong to the union or group of unions which are recognised for bargaining or pay the equivalent of the union subscription to a charity. An agency shop can be declared by agreement or compulsorily if the employees' desire is affirmed in a ballot under the terms of the Act. The CIR will report to NIRC on these matters and the court will then decide on them.

NIRC will be established on December 1 and at the same time the industrial tribunals will become the lower courts under the Act.

The establishment of the courts will be the third major stage in the implementation of the Act, following changes in status of the CIR today and the setting up of the register of trade unions and employers' associations on December 1.

ADVISORY WORK

The CIR will continue the advisory work on the functioning and development of industrial relations institutions and procedures for which it was set up by a Royal Commission in 1969, reporting to the Secretary of State for Employment on the questions he refers to it. Recommendations in these reports will be enforceable.

It will continue its work on eight questions it already has in hand, including disclosure by employers to trade unions of information needed in bargaining, industrial relations training and specific cases of industrial relations problems.

The aim of the Industrial Relations Act is to create an up-to-date framework for industrial relations, providing a background to the working of an essentially voluntary system of industrial relations.

Industries Minister inaugurates Seminar on Small Scale Process Industries

Shri R. A. Patil's inaugural address at the Seminar on 'Small Scale Process Industries' organised by the Bombay Regional Centre of the Indian Institute of Chemical Engineers at Bombay on November 7, 1971.

"I am happy to be amongst you for the Seminar on small scale chemical process industries organised by the Bombay Regional Centre of the Institute of Chemical Engineers. The Institute is making an important contribution in the field of Chemical Industries by bringing together the talented trained technologists who are eager to enter into the field of production and the experts who have already a vast experience behind them which enables them to advise and guide the efforts of these young men. The officials of the Public Institutions as well as Government are also participating in the Seminar. They will be able to give the correct picture about the various types of assistance and encouragements which are today being made available to help these young trained technologists in self-employment. I therefore think that the time at which this Seminar is being held is very appropriate in the context of making efforts to provide employment to the educated unemployed."

The field of industry is developing both in its height and width rapidly. The breadth is offered by small scale industries whereas the height is increased by Ingenious Technological innovation resulting in higher efficiency, better production and economy of scale of production. In rapid industrialization the Chemical industry has played a very important part. In Maharashtra itself in 1961 there were about 4,800 small scale industries whereas at the end of 1970 the number has increased to 29,500. A large number of these industries are Chemical and allied industries. It is therefore necessary to provide a further impetus to this growth so that a formidable expanse of Chemical industries is established in this country. This Sector is of vital importance and provides to the mankind not only the daily needs of consumer articles such as soaps, tooth-paste, hair oils, processed foods, clothing made from artificial fibres, foot-wear made of plastics etc. but also the vital requirements to maintain and improve the health of ailing humanity by such products as drugs, medicines, life-saving gases, protecting equipment etc. The products of Chemical industries have made possible achievements in the field of Electronics, Defence, safer aerial travel and safe journeys to space. It is therefore vital that in our country, Chemical industry grows rapidly.

Today's Seminar is expected to stress the role of the small scale industries by high-lighting its significant contribution to the National Industrial output. The problems of small scale industries which need solution for the development and growth of Chemical industries are also expected to be discussed and constructive suggestions in the field of better provision of infrastructure facilities and financing of small scale industries and marketing of their products made. Discussions are also expected to take place on vital subjects such as material, machinery and equipment as well as availability of technical

know-how to small scale chemical entrepreneurs. Problems, of important nature of small scale industries like dye-stuff, plastic, pesticides, soaps and detergents, paints and varnishes, rubber etc. will also be discussed.

To my mind the significant contribution, the Seminar is expected to make, is that it would provide a starting point for bringing in the young entrepreneurs of today, who are full of energy, enthusiasm and a will to accept the challenges of efficient production, to put in their might in developing the chemical industry of India.

Starting of a small scale chemical industry is a difficult proposition. It is more so to young inexperienced entrepreneurs. The aim of this Seminar should be to make this difficult beginning relatively simpler by providing new entrepreneurs necessary information for organising and running small scale chemical industry.

An Institution like yours which comprises mainly of technicians can do immense service to help the young educated unemployed to start their own trades and business. Especially those graduates trained only in pure sciences lack in practical outlook which is so essential for this purpose. Seminars, symposia, and short term training courses aimed at giving this type of information to them is likely to create an urge in these young men to enter into such ventures. Credit Institutions, it is hoped, will not be found wanting in co-operating with you if such types of programmes are arranged by you especially in undeveloped areas at selected centres which may serve as nuclei for such growth. I hope that your Institution will take up this suggestion and think about implementing it.

The constructive suggestions which are expected to be made for solving the problems of small scale process industries in today's Seminar may prove very useful for future planning. However, merely making recommendation may not serve the purpose. Your organisation may therefore establish a Standing Committee of its own which can then later follow-up the recommendations of today's Seminar with the concerned authorities like the Central Government etc. to get them implemented. Only then the purpose of the Seminar will be properly served."

Industrial Relations : British Government's New Powers

From December 1971 the British Government will be able to take court action to secure a delay of up to 60 days, in case of serious national emergency, when unions or individuals take industrial action. The Government will also be able to require that a ballot be held among the workers concerned.

The National Industrial Relations Court (NIRC), established under the Industrial Relations Act, is due to begin operations on December 1. It will be the NIRC that will issue the restraint orders if it is satisfied that an emergency situation exists.

Simultaneously, further sections of the Act itself, which is being put into effect in stages to coincide with the establishment of the appropriate institutions, will be activated as a result of a new "commencement Order" just published by the Secretary of State for Employment, Mr. Robert Carr.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

In addition to the provisions for emergency procedures, the new Order will bring into force clauses of the Act dealing with collective bargaining. These give legal sanction against "unfair industrial practices" listed in the Act which could frustrate the smooth working of collective bargaining. An example would be breach of a legally enforceable collective agreement. From next month there will be a presumption in British law that all written collective agreements are legally enforceable unless they contain specific provision to the contrary.

Other parts of the Act which will become effective from December 1 will require employers to notify collective bargaining procedure arrangements to which they are a party, to introduce new means for improving such procedures for resolving difficulties over bargaining rights, and for establishing sole bargaining rights through the so-called "agency shop". The Commission on Industrial Relations will play an important part here.

COMPENSATION

Parties complaining of unfair practices frustrating such improvements can take their case before the NIRC, which can award compensation. The general principles on which the court will operate in assessing compensation are laid down in parts of the Act which will also be activated next month.

Also made operative by Mr. Carr's latest Order is part of the Act that relates to industrial tribunals—the subordinate courts which will deal with individual, as distinct from collective issues. This will give them legal authority to fill the wider role they have been given by the Act from early 1972.

refresher Training Course for Shop Inspector, appointed under Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

Under the auspices of the Office of the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment, Bombay, the Government of Maharashtra conducted a 12 weeks' refresher training course at the Bombay Labour Institute, from 1st October 1971 to 12th November 1971 for the inspectors appointed under the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, by various Municipal Corporations in the State.

In the said course, the trainee Shop Inspectors were delivered 22 lectures from eminent personalities, on various topics connected with the work of the Shop Inspectors. Likewise they were also given practical training, with the participation of the concerned officials of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, in various types of establishments at Bombay. In addition, they also were given an opportunity to listen to the renowned individuals connected with the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 on the topics concerning enforcement of the Act, by arranging two symposiums.

17 Shop Inspectors from various Local authorities participated in the said training course. It is hoped that this refresher training course will help to and tone up the enforcement of the Act.

CONTRACT LABOUR (REGULATION AND ABOLITION) ACT—OFFICERS APPOINTED

The Government of Maharashtra has appointed the Assistant Commissioners of Labour at Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad to be the registering officers in their respective divisions for the purposes of Chapter III of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 in relation to establishments for which the State Government is the appropriate Government. The Government has also appointed them as licensing officers for the purposes of Chapter IV of this Act.

The Government has also appointed the Government Labour Officers in these divisions to be Inspectors for the purposes of the Act. The Deputy Commissioners of Labour for Bombay and Poona have also been nominated as appellate officers for Bombay and Poona Divisions, respectively and the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Nagpur for Nagpur and Aurangabad Divisions, for the purposes of section 15 of the Act. The registering or licensing officers for Bombay, Poona and Nagpur and Aurangabad Divisions shall be the officers making the order to the appellate officers.

All India Average Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers on base 1960=100 for October 1971.

The new series of All India Average Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (General) on Base : 1960=100 for October, 1971 remains stationary at 196 (One hundred and Ninety-six).

The index for October, 1971 on Base : 1949=100 derived from the 1960 based index works out to 238.

Articles, Reports, Enquiries, etc.

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

SECOND NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS SEMINAR

BY

P. J. OVID*

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD), with the agreement of the Government of India, which provided host facilities, held under a Funds-In-Trust arrangement, a National Seminar on Industrial Relations at the Central Labour Union, Bombay, on Monday, the 22nd November and Tuesday, the 23rd November 1971. The Seminar was the second of a series of five National Seminars which were co-sponsored by the ILO and the NORAD, in Asian countries. The first of such Seminars was held at New Delhi, on 17th and 18th November 1971. The remaining Seminars were held at Colombo, on 20th and 27th November 1971 ; Singapore, on 2nd and 3rd December 1971 ; and Manila, on 8th and 9th December 1971, respectively.

The Bombay Seminar mainly dealt with related questions on industrial relations and productivity, with a view to contributing to the better understanding of the factors and problems of an industrial relations character, which affect productivity and thereby developing effective labour-management relations, increasing productivity and creating greater possibilities for economic and social progress in the developing countries in Asia.

3. The main purpose of the Seminar was to enable the participants to discuss and exchange views and experiences on the extent to which the Norwegian as well as other foreign experiences in the field of industrial relations, manpower policy and raising productivity is relevant and may be usefully adapted to the conditions and requirements in the developing countries in Asia.

4. The discussions at the Seminar centred around the following main

- (a) Effective Labour-Management Relations for Productivity ;
- (b) Integrated Manpower Policy at the National and Firm Levels ; and
- (c) Management Development and Workers' Education in Labour-Management Relations for productivity.

Papers on the above subjects had been prepared by the Norwegian and Local Experts and circulated in advance among the participants of the Seminar.

* Shri P. J. Ovid B.A. (Hons), LL. B. Asstt. Commissioner of Labour, and P.A. to Commissioner of Labour, Bombay.

5. The participants in the Seminar were drawn from top level Government Officials, employers and workers, management development and/or productivity agencies and academic institutions, who are responsible for or directly or closely concerned with the above questions. Mr. D. G. Kale, Commissioner of Labour, Maharashtra, Bombay was the "neutral" Chairman of the

6. Mr. H. D. Goil and Mr. H. H. Quraishy, Regional Labour Commissioners, Hyderabad and Bombay respectively and Mr. G. N. Sapre, Regional Director, Workers' Education Scheme, Bombay represented the Central Government, while (1) Mr. Ch. Ramakrishna Rao, Secretary to the Government of Pondicherry (Law and Labour Department), Pondicherry, (2) Mr. S. M. Moyal, Deputy Labour Commissioner, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal, (3) Mr. S. J. Shah, Commissioner of Labour, Gujarat, Ahmedabad, (4) Mr. Shrawan Kumar, Commissioner of Labour, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, (5) Mr. Nizamuddin Ahmed, Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Maharashtra, Bombay and Mr. C. R. Viswanathan, Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Tamil Nadu, Madras were the representatives of the State Governments at the Seminar. Mr. S. V. Mokashi, Deputy Labour Adviser, Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Bombay, (2) Mr. R. Ramanujam, Group Personnel Manager, E. I. D. Parry Limited, Madras, (3) Mr. Harish C. Mahindra, Mahindra & Co. Steel Co. Ltd., Bombay, (4) Mr. N. D. Sahukar, All India Manufacturers' Organisation, Bombay, (5) Mr. N. M. Vakil, Employers' Federation of India, Bombay, (6) Mr. R. Hasan, General Manager, Nangal Unit, Fertilizer Corporation of India, New Delhi, and (7) Mr. B. K. M. Nair, Manager (Trading), Heavy Electricals (I) Ltd., Bhopal, were the representatives of the Employers and Public Sector Undertakings, and (1) Mr. Satyapal Mishra, Jamshedpur, (2) Mr. Kanhaiyalal Yadav, General Secretary, Indore Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Indore, (3) Mr. G. G. Gandhi, Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Bombay, (4) Mr. S. Sanyal, Advocate, President, Samyukta Khadan Mazdoor Sangh, Nagpur were the representatives of the Trade Unions at the Seminar. Mr. M. Idgunji, Administrative Manager, Burmah-Shell Refineries Ltd., Bombay, (2) Mr. S. A. Khader, Assistant Director, NPC Regional Directorate, Madras, and (3) Dr. A. N. Saxena, Regional Director, NPC Regional Directorate, Bombay represented the Institutions at the Seminar.

7. Mr. B. N. Datar (ILO Bangkok) was the Director of the Seminar and Mr. Lars Bjorheim, (2) Mr. Harry Odvar Hansen, (3) Mr. Jon Rikard Ivarson, and (4) Mr. Nils Johan Schjander were the NORAD Consultants at the Seminar. The ILO Expert at the Seminar was Mr. William Gampel BALFOUR, while the Local Experts at the Seminar were (1) Mr. Bagaram Tulpule, Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Bombay, and (2) Mr. N. S. Bhatt, Managing Director, Binny Limited, Madras.

8. The Seminar was inaugurated by Shri Kalyanrao Patil, Minister of State for Home and Labour, Maharashtra, Bombay. In his inaugural speech, the full text of which has been published elsewhere in this Gazette, the Minister observed that "such Seminars had their utility in taking the current Indian debate on many vexed issues connected with industrial relations a stage further, as also in providing to our friends from abroad a panoramic view of the various

which our country has to take into account in developing a sounder industrial harmony." Continuing, the Minister stated that "there seems to be a larger realisation on the part of the parties that industrial cannot be straitjacketed but that they should be amenable to a measure of flexibility". The Minister concluded by expressing the sentiment that the deliberations of the Seminar would pave the way for strengthening technical co-operation between Norway on the one hand and the individual Asian countries on the other, as also multilateral arrangements for the purpose through the International Labour Organisation."

9. The Seminar began with a Plenary Session at which the Norwegian and the Local Experts briefly introduced their Papers and made thereafter short responses on the questions with which they were concerned. The exposes followed up immediately by a general discussion covering all the items under consideration in which questions were asked by the participants, to the Local Experts, with a view to obtaining further information and/or clarification from them. Thereafter, the Seminar broke up into two Groups for consideration of the following subjects in detail:—

- (1) Industrial Relations set up for improved productivity; and
 - (2) Productivity drives and its influence on industrial relations.
- Each group was presided over by a Local Expert. The First Group was presided over by Mr. N. S. Bhat, while the Second Group was chaired by Mr. Bagaram Tulpule.

10. The text of the Reports on the discussions of the two Groups are published elsewhere in this Gazette. The Reports of the two Groups were then considered in an open Session of the Seminar, where a broad consensus was arrived at on many a vexed problem concerning industrial relations and productivity, as would be evident from the concluding speech of the Chairman at the Seminar, the text of which has also been published elsewhere in this Gazette.

11. Summing up the deliberations of the Seminar, the Chairman stated that "it was not our object to reach cut and dry solutions to the problems posed. Our main idea was to learn from the experience of friends overseas and, after the lucid exposition of Norwegian thoughts on the subject, we wanted them to observe the problems which are confronting us. It was our object to present them as broad a spectrum of views and opinions as possible. No effort was made to gloss over difficulties or to bring unanimity by moral coercion and yet, when lively rational men sit across a table a broad consensus will emerge. It has happened all the time and it will happen in future. Continuing, the Chairman expressed that "the object of the Seminar was to give a spectrum of the Asian Scene to our distinguished visitors, but in the course of the proceedings, I think we have achieved something much more."

12. On the question of productivity, the Chairman observed that "it must be remembered that improved productivity is the end product after a number of factors are allowed to interact by using modern techniques. The first

and foremost question is free and frank exchange of information". In this connection, he also expressed that "in view of the problem of unemployment facing us, as in other developing countries, there is always to be a complete assurance regarding security of jobs and even job potential as well as equitable sharing of gains, before the workers can become enthusiastic about productivity". Concluding his views on this question, the Chairman observed that "in the ultimate analysis, it becomes an issue of leadership. You must have the best possible techniques at your command but unless there is somebody in the management or in the trade union, who can enthuse the workers, productivity will merely remain a dream and when there is somebody to enthuse the workers, the result may be almost automatic".

13. On the question of industrial relations the Chairman stated that "the object of the scheme which we have here is to encourage peaceful settlement of disputes within the frame-work of a democratic set-up. The Government's intervention is kept to the minimum, bearing in mind the vicissitudes of the economy of a developing country. "I might say that it is an amalgam of voluntarism and regulation, where regulation is kept to the minimum", he stated. The system of Norway, as explained to us, did not reveal differences", he added. He also observed in this connection that "there has been unanimity over the question of having one union for one industry, which is considered to be the *sine qua non* of good industrial relations. There was necessarily some controversy as to how the bargaining agent was to be chosen. But it is indeed happy augury that mutual talks among the Central Workers' Organisations have made good progress and it is everybody's wish that a unanimous formula will be brought out", he concluded.

14. The Chairman wound up the Seminar by expressing the hope that "there will be more such Seminars on different subjects, in future."

I. L. O.—NORAD

SUMMARY OF THE GROUP DISCUSSION

Group 'A'

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS SEMINAR,
BOMBAY, 22-23 NOVEMBER 1971

Date : 22nd November 1971

Time : 3-00 5-30 p.m.

Chairman : Mr. N. S. BHAT

Participants Annexure—A

Industrial Relations set up for Improved Productivity

This subject was discussed in the group in considerable details in the afternoon of 22nd November and again in the forenoon of 23rd November 1971. The participants initially expressed views, some of which were divergent. However, as a result of further discussions, agreement was reached on several points, the following represents the final views expressed as a result of these discussions.

- (1) Having regard to the national goal as laid down by our Government, i.e. socialist pattern of society or a welfare State, it is finally agreed that—
 - (a) all concerned must strive to improve productivity ;
 - (b) for any improvement in productivity, good industrial relations is a pre-requisite.
- (2) For maintaining good industrial relations, it is necessary to have one truly strong representative union for collective bargaining. The question of collective bargaining agent at the national level was not considered.
- (3) A bargaining agent can function effectively only if there is full scope for bi-partite negotiations and if there is mutual trust and good will between the management and the union.
- (4) Score for effective bargaining can be created only if compulsory settlement of disputes and differences by the process of law is not available to the parties as a matter of course. It was agreed that by far the best method is to settle the disputes and differences by bi-partite discussions culminating in settlement. It was also agreed that in the event of bi-partite discussion failing to reach a settlement, adjudication should not be available to the parties as a matter of course. But the parties should be given sufficient time to settle their differences by their own methods, if necessary by trial of strength. However, if there is still no settlement, views were expressed that there must be provision as a last resort to settle the same by compulsory adjudication. A contrary view was expressed that such a provision for compulsory adjudication should not be there and that the parties should be left to themselves, to sort out their differences.

(5) Mutual trust and good-will can be built if employees are taken into confidence by the management.

(6) Collective bargaining should not be confined only to labour demands if improved productivity is our goal. Productivity bargaining should become an integrated part of collective bargaining keeping in mind the future requirements of the industries.

(7) Workers will accept their obligation to improve productivity only if they are convinced that they will get equitable share of the gain of higher productivity. In this context it was agreed that all productivity bargaining should be a continuous process at which there should be full and discussion between the representatives of the workers and the management. At these discussions agreement should be arrived at for the equitable distribution of the gains of higher productivity between the workers and the management.

(8) Industry must make a profit without which there can be no wealth. Without wealth there can be no advancement in industrialisation or employment. Prosperity can come only through industry and therefore every effort must be made to improve productivity.

(9) The aim of productivity drives should be to sell goods and services to the community at cheaper prices and also if possible to save foreign exchange. In short, improved productivity must aim at raising living standard of the people and improving country's economy. In this context it was agreed that in productivity bargaining the question of prices to be charged for the goods manufactured in the particular unit should also be discussed.

(10) Worker participation in management is necessary to give the workers a sense of involvement in the objectives of the industries and the nation and to make them accept responsibilities for higher productivity ensuring that they will get their due share of the gains based on merit. While one view was expressed that participation should be at all levels, the other view expressed with equal force was that worker participation should be confined to joint consultation or joint participation.

(11) No productivity drive is possible without healthy working conditions.

Education and Training

(12) It was agreed that education and training should not be confined only to workers, and that it should extend to the management as well. In other words both workers and management should receive education and training so that the workers may become better trade union leaders in order to participate in management effectively and the representatives of the management may respond effectively in such participation and discussions.

In the light of the views expressed during the discussion as set out above it was felt that there was no scope for extending the provisions of the B. I. R. Act or similar Acts as they stand at present to areas not covered by these Acts.

I. L. O.—NORAD

(Report of Discussions)

Group 'B'

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS SEMINAR, BOMBAY, 22-23 NOVEMBER 1971

Chairman : Mr. Bagaram Tulpule

Experts : Mr. Ron Rikard Ivarson
Mr. Harry Odvar Hunsan

Rapporteurs : Mr. R. Hasan
Dr. A. N. Saxena.

The consensus in the Group was that the title of the subject for discussion 'Productivity Drive and its influence on Industrial Relations' was not simply as 'Industrial Relations and Productivity'.

2. In the opinion of the Group, the subject of Industrial Relations and productivity has two bases ; one at the national level and the other at the unit level. The first pre-requisite for this is the generation of an appropriate industrial growth climate. In fact most of the industrial relations problems in this delicate area. In this connection a view-point was expressed that legislative measures alone were not suitable to ensure compliance of provisions relating to productivity in collective bargaining agreements. The Group felt that there was enough evidence to prove that in our country productivity improvements have been possible and that they could be further speeded up. In this connection a study of factors which impede productivity and also those which lead to improved productivity could provide a realistic basis for a proper analysis of the subject.

3. Even though it was felt that the initiative in the productivity drive should invariably come from the management, the role which labour, through their organised unions could play, would be of equal significance. In this connection two aspects were specially mentioned :

(a) To what extent labour alone could be associated with increase in productivity.

(b) What pre-requisites would be necessary to bring about a better involvement of labour.

4. In discussing the steps which may have to be taken to improve productivity at the unit level, the following would need consideration by the management

- (1) Absorption of surplus labour—No mass scale retrenched planning should be for growth.
- (2) Reduction in overtime.
- (3) Avoiding waste of time like overstay in canteens, absenteeism etc
- (4) Incentives including production bonus scheme.
- (5) Encourage Workers' education.
- (6) Inventory control.
- (7) Maintenance.
- (8) Full capacity utilization.
- (9) Management's attitude towards unions specially those which are not recognised. Free movement in plant.

5. From the point of view of labour, the important pre-requisites which would help promote a positive response, would be as follows :—

- (1) That labour should be assured of security of the employment.
- (2) That labour representatives should have freedom of movement in plant.
- (3) That labour should be taken into confidence at all levels.
- (4) That workers should be educated.
- (5) That Human Relation should improve.

6. In discussing the role of Personnel Managers in promoting harmonious relations, it was pointed out that difficulties always arose in implementing the policies at the unit level. The Group felt that there being a desire and good-will, matched with a continuous process of training, it should be possible to promote joint consultation and collective bargaining.

7. The Group felt that in order to build a congenial atmosphere for the promotion of good industrial relations and increased productivity, it would be necessary to bring about a transformation and orientation of attitudes. This has to be done at a very early stage and should be integrated in the process of education starting from the school level. In this context the subject of productivity should find adequate coverage in the text books right from the school stage. An integrated approach to welfare measures would also be necessary for the promotion of good industrial relations and increased productivity.

8. The Group felt that in the workers' education scheme, the productivity aspect has not been given adequate coverage and needs to be elaborated.

While the group noted that in the Norwegian system both management and labour had their single strong organisations which facilitates co-operation and consultation at the highest level seeping down to the lowest level, the Indian did not provide such a bargaining machinery. This creates problems in promoting the process of collective bargaining and strengthening the base of industrial relations. However, a constant effort should be made to have a single organisation representing the workers, to begin with, at the unit level, with which the management could bargain with confidence because multiplicity is generally responsible for upsetting industrial relations.

10. In this connection, the question of management's attitude towards recognised unions was discussed. One point of view was that such unions should be completely ignored by the management so that they may die out of existence, while the other view expressed was that we should not ignore them but invite them occasionally to ascertain their view-point because it is possible that certain points which may be beneficial to the workers might have been raised inadvertently by the recognised unions. It should, however, be clearly understood that formal agreement has to be entered into only with a recognised union. As to the question of ascertaining the representative character of a particular union, the Group felt that the formula that was being used by the Central Trade Union bodies themselves that initially we should go to the process of verification of membership and that in cases of narrow margins of differences in membership, we may take recourse to secret ballot for determining the representative character, is a sound one.

11. While discussing the effect of implementation of modern technology the group was of the opinion that in doing so, care should be taken that the surplus staff available should be fully utilised by having expansion projects. While taking steps to increase production we should simultaneously take care of the disposal of the finished products as both marketing and production have to go side by side.

12. In considering the extent to which Industrial Engineering techniques could be useful for increasing productivity, the Group noted that while big industries have made adequate arrangements for having Industrial engineering Departments, the small and medium industries are not in a position to do so. The existing services offered by the NPC and the LPCs as well as the SISI are quite inadequate and should be strengthened to help cater to the needs of

medium and small industries. In this connection it was brought out by the Norwegian experts that their experience has proved that the Engineering techniques should not be applied at the shop floor level since they have greater potentialities of raising productivity when at the levels of planning and work organisation.

13. As to Management Development, the Group noted that major have already set up their individual training centres. In addition the National Institutes and Organisations where specialised training facilities available and are being made use of by the personnel of various industries. The small and medium scale industries should in particular be encouraged to use these facilities to the maximum.

14. The aspect of Man Power planning also came up for discussion. The general view was that this subject was primarily for consideration at the national level. However, at the unit level also, anticipation of the Man Power needs of the specific skills that would be needed, are necessary and in training of personnel to meet these requirements, has to be organised.

SECOND NATIONAL SEMINAR ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, BOMBAY, INAUGURAL SPEECH*

BY

KALYANRAO PATIL,

Minister of State, Home and Labour, Maharashtra State, Bombay

Datar, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Kale,

Distinguished Participants and Friends,

I say, on behalf of the Government of Maharashtra, how happy we are to host in Bombay this Second ILO/NORAD National Industrial Relations Seminar in Asia. I understand that you will be discussing today and tomorrow the industrial relations system in my country, with special reference to its contribution to productivity improvement. I also understand from Mr. Datar, the Director of the Seminar, that there was a lively discussion in the Seminar at Delhi, last week. It had its utility, I am told, in taking the current Indian State on many vexed issues connected with industrial relations a stage further, as also in providing to our friends from abroad a panoramic view of the various strands, which our country has to take into account in developing a sounder system for industrial harmony.

I do not consider it necessary to go over the ground which, according to press reports, was covered by my friend, the Union Minister for Labour, Mr. Khadilkar, in his address to the Delhi Seminar. I would, however, like to mention here certain aspects, which affect labour-management relations in this part of the country, and which, in terms of the machinery set up for the settlement of industrial disputes, show features somewhat different from the rest of the country. As you know, we have in this country a federal structure with 'labour' in what is known as the 'concurrent list' an area in which legislation can be undertaken both in the Centre and in the federating States. Some States round this table have found it necessary to evolve a Governmental machinery, which in material particulars is different from what is obtaining in the rest of India. We have, for instance, an arrangement here for statutory recognition of unions by the employer—an arrangement by which a representative union and the employer can have direct access to a Standing Industrial Court, a system by which disputes about rights can be taken to Labour Courts, a clearer concept of what constitutes unfair labour practices, etc. I would venture to add here that the above system, which is prevalent in some of the States in this part of the country, is more akin to the Norwegian System than that which is prevalent in the rest of the country.

*Based on the addressed inaugural speech by the author who is the Minister of State, Home and Labour, Maharashtra State, Bombay at the National Industrial Relations Seminar held in Bombay, on 22-23 November, 1971.

I have no intention to suggest here that our system is superior to the one followed in the rest of the country. In fact, even here our own arrangements are not applied to all industries; we have here a situation where both types of machinery, one under the State legislation and the other under the Central laws, are operating simultaneously. All that I would like to claim here is that we have adequate material to understand the relative merits of both the systems. If we have resisted drawing pointed conclusions so far, it is because, in the industrial relations sphere, a system which may work admirably in one country or in one industry, may not necessarily work somewhere else or in a different industrial complex. Each type of machinery has its own ethos in the peculiar context of the social, political and economic parameters. Taking such factors into account, comparative efficiency could be an area for a Seminar like this to venture into conclusions. There are, however, one or two thoughts, which I would like to leave with you in this context. Firstly, in India, there now seems to be a greater awareness of providing statutory recognition to unions as indeed for an improved but Standing Machinery for the settlement of differences between employers and workers. I may mention here for your information that in my State we have already passed a Bill for providing recognition to trade unions, which is presently awaiting the assent of the President of India. This Bill will apply to industries in this State, which, at present, fall under the Central Law for the purpose of settlement of industrial disputes. Secondly, in our country the need for granting protection to unorganised and hitherto 'unprotected' categories of labour is now gradually on the increase. In my State, we have a recent legislation for regulating the conditions of employment and work and for providing welfare facilities to certain classes of unorganised labour like "Mathadies", "Hamals", "Lokhandi Jatha" workers, etc. in some specified areas.

I should also like to add here that in the years since Independence in this country one healthy development is noticeable. It is that a more and more tripartite consultations are being resorted to in giving shape to policies and programmes to be adopted in the field of labour. Not only this, there is now a greater desire on the part of the constituents of the tripartite to widen their areas of consultation and to cover in their sweep the key points of labour administration. In my own State, for instance, even on controversial issues like unfair labour practices and granting protection to unorganised labour, tripartite committees have been able to produce unanimous reports. Moreover, there also now seems to be a larger realisation on the part of the parties that industrial relations cannot be straitjacketed but that they should be amenable to a measure of flexibility. All these are welcome signs and point towards the development of an industrial democracy, which seems to have been reached in industrially advanced countries over a long period of struggle. It is here that common counsel like this Seminar can help, if not to copy a system which has worked elsewhere, but certainly in avoiding pitfalls which have been experienced even in operating a seemingly well defined machinery.

You will be discussing, I understand, questions of productivity improvement in this Seminar. To say that this is where utmost ingenuity is needed in our context is to state the obvious; we have a plethora of problems to negotiate

to this question, some of which would, on surface at least, go counter to the productivity movement. And yet one cannot hide the fact that better efficiency in all things the line is the only means of survival to any developing country. I would like to express this sentiment being, expressed in the last International Labour Conference, at which I had the privilege of representing my country, in and outside the Conference halls. I hear echos of it in every gathering, where employers and workers come together. All this has had its effect on the Indian working class as the National Commission on Labour found out. But we have yet a long way to go on this score. We can do so only with the willing co-operation from all partners in production, as also with the help of experiences from other countries for understanding which such Seminars provide a useful forum. In my State, we have already made a beginning towards productivity improvement by providing for productivity orientations, to the extent possible, in all wage-agreements. The recent settlement of the Parel Factory of Messrs. India Tobacco Co., Bombay can be cited as an excellent example in this behalf.

I, therefore, now conclude by joining the Central Minister for Labour in expressing the sentiment that your deliberations will pave the way for strengthening bilateral technical co-operation between Norway on the one hand and the individual Asian countries on the other, as also multilateral arrangements for this purpose through the International Labour Organisation.

Thank you.

ILO-NORAD NATIONAL SEMINAR ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, BOMBAY* CONCLUDING REMARKS

BY

D. G. KALE,

Mr. Datar, our Norwegian friends, Prof. Balfour, Chairmen of the two Groups and Friends :

We are reaching the end of our journey and it is my privilege now to summarise the proceedings. It was really a very happy thought on the part of the International Labour Organisation to organise this National Seminar on the important question of Industrial Relations. For the sake of convenience, we brought it up into two sub-heads : Productivity and Industrial Relations. But the conclusions have shown, the two subjects are really closely inter-related and one group necessarily impinges on the other and *vice versa*. It is really in modern jargon that it is not one subject but a complex and in carrying out our dissections, we only see some of the facets, while the others necessarily have got to be obscured which have to be eliminated by a complementary Group. Thus, I think by splitting ourselves up into two Groups, the intention of the organisers of the Seminar seems to have been fulfilled.

As you know, after the inauguration of the Seminar by the Honourable Minister of State for Home and Labour, the papers were presented by local experts, which was followed by papers by our Norwegian friends. Then the two Group reports have come to us and we have had the privilege of listening to Prof. Balfour, who is assisting us as an international Expert. It was our object to reach cut and dry solutions to the problems posed. Our main idea was to learn from the experience of friends overseas and, after the exposition of Norwegian thoughts on the subject, we wanted them to observe the problems which are confronting us. It was our object to present them a broad spectrum of views and opinions as possible. No effort was made to gloss over difficulties or to bring unanimity by moral coercion and yet, when lively rational men sit across a table a broad consensus will emerge. It has happened all the time and it will happen in future.

As Mr. Datar has very aptly put it, the object of the Seminar was to give a spectrum of the Asian scene to our distinguished visitors but in the course of the proceedings I think we have achieved something much more. Although Norway and our country may be at different stages of development, you will find that there is striking similarity between the problems of the two countries and the solutions propounded to overcome them were not really very different. Of course the basic situation presents some dissimilar aspects. Norway is working against the background of full employment. In our country we still have to reckon with the problem of unemployment and full employment is still a dream, although, we hope, not a very distant dream.

*Based on the Concluding remarks delivered by the author who is the Chairman of Seminars, the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay at the National Industrial Relations Seminar held in Bombay on 22-23 November 1971.

Experts gave us a very complete picture of the highly developed system of bargaining at the various levels as it obtains in Norway. Although, I confess, we have not developed collective bargaining at the national level in respect of wage bargaining as such, there is an element of collective bargaining in another sense. The Indian Labour Conference and the Standing Committee may be thought of as the apex organisations, which do collective thinking on a policy level and lay down guidelines. I do not wish to elaborate here the achievements of these conferences or Committees, but I think the code of discipline, or the model rationalisation agreement or the guidelines given in respect of computerisation may serve as illustrations of the fruits of such collective thinking. At the State level also, we set great store on our collective tripartite thinking and, as our Minister said in his inaugural address, the three parties in the State have developed complete confidence in themselves, and on any difficult issue, which may be posed, we are confident that a unanimous solution will be forthcoming. Recently, we had two difficult issues to tackle : One was the question of unprotected workmen and the other was about the bargaining agent and unfair practices. On these troublesome questions, the reports we received were unanimous.

The unit of collective bargaining in this country is industry and region. Our legislation, as also the legislation prevailing in the States of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh centre on the idea of collective bargaining on an industry-cum-region basis. The scheme of the Central Act is slightly different, as bargaining takes place under it on a concern-wise basis. In course of time, however, we hope that the differences will narrow down between the two systems and unified legislation will cover all the States and the Central sphere.

The next important question, which was discussed here was productivity. It must be remembered that improved productivity is the end product after a number of factors are allowed to interact by using modern techniques. Some of the factors here have been set out in a very concise and able manner in the reports of the Sub-Groups. So I do not propose to repeat what has already been said there. I would only confine myself to saying that the first and foremost question is free and frank exchange of information. On this subject, what our Norwegian Expert said was really very striking. With their fully developed system of exchange of information, it is no wonder that productivity is higher and the real wages have shown a spectacular increase. In our country, in recent times, there is also awareness among enlightened employers that this exchange of information is a matter of very high priority. There are systems in vogue as information bulletins, circulars, house magazines, workshop seminars and group discussions, where employers and their employees participate and freely exchange ideas. It is to be hoped that this becomes a rule in days to come, rather an exception.

The system of joint management, which we are seeking to evolve in this country, should really carry this to a stage further. Free and frank exchange of information is a matter of cardinal importance, otherwise joint management machinery will have no meaning. To promote this joint management, Government of Maharashtra has taken a recent decision to have a Worker Director

in all public sector undertakings and in the co-operative sectors. I think the ideas given by the Experts here will be of greatest assistance, when the system comes into vogue.

There was an important point made in one of the Group discussions that researches and techniques should be carefully tested against local conditions before adopting them. Again and again we have found that techniques borrowed wholesale from books or other countries may not be suitable for straight application here and unless the techniques themselves are studied in a preliminary way, it may be useless or even harmful to apply.

In view of the problem of unemployment facing us, as in other developing countries, there is always to be a complete assurance regarding security of jobs and even job potential as well as equitable sharing of gains, before workers can become enthusiastic about productivity. I think this point is often neglected that it may do some good to reiterate it here.

Congenial environment was also stressed in one of the reports. It has both psychological and physical aspects. On the physical side, it would be sufficient to say that environment improvement will be the subject of tomorrow. The Experts are studying in great depth in other countries and it will be worth, over time, to reorient our thoughts towards this subject. Otherwise, unless the modern technique is studied and is available, congenial environment will only remain a phrase.

On the psychology plane, the question is closely related to industrial relations. It was emphasised here by various speakers that without cordial relations there will be no productivity. Prof. Balfour's analysis of the metrics "Low morale, low productivity; High morale, high productivity" was really useful in this context. One of our Norwegian friends outlined techniques for choosing a good manager. I think he said a good manager was born but it takes human effort to locate him. I think similar techniques are necessary to locate productivity-minded leaders at the floor level. After all, the phenomenon of productivity occurs mainly at the floor and, unless the management has its ear to the ground, they may miss important overtones. In the ultimate analysis it becomes an issue of leadership. You may have the best possible techniques at your command but unless there is somebody in the management or in the trade union, who can enthuse the workers, productivity will merely remain a dream and, when there is somebody to enthuse the workers, the result may be almost automatic.

I remember an ILO Expert who visited us last year. He had been here to study productivity in selected undertakings. In one of the concerns, he only went as far as the garden and certified that the productivity in the concern must be high. We asked him how he came to the conclusion? His answer was, when he went, the workers were singing. I think that happily summarises the whole question of productivity. A short quotation from a distinguished Norwegian author will be appropriate here. He wrote, in 1912, that "Just as great masses of water are led in the canals and tubes so that their power can be made useful, so ought the trade unions so assemble the great mass of

workers and lead their pressure of solidarity through its turbine tubes down to the economic axle wheel." What the learned author said, in 1912, still remains true. It is needless to say that before the information can be assimilated, usefully handled workers must be technically and intellectually equipped. We have listened to the account of the Norwegian institution in this field with great interest. This is really a field where you can never go too much.

You may be acquainted already with the work carried on by the Central Workers' Educational Board, of which one of the participants here, Mr. Sapre, is Regional Director and a Rapporteur of one of our Groups. In the State also, we have a Scheme of Workers' Education and a Course on Trade Unionism and Industrial Relations at the Bombay Labour Institute, Bombay. Union workers and labour are taking every advantage of that Course.

Some of our Trade Union leaders, I am happy to say, have also realised the necessity of having staff for research and disseminating information. One leading Trade Union in Bombay in the Engineering Industry has, on its staff, a fully trained Industrial Engineer and also a Chartered Accountant. In any dispute the Industrial Engineer makes the necessary studies, so that the workers do not have to be convinced again that they have been properly done. In another recent collective agreement, the management itself suggested that time and motion studies should be done by an expert nominated by the workers. That by itself paved the way to a very substantial and lasting agreement based on productivity. The work done in this field by the Central Labour Institute, the Director General of which is around us here, and by the Productivity Councils has been widely appreciated by workers and employers and there is a great demand for such independent evaluation of either the norms or the time-motion studies.

On the question of industrial relations a good deal has been said at the plenary and in the committees. So I do not propose to go over the same ground. The object of the scheme which we have here is to encourage peaceful settlement of disputes within the framework of a democratic set-up. The Government's intervention is kept to the minimum, bearing in mind the vicissitudes of the economy of a developing country. I might say that it is an amalgam of voluntarism and regulation, where regulation is kept to the minimum. The system of Norway, as explained to us, did not reveal differences. There also the emphasis was very much on collective bargaining. However, it was said that in exceptional cases, the matter could be taken to Parliament for having legislation. We do not have that system of taking individual disputes to Parliament, but power has been given by law to Government to act in suitable cases. Even in countries, where voluntarism is a cherished tradition, like the United Kingdom, certain situations are recognised, which require to be settled by the intervention of Government. Prof. Balfour just now gave us an illustration of this. He said in his humorous way that "the referee has been invested with a whistle by legislation". After considering the reports of these Sub-Groups, one further idea occurred to me; perhaps a further consensus could be achieved, if we were to export our system to United Kingdom and *vice versa*.

There has been unanimity over the question of having one union for an industry, which is considered to be the *sine qua non* of good industrial relations. There was necessarily some controversy as to how the bargaining agent was to be chosen. The various merits and demerits of the verification system and the ballot system were discussed in the Committees and their report is before us. The question is not finally settled yet. But it is indeed a happy development that mutual talks among the Central Workers' Organisations have made progress and it is everybody's wish that an unanimous formula will be evolved. So far as my Government is concerned, it has announced that a unanimous formula will be completely accepted by it.

As it is getting late I would not like to make a lengthy speech. But before concluding, I would like to say that I consider it an honour to be called upon to preside over this Seminar and I am thankful to the Director General of the ILO for it. I thank Mr. Datar for piloting us in his usual unerring way. We only have to attend a Seminar, where Mr. Datar is not present, to realise that many things can go wrong. You will agree that nothing has gone wrong here and we have even kept the time-schedule. I am obliged to the Director General of the CLI and the staff for the excellent arrangements. Our Norwegian friends, Prof. Balfour, the two Chairmen and other distinguished participants have placed me under an obligation for giving us the benefit of their in-depth knowledge and experience. We hope there will be more such Seminars on different subjects, in future.

Gentlemen, I have done. Jai Hind.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE MAHARASHTRA STATE

Annual Review for the year 1970

Statistics of Industrial Disputes in Maharashtra State are compiled by the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, on the basis of the reports received from the District Magistrates, the Government Labour Officers and the Commissioners of Police at Bombay, Poona and Nagpur. These statistics cover industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts) resulting in work-stoppages and sympathetic strikes and certain other work-stoppages, which do not strictly come within the definition of "Industrial Disputes" as contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, are not included in these statistics. Further, these statistics cover only industrial disputes involving 10 or more workers, irrespective of the situation of the time loss involved.

During the year 1970, there were 668 disputes in the State, involving 3,62,392 workers with a time loss of 22,51,715 mandays. The corresponding figures for the year 1969 were 616 disputes, involving 1,82,430 workers, and a time loss of 8,48,484 man-days. Thus compared to the position in the year 1969, the number of disputes, workers involved and man-days lost in the year 1970, increased by 8.44 per cent, 98.65 per cent and 86.33 per cent respectively. The average man-days loss per dispute increased from 1,371 in the year 1969 to 3,371 in the year 1970. There was however a decrease in the average duration per work-stoppage from 6.62 days in the year 1969 to 6.21 days in the year 1970.

Important Strikes and Lockouts

The work-stoppage of the largest magnitude during the year under review, was in the Cotton Textile Mills at Bombay over the workers' demand for increase in the rate of bonus for the year 1969. This work-stoppage affected 1,16,173 workers employed in 33 Cotton Textile Mills and it lasted from October 14, 1970 to October 24, 1970. Due to this work-stoppage alone about 3.79 lakhs man-days were lost. The next important work-stoppage was due to the strike of 9,053 workers employed in Ginning and Pressing Factories in Nagpur Region which lasted 23 days from January 12, 1970 to February 8, 1970. The strike was in connection with the workers' demand regarding increase in wages. It resulted in a time loss of 1.80 lakhs man-days. The important work-stoppages causing more than 50,000 man-days loss are as follows.

TABLE I

Details of important work-stoppages, 1970

Serial No.	Name of the concern	Date when dispute		No. of workers involved	No. of man-days lost
		Began	Ended		
1	Krisna Silicate and Glass Works, Thana.	22-12-1969	19-5-1970	560	60,480
2	Ginning and Pressing Factories in Nagpur Region.	12-1-1970	8-2-1970	9,053	1,30,400
3	Cast Term of India Ltd. Bombay.	13-4-1970	10-8-1970	1,078	96,480
4	Mukund Iron and Steel Works Ltd., Bombay and Thana.	22-5-1970	18-9-1970	1,924	1,40,800
5	38 Textile Mills in Bombay ..	14-10-1970	24-10-1970	1,16,173	3,78,576
6	National Machinery Mfg. Ltd., Kalwa, District Thana.	22-10-1970	11-12-1970	2,702	1,71,648
7	Carona Sahu Co and its sister concern, Bombay.	20-10-1970	5-12-1970	1,851	70,620

During the year under review there were 23 lockouts involving workers, which accounted for at time loss of 7,64,726 man-days that is 23.62 per cent of the total time loss resulting from all the disputes. The total time loss from lockouts during the year 1970 which accounted for a time loss of 7,28,875 man-days were as follows:—

TABLE II

Details of important lockouts, 1970

Serial No.	Name of the concern	Date when dispute		No. of workers involved	No. of man-days lost
		Began	Ended		
1	Glass Works Ltd., Pimpri.	21-3-1970	4-8-1970	262	25,812
2	Colgate Palmolive (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	27-4-1970	31-8-1970	278	28,464
3	Caprihans India Pvt. Ltd. and its sister concern, Bombay and Thana.	2-7-1970	31-8-1970	673	28,368
4	33 Textile Mills in Bombay ..	14-10-1970	24-10-1970	1,16,173	3,78,576
5	National Machinery Mfg. Ltd. Kalva, District Thana.	22-10-1970	11-12-1970	2,702	1,71,648
6	Welman India Pvt. Ltd., Thana	27-10-1970	Contd.	223	12,156
7	Carona Sahu Co. Ltd. and its sister concern, Bombay.	20-10-1970	5-12-1970	1,851	70,620
8	Cementation Corporation, Bombay.	2-11-1970	contd.	250	13,000

The month of October 1970 recorded the highest time loss during the year, there being 5,31,818 man-day lost which works out to 23.62 per cent of the total time loss recorded for the year 1970. The following table gives the comparative figures of time loss during the year 1969 and 1970.

TABLE III

Month	No. of man-days lost	
	1969	1970
..	47,824	2,51,582
..	67,623	1,64,027
January ..	50,755	83,388
February ..	1,12,577	1,33,175
March ..	74,608	1,27,978
April ..	1,20,793	1,47,989
May ..	1,71,028	1,67,099
June ..	1,63,707	1,66,559
July ..	1,21,732	97,797
August ..	1,16,271	5,31,818
September ..	74,646	2,40,988
October ..	86,920	1,39,315
Total ..	12,08,484	22,51,715

The table below indicates the position of labour unrest as seen from the statistics of industrial disputes in the State during the past ten years. It will be seen from the table that there was an increase in the industrial unrest during the year under review, as compared to the position in the previous year.

TABLE IV

Year	No. of Disputes	No. of workers affected	No. of man-days lost
1961	274	83,383	5,75,580
1962	377	2,68,250	10,78,068
1963	437	2,09,985	9,17,649
1964	616	2,79,463	15,94,160
1965	592	5,58,229	13,82,044
1966	781	5,14,391	35,41,947
1967	672	2,54,790	21,39,476
1968	618	2,03,563	16,14,744
1969	616	1,82,430	12,08,484
1970	668	3,62,392	22,51,715

TABLE V—contd.

Division.	District	Locality	Textile			Engineering			Miscellaneous			Total		
			No. of disputes.	No. of workers involved.	No. of Mandays Lost.	No. of disputes.	No. of workers involved.	No. of Mandays Lost.	No. of disputes.	No. of workers involved.	No. of Mandays Lost.	No. of disputes.	No. of workers involved.	No. of Mandays Lost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Kolaba	Khopoli .. ..	..	..	..	2	1,031	993	..	..	..	..	1,031	..
		Mahad.	1	103	1,545	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	103	1,545
		Uran .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	692	55,172	2	692	55,172
	Total—Kolaba District		1	103	1,545	2	1,031	993	2	692	55,172	5	1,826	56,710
	Nasik	Nasik .. ..	..	..	..	1	14	14	2	178	8,278	3	192	8,292
		Panchvati .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	24	241	1	24	241
		S'nnar .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	600	1,200	1	600	1,200
		Satpura .. ..	..	..	..	1	70	280	..	..	..	1	70	280
	Total—Nasik District		..	..	..	2	84	294	4	802	9,719	6	886	9,719
	Dhulia	Dhulia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	52	63	2	52	63
	Total—Dhulia District		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	52	63	2	52	63
	Jalgaon	Amalner .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	186	744	1	186	744
		Jalgaon .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	23	69	1	23	69
	Total—Jalgaon District		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	209	813	2	209	813
Total—Bombay Division			70	1,55,933	5,79,788	180	44,443	5,90,312	248	80,921	5,90,436	402	2,82,297	10,00,839

Division	District	Locality	Textile			Engineering			Miscellaneous			Total		
			No. of disputes.	No. of workers involved.	No. of Mandays Lost.	No. of disputes.	No. of workers involved.	No. of Mandays Lost.	No. of disputes.	No. of workers involved.	No. of Mandays Lost.	No. of disputes.	No. of workers involved.	No. of Mandays Lost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Poona	Satara	Ogalwadi .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	271	191	1	271	191
		Satara .. ..	..	..	..	1	1,714	1,714	2	124	496	3	1,838	1,714
		Wai .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	85	1	15	85
	Total—Satara District		..	..	..	1	1,714	1,714	4	410	772	5	2,124	2,486
	Sangli	Budhgaon	1	60	1,464	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	60	1,464
		Miraj .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	254	762	1	254	762
		Sangli .. ..	..	..	..	2	113	1,057	2	1,007	4,416	4	1,120	5,473
		Vita	1	300	1,830	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	300	1,830
	Total—Sangli District		2	360	3,294	2	113	1,057	3	1,261	5,178	7	1,734	6,432
	Sholapur	Barsi .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	500	4,000	1	500	4,000
		Sholapur	11	7,541	7,633	1	44	132	8	3,357	12,641	20	10,942	12,641
	Total—Sholapur District		11	7,541	7,633	1	44	132	9	3,857	16,641	21	11,442	16,641
	Kolhapur	Hathkanangle ..	1	300	9,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	300	9,600
		Ichalkaranji ..	1	24	18	..	..	..	1	74	740	2	98	740
		Kolhapur	3	71	1,054	3	1,072	3,382	4	737	881	10	1,880	3,382
		Vikramnagar ..	..	..	..	1	48	48	..	..	..	1	48	48
		Wadgaon	1	97	3,970	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	97	3,970
	Total—Kolhapur District		6	492	14,642	4	1,120	3,430	5	811	1,621	15	2,423	14,642

TABLE V—concl.

Division	District	Locality	Textile			Engineering			Miscellaneous			Total		
			No. of dispu-tes, involved.	No. of Mandays Lost.	No. of workers involved.	No. of dispu-tes, involved.	No. of Mandays Lost.	No. of workers involved.	No. of dispu-tes, involved.	No. of Mandays Lost.	No. of workers involved.			
1	2	3	4	.6	.7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	Wardha	Wardha	..	..	..	..	..	2	174	141	2	174	141
	Total—Wardha District		..	..	..	..	..	2	174	141	2	174	141
	Nagpur	Kamptee	..	..	1	65	845	2	660	5,580	3	725	6,425
		Bhupa	..	..	..	..	..	1	27	108	1	27	108
		Parli	..	..	..	..	..	1	300	900	1	300	900
		Umreer	..	..	..	..	..	1	26	26	1	26	26
		Nagpur	1	125	3	344	2,633	14	12,197	2,03,432	18	12,642	2,06,190	
	Total—Nagpur District		1	125	4	409	3,478	19	13,210	2,10,046	24	13,720	2,13,649	
	Bhandara	Bhandara	..	..	..	..	..	3	548	10,329	3	548	1,0329
		Gondia	..	..	..	..	..	1	249	498	1	249	498
		Tirora	..	..	..	..	..	1	28	140	1	28	140
	Total—Bhandara District		..	..	..	..	..	5	825	10,967	5	825	10,967
	Chanda	Ballarpur	..	..	..	..	..	2	310	836	2	310	836
		Chanda	..	..	..	..	..	4	349	504	4	349	504
	Total—Chanda District		..	..	..	..	..	6	659	1,340	6	659	1,340
	Total Nagpur Division		3	305	2,743	5	4,335	3,738	37	20,887	2,29,823	45	21,627	2,36,304
	Total—Maharashtra State													

Causes of Disputes
 A variety of reasons were reported to be responsible for the Strikes and Lock-outs that occurred in the State during the year under review and in several instances more than one issue were stated to be involved in each case. However for the purposes of statistics, such cases have been classified according to what appeared to be the principal issue in the dispute. The causes of disputes are classified into pay and allowances, bonus, leave and hours of work, personnel and others. Table VI given below shows the causewise classification of the disputes, for the year 1970. It will be noticed that "Wages" constituted the leading cause of industrial disputes and accounted for 34.43 per cent of the disputes during the year 1970 involving 23.44 per cent of the total workmen and recorded the highest time loss of 28.19 per cent. "Grievances about performance" formed the main issue in 31.74 per cent of the total disputes, involving 18.08 per cent of the total workers. The demand for "bonus" accounted for 14.07 per cent of the total disputes while the disputes relating to work accounted for 3.44 per cent. of the total disputes while the disputes on account of miscellaneous causes recorded 16.32 per cent. of the total disputes involving 18.70 per cent. of the workers and causing a time loss of 22.37 per cent of the total man-days lost.

TABLE VI
Classification of disputes by causes 1970

Causes	Number of disputes	Number of Workers involved.	Number of mandays lost
Pay and Allowances	230	84,928	6,34,745
Bonus	94	1,38,680	5,16,492
Leave and Hours of work	23	5,525	1,05,273
Personnel	212	65,526	4,91,390
Others	109	67,733	5,03,815
Total	668	3,62,392	22,51,715

It would be noted from the above table that during the year under report disputes relating to "Pay and Allowances" were the highest in number followed closely by disputes concerning "Personnel". These two together formed about 66.17 per cent of the disputes that occurred during the year 1970. The corresponding figures of disputes on account of these two reasons, for the year 1969 were 71.11 per cent. As compared to the position in the year 1969 there was a rise in the proportion of disputes due to "Pay and Allowances" and "Personnel" and other causes during this year while there was a fall in the proportion of disputes due to "Leave and Hours of Work" and "Grievances about Personnel" in the year under report. The table below shows the comparative position in this respect, for the years 1969 and 1970.

TABLE VII
Classification of disputes by causes—1970

Causes	No. of Disputes for		Percentage to total in	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
Pay and Allowances ..	200	230	32.47	34.43
..	82	94	13.31	14.07
..	22	23	3.57	3.44
Leave and Hours of work ..	238	212	38.64	31.74
Personnel ..	74	109	12.01	16.32
Others ..				
Total ..	616	668	100	100

Results of work stoppages

For the purposes of these statistics, the results of work stoppages are classified from the view point of employees i.e. to what extent the employees succeeded in achieving the purposes for which the agitation was launched by them.

In 319 or nearly 47.75 per cent of the disputes, which terminated during the year under review representing 42.26 per cent of the total workers affected, the workers were entirely unsuccessful. Further in 230 or 34.43 per cent of the disputes that terminated during the year affecting about 47.49 per cent of the total workers, the workers were either partially or fully successful.

In 96 or 14.37 per cent of the total disputes that terminated during the year under review the result was indefinite, i.e. work was resumed pending settlement of the dispute.

As compared to the previous year, the proportion of disputes which were either successful or partially successful recorded a fall of 2.52 per cent or 0.94 per cent. In the proportion of unsuccessful disputes during the year under report. In the proportion of disputes which were indefinite in result, there was a fall from 6.45 per cent. in 1969 to 14.37 per cent. In the year 1970. The following table classifies the disputes according to results :-

TABLE VIII
Classification of disputes by result—1970

Result	No. of disputes	No. of workers involved
Disputes favourable to the workers ..	175	35,516
Favourable to the employers ..	55	1,36,599
Favourable to the workers ..	319	1,53,173
Favourable to the employers ..	96	33,825
Indefinite ..	23	3,279
In progress ..		
Total ..	668	3,62,392

TABLE IX

Classification of disputes by results 1969-70

Result	Number of disputes in		Percentage to total in	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
Successful ..	172	175	28.86	27.13
Partially successful ..	47	55	7.89	8.53
Unsuccessful ..	279	319	46.81	49.46
Indefinite ..	98	96	16.44	14.88
Total ..	596	645	100.00	100.00

During the year under review the workers were reported to be completely successful in 73 disputes in which "Pay and allowances" was the principal issue and in 47 disputes in which "Grievances and Personnel" was the main issue.

TABLE X
Results of disputes according to causes—1970

Main cause	Number of disputes that were				In progress	Total
	Successful	Partially successful	Unsuccessful	Indefinite		
Wages ..	73	19	93	41	4	230
Bonus ..	28	11	36	13	6	94
Personnel ..	47	16	114	27	8	212
Leave and Hours of work ..	6	—	13	4	—	23
Others ..	21	9	63	11	5	109
Total ..	175	55	319	96	23	668

Workers involved

Analysing the disputes according to the number of workers involved, the 10-100 workers group accounted for 51.80 per cent. of the total disputes. However, the time loss caused by those disputes was only 8.15 per cent. of total time loss. Further 14 disputes involving over 3,000 workers, accounted for nearly 38.69 per cent. of the total time lost. It will be seen from the following table that in the year 1970, the highest number of man-days lost was recorded in the workers group of over 4,000 workers involved.

TABLE XI
Classification of disputes by workers involved—1970

No. of workers involved.	No. of disputes	No. of workers involved	No. of man-days lost
10-100	186	16,289	1,83,485
101-250	136	23,991	2,08,992
251-500	85	31,107	2,87,889
501-1000	33	46,371	2,51,889
1001-2000	23	33,919	2,73,253
2001-3000	11	27,966	1,75,004
3001-4000	3	10,746	2,35,076
Over 4000	11	1,22,561	6,36,127
Total	668	3,62,392	22,51,715

Working days lost

The year under review recorded 22,51,715 man days lost as against 12,08,484 man days lost during the previous year. The 1-100 slab of time loss recorded 175 disputes involving 2.88 per cent. of the total workers, while 69 disputes with a loss of more than 5,000 man days, involving 61.57 per cent. of the total workers involved and accounted for 82.10 per cent. of the total time-loss, as will be seen from the following table.

TABLE XII
Classification of disputes by man days lost—1970

No. of man days lost	No. of disputes	No. of workers involved	No. of man days lost
1-100	175	10,451	8,323
101-250	107	14,010	18,201
251-500	96	20,388	24,907
501-1000	99	29,471	71,177
1001-2500	85	39,317	1,13,721
2501-5000	37	25,614	1,38,011
5001-10000	40	51,150	2,98,923
10001-20000	14	25,943	1,88,151
20001-50000	8	10,838	2,72,500
More than 50000	7	1,35,210	11,94,981
Total	668	3,62,392	22,51,715

of disputes in the year 1970 the number of industrial disputes classified by duration, in the table XIII below. It may be classified here that "Duration" in the table represents potential working days lost during the period of an industrial dispute. It does not include weekly-offs and scheduled holidays. It will be seen that nearly 37.72 per cent. of the total disputes, involving 34.18 per cent. of the total workers lasted for a period of day or less. However 250 disputes which lasted for more than 5 days accounted for 88.82 per cent. of the total time loss. The average duration of disputes obtained by dividing the total number of man-days lost by the total number of workers involved decreased from 6.62 in the year 1969 to 6.21 in the year 1970.

TABLE XIII

Duration	Disputes	No. of workers involved	No. of mandays lost
Day or less	252	1,23,855	1,14,162
1 day	66	28,028	45,140
2 days	49	17,430	49,309
3 days	33	11,026	35,234
4 days	18	1,923	7,929
5 days	84	17,164	1,33,277
6-10 days	63	1,27,470	5,29,287
11-20 days	27	16,276	3,18,042
21-30 days	28	4,692	1,58,011
31-40 days	11	5,455	2,40,177
41-50 days	37	9,073	6,21,147
Total	668	3,62,392	22,51,715

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SUMMARISES THE POSITION OF DISPUTES THAT OCCURRED IN THE YEAR 1970

TABLE XIV

Classification of disputes by industries for the year 1970—Results Demand.

Industries	No. of disputes	No. of workers involved	No. of Mandays lost	Wages	Bonus	Personnel	Leave and other Hours of work.	Successful.	Partially successful.	Unsuccessful.	Indefinite.	In progress.
Textile, Silk and Woollen Mills.	102	1,76,949	6,19,684	46	9	29	2	16	33	8	51	9
Engineering Workshops	222	57,205	6,19,929	54	42	81	6	39	58	21	106	25
Others	344	1,28,238	10,12,102	130	43	102	15	54	84	26	162	62
Total	668	3,62,392	22,51,715	230	94	212	23	109	175	55	319	96

Notifications Under Labour Laws

Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA 2071/13447-LAB-III(A), dated 10th September 1971—Whereas, in pursuance of the provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948) in its application to Maharashtra (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), the Government of Maharashtra (hereinafter referred to as "the Government") has constituted a Committee to hold enquiries into the conditions prevailing in the handloom industry (hereinafter referred to as "the said scheduled employment") and to advise the Government in the matter of fixation of the minimum rates of wages in respect of the said scheduled employment and to indicate the rates to be so fixed;

And whereas, the said Committee has submitted its report to the Government of Maharashtra;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the said Act and by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 4 thereof, the Government of Maharashtra, after considering the advice of the said Committee hereby—

- (1) fixes with effect from the 1st day of October 1971, the minimum rates of wages payable by the month in respect of the employees employed in the said scheduled employment, as follows:—
 - (a) the basic rates of wages as set out in column 3 of Schedule I hereto, in respect of each class of employees as set out in column 2 thereof; and
 - (b) a special allowance;

(2) directs that so long as this notification is in force, the rate of such special allowance shall be adjusted at such intervals and in such manner as indicated below—

- (i) The competent authority [on declaring the Consumer Price Index Numbers for working class (C series) specified in column 2 of Schedule II hereto to be the index of living index numbers applicable to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment in pursuance of clause (d) of section 2 of the said Act] shall, on the expiry of every six months commencing on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July, calculate the average of the cost of living index applicable to the employees in the areas specified in column 1 of the said Schedule II for those six months and ascertain the rise of such average in terms of points over the index numbers mentioned against them in column 3 of that Schedule; for every such rise of the number of points, specified in column 3 of that Schedule, the special allowance (hereinafter referred to as "the cost of living allowance") payable in addition to the basic rates of wages for each of the months immediately following the six months in respect of which such average has been calculated shall be increased to the employees in the said scheduled employment in the areas specified in column 1 of Schedule II shall be at the rates shown against them in column 5 of that Schedule.

"Competent Authority" means the competent authority constituted by the Government of Maharashtra by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA 2662/1966-LAB-III, dated the 16th January 1967.

- (ii) The competent authority shall then compute the cost of living allowance in accordance with the direction made under clause (i).
- (iii) The cost of living allowance computed as aforesaid shall be declared by the competent authority by a notification in the Official Gazette in the last week of the month of January, when such allowance is payable for each of the months of January to June; and the cost of living allowance is payable for each of the months of July to December of the year 1971.

Provided that, the competent authority shall declare the cost of living allowance payable in respect of the months of October, November and December of the year 1971 immediately after the 1st day of October 1971.

M. G. G., Part I-L, October 14, 1971, pages 5866-74.

Serial No.	Class of employees	Rates		
		Zone I (A)	Zone I (B)	Zone II
		Rs. per month	Rs. per month	Rs. per month
1	2	205	195	150
1	1			
	(1) Skilled 'A' Mukadam/Jobber.			
	(2) Filter.			
	(3) Jacquard Weaver.			
	(4) Drop box Weaver.			
	(5) Weaver on Dot-by—above twelve working shafts.			
	(6) Electrician.			
	(7) Boiler attendant.			
	(8) Front Sizer.			
	(9) Welder.			
	(10) Warper.			
	(11) Dyeing Master.			
	(12) Designer.			
	(13) Employees by whatever name called doing work of the nature done by persons falling under any of the foregoing classes of employees.			

Serial No.	Class of employees	Rates			
		Zone I (A)	Zone I (B)	Zone II	Zone III
1	2	3			
		Rs. per month	Rs. per month	Rs. per month	Rs. per month
II	Skilled 'B'	175	165	140	125
	(1) Weaver on Dobby working on twelve or less working shafts.				
	(2) Weaver—Plain.				
	(3) Wireman.				
	(4) Engine Driver.				
	(5) Calenderman.				
	(6) Painter.				
	(7) Tailor.				
	(8) Card-cutter.				
	(9) Dyer/Bleacher (Rangari).				
	(10) Employees by whatever name called doing the work of the nature done by persons falling under any of the foregoing classes of employees.				
III	Semi-skilled	132	122	107	95
	(1) Drawer.				
	(2) ^{the more than} ^{Winder} ^{twenty spindles).}				
	(4) Thrower.				
	(5) Twister.				
	(6) Folder by hand or machine.				
	(7) Checker.				
	(8) Assistant Welder.				
	(9) Design Clothcutter.				
	(10) Employees by whatever name called doing the work of the nature done by persons falling under any of the foregoing classes of employees.				
IV	Un-skilled—	120	110	95	85
	1 Mazdoors doing the work of Ironer, Bea-carrier, Reacher, Croel boy, Oilman, Sweeper, Hamal, Helper, Weft distributor, Stamper, Packer, Suit pitai, Fireman, Kandi-barnar, Hand winder, Pirn winder (attending to 20 or less spindles).				
	2 Employees by whatever name called doing the work of the nature done by persons falling under the foregoing class of employees.				

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Serial No.	Class of employees	Rates		
		Zone I (A)	Zone I (B)	Zone II
I	2		3	
		Rs. per month	Rs. per month	Rs. per month
		250	225	200
		200	175	150
		160	150	125
		120	110	95
V	Office Staff—			
	Manager/Supervisor			175
	Accountant			125
	Clerk			110
	Watchman			85
VI	Adolescents employed in any of the categories of employment mentioned above in this column.	80 per cent of the rate fixed for adults in respect of the same category of employees.	80 per cent of the rate fixed for adults in respect of the same category of employees.	80 per cent of the rate fixed for adults in respect of the same category of employees.
VII	Children employed in any of the categories of employment mentioned above in this column.	60 per cent of the rate fixed for adults in respect of the same category of employees.	60 per cent of the rate fixed for adults in respect of the same category of employees.	60 per cent of the rate fixed for adults in respect of the same category of employees.
VIII	Part-time employees (i.e. employees who work for not more than five hours in a day) employed in any of the categories of employment mentioned above in this column.	For every hour of work, 12½ per cent of the rate fixed in respect of the same category of employees.	For every hour of work, 12½ per cent of the rate fixed in respect of the same category of employees.	For every hour of work, 12½ per cent of the rate fixed in respect of the same category of employees.

(a) Zone I(A) shall comprise the areas within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay.

(b) Zone I(B) shall comprise the Bhiwandi-Nizampur Municipal Area Ulhasnagar Municipal Area, Thana Municipal Area, Poona, Municipal Corporation Area and areas falling within eight Kilometres from the limits of such area excluding the areas falling in Zone I(A).

(c) Zone II shall comprise the areas falling within the limits of the Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council, Gram Panchayat or, as the case may be, Cantonment of Sholapur, Sholapur, Mulgaon, Ichalkaranji, Nagpur, Kamptee, Sangli, Miraj, Jaysingpur, Dhulja, Jalgaon, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Kolhapur, Vita (District Sangli) Vadgaon District, Kolhapur), Nanded, Madhavnagar and Tikkekarwadi and areas falling within eight kilometres from the limits of such Corporation, Municipal Council, Gram Panchayat or as the case may be, Cantonment;

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

(e) The minimum rate of daily wages payable to any employee employed in any category shall be computed by dividing the minimum rate of monthly wages fixed for that category of employees by 26, the quotient being stepped up to the nearest rupee;

(f) The wages payable to the employees employed on piece rate basis, shall be so fixed that the minimum rates of wages payable to them shall not be less than the wages payable on the aforesaid monthly rate basis;

(g) "employment in powerloom industry" includes employment in any of the processes such as winding warping, beaming sizing, drawing reaching, weaving, dyeing, bleaching, finishing, folding or similar process carried on mainly concerning powerloom.

SCHEDULE II

	Area 1	Consumer price index number for working classes (new series);		Index number 3	Points 4	Rs. 5
			2			
I	Area falling within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay.	Bombay City Index Numbers		184	2	1.50
II.	Area falling within the limits of the Municipal Councils of Bhiwandi- Nizampur, Ulhasnagar, Kalyan and Thana and area falling within eight kilometres from such limits.	Bombay City Index Numbers		184	2	1.50
III.	Area falling within the limits of the Poona Municipal Corporation and areas falling within eight kilometres from such limits.	Poona Index Numbers		171	2	1.50
IV.	Areas falling within the limits of— (1) the Sholapur Municipal Corporation (2) the Municipal Councils of Ichalkaranji, Sangli, Miraj, Jayasingpur, Kolhapur, Vita and Vadgaon. (3) the <i>Gram Panchayats</i> of Madhavnagar and Tikkekarwadi and areas falling within eight kilometres from limits of each such Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council, or, as the case may be.	Sholapur Index Numers		187	3	1.00
V.	<i>Gram Panchayat</i> Area falling within the limits of the Malegaon Municipal Council and areass falling eight kilometres from such limits.	Bombay Index Numbers		184	2	1.00
VI.	Area falling within the limits of the Nagpur Municipal Corporation and of Kamptee Municipal and Kamptee Cantonment and falling within 8 kilometres from such	Nagpur Index Numbers		183	2	1.00
VII.	Area falling within the limits of Dhulia Municipal Council and Jalgaon Municipal Council and areas falling within eight kilometres from such limits.	Jalgaon Index		183	2	1.00
VIII.	Area falling within the limits of the Aurangabad Municipal Council and excess falling within eight kilometres from such limits.	Aurangabad Index Numbers		185	4	1.00
IX.	Area falling within the limits of the Nanded Municipal Council and areas falling within eight kilometres from such limits.	Nanded Index Numbers		193	4	1.00
X	Area falling within the limits of the Ahmednagar Municipal Council and areas falling within eight kilometres from such limits.	Poona Index Numbers		171	2	1.00
XI	All other areas in the Bombay Revenue Division except Jalgaon and Dhulia District and those specified above.	Bombay Index Numbers		184	2	1.00
XII.	All other areas in Jalgaon and Dhulia Districts except those specified above.	Jalgaon Index Numbers		183	2	1.00
XIII.	All other areas in the Nagpur Revenue Division except those specified above.	Nagpur Index Numbers		183	2	1.00
XIV	All other areas in Poona and Ahmednagar District except those specified above.	Poona Index Numbers		171	2	1.00
XV.	All other ares in Poona Revenue Division except Poona and Ahmednagar District.	Sholapur Index Numbers		187	3	1.00
XVI	All other areas in Aurangabad, Bhir and Osma- nabad Districts except those specified above.	Aurangabad Index Numbers		185	4	1.00
XVII.	All other areas in Nanded and Parbhani Districts excet those specified above.	Nanded Index Numbers		193	4	1.00

Committee appointed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, for employment in powerloom industry.

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

Industries And Labour Department Resolution No. MWA. 5071/154465-Lab-III(A) dated 15th October 1971.

RESOLUTION.—By Government Resolution, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 5068/135154-Lab-III, dated the 28th July 1969 the Government of Maharashtra appointed a Committee in pursuance of the provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, to hold enquiries into the conditions prevailing in the employment in powerloom industry and to advise it in the matter of fixation of the minimum rates of wages in respect of the employees employed in the powerloom industry and to indicate rates to be so fixed.

2. The Committee submitted its report to the Government on the 20th July 1971. Certain orders fixing the minimum rates of wages in respect of the employees employed in the powerloom industry have been issued under the Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 5071/151437-Lab-III(A), dated the 28th September 1971.

3. The Committee has suggested the method of working out piece-rates of wages payable to certain categories of employees in this employment on the basis of a standard formula and minimum reasonable production expected at normal efficiency standards. The Committee's suggestions in this behalf are reproduced in Annexure 'A' to this Resolution. The Government recommends that both the parties in the industry, viz. the employers and the employees, should work out the piece-rates of wages in accordance with the suggestion of the Committee. It should be ensured that the wages payable to the employees employed on piece-rate basis, are so fixed that the minimum rates of wages payable to them shall not be less than the minimum time rates of wages fixed under Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA-5071/151437/Lab-III(A), dated the 28th September 1971.

4. The Report of the Committee should be published for general information as a separate publication.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra
S. A. VAIDYA,
Under Secretary to Government

To

The Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment, Bombay.
The Chief Inspector of Factories, Maharashtra State, Bombay.
The Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, Maharashtra State, Nagpur/Poona.
The Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay/Poona/Nagpur.
The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Aurangabad/Nanded.
All Government Labour Officers.
The Director, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay.
The Director of Publicity, Bombay, with a request to issue a suitable press note immediately.

*M. G. G., Pt. II., October 28, 1971, p. 6029

Annexure 'A' to Government Resolution, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 5071/154465/Lab. III, (A) dated the 15th October 1971.

The Committee has suggested piece-rates for weavers the largest complement in the industry in terms of formula which takes into consideration production level at certain efficiency levels. Where wages are being paid on piece-rate basis the practice may be continued as to ensure the minimum wage that we have recommended for categories of weavers on eight hours working day."

The Committee goes on to say as follows

The categories of weavers such as (1) Jacquard Weaver, (2) Drop-box Weavers, (3) Dobby Weaver working on more than twelve shafts, (4) Dobby Weaver working on twelve or less shafts, (5) Weaver (plain weaving) which fall in skilled 'A' and skilled 'B' categories shall be paid on the basis of production following efficiency as basis for calculating

	Production at	
Plain weaving	80 per cent. efficiency	— two looms basis.
Grey sari	75 per cent. efficiency	— two looms basis.
Grey sari or towels on	70 per cent. efficiency	— two looms basis.
Jacquard.	60 per cent. efficiency	— two looms basis.
Jacquard chaddars, Jacquard	65 per cent. efficiency	one loom basis.
Coloured sari, coloured lungi.	60 per cent. efficiency	one loom basis.

The piece-rates are to be worked out in terms of production to be arrived by applying the following well-recognised formula

$$\frac{\text{Revolution per minute} \times \text{production in yards at 100 per cent. efficiency}}{60 \text{ minutes} \times 8 \text{ hours}}$$

Number of picks \times 36 inches

Efficiency levels are to be worked out with reference in production at 100 per cent. efficiency.

The formula takes into account the Revolution per minute, number of picks and measurement of fabric work hours and measurement of fabric produced. Weavers shall be paid the minimum piece-rate worked out as per indications detailed above as per production."

Transport Workers' Act, 1961

Industries and Labour Department No. MTW. 1169/15128/Lab-III(A), dated 12th October, 1971.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause (o) of sub-section (2) of section 40 of the Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961 (27 of the 1961 Act) and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Government of Maharashtra hereby exercises the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section 40, namely:—

1. These rules may be called the Maharashtra Motor Transport Workers' (Amendment) Rules, 1969.

2. In rule 23 of the Maharashtra Motor Transport Workers' Rules, 1962, in sub-rule (1), for the words "Schedule below:—" the following shall be substituted, namely:—
"Schedule hereto; and it shall be obligatory on the said categories of Motor Transport Workers to wear the uniforms while on duty."

Factories Act, 1948

Industries and Labour Department, N3. FAC. 1671/156524/Lab. III-B, dated 23rd October 1971.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Factories Act, 1948 (XIII of 1947) the Government of Maharashtra hereby exempts the R. B. Bansilal Abirchand Spinning and Weaving Mill, Hinganghat, from the provisions of (i) sections 51 and 59 in respect of the week ending the 31st October 1971 and (ii) sections 52 and 53 of the said Act in respect of Monday the 25th October 1971.

*M.G.G. pt. I-L, Oct. 28, 1971, p. 6032.

*M.G.G. Pt. I-L, Oct. 28, 1971, p. 6034.

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

Industries And Labour Department Resolution No. MWA. 5071/154465-Lab-III dated the 15th October 1971^a—Read.— Government Resolution, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 5068/135154-Lab-III, dated the 28th July 1969.

RESOLUTION.—By Government Resolution, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 5068/135154-Lab-III, dated the 28th July 1969 the Government of Maharashtra appointed a Committee in pursuance of the provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, to hold enquiries into the conditions prevailing in powerloom industry and to advise it in the matter of fixation of the minimum wages in respect of the employees employed in the powerloom industry and the rates to be so fixed.

2. The Committee submitted its report to the Government on the 20th July 1971. The minimum rates of wages in respect of the employees employed in the powerloom industry have been issued under the Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 5071/151437-Lab-III(A), dated the 28th September 1971.

3. The Committee has suggested the method of working out piece-rates of wages for certain categories of employees on the basis of a standard production level and minimum reasonable production expected at normal efficiency standards. The Committee's suggestions in this behalf are reproduced in Annexure 'A' to this Resolution. The Government recommends that both the parties in the industry, viz. the employers and employees, should work out the piece-rates of wages in accordance with the suggestions of the Committee. It should be ensured that the wages payable to the employees on piece-rate basis, are so fixed that the minimum rates of wages payable to them shall not be less than the minimum time rates of wages fixed under Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA-5071/151437-Lab-III(A), dated the 28th September 1971.

4. The Report of the Committee should be published for general information as a separate publication.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra
S. A. VAIDYA,
Under Secretary to Government

To

- The Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment, Bombay.
- The Chief Inspector of Factories, Maharashtra State, Bombay.
- The Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, Maharashtra State, Nagpur/Poona.
- The Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay/Poona/Nagpur.
- The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Aurangabad/Nanded.
- All Government Labour Officers.
- The Director, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay.
- The Director of Publicity, Bombay, with a request to publish the same in a suitable press immediately.

^aM. G. G., Pt. II, October 28, 1971

The Committee has suggested piece-rates for weavers the largest complement in the powerloom industry in terms of formula which takes into consideration production level at certain efficiency levels. Where wages are being paid on piece-rate basis the practice may be continued in such a way as to ensure the minimum wage that we have recommended for categories of weavers on the basis of eight hours working day."

The Committee goes on to say as follows

The wages of weavers such as (1) Jacquard Weaver, (2) Drop-box Weavers, (3) Dobby working on more than twelve shafts, (4) Dobby Weaver working on twelve or less working shafts, (5) Weaver (plain weaving) which fall in skilled 'A' and skilled 'B' categories have been fixed on the basis of production following efficiency as basis for calculating piece rates :—

Type of weaving	Production at	
Grey plain weaving	80 per cent. efficiency	— two looms basis.
Grey dhoti	75 per cent. efficiency	— two looms basis.
Grey sari	70 per cent. efficiency	— two looms basis.
Grey sari or towels on Jacquard.	60 per cent. efficiency	— two looms basis.
Jacquard chaddars, Jacquard turkish towels.	65 per cent. efficiency	— one loom basis.
Coloured sari, coloured lungi.	60 per cent. efficiency	— one loom basis.

The piece-rates are to be worked out in terms of production to be arrived by applying following well-recognised formula :—

$$\frac{\text{Revolution per minute} \times \text{Number of picks} \times 36 \text{ inches}}{60 \text{ minutes} \times 8 \text{ hours}} = \text{production in yards at } 100 \text{ per cent. efficiency.}$$

Productions at : (1) 80 per cent., (2) 75 per cent., (3) 70 per cent., (4) 60 per cent., (5) 65 per cent.

Efficiency levels are to be worked out with reference in production at 100 per cent. efficiency. The formula takes into account the Revolution per minute, number of picks and measurement of fabric work hours and measurement of fabric produced. Weavers shall be paid the minimum piece-rate worked out as per indications detailed above as per production."

Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961
Industries and Labour Department No. MTW. 1169/15128/Lab-III(A), dated 12th October, 1971^a.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause (o) of sub-section (2) of section 40 read with section 10 of the Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961 (27 of the 1961) and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Government of Maharashtra hereby makes the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section 40, namely :—

1. These rules may be called the Maharashtra Motor Transport Workers' (Amendment) Rules, 1969.
2. In rule 23 of the Maharashtra Motor Transport Workers' Rules, 1962, in sub-rule (1), for the words "Schedule below :—" the following shall be substituted, namely :—
"Schedule hereto; and it shall be obligatory on the said categories of Motor Transport Workers to wear the uniforms while on duty."

Factories Act, 1948
Industries and Labour Department, N3. FAC. 1671/156524/Lab. III-B, dated 23rd October 1971^a.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Factories Act, 1948 (XIII of 1948), the Government of Maharashtra hereby exempts the R. B. Bansilal Abirchand Spinning and Weaving Mill, Hinganghat, from the provisions of (i) sections 51 and 59 in respect of the week ending the 31st October 1971 and (ii) sections 52 and 53 of the said Act in respect of Monday the 25th October 1971.

^a M.G.G. pt. I-L, Oct. 28, 1971, p. 6032.
^b M.G.G. Pt. I-L, Oct. 28, 1971, p. 6034.

Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946

By the Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment Bombay No. CL/ENF/130/71, dated 5th October 1971.—In exercise of the powers conferred under section (2) of section 6 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1946) and as delegated to the Commissioner of Labour by Government under section 122A of the Act (vide Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. IIII/106349/Lab-I, dated 13th September 1965), the Commissioner of Labour, hereby amends the Notification No. CL/BIR/J/ENF/5/71, dated 19th January 1971, as follows, namely:

In columns 1, 2 and 3 of Schedule appended to the said Notification, items III and IV shall be deleted and following new items Nos. III, III-A, IV and IV-A shall be added:

1	2	3
III. Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Nasik.	Malegaon Taluka, Nasik Taluka, Dindori Taluka, Baglan Taluka, Igatpuri Taluka, Kalwan Taluka, Nandgaon Taluka, Niphad Taluka Chandor Taluka, Pient Mahal, Surgana Taluka, Sinnur Taluka, Yeola Taluka.	Nasik.
III-A. Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Jalgaon.	Jalgaon Municipal Borough, Chalisgaon Municipal Borough, Amalner Municipal Borough, Jalgaon Taluka excluding Jalgaon Municipal Borough, Chalisgaon Taluka excluding Chalisgaon Municipal Borough, Amalner Taluka excluding Amalner Municipal Borough, Yawal Taluka, Raver Taluka, Bhusawal Taluka, Edlabad Taluka, Chopda Taluka, Erandol Taluka, Parola Taluka, Jamner Taluka, Pachora Taluka, Bhadgaon Taluka.	Jalgaon.
	Dhulia Municipal Borough, Dhulia Taluka, excluding Dhulia Municipal Borough, Sakri Taluka, Sindkheda Taluka, Taloda Taluka, Shahada Taluka, Shirpur Taluka, Nandurbar Taluka, Akalkuwa, Taluka, Nawapur Taluka, Akrani Mahal.	Dhulia.
IV. Assistant Commissioner of Labour Poona.	Poona Municipal Corporation Limits and Poona Cantonment, Haveli Taluka, Poona City Taluka excluding Poona Municipal Corporation Limits and Poona Cantonment, Dhond Taluka, Baramati Taluka, Mawal Taluka, Purandhar Taluka, Mulshi Taluka, Junner Taluka, Ambegaon Taluka, Khed Taluka, Shirur Taluka, Bhor Taluka, Vehle Mahal, Indapur Taluka, and Village of Kalambuli Ekshiv, Kurbavi Gurusale, Pirale, Dahigaon, Morochi Bangarde, Karunde and Dharampuri of Malshiras Taluka.	Poona.

*M.G.G., Part I-L, October 28, 1971, p. 6085.

Assistant Commissioner of Labour Sholapur.	Akola Taluka, Sangamner Taluka, Ahmednagar. Kopergaon Taluka, Shrirampur Taluka, Rahuri Taluka, Newasa Taluka, Shevgone Taluka, Pathardi Taluka, Parner Taluka, Shrigonda Taluka, Karjat Taluka, Nagar Taluka, Jamkhed Taluka.	
	Karad Municipal District, Village Panchayat Limits of limb, Wai Taluka, Jaoli Taluka, Satara Taluka excluding village panchayat Limits of limb, Koregoan Taluka, Mahabaleshwar Mahal, Khandala Taluka, Patan Taluka, Karad Taluka excluding Karad Municipal District, Khatav Taluka, Man Taluka, Phaltan Taluka.	Satara.
	Sholapur Municipal Borough Malshiras Taluka excluding the Villages of Kalambuli, Ekshiv, Kurbavi, Gurusale, Pirale, Dahigaon, Morochi, Bangarde, Karunde and Dharampuri, Barsi Municipal Borough, Revenue Limits of Tikekarwadi, North Sholapur Taluka excluding Sholapur Municipal Borough and Revenue Limits of Tikekarwadi, Barsi Taluka excluding Barsi Municipal Borough South Sholapur Taluka, Pandharpur Taluka, Sangola Taluka, Mahad Taluka, Karmala Taluka, Mohol Taluka, Akkalkot Taluka, Mangalwedha Taluka.	Sholapur.

D. G. KALE,
Commissioner of Labour, Bombay.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

By the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, and Director of Employment Bombay No. CL/IDE/130/71, dated 13th September 1971.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), and as delegated to the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment, Bombay, under section 39 of the Industrial Disputes Act by the Government Industries and Labour Department, Notification No. IDA-1368/LAB-II, dated 6th February 1969, and in supersession of all the earlier Government Notifications and the Notifications issued by the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment, Bombay in respect of jurisdiction of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Poona, for the area comprising Sholapur District, the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment, Bombay, hereby appoints the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Sholapur, as a Conciliation Officer for all industries in relation to which the Central Government is not the appropriate Government for the area comprising Sholapur District.

* M.G.G., Part I-L, October 28, 1971, p. 6086.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

By the Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Competent Authority under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 No. MWA/SPL/Powerloom, dated 8th October 1971.⁷—In exercise of the authority conferred by Notification Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662/80868 dated 16th January 1965, the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, as the Authority under section 2(c) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, is, after having ascertained and declared that the cost of living index number applicable to the employees in employment in Powerloom Industry for the months shown in column (1) of the hereto appended, shall be as shown in columns (2) to (8) of the said Schedule for the purpose of section 2(d) of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Month	Bombay Index Number	Sholapur Index Number	Poona Index Number	Jalgaon Index Number	Aurangabad Index Number	Nanded Index Number	Nagpur Index Number
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
January 1971	181	187	174	189	189	197	188
February 1971	182	187	173	185	185	193	185
March 1971 ..	184	187	171	183	185	193	183
April 1971 ..	186	186	172	185	184	193	184
May 1971 ..	186	185	171	184	185	193	184
June 1971 ..	188	191	173	185	187	197	187

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

By the Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Competent Authority under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, No. MWA/SPL/AL/Powerloom-1, dated 8th October 1971.⁸—Whereas the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, having been appointed as the competent authority (hereinafter referred to as the said competent authority) vide Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662/80868/Lab-III, dated 16th January 1965, as in pursuance of clause (b) of section 2 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), ascertained and declared the cost of living index numbers as shown in columns (2) to (8) of the Schedule I appended hereto for the months shown in column (1) of the said Schedule applicable to the employees employed in Powerloom Industry (hereinafter referred to as the said scheduled employment) and published in the Maharashtra Government Gazette, from time to time:—

SCHEDULE I

Month	Bombay Index Number	Sholapur Index Number	Poona Index Number	Jalgaon Index Number	Aurangabad Index Number	Nanded Index Number	Nagpur Index Number
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
January 1971	181	187	174	189	189	197	188
February 1971	182	187	173	185	185	193	185
March 1971 ..	184	187	171	183	185	193	183
April 1971 ..	186	186	172	185	184	193	184
May 1971 ..	186	185	171	184	185	193	184
June 1971	188	191	173	185	187	197	187

⁷ M.G.G., Part I-L, October 28, 1971, p. 6948.

⁸ M.G.G., Pt. I-L, October 28, 1971, p. 6949-52.

the Government of Maharashtra by Notification, Industries and Labour MWA. 5071/151437-Lab-III, dated 28th September 1971 has directed the authority to calculate after the expiry of every six months, commencing from January 1971, the average of each of the said cost of living index numbers for the said six months and to ascertain the rise of such average over respective and also to determine for every such rise of specified points on the index number to respective centres the special allowance (payable in addition to the basic rate for each of the six months (immediately following the six months in respect of which been calculated as aforesaid) payable to the employees in the said scheduled in the areas specified in column (1) of the Schedule II appended hereto, at the in the column (2) of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE II

Area	Rate	
	For every rise of points	Rupees payable per month
1	2	
I. Area falling within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay.	2	1.50
II. Area falling within the limits of the Municipal Councils of Bhiwandi-Nizampur, Ulhasnagar, Kalyan and Thana and area falling within eight kilometers from such limits.	2	1.50
III. Area falling within the limits of the Poona Municipal Corporation and areas falling within eight kilometers from such limits.	2	1.50
IV. Areas falling within the limits of— (1) the Sholapur Municipal Corporation, (2) the Municipal Councils of Ichalkaranji, Sangli, Miraj, Jayasingpur, Kolhapur, Vita (District Sangli) and Vadgaon (District Kolhapur). (3) the Gram Panchayats of Madhavnagar and Tikekarwadi, and areas falling within eight kilometers from limits of each such Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council, or, as the case may be, Gram Panchayat.	3	1.00
V. Area falling within the limits of the Malegaon Municipal Council and areas falling within eight kilometers from such limits.	2	1.00
VI. Area falling within the limits of the Nagpur Municipal Corporation and of Kamptee Municipal Council and Kamptee Cantonment and areas falling within eight kilometers from such limits.	2	1.00
VII. Area falling within the limits of Dhulia Municipal Council and Jalgaon Municipal Council and areas falling within eight kilometers from such limits.	2	1.00

Area	Rate	
	For every rise of points	Rs. payable per month
(1)	(2)	
VIII. Area falling within the limits of the Aurangabad Municipal Council and areas falling within eight kilometers from such limits.	4	1-00
IX. Area falling within the limits of the Nanded Municipal Council and areas falling within eight kilometers from such limits.	4	1-00
X. Area falling within the limits of the Ahmednagar Municipal Council and areas falling within eight kilometers from such limits.	2	1-00
XI. All other areas in the Bombay Revenue Division except Jalgaon and Dhulia Districts and those specified above.	2	1-00
XII. All other areas in Jalgaon and Dhulia Districts except those specified above.	2	1-00
XIII. All other areas in the Nagpur Revenue Division except those specified above.	2	1-00
XIV. All other areas in Poona and Ahmednagar Districts except those specified above.	2	1-00
XV. All other areas in Poona Revenue Division except Poona and Ahmednagar Districts.	3	1-00
XVI. All other areas in Aurangabad, Bhir and Osmanabad Districts except those specified above.	4	1-00
XVII. All other areas in Nanded and Parbhani Districts except those specified above.	4	1-00

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 5071/151437/Lab-III, dated 28th September 1971 the said competent authority is pleased to determine in the aforesaid manner and declare 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 1971 at the rates mentioned in column (2) of the said Schedule III.

SCHEDULE III

Area	Amount of Special allowance (cost of living allowance) payable per month
(1)	(2)
	Rs.
I. Area falling within the limits of Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay.	Nil.
II. Area falling within the limits of the Municipal Councils of Bhiwandi-Nizampur, Ulhasnagar, Kalyan and Thana and area falling within eight kilometers from such limits.	Nil.
III. Area falling within the limits of the Poona Municipal Corporation and areas within eight kilometers from such limits.	Nil.

Area	Amount of Special allowance (cost of living allowance) payable per month
(1)	(2)
	Rs.
IV. Areas falling within the limits of—	
(i) the Sholapur Municipal Corporation.	Nil.
(ii) Municipal Councils of Ichalkaranji, Sangli, Miraj, Jaysingpur, Kolhapur, Vita (District Sangli) and Vadgaon (District Kolhapur).	Nil.
(iii) Grampanchayats of Madhavnagar and Tikkokarwadi, and areas falling within eight kilometers from limits of each of such Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council, or as the case may be, Grampanchayat.	Nil.
V. Area falling within the limits of Malegaon Municipal Council and areas falling within eight kilometers from such limits.	Nil.
VI. Area falling within the limits of Nagpur Municipal Corporation and of Kamptee Municipal Council and Kamptee Cantonment, and areas falling within eight kilometers from such limits.	1-00
VII. Area falling within the limits of Dhulia Municipal Council and Jalgaon Municipal Council and areas falling within eight kilometers from such limits.	1-00
VIII. Area falling within the limits of Aurangabad Municipal Council and areas falling within eight kilometers from such limits.	Nil.
IX. Area falling within the limits of Nanded Municipal Council and areas falling within eight kilometers from such limits.	Nil.
X. Area falling within the limits of Ahmednagar Municipal Council and areas falling within eight kilometers from such limits.	Nil.
XI. All other areas in the Bombay Revenue Division except Jalgaon and Dhulia Districts and those specified above.	Nil.
XII. All other areas in Jalgaon and Dhulia Districts except those specified above.	1-00
XIII. All other areas in the Nagpur Revenue Division except those specified above.	1-00
XIV. All other areas in Poona and Ahmednagar Districts except those specified above.	Nil.
XV. All other areas in Poona Revenue Division except and Ahmednagar Districts.	Nil.
XVI. All other areas in Aurangabad Bhir and Osmanabad Districts except those specified above.	Nil.
All other areas in Nanded and Parbhani Districts except those specified above.	Nil.

- (xiv) A snake-bite lancet.
- (xv) One (30 ml.) bottle containing Potassium Permanganate crystals.
- (xvi) One copy of first-aid leaflet issued by the Directorate General of Advice Service and Labour Institutes, Government of India, Bombay.

(B) For factories in which mechanical powers is used and in which the number of persons employed exceeds ten but does not exceed fifty. Each First-aid box or board shall contain the following equipment :—

- (i) Twelve small size sterilised dressings.
- (ii) Six medium size sterilised dressings.
- (iii) Six large size sterilised dressings.
- (iv) Six large size sterilised burn dressings.
- (v) Six (15 gm.) packets of sterilised cotton wool.
- (vi) One (120 ml.) bottle of certrimide solution (1 per cent.) or a suitable antiseptic solution.
- (vii) One (120 ml.) bottle of mercurochrome solution (2 per cent.) in water.
- (viii) One (60 ml.) bottle containing salvolatile having, the dose and mode of administration indicated on the label.
- (ix) One pair of scissors.
- (x) Two rolls of adhesive plaster (2 cms. × 1 metre).
- (xi) Eight pieces of sterilised eye pads in separate sealed packets.
- (xii) One tourniquet.
- (xiii) One dozensafetypins.
- (xiv) A bottle containing 100 tablets (each of 5 grains) of aspirin or any other analgesic.
- (xv) Ointment for burns.
- (xvi) One polythene wash bottle ($\frac{1}{2}$ litre i.e. 500 c.c.) for washing eyes.
- (xvii) A snake-bite lancet.
- (xviii) One (30 ml.) bottle containing Potassium permanganate crystals.
- (xix) One copy of the First-aid leaflet issued by the Directorate General of Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes, Government of India, Bombay.

(C) For factories employing more than fifty persons—Each first-aid box or cupboard shall contain the following equipment :—

- (i) Twenty-four small sterilised dressings.
- (ii) Twelve medium size sterilised dressings.
- (iii) Twelve large size sterilised dressings.
- (iv) Twelve large size sterilised burn dressings.
- (v) Twelve (15 gm.) packets of sterilised cotton wool.
- (vi) One (200 ml.) bottle of certimide solution (1 per cent.) or a suitable antiseptic solution.
- (vii) One (200 ml.) bottle of mercurochrome (2 per cent.) solution in water.
- (viii) One (120 ml.) bottle of salvolatile having the dose and mode of administration indicated on label.
- (ix) One pair of scissors.
- (x) One roll of adhesive plaster (6 cms. × 1 metre).
- (xi) Two rolls of adhesive plaster (2 cms. × 1 metre).
- (xii) Twelve pieces of sterilised eye pads in separate sealed packets.

A bottle containing 100 tablets (each of 5 grains) of aspirin or any other

- (xiii) One polythene wash bottle (500 c.c.) for washing eyes.
- (xiv) Twelve roller bandages 10 cms. wide.
- (xv) Twelve roller bandages 5 cms. wide.
- (xvi) Six Triangular bandages.
- (xvii) One tourniquet.
- (xviii) supply of suitable splints.
- (xix) Two packets of safety pins.
- (xx) Kidney tray.
- (xxi) A snake-bite lancet.
- (xxii) One (30 ml.) bottle containing potassium permanganate crystals.
- (xxiii) Ointment for burns.
- (xxiv) First-aid leaflet issued by the Directorate General of Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes, Bombay :

provided that items (xiv) to (xxi) inclusive need not be included in the standard box or cupboard (a) where there is a properly equipped ambulance room or if at least one box containing such items and placed and maintained in accordance with the requirements of section 45 is separately provided.

(D) In lieu of the dressings required under items (i) and (ii), there may be substituted wound dressings approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories and other equip- medicines that may be considered essential and recommended by the Chief Ins- Factories from time to time.

For rule 78, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Ambulance Room.—(1) The ambulance room or dispensary shall be in-charge of a qualified medical practitioner assisted by at least one qualified nurse and such subordinate as the Chief Inspector may direct.

(2) There shall be displayed in the ambulance room or dispensary a notice giving the address and telephone number of the Medical Practitioner incharge. The name of hospital and its telephone number shall also be mentioned prominently in the

(3) The ambulance room or dispensary shall be separate from the rest of the factory and shall be used only for the purpose of first-aid treatment and rest. It shall have a floor of at least 24 square metres and smooth, hard and impervious walls and floors and shall be adequately ventilated and lighted by both natural and artificial means. An adequate supply of whole-some drinking water shall be laid on and the room shall contain at least

- (i) A glazed sink with hot and cold water always available.
- (ii) A table with a smooth top at least 180 cms. × 105 cms.
- (iii) Means for sterilizing instruments.
- (iv) A couch.
- (v) Two stretchers
- (vi) Two buckets or containers with close fitting lids.
- (vii) Two rubber hot water bags.
- (viii) A kettle and spirit stove or other suitable means of boiling water.
- (ix) Twelve plain wooden splint 900 mm. × 100 mm. × 6 mm.
- (x) Twelve plain wooden splints 350 mm. × 77 mm. × 6 mm.

- (xi) Six plain wooden splints 250 mm. × 50 mm. × 12 mm.
- (xii) Six wooden blankets.
- (xiii) Three pairs artery forceps.
- (xiv) One bottle of spiritus Ammoniac Aromaticus (120 ml.)
- (xv) Smelling salts (60 gms.)
- (xvi) Two medium size sponges.
- (xvii) Six hand towels.
- (xviii) Four "Kidney" trays.
- (xix) Four cakes of toilet, preferably antiseptic soap.
- (xx) Two glass tumblers and two wine glasses.
- (xxi) Two clinical thermometers.
- (xxii) Tea-spoons—two.
- (xxiii) Graduated (120 ml.) measuring glass—two.
- (xxiv) Minimum measuring glass—two.
- (xxv) One wash bottle (1,000 cc.) for washing eyes.
- (xxvi) One bottle (one litre) carbolic lotion 1 in 20.
- (xxvii) Three chairs.
- (xxviii) One screen.
- (xxix) One electric hand torch.
- (xxx) Four first-aid boxes or cupboards stocked to the standards prescribed under of rule 63.
- (xxxi) An adequate supply of anti-tetanus toxoid.
- (xxxii) Injections—Morphia, Pathidine, Atropine, Adrenaline, Coramine, Novocain 6 each.
- (xxxiii) Coramine liquid (60 ml.)
- (xxxiv) Tablets—antihistaminic, antispasmodic (25 each.)
- (xxxv) Syringes with needles—2 cc., 5 cc., 10 cc., 50 cc.
- (xxxvi) Surgical scissors—three.
- (xxxvii) Needle holder.
- (xxxviii) Suturing needles and materials.
- (xxxix) Disecting forceps—three.
- (xl) Dressing forceps—three.
- (xli) Scalpels—three.
- (xlii) Stethoscope—one.
- (xliii) One Sphygmomanometer (Blood Pressure Instrument).
- (xliv) Rubber bandage—pressure bandage.
- (xlv) Oxygen cylinder with necessary attachments.

(4) The occupier of every factory in which these Rules apply shall for the purpose of removing serious cases of accident or sickness, provide in the premises and maintain in good condition a suitable conveyance unless he has made arrangements for obtaining a conveyance from a hospital.

(5) A record of all cases of accident and sickness treated at the room shall be kept and produced to the Inspector of Certifying Surgeon when required.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this rule, "qualified medical practitioner" means a person holding a qualification granted by an Authority specified in the Schedule to the Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1916, or in the Schedules to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

Act, 1948
Labour Department.—No. FAC. 1671/155494/Lab-III-B—dated 27th October 1971
exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948) the Government of Maharashtra hereby exempts the Air Craft Manufacturing Co., Ozar, from the provisions of sections 51, 54 and 56 of the said Act for a period of 12 months from the 3rd November, 1971 subject to the condition that (i) daily hours of work shall not exceed 12 hours, (ii) monthly total hours of overtime shall not exceed 120 hours.

Shops and Establishments Act, 1948

Labour Department No. P.-7371/157119/Lab-III-A, dated 10th November 1971
In pursuance of rule 4 of the Maharashtra Shops and Establishments Rules, 1961, the Government of Maharashtra hereby recognises the "Kartik Amavas" and "Shri Datta Jayanti" as public fairs within the limit of the Uran Municipal Area as public fairs for the purpose of

and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948), the Government of Maharashtra hereby suspends the provisions of the said Act specified in column 1 of the Schedule hereto in the Municipal area on account of the said fairs specified in column 2, on the date specified in column 3, subject to the conditions specified in column 4 of the said Schedule, in respect of restaurants and eating houses.

SCHEDULE

	Provisions of the Act	Days	Conditions
1	2	3	4
	Sections 11 (7) (a), 12, 14 and 16.	17th November 1971.	No shop shall be closed later than 2-00 a.m. of the day following 17th November 1971. The spread-over shall not exceed fourteen hours on that day. If any employee is required to work in excess of the limit of hours of work specified in section 14 of the said Act, he shall be entitled in respect of overtime work, which shall be noted in the prescribed register, to wages at the rate, prescribed in section 63(2) of the said Act.
	Section 24	17th November 1971.	Every employee shall on account of the loss of the prescribed weekly holidays be granted, either (1) equal number of holidays in exchange after the 19th November 1971; or (2) wages for the work done on such holidays at the rate of wages prescribed for overtime work in section 63 (2) of the said Act.

¹ M. G. G., Part I-L, Nov. 4, 1971, p. 6233.

² M. G. G., Part I-L, Nov. 18, 1971, p. 6608.

Name of the fair	Provisions of the Act	Days	Conditions
1	2	3	4
Shri Datta Jayanti	Sections 11(J)(a), 12, 14 and 16.	1st December 1971.	No shop shall be closed than 2-00 a.m. of the day following 1st December 1971. The spread-over shall not exceed fourteen hours on that day. If any employee is required to work in excess of the limit of hours of work specified in section 14 of the said Act he shall be entitled in respect of overtime work, which shall be noted in the prescribed register, to wages at the rate prescribed in section 63(1) of the said Act.
	Sections 19(1), 21	1st December 1971.	If any employee is required to work in excess of the limit of hours of work specified in section 21 of the said Act, he shall be entitled in respect of overtime work, which shall be noted in the prescribed register, to wages at the rate prescribed in section 63(2) of the said Act.
	Section 24	1st December 1971.	Every employee shall on account of the loss of the prescribed weekly holidays be granted either (i) equal number of holidays in exchange after the 2nd December 1971 or (ii) wages for the work done on such holidays at the rate of wages prescribed for overtime in section 62 (3) of the said Act.

Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948

Industries and Labour Department, No. BSE. 1471/14792-Lab-III-A.—dated 1st November 1971.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948) (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), the Government of Maharashtra hereby suspends in respect of the Branches Account Department of the Union Bank of India, situated at 18, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay-1, the operation of the provisions of the said Act specified in column 1 of the Schedule appended hereto, subject to the conditions specified in column 2 of the said Schedule for a period of six months from the date of publication of this notification.

¹⁸ M. G. G., Part I-L, Nov. 18, 1971, p. 6610.

SCHEDULE

Provisions of the Act.	Conditions
1	2
Sections 13, 14, 15, 17 and 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.	(1) The establishment shall not, on any day, be opened earlier than 7-00 a.m. and closed later than 10-00 p.m. (2) The employees concerned shall be paid overtime wages as payable under the First Bipartite Settlement if they are called upon to work beyond six and half hours from Monday to Friday and four hours on Saturdays. (3) The employees concerned shall be granted one day holiday in a week.
Disputes Act, 1947	
<i>Industries and Labour Department, No. IDA. 1470/Lab. II.—dated 11th November 1971¹⁸.</i> —Whereas the Government of Maharashtra is satisfied that public interest requires extension of the period specified in Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. IDA. 1470/Lab. II, dated 22nd May 1971 declaring the following industry namely the Poona Municipal Transport Service, Poona to be a public utility service;	
Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 the Government of Maharashtra hereby declares the Poona Municipal Transport Service, Poona to be public utility service, for the purpose of the said Act for a further period of six months ending 22nd June 1972.	
Factories Act, 1948	
<i>Industries and Labour Department, No. FAC. 1671/155080-Lab-III-B.—dated 1st November 1971.</i> —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Factories Act, 1948, (63 of 1948), the Government of Maharashtra hereby exempts the Indian Security Press, including Currency Note Press, the New Currency Note Press and the Central Stamp Stores, Nasik Road, from the provisions of sections 51, 54 and 56 of the said Act, for the period of three months from the 26th November 1971, subject to the condition that no worker shall be allowed to work for more than 60 hours during any week.	
Factories Act, 1948	
<i>Industries and Labour Department, No. FAC. 1671/155926/Lab-III-B.—dated 8th November 1971.</i> —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Factories Act, 1948 (XXIII of 1948), the Government of Maharashtra hereby exempts the India Government Mint, Fort, Bombay, from the provisions of section 51 of the Act for the period of three months from the 21st November 1971.	

¹⁸ M. G. G., Part I-L, Nov. 18, 1971, p. 6610.

¹⁹ M. G. G., Part I-L, Nov. 18, 1971, p. 6611.

Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952

Industries and Labour Department No. EPF. 1071/449625/Lab. I, dated 29th October 1971¹⁰.— The following notification by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour Rehabilitation, Department of Labour and Employment, is republished —

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
(BHARAT SARKAR)

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION
(SHRAM AUR PUNARVAS MANTRALAYA)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRAM AUR ROZGAR VIBHAG)

New Delhi, the 1st September 1971

NOTIFICATION

G.S.R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5, read with sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) the Central Government hereby makes the following Schemes further to amend the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme 1952, namely :—

1. This Scheme may be called the Employees' Provident Funds (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1971.

2. In the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952,—

(i) in paragraph 8, sub-paragraph (i),—

(a) in clause (iii), the word " or " shall be inserted at the end ;

(b) after clause (iii), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

" (iv) if he as an employer in relation to an exempted establishment or an establishment to which the Scheme applies has defaulted in the payment of any dues to the Central Board or the Fund recoverable from him under the Act or the Scheme, as the case may be. " ;

(ii) for paragraph 9, the following paragraph shall be substituted, namely :—

" 9. Removal from Trusteeship or membership of a Regional Committee—
The Central Government may remove from office any trustee of the Central Board or member of Regional Committee—

(i) if in its opinion such trustee or member has ceased to represent the interest which he purports to represent on the Board or Committee, as the case may be ; or

(ii) if he as an employer in relation to an exempted establishment or an establishment to which the Scheme applies has defaulted in the payment of any dues to the Board or the Fund recoverable from him under the Act or the Scheme, as the case may be :

Provided that no such trustee or member shall be removed from office unless a reasonable opportunity is given to such trustee or member and the body whom he represents, of making any representation against the proposed action. "

¹⁰ M.G.G., Part I-L, November 18, 1971, p. 6612.

Provident Fund Act, 1952

Labour Department No. EPF. 1071/149624/Lab. I, dated 27th October following notification by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Department of Labour and Employment, is republished —

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
(BHARAT SARKAR)

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION
(SHRAM AUR PUNARVAS MANTRALAYA)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRAM AUR ROZGAR VIBHAG)

Dated, New Delhi the 1st September 1971/10th Bhadra, 1893

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6A read with sub-section (1) of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) the Central Government hereby makes the following Scheme to amend the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1971, namely

Short title and commencement.—(1) This Scheme may be called the Employees' Family Pension Scheme (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1971.

It shall come into force at once.

In the Employees' Family Pension Scheme, 1971, in paragraph 4, after sub-paragraph (1) the following sub-paragraph shall be inserted, namely :—

(2A) Persons employed in seasonal factories or seasonal establishments may exercise the option referred to in sub-paragraph (1) on or before the 31st day of December

Shops and Establishments Act, 1948

and Labour Department No. BSE. 1470/148683-Lab. III(A), dated 12th November 1966.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948) (hereinafter referred to as " the said Act "), the Government of Maharashtra hereby amends Schedule II to the said Act, as follows, namely —

In the said Schedule II to the said Act, after entry No. 156, the following entry shall be

Shops situated in the premises of the residential hotels approved by the Department of Tourism, Government of India, New Delhi. Sections 10, 11 and 18 subject to the condition that the employees concerned are given one day holiday in a week without making any deductions from their wages on account thereof."

Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Act, 1958

and Labour Department No. BRU. 1070/160540/LAB-I, dated 15th November 1966.—Whereas by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. 1066/104645-LAB-I, dated the 16th June 1966 the Government of Maharashtra

under section 3 of the Bombay Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Act, 1958 (19 of 1958), (hereinafter referred to as " the said Act "), that the industrial undertaking called the India United Mills Limited, Bombay, to which a loan and a guarantee had been provided by the State Government shall, for a period of one year, commencing on the 16th June 1966 and ending on the 15th June 1967, be conducted to serve as a measure of employment relief (the said undertaking being hereinafter referred to as " the said relief undertaking ") ;

M.G.G. Part I-L, November 18, 1971, p. 6613.

M.G.G. Part I-L, November 25, 1971, p. 6625.

M.G.G. Part I-L, November 25, 1971, p. 6671.

And whereas, from time to time, the Government of Maharashtra made declarations aforesaid in relation to the said relief undertaking extending the period for which the relief undertaking shall be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief ;

And whereas, by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. BRU. 1068/LAB-I, dated the 5th December 1968, issued in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra directed that the provisions of the V-A and sub-section (2) of section 33-C of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) (hereinafter referred to as "the said provisions") shall not apply to the said relief undertaking during the period commencing on the 16th June 1966 and ending on the 15th June 1969 and that the said relief undertaking shall be exempt from the said provisions ;

And whereas by Government Notifications, Industries and Labour Department No. BRU. 1069/LAB-I, dated the 9th June 1969, No. BRU. 1070/124248-LAB-I, dated the 10th June 1970 and No. BRU. 1070/148228-LAB-I, dated the 25th November 1970 respectively, the Government of Maharashtra made declarations as aforesaid in relation to the said relief undertaking extending for a further period ending on the 27th November 1971 (in the said notifications referred to as "the said further period") and directed under section 4 of the said Act, that in relation to the said relief undertaking and in respect of the said further period for which the said relief undertaking continues as such any right, privilege, obligation or liability accrued or incurred before the 16th June 1966 and any remedy for the enforcement thereof (hereinafter referred to as "the said right, privilege obligation, liability or remedy") and the said proceedings (hereinafter referred to as "the said proceedings") pending before any Court, Tribunal, Officer or Authority shall be stayed ;

And whereas the Government of Maharashtra is of the opinion—

(a) that the said relief undertaking should be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief for a further period commencing on the 28th November 1971 and ending on the 27th November 1972 (both days inclusive) (hereinafter referred to as "the said further period") ; and

(b) that in relation to the said relief undertaking and in respect of the said further period the said right, privilege, obligation, liability, or remedy and the said provisions should be suspended and the said proceedings pending before any Court, Tribunal, Officer or authority, should be stayed.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 and 4 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra hereby,—

(i) declares that the said relief undertaking shall for the said further period be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief ; and

(ii) directs that in relation to the said relief undertaking and in respect of the said further period for which the said relief undertaking continues as such, the said right, privilege, obligation, liability, remedy and the said provisions shall be suspended and the said proceedings, pending before any Court, Tribunal, Officer or Authority shall be stayed.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Industries and Labour Department No. IDA. 1469(i) Lab. II, dated 23rd October 1971—
Whereas the Government of Maharashtra is satisfied that public interest requires the extension of the period specified in Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department No. IDA. 1469(i)/Lab. II, dated the 8th April 1971 declaring the industry engaged in the manufacture of Nylon and Polyester Filament Yarn to be a public utility service; for the purpose of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra hereby declares the industry engaged in the manufacture of Nylon and Polyester Filament Yarn to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act, for a further period of six months from the 1st November 1971.

¹⁰ M. G. G., Part I-L, Nov. 25, 1971, p. 6805.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Labour Department, No. IDA. 1469(ii)/Lab. II, dated 23rd October 1971—
Government of Maharashtra is satisfied that public interest requires the extension of the period specified in Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department No. IDA. 1469(ii)/Lab. II, dated the 12th April 1971, declaring the Rayon Spinning Industry a public utility service for the purpose of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra hereby declares the Rayon Spinning Industry to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act for a further period of six months from the 1st November 1971.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Labour Department, No. IDA. 1469/ Lab. II, dated 26th October 1971—
Government of Maharashtra is satisfied that public interest requires the extension of the period specified in Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. IDA. 1469, dated the 15th April 1971, declaring the industry engaged in the assembly and manufacture of aircrafts and their components to a public utility service for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947) in its application to the State Maharashtra;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra hereby declares the industry engaged in the manufacture of aircrafts and their components to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act, for a further period of six months from the 1st November 1971.

Industrial Relations Act, 1946

Labour Department No. BIR. 2771/145331/Lab. I, dated 5th November 1970—
Whereas, by Government Notification, Political and Services Department, No. 1237/1970, dated the 24th September 1947, as amended by Government Notification, Industries Department, No. BIR. 2770/135986/Lab. I, dated the 24th July 1970, a Second Bench of the Labour Court, Poona, was constituted (hereinafter referred to as "the said Labour Court") and Shri M. H. Shaikh was appointed to preside over that Court.

And whereas, the Government of Maharashtra has decided that Shri B. M. Rale, B. A., LL. B., Civil Judge (Senior Division), Thana, should be appointed to preside over the said Labour Court and Shri M. H. Shaikh, B. A. (Hons.), LL. B., whose term of re-employment as a Civil Judge (Senior Division) has expired,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1947), the Government of Maharashtra hereby appoints Shri B. M. Rale, B. A., LL. B., (having the qualifications laid down in the said section) to preside over the said Labour Court having jurisdiction in the local areas specified in the Schedule hereto—

SCHEDULE

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. Greater Bombay as defined in clause (ai) of section 3 of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act. | 6. Dahanu Taluka. |
| 2. Bhiwandi Municipal District. | 7. Mokhada Taluka. |
| 3. Thana Municipal Borough. | 8. Bassein Taluka. |
| 4. Thana Taluka excluding Thana Municipal Borough. | 9. Palghar Taluka. |
| 5. Bhiwandi Taluka excluding Bhiwandi Municipal District. | 10. Wada Taluka. |
| | 11. Kalyan Taluka. |
| | 12. Shahapur Taluka. |
| | 13. Murbad Taluka. |
| | 14. Jawhar Taluka. |
| | 15. Panvel Taluka. |

¹¹ M. G. G., Part I-L, Nov. 25, 1971, p. 6,805.

¹² M. G. G., Part I-L, Nov. 25, 1971, p. 6,806.

¹³ M. G. G., Part I-L, Nov. 25, 1971, p. 6,813-15.

SCHEDULE—contd.

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|---|--|
| 16. Uran Taluka. | 70. Akrani Mahal. |
| 17. Karjat Taluka. | 71. Akkalkuwa Taluka. |
| 18. Khaapur Taluka. | 72. Malegaon Taluka. |
| 19. Roha Taluka. | 73. Nasik Taluka. |
| 20. Mangaon Taluka. | 74. Dindori Taluka. |
| 21. Mahad Taluka. | 75. Igatpuri Taluka. |
| 22. Poladpur Taluka. | 76. Baglan Taluka. |
| 23. Alibaug Taluka. | 77. Kalvan Taluka. |
| 24. Pen Taluka. | 78. Nandgaon Taluka. |
| 25. Murud Taluka. | 79. Niphad Taluka. |
| 26. Shrivardhan Taluka. | 80. Sinnar Taluka. |
| 27. Mnasala Taluka. | 81. Yeola Taluka. |
| 28. Sudhagad Taluka. | 82. Chandor Taluka. |
| 29. Matheran Hill Station. | 83. Peint Mahal. |
| 30. Cniplun Taluka. | 84. Surgana Taluka. |
| 31. Dapoli Taluka. | 85. Poona Municipal Corporation limits and Poona Cantonment. |
| 32. Khed Taluka. | 86. Haveli Taluka. |
| 33. Manjangad Taluka. | 87. Poona City Taluka excluding Poona Municipal Corporation Limits and Poona Cantonment. |
| 34. Rajapur Taluka. | 88. Indapur Taluka and the villages of Kalambuli, Kurbavi, Gursale, Pirale, Dahigaon, Morochi Bangarde, Karanda and Dharampuri of Malsiras Taluka. |
| 35. Devgad Taluka. | 89. Baramati Taluka. |
| 36. Malwan Taluka. | 90. Dhond Taluka. |
| 37. Vengurla Taluka. | 91. Mawal Taluka. |
| 38. Ratnagiri Taluka. | 92. Purandar Taluka. |
| 39. Sangameshwar Taluka. | 93. Mulshi Taluka. |
| 40. Guhagar Taluka. | 94. Junnar Taluka. |
| 41. Kankavli Taluka. | 95. Ambegaon Taluka. |
| 42. Lanja Taluka. | 96. Khed Taluka. |
| 43. Sawantwadi Taluka. | 97. Sirur Taluka. |
| 44. Kudal Taluka. | 98. Bhor Taluka. |
| 45. Jalgaon Municipal Borough. | 99. Velhe Mahal. |
| 46. Chalisgaon Municipal Borough. | 100. Karad Municipal District. |
| 47. Amalner Municipal Borough. | 101. Village Panchayat Limits of Limb. |
| 48. Jalgaon Taluka excluding Jalgaon Municipal Borough. | 102. Wai Taluka. |
| 49. Chalisgaon Taluka excluding Chalisgaon Municipal Borough. | 103. Jaoli Taluka. |
| 50. Amlaner Taluka excluding Amalner Municipal Borough. | 104. Satara Taluka excluding Village Panchayat Limits of Limb. |
| 51. Yaval Taluka. | 105. Koregaon Taluka. |
| 52. Raver Taluka. | 106. Mahabalshwar Mahal. |
| 53. Bhusawal Taluka. | 107. Khandala Taluka. |
| 54. Edlabad Taluka. | 108. Patan Taluka. |
| 55. Chopda Taluka. | 109. Karad Taluka excluding Karad Municipal District. |
| 56. Erandol Taluka. | 110. Khatav Taluka. |
| 57. Parola Taluka. | 111. Man Taluka. |
| 58. Jamner Taluka. | 112. Phaltan Taluka. |
| 59. Pachora Taluka. | 113. Miraj Taluka. |
| 60. Bhadgaon Taluka. | 114. Jath Taluka. |
| 61. Dhulia Municipal Borough. | 115. Tasgaon Taluka. |
| 62. Dhulia Taluka excluding Dhulia Municipal Borough. | 116. Khanapur Taluka. |
| 63. Sakri Taluka. | 117. Walwa Taluka. |
| 64. Sindkheda Taluka. | |
| 65. Taloda Taluka. | |
| 66. Shahada Taluka. | |
| 67. Shirpur Taluka. | |
| 68. Nandurbar Taluka. | |
| 69. Nawapur Taluka. | |

SCHEDULE—contd.

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| 137. Rahuri Taluka. |
| 138. Nevasa Taluka. |
| 139. Shevgaon Taluka. |
| 140. Pathardi Taluka. |
| 141. Parner Taluka. |
| 142. Shrigonda Taluka. |
| 143. Karjat Taluka. |
| 144. Nagar Taluka. |
| 145. Jamkhed Taluka. |
| 146. Hatkanangale Taluka. |
| 147. Shirol Taluka. |
| 148. Panhal Mahal. |
| 149. Shahuwadi Taluka. |
| 150. Radhanagari Taluka. |
| 151. Bavda Mahal. |
| 152. Karvir Taluka. |
| 153. Kagal Taluka. |
| 154. Gadhinglaj Taluka. |
| 155. Budargad Taluka. |
| 156. Ajra Mahal. |
| 157. Chandgad Taluka. |
| 158. Aurangabad Municipality. |
| 159. The Nanded Municipality. |
| 160. The Gangapur and Vaijapur Talukas in the Aurangabad district. |

and Labour Department, No. IDA. 1469/Lab. II, dated 11th November 1971.²⁷—

Government of Maharashtra is satisfied that public interest requires further period specified in Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. IDA 1469/LAB. II, dated the 11th November 1971, declaring the employment of the categories specified in the schedule appended thereto in connection with the Milk Scheme under the Government of Maharashtra to be a public utility for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947) ;

and therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (a) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Government of Maharashtra hereby declares the said employment to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act for a further period of six months from the 11th November 1971.

SCHEDULE A

GREATER BOMBAY MILK SCHEME

(I) Central Dairy

Pump Operator.	Dairy Supervisors.
Boiler Attendants.	Mazdoors.
Fitter Electricians.	Store-keepers.
Sweepers.	Additional Chargemen.
Milk Delivery Men.	Time Keepers.
Truck Drivers.	Assistant Chargeman.
Milk Receiving Clerks.	Refrigerator Operators.
Senior Dairy Operator.	Fitter Mechanics.
Tim Smiths.	Boiler Fireman.

²⁷M. G. G., Part-I-L, November 25, 1971, p. 6826-33.

Watchmen.
Milk Despatchers.
Junior Dairy Operators.
Godown-Keepers.
Welders.
Turners.

Bottle Checkers.
Store Supervisors.
Shift Managers.
Telephone Operator.
Chargeman.
Sanitary Inspector.

(II) *Animal Husbandry Section*

Calf Mukadam.
Stockmen.
Calfmen.
Sweepers.
Watchman.

Veterinary Attendant.
Veterinary Officer.
Watchman.
Calf-boys.
Farm Supervisor.

(III) *Dairy Farm Units*

Sweepers.
D. D. T. Operator.
Sanitary Inspector.

Senior Sanitary Inspector.
Manual Attendants.
Farm Supervisor.

(IV) *Cattle Feed Hay and Stores Section*

Godown Keepers.
Grass Supervisors.
Mazdoors.

Fire Fighter Drivers.
Watchmen.
Fireman.

(V) *Electrical Sub-Division*

Electrician.
Lineman.

Wireman.
Mazdoors.

(VI) *Water Supply Section*

Sub-Overseers.
Karkoons.
Line Mazdoors.
Assistant Electrician (Pump House).
Chowkidars.

Mistries.
Fitters.
Valvemen.
Mechanics (Pump House).

(VII) (b) *In Greater Bombay for Milk Distribution*

Milk Deliverymen.
Sales Man.

Centre Managers.
Milk Despatchers.

(2) EMPLOYMENT UNDER LICENSEES
(CATTLE OWNERS) AT THE A.M.C. COW UNIT

Milkers.
Milker-cum-Cleaner.
Farm Assistant.

Watchman.
Shed Cleaners.

(3) EMPLOYMENT UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA IN
FOLLOWING CATEGORIES IN WORLI DAIRY

Pump Operators.
Boiler Attendants.
Fitter Electricians.
Sweepers.
Milk Delivery men.
Truck Driver.

Senior Dairy Operator.
Tin-smiths.
Dairy Supervisors.
Mazdoors.
Store Keepers.
Additional Chargeman.

Welders.
Bottle Checkers.
Store Supervisors.
Shift Managers.
Motor Winder.
Sanitary Inspectors.
Painters.
Assistant Chargeman.
Engineering Helpers.
Turners.

(4) THE MILK TRANSPORT SERVICE

Workshop Foreman.
Junior Mechanics.
Assistant Mechanics.
Watchmen.
Depot Supervisor.
Vehicle Examiners.
Warners.
Assistant Store Keepers.
Electricians.
Welders.
Tin-Smith.
Carpenters.
Assistant Black Smith.
Vehicle Attendants.
Fuel Attendants.
Traffic Supervisors.
Foreman Supervisors.
Upholsterer.
Washer-cum-Cleaner.

(4) (a) AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SECTION

Store Keeper.
Bull Dozer-Drivers.
Store Assistant.
Mechanics.
Fitter-cum-Welder.
Cleaners.

(I) QUALITY CONTROL SECTION (AAREY AND WORLI)

Dairy Chemist.
Bacteriological Assistant.
Laboratory Assistant.
Laboratory Attendants.

Assistant Dairy Bacteriologist.
Assistant Chemists.
Milk Samplers.
Deputy Chief Chemist.

(II) SKIM MILK POWDER SECTION

Godown Keepers.
Mazdoors.

(III) COOLING CABINETS

Senior Refrigeration Operator.
Refrigeration Operator.

Senior Fitter Electrician.
Refrigeration Helpers.

(IV) STERILISED MILK SECTION

Shift Manager.	Technical Assistant.
Additional Chargemen (Mechanical).	Senior Fitters Mechanics.
Senior Fitter Electrician.	Store-keeper.
Senior Dairy Operators.	Junior Dairy Operators.
Laboratory Assistants.	Assistant Chemists.

(V) ANTI CARROSION SECTION

Overseer.

(VI) SECURITY SECTION

Watchers.	Check Naka Attendant.
Watchman.	Gatekeepers.

(VII) MILK TRANSPORT SERVICE

Works Supervisor.	Assistant Mechanics.
Foreman Supervisor (Workshop).	Staff under the Project Officer,
Foreman Depot.	Project, Dapachari, Thana.
Stores Supervisor.	Dairy Husbandry Section (Live
Assistant Foreman.	(All employees on Esstt.).
Senior Purchase Assistant.	Agricultural Section :-All Em
Senior Technical Assistant.	on Esstt.
Time Keeper.	Milk Collection (Kasa Milk).
Junior Purchase Assistant.	Milk Chilling Section.
Tyeman.	Milk Transport.
Picker.	

(VIII) POONA MILK SCHEME, GOVERNMENT MILK SCHEME, POONA

Store Supervisor.	Sweepers.
Milk Distribution Supervisor.	Boiler Fireman.
Centre Manager.	Foreman (Transport).
Centre Sales Man.	Mechanic Fitter.
Junior Cashier.	Driver.
Dairy Foreman.	Milk Delivery Man.
Operator (Refrigeration).	Vehicle Supervisor.
Operator (Pump).	Shift Manager.
Senior Dairy Operator.	Assistant Shift Manager.
Boiler Attendant.	Junior Dairy Operator.
Dairy Chemist.	Junior Mechanic.
Laboratory Attendant.	Painter.
Peon.	Wiremans Stores Mazdoors.
Head Cashier.	Milk Despatchers.
Traffic Despatcher.	Assistant Dairy Chemist.
Auto Electrician.	Watchman.
Cleaner.	Assistant Milk Distribution Officer,
Mechanic-cum-Electrician.	Time Keeper.
Head Store-keeper.	Carpenter.

(IX) GOVERNMENT MILK SCHEME, SHOLAPUR/KOLHAPUR/NASIK/DHULIA/MIRAJ (K. V. M. P.)

Transport Manager.	Bottle Checker-cum-Storage Clerk.
Store-keeper.	Transport Foreman.
Time Keeper.	Sweeper-cum-Bhangi.
Sweepers.	Helper to Chargeman (Ref.).
Mechanic-cum-Electrician.	Helper to Mechanic-cum-Elec.
Traffic Despatcher.	Helper to Chargeman (Mech.).

Dairy Attendant.
 Pump Attendant.
 Fitter Mechanic.
 Fitter Manager.
 Milk Procurement Officer.
 Laboratory Attendant
 Dairy Chemist.
 Assistant Shift Manager.
 Dairy Foreman.
 Depot Inspector.
 Store Supervisor.
 Cashier
 Milk Procurement and Distribution
 Officer.
 Dairy Officer.
 Shift Manager.
 Assistant Dairy Chemist
 Foreman.
 Milk Distribution Supervisor.
 Dairy Supervisor.
 Cream Collection Supervisor.
 Junior Cashier.
 Cream Mechanic.
 Senior Dairy Operators.
 Milk Despatcher.
 Water Attendants
 Operator (Ref.).
 Driver.
 Cleaners.
 Peons.

Attendants.
 Centre Salesmen.
 Auto Electrician.
 Electrician.
 Skilled Assistant.
 Wireman.
 Assistant Chargemen (Elec.)
 Helper.
 Milk Procurement.
 Supervisor.
 Refrigeration Mechanic.
 Vehicle Examiner.
 Mechanic (Fitter).
 Vehicle Supervisor.
 Junior Dairy Operator.
 Boiler Fireman.
 Operator (Pump).
 Milk Delivery Men.
 Watchman.
 Labourers (Mazdoors).
 Centre Managers.
 Helper to Fitter Mechanic.
 Refrigeration Mechanic.
 Chargeman Mech. (Ref.).
 Carpenter Mech. (Ref.).
 Carpenter.
 Auto Mechanics.
 Assistant Dairy Manager.
 R. M. R. D. Clerk.

(X) MILK PRODUCTION-CUM-FEEDING SCHEME, AHMEDNAGAR, CHALISGAON

Dairy Manager.	Milk Procurement Officer.
Dairy Supervisor.	Dairy Chemist.
Dairy Assistant.	Milk Procurement Supervisor.
Milk Procurement Mazdoors.	Truck Driver.
Cleaner.	Dairy Mazdoor.
Refrigeration Operator.	Refrigeration Mechanic.
Electrician.	Fitter Mechanic.
Auto Mechanic.	Store Clerk.
Watchman.	Cashier.
Assistant Cashier.	

(XI) GOVERNMENT MILK SUPPLY SCHEME, KHALAPUR, DISTRICT KOLABA

Milk Procurement Officer.	Dairy Supervisor.
Dairy Chemist.	Milk Procurement Supervisor.
Dairy Assistant.	Milk Procurement Mazdoor.
Truck Driver.	Cleaner.
Refrigeration Operator.	Fitter.
Auto Electrician.	Cashier.
Assistant Cashier.	M. D. M.
Dairy Mazdoor.	

(XII) EXPERIMENTAL CHEESE MAKING UNIT, PANCHGANI, DISTRICT SATARA

Technical Assistant.	Junior Dairy Operators.
Supervisor.	

NAGPUR REGION

(XIII) GOVERNING GOVERNMENT MILK SCHEME AT NAGPUR, AKOLA, AMRAVATI AURANGABAD AND ARVI

Dairy Manager. Milk Procurement and Distribution Officer. Dairy Chemist. Laboratory Attendant. Garage Foreman. Dairy Supervisor. Depot Inspector. Cashier. Milk Despatcher. Senior Dairy Officer. Boiler Fireman. Driver. Can Attendant. Watchman. Painter. Fitter Mechanic. Sweepers. Workshop Cleaners. Time Keepers. Assistant Mechanic. Milk Procurement Attendant. Cleaners. Junior Dairy Operator. Assistant Boiler Attendant. Senior Store Supervisor. Assistant Boiler Fireman. Mali. Cleaner Boy. Transport Assistant. Assistant Milk Dairy Officer. Quality Control Officer. Assistant Dairy Engineer. Chargeman-Mechanical.	Chargeman-Electrical. Shift Manager. Milk Procurement Officer. Assistant Dairy Chemist. Transport Supervisor. Milk Distribution Supervisor. Milk Procurement Supervisor. Senior Store Keeper. Junior Cashier. Cycle Mechanic. Boiler Attendant. Refrigeration Operator. Cycle Rickshaw Driver. Dairy Attendant. Mechanic-cum-Electrician. Carpenter-cum-Blacksmith. Mazdoors. Assistant Fitter Mechanic. Wireman. Tyreman. Refrigeration Attendant. Extension Supervisor. Laboratory Assistant. Centre Managers. Chargeman-Refrigeration. Deputy Milk Procurement Officer. Assistant Boiler Chargeman. Fitter. Welder. Sanitary Inspector. Electrician. Bottle Checker. Pump Attendant. Dairy Operator.
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(XIV) UDGIR CREAM PROJECT, DISTRICT OSMANABAD

Project Officer. Refinery Supervisor. Milk Collection Supervisor. Laboratory Attendant. Driver. Assistant Cashier. Store Supervisor. Milk Distribution Supervisors. Centre Manager. Centre Salesman. Junior Cashier. Dairy Foreman. Operator (Refrigeration). Operator (Pump). Senior Dairy Operator. Boiler Attendant.	Dairy Chemist. Laboratory Attendant. Chemist. Procurement Assistant. Refinery Attendants. Watchman. Cashier. Boiler Fireman/Fireman (Transport). Mechanic Fitter. Driver. Milk Delivery Men. Vehicle Supervisor. Shift Manager. Assistant Shift Manager. Junior Dairy Operator. Milk Despatchers.
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Head Store Keeper.
 Sweeper.
 Time-keeper.
 Junior Mechanic.
 Painter.
 Carpenter.
 Wireman.
 Store Mazdoor.

(XV) GOVERNMENT MILK SCHEME, MAHABALESHWAR, DISTRICT SATARA

Dairy Supervisor. Milk Procurement Supervisor. Truck Drivers. Dairy Mazdoor. Fitter. Electrician. Assistant Cashier. Chargeman.	Dairy Supervisor. Milk Procurement Supervisor. Truck Drivers. Dairy Mazdoor. Fitter. Electrician. Assistant Cashier. Chargeman.
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KONKAN REGION

(XVI) GOVERNMENT MILK SCHEME AT MAHAD (DISTRICT KOLABA), CHIPLUN AND RATNAGIRI (DISTRICT RATNAGIRI)

Milk Procurement Officer. Dairy Assistants. Milk Procurement Mazdoors. Cleaners. Fitters. Cashiers. Assistant Cashier.	Milk Procurement Officer. Dairy Assistants. Milk Procurement Mazdoors. Cleaners. Fitters. Cashiers. Assistant Cashier.
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(XVII) GOVERNMENT MILK SCHEME, KANKAVALI

Milk Procurement Officer. Dairy Assistants. Milk Procurement Mazdoors. Cleaners. Fitters. Cashier. Assistant Cashier.	Milk Procurement Officer. Dairy Assistants. Milk Procurement Mazdoors. Cleaners. Fitters. Cashier. Assistant Cashier.
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(XVIII) TRANSPORT WORKSHOP, KANKAVALI AND CHIPLUN

Foreman. Auto Electrician. Tyreman. Cleaners. Store-keeper.	Transport Supervisors. Auto Mechanic. Carpenter-cum-Blacksmith. Fitter. Drivers.
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(XIX) ICE FACTORY AT KANKAVALI AND CHIPLUN

Helper. Watchmen.	Office, in-charge, Ice Factory. Electrician. Refrigeration Operator.
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(XX) STAFF OF STUDENTS DAIRY TECHNICAL INSTITUTION
G. M. S., SCIENCE INSTITUTE AAREY.

Boiler-Attendant.	Fitter Mechanic.
Refrigeration Operator.	Senior Dairy Operator.
Shift Manager.	Electrician.
Laboratory Assistant.	Store-keeper.
Dairy Assistant.	Sweeper.
Watchman.	

Labour Legislation

THE MAHARASHTRA CONTRACT LABOUR (REGULATION AND ABOLITION) RULES, 1971

Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970

and Labour Department No. CLA. 1170/154651-LAB-IB, dated 26th October of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clauses (a) to (v) (both of sub-section (2) of section 35 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970), and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Government of Maharashtra hereby makes the following rules, the same having been previously published as sub-section (1) of the said section 35, namely:—

CHAPTER I

Short title.—These rules may be called the Maharashtra Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Rules, 1971.

In these rules, unless the subject or context otherwise requires,—

- " Act " means the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 ;
- (b) " Appellate Officer " means the Officer appointed as such by Government under sub-section (1) of section 15 ;
- (c) " Board " means the State Advisory Contract Labour Board, constituted under section 4 ;
- " Chairman " means the Chairman of the Board ;
- " Committee " means a Committee constituted under sub-section (1) of section 5 ;
- " Form " means a form appended to these rules ;
- " Government " means the Government of Maharashtra ;
- " Licencing Officer " means an Officer notified as such under section 11 ;
- (d) " Registering Officer " means an Officer notified as such under section 6 ;
- (e) " Section " means a section of the Act.

CHAPTER II

STATE ADVISORY BOARD

Constitution of Board.—The Board shall consist of the following members —

- (a) a Chairman to be appointed by Government ;
- (b) the Commissioner of Labour, *ex-officio*, or in his absence any other Officer nominated by Government in this behalf ;
- one person representing the State Government to be appointed by Government ;
- (d) five persons, three representing the principal employers and two representing contractors to whom the Act applies, to be appointed by the Government ;
- (e) five persons representing workmen to whom the Act applies to be appointed by Government.

4. Terms of Office.—(1) The Chairman of the Board shall hold office for a period of three years from the date on which his appointment is first made in the Board.
- (2) The member of the Board, referred to, in clause (c) of rule 3, shall hold office during the pleasure of the Government.

*M. G. G., Pt. I-L, November 28, 1971, p.

(3) Each of the members referred to in clauses (d) and (e) of rule 3 shall hold office for a period of three years commencing from the date on which his appointment is first notified in the *Official Gazette* :

Provided that, where the successor of any such member has not been notified in the *Official Gazette* on or before the expiry of the said period of three years, such member shall, notwithstanding the expiry of the period of his office, continue to hold such office until the appointment of his successor has been notified in the *Official Gazette*.

5. *Resignation.*—A member of the Board, not being an *ex-officio* member, may resign his office by a letter in writing addressed to Government and on such resignation being accepted by Government, his office shall fall vacant on the date on which such resignation is accepted.

6. *Cessation of membership.*—If any member of the Board, not being an *ex-officio* member, fails to attend three consecutive meetings of the Board, without obtaining the leave of the Chairman for such absence, he shall cease to be a member of the Board :

Provided that Government may, if it is satisfied that such member was prevented by some cause from attending three consecutive meetings of the Board, direct, that such cessation shall not take place and on such direction being made, such member shall continue to be a member of the Board.

7. *Disqualification for membership.*—(1) A person shall be disqualified for being appointed and for being a member of the Board,—

- (i) if he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent Court ; or
- (ii) if he is an undischarged insolvent ;

or

(iii) if he has been or is convicted of an offence which, in the opinion of the Government, involves moral turpitude.

(2) If a question arises as to whether or not a disqualification has been incurred under sub-rule (1), the Government shall decide the same.

8. *Removal from membership.*—Government may remove any member of the Board from office, if in its opinion such a member has ceased to represent the interest which he purports to represent on the Board :

Provided that no such member shall be removed unless a reasonable opportunity is given to him of making any representation against the proposed action.

9. *Vacancy.*—(1) When a vacancy occurs or is likely to occur in the membership of the Board, the Chairman shall submit a report to the Government, and on receipt of such report the Government shall take steps to fill the vacancy.

(2) If any vacancy occurs in the membership of the Board by reason of death of, or resignation by, a member, the vacancy caused thereby shall be filled by the Government by making an appointment from amongst the category of persons to which the deceased or as the case may be the resigned member belonged and the person so appointed shall hold office for the remainder of the term of office of the member in whose place he is appointed.

10. *Staff.*—(1) (i) Government may appoint one of its officials as Secretary of the Board and appoint such other staff as it may think necessary to enable the Board to carry out its functions,

(ii) the salaries and allowances payable to the staff and the other conditions of service of such staff shall be such as may be decided by the Government.

(2) The Secretary,—

- (i) shall assist the Chairman in convening meetings of the Board ;
- (ii) may attend the meetings, but shall not be entitled to vote at such meetings ;

(iii) shall keep a record of the minutes of such meetings ; and

(iv) shall take necessary measures to carry out the decisions taken at the meetings of the Board.

Allowances of members.—(1) The travelling allowance of an official member shall be payable to him in accordance with the rules applicable to him for journey performed by him on official duties and shall be paid by the authority paying his salary.

(2) The non-official members of the Board shall be eligible to draw travelling allowance and daily allowance for any journey performed by them in connection with work of the Board in accordance with scale I specified in rule 1 (1)(b) of Appendix XLII-A, section I, to the Government Services Rules, 1959. The non-official members, who are ordinarily residents in the place at which the meeting of the Board is held, shall be eligible to draw conveyance charges not exceeding rupees five only per sitting for every day of the meeting of the Board, which they attend. The Secretary of the Board shall be the Controlling Authority in respect of travelling, daily and conveyance allowance bills of the non-official members.

12. *Disposal of business.*—Every question which the Board is required to take into consideration shall be considered at a meeting, or, if the Chairman so directs, by sending the papers to every member for opinion, and the question shall be disposed of in accordance with the decision of the majority ;

Provided that in the case of equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a second or a casting vote.

Meetings.—(1) The Board shall meet at such places and times as may be specified by the Chairman.

(2) The Chairman shall preside over every meeting of the Board at which he is present and in his absence a member elected by those present at the meeting shall preside over such meeting.

14. *Notice of meetings and list of business.*—(1) Ordinarily seven days' notice of a proposed meeting shall be given to the members :

Provided that, when an emergent meeting is called by the Chairman, it shall not be necessary to give more than three days' notice.

(2) No business which is not on the agenda of a meeting shall be considered at that meeting without the permission of the Chairman.

15. *Quorum.*—No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless the Chairman and at least one third members (other than the Chairman) are present :

Provided that, if at any meeting less than such number of members are present, the Chairman may adjourn the meeting to another date informing members present and giving notice to the other members that he proposes to dispose of the business at the adjourned meeting whether there is quorum or not, and it shall thereupon be lawful for him to dispose of the business at the adjourned meeting irrespective of the number of members attending.

16. *Committees of the Board.*—(1) The Board may, while constituting the Committees under section 5, nominate one of its members to be the Chairman of the Committee.

(2) The Committee shall meet at such times and places as the Chairman of the said committee may decide and the Committee shall observe such rules of procedure in regard to the transaction of business at its meeting as it may decide upon.

(3) The provisions of rule 11 shall apply to the members of a Committee for attending the meetings of the Committee as they apply to the members of the Board.

CHAPTER III
REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

17. *Manner of making application for registration of establishments.*—(1) The application referred to in sub-section (1) of section 7 shall be made in triplicate, in Form No. I, to the registering officer of the area in which the establishment sought to be registered is located.

(2) Every such application shall be accompanied by a treasury receipt showing the deposit of the fees for the registration of the establishment according to the provisions of rule 24 and shall be either personally delivered to the registering officer or sent to him by registered post.

(3) On receipt of the application referred to in sub-rule (1), the registering officer shall record thereon the date of receipt by him of the application, and shall acknowledge the receipt thereof.

18. *Grant of certificate of registration.*—(1) The certificate of registration granted under sub-section (2) of section 7 shall be in Form No. II.

(2) The registering officer shall maintain a register in Form No. III showing the particulars of establishments in relations to which certificates of registration have been issued by him.

(3) If in relation to an establishment, there is any change in the particulars specified in the certificate of registration, the principal employer of the establishment shall intimate the registering officer, within fifteen days from the date when such change takes place, the particulars of, and the reasons for, such change.

19. *Circumstances in which application for registration may be rejected.*—(1) If an application for registration is not complete in all respects, the registering officer shall require the principal employer to amend the application so as to make it complete, in all respects.

(2) If the principal employer, on being required by the registering officer to amend the application for registration, omits or fails to do so, within fifteen days from the date of receipt of an intimation from the registering officer, the registering officer shall reject the application for registration.

20. *Amendment of certificate of registration.*—(1) Where, on receipt of the intimation under sub-rule (3) of rule 18, the registering officer is satisfied that an amount higher than the amount which has been paid by the principal employer as fees for the registration of the establishment is payable, he shall require, such principal employer to deposit a sum together with the amount already paid by such principal employer, would be equal to the higher amount of fees payable for the registration of the establishment and to produce a treasury receipt showing such deposit.

(2) Where, on receipt of the intimation referred to in sub-rule (3) of rule, 18, the registering officer is satisfied that there has occurred a change in the particulars of the establishment as entered in the register in Form No. III, he shall amend the said register and record the change which has occurred :

Provided that no such amendment shall affect anything done or any action taken or right, obligation or liability acquired or incurred before such amendment :

Provided further that the registering officer shall not carry out any amendment in the register in Form No. III unless the appropriate fees have been deposited by the principal employer.

21. *Application for a licence.*—(1) Every application by a contractor for the grant of a licence shall be made in triplicate, in Form No. IV, to the licensing officer of the area in which the establishment, in relation to which he is the contractor, is located.

(2) Every application for the grant of a licence shall be accompanied by a certificate from the principal employer in Form No. V to the effect that the applicant has been employed and is proposed to be employed by him as a contractor in relation to his establishment and that he undertakes to be bound by all the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder in respect of the employment of contract labour by the applicant.

(3) Every such application shall be either personally delivered to the licensing officer or sent to him by registered post.

(4) On receipt of the application the Licensing Officer shall record thereon the date of receipt of the application and acknowledge the receipt thereof.

(5) Every application shall be accompanied by a treasury receipt showing—

(i) the deposit of the security at the rates specified in rule 24 ; and

(ii) the payment of the fees at the rates specified in rule 26.

(6) In granting or refusing a licence the licensing officer shall take the following matters into account, namely—

(a) whether the applicant—

(i) is a minor ; or

(ii) is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court ; or

(iii) is an undischarged insolvent ; or

(iv) has been convicted (at any time during a period of five years immediately preceding the date of application) of an offence which, in the opinion of the Government, involves moral turpitude ;

(b) whether there is an order of Government or an award or settlement for the abolition of contract labour in the establishment in relation to which the applicant is a contractor ;

(c) whether any order has been made in respect of the applicant under sub-section (1) of section 14, and if so, whether a period of three years has elapsed from the date of that order ;

(d) whether the fees for the application have been deposited at the rates specified in rule 26 ; and

(e) whether security has been deposited by the applicant at the rates specified in rule 24.

22. *Grant of licence.*—(1) On receipt of the application, and as soon as possible thereafter, the licensing officer shall make such enquiry as he considers necessary to satisfy himself about the eligibility of the applicant for a licence.

(2) Where the licensing officer is of opinion that the licence should not be granted, he shall, after affording reasonable opportunity to the applicant to be heard, and after recording his reasons make an order rejecting the application and the order refusing the licence shall be communicated to the applicant.

23. *Security.*—Before a licence is issued, an amount calculated at the rate of Rs. 10 for every workman to be employed as contract labour, in respect of which the application for licence has been made, shall be deposited as security by the contractor for due performance of the conditions of the licence and compliance with the provisions of the Act or the rules made thereunder.

24. *Form and terms and conditions of licence.*—(1) Every licence granted under rule 23 or under rule 29 shall be in Form No. VI.

(2) Every such licence shall be subject to the following conditions, namely—

(i) the licence shall be non-transferable ;

(ii) the number of workman employed as contract labour in the establishment shall not, on any day, exceed the maximum number specified in the licence ;

(iii) save as provided in these rules, the fees paid for the grant, or as the case may be, for renewal of the licence shall be non-refundable ;

(iv) (a) The rates of wages payable to the workmen by a contractor shall not be less than the minimum rates of wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, where that Act applies, where the rates have been fixed by agreement, settlement or award shall not be less than the rates so fixed and where rates have been fixed under the Minimum Wages Act and also under any agreement, settlement, or award, the rates, shall not be less than the higher of the two rates.

(b) where the workmen employed by the contractor perform the same kind of work as the workmen or a class of workmen directly employed by the principal employer the rates of wages payable to the workmen by the contractor shall be the rates payable to the workmen directly employed by the principal employer doing the same kind of work

(c) in any other case, the rates of wages shall be such as may be specified in this behalf by the Commissioner of Labour ;

(v) (a) the hours of work and other conditions of service of the workmen of the contractor shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, where that Act applies, where any agreement, settlement or award is in force in accordance with the provisions of the said agreement, settlement or award, and where in any employment the Minimum Wages Act, applies and there is also in force any agreement, settlement or award the conditions of service shall be governed by the provisions which are more beneficial to the workmen ;

(b) in other cases where the workmen employed by a contractor perform the same kind of work as the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of an establishment the hours of work and other conditions of service of the workmen of the contractor shall be the same as applicable to the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment ;

(c) in cases not falling under sub-clause (a) or (b) the hours of work and other conditions of service of the workmen of the contractor shall be such as may be specified by the Commissioner of Labour ;

Explanation.—While determining the wages, hours of work and other conditions of service under sub-clause (c) of clause (iv) and sub-clause (c) of clause (v), the Commissioner of Labour shall have due regard to the wages, hours of work and other conditions of service obtaining in similar employments ;

(vi) (a) in every establishment, where twenty or more women are ordinarily employed as contract labour there shall be provided and maintained by the contractor a room or rooms for use of children under the age of six years as may be required by the Commissioner of Labour and the standard of construction, scale of accommodation and the facilities shall be such as may be specified by the Commissioner of Labour :

Provided that where the principal employer is required under the Factories Act and the Rules thereunder to provide and maintain a creche (or other alternative arrangements for the use of children of women employees directly employed by him any arrangements made by the contractor with the principal employer for the use of the creche for other alternative arrangements in lieu of creche) by the children under age of six years of the female workmen employed by the contractor shall be considered as due compliance of the provisions of this clause :

Provided further that such arrangements are according to the standard prescribed in the Factories Act and the Rules framed thereunder ;

(b) in other cases, there shall be provided and maintained a room or rooms for the use of children under the age of six years, as may be specified by the Commissioner of Labour ;

(vii) the licensee shall notify any change in the number of workmen or the conditions of work to the licensing officer.

26. *Fees.*—(1) The fees to be paid for the grant of a certificate of registration under section 7 shall be as specified below, namely :—

(i) If the number of workmen employed or proposed to be employed on contract on any day,—

	Rs.
(a) is 20	5
(b) exceeds 20 but does not exceed 50	12-50
(c) exceeds 50 but does not exceed 100	25
(d) exceeds 100 but does not exceed 200	50
(e) exceeds 200 but does not exceed 400	100
(f) exceeds 400	125

to be paid for the grant or renewal of a licence under section 12 shall be as

	Rs.
is 20	5
exceeds 20 but does not exceed 50	12-50
exceeds 50 but does not exceed 100	25
exceeds 100 but does not exceed 200	50
exceeds 200 but does not exceed 400	100
exceeds 400	125

Validity of Licence.—Every licence granted under rule 23 or renewal under rule 29 shall remain in force upto 31st December of the year for which the licence is granted or renewed.

Amendment of licence.—(1) A licence issued under rule 23 or renewed under rule 29 for good and sufficient reasons, be amended by the licensing officer.

(2) The contractor who desires to have the licence amended shall submit to the licensing officer an application, stating the nature of the amendment and reasons therefor.

(3) (i) If the licensing officer allows the application he shall require the applicant to furnish a Treasury receipt, for the amount, if any, by which the fees that would have been payable if the licence had been originally issued in the amended form exceeds the fees originally paid for the licence.

(ii) On the applicant furnishing the requisite Treasury receipt the licence shall be amended according to the orders of the licensing officer.

Where the application for amendment is refused, the licensing officer, shall record reasons for such refusal and communicate the same to the applicant.

Renewal of Licences.—(1) Every contractor, shall apply to the licensing officer for renewal of the licence in Form No. VII in triplicate not less than sixty days before the date on which the licence expires, and if the application is so made, the licence shall be deemed to have been renewed until such date when the renewal is granted or refused.

(2) The fees chargeable for renewal of the licence shall be the same as for the grant thereof :

Provided that if the application for renewal is not received within the time specified in sub-rule (2), a fee of 25 per cent. in excess of the fee ordinarily payable for the licence shall be payable for such renewal :

Provided further that in case where the licensing officer is satisfied that the delay in submission of the application is due to unavoidable circumstances beyond the control of the contractor, he may reduce or remit as he thinks fit the payment of such excess fee.

30. *Issue of duplicate certificate of registration or licence.*—Where a certificate of registration or a licence granted or renewed under the preceding rules has been lost, defaced or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted on payment of a fee of rupees five.

31. *Refund of security.*—(1) (i) On expiry of the period of licence the contractor may, if he does not intend to have his licence renewed, make an application to the Licensing Officer for the refund of the amount deposited as security by him under rule 24.

(ii) If the Licensing Officer is satisfied that there is no breach of the conditions of licence or there is no order under section 14 for the forfeiture of the sum or any portion thereof deposited as security, he shall direct the refund of the sum to the applicant.

(2) If there is any order directing the forfeiture of any portion of the security deposit the amount to be forfeited shall be deducted from the security deposit, and balance, if any, refunded to the applicant.

(3) Any application for refund shall, as far as possible, be disposed of within 60 days of the receipt of the application.

APPEALS AND PROCEDURE

32. *Appeals.*—(1) Every appeal under sub-section (1) of section 15 shall be preferred in the form of a Memorandum signed by the appellant or his authorised agent and presented to the Appellate Officer in person or sent to him by registered post.

The memorandum shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the order appealed from.

(2) The memorandum shall set forth concisely and under distinct heads the grounds of appeal to the order appealed from.

33. *Rejection or returning of appeals.*—(1) Where the memorandum of appeal does not comply with the provisions of sub-rule (2) of Rule 32 it may be rejected or returned to the appellant for the purpose of being amended within a time to be fixed by the Appellate Officer.

(2) Where the Appellate Officer rejects the memorandum under sub-rule (1) he shall state the reason for such rejection, and shall communicate the order to the appellant.

(3) Where the memorandum of appeal is in order, the Appellate Officer shall admit the appeal, endorse thereon the date of presentation and shall register the appeal in a book kept for the purpose called the Register of Appeals.

(4) When the appeal has been admitted, the Appellate Officer shall send the notice of the appeal to the Registering Officer or the Licensing Officer as the case may be from whose order the appeal has been preferred and such Officer shall send the record of the case to the Appellate Officer.

On receipt of the record, the Appellate Officer shall send a notice to the appellant to appear before him on such date and at such time as may be specified in the notice for the hearing of the appeal.

34. If, on the date fixed for hearing the appellant does not appear, the Appellate Officer may dismiss the appeal for default of appearance of the appellant.

35. *Re-admissions of appeals.*—Where an appeal has been dismissed under rule 34 the appellant may apply to the Appellate Officer for the re-admission of the appeal, and where it is proved that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the appeal was called on for hearing the Appellate Officer shall restore the appeal on its original number.

(ii) Such an application shall, unless the Appellate Officer extends the time for sufficient reason, be made within 30 days of the date of dismissal.

36. (1) If the appellant is present when the appeal is called on for hearing, the Appellate Officer shall proceed to hear the appellant or his authorised agent and any other person summoned by him for this purpose, and pronounce judgment on the appeal, either confirming, reversing or varying the order appealed from.

(2) The judgment of the Appellate Officer shall state the points for determination and the decisions thereon and the reasons for the decisions.

(3) The order shall be communicated to the appellant and copy thereof shall be sent to the Registering Officer or the Licensing Officer from whose order the appeal has been preferred.

37. *Payment of Fees.*—All fees to be paid under these rules shall be paid in the local treasury under the head of account XXXII Miscellaneous, Social and Development Organisations—XXXII-A-Labour and Employment Fees under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and a receipt obtained which shall be submitted with the application or the memorandum of appeal as the case may be.

38. *Copies.*—Copies of the order of the Registering Officer, Licensing Officer or as the case may be the Appellate Officer can be obtained on payment of rupees two for each order and on an application specifying the date of the order, made to the officer concerned.

39. *Rest Rooms.*—(1) In every place wherein contract labour is required to halt at night in connection with the working of the establishment to which the Act applies and in which the employment of contract labour is likely to continue for 3 months or more the contractor shall, within sixty days of the coming into force of the rules in the case of existing establishments, and within thirty days of the commencement of the employment of contract labour in new establishments provide and maintain rest rooms or other suitable alternative accommodation to be required by the Commissioner of Labour and the scale of accommodation and facilities to be such as may be specified by the Commissioner of Labour :

Provided that where the principal employer of an establishment is required to provide rest rooms for the workers directly employed by him in accordance with the provisions of the Factories Act, any arrangements made by the contractor with the principal employer for the use of the rest rooms by the workmen employed by the contractor shall be considered as compliance of the provisions of this clause :

Provided further that such arrangements are according to the standards prescribed in the Factories Act and the Rules framed thereunder.

(2) If the amenity referred to in sub-rule (1) is not provided by the contractor within the period prescribed, the principal employer shall provide the same within a period of thirty days of the expiry of the period laid down in the said sub-rule.

40. *Canteens.*—(1) In every establishment to which the Act applies and wherein work is done regarding the employment of contract labour is likely to continue for six months and wherein contract labour numbering one hundred or more are ordinarily employed, the contractor shall, within sixty days of the date of coming into force of the rules in the case of the existing establishments and within sixty days of the commencement of the employment of contract labour in the case of new establishments provide canteen or canteens as may be required by the Commissioner of Labour and the construction, accommodation, furniture and food to be provided and the pricing thereof, shall be such as may be specified by the Commissioner of Labour :

Provided that where the principal employer of the establishment is required under the Factories Act to provide for the workers directly employed by him, canteen or canteens, any arrangements made by the contractor with principal employer so that the canteen shall also be available to the worker employed by the contractor shall be considered as due compliance of the provisions of this clause :

Provided further that such arrangements are according to the standards prescribed in the Factories Act and the Rules framed thereunder.

(2) If the contractor fails to provide the canteen within the time laid down the same shall be provided by the principal employer within six days of the expiry of the time allowed to the contractor.

(3) The canteen shall be maintained by the contractor or principal employer, as the case may be, in an efficient manner.

(4) The books of accounts and registers and other documents used in connection with the running of the canteen shall be produced on demand to an Inspector.

41. *Latrines and Urinals.*—(1) The contractor shall provide in every establishment coming within the scope of the Act at least one latrine for every 20 persons upto the first 100, and one for every 30 thereafter.

(2) Every latrine shall be under cover and so partitioned off as to secure privacy, and shall have a proper door and fastenings.

(3) Where workers of both sexes are employed, there shall be displayed outside each latrine and urinal a notice in the language understood by the majority of the workers "For Men Only" or "For Women Only" as the case may be.

The notice shall also bear the figure of man or of a woman, as the case may be.

(4) There shall be at least one urinal for male workers upto fifty and one more for female workers upto fifty employed at a time.

(5) The latrines and urinals shall be conveniently situated and accessible to workers at all times at the establishment.

(6) (i) The latrines and urinals shall be adequately lighted and shall be maintained in a good sanitary condition at all times.

(ii) Latrines and urinals other than those connected with a flush sewage system shall comply with the requirements of the public health authorities.

(7) Water shall be provided by the means of tap or otherwise in or near the latrines and urinals so as to be conveniently accessible.

(8) Nothing in sub-rules (1) to (7) shall apply where the principal employer of an establishment as required under the Factories Act has provided latrines and urinals for the workers directly employed by him and the contractor has arranged with the principal employer for use of these latrines and urinals for workmen employed by the contractor.

(9) If the contractor fails to provide the latrines and urinals or make arrangements as prescribed in this rule within sixty days of the date of coming into force of these rules in the case of the existing establishments and within thirty days of the commencement of employment of contract labour in the case of new establishments, the same shall be provided by the principal employer within thirty days of the expiry of the period of sixty days given to the contractor.

42. *Washing facilities.*—(1) In every establishment coming within the scope of the Act the contractor shall provide and maintain adequate and suitable facilities for washing for the use of contract labour employed therein.

(2) Separate and adequate screening facilities shall be provided for the use of male and female workers.

(3) Such facilities shall be conveniently accessible and shall be kept in clean and hygienic condition.

(4) The washing facilities shall include the provisions of adequate number of buckets and tumblers or mugs and water supply at the rate of 20 litres a day for each workman employed.

43. *Other facilities.*—(1) The facilities required to be provided under sections 18 and 19 namely sufficient supply of wholesome drinking water, a sufficient number of latrines and urinals, washing and first-aid facilities, shall be provided by the contractor in the case of the existing establishments within sixty days of the commencement of these rules and in the case of new establishments within thirty days of the commencement of the employment of contract labour therein.

(2) If any of the facilities mentioned in sub-rule (1) is not provided by the contractor within the prescribed period the same shall be provided by the principal employer within thirty days of the expiry of that period.

44. *First-aid boxes.*—(1) In every establishment coming within the scope of the Act the contractor shall provide and maintain, so as to be readily accessible during all working hours, first-aid boxes at the rate of not less than one box for every 150 contract labour or part thereof ordinarily employed.

(2) The first-aid box shall be marked distinctively with a red cross on a white background and shall contain the following equipment, namely:—

A. For establishments in which the number of contract labour employed does not exceed fifty—each first-aid box shall contain the following equipment:—

- (i) 6 small sterilized dressings;
- (ii) 3 medium size sterilized dressings;
- (iii) 3 large size sterilized burn dressings;
- (iv) 3 large sterilized burn dressings;

(v) 1 (30 ml.) bottle containing a two per cent alcoholic solution of iodine.

(vi) 1 (30 ml.) bottle containing salvolatile having the dose and mode of administration indicated on the label.

(vii) 1 snake-bite lancet.

(viii) 1 (30 gms.) bottle of potassium permanganate crystals.

(ix) 1 pair scissors.

(x) 1 copy of the first-aid leaflet issued by the Director General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institute, Government of India.

(xi) A bottle containing 100 tablets (each of 5 grains) of aspirin.

(xii) Ointment for burns.

(xiii) A bottle of suitable surgical antiseptic solution.

B. For establishments in which the number of contract labour exceed fifty—Each first-aid box shall contain the following equipments:—

(i) 12 small sterilized dressings.

(ii) 6 medium size sterilized dressings.

(iii) 6 large size sterilized dressings.

(iv) 6 large size sterilized burn dressings.

(v) 6 (15 gms.) packets sterilized cotton wool.

(vi) 1 (60 ml.) bottle containing a two per cent alcoholic solution iodine.

(vii) 1 (60 ml.) bottle containing salvolatile having the dose and mode of administration indicated on the label.

(viii) 1 roll of adhesive plaster.

(ix) A snake-bite lancet.

(x) 1 (30 gms.) bottle of potassium permanganate crystals.

(xi) 1 pair of scissors.

(xii) 1 copy of the first-aid leaflet issued by the Director General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institute, Government of India.

(xiii) A bottle containing 100 tablets (each of 5 grains) of aspirin.

(xiv) Ointment for burns.

(xv) A bottle of a suitable surgical antiseptic solution.

(3) Adequate arrangement shall be made for immediate recoupment of the equipment, when necessary.

(4) Nothing except the prescribed contents shall be kept in the First-Aid Box.

(5) The First-Aid Box shall be kept in charge of a separate responsible person who shall always be readily available during the working hours of the establishment.

(6) A person in charge of the First-Aid Box shall be a person trained in First-Aid treatment, in establishments where the number of contract labour employed is 150 or more.

CHAPTER VI

WAGES

45. *Wage-period.*—The contractor shall fix wage periods in respect of which wages shall be payable, and no wage period shall exceed one month.

46. *Payment of wages, how made.*—Wages of every worker shall be paid within three days from the end of the wage period in case the wage period is one week or a fortnight and in all other cases before the expiry of the tenth or the seventh day from the end of the wage period according as the number of workers employed in such establishments does or does not exceed a thousand.

47. *Payment of wages on termination.*—Where employment of any worker is terminated by or on behalf of the contractor, the wages earned by him shall be paid before the day of the day succeeding the one on which his employment is terminated.

48. *Payment to be made on working day.*—All payments of wages shall be made on a working day at the work site and during working time and on a date notified in writing. In case the work is completed before the expiry of the wage period, final payment shall be made within 48 hours of the last working day.

49. Wages due to every worker shall be paid to him direct or to other person authorised by him in this behalf.

50. All wages shall be paid in current coin or currency or in both.

51. *Wages to be paid without deductions.*—Wages shall be paid without any deductions of any kind except those permissible under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (4 of 1936).

52. *Provisions of rules 45 to 51 not to apply where other Acts apply.*—Nothing contained in rules 45 to 51 shall apply to wages of contract labour in any employment to which the Payment of Wages Act or the Minimum Wages Act, as the case may be, apply and the time and conditions of payment of wages and deductions permissible from wages in respect of workmen employed by the contractor in such employment shall be governed by the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act or the Minimum Wages Act, as the case may be and Rules thereunder.

53. *Display of notice showing wage period, etc.*—A notice showing the wage period and the place and time of disbursement of wages shall be displayed at the place of work and a copy sent by the contractor to the principal employer under acknowledgement.

54. *Entries regarding payment of wages, etc. to be made in Register.*—(1) Entries denoting the time and place of payment of wages and the payments actually made shall be made in a register of wages simultaneously as the payments are made.

(2) The authorised representative of the principal employer shall affix his initials against each entry and further record a certificate at the end of the entries in the following form:—

“Certified that the amount shown in column No. has been paid to the workman concerned in my presence.”

CHAPTER VII

REGISTERS AND RECORDS AND COLLECTION OF STATISTICS

55. *Register of contractors.*—Every principal employer shall maintain in respect of each registered establishment a register of contractors in Form No. VIII.

56. *Register of persons employed.*—Every contractor shall maintain in respect of each registered establishment where he employs contract labour a register in Form No. IX.

57. *Employment card.*—(1) Every contractor shall issue an employment card in Form No. X to each worker on the first day of the employment of the worker.

(2) The contractor shall ensure that the worker carries his employment card with him when employed on work.

(3) The card shall be maintained up-to-date and any change in the particulars entered therein.

58. *Service certificate.*—On termination of employment for any reason whatsoever, the contractor may issue to the workman whose services have been terminated a Service Certificate in Form No. XI.

Muster Roll, Wages, Registers, Deduction Register and Overtime Register.—(1) In every establishment which are governed by the Payment of Wages Act and the rules made thereunder, or the Minimum Wages Act and the rules made thereunder, the following registers and records required to be maintained by the contractor as employer under those Acts and the rules made thereunder shall be deemed to be registers and records to be maintained by the contractor under these rules:—

- (a) Muster Roll ;
- (b) Register of Wages ;
- (c) Register of Deductions ;
- (d) Register of Overtime ;
- (e) Register of Fines ;
- (f) Register of Advances.

In respect of establishments not covered under sub-rule (1) the following provisions shall apply, namely

(a) Every contractor shall maintain a register of muster roll and a Register of Wages in Form No. XII and Form No. XIII, respectively :

(i) A combined muster roll-cum-wages register in Form XIV shall be maintained by every contractor where the wage-period is one week or less ;

(b) Every contractor shall issue wage slips in Form XV to the workers at least a day before the disbursement of wages ;

(c) Signature or thumb-impression of every worker on the register of wages or wages-muster rolls as the case may be, shall be obtained and entries therein, shall be authenticated by the initials of the contractor or his representative, and duly certified by the authorised representative of the principal employer as required by rule 54 ;

(d) Registers of deductions for damage or loss, register of fines and register of advance shall be maintained by every contractor in Form XVI, Form XVII and Form XVIII respectively.

A register of overtime shall be maintained by every contractor in Form XIX to record the number of hours and wages paid for overtime work, if any.

59. *Display of Act Rules.*—Every contractor shall display in abstract of the Act and Rules in English, in Hindi and in Marathi in such Form as may be approved by the Commissioner of Labour.

60. *Register to be kept handy.*—(1) All registers and other records required to be maintained under the Act and Rules, unless otherwise provided for, shall be kept at an office of the contractor nearest convenient building within the precincts of the work-place or at a place within a distance of three kilometers.

(2) Such registers shall be maintained legibly in English, in Hindi or in Marathi.

(3) All the registers and other records shall be preserved in original for a period of three calendar years from the date of last entry therein.

(4) All the registers, records and notices maintained under the Act or Rules shall be produced on demand before the Inspector or any other authority under the Act or any person authorised in that behalf by the Government.

61. *Notice showing rates of wages, etc. to be displayed.*—(1) (i) Notices showing the wages payable for work, wage periods, dates of payment of wages, names and addresses of the workers, the jurisdiction, and date of payment of unpaid wage shall be displayed in English, in Hindi or in Marathi in conspicuous places at the establishment and the work site by the contractor or principal employer or the contractor, as the case may be.

(ii) The notices shall be correctly maintained in a clean and legible condition.

(iii) A copy of the notices shall be sent to the Inspector and whenever any changes occur in the notices the same shall be communicated to him forthwith.

63. *Submission of Returns.*—(1) Every contractor shall send yearly Form XX (in duplicate) so as to reach the Licensing Officer concerned not later than July and 31st January of every year, respectively.

(2) Every principal employer of a registered establishment shall send annually a return in Form XXI (in duplicate) so as to reach the Registering Officer concerned not later than the 15th February following the end of the year to which it relates.

64. *Power of Board, Committee, etc. to all for information.*—(1) The Board, Commissioner of Labour or the Inspector or any other authority under the Act shall have powers to call for any information or statistics in relation to contract labour from any contractor or principal employer at any time by an order in writing.

(2) Any person called upon to furnish the information under-rule (1) shall be bound to do so.

FORM I

[See rule 17(1)]

Application for Registration of Establishments Employing Contract Labour

1. Name and location of the Establishment . . .
2. Postal address of the Establishment . . .
3. Full name and address of the Principal Employer (Furnish father's name in the case of individuals).
4. Full name and address of the Manager or person responsible for the supervision and control of the establishment.
5. Type of business, trade, industry, manufacture, occupation carried on in the establishment.
6. Particulars of contractors and contract labour . . .

Name and addresses of Contractors	Nature of work in which contract labour is employed or was employed on any day of the preceding twelve months	No. of workmen directly employed by principal employer	Maximum No. of Contract Labour expected to be employed on any day through each contractor	Estimated or actual date of termination of employment of contract labour
1	2	3	4	5

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

7 Particulars of treasury Receipt enclosed

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

Principal Employer's Seal and Stamp.

Office of the Registering Officer.

Signature of Registering Officer.

Time and date of receipt of application with Treasury Receipt No. and date.

FORM II

[See rule 18(1)].

Certificate of Registration

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

OFFICE OF THE REGISTERING OFFICER.

A Certificate of Registration containing the following particulars is hereby granted under (2) of section 7 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 made thereunder, to

Name and address of Contractor	Nature of work in which contract labour is employed or was employed on any day of the preceding twelve months	Maximum Number of contract labour to be employed on any day through each contractor	Estimated or actual Date of termination of employment of contract labour
1	2	3	4

Signature of Registering Officer with Seal.

FORM III

[See rule 18(2)].

Register of Establishments

1	2	3	4	5	6	Particulars of Contractor and Contract Labour				
						7	8	9	10	11
Registration Certificate No.	Name and address of the establishment registered	Name of the Principal Employer and his address	Type of business, trade, industry, manufacture or occupation carried on in the establishment	Total No. of workmen directly employed	Name and address of contractor	Nature of work in which contract labour is employed or is to be employed	Maximum No. of Contract Labour to be employed on any day through each contractor	Estimated date of termination of employment of contract labour	Remarks	

Application for Licence

- Name and address of the contractor (including his father's name)
- Particulars of Establishment where contract labour is to be employed

Name and Address of the Establishment	No. and Date of certificate of Registration of Establishment under the Act	Name and Address of the principal Employer	Nature of process, operation or work in which Establishment is engaged	Nature of process, operation or work for which contract labour is or is to be employed in the Establishment	Duration of the proposed contract work (give proposed date of commencing and ending)	Name and Address of the Agent or Manager of contractor at the work Establishment	Maximum No. of employees proposed to be employed on any day as contract labour in the establishment
---------------------------------------	--	--	--	---	--	--	---

- Whether the contractor has worked in any other establishment within the past five years. (if so, details of the Principal Employer establishments and nature of work).....
- The estimated value of the contract work.....
- Number and date of the Treasury Receipt enclosed

Declaration.—I hereby declare that the details given above are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Place

Signature of the Applicant (Contractor)

Date

—The application should be accompanied by a Treasury Receipt and a certificate in Form V each of the Principal Employers.

(To be filled in office of the licensing officer)

Date of receipt of the application with challan for fees/security deposit.

Signature of the Licencing Officer.

FORM V

[See rule 21 (2)]

Form of Certificate by Principal Employers

CERTIFIED THAT I have engaged propose to engage the applicant as a contractor in my establishment. I undertake to be bound by all the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, and the Maharashtra Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Rules, 1970 in respect of the employment of contract labour by the applicant in my establishment.

Place : Signature of Principal Employer

Date : Name and address of Establishment

FORM VI

[See rule 25 (1)]

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

Office of Licensing Officer.....

Lic. No. Dated Fee paid Rs.

Licence

LICENCE is hereby granted to under section 12(2) of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, in respect of the registered establishment No. Name Address of which is the principal employer subject to the conditions specified in Annexure.

The licence shall remain in force till.....

Date : Signature and Seal of the Licensing Officer.

Renewal [rule 29]

Date of Renewal	Fee paid for renewal	Date of Expiry
1.		
2.		
3.		

Signature and Seal of the Licensing Officer.

Date :

Annexure

The licence is subject to the following conditions :—

- (i) The licence shall be non-transferable.
- (ii) The number of workmen employed as contract labour in the establishment shall not, on any day, exceed
- (iii) Except as provided in the rules, the fees paid for the grant, or as the case may be for renewal of the licence shall be non-refundable.

(b) (a) The rates of wages payable to the workmen by the contractor shall not be less than the minimum rates of wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act where that Act applies, where the rates have been fixed by agreement, settlement or award, shall not be less than the rates so fixed and where rates have been fixed under the Minimum Wages Act and under any agreement, settlement or award, the rates, shall not be less than the higher of the two rates ;

(b) Where the workmen employed by the contractor perform the same kind of work as the workmen or a class of workmen directly employed by the principal employer, the wages payable to the workmen by the contractor shall be the rates payable to the directly employed by the principal employer doing the same kind of work ;

(c) in any other case, the rates of wages shall be such as may be specified in this behalf by the Commissioner of Labour.

The hours of work and other conditions of service of the workmen of the contractor shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, where that Act applies, and where any agreement, settlement or award is in force, in accordance with the provisions of the said agreement, settlement or award, and where in any employment the Minimum Wages Act applies and there is also in force any agreement, settlement or the conditions of service shall be governed by provisions which are more beneficial to the workmen ;

in other cases where the workmen employed by the contractor perform the same kind of work as the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment, the hours of work and other conditions of service of the workmen of the contractor shall be the same as applicable to the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment ;

(c) in cases not falling under sub-clause (a) or (b) the hours of work and other conditions of service of the workmen of the contractor shall be such as may be specified by the Commissioner of Labour.

Explanation.—While determining the wages, hours of work and other conditions of service under sub-clause (c) of clause (iv) and sub-clause (c) of clause (v), the Commissioner of Labour shall have due regard to the wages, hours of work and other conditions of service obtaining in similar employments.

(vi) In every establishment, where twenty or more women are ordinarily employed as contract labour there shall be provided and maintained by the contractor a room or rooms for the use of children under the age of six years as may be required by the Commissioner of Labour and the standard of construction, scale of accommodation and the facilities be such as may be specified by the Commissioner of Labour :

Provided that, where the principal employer is required under the Factories Act and the Rules made thereunder to provide and maintain a creche or other alternative arrangements for the use of children of women employees directly employed by him, any arrangements made by the contractor with the principal employer for the use of the creche (or other alternative arrangements in lieu of creche) by the children under the age of six years of the female workmen employed by the contractor, shall be considered as the compliance of the provisions of this clause :

Provided further that such arrangements are according the standard prescribed in the Factories Act and the Rules framed thereunder.

(b) In other cases, there shall be provided and maintained a room or rooms for the use of children under the of age six years, as may be specified by the Commissioner of Labour.

(vii) The contract or shall provide other essential amenities for contract labour employed in accordance with the Maharashtra Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Rules, 1970.

(viii) The licensee shall notify any change in the number of workmen or the conditions of work to the licensing officer.

FORM VII

[See Rule 29 (1)]

Application for Renewal of Licences

1. Name and address of the contractor
2. No. and date of the licence
3. Date of expiry of the previous licence
4. Whether the licence of the contractor was suspended or revoked.
5. Particulars of establishment where contract labour is to be employed.
6. No. and date of the treasury receipt enclosed

Place :

Signature of the Applicant.

Date :

(To be filled in office of the Licensing Officer)

Date of receipt of the application with Treasury Receipt No. and date.

Signature of the Licensing Officer

Name and Address of Establishment	No. and date of certificate of registration of establishment under the Act	Name and Address of the Principal Employer	Nature of process, operation or work in which establishment is engaged	Nature of process, operation or work for which contract labour is to be employed in the establishment	Duration of the proposed contract work (give Proposed date of commencing and ending)	Name and Address of the agent or Manager or contractor at the work establishment	Maximum No. of employees proposed to be employed as contract labour in the Establishment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

[See rule 55]

PART I

Register of Contractors

- (1) Name and address of the Principal Employer
- (2) Name and Address of the Establishment

Serial No.	Name and address of contractor	Nature of work on contract	Location of contract work	Period of contract		Amount/Value of contract work	Maximum No. of workmen employed by contractor	Security deposits with the Principal Employer
				From	To			

PART II

Progress of Contract Work

Name of contractor Nature of work

Wage Period	Maximum No. of workmen employed by the contractor during the wage period	Total amount of wages earned by the workmen	Amount actually disbursed pay day
-------------	--	---	-----------------------------------

FORM IX

(See rule 56)

Register of workmen employed by contractor

Name and address of contractor Name and address of establishment in/under which contract is carried on
 Nature and location of work Name and address of Principal Employer

Serial No.	Name and Surname of workmen	Age and Sex	Father's/Husband's Name	Nature of Employment/Designation	Permanent Home Address of Workman (Village and Tehsil/Taluka and District).	Present Address	Date of Commencement of employment	Date of termination of employment	Signature or thumb impression of workman	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Employment Card

Name and address of contractor Name and address of establishment in/under which contract is carried on
 Nature and location of work Name and address of Principal Employer

Name of the workman	Serial No. in the register of workmen employed	Nature of employment/designation	Wage rate (with particulars of unit, in case of piece-work)	Wage period	Date of commencement of employment	Remarks	Signature contractor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

FORM XI

(See rule 58)

Service Certificate

Name and address of contractor _____
 Nature and location of work _____

Name and address of establishment in/under which contract is carried on _____

Name and address of the workman _____
 Age or Date of Birth _____
 Identification Marks _____
 Father's/Husband's name _____

Name and address of Principal Employer _____

Serial No	Total period for which employed		Actual No. of days worked	Nature of work done	Rate of wage (with particulars of unit in case of piece-work)	Remarks
	From	To				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

FORM XII

(See rule 59)

Muster Roll

Name and address of Contractor _____

Nature and location of work _____

Name and address of establishment in/under which contract is carried on _____

Name and address of Principal Employer _____

For the Month of _____

Serial No.	Name of workman	Father's/Husband's name	Sex	Dates					Remarks
				1	2	3	4	5	

FORM XV

[See rule 59(2)(b)]

Wages Slip

Name and Address of Contractor

Nature and Location of work

Name and Father's name of the workmen

Sex and identification

Token/ticket No.

Name and address of establishment in/under which contract is carried on

Name and address of principal Employer

for the week/Fortnight/Monthly

No. of days worked	Rate of daily wages/ piece rate	No. of units worked in case of piece rate workers	Dates on which over-time worked	Overtime hours and amount of O. T. Wages	Gross wages payable	Deductions if any	Actually wages paid	Signature of the Contractor or his representative
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Register of Deductions for Damage or Loss

Name and Address of Contractor

Nature and location of work

Name and address of establishment in/under which contract is carried on

Name and address of Principal Employer

No.	Name of workmen	Father's/ Husband's name	Designation	Particulars of damage/ loss	Date of damage	Whether worker showed cause against deduction	Name of person in whose presence employee's explanation was heard	Amount of deducted imposed	No. of instal-ments	Date of Re-covery of	Remarks	Signature of the employe or his representative	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

FORM XVII

[See rule 59 (2) (d)]

Register of Fines

Name and address of Contractor _____ Name and address of establishment in/under which contract is carried on _____
 Nature and location of work _____ Name and address of Principal employer _____

Serial No.	Name of workmen	Father's/Husbands name	Designation	Act/Omission for which fine imposed	Date of offence	Whether employee showed cause against fine	Name of person in whose presence employee's explanation was heard (in case of contractors)	Rate of Wages	amount of fine imposed	Date on which fine realised	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

rule 59 (2) (d)
Register of Advances

Name and address of Contractor _____ Name and address of establishment in/under which contract is carried on _____
 Nature and location of work _____ Name and address of Principal Employer _____

Serial No.	Name	Father's name or Husband's name	Nature of employment	Earnings during a wage period	Date and amount of advance	Purpose (s) for which advance made	No. of instalments by which advance to be repaid	Amount of instalments repaid with date of post-ponement granted	Date on which total amount paid
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

[See rule 59 (2) (e)]

Register of Overtime

Name and address of Contractor

Name and address of establishment in/ Carried on

Nature and location of work

Name and address of Principal Employer

Serial No.	Name of Workman	Father's Husband's name	Sex	Designation and Department	Date on which overtime work was put in	Wages of overtime on each occasion	Total overtime worked or production in case of piece-rates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Overtime rate	Normal earnings	Overtime earnings	Total earnings	Date on which overtime payment made	Initial of Contractor or his representative
12	13	14	15	16	

1. Employer's Name and address of the establishment.

2. Name and address of contract from

3. Duration of contract from

4. No. of days during the half year on which Contract Labour was employed.

5. Maximum number of contract labour employed on any day during the half year—

6. (i) Normal hours of work per day

(ii) Whether weekly holiday observed.

(b) If so whether it was paid for.

(iii) Particulars of rest interval and weekly spreadover

(iv) Rate of overtime wages

(v) No. of man-hours of overtime worked during the half year.

8. Total number of mandays worked by—

Men

Women

Children

9. Total amount of wages paid—

Men

Women

Children

10. Total amount of deductions from wages if any effected—

Men

Women

Children

11. Whether the contractor has provided—

(i) Canteens

(ii) Rest Rooms

(iii) Drinking water

(iv) Crockery

(v) First aid

FORM XXI

[See rule 63 (2)]

Annual Return of Principal Employer to be sent to the Registering Officer

Return for Year ending 31st December

- (1) Full name and Address of the Principal Employer.
- (2) Name of establishment—
 - (a) District
 - (b) Postal address
 - (c) Nature of operations/industry/work carried on.
- (3) Full name of the Manager or person responsible for supervision and Control of the establishment.
- (4) Maximum No. of workmen employed as contract labour or on any day during the year.
- (5) Total number of days during the year on which contract labor was employed.
- (6) Total number of man-days worked by contract labour during the year.
- (7) Maximum No. of workmen employed directly on any day during the year.
- (8) Total No. of days during the year on which directly employed labour was employed.
- (9) Total No. of man-days worked by directly employed workmen.
- (10) Nature of work on which contract labour was employed.
- (11) Amount of Security Deposits made by Contractors (give Contractorwise).
- (12) Amount of Security Deposits forfeited together with the names of Contractor, if any.
- (13) Whether there is any change in the management of the establishment, its location, or any other particulars furnished to Registering Officer in the form of Application for Registration at the time of Registration. If so, from what date.

Principal Employer.

Place

Date

By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra.

D. V. KONKAR,
Under Secretary to Government.

Other Legislation

Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 1971

(MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE)

(LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT)

New Delhi, the 1st November, 1971/Kartika 10, 1893 (Saka).

THE INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION)
AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1971.

Ordinance No. 20 of 1971*.

Promulgated by the President in the Twenty-second Year of the
Republic of India.

An Ordinance further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

WHEREAS Parliament is not in Session and the President is satisfied that circumstances which render it necessary for him to take immediate action ;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of Article 123 of the Constitution, the President is pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance :—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Ordinance may be called the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 1971.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. *Amendment of section 3.*—In the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in section 3,—

(i) after clauses (a), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely :—

“(aa) “current assets” means Bank balances and cash and includes such other assets or reserves as are expected to be realised in cash or sold or consumed within a short period of time in the ordinary course of business, such as, stock-in-trade, amounts due from sundry debtors for sale of goods and for services rendered, advance tax payments and bills receivable, but does not include sums credited to a provident fund, a pension fund, a gratuity fund or any other fund for the welfare of the employees, maintained by a company owning an industrial undertaking ;

(ab) “current liabilities” means liabilities which must be met on demand or within a period of twelve months from the date they are incurred ;” ;

(ii) after clause (c), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

“(cc) “High Court” means the High Court having Jurisdiction in relation to the place of which the registered office of a company is situate ;” ;

(iii) after clause (t), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

“(f) words and expressions used herein but not defined in this Act and defined in the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act.

3. Insertion of new section 15A.—After section 15 of the principal Act, the following shall be inserted, namely

“ 15A. Power to investigate into the affairs of a company in liquidation.— a company, owning an industrial undertaking, is being wound up by or under the order of the High Court, and the business of such company is not being continued, the Government may, if it is of opinion that it is necessary, in the interests of the general public, and, in particular, in the interests of production, supply or distribution of articles of articles relating to the concerned scheduled industry, to investigate into the possibility of running or re-starting the industrial undertaking, make an application to the High Court praying for permission to make, or cause to be made, an investigation into such possibilities by such person or body of persons as that Government may appoint for the purpose.

(2) Where an application is made by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of this section, the High Court shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), or in any other law for the time being in force, grant the permission prayed for.”

4. Amendment of section 18.—In section 18 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1) after the word and figures “section 15”, the words, figures and letter “ or section 15A ” shall be inserted.

5. Insertion of new section 18AA.—After section 18A of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

‘ 18AA. Power to take over industrial undertaking without investigation under certain circumstances.— (1) Without prejudice to any other provision of this Act, if, from the material or other evidence in its possession, the Central Government is satisfied, in relation to an industrial undertaking that—

(a) the persons in charge of such industrial undertaking have, by reckless investment or creation of incumbrances on the assets of the industrial undertaking, or by diversion of funds, brought about a situation which is likely to affect the production of articles manufactured or produced in the industrial undertaking, and that immediate action is necessary to prevent such a situation ; or

(b) it has been closed for a period of not less than three months (whether by reason of the voluntary winding up of the company owning the industrial undertaking or for any other reason) and such closure is prejudicial to the concerned scheduled industry and the condition of the plant and machinery of such undertaking are such that it is possible to re-start the undertaking and such re-starting is necessary in the interests of the general public.

it may, by a notified order, authorise any person or body of persons (hereafter referred to as the “ authorised person”) to take over the management of the whole or any part of the industrial undertaking or to exercise in respect of the whole or any part of the undertaking such functions of control as may be specified in the order.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (2) of section 18A shall, as far as may be, apply to a notified order made under sub-section (1) as they apply to a notified order made under sub-section (1) of section 18A.

(3) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) and sub-section (2) shall apply to an industrial undertaking owned by a company which is being wound up by or under the supervision of the Court.

(4) Where any notified order has been made under sub-section (1), the person or body of persons having, for the time being, charge of the management or control of the industrial undertaking, whether by or under the orders of any Court or any contract, instrument or otherwise, all, notwithstanding anything contained in such order, contract, instrument or other arrangement, forthwith make over the charge of management or control, as the case may be, of the industrial undertaking to the authorised person.

(5) The provisions of sections 18B to 18E (both inclusive) shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to, the industrial undertaking, in respect of which a notified order has been made under sub-section (1), as they apply to an industrial undertaking in relation to which an order has been issued under section 18A.”

Insertion of new Chapters IIIAA, IIIAB and IIIAC.—After Chapter IIIA of the principal Act, the following Chapters shall be inserted namely:—

CHAPTER IIIAA

MANAGEMENT OR CONTROL OF INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS OWNED BY COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION

Power of Central Government to authorise, with the permission of the High Court, to take over management or Control of Industrial undertakings.— (1) If the Central Government is of opinion that there are possibilities of running or re-starting an industrial undertaking in relation to which an investigation has been made under section 15A, and that such industrial undertaking should be run or re-started, as the case may be, for maintaining or increasing the production, supply or distribution of articles or class of articles relating to the concerned scheduled industry, needed by the general public, that Government may make an application to the High Court praying for permission to appoint any person or body of persons to manage the industrial undertaking or to exercise in respect of the whole or any part of the industrial undertaking such functions of control as may be specified in the order.

(1) Where an application is made under sub-section (1), the High Court shall make an order empowering the Central Government to authorise any person or body of persons (hereinafter referred to as the “ authorised person ”) to take over the management of the industrial undertaking or to exercise functions of control in relation to the whole or any part of the industrial undertaking) hereinafter referred to as the “ concerned part ”) for a period not exceeding five years :

Provided that if the Central Government is of opinion that it is expedient in the interests of the general public that the authorised person should continue to manage the industrial undertaking, or continue to exercise functions of control in relation to the concerned part, the case may be, after the expiry of the period of five years aforesaid, it may make an application to the High Court for the continuance of such management of functions of control for such period, not exceeding two years at a time, as may be specified in the application and the High Court may make an order permitting the authorised person to continue to manage the industrial undertaking or to exercise functions of control in relation to the concerned part :

Provided further that the total period of such continuance (after the expiry of the initial period of five years) shall not, in any case, be permitted to exceed ten years.

(2) Where an order has been made by the High Court under sub-section (2), the High Court shall direct the Official Liquidator or any other person having, for the time being, charge of the management or control of the industrial undertaking whether by or under the orders of any Court, or any contract or instrument or otherwise, to make over the management of such undertaking or the concerned part, as the case may be to the authorised person and the authorised person shall be deemed to be the Official Liquidator in respect of the industrial undertaking or the concerned part, as the case may be.

(3) Before making over the possession of the industrial undertaking or the concerned part to the authorised person, the Official Liquidator shall make a complete inventory of all the current assets and liabilities of the industrial undertaking or the concerned part, as the case may be, in the manner specified in section 18FG and deliver a copy of such inventory of the authorised person, who shall, after verifying the correctness thereof, sign on the duplicate copy thereof as evidence of the receipt of the inventory by him.

(6) The authorised person may, on such terms and conditions and subject to such limitations or restrictions as may be prescribed, raise any loan for the purpose of running the industrial undertaking or the concerned part, and may for that purpose, create a floating charge on the current assets in the industrial undertaking or the concerned part, as the case may be.

(7) Where the authorised person is of opinion that the replacement or repair of machinery of the industrial undertaking or the concerned part is necessary for the efficient running of the industrial undertaking or such part, he shall, on such terms and conditions and subject to such limitations or restrictions as may be prescribed, replace or repair, as the case may be.

(8) The loan obtained by the authorised person shall be recovered from the current assets of the industrial undertaking or the concerned part, in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

(9) For the purpose of running the industrial undertaking, or exercising functions of control in relation to the concerned part, the authorised person may employ such of the employees of the industrial undertaking whose services became discharged by reason of the winding up of the company owning such undertaking and every such person employed by the authorised person shall be deemed to have entered into a fresh contract of service with the company.

(10) The proceedings in the winding up of the company in so far as they relate to—

(a) the industrial undertaking, the management of which has been taken over by the authorised person under this section, or

(b) the concerned part in relation to which any function of control is exercised by the authorised person under this section,

shall, during the period of such management or control, remain stayed, and, in computing the period of limitation for the enforcement of any right, privilege, obligation or liability in relation to such undertaking or the concerned part, the period during which such proceedings remained stayed shall be excluded.

CHAPTER IIIAB.

POWER TO PROVIDE RELIEF TO CERTAIN INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS.

18FB. *Power of Central Government to make certain declarations in relation to industrial undertakings, the management or control of which has been taken over under section 18A, section 18AA or section 18FA.*—(1) The Central Government may, if it is satisfied, in relation to an industrial undertaking or any part thereof, the management or control of which has been taken over under section 18A, section 18AA or section 18FA, that it is necessary in the interests of the general public with a view to preventing fall in the volume of production of any scheduled industry it may, by notified order, declare that—

(a) all or any of the enactments specified in the Third Schedule shall not apply or shall apply with such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission (which does not, however, affect the policy of the said enactments) to such industrial undertaking as may be specified in such notified order, or

(b) the operation of all or any of the contracts, assurances of property, agreements, settlements, awards, standing orders or other instruments in force (to which such industrial undertaking or the company owning such undertaking is a party or which may be applicable

(2) The notified order made under sub-section (1) shall remain in force, in the instance of a period of one year, but the duration of such notified order may be extended from time to time by a further notified order by a period not exceeding one year at a time :

Provided that no such notified order shall, in any case, remain in force—

(a) after the expiry of the period for which the management of the industrial undertaking was taken over under section 18A, section 18AA or section 18FA, or

(b) for more than five years in the aggregate from the date of issue of the first notified order whichever is earlier.

Any notified order made under sub-section (1) shall have effect notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law, agreement of instrument or any decree or order of any Court, tribunal, officer or other authority or of any submission, settlement or standing order.

(1) Any remedy for the enforcement of any right, privilege, obligation or liability referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1) and suspended or modified by a notified order made under sub-section (1) shall, in accordance with terms of the notified order, remain suspended or modified, and all proceedings relating thereto pending before any Court, tribunal, officer or other authority shall accordingly remain stayed or be continued subject to such adaptations, modifications or other authority as may be specified in the notified order, so however, that on the notified order ceasing to have effect—

(a) any right, privilege, obligation or liability so remaining suspended or modified shall become revived and enforceable as if the notified order had never been made ;

(b) any proceeding so remaining stayed shall be proceeded with, subject to the provisions of any law which may then be in force, from the stage which had been reached when the proceedings became stayed.

(5) In computing the period of limitation for the enforcement of any right, privilege, obligation or liability referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1), the period during which it or the remedy for the enforcement thereof remained suspended shall be excluded.

CHAPTER IIIAC

LIQUIDATION OR RECONSTRUCTION OF COMPANIES

18FC. *Power of Central Government to call for report on the affairs and working of managed company.*—When the management or control of an industrial undertaking has been taken over under section 18A, section 18AA or section 18FA, the Central Government may, at any time during the continuance of such management or control, call for a report from the authorised person on the affairs and working of the industrial undertaking and in submitting the report the authorised person shall take into account the inventory and the lists of members and creditors prepared under section 18FG.

18FD. *Decision of Central Government in relation to managed company.*—(1) If, on receipt of the report submitted by the authorised person, the Central Government is satisfied,—

(a) in relation to the company owning the industrial undertaking which is not being wound up by the High Court, that the financial condition and other circumstances of the company are such that it is not in a position to meet its current liabilities out of its current assets,

that Government may, if it considers necessary or expedient in the interests of the public so to do, by order, decide that the industrial undertaking should be sold as a running concern as provided in section 18FE and proceedings should simultaneously be started for the winding up, by the High Court of the company;

(b) in relation to the company, owning the industrial undertaking, which is being wound up by the High Court, that its assets and liabilities are such that in the interests of its creditors and contributories the industrial undertaking should be sold as a running concern as provided in section 18FE, it may, by order, decide accordingly.

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), if on receipt of the report submitted by the authorised person, the Central Government is satisfied that:—

(a) in the interests of the general public, or

(b) in the interests of the shareholders, or

(c) to secure the proper management of the company owning the industrial undertaking,

it is necessary so to do, that Government may, by order, decide to prepare a scheme for the reconstruction of the company owning the industrial undertaking :

Provided that no such scheme shall be prepared in relation to a company which is being wound up by or under the supervision of the High Court, except with the previous permission of that Court.

(3) The powers exercisable by the Central Government under section 18F, in relation to an undertaking taken over under section 18A shall also be exercisable in relation to an undertaking taken over under section 18AA or section 18FA, but such powers shall not be exercised after the making of an order under sub-section (1) of, as the case may be, under sub-section (1) of this section.

18FE. Provisions where Government decides to follow the course of action specified in section 18FD(1).—The provisions hereinafter laid down shall apply a where the Central Government decides that the course of action specified in sub-section (1) of section 18FD should be followed, namely :—

(a) the decision of the Central Government that the course of action specified in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 18FD should followed in relation to a company owning an industrial undertaking shall be deemed to be a ground specified in section 433 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), on which the company may be wound up by the High Court;

(b) the authorised person shall, as soon as may be, after the decision specified in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 18FD has been taken by the Central Government, present an application to the High Court for the winding up of the company owning the industrial undertaking ;

(c) when an application is made by the authorised person under clause (b) for the winding up, by the High Court, of the company owing the industrial undertaking, the High Court shall order the winding up of the company and shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), appoint the authorised person as the Official Liquidator in relation to such undertaking, and until the industrial undertaking referred to in clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 18FD is sold or purchased in pursuance of this section, the authorised person shall continue to function as in Official Liquidator in relation to the said undertaking in the winding up proceedings of the company, and thereafter the Official Liquidator appointed by the Central Government under section 448 of the Companies Act, 1956, shall take over and function as the Official Liquidator in the said proceedings ;

(d) the authorised person shall make a report to the Central Government as to what should be the reserve price for the sale of the industrial undertaking as a running concern, and in making such a report, he shall have regard to—

(i) the financial condition of the company owning the industrial undertaking on the date on which the order under section 18FD is made—

(1) as disclosed in its books of account,

(2) as disclosed in its balance-sheet and profit and loss account during a period of five years immediately preceding the said dates ;

(ii) the condition and nature of the plant, machinery, instruments and other equipment from the point of view of their suitability for profitable use in the running of the industrial undertaking ;

of liability on account of secured and unsecured debts including the amount drawn on banks, liabilities on account of terminal benefits to the employees and other liabilities of the company; and

other relevant factors including the factor that the industrial undertaking will be sold as a running concern, and notice of such price shall be given in such manner as may be determined by the members and creditors of the company owning such industrial undertaking within a specified time to the Central Government through the authorised person and the Central Government after considering the representation of the authorised person, determine the reserve price;

(d) the authorised person shall thereafter, with the permission of the High Court, invite offers from the public in such manner as may be determined by the High Court for the sale of the industrial undertaking as a running concern subject to the condition that it shall be sold to the person offering the highest price which shall not be less than the reserve price determined under clause (d) :

Provided that the High Court shall not refuse to grant such permission if it is satisfied that the company is not in a position to meet its current liabilities out of its current assets;

(e) the industrial undertaking shall be sold to the highest bidder as a running concern, and the price therefor is not less than the reserve price ;

(f) where no offer of price is equal to, or more than, the reserve price, the industrial undertaking shall be purchased by the Central Government at the reserve price;

(g) the amount realised from the sale of the industrial undertaking as a running concern or any other sum which may be realised from any contributory, purchaser or person from whom any money is due to the company shall be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), in discharging the liabilities of the company and distributing the balance, if any, amongst the members of the company ;

(h) in other respects, the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), relating to the winding up of a company by the High Court shall, as far as may be, apply.

(i) when an industrial undertaking is sold to any person under clause (f), or purchased by the Central Government under clause (g), of sub-section (1), there shall be transferred to the purchaser, free from all incumbrances, all such assets relating to the industrial undertaking as are referred to in sub-clause (i) of clause (a) of section 18FG and all liabilities existing at the time of the sale or purchase.

18FF. Provisions where Government decides to follow the course of action specified in section 18FD(2).—(1) Where in any case the Central Government decides that the course of action specified in sub-section (2) of section 18FD should be followed, it shall, subject to the provisions of that sub-section, cause to be prepared, by the authorised person, a scheme for the reconstruction of the company, owning the industrial undertaking, in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained and the authorised person shall submit the same for the approval of that Government.

(2) The scheme for the reconstruction of the company owning the industrial undertaking shall contain provisions for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(a) the constitution, name and registered office, the capital, assets, powers, rights, interests, authorities and privileges, the liabilities, duties and obligations of the company on its reconstruction ;

(b) any change in the Board of directors or the appointment of a new Board of directors of the company on its reconstruction and the authority by whom, the manner in which and the other terms and conditions on which, such change or appointment shall be made and in the case of appointment of a new Board of directors or of any director, the period for which such appointment shall be made ;

(c) the vesting of controlling interest, in the reconstructed company, in the Central Government either by the appointment of additional directors or by the allotment of shares ;

(d) the alteration of the memorandum and articles of association of the company, in order to give effect to such reconstruction;

(e) subject to the provisions of the scheme, the continuation by or against the company, on its reconstruction, of any action or proceedings pending against the company before the date of its reconstruction;

(f) the reduction of the interest or rights which the members and creditors have in or against the company before its reconstruction to such extent as the Central Government may consider necessary in the interests of the general public or in the interests of the members and creditors or for the maintenance of the business of the company:

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall be deemed to authorise the reduction of the interest or rights of any creditor (including Government) in respect of any loan or advance made by that creditor to the company after the date on which the management of the industrial undertaking of the company has been taken over under section 18AA or section 18FA ;

(g) the payment in cash or otherwise to the creditors in full satisfaction of their claim—

(i) in respect of their interest or rights in or against the company before its reconstruction ; or

(ii) where their interest or rights in or against the company has or have been reduced under clause (f), in respect of such interest or rights as so reduced;

(h) the allotment to the members of the company for shares held by them therein before its reconstruction [whether their interest in such shares has been reduced under clause (f) or not], of shares in the company on its reconstruction and where it is not possible to allot shares to any members, the payment in cash to those members in full satisfaction of their claim—

(1) in respect of their interest in shares in the company before its reconstruction;

(2) where such interest has been reduced under clause (f), in respect of their interest in shares as so reduced ;

(i) the offer by the Central Government to acquire by negotiations with the members of the company their respective shares on payment in cash to those members who may voluntarily sell their shares to the Central Government in full satisfaction of their claim—

(1) in respect of their interest in shares in the company before its reconstruction; or

(2) where such interest has been reduced under clause (f), in respect of their interest in shares as so reduced ;

(j) the conversion of any debentures issued by the company after the taking over of the company under section 18A or section 18AA or section 18FA or of any loans obtained by the company after the date of any part of such debentures or loans, into shares in the company and the allotment of those shares to such debenture-holders or creditors, as the case may be;

(k) the increase of the capital of the company by the issue of new shares and the allotment of such new shares to the Central Government;

(l) the continuance of the services of such of the employees of the company as the Central Government may specify in the scheme in the company itself, on its reconstruction, on such terms and conditions as the Central Government thinks fit.

notwithstanding anything contained in clause (l), where any employees of the company whose services have been continued under clause (l) have, by notice in writing given to the company at any time before the expiry of one month next following the date on which the scheme is sanctioned by the High Court, intimated their intention of not continuing their services with the company on its reconstruction, the payment to such employees and to other employees whose services have not been continued on the reconstruction of the company, of compensation, if any, to which they are entitled under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), and such pension, gratuity, provident fund and other retirement benefits ordinarily admissible to them under the rules or authorisations of the company immediately before the date of its reconstruction ;

and to other terms and conditions for the reconstruction of the company;

(2) such incidental, consequential and supplemental matters as are necessary to secure the reconstruction of the company shall be fully and effectively carried out.

(3) A copy of the scheme, as approved by the Central Government, shall be sent in duplicate to the company and to the creditors thereof for suggestions and objections, if any, within such period as the Central Government may specify for this purpose.

(4) The Central Government may make such modifications, if any, in the draft scheme as may be considered necessary in the light of the suggestions and objections received from the company and from any members or creditors of the company.

The scheme shall thereafter be placed before the High Court for its sanction and the High Court, if satisfied that the scheme is in the interests of the general public or in the interests of the share-holders or for securing the proper management of the company and that the scheme is designed to be fair and reasonable to the members and creditors of the company, shall, giving a reasonable opportunity to the company and to its members and creditors to be heard, cause, sanction the scheme without any modification or with such modifications as it may consider necessary.

The scheme, as so sanctioned by the High Court, shall come into force on such date as the High Court may specify in this behalf ;

Provided that different dates may be specified for different provisions of the scheme.

(5) The sanction accorded by the High Court under sub-section (4) shall be conclusive and shall be deemed to have been complied with, and a copy of the sanctioned scheme certified by the High Court to be a true copy thereof, shall, in all legal proceedings (whether original or in appeal or otherwise), be admitted as evidence to the same extent as the original scheme.

(6) On and from the date of the coming into operation of the scheme or any provision of the scheme or such provision shall be binding on the company and also on all the members and other creditors and employees of the company and on any other person having any right or liability in relation to the company.

(7) On the coming into operation of the scheme or any provision thereof, the authorised person shall cease to function, and the management of the reconstructed company shall be assumed by the Board of directors as provided in the scheme.

(8) Copies of the scheme shall be laid before each House of Parliament, as soon as may be, after the scheme has been sanctioned by the Court.

(9) The provisions of this section and of any scheme made thereunder shall have effect notwithstanding anything contained in sections 391 to 394 A (both inclusive) of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956),

18FG. *Preparation of inventory of assets and liabilities and list of members and of managed company.*—For the purposes of this Act, the authorised person shall, as may be, after taking over the management of the industrial undertaking of a company under section 18-A, of section 18-AA or section 18-FA,—

(a) prepare a complete inventory of—

(i) all properties, movable and immovable, including lands, buildings, works, shops, stores, instruments, plant, machinery, automobiles and other vehicles, materials in the course of production, storage or transit, raw materials, cash balances, cash in hand, deposits in bank or with any other person or body or on loan, reserve investments and book debts and all other rights and interests arising out of such properties as were immediately before the date of taking over of the industrial undertaking in the ownership, possession, power or control of the company, whether within or without India, and all books of account, registers, maps, plans, sections, drawings, records, documents or titles of ownership of property, and all other documents of whatever nature thereto; and

(ii) all borrowings, liabilities and obligations of whatever kind of the company including liability on account of terminal benefits to its employees subsisting immediately before the said date;

(b) prepare separately a list of members, and a list of creditors, of such company as at the date of taking over the management of the industrial undertaking showing separately in the list of creditors, the secured creditors and the unsecured creditors :

Provided that where the management of the industrial undertaking of a company has been taken over under the said section 18-A before the commencement of this Act, the aforesaid functions shall be performed by the authorised person within six months from such commencement.

18FH. *Stay of suits and other proceedings.*—In the case of a company in respect of which an order under section 18FD has been made, no suit or other legal proceeding shall be instituted or continued against the company except with the previous permission of the Government or any officer or authority authorised by that Government in this behalf.

7. *Amendment of section 25.*—In sub-section (1) of section 25 of the principal Act, for the word, figures and letter “and 18A”, the word, figures and letters, “18A, 18AA and 18FA” shall be substituted.

8. *Insertion of new section 29D:*—After section 29C of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“29D. *Debts incurred by authorised persons to be preferential debts.*—Every debt arising out of any loan obtained by the authorised person for carrying on the management of, or exercising functions of control in relation to, any industrial undertaking or part thereof which has been taken over under section 18A, section 18AA or section 18FA, shall be a preferential debt within the meaning of section 530 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), and such debts shall rank equally among themselves and be paid in full out of the current assets of the industrial undertaking unless such current assets are insufficient to meet them, in which case they shall abate in equal proportions”.

9. *Amendment of section 30.*—In section 30 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), after clause (p), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(pp) any matter which is to be or may be prescribed for giving effect to the provisions of Chapter IIIIA or Chapter IIIAC;”.

10. *Insertion of new Schedule.*—In the principal Act, after the Second Schedule, the following Schedule shall be inserted, namely :—

“THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(See section 18FB)

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (20 of 1946).

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947).

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948).”

11. *Repeal and savings.*—(1) The Cotton Textile Companies (Management of Undertakings and Liquidation or Reconstruction) Act, 1967 (27 of 1967) is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken, order, rule or appointment made, scheme prepared or reserve price fixed under the Act so repealed shall in so far as it is not inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance be deemed to have been done, made, prepared or fixed under the corresponding provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951), as amended by this Ordinance as if the said Act amended were in force on the date on which such thing was done, action was taken, rule or appointment was made, scheme was prepared and reserve price was fixed and any proceeding commenced under the Act so repealed which was pending immediately before the commencement of this Ordinance may be continued from the stage which was reached at the commencement of this Ordinance as if such proceeding were commenced under the corresponding provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, as amended by this Ordinance.

V. V. GIRI

President.

(Signed) N. D. P. NAMBOODIRIPAD
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for October 1971

BOMBAY*

193-A rise of 1 point.

In October 1971, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Bombay Centre with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 193 being 1 point higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at the Bombay Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 3 points to 209 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, arhaldal, gramdal, moongadal, masurdal, goat meat, fish fresh, turmeric chillies green, garlic, zeera and rise in the sub-group index number for vegetables and fruits.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear, group increased by 1 point 189 due to rise in the average prices of Shirting, longcloth, trouser's cloth, mulmul bush shirt and full pant.

The index numbers for the pan, supari, tobacco etc. the fuel and light, the miscellaneous groups and housing remained steady at 198, 188, 167 and 116 respectively.

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

(Average price for the calendar year 1960=100)

Group	Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		September 1971	October 1971
I-A. Food	57.1	206	209
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	4.9	198	198
II. Fuel and Light	5.0	188	188
III. Housing	4.6	116	116
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.4	188	189
V. Miscellaneous	19.0	167	167
Total	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number		192	193

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

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

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
			Year ended December 1960	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Food—							
Cereals and Cereals Products							
Rice	kg.	59.23	0.70	1.40	1.48	200	211
Wheat	"	25.05	0.41	0.89	0.89	217	217
Jowar	"	9.42	0.53				
Bajra	"	3.22	0.55	0.95	0.95	173	173
Masur	125 kg.	0.92	0.12	0.21	0.21	175	175
Urad	3 kg.	2.16	0.09	0.16	0.16	178	178
Grinding charges							
Total		100.00					
						200	207
Other Food—							
Arhar dal	kg.	63.78	0.78	2.10	2.11	269	271
Gram dal	"	12.99	0.60	1.45	1.46	242	243
Moong dal	"	12.21	0.90	2.07	2.10	230	233
Masur dal	"	7.87	0.78	1.96	2.00	251	256
Urad dal	"	3.15	0.88	3.10	2.95	352	335
Total		100.00					
						262	263
Oil							
Coconut Oil		9.55	1.36	3.43	3.35	252	246
Groundnut Oil		71.05	1.00	2.21	2.13	221	213
		19.40	1.75	3.15	3.18	180	182
Total		100.00					
						216	210
Sub-group Index I (c)							
Fish and Eggs—							
Goat's Meat	500 p.	52.54	1.48	3.26	3.30	220	223
Fish fresh—							
Bun blows	Dozen	38.41	0.44	0.75	0.83	167	182
Pamfrest	Each		1.23	2.02	2.15		
Fish dry Bombi	Dozen	3.97	0.25	0.64	0.64	256	256
Eggs	"	5.08	1.93	3.82	3.69	198	191
Total		100.00					
						200	207
Sub-group Index I-A (d)							

* Since no quotations of Jowar were available, its weight is imputed to Bajra which is an allied millet.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
			Year ended December 1960	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk—		86.87	1.15	2.58	2.32	195	193
(i) Pure			1.03	1.70	1.70		
(ii) Aarey		1.31	1.57	3.29	3.09		
(2) Curd		11.82	7.50	14.93	14.89	210	197
(3) Ghee						199	195
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-4 (e)							
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt	kg.	5.40	0.13	0.29	0.29	223	223
(2) Turmeric	500 g.	5.40	0.72	1.63	1.66	226	231
(3) Chillies (dry)	"	28.42	1.35	2.61	2.60	193	193
(4) Chillies (green)	"	6.83	0.41	0.83	0.96	202	234
(5) Onion	"	19.42	0.15	0.27	0.27	180	180
(6) Garlic	Each	4.67	0.60	1.06	1.07	177	178
(7) Coconut	(500 g.)	12.95	0.33	0.83	0.82	252	248
Other Spices—							
(8) Pepper	500 g.	16.91	3.69	5.02	4.94	305	305
(9) Jeera			1.80	2.52	2.56		
(10) Lavang	10 g.		0.31	1.98	1.98		
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-4 (f)							
(g) Vegetables and Fruits—							
Potatoes	kg.	20.87	0.25		0.46		
Mooli	Judi	2.06	0.06		0.24	184	
Brinjals	kg.	8.70	0.26		0.55	400	
Cauliflower	kg.	4.58	0.35		1.01	212	
Cabbage	kg.	6.41	0.26		0.90	289	
Bhendi	kg.	4.58	0.42		0.73	346	
Tomatoes ripe	kg.	10.30	0.38		0.95	174	
Tomatoes raw	kg.		0.25		0.53	231	
Pumpkin red	kg.	2.29	0.20		0.39		
Karela	kg.	1.60	0.42		1.22	195	
Peas	kg.	0.69	0.43		1.34	290	
Palak	kg.	1.37	0.06		0.15	278	
Methi	Judi	3.20	0.06		0.20	250	
Tondli	kg.	7.78	0.26		0.70	333	
Alu-leaves	Judi	5.03	0.06		0.10	269	
Banana	Doz.	14.87	0.48		0.87	167	
Orange	Doz.	3.66	2.10		3.75	181	
Lemon	Doz.	2.06	0.48		1.09	178	
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-4 (g)							

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(h) Other Food—							
(1) Sugar (Crystal)	500 g.	29.57	0.60	0.98	0.96		163
(2) Tea Leaf	50 g.	12.52	0.39	0.60	0.60		154
(3) Snacks (Bhajiya)	Plate of 8 pieces	15.01	0.11	0.25	0.25		227
(4) Snacks (Jalebi)	kg.		7.11	5.13	5.13		270
(5) Tea Biscuits	kg.		0.07	0.15	0.15		214
(6) Cola Drink	Cap Bottle 300 ml.		0.12	0.42	0.42		350
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-4 (h)							
(i) Food Group—							
(1) Cereals and cereals		35.29					200
(2) Pulses and pulses		4.79					262
(3) Fats and oils		5.78					216
(4) Eggs and Milk		10.62					200
(5) Meat and Fish		9.53					195
(6) Milk and Milk Products		6.76					220
(7) Condiments and Spices		8.24					216
(8) Vegetables and Fruits		18.99					199
(9) Other Food		100.00					
Total							206
Sub-group Index I-A							
(j) Sugar, Tobacco, etc.							
(1) Pan (leaf)	100 leaves	4.28	0.52	1.14	1.13		219
(2) Pan (finished)	Each	18.84	0.04	0.10	0.10		250
(3) Supari	500 g.	1.23	3.42	5.67	5.68		166
(4) Katha	kg.	23.88	0.16	0.30	0.30		263
(5) Bidi	Pkt. of 75	4.54	0.14	0.38	0.38		188
(6) Cigarette	Pkt. of 10 kg.	11.27	4.16	6.17	6.17		271
(7) Chewing Tobacco	kg.						148
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-B							
(k) Fuel and Lighting—							
(1) Kerosene Oil	40 kg. litre	11.51	3.39	6.25	6.21		184
(2) Electricity	Unit	42.64	0.28	0.57	0.57		204
(3) Charcoal	40 kg.	9.81	0.22	0.23	0.23		105
(4) Match box	Each	24.30	7.36	14.60	14.57		198
(5) Match box	(50 sticks)	7.74	0.05	0.09	0.09		180
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-B							

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	8	7
III. Housing—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Residential Housing		100.00				116	
Total		100.00				116	
Group Index III						116	
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear—							
Dhoti bleached	Pair ..	10.72	9.97	12.00	22.74	214	
Dhoti unbleached	Do. ..	28.14	11.74	16.81	18.81	213	
Saree Inchakaranji	Each ..	10.72	10.72	13.50	15.36	152	
Saree Malgaon	Do. ..	24.87	1.68	3.43	3.43	152	
Shirting Matani	Do. ..	5.95	1.65	3.44	3.44	202	
Long Cloth	Do. ..	2.76	1.60	3.43	3.43	206	
Trouser Cloth	Do. ..	8.54	1.80	4.14	4.18	214	
Mulmul	Do. ..	3.94	2.23	4.14	4.45	232	
Markin	Do. ..	3.94	1.09	2.72	2.72	222	
Bush Shirt	Each ..	3.77	4.20	7.11	7.20	171	
Full Pant	Do. ..	2.18	5.45	12.77	12.77	234	
Vest	Do. ..	3.10	1.18	2.53	2.53	214	
Shoes Gents	Pair ..	6.03	16.75	29.65	29.65	177	
Chappal Ladies	Do. ..	6.03	6.57	9.18	9.18	140	
Total		100.00				188	
Group Index IV						188	
Miscellaneous—							
(a) Medical Care—							
(1) Doctor Fee	Per. Visit	19.78	2.58	4.17	4.25	162	
(2) Medicine	4 Doses	32.46	0.76	1.08	1.08	142	
(3) E. S. I. Premium		47.76	0.69	0.70	0.70	101	
Total		100.00				101	
Sub-group Index V (a)						127	
(b) Education Recreation and amusement—							
(1) School Fee	Per Student	22.54	6.75	6.75	6.75	100	
(2) School Book	Each	7.64	2.47	2.77	2.77	112	
(3) Stationery—							
(i) Ex. Book		4.73	0.12	0.20	0.20	188	
(ii) Pencil		7.64	0.12	0.25	0.26	192	
(4) Newspaper	Per Copy	57.45	0.07	0.12	0.15	171	
(5) Cinema	Adult ..	57.45	0.48	1.22	1.22	254	
Total		100.00				254	
Sub-group Index V (b)						199	

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Year ended December 1960	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Transport and Communications—							
(1) Railway fare for 80 Km.	Per Adult	51.13	1.61	2.25	2.25	140	140
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult	38.60	0.15	0.20	0.20	133	133
(3) Postage	Per Card	10.27	0.05	0.10	0.10	200	200
Total		100.00				143	143
Group Index (c)						143	143
Personal Care and Hygiene—							
(1) Soap	Bar	26.92	1.36	2.77	2.82	204	207
(2) Oil	Bottle (114 ml.)	44.23	0.94	1.67	1.65	178	176
(3) Cream	Per tin	14.91	0.44	0.74	0.74	168	168
(4) Tooth Paste	Small Box	7.21	0.50	0.75	0.75	150	150
(5) Tooth Powder	Pkt. No. 3.	0.96	0.27	0.37	0.38	137	141
(6) Blade	Each	5.77	5.55	12.74	12.71	230	229
(7) Umbrella		100.00					
Total		100.00				184	184
Group Index (d)						184	184
Others—							
(1) Durrie	Each	2.66	4.93	6.72	6.75	136	137
(2) Trunk	500 g.	2.66	5.82	14.68	14.62	252	251
(3) Utensils (Brass)	Each	7.99	2.84	10.48	10.61	369	374
(4) Bucket (Balti)	Per Piece	2.16	2.96	5.76	5.82	195	197
(5) Bar	Each	25.29	0.15	0.29	0.29	193	193
(6) Tail charges	Each	35.28	1.28	2.05	2.04	160	159
(7) Tail charges	Each	23.96	1.19	2.47	2.47	194	195
(8) Tail charges	Each	0.89	0.89	1.61	1.62		
Total		100.00				196	196
Sub-group Index V (e)						196	196
Miscellaneous—							
(1) Education and Amusement		28.27				127	127
(2) Transport and Communication		11.94				199	203
(3) Personal Care and Hygiene		14.81				143	143
(4) Others		18.89				184	184
Total		26.09				196	196
Total		100.00				167	167
Group Index V						167	167

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity					Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960.	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Rs. P.									
(f) Condiments									
Spices—									
(1) Salt	kg.	4.71	0.09	0.20	0.20	222	222		
(2) Turmeric	"	3.40	1.11	2.50	2.50	225	225		
(3) Chillies (green)	300 g.	4.98	0.23	0.28	0.20	122	220		
(4) Chillies	"	59.43	0.65	1.50	1.35	231	87		
(5) Tamarind	kg.	7.59	1.20	1.75	1.75	146	209		
(6) Onions	"	10.73	0.23	0.34	0.33	148	143		
(7) Garlic	300 g.	7.85	0.24	0.45	0.45	188	188		
(8) Coconut	Each	1.31	0.27	0.59	0.59	219	219		
Total ..		100.00							
Sub-group Index (f)						206	191		
(g) Vegetable and fruits									
(1) Potatoes	kg.	12.27	0.46	..	0.65	..	143		
(2) Brinjals	300 g.	55.84	0.11	..	0.20	..	182		
(3) Tomatoes	300 g.	14.16	0.25	..	0.42	..	184		
(4) Methi	200 g.	0.44	0.12	..	0.16	..	133		
(5) Dodka	300 g.	11.08	0.13	..	0.26	..	200		
(6) Ambadi	200 g.	27.04	0.09	..	0.10	..	111		
(7) Banana	Doz.	11.59	0.51	..	0.77	..	151		
(8) Lemon	Doz.	10.43	0.28	..	0.74	..	264		
Total		100.00							
Sub-group Index I(g)						149			
(h) Other Food—									
(1) Sugar (Crystal)	kg.	47.53	1.16	1.86	1.85	160	159		
(2) Gur	"	7.97	0.64	1.75	1.75	273	273		
(3) Tea (leaf)	Pkt. of 50 g.	21.56	0.39	0.55	0.55	141	141		
(4) Tea (readymade)	Cup	20.74	0.07	0.12	0.12	171	171		
(5) Snack Saltish (Bhajia)	kg.	1.10	1.60	5.00	5.00	312	312		
(6) Snack Sweet (Jalebi)	"	1.10	2.17	5.00	5.00	230	231		
Total		100.00							
Sub-group Index (h)						170	170		

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1970	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Products							
(i) Rice and Rice Products							
		48.79				236	236
		7.28				286	286
		4.99				244	244
		6.79				218	218
		7.37				257	257
		8.25				206	199
(ii) Other Food							
		4.29				149	151
		12.34				170	170
Total							
100.00							
Group Index I-A							
(b) Pan, Sugar, Tobacco, etc.—							
	100 leaves	10.22	0.19	0.44	0.40	232	211
	Each	6.07	0.04	0.07	0.07	175	175
	300 g.	19.49	1.77	3.00	3.00	169	169
	50 g.	3.84	0.51	1.25	1.25	245	245
	Pkt. of 10	37.06	0.19	0.28	0.28	147	147
	50 g.	5.43	0.15	0.40	0.40	267	267
		17.89	0.21	0.36	0.36	171	171
Total							
100.00							
Group Index I-B							
II. Fuel and Light							
	40 kg.	62.01	3.57	5.89	5.89	165	165
		13.81	6.99	13.00	13.40	186	192
		7.06	0.85	1.34	1.31	158	154
	100 cakes ..	4.06	0.05	0.07	0.07	140	140
	Each (50 sticks)	13.06	0.15	0.33	0.32	220	215
Total							
100.00							
Group Index II							
III. Housing							
	P.M.	100.00				139	139
(1) House rent		100.00				139	139
Total							
100.00							
Group Index III							

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NO. 100 FOR SHOLAPUR CENTRE—contd.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.				
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear—							
Dhoti—	Pair	8.53	10.69	18.84	18.83		
(i) Laxmi Mills			10.47	18.06	17.75	174	171
(ii) Vishnu Mills			10.05	16.50	16.50	164	164
Saree	Each	2.92	3.41	4.94	4.94	145	145
Shirt		7.48	1.39	2.77	2.93	199	211
Long cloth	m.	25.70	1.61	2.71	2.72	182	188
Shirts—			1.49	2.91	3.10	238	252
(i) Ahmedabad Mills			17.41	1.28	3.05	204	204
(ii) Century Mills			2.57	1.47	3.00	140	140
Markin			4.67	6.40	8.95	172	172
Trousers cloth			0.93	15.98	27.45	185	189
Chappal (Lady's)	Pair						
Shoes (Gent's)							
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index IV							
V. Miscellaneous							
(a) Medical Care—							
(1) Doctor's fee	Per Visit	29.23	4.33	5.00	5.00	115	115
(2) Medicine	Phial of 3 doses	70.77	0.71	0.92	0.92	130	130
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(a)							
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement—							
(1) School fee	Per Student	33.15	6.00	5.70	5.70	95	95
(2) School Book	Each	22.65	2.50	2.94	2.94	118	118
(3) Stationery—							
(i) Exercise Book		5.53	0.12	0.15	0.15	125	125
(ii) Pencil			0.12	0.15	0.15	290	290
(4) Cinema	Per Adult	38.67	0.31	0.90	0.90		
Total ..		100.00				177	177
Sub-group Index V(b)							

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
			Rs. P.				
(a) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Railway fare (from Sholapur to Poona)	Per Pasten- per Adult	87.41	5.22	6.85	6.85	131	
(2) Bus fare		32.59	0.15	0.20	0.20	133	
Total ..		100.00				132	
Sub-group Index V(c)							
(1) Personal care and Effects—							
(1) Hair Oil	Bottle of 250 g. per adult	39.28	2.00	4.88	4.88	244	
(2) Barber charges	per adult	49.11	0.62	1.30	1.30	210	
(3) Toilet soap	per dozen	8.93	0.44	0.78	0.78	177	
(4) Cosmetics (glass)		2.68	0.75	0.50	0.50	67	
Total ..		100.00				216	
Sub-group Index V(d)							
(1) Copper	500 g.	6.07	3.25	13.50	13.50	415	
(2) Laundry Charges	Per Piece.	9.64	0.11	0.19	0.20	173	
(3) Tailoring Charges	Bar of 1 Pieces.	44.64	1.31	2.17	2.17	166	
(4) Tailoring Charges							
(i) Shirt	Each	36.43	0.80	1.25	1.25	145	
(ii) Saree			0.70	0.94	0.94	197	
(5) Doria		3.22	3.80	7.50	7.50	197	
Total		100.00				175	
Sub-group Index V(e)							
V Miscellaneous Group							
(1) Medical care		25.86				125	
(2) Education, Recreation and Amusement		15.92				177	
(3) Transport and Communication		12.49				132	
(4) Personal care and Effects		21.02				216	
(5) Others		24.71				175	
Total		100.00				166	
Group Index V							

NAGPUR*

194-Index remained stationary

In October 1971, the Consumer Price Index Number for working class (Series) for the Nagpur Centre with base : January to December 1960 equal 100 was 194 being the same as that in the preceding month. The index to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living in Nagpur City.

The index number for the food group increased by 1 point to 215 due mainly to a rise in the average prices of rice, jowar, goatmeat, ghee, corriander, and gur.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco, etc. group decreased by 5 points to 171 due to a fall in the average price of pan leaf.

The index numbers for the fuel and light, the clothing, bedding and footwear and the miscellaneous groups and housing remained steady at 179, 208, 149 and 131 respectively.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960 = 100)

Groups	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
I-A. Food ..	57.2	214	215
I-B. Pan, Suari, Tobacco, etc. ..	3.8	176	171
II. Fuel and Light ..	5.7	179	179
III. Housing ..	6.6	131	131
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear ..	10.9	208	208
V. Miscellaneous ..	15.8	149	149
Total ..	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number ..		194	194

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

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

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Price	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I-A. Cereals and Cereal							
(1) Rice ..	kg.	53.60	0.64	1.22	1.23	191	192
(2) Wheat (0-S.) ..	..	35.69	0.41	0.89	0.89	217	217
(3) Jowar ..	..	8.72	0.41	0.95	0.97	232	237
(4) Grinding charges ..	3 kg.	1.99	0.08	0.14	0.14	175	175
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group (a) Index ..						203	205
(b) Pulses and Pulse							
(1) Arhar dal ..	kg.	..	0.71	2.00	2.00	282	282
(2) Gram dal ..	..	..	0.52	1.34	1.34	258	258
(3) Moong dal ..	..	..	0.55	1.60	1.60	291	291
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group (b) Index ..						273	275
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Gingelli Oil ..	kg.	..	4.84	2.75	6.00	6.00	218
(2) Groundnut Oil ..	..	..	7.91	1.92	4.71	4.48	245
(3) Vanaspati (loose) ..	500 g.	..	9.67	1.79	2.90	2.90	162
(4) Linseed Oil ..	kg.	..	77.58	1.54	4.55	4.50	295
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group (c) Index ..						275	271
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Goat-meat ..	kg.	..	90.16	2.68	5.75	6.00	215
(2) Fish (fresh)—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Rahu ..	..	..	5.32	3.12	5.00	5.00	171
(ii) Mangur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Eggs ..	dozen	..	4.52	2.06	3.50	6.00	170
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group (d) Index ..						219	219
(e) Milk and Milk products—							
(1) Milk ..	L.	..	71.96	0.80	1.60	1.60	200
(2) Curd ..	..	..	3.57	2.14	4.00	4.00	187
(3) Ghee ..	kg.	..	24.47	8.85	15.67	15.80	177
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group (e) Index ..						194	194

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(f) Condiments and Spices							
(1) Salt	Kg.	5.59	0.13	0.30	0.30	231	231
(2) Turmeric	"	7.69	1.63	5.00	5.00	307	307
(3) Chillies (dry)	"	49.65	2.88	5.00	5.00	174	174
(4) Onion	"	18.65	0.27	0.48	0.48	178	178
(5) Garlic	"	6.53	1.06	2.00	2.00	189	189
(6) Corriander	"	2.33	1.16	3.00	3.20	259	189
(7) Ginger	"	3.50	2.96	10.00	10.00	338	276
(8) Zeera	"	6.06	3.49	5.00	5.00	143	338
Total		100.00				195	195
Sub-group (f) Index							
(g) Vegetable and Fruits							
(1) Potatoes	kg.	39.91	0.39		1.05		259
(2) Brinjals	"	23.85	0.41		0.88		215
(3) Cauli flower	500g.	2.29	0.33		0.60		182
(4) Lady's finger	Kg.	4.13	0.60		0.78		130
(5) Tomato	"	11.47	0.45		0.86		191
(6) Gawarphal	"	1.83	0.32		0.67		209
(7) Tondli	"	4.59	0.44		0.85		193
(8) Palak	"	4.59	0.31		0.80		258
(9) Chauli sag	"	0.46	0.38		0.66		174
(10) Methi sag	"	1.83	0.33		1.00		303
(11) Banana	Dozen	5.05	0.39		0.57		146
Total		100.00				236	228
Sub-group Index I (g)							
(h) Other Food							
(1) Sugar	kg.	44.71	1.22	1.94	1.96	159	161
(2) Gur	"	2.40	0.72	1.60	1.69	222	235
(3) Tea leaf	Pkt. of 25g.	13.26	0.19	0.30	0.30	158	158
(4) Bhajia	kg.	8.46	2.14	4.50	4.50	210	210
(5) Jalebi	"	1.97	1.61	4.50	4.50	280	280
(6) Tea (ready made)	Cup	29.20	0.06	0.15	0.15	250	250
Total		100.00				194	129
Sub-group I (h) Index							
I-A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products		49.53				203	205
(b) Pulses and Pulses Products		8.83				275	275
(c) Oils and Fats		6.05				275	271
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs		5.00				210	219
(e) Milk and Milk Products		7.51				194	194
(f) Condiments and Spices		6.95				195	195
(g) Vegetables and Fruits		6.67				236	228
(h) Other Food		9.46				194	195
Total		100.00				214	215
I-A Food Group Index							

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of quantity			Index
			Basic Price	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
I-B. Pan. Supari, Tobacco, etc.						
(1) Pan-leaf	100 (Mavva)	14.85	0.29	0.50	0.40	172
(2) Pan (ready-made)	each	13.61	0.03	0.08	0.08	267
(3) Supari	kg.	26.60	6.71	10.00	10.00	149
(4) Katha	"	5.36	8.57	12.00	12.00	140
(5) Bidi	"	21.44	0.16	0.25	0.25	156
(6) Cigarettes	"	8.04	0.15	0.40	0.40	267
(7) Chewing and leafy tobacco	kg	10.10	5.00	6.00	6.00	120
Total		100.00				176
I-B. Group Index						
II. Fuel and Light						
(1) Kerosene	40 kg.	69.55	2.38	4.31	4.31	181
(2) Gas	"	5.90	2.88	5.60	5.60	194
(3) Electricity	Litre	14.13	0.34	0.62	0.62	182
(4) Domestic Gas	Unit	2.74	0.29	0.36	0.36	124
(5) Domestic Gas	40 L.	2.61	0.55	1.00	1.00	188
(6) Domestic Gas	Each (50 sticks)	5.07	0.05	0.07	0.07	140
Total		100.00				179
III. Housing						
Residential House						
Total		100.00				131
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear						
(1) Dhoti Emp. Mill	Pair.	9.87	12.10	23.29	23.29	198
(2) Dhoti Model Mill	Pair.	10.68	11.42	21.63	21.63	165
(3) Dhoti Model Mill	each.	36.48	8.09	13.31	13.31	260
(4) Shirt	m.	18.35	1.21	2.98	2.98	286
(5) Shirt	m.	1.05	1.05	2.88	2.88	248
(6) Shirt	m.	3.34	1.43	3.54	3.54	271
(7) Shirt	m.	3.06	1.14	3.09	3.10	286
(8) Shirt	m.	13.06	1.04	3.54	3.60	271
(9) Shirt	m.	1.09	1.09	2.53	2.57	153
(10) Shirt	m.	1.00	4.25	6.50	6.50	130
(11) Shirt	each.	1.25	1.23	1.60	1.60	157
(12) Shirt	each.	1.00	3.75	5.90	5.90	143
(13) Shirt	each.	1.00	8.50	12.19	12.15	176
(14) Shirt	Pair.	2.01	16.00	28.18	28.18	202
(15) Shirt	Pair.	4.17	4.96	10.00	10.00	140
(16) Shirt	Pair.	4.17	4.96	10.00	10.00	140
(17) Shirt	Pair.	1.04	6.40	8.95	8.95	140
Total		100.00				208
Group Index for Clothing, Bedding and Footwear						

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight relative to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sep. 1971	Oct. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
V. Miscellaneous--							
(a) Medical care--							
(1) Doctor's fee	Per visit	22.98	3.00	3.00	3.00	100	
(2) Medicine	Pbial of 3 doses.	45.06	0.75	0.75	0.75	100	
(3) E.S.I. Premium	....	31.96	0.69	0.70	0.70	101	
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index (a) ..						100	
(b) Personal care and effects--							
(1) Hair oil	Bottle of 114 ml.	24.01	1.37	2.26	2.26	165	
(2) Barber charges	Per Adult ..	38.30	0.50	1.00	1.00	200	
(3) Toilet soap	Per Cake ..	15.80	0.46	0.80	0.80	174	
(4) Tooth powder (Medium size)	Bottle ..	2.74	0.87	1.46	1.46	168	
(5) Ornaments (glass) ..	Dozen ..	4.25	0.75	0.81	0.81	108	
(6) Watch ..	Each ..	12.16	65.00	90.00	90.00	138	
(7) Face powder (small)	Tin ..	2.74	1.00	2.25	2.25	225	
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index (b)						176	
(c) Education, Recreation and Amusements							
(1) School fee	Per Student	23.53	5.50	5.50	5.50	100	
(2) School Book	Each	17.65	2.00	2.20	2.20	110	
(3) Toy	.. ..	1.02	0.24	0.26	0.26	108	
(4) Stationery (EX-book)	Each (40 pages)	1.79	0.12	0.15	0.15	125	
(5) Cinema	Per Adult ..	56.01	0.42	0.80	0.80	190	
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index (c) ..						153	

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971		
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Transport and Communication--							
(1) Railway fare of 80 km	Per Passenger	45.49	1.61	2.25	2.25	140	
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult ..	29.19	0.15	0.20	0.20	133	
(3) Railway charges	Per Adult ..	3.86	0.05	0.10	0.10	200	
(4) Railway charges	Per Adult ..	21.46	0.37	0.62	0.62	168	
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index (d) ..						146	
Miscellaneous--							
(1) Cot ..	Each ..	5.94	5.50	8.00	8.00	145	
(2) Trunk/Box	.. ..	2.05	5.01	7.50	7.50	150
(3) Suitcase	.. ..	2.05	0.30	1.50	1.50	500
(4) Urenail Aluminium	Kg. ..	4.79	8.50	14.00	14.00	165	
(5) Urenail Brass	.. ..	11.42	7.71	18.00	18.00	233
(6) Laundry charges	Per piece ..	9.59	0.12	0.20	0.20	167	
(7) Washing Soap	Bar ..	33.11	1.30	2.15	2.16	165	
(8) Tailoring Charges	{ Shirt ..	31.05	0.88	1.56	1.56	189	
	{ Blouse ..	0.75	1.50	1.50			
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index (e) ..						186	
Miscellaneous--							
(a) Medical care		28.00				100	
(b) Personal care and effects		18.30				176	
(c) Education, Recreation and Amusements.		19.55				153	
(d) Transport and Communication.		12.25				146	
(e) Others ..		21.90				185	
Total ..		100.00					
Miscellaneous group Index						185	

AURANGABAD*

192—A fall of 1 point

In October 1971, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class at the Aurangabad Centre with base year January to December 1961=100 was 192 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 survey at the Aurangabad Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 1 point to 206 due to the average prices of rice, turdal, gramdal, moongdal, groundnut oil, karad oil, Vanaspati (Dalda), fish (dry)—bombil, banana, sugar and gur.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group decreased by 3 points to 178 due to a fall in the price of long cloth.

The index numbers for the miscellaneous group decreased by 1 point to 167 due to a fall in the average price of washing soap (Sunlight).

The index numbers for the fuel and light group and housing remained stationary at 164 and 170 respectively.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR AURANGABAD CITY

(Average price for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
I. Food ..	60.72	207	206
II. Fuel and Light ..	7.50	164	164
III. Housing ..	8.87	170	170
IV. Clothing and Footwear ..	9.29	181	178
V. Miscellaneous ..	13.62	168	167
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number	....	193	

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

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 linking factor i.e. 2.22

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR AURANGABAD CITY

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Ra. P.	Ra. P.	Ra. P.		
(1) Groundnut oil	Kg.	5.40	0.69	1.16	1.12	168	162
(2) Karad oil	"	10.12	0.42	0.87	0.87	207	207
(3) Vanaspati (Dalda)	"	30.33	0.38	0.68	0.68*(R)	179	179
(4) Grinding charges	"	2.35	0.02	0.04	0.04	200	200
Total ..		48.20					
Number sub-group						185	184
(1) Mutton, Goat meat	Kg.	3.96	0.70	2.21	2.19	316	313
(2) Fish (dry)—Bombil	"	2.05	0.60	1.34	1.31	223	218
(3) Zingra	"	1.11	0.71	1.89	1.86	266	262
(4) Nathmi	"	0.74	0.64	1.88	1.89	294	295
Total ..		7.86					
Number sub-group						283	279
(1) Groundnut oil	½ Ltr.	2.00	1.07	2.31	2.19	216	
(2) Karad Oil	"	3.49	1.11	2.36	2.26	213	204
(3) Vanaspati Dalda	½ Kg. (loose)	0.48	1.58	3.01	2.93	191	185
Total ..		5.97					
Number sub-group							202
(1) Mutton, Goat meat	½ Kg.	4.70	1.26	2.50	2.50	198	198
(2) Fish (dry)—Bombil	Kg.	0.24	2.90	5.50	5.47	195	195
(3) Zingra	"		2.13	4.00	4.00		
(4) Nathmi	"		1.93	4.00	4.00		
Total ..		4.94					
Number sub-group							

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R 4717—10a

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
			4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(e) Milk and Milk Products— Milk (Buffalo Milk)	200 ml.	6.65	0.16	0.30	0.30	188	188
Total ..		6.65				188	188
Index Number sub-group I(e).							
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt— White ..	Kg.	0.35	0.11	0.22	0.23	203	209
(2) Turmeric Whole ..	250 gms.	0.31	0.34	0.67	0.68	197	200
(3) Chillies (dry) Superior quality ..	½ Kg.	4.62	0.90	3.00	3.00	333	333
(4) Tamarid ..	..	0.45	0.49	0.83	0.83	169	169
(5) Mixed spices— Bojwar ..	250 gms.	1.80	0.42	1.09	1.09	260	260
(6) Jira— Thick Blackish (gray).	..	0.30	0.69	1.32	1.32	191	191
Total ..		7.83				290	291
Index Number sub-group I(f).							
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—							
(1) Potatoes— Medium ..	½ Kg.	1.35	0.30	0.50	0.48	167	160
(2) Onions— Red ..	..	1.06	0.25	0.37	0.50	148	200
(3) Brinjals— Medium ..	..	0.48	0.24	0.50	0.47	208	196
(4) Tomatoes— (1) Red ..	..	0.64	0.28	0.48	0.47	166	167
(2) Green ..	..	..	0.18	0.29	0.30		
(5) Garlic— Medium ..	50 gms.	0.68	0.06	0.10	0.10	167	167
Other vegetables— Varieties available in the month of Sept. 1971—							
(i) Dodka ..	½ Kg.	1.80	0.18	0.40		268	
(ii) Gawar ..	..	..	0.14	0.44			
Varieties available in the month of Oct. 1971—							
(i) Pankobi ..	..	..	0.33		0.93	256	
(ii) Pamkin ..	..	..	0.17		0.39		
Total ..		6.01				197	280
Index Number sub-group I(g).							

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
			4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products— Banana— Medium	Doz.	1.14	0.32	1.00	0.91	312	288
Total ..		1.14				312	288
Index Number sub-group I(h).							
(i) Honey and Sugars— Superior ..	Kg.	3.45	1.17	1.24	1.83	157	157
Total ..		1.81	0.46	1.74	1.72	378	378
Index Number sub-group I(i).							
(j) Beverages— (1) Tea leaf— Brooke Bond Assorted Tea— First Choice	50 gms.	1.86	0.41	0.55	0.55	134	134
(2) ..	Cup	4.28	0.08	0.15	0.15	188	188
Total ..		6.14				233	233
Index Number sub-group I(j).							
(k) Cereals and cereals products— Wheat and pulse products— Wheat and pulse	..	48.20				185	185
(l) Mutton, fish and other animal products— Milk and Milk products— Condiments and spices— Vegetables and vegetable products— Fruits and fruit products— Sugar, honey and sweet products— Beverages	..	7.86				283	277
..	..	5.97				212	207
..	..	4.94				198	197
..	..	6.65				188	188
..	..	7.83				290	290
..	..	6.01				197	207
..	..	1.14				312	288
..	..	5.26				233	233
..	..	6.14				171	171
Total ..		100.00				207	206
Index Number — Food group I.							

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity				Index Number	
			Basic Price	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8	
II. Fuel and Light—								
(1) Firewood and chirs- (i) Mixture	37 Kgs.	81.82	2.87	4.07	4.07			
(ii) Babhool			2.80	4.44	4.44			
(2) Kerosene Ordinary.	1.	12.44	0.22	0.60	0.60	150	150	
(3) Match Box Wimco, Horse Brand.	Box of 50 sticks.	5.74	0.06	0.08	0.08	273	273	
Total		100.00				133	133	
<i>Index Number Group II.</i>								
III. Housing—								
Rent— House rent for selected tenements.	P.M.	100.00	4.70					
Total		100.00				164	164	
<i>Index Number Group III.</i>								
IV. Clothing and Foot- wear—								
(a) Clothing—								
(1) Dhoti 8.2 mts. length and 119 to 121 cms. width.	Per sq. metre.	6.04	1.07	2.07	2.12	170	170	
(2) Saree 7.3 to 8.2 mts. length and 102 to 152 cms. width.	"	31.57	1.28	2.08	2.09	193	198	
(3) Cloth for trousers 89 to 97 cms. width.	"	2.51	2.36	4.64	4.64	162	163	
(4) Long cloth 89 to 97 cms. width.	"	36.63	1.64	3.12	2.96	197	197	
(5) Coloured fabric 67 to 69 cms. width.	"	18.17	1.86	3.51	3.51	189	180	
Total		94.92				170	170	
<i>Index Number sub-group IV (a).</i>								
(b) Footwear— Shoes—								
(i) Bata Co.	Per pair	5.08	15.08	27.45	27.45	171	171	
(ii) Flex Co.	"		19.22	30.75	30.75			
Total		5.08				171	171	
<i>Index Number sub-group IV (b).</i>								

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity	
			Basic Price	Sept. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.
IV. Clothing and Foot- wear—contd.				
(a) Clothing		94.92		
(b) Footwear		5.08		
Total		100.00		
<i>Index Number Group IV.</i>				
V. Miscellaneous—				
(a) Panuppan— (1) Pan leaf— Madras I	Bundle of 100 leaves	3.84	0.50	0.67
(2) Pan leaf— Kerala	Bida	2.19	0.04	0.08
(3) Pan leaf— Mangalore	50 gms.	4.36	0.41	0.58
(4) Pan leaf— Kannur	"	1.78	0.72	1.26
Total		12.17		
<i>Index Number Sub-group V (a).</i>				
(a) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—				
(1) Kudi— Totapuri	Bundle	15.38	0.15	0.25
(2) Jarda— Bapatla	Packet of 25 gms.	3.18	0.19	0.20
Total		18.56		
<i>Index Number Sub-group V (b).</i>				
(a) Household Utilities— Bills— Electricity (Thiru Market).				
	Each	2.55	7.18	18.00
Total		2.55		
<i>Index Number Sub-group V (c).</i>				

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(d) Washing Soap— (1) Leona— Ordinary washing and ironing of cotton shirt.	Per piece	4.86	0.11	0.20	0.20	182	182
(2) Washing Soap— Sunlight	Cake	9.27	0.42	0.66	0.64	157	152
Total ..		14.13					
Index Number Sub-group V (d).							
(e) Medical care— (1) Patent Medicines, Analgesic.	Two tablets, Per day.	4.67	0.12	0.14	0.14	117	117
(2) Mixture (Daily)		7.61	0.68	1.00	1.00	147	147
Total ..		12.28					
Index Number Sub-group V (e).							
(f) Personal Care— (1) Hair Oil, Tala Co.	Small bottle.	5.82	1.30	2.50	2.50	192	192
(2) Barber charges— (i) Hair cut and shave.	Adult	8.70	0.50	1.27	1.27	232	232
(ii) Haircut (iii) Shave	"	"	0.37	0.92	0.92		
(3) Toilet Soap— (i) Life Buoy	Cake	2.74	0.48	0.75	0.75	159	157
(ii) Hamam	"	"	0.48	0.78	0.76	111	137
(4) Blade Six morning	2 pkts. of 5 blades each.	0.33	0.57	0.63	0.78		
Total ..		17.59					
Index Number Sub-group V (f).							
(g) Education and Reading— (1) School fees for Std. IX.	Student	1.90	3.01	5.48	5.48	182	182
(2) School Books, Prathamik ganit. (Govt. Publication).	Copy	1.33	0.62	0.95	0.95	153	153
Total ..		3.23					
Index Number Sub-group V (g).							
						170	170

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Basic Price	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
1	2	3	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(b) Recreation and Amusement— Cinema Lowest class	Full ticket.	6.90	0.44	1.00	1.00	227	227
Total		6.90				227	227
Index Number Sub-group V (b).							
(c) Transport and Communication— (1) Rail— Fare for 50 km..	Full ticket	6.19	1.04	1.40	1.40	135	135
(2) Bus— S.E. fare for 10 miles.	"	5.30	1.50	1.70	1.70	113	113
(3) Motor Vehicle— (i) Private	Per card Rs. 30	1.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	167	157
(ii) Money Order		..	0.45	0.60	0.60		
Total ..		12.59					
Index Number Sub-group V (c).							
(d) Household utilities		12.17				155	155
(e) Medical care		18.56				156	156
(f) Education and Reading		2.55				251	251
(g) Household utilities		14.13				166	163
(h) Washing Soap		12.28				136	136
(i) Medical care		17.59				206	206
(j) Education and Reading		3.23				170	170
(k) Education and Reading		6.90				227	227
(l) Recreation and Amusement		12.59				128	128
(m) Transport and Communication		100.00					
Total ..							
Index Number for Miscellaneous Group V.							
						168	167

NANDED*

196-A fall of 2 points.

In October 1971, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for the Nanded Centre with base year January to December 1961, equal to 196, was 196 being 2 points lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 survey at the Nanded Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 3 points to 209 due to the decrease in the average prices of turdal, gramdal, ground-nut oil, groundnut, chillies dry, brinjals, other vegetables and banana.

The index number for the fuel and light group decreased by 1 point due to the decrease in the average prices of kerosene oil.

The index number for the housing remained stationary at 136.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 2 points to 201 due to an increase in the prices of cloth for trousers, long-cloth and coloured fabrics.

The index number for the miscellaneous group decreased by 1 point due to the decrease in the average prices of pan leaf, cigarettes (Golconda) and utensils brass.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NANDED CITY

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961—100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
I. Food	61.46	212	209
II. Fuel and Light	5.88	169	168
III. Housing	4.62	136	136
IV. Clothing and Footwear	12.22	199	201
V. Miscellaneous	15.82	172	171
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number		198	196

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

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

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NANDED CITY

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
			4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I. Food Group—							
(1) Cereals and Cereals	Kg.	13.02	0.64	1.08	1.13	169	177
(2) Rice	"	6.81	0.42	0.87	0.87	207	207
(3) Wheat	"	30.64	0.34	0.70	0.70(1)	206	206
(4) Other	"	2.82	0.13	0.15	0.15	115	115
(5) Other	5 Kgs.						
Total		53.29					
						192	194
II. Fuel and Light							
(1) Kerosene							
(2) Diesel							
(3) Gas							
(4) Electricity							
(5) Other							
Total							
III. Housing							
(1) Rent							
(2) Fuel and Light							
(3) Repairs							
(4) Other							
Total							
IV. Clothing and Footwear							
(1) Cloth							
(2) Footwear							
(3) Other							
Total							
V. Miscellaneous							
(1) Cigarettes							
(2) Pan leaf							
(3) Other							
Total							
VI. Miscellaneous							
(1) Cigarettes							
(2) Pan leaf							
(3) Other							
Total							
Consumer Price Index Number						279	270
(1) Cereals and Cereals							
(2) Rice							
(3) Wheat							
(4) Other							
(5) Other							
(6) Cereals and Cereals							
(7) Rice							
(8) Wheat							
(9) Other							
(10) Other							
(11) Cereals and Cereals							
(12) Rice							
(13) Wheat							
(14) Other							
(15) Other							
(16) Cereals and Cereals							
(17) Rice							
(18) Wheat							
(19) Other							
(20) Other							
(21) Cereals and Cereals							
(22) Rice							
(23) Wheat							
(24) Other							
(25) Other							
(26) Cereals and Cereals							
(27) Rice							
(28) Wheat							
(29) Other							
(30) Other							
(31) Cereals and Cereals							
(32) Rice							
(33) Wheat							
(34) Other							
(35) Other							
(36) Cereals and Cereals							
(37) Rice							
(38) Wheat							
(39) Other							
(40) Other							
(41) Cereals and Cereals							
(42) Rice							
(43) Wheat							
(44) Other							
(45) Other							
(46) Cereals and Cereals							
(47) Rice							
(48) Wheat							
(49) Other							
(50) Other							
(51) Cereals and Cereals							
(52) Rice							
(53) Wheat							
(54) Other							
(55) Other							
(56) Cereals and Cereals							
(57) Rice							
(58) Wheat							
(59) Other							
(60) Other							
(61) Cereals and Cereals							
(62) Rice							
(63) Wheat							
(64) Other							
(65) Other							
(66) Cereals and Cereals							
(67) Rice							
(68) Wheat							
(69) Other							
(70) Other							
(71) Cereals and Cereals							
(72) Rice							
(73) Wheat							
(74) Other							
(75) Other							
(76) Cereals and Cereals							
(77) Rice							
(78) Wheat							
(79) Other							
(80) Other							
(81) Cereals and Cereals							
(82) Rice							
(83) Wheat							
(84) Other							
(85) Other							
(86) Cereals and Cereals							
(87) Rice							
(88) Wheat							
(89) Other							
(90) Other							
(91) Cereals and Cereals							
(92) Rice							
(93) Wheat							
(94) Other							
(95) Other							
(96) Cereals and Cereals							
(97) Rice							
(98) Wheat							
(99) Other							
(100) Other							
(101) Cereals and Cereals							
(102) Rice							
(103) Wheat							
(104) Other							
(105) Other							
(106) Cereals and Cereals							
(107) Rice							
(108) Wheat							
(109) Other							
(110) Other							
(111) Cereals and Cereals							
(112) Rice							
(113) Wheat							
(114) Other							
(115) Other							
(116) Cereals and Cereals							
(117) Rice							
(118) Wheat							
(119) Other							
(120) Other							
(121) Cereals and Cereals							
(122) Rice							
(123) Wheat							
(124) Other							
(125) Other							
(126) Cereals and Cereals							
(127) Rice							
(128) Wheat							
(129) Other							
(130) Other							
(131) Cereals and Cereals							
(132) Rice							
(133) Wheat							
(134) Other							
(135) Other							
(136) Cereals and Cereals							
(137) Rice							
(138) Wheat							
(139) Other							
(140) Other							
(141) Cereals and Cereals							
(142) Rice							
(143) Wheat							
(144) Other							
(145) Other							
(146) Cereals and Cereals							
(147) Rice							
(148) Wheat							
(149) Other							
(150) Other							
(151) Cereals and Cereals							
(152) Rice							
(153) Wheat							
(154) Other							
(155) Other							
(156) Cereals and Cereals							
(157) Rice							
(158) Wheat							
(159) Other							
(160) Other							
(161) Cereals and Cereals							
(162) Rice							

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure.	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Mutton—							
(i) Goat Meat	½ Kg.	5.62	1.08	2.50	2.50	233	233
(ii) Beef	Kg.	..	0.96	2.25	2.25		
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(i) Bombil	Kg.	0.61	2.46	5.50	5.46		
(ii) Zinga	..	..	2.02	5.00	5.00		
(3) Fish (fresh)—							
Varieties available in Sept. 1971—							
(i) Rahu	Kg.	..	2.06	2.50		186	
(ii) Katarna	..	..	2.00	3.00			
Varieties available in October 1971—							
(i) Rahu	Kg.	..	2.07		2.50		180
(ii) Katarna	..	..	1.87		3.00		
Total ..		6.23					
Index Number Sub-group I(d)						228	228
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk (Buffalo)	200 ml.	4.54	0.13	0.30	0.30	231	231
2) Ghee (Buffalo)	½ Kg.	0.29	3.01	7.00	6.83	233	233
Total ..		4.83					
Index Number Sub-group I(e)						231	231
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt white	Kg.	0.28	0.12	0.20	0.20	167	167
(2) Turmeric Khandaki	50 gms.	0.24	0.06	0.12	0.12	200	200
(3) Chillies (dry)—							
(i) Gawarani (fine)	Kg.	4.22	1.30	6.00	5.09	464	390
(ii) Gawarani (med.)	..	..	1.18	5.50	4.59		
(4) Tamarind, Kadiwali	200 gms.	0.77	0.25	0.28	0.28	112	112
(5) Mixed spices, Bojwar	50 gms.	1.61	0.20	0.30	0.30	150	150
Total ..		7.12					
Index Number Sub-group I(f)						334	291

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Basic Price	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products—							
(1) Bns in Small size	½ Kg.	0.69	0.30	0.40	0.39		130
(2) Bns in Small size	Kg.	0.97	0.31	0.38	0.54		139
(3) Bns in Small size	250 gms.	0.50	0.11	0.41	0.65		373
(4) Bns in Small size	250 gms.	0.39	0.21	0.32	0.34		134
(5) Bns in Small size	50 gms.	0.54	0.05	0.10	0.10		200
(6) Bns in Small size	250 gms.	1.20	0.10	0.18	0.18		185
(7) Bns in Small size	250 gms.	..	0.10	0.19	..		
(8) Bns in Small size	250 gms.	..	0.13	0.22	0.17		
(9) Bns in Small size	..	..	0.15	..	..
Total ..		4.29					
Index Number Sub-group I(g)							185
(h) Fruit and Fruit							
(1) Banana—	Dozen	0.87	0.35	0.97	0.84		271
(i) Big size	..	..	0.29	0.76	0.60		
(ii) Medium	..	..	0.22	0.60	0.49		
(iii) Small	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		0.87					
Index Number Sub-group I(h)							271
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products—							
(1) Sugar—							
(i) D-grade	Kg.	3.57	1.17	1.85	1.85		158
(2) Gur—							
(i) Gawran 1st quality	200 gms.	0.70	0.10	0.30	0.30		300
(ii) Gawran 2nd quality	..	..	0.10	..	..
Total ..		4.27					
Index Number Sub-group I(i)							181

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure.	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Mutton—							
(i) Goat Meat	½ Kg.	5.62	1.08	2.50	2.50	233	231
(ii) Beef	Kg.	..	0.96	2.25	2.25	..	..
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(i) Bombil	Kg.	0.61	2.46	5.50	5.46	..	..
(ii) Zinga	..	..	2.02	5.00	5.00	..	..
(3) Fish (fresh)—							
Varieties available in Sept. 1971—							
(i) Rahu	Kg.	..	2.06	2.50	3.00	186	..
(ii) Katerna	..	..	2.00	..	..	..	..
Varieties available in October 1971—							
(i) Rahu	Kg.	..	2.07	..	2.50	..	..
(ii) Katerna	..	..	1.87	..	3.00	..	..
Total ..		6.23					
Index Number Sub-group I(d)						228	228
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk (Buffalo)	200 ml.	4.54	0.13	0.30	0.30	231	231
2) Ghee (Buffalo)	½ Kg.	0.29	3.01	7.00	6.83	233	227
Total ..		4.83					
Index Number Sub-group I(e)						231	231
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt white	Kg.	0.28	0.12	0.20	0.20	167	167
(2) Turmeric Khandaki	50 gms.	0.24	0.06	0.12	0.12	200	200
(3) Chillies (dry)—							
(i) Gawarani (fine)	Kg.	4.22	1.30	6.00	5.09	464	390
(ii) Gawarani (med.)	..	..	1.18	5.50	4.59	..	..
(4) Tamarind, Kadiwali	200 gms.	0.77	0.25	0.28	0.28	112	112
(5) Mixed spices, Bojwar	50 gms.	1.61	0.20	0.30	0.30	150	150
Total ..		7.12					
Index Number Sub-group I(f)						334	291

Articles	Unit of quantity	proportional to total expenditure	Basic Price	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971					
								4	5	6	7	8
								Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—												
(1) Potatoes	½ Ks.	0.69	0.30	0.40	0.39	130	130					
(2) Onions	..	..	0.26	0.33	0.31	..	..			
(3) Beans (Kali)	..	..	0.31	0.38	0.54	139	139			
(4) Tomatoes	..	..	0.31	0.48	0.65	..	..			
(5) Garlic (Gawarian)	250 gms.	0.50	0.11	0.41	0.36	373	373					
(6) Other vegetables—												
Varieties available in the month of Sept. 1971—												
(i) Dodka	250 gms.	0.39	0.21	0.32	0.34	134	134					
(ii) Katerna	..	..	0.13	0.15	0.18	..	..			
Varieties available in the month of Oct. 1971—												
(i) Dodka	50 gms.	0.54	0.05	0.10	0.10	200	200					
(ii) Gawar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		4.29										
Index Number Sub-group I(g)						185	185					
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—												
(1) Banana—	Dozen	0.87	0.35	0.97	0.84	271	271					
(i) Big size	..	..	0.29	0.76	0.60	..	..			
(ii) Medium	..	..	0.22	0.60	0.49	..	..			
(iii) Small	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		0.87										
Index Number Sub-group I(h)						271	271					
(i) Beans and Lentils—												
(1) Beans	Kg.	1.38	1.17	1.85	1.85	158	158					
(2) Lentils	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) D-grade	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Gawran 1st quality	200 gms.	0.70	0.10	0.30	0.30	300	300					
(iii) Gawran 2nd quality	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	
Total ..		4.27										
Index Number Sub-group I(i)						181	181					

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR RANDEK CITY—contd.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number		
			Basic price	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8	
(i) Beverages								
(1) Tea leaf	Packet of 50 gms.	1.13	0.35	0.55	0.55	157	157	
(i) Brooke Bond			0.35	0.55	0.55			
(ii) Lipton	Per Cup	4.49	0.07	0.15	0.15	157	157	
(2) Hot drink			0.07	0.15	0.15			
(i) Chalu Chaba			0.04	0.04(i)	0.04(i)			
(ii) Canteen tea								
Total		5.62						
Index Number Sub-group I(J).						157	157	
I. Food Group—			53.29			192	194	
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products.			8.64			279	270	
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products.			4.84			206	197	
(c) Oils and Fats			6.23			228	223	
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs			4.83			231	231	
(e) Milk and Milk Products.			7.12			334	291	
(f) Condiments and Spices.			4.29			185	180	
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products.			0.87			271	223	
(h) Fruit and Fruit Products.			4.27			181	181	
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products			5.62			157	157	
(j) Beverages								
Total		100.00				212	209	
Index Number for Food Group I.								
II. Fuel and Light—								
(1) Firewood and Chips	20 Kgs.	80.76	1.66	2.72	2.72	160	160	
(i) Dhawda (old)			1.57	2.44	2.44			
(ii) Gaberi								
(2) Kerosene	Per litre	13.99	0.26	0.63	0.61	242	235	
(i) Rock oil white in colour.								
(3) Match Box—	Horse Per Box (50 sticks).	5.25	0.06	0.07	0.07	117	117	
(i) Wimco, Brand.								
Total		100.00						
Index Number for group II.						169	168	

Articles	Unit of quantity	proportional to total expenditure	Basic price	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971							
								1	2	3	4	5	6	7
								Rs. P.						
III. Housing Rent—														
(i) Rent of selected	P.M.	100.00	8.47											
Total			100.00											
Index Number for Group III.								136						
IV. Clothing and Foot—														
(1) Clothing—	Per Sq. Metre.	11.53	1.08	2.04	2.04			189						
(i) Dhoti			1.24	1.72	1.72			139						
(2) Kurta		1.58	2.74	5.25	5.43			192						
(3) Cloth for Trouser		27.48	1.44	3.26	3.27			226						
(4) Handkerchiefs		31.21	1.81	4.05	4.16			224						
(5) Coloured fabrics		91.57												
Total								201						
Index Number for sub-group IV(a).														
(1) Shawl, Jauma	Per Pair	4.89	15.02	27.45	27.45			169						
(2) Capora Master Junior.			18.34	28.55	28.55									
(3) Capora Junior.		3.54	4.45	10.00	10.00			183						
(4) Shawl, Jauma		6.18	10.00	10.00	10.00									
(5) Capora Bahadur		8.35	14.65	14.65	14.65									
(6) Capora Bahadur		8.65	14.65	14.65	14.65									
Total		8.43						175						
Index Number for sub-group IV(b).														
(1) Clothing and Foot—	Per Pair	91.57	8.43					201						
(2) Footwear			8.43					175						
Total		100.00						199						
Index Number for Group IV.														

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
V. Miscellaneous							
<i>(a) Pansupari—</i>							
(1) Pan leaf—	Bundle of 25 leaves.	2.83	0.07	0.15	0.11	232	179
(i) Local medium			0.04	0.10	0.08		
(ii) Local inferior							
(2) Pan finished without	Per Vida.	6.61	0.04	0.05	0.05	125	125
(3) Super Maanghari	50 gms.	4.22	0.41	0.50	0.50	122	122
Total ..		13.66					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(a).</i>							
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—							
(1) Bidi Kalilakali	Bundle of 25 Bides.	9.00	0.13	0.20	0.20	154	154
(2) Cigarettes—	Packet of 10 Cigarettes.	6.34	0.10	0.32	0.31	310	303
(i) Golkonda			0.13	0.39	0.39		
(ii) Charminar			0.14	0.25	0.25	179	179
(3) Jarda Lal Dadhi Brand.	Packet of 25 gms.	1.63	0.14	0.25	0.25	179	179
Total ..		16.97					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(b).</i>							
(c) Household Utillies—							
(1) Utensils Brass— Lota, Poona	Kg.	1.90	7.80	18.00	17.67	231	227
(2) Utensils Aluminium— Baghuna without chhap.	100 gms.	0.69	0.90	1.00	1.00	111	111
Total ..		2.59					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(c).</i>							
(d) Washing soap—							
(1) Laundry ordinary washing and ironing.	Per shirt.	3.74	0.12	0.20	0.20	167	167
(2) Washing soap Shama	Cake.	6.52	0.25	0.25	0.25	100	100
Total ..		10.26					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(d).</i>							

Articles	Unit of quantity	Proportional to total expenditure	Basic Price	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971				
								4	5	6	7
								Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
Medical Care—											
<i>(a) Patent Medicine—</i>											
(i) Anacia	2 Tablets	9.36	0.13	0.13	0.13	128	128				
(ii) Aspro	Bottle	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.15						
(iii) Zinda, Tilasmath	Per day	0.37	0.62	0.75	0.75	121	121				
<i>(b) Doctor's</i>											
(i) ME		5.47	0.62	0.75	0.75	121	121				
(ii) Daily medicine		14.83									
Total ..											
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(a).</i>											
Personal Care—											
<i>(a) Hair Cut—</i>											
(i) Hair cut with shave	Small bottle.	4.20	1.34	2.40	2.50	179	179				
(ii) Hair cut	Adult	7.20	0.41	1.00	1.00	252	252				
(iii) Shave	"	0.31	0.31	0.70	0.70	252	252				
(iv) Barber charge	"	0.14	0.14	0.40	0.40	252	252				
(v) Toilet soap—	Cake	1.93	0.48	0.75	0.75	156	156				
(i) Hamam	"	0.48	0.48	0.75	0.75	156	156				
(ii) Lifebuoy	"	0.07	0.47	0.60	0.79	128	128				
(iii) Blades—	Packet of 10 blades	0.07	0.47	0.60	0.79	128	128				
(i) Bharat	2 pkts. of 5 blades each	0.54	0.54	0.69	0.90	128	128				
(ii) Moolina		13.40									
Total ..											
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(a).</i>											
(b) Stationery and Books—											
(i) Stationery for VIII	Per student.	3.30	2.14	4.90	4.90	229	229				
(ii) Stationery for VIII	Per copy	3.43	0.75	2.00	2.00	202	202				
(iii) Stationery for VIII	"	0.69	0.69	0.95	0.95	202	202				
(iv) Stationery for VIII	"	6.73									
Total ..											
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(b).</i>											
(c) Transport and Communication—											
(i) Transport and Communication	Full ticket.	6.62	0.30	0.60	0.60	200	200				
(ii) Transport and Communication		6.62									
Total ..											
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(c).</i>											

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NANDED CITY.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Sept. 1971
			Basic Price	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
(i) Transport and Communications—						
for III Class	Adult Ticket.	7.94	1.04	1.40	1.40	135
5 k—S. T. Bus fare for 20 miles.		3.14	1.00	1.15	1.15	115
(2) Postage—						
(i) Card	Single	0.57	0.05	0.10	0.10	167
(ii) M. O. Charges for	Rs. 30		0.45	0.60	0.60	
(3) Rickshaw Fare for 2 miles.	One Passenger.	3.29	0.22	0.50	0.50	227
Total ..		14.94				
Index Number for Sub-group						152
Miscellaneous—						
(a) Pansurari		13.66	...	....	....	146
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Product		16.97	...	....	....	215
(c) Household Utilities		2.59	...	....	....	199
(d) Washing soap		10.26	...	....	....	124
(e) Medical care		14.83	...	....	....	126
(f) Personal care		13.40	...	....	....	215
(g) Education and Reading		6.73	...	....	....	215
(h) Recreation and Amusement.		6.62	...	....	....	200
(i) Transport and Communication.		14.94	...	....	....	152
Total ..		100.00				172
Index Number for Group V						171

JALGAON CENTRE*
187—A fall of 2 points.

In October 1971 the Consumer Price Index Number for working Class for Jalgaon Centre was 187 being 2 points lower than the index number for the same class for the corresponding month of 1970. The index number for the working class for Jalgaon Centre in October 1971 was 187 being 2 points lower than the index number for the same class for the corresponding month of 1970.

The index number for the working class for Jalgaon Centre in October 1971 was 187 being 2 points lower than the index number for the same class for the corresponding month of 1970. The index number for the working class for Jalgaon Centre in October 1971 was 187 being 2 points lower than the index number for the same class for the corresponding month of 1970.

The index number for the working class for Jalgaon Centre in October 1971 was 187 being 2 points lower than the index number for the same class for the corresponding month of 1970. The index number for the working class for Jalgaon Centre in October 1971 was 187 being 2 points lower than the index number for the same class for the corresponding month of 1970.

The index number for the working class for Jalgaon Centre in October 1971 was 187 being 2 points lower than the index number for the same class for the corresponding month of 1970. The index number for the working class for Jalgaon Centre in October 1971 was 187 being 2 points lower than the index number for the same class for the corresponding month of 1970.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CITY

(Average price for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
I. Food	60.79	205	204
II. Fuel and Light	7.20	178	179
III. Housing	6.11	123	123
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.29	174	167
V. Miscellaneous	15.61	165	165
Total ..	100.00		
		189	187

Consumer Price Index Number—
*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found on pages 158 to 160 of the January 1966 issue of Labour Gazette.
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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CITY

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
I. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and cereal Products—							
(1) Rice	kg.	6.72	0.63	1.14	1.20	181	190
(2) Wheat	"	10.89	0.46	0.89	0.89	193	193
(3) Jowar	"	21.16	0.35	0.66	0.66	189	189
(4) Grinding charges— For cereals	7 kg.	1.94	0.12	0.22	0.22	183	183
Total		40.71					
Index Number for Sub-group I (a).						188	190
(d) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Turdal—							
(i) Jalna	kg.	3.79	0.73	2.25	2.23	308	310
(ii) Gawran (Bharwa)	"	"	0.66	2.03	2.08		
(2) Gramdal	"	2.13	0.58	1.26	1.25	217	216
(3) Moongdal—							
(i) With husk	kg.	1.35	0.70	1.83	1.83	244	248
(ii) Without husk	"	"	0.83	1.88	1.94		
(4) Uriddal—							
(i) With husk	kg.	0.86	0.65	2.13	2.07	341	334
(ii) Without husk	"	"	0.83	2.94	2.90		
Total		8.13					
Index Number for Sub-group I (b).						277	278
(c) Oil and Fats —							
(1) Groundnut oil	kg.	7.21	2.28	4.74	4.50	208	197
(2) Vanaspati dalda (loose)	½ kg.	1.16	1.99	2.90	2.89	146	145
Total		8.37					
Index Number for Sub-group I (c).						199	190

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(b) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Mutton	½ kg.	4.38	1.45	2.75	2.75	190	190
(2) Fish	k g.	0.91	2.72	6.06	6.00		
(3) Eggs	"	"	2.70	5.00	5.00		
Varieties selected for September 1971—							
(1) Barik Muchhali	"	"	2.23	3.17	3.00	176	261
(2) Shingada	"	"	1.13	2.17	2.17		
Varieties selected for October 1971—							
(1) Rains	"	"	2.17	3.17	3.83	187	202
(2) Shingada	"	"	1.75	3.17	3.83		
(3) Phantabret	"	"	0.72	3.17	3.83		
Total		5.29					
(e) Milk and Milk products—							
(1) Milk (Dugalo)	1.	8.42	0.77	1.41	1.38	183	179
(2) Ghee (Dugalo)	½ kg.	1.31	3.71	7.91	7.55		
Total		9.73					
Index Number for Sub-group I (d).						187	182
(f) Condiments and Spices							
(1) Salt —							
(i) White	kg.	0.29	0.13	0.22	0.22	172	172
(ii) Black	"	"	0.12	0.21	0.21		
(2) Chillies (dry)—	250 g.	0.30	0.34	0.69	0.70	203	206
(3) Coriander	kg.	4.56	1.65	5.83	5.80	353	352
(4) Mustard	250 g.	0.24	0.31	0.83	0.84	268	271
(5) Jira	"	1.86	4.95	11.20	11.22	162	162
(6) Turmeric	200 g.	1.79	1.74	1.74	1.74	162	162
(7) Laboti powder	250 g.	0.17	0.68	1.22	1.22	179	179
Total		7.62					
Index Number for Sub-group I (e).						283	282

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Basic Price		Index Number		
			4	5	7	8	
1	2	3	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(g) Vegetable and Edible Products—							
(1) Potatoes—							
(i) Big ..	kg.	1.15	0.28	0.48	0.44	167	
(ii) Small ..	..	..	0.24	0.39	0.38		
(2) Onions—							
(i) Red ..	kg.	0.86	0.27	0.41	0.33	163	
(ii) White ..	..	..	0.27	0.47	0.43		
(3) Garlic ..	250 g.	0.54	0.20	0.55	0.59	275	141
Varieties selected for September 1971—							
(1) Mulley ..	250 g.	2.92	0.07	0.13		227	
(2) Chawali Sheng ..	..	..	0.08	0.22			
(3) Padwal ..	..	..	0.10	0.22			
Varieties selected for October 1971—							
(1) Tondli ..	..	..	0.13		0.09	180	
(2) Gilka ..	..	..	0.13		0.24		
(3) Dodka ..	..	..	0.10		0.21		
Total ..		5.47					
Index Number for Sub-group I (g).							
(h) Fruits and Fruit products—							
(1) Banana—							
(i) Big ..	dozen	1.61	0.29	0.68	0.61	237	214
(ii) Small ..	..	..	0.23	0.55	0.50		
Total ..		1.61					
Index Number for Sub-group I (h).							
(i) Sugar, Honey and related products—							
(1) Sugar ..	kg.	5.63	1.23	1.91	1.94	155	158
(2) Gur— (f) Kopargaon Quality.	1st ..	1.63	0.57	1.82	1.82	319	319
Total ..		7.23					
Index Number for all Food groups.							
209							
237							
192							

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit		Quantity
			4	5	
1	2	3	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
I. Food—					
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products.					
(1) Brooke Bond Laojee.	Pkt. of 50g.	2.11	0.40	0.55	
(ii) Lipton Yellow ..	..	..	0.41	0.55	
(2) Hot drink— Prepared tea ..	Cup of 3½ ozs.	3.73	0.12	0.25	
Total ..		5.84			
Number for Sub-group I(j).					
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products.					
.....		40.71	..		
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products.					
.....		8.13	..		
(c) Oils and Fats					
.....		8.37	..		
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs.					
.....		5.29	..		
(e) Milk and Milk Products.					
.....		9.73	..		
(f) Condiments and Spices.					
.....		7.62	..		
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products.					
.....		1.61	..		
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products.					
.....		7.23	..		
(i) Sugar, Honey and related Products.					
.....		5.84	..		
Total ..		100.00			
Index Number for all Food groups.					
II. Fuel and Light—					
(1) Firewood and chips—					
(i) Khair ..	37 kgs.	78.50	3.39	6.50	6.50
(ii) Dhawda ..	..	..	3.15	6.50	6.50
(iii) Adjator Mixed ..	..	..	2.71	5.22	5.30
(2) Kerosene—	l.	11.40	0.45	0.58	0.58
(i) Chakkar Brand ..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Electricity charges ..	Unit	6.28	0.50	0.32	0.32
(4) Match Box— Horse head brand Box of 50 sticks.	Box of	3.82	0.06	0.08	0.08
Total ..		100.00			

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to Total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	September 1971	October 1971	September 1971	October 1971
			4	5	6	7	8
1	2		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
III. Housing							
(1) Rent—							
(i) Rent for selected tenements.	p.m.	100 00				123	123
Total ..		100 00					
Index Number for III Group							
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(a) Clothing—							
(1) Dhoti ..	per sq. mt.	17.82	1.23	2.19	2.04	178	166
(2) Saree ..	"	27.15	1.24	1.74	1.74	140	140
(3) Cloth for trouser ..	"	0.51	2.15	4.75	4.61	221	214
(4) Long cloth ..	"	32.06	1.61	3.31	3.03	206	189
(5) Coloured poplin ..	"	14.36	2.13	3.51	3.75	165	175
Total ..		91.90					
Index number for Sub-group IV (a).							
(b) Foot wear—							
(1) Shoes—							
(i) Bata Co.	per pair	3.53	17.20	29.65	29.65	162	162
(ii) Carona Co.	"	....	18.78	28.55	28.55		
(2) Chappals—							
(i) Bata Co.	"	4.57	6.25	10.00	10.00	160	160
Total ..		8.10					
Index number for Sub-group IV (b).							
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(1) Clothing		91.90				175	168
(2) Foot wear		8.10				161	161
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Group IV.							
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan Supari—							
(1) Pan leaf—							
(i) Akda pan	Bundle of 100	2.01	0.55	0.60	0.60	109	109
(2) Pan finished—							
(i) With Masala	vida	5.39	0.04	0.05	0.05	125	125
(3) Supari (Manglori)	250 g.	2.81	2.08	2.73	2.73	131	131
(4) Katha—							
(i) Kanpur	50 g.	0.85	0.73	1.18	1.18	170	170
(ii) Belgaum	"	....	0.36	0.64	0.64		
Total ..		11.06					
Index Number for group							
						127	127

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index
			Basic price	September 1971	October 1971	
			4	5	6	
1	2	3	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7
(b) Food and Tobacco						
(i) Camel brand Shiledar	Bundle of 25	5.80	0.19	0.32	0.33	
"	"	..	0.19	0.30	0.30	
(ii) Candaram Brand.	Pkt. of 50g.	3.54				
(i) Chandrakant brand	"	..	0.24	0.45	0.45	198
Total ..		9.34				
Index Number for Sub-group (b).						
Household utilities—						
(1) Utensils—						
(i) Lota (Poona)	† kg.	5.28	3.55	8.83	8.83	248
(ii) Lota (Nasik)	"	..	3.45	8.50	8.50	
Total ..		5.28				
Index Number for Sub-group (c).						
(d) Washing Soap—						
(1) Laundry—						
(i) Ordinary washing and ironing of cotton	per piece	2.54	0.10	0.18	0.18	180
(2) Washing soap—						
(i) 501 Bar Soap	box	7.44	1.40	2.10	2.10	169
(ii) B. Dhantak Co.	cake	..	0.40	0.75	0.75	
Total ..		9.98				
Index Number for Sub-group V(d).						
(e) Medical Care—						
(1) Dr. Vaze's Cough syrup.	Small bottle.	3.80	1.50	1.65	1.65	110
(2) Daily mixture	per day	11.98	0.58	0.62	0.62	107
Total ..		15.78				
Index Number for Sub-group V(e).						
						108

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	September 1971	October 1971	September 1971	October 1971
			4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(f) Personal care— (1) Hair cream— Tata C	Small bottle	4.89	1.32	2.70	2.70	205	205
	Adult	7.32	0.50	1.25	1.25	217	217
			0.40	1.00	1.00		
(ii) Hair cut	"	"	0.20	0.30	0.30		
(iii) Shave	"	"	0.48	0.75	0.75		
(3) Toilet Soap (i) Life Buoy	Cake	3.02	0.49	0.75	0.75	155	155
(ii) Hamam cake	"	"	0.44	0.50	0.50		
(4) Blades— (i) Bharat Blade	Pkt. of 10 blades.	0.11	0.57	0.50	0.50	101	101
(ii) Six Morning	2 Pkts. of 5 blades each	"					
Total ..		15.34				200	200
(g) Books— (1) Book— Bal Bharati Chauthi Pustak.		5.42	0.75	2.00	2.00	267	267
(2) School fees— For VIII Std.	Per student per month	3.46	5.00	5.00	5.00	100	100
Total ..		8.88					
Index Number for Sub-group V (g)						202	202
(h) Recreation and Amusement— (1) Cinema (Lower class)	Adult	6.69	0.32	0.67	0.67	209	209
Total ..		6.69					
Index Number for Sub-group V (h)						209	209
(i) Transport and Communication— (1) Rail— Railway fare 50 km. ...	Per Passenger.	12.48	0.98	1.40	1.40	143	143
(2) Bus fare— S. T. Bus 32 km. (Full ticket).	"	4.09	1.00	1.15	1.15	115	115
(3) Postage— (i) Single card (ii) M. O. charges, Rs. 30	Per card	1.08	0.05	0.10	0.10	167	167
			0.45	0.60	0.60		
Total ..		17.65					
Index Number for Sub-group V (i)						138	138

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Proportional to total expenditure	Basic price	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	September 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
V. Miscellaneous—		11.06	..	..	..	127
(a) Miscellaneous—		9.34	..	..	..	176
(i) Tobacco and Tobacco products		5.28	..	..	..	248
(ii) Household utilities		9.98	..	..	..	172
(c) Personal care		15.78	..	..	..	108
(d) Medical Care		15.34	..	..	..	200
(e) Personal Care		8.88	..	..	..	202
(f) Transport and Communication		6.69	..	..	..	209
(g) Transport and Communication		17.65	..	..	..	138
Total ..		100.00				165

Index Number for Group V. (Average price for the calendar year 1971 = 100)

Group	Index Number	Weight proportional to total expenditure
(a) Tobacco and Tobacco products	248	5.28
(b) Household utilities	172	9.98
(c) Personal care	108	15.78
(d) Medical Care	200	15.34
(e) Personal Care	202	8.88
(f) Transport and Communication	209	6.69
(g) Transport and Communication	138	17.65
Total	165	100.00

POONA CENTRE*

179-A rise of 4 points.

In October 1971, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Poona City with base calendar year 1961 equal to 100 was 179 being 4 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the continuation of a pattern revealed during the year 1958-59 family living survey for

The index number for the food group increased by 7 points to 196 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, jowar, mutton, ghee, brinjals, tomatoes and other vegetables.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 2 points to 176 due to a rise in the average prices of firewood and chips and charcoal.

The index number for housing remained unchanged at 113.

The index number for clothing and footwear group increased by 3 points to 176 due to a rise in the prices of saree, cloth for trouser and coloured poplin.

The index number for miscellaneous group remained stationary at 158.

Final Index Number 179.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR POONA CITY

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
I. Food	55.85	189	196
II. Fuel and Light	6.89	174	176
III. Housing	6.65	113	113
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.31	173	176
V. Miscellaneous	20.30	157	158
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number		175	179

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

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(a) Food Group—							
(i) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice	kg.	13.81	0.76	1.22	1.26	161	166
(2) Wheat	"	11.28	0.53	0.89	0.89	168	168
(3) Jowar	"	8.39	0.45	0.77	1.17	171	260
(4) Bajri	"	3.08	0.51	0.90	0.87	176	171
Charges—							
For Cereals	4 kg.		1.42	0.14	0.20	0.20	143
Total			37.98				
						166	187
Number for Sub-group I (a).							
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
Turdal—							
Laxmi Chhap or Surti (Fine)	kg.		3.80	0.80	2.27	2.27	284
Gramdal	"		1.81	0.60	1.37	1.37	228
Mungdal—							
Without Husk (Medium)	"		0.68	0.82	2.04	2.01	249
Total			6.29				
						264	284
Index Number for Sub-group I (b).							

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of Quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(c) Oils and Fats—							
Groundnut Oil	kg	1.94	2.32	4.82	4.61	208	199
Karadai Oil	½ kg	3.94	1.20				
Vanaspoti (Dalda) ..	..	1.22	1.66	2.58	2.58	155	150
(Loose)							
Total ..		7.10					
Index Number for Sub-group I (c)						199	191
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—							
Mutton—							
Goat Meat ..	½ kg	3.68	1.51	2.75	2.79	182	184
Sheep Meat ..	..	..	1.52	2.75	2.79		
Fish (Dry)—							
Bombil (Big)	kg	1.01	2.60	5.60	5.20		
Bombil (Small)	..	..	2.46	5.80	5.20		
Zinga	..	..	2.57	5.00	5.00		
Fresh Fish—							
Varieties selected in the month of Sept. 1971—							
(i) Bombay wamb..	kg	..	2.12			197	196
(ii) Butter fish	..	..	2.01				
(iii) Shingada	..	..	2.31				
Varieties selected in the month of October 1971—							
(i) Bombay wamb	kg	..	2.02		4.09		
(ii) Pamphret	..	..	2.76		5.84		
(iii) Halva	..	..	2.60		4.04		
Eggs (Hen's)	Each	0.57	0.17	0.30	0.30	176	176
Total ..		5.26					
Index Number for Sub-group I (d)						184	185
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
Milk buffalo	200 ml	10.66	0.15	0.30	0.30	200	200
Ghee Amul (tinned)	kg	0.93	7.88	13.72	14.56	174	185
Total ..		11.59					
Index Number for Sub-group I (e)						198	199

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	1971	1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
Spices—							
Mustard seeds	kg.	0.16	0.11	0.17	0.17	155	
Mustard seeds	250 g.	2.04	0.47	1.47	1.42	313	
Mustard seeds	..	..	0.15	0.33	0.84	255	
Mustard seeds	..	..	0.24	1.08	2.17	2.07	201
Masala ..	50 g.	..	0.84	2.08	2.11	248	
Total ..		5.86					
Index Number for Sub-group I (f)							266
Spices—							
Mustard seeds	..	..	1.87	0.29	0.43	0.40	152
Mustard seeds	..	..	0.23	0.36	0.29		
Mustard seeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Size	..	..	0.92	0.31	0.40	0.41	135
Biriojals—Big Size ..	..	..	0.56	0.49	0.82	0.92	167
Tomatoes—Medium Red	..	..	0.77	0.79	1.26	1.29	159
Varieties Selected for Sept. 1971—							
Bhendi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wavana	..	..	4.42	0.49	0.81	0.85	175
Ghevada	..	..	1.16	1.29	..	..
Ghevada	..	..	0.31	0.77	..	..
Varieties Selected for							
(i) Dodka	..	..	0.55	0.49	0.94	1.11	159
Watana	..	..	0.49	1.02	1.11	1.59	
Total ..		8.54					
Index Number for Sub-group I (g)							164
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—							
Banana—							
Big Size	..	..	1.23	0.49	0.93	0.85	185
Small Size	..	..	..	0.39	0.70	0.66	
Total ..		1.23					
Index Number for Sub-group I (h)							185

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	September 1971	October 1971	September 1971	October 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
<i>(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products—</i>							
Sugar ..	kg.	6.29	1.18	1.95	1.93	165	164
Gur— ..	"	1.20	0.58	1.85	1.85	319	319
Total ..		7.49					
<i>Index Number Sub-group I (i).</i>						190	189
<i>(i) Beverages—</i>							
Tea leaf—							
Brooke Bond	Packet of 50 gs.	3.43	0.38	0.55	0.55	143	143
Lipton (Medium) ..	"	"	0.39	0.55	0.55		
Hot drink—							
Prepared Tea	Cup. of 3 1/2 gm.	5.23	0.06	0.13	0.13	217	217
Total ..		8.66					
<i>Index Number Sub-group I (j).</i>						187	187
I Food Sub groups—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal products.		37.98	..	..	..	166	187
(b) Pulses and Pulse products.	....	6.29	..	..	..	264	264
(c) Oils and Fats ..	....	7.10	..	..	..	199	191
(d) Mutton Fish and Eggs.	....	5.26	..	..	..	184	186
(e) Milk and Milk Products.	....	11.59	..	..	..	198	199
(f) Condiments and species.	....	5.86	..	..	..	266	264
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable products.	..	8.54	..	..	..	164	163
(h) Fruits and Fruit products.	....	1.23	..	..	..	185	171
(i) Sugar, Honey and	....	7.49	..	..	..	190	188
(i) Beverages ..	....	8.66	..	..	..	187	187
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Number Group I ..</i>						189	196

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	September 1971	October 1971	September 1971	October 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>I. Fuel and Light—</i>							
(1) Firewood and chips (Rawal medium).	37 kg.	30.63	3.08	5.47	5.67	178	184
(2) Kerosene, Chavi	5 litres	24.03	1.54	2.92	2.92	190	190
(3) Electricity	Per unit	6.45	0.19	0.28	0.28	147	147
(4) Charcoal—							
(i) Big Size	37 kg.	35.36	7.47	12.48	12.30	169	170
(ii) Patti or Rawal ..	"	"	5.63	9.67	9.67		
(5) Match box (Tekka 40 sticks).	Box	3.53	0.05	0.07	0.07	140	140
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Number Group II</i>						174	176
<i>III. Housing—</i>							
(2) Rent for selected tenements.	Per month	100.00				113	113
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Number Group III</i>						113	113
<i>IV Clothing and Footwear—</i>							
(a) Clothing—							
(1) Dhoti	Per metre, sq.	3.57	1.28	2.22	2.22	173	173
(2) Saree	"	29.86	1.28	2.07	2.11	162	165
(3) Cloth for trousers ..	"	5.25	2.62	5.14	5.26	196	201
(4) Lona cloth	"	11.76	1.64	3.09	3.09	188	188
(5) Coloured Poplin ..	"	40.44	2.25	3.90	4.03	173	179
Total ..		90.88					
<i>Index Number Sub-group IV</i>						173	177
<i>(b) Footwear—</i>							
(1) Shoes—							
(i) Bata Co.	Per Pair	4.27	17.14	29.65	29.65	174	174
(ii) Flex Co.	"	"	19.30	33.95	33.95		
(2) Chappals—							
(i) Bata Co.	"	4.85	6.18	10.00	10.00	170	170
(ii) Flex Co.	"	"	8.40	15.04	15.04		
Total		9.12					
<i>Index Number, Sub-group IV (b).</i>						172	172

Price per unit in quantity

Price Index Numbers for Working Class for certain Consumer Price Index in India for the months of Sept. 1971 and Oct. 1971

Article	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit in quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	September 1971	October 1971	September 1971	October 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
IV. Transport and Communication—							
(i) Railway—							
Local Car	Ticket	6.74	0.52	1.17	1.17	225	
Total		6.74				225	
Index Number Sub-group V(h)							
(i) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Railway—							
(1) Railway 50 k.m.	Per Passenger	6.46	0.98	1.40	1.40	143	
(2) Bus Fare— (i) P.M.T. 3-22 k.m. (ii) S.T.P.M.L.	B.S. fare	11.43	0.10	0.15	0.15	132	
(3) Postage— (i) Single Card (ii) M. O. Charges	Per card Rs. 25	1.29	0.05	0.10	0.10	167	
Total		19.18				138	
Index Number Sub-group V(i)							
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan Supari	..	4.47	....	....	....	192	
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products	..	6.42	....	....	....	183	
(c) Household Utilities	..	4.76	....	....	....	212	
(d) Washing Soap	..	11.60	....	....	....	184	
(e) Medical Care	..	18.72	....	....	....	124	
(f) Personal Care	..	18.20	....	....	....	153	
(g) Education and Reading	..	13.91	....	....	....	126	
(h) Recreation and Amusement	..	10.74	....	....	....	225	
(i) Transport and Communication	..	19.18	....	....	....	138	
Total		100.00				157	

Groups	Bombay (a)		Shojapur (a)		Nagpur (a)	
	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
	Food	26	29	227	224	214	215
Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	198	198	176	174	176	171
Fuel and Light	188	188	174	173	179	179
Clothing	116	116	139	139	131	131
Household	188	189	185	189	208	208
Clothing, bedding, footwear	167	167	166	166	149	149
Miscellaneous	192	193	206	201	194	194
Consumer Price Index Number						
Groups	Jalgaon (b)		Nanded (b)		Aurangabad (b)	
	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
	Food	205	204	212	209	207	206
Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	178	179	169	168	164	164
Fuel and Light	188	167	199	201	181	178
Clothing	123	123	136	136	170	170
Household	165	165	172	171	168	167
Miscellaneous	189	187	198	196	193	192
Consumer Price Index Number						
Groups	Poona (b)		Madras (a)		Kanpur (c)	
	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
	Food	189	156	184	184	1093	1102
Pan, Supari, Tobacco, Intoxicants	174	176	209	209	867	909
Household	173	176	156	156	882	882
Clothing	113	113	186	186	252	252
Home Rent	157	158	175	175	878	878
Miscellaneous	175	179	183	183	945	962
Consumer Price Index Number						

(a) Average prices of January to December 1960—100.
(b) Average prices for January to December 1961—100.

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

Month and Year	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Jalgaon	Nagpur	Madras
September 1970	770	768	968	984	997	826
October 1970	774	786	984	984	992	831
November 1970	774	768	968	984	997	845
December 1970	774	768	978	985	997	850
January 1971	766	760	978	1 000	981	836
February 1971	770	760	978	979	966	836
March 1971	778	760	978	968	955	836
April	787	751	974	979	960	836
May	787	751	968	973	960	
June	795	764	1,000	979	976	
July	799	773	1,032	989	987	
August	804	786	1,062	1,000	1,007	
September	811	795	1,078	1,000	1,000	

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

Month and Year	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur
September 1970	341	265	352
October 1970	343	275	357
November 1970	343	265	352
December 1970	343	265	355
January 1971	339	262	355
February 1971	341	262	355
March 1971	345	262	355
April 1971	349	258	354
May 1971	349	258	352
June 1971	352	263	363
July 1971	354	266	375
August 1971	356	271	386
September 1971	359	274	392

Labour Intelligence

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1971

Industrial Courts and Tribunals

Name of the Court	No. of applications etc. received during the month	Break-up of the applications
	2	3
<i>Under Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946</i>		
		No.
Industrial Court, Maharashtra (Nagpur Bench)	26	10 References.
		1 Submission.
		12 Appeals.
		1 Revision application.
		— Review application.
		— Criminal appeals.
		2 Miscellaneous applications.
		— Appeal under chapter VII reg. S. O.s.
Total	26	
Industrial Court, Maharashtra (Nagpur Bench)	10	3 References.
		— Submissions.
		— Appeals.
		6 Revision applications.
		— Review applications.
		1 Criminal appeal.
		— Miscellaneous applications.
		— Appeals under chapter VII reg. S. O.s.
Total	10	
(a) Industrial Court, Maharashtra (Nagpur Bench), Cases under Section 16 of the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947.		
Total		

Name of the Court	No. of applications etc., received during the month	Break-up of the applications	
		1	3
<i>Under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947</i>			
III. (a) Industrial Tribunals, Bombay.	72	No. —	References.
		27	Adjudications.
		23	Applications.
		22	Complaints.
Total	72		
(b) Industrial Tribunals, Nagpur.	—	No. —	References.
		—	Adjudications.
		—	Applications.
		—	Complaint.
Total	—		

IV. Labour Courts—

Name of the Court	Total No. of Applications etc. received	Break-up of the applications received under		
		Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
1	2	3	4	5
(1) Labour Courts, Bombay.	181	No. 26	No. 4	No. —
		Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B.	Illegal strikes and lockouts.	Under Section 13-A.
		— Under Section 33(2)(b).	6 Illegal changes	
		58 Under section 33C(2).	1 Criminal complaint.	
		— Under section 36A.	Submissions.	
		12 Miscellaneous applications.	References.	
			67 Miscellaneous applications.	
			7 Applications Under section 78—D	
Total	96		85	

Name of the Court	Total No. of Applications, etc. received	Break-up of the applications received under		
		Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
1	2	3	4	5
Labour Courts, Poona.	295	No. 3	No. 2	No. —
		Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B.	Illegal strikes and lockouts.	Under section 13-A.
		215 Under section 33(2)(b).	18 Illegal change.	
		— Under section 33C(2).	1 Criminal complaint.	
		— Under section 36A.	Submissions.	
		Miscellaneous applications.	References.	
			58 Miscellaneous applications.	
Total	216		79	
Labour Courts, Nagpur.	132	No. 9	No. 1	No. —
		Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B.	Illegal strike and lockout.	Under section 13-A.
		16 Under section 33(2)(b).	Illegal change.	
		— Under section 33C(2).	106 Criminal complaints.	
		— Under section 36A.	Submissions.	
		Miscellaneous applications.	References.	
			106 Miscellaneous applications.	
Total	25		107	
Labour Courts, Nagpur.	100	No. 26	No. —	No. —
		Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B.	Illegal strikes and lockouts.	Under Section 13-A.
		— Under section 33(2)(b).	4 Illegal changes.	
		39 Under section 33C(2).	Criminal complaints.	
		— Under section 36A.	Submissions.	
		1 Miscellaneous application.	References.	
			19 Miscellaneous applications.	
			Reinstatements.	
Total	66		34	

Name of the Courts	Total No. of Applications, etc. received	Break-up of the No. of applications received under			
		Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946	Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
1	2	3	4	5	
(5) Labour Court Nagpur.	Break-up of the applications received under Section 16 of the Central Provinces and Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947.
					Total

WAGE BOARDS:

One reference was received by the Wage Board during the month under review, break up is as under :—

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

An analysis of disputes handled by the Conciliation machinery in the State during October 1971 under various Acts is given below :—

(a) Causewise 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
Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	170	201	371
Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	28	7	35
Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.	..	..	..
Total	198	208	406

(b) Summary wise Analysis of the cases dealt with during the month :—

Act	Pending at the beginning of the month	No. of cases received during the month	Settled amicably	Ended in failure	Withdrawn or not pursued by parties	Closed	Total handled (3 to 6)	Pending at the end of the month
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	784	371	89	101	84	52	326	829
Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	460	35	7	15	25	..	47	448
Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.	14	..	1	..	1	..	2	12
Total	1,258	406	97	116	110	52	375	1,289

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

Act	Cotton Textile	Silk Textile	Woollen Textile	Textile Processing	Hosiery	Banking	Sugar	Electricity Industry	Transport Industry	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	6	2	..	..	..	..	22	2	3	35

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

Districtwise analysis is given below :—

Act	Bombay	Poona	Sholapur	Satara	Sangli	Kolhapur	Jalgaon	Ahmednagar	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	5	2	..	..	4	4	4	16	35

Act	Nagpur	Wardha	Chanda	Akola	Buldhana	Total
Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.	2

Registration of Agreements, Settlements, Awards, etc.

During the month, 27 Agreements, 6 Awards, and 1 Termination Notice were registered under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, and Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964, during the month of October 1971.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING AUGUST 1971

Disputes in August 1971	55
Work people involved	13,494
Working days lost	96,653

Though there was an increase the number of man-days lost however, there was fall of in the number of disputes and workers involved during the month of August 1971 as compared to the previous month in the State of Maharashtra.

The figures for the month under review show 55 disputes in progress involving 13,494 workers and a time loss of 96,653 man-days as compared to disputes in July 1971 with 14,289 workers affected and time loss of 87,759 man days.

Nine of the total disputes in progress during August 1971 were in the Textile industry, 22 in the Engineering Industry and the remaining 24 were in other industries. Thirty-six of the total disputes involving 10,229 workers were actually recorded during the month while 19 disputes involving 3,265 workers were carried over from the previous month.

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

Industry Group	Number of disputes in progress			Number of work people involved in all disputes 1971	Aggregate man-days lost in August 1971
	Started before beginning of August 1971	Started in August 1971	Total		
I	2	3	4	5	6
Textile	7	7	9	5,272	20,226
Engineering ..	8	16	22	2,136	17,113
Miscellaneous	11	13	24	6,086	59,314
Total—August 1971 ..	19	36	55	13,494	96,653
Total—July 1971 ..	19	50	69	14,289	

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

of the disputes arose over questions of "pay, allowances and bonus" related to "retrenchment and grievances about personnel" and the remaining 11 were due to "other causes."

Out of the 35 disputes that terminated during the course of the month, 17 settled either entirely or partially in favour of the workers 13 in favour of employers while the result of the remaining Five disputes were indefinite.

PROGRESS OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1971

(1) *Shree Niwas Cotton Textile Mills, Bombay.*—Out of the total Complement of 3,996 workers employed in the Shree Niwas Cotton Textile Mills, Bombay; 3,996 workers struck work from August 20, 1971, demanding higher wages. The Strike ended in Compromise on August 23, 1971. Due to strike 12,492 man-days were lost.

(2) *Borosil Glass Works Ltd., Bombay.*—The total complement of 809 worker employed in the Borosil Glass Works Ltd., Bombay struck work from June 2, 1971 protesting against charge sheet given to 4 workers. The strike continued till the end of August 1971 without any material change.

(3) *Haldyn Glass Works Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.*—The total complement of 840 workers employed in the haldyn Glass Works Pvt. Ltd., in Bombay struck work June 16, 1971 protesting against the lay-off. The strike ended on August 1971 in compromise due to this strike 25,440 man days were lost.

ABSENTEEISM STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1971.

The Textile Industry

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

Returns were received from 67 Mills i.e. 89.33 per cent of the 75 Mills reported as working at these Centres during September 1971. The average absenteeism in the Textile Industry in these centres amounted to 16.46 per cent as against 15.12 per cent in the previous month.

The following table shows the average percentage of absenteeism at the seven centres for the month of September 1971, on the basis of information for seven working shifts :—

Centres	Number of Mills		Percentage col.3 to col. 2.	Average Percentage of Absenteeism	
	Working	Furnished information		August 1971	September 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Bombay	54	50	89.29	14.99	15.77
2. Sholapur	6	6	100.00	18.20	21.17
3. Jalgaon	3	3	100.00	10.10	11.53
4. Nagpur	2	2	100.00	17.73	23.98
5. Akola	..	..	....	....	....
6. Aurangabad	1	1	100.00	3.94	13.74
7. Nanded	..	..	....	....	....
8. Other Centres	7	5	71.43	12.07	12.12
Total Centres	75	67	89.33	15.12	16.46

ABSENTEEISM STATISTICS IN RESPECT OF OTHER INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

The statistics of absenteeism was collected from the selected Engineering and was published in the *Labour Gazette*. However, it was decided the scope of collecting the data in respect of the statistics of absenteeism covering the undertakings employing more than 500 workers.

The following table gives the details of the undertakings which are now covered according to Industries

Nature of the Industry	2	3	4	5	No. of concerns covered
					3
Chemical and Chemical Products	19
Petroleum and Coal Products	1
Basic Metal Industries	4
Metal Industries (except Machinery and Transport equipments)	12
Machinery (except Electrical Machinery)	24
Electrical Machinery, Appliances and supplies	15
Transport Equipments	20

The following tables give the average percentage of absenteeism at different centres for the months of January to March, 1971 on the basis of information received from the respective undertakings.

CHEMICAL AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

Centre	Average percentage of absenteeism		
	July 1971	August 1971	September 1971
1	2	3	4
Bombay	12.78	10.66	12.39
Puna	12.86	12.18	10.81
Poona	12.56	10.05	13.13

PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS

Bombay	14.13	13.93	13.78
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BASIC METAL INDUSTRIES

Centres	Average percentage of employment		
	July 1971	August 1971	September 1971
	2	3	4
Bombay ..	9.32	10.75	INR
Thana	INR	INR	INR
Poona	INR	INR	INR
METAL PRODUCTS (except Machinery and Transport Equipment)			
Bombay ..	11.91	10.98	11.83
Thana	10.93	8.62	9.97
Kolaba	15.34	13.24	7.76
MACHINERY (except Electrical Machinery)			
Bombay ..	13.63	10.76	11.83
Thana	INR	INR	INR
Poona	10.35	11.12	11.83
Satara	1.41	23.27	24.75
Sangli	INR	INR	INR
Sholapur	INR	9.40	10.43
Kothapur	14.40	14.14	11.33
ELECTRICAL (Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and supplied)			
Bombay ..	13.04	14.25	11.83
Thana	INR	INR	INR
Poona	9.01	8.09	10.33
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT			
Bombay ..	18.59	15.48	15.7
Thana	INR	INR	11.33
Nagpur	INR	INR	INR
Poona	INR	INR	INR

I. N. R. = Information not received.

NIGHT SHIFT IN COTTON MILLS IN BOMBAY CITY

At the beginning of October 1971 there were 52 mills in Bombay city working night shift and the number of men doing night work was, 81,666.

LABOUR TURNOVER IN COTTON TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS FOR SEPTEMBER 1971

All Cotton Textile undertakings in Maharashtra State employing 100 workers on an average recorded an average percentage of labour Turnover of 2.10 for the month of September 1971. The increase in employment of workers (accession) was reported to be 1.00 per cent. Whereas the extent of decrease in employment (separation) registered in the total labour employed in Cotton Textile undertakings was 1.10. The following table indicates the correlation of labour Turnover with the size of establishments

LABOUR TURNOVER FOR MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR SEPTEMBER 1971

Group	No. of Workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
1-100	128	11.72	9.38	21.10	3.24	
101-500	1,337	1.20	4.56	5.76		3.36
501-1,000	6,044	1.64	0.48	2.12	1.16	
1,001-2,000	13,417	2.31	1.12	3.43	2.19	
2,001-5,000	2,24,946	0.89	1.09	1.98		0.20
5,001-20,000	2,30,893	1.00	1.10	2.10		0.10

It may be seen that the rate of labour turnover was the highest, viz. 21.10 per cent in establishments engaging upto 100 workers, while it was lowest, viz. 1.98 per cent in undertakings employing more than 2,000 workers.

The table also reveals that with the exception of undertakings employing upto 100 workers the percentages of separations are negligible among different sizes of establishments.

Considering the labour turnover according to centres, it may be seen that the highest rate of labour turnover, viz. 9.70 per cent was recorded in Aurangabad Centre, whereas Nagpur area registered the smallest percentage. The following table indicates percentages of labour turnover in cotton textile undertakings in different areas of the State.—

CENTRE-WISE LABOUR TURNOVER FOR SEPTEMBER 1971

Centre	Number of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
Bombay	2,11,671	1.04	1.18	2.22		0.14
Sholapur	15,708	0.60	0.90	1.50		0.30
Dhulia and Jalgaon	5,516	1.63	0.54	2.17	1.09	
Aurangabad	474	2.95	6.75	9.70		3.80
Nagpur	14,797	0.41	0.45	0.86		0.04
Other Centres	2,727	1.36	0.22	1.58	1.14	
All Centres	2,50,893	1.00	1.10	2.10		0.10

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

LABOUR TURNOVER FOR BOMBAY CITY FOR SEPTEMBER 1971

Group	Number of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
Up to 100	80	18.75	15.00	33.75		
101 to 500	233		12.45	12.45		12.45
501 to 1,000	2,647	0.98	0.98	1.96		
1,001 to 2,000	10,637	2.52	1.33	3.85	1.19	
Over 2,000	1,98,074	0.95	1.15	2.10		0.20
All Establishments	2,11,671	1.04	1.18	2.22		0.14

The percentage of labour turnover in establishments engaging upto 100 workers was 33.75 whereas it was only 2.10 in concerns engaging more than 1000 workers. Similarly the highest rate of labour turnover of 2.41 per cent was recorded in concerns engaging 501 to 1000 employees. This can be seen from the following table—

LABOUR TURNOVER FOR SHOLAPUR FOR SEPTEMBER 1971

Group	No. of Workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
Up to 100	80					
101 to 500	164					
501 to 1000	1,638	2.41		2.41	2.41	
1001 to 2000						
2001 to 5000	13,886	0.40	1.02	1.42		0.62
Over 5000						
All Establishments	15,708	0.60	0.90	1.50		0.30

On the 30th September 1971, there were 2,835 Trade unions registered under Trade Unions Act, 1926.

20 Trade Unions were registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926 by the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions Bombay, the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Nagpur, the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Aurangabad and the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Poona during the month of October 1971 in the State of Maharashtra. They are as follows :—

- (1) Bombay Division 11
- (2) Nagpur Division 9
- (3) Poona Division Nil
- (4) Aurangabad Division Nil

The total number of registered Trade Unions thus stood 2,855 at the end of the month of October 1971.

Serial No.	Name of the Union	Address of the Union	Registration No. and date of Registration	Name of the President	Name of the General Secretary
1	2	3	4	5	6
BOMBAY DIVISION					
1	Lal Batta Mill Mazdoor Union.	Janashakti Mill Passage, Bombay-13.	6,490, 2nd October 1971.	Shri Dinkar Dhar-maji Kadav.	Shri P. K. Kurant
2	Bombay Film Junior Artists Casting Bureau.	156/1, Famous Cine and Lab; Building, Dr. E. Mosses Road. Bombay-11.	6,491, 5th October 1971.	Shri M. S. Chou-dherry.	Shri D. N. Singh.
3	Chowgule and company (Hind), Pvt. Ltd. Employees Union Pharma Division	C/o. Shri Mahesh A. Umbergaonkar The resa Car-Volho's House No. 62, Kalina Santacruz, (East), Bombay-29.	6,492, 5th October 1971.	Shri Mahesh A. Umber goankar.	Shri P. D. More.
4	Pharmakon Staff and workers Association.	C/o. M/s. Pharmakon Laboratories 115, 116 "Neelam Seaface Road, Worli, Bombay-18.	6,493, 5th October 1971.	Mr. Camilo Fernan-des.	Mr. N. R. Gidwani
5	Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council Staff Union.	11/329, Sabakar Nagar-3, Chem-bur, Bombay-71.	6,495, 8th October 1971.	Shri V. B. V. Menon	Shri C. G. Nair.

Serial No.	Name of the Union	Address of the Union	Registration No. and date of Registration	Name of the President	Name of the General Secretary
2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY DIVISION—contd.					
6	Rashtriya Kamgar Sangh.	Tilak Bhuvan, Gokhale Road, Kakasaheb Gadgil Marg, Dadar, Bombay No. 25.	6,495, 8th October 1971.	Shri Kant Gaikavad.	Shri Narayanrao Vithalrao Palkar.
7	C. P. Engineering Employees Union	C/o. V. D. Chitnis 14/1682, D. N. Nagar, Andheri West, Bombay-56.	6,496, 13th October 1971.	Shri George Re-ville.	Shri G. H. Jagatap
8	Swadeshi Kamgar Union,	Shri Chhatrapati Sahakari Bhatgiri Ltd., Khopoli, Shilphata, At and post Khopoli, Tal. Khalapur, Dist. Kolaba.	6,497, 13th October 1971.	Shri B. L. Patil.	Shri Ramakant Lax-man Gurao.
9	Mumbai Shramik Union	2/3, Patel Bharucha Road, Dahisar (East), Bombay-68.	6,498, 15th October 1971.	Shri Rasik Shah.	Shri S. R. Naron
10	Malegaon Nagar Palka Employees Union.	333, Islampura Malegaon, Dist Nasik.	6,499, 26th October 1971.	Smt. Vasantibai Sambhajirao Patole.	Shri D. N. Bho-
11	Central Warehousing Corporation employees Union (Western Region).	C/o. Central Lod-ging House, Swami Vivekanand Road, Borivali (West), Bombay-92.	6,500, 29th October 1971.	Shri P. K. Kurane	Shri R. K. Chowdhary.
NAGPUR DIVISION					
12	M. E. S. Workers Union (Vidarbha Region).	Andhare Bhuvan Motor Stand, Kamptee, District Nagpur.	NGP/415, 6th August 1971.	Shri S. M. Banerjee	Shri R. K. Ga-
13	Nav Bharat Shramik Sangh, Nagpur.	72, Ramdag Peth West (Kachipura) Nagpur-1	NGP/416, 16th August 1971.	Shri Eknath Bbagat	Shri Saty Sharma.
14	Maharashtra Colliary Mazdoor Sewa Mandal, Ballarpur.	Killa Ward, Po. Ballarpur, Dist. Chandrapur	NGP/417, 16th August 1971.	Shri K. K. Krishna-rao.	Shri J. A. C. ty.
15	Maharashtra Rickshaw chalak Sangh, Nagpur.	Shri P.V. Damale, C/o. Sharma Teachers House Telipura Sitabuldi, Nagpur.	NGP/418, 16th August 1971.	Shri Kadar.	Abdul Shri P. V

Name of the Union No.	Address of the Union	Registration No. and date of Registration.	Name of the President	Name of the General Secretary.	
1	2	3	5	6	
NAGPUR DIVISION—concl'd.					
16	Karanja Oil Mill Kamgar Union, Karanja.	C/o. Shri G. B. Kurkute, No. 19, Karanja Dist. Akola.	NGP/419 16th August 1971.	Shri Sultansha Mahtabsha	Shri G. B. Kurkute.
17	Lakha Ghapda Mazdoor Sabha, Gondia.	Kudava Road, Gondia, Dist. Bhandara.	NGP/420 21st August 1971.	Shri Sampat Shende	Shri Datraj Uake.
18	Oil and Rice Mill Kamgar Union, Goncia.	Kudava Road, Gondia.	NGP/421 29th August 1971.	Shri Rajaram Shendre.	Shri Datraj Uake.
19	S. T. Employees Union, Nagpur.	C/o. Shri R. N. Kolhe, Advocate Laxmi Bhavan, Dharampeth, Nagpur.	NGP/422 9th September 1971	Shri R. N. Kolhe.	Shri Simon Anthony. C.
20	Kelapur Taluka Sahakari Gatchinis Sanghatana.	AT & Post Ghatanji Tal. Kelapur.	NGP/423 24th September 1971.	Shri G. B. Upadhyay	Shri N. G. Nimanekar.

The following table shows the registration of employees and payment cash benefits paid under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme during the October 1971.

Registration	During the month		Since 1st April 1971	
	Bombay	Nagpur	Bombay	Nagpur
Number of workers registered	13,886	404	.....	.....
Net Number of I. Ps. entitled to Medical cash at the end of the month.	8,77,340	25,763	.....	.....
Number of accident reports received	5,562	432	42,464	3,403
Number of T. D. B. payments	4,738	465	37,142	3,197
Amount of Temporary Disablement Benefit paid Rs.	2,91,788.25	19,0418.0	2,162,379.28	1,20,814.70
Number of cases referred to Medical Board (month)	362	4	2,332	44
Number of cases decided (admitted)	273	1	1,749	26
(a) partial permanent disablement	273	1	1,748	26
(b) Total Permanent disablement	.....	.....	1	.....
Amount P. D. B. Paid Rs.	5,76,898.88	4,069.15	36,87,578.46	64461.21
Total Number of I. Ps. got fitted with artificial limbs.	1	.....	11	.....
Number of dependants admitted to Dependants Benefit.	25	.....	186	.....
Amount of Dependants Benefit	74,445.22	1,550.45	4,86,5057.6	21,829.02
Sickness Benefit				
Number of Sickness Benefit payments	84,167	5,646	71,052	41,841
Number of Sickness Benefit days	5,86,140	36,389	4,86,86,112	2,58,459
Amount of Sickness Benefit paid	28,53,788.82	147,776.10	2,38,64,859.82	10,45,437.91
Amount of E. S. B. Paid Rs.	2,66,800.36	18,803.75	19,15,411.82	1,16,750.50
Maternity Benefit				
Number of fresh maternity cases admitted.	202	9	1,159	30
Number of Maternity Benefit days	16,253	577	.....	.....

Decisions of the Court on applications filed by the Employees' state Insurance Corporation, under various legal provisions of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948.

Section under which action taken	No. of cases	No. of persons	No. of days	No. of days lost	No. of days lost to work
Section 73(D)	20	20	11	—	48
Section 85	24	24	22	—	27
Section 45(B)	—	—	—	—	27

Medical Side

1. Prescriptions issued during the month of August 1971
2. The Number of insured workers attending Diagnostic Centres
3. The X-Ray plates taken during the Month
4. The Blood Examination
5. Number of persons admitted in the Hospital .. (T.B. 346+ General 2571)=
6. The total Number of beds occupied during the month (T.B.) 21896+ General 30062)=
7. Payment made to the chemists during the month .. Rs. 50000
8. Payment made to Insurance Medical Practitioners during the month .. Rs. 40000

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Address	Insurance No.	Medical History	Diagnosis	Treatment	Prognosis
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT AND INDUSTRIAL DISEASES DURING OCTOBER 1971

During October 1971, 3 work people were reported to have died, from accident the course of their employment. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below —

20. Food except beverages—	
Manufacture of miscellaneous food preparations	
(b) Hydrogenated Oil Industry	1
36. Machinery (except electrical machinery)	
Manufacture of machinery (except electric machinery)	
(c) Prime movers and boilers	1
(d) Machine tools, wood working machine and other tools	1
Total ..	3

Industrial diseases

No case of any industrial disease was reported during the month and there was no death resulting from such diseases.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN GENERAL IN MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1971

There was a fall both in the number of applicants placed and the number of vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges in October 1971 as compared to the previous month.

Placements showed a sharp decline and receded to 2,885 from 3,734. The fall was observed in all Sectors except the Quasi Government Sector.

1,074 applicants were placed in Central Government establishments against 1,433 in September, 545 in State Government establishments as against 918, 718 in Quasi Government establishments as compared to 583 and 600 in Private establishments as against 800 in the last month.

A sharp decline in placements among the individual Employment Exchanges is reported by the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange Bombay whose placements declined to 774 from 1,161 in the last month. The fall is attributed to fewer vacancies notified by Government and Private establishments during the month.

Over all vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges by various employers declined to 5,604 from 5,747 in the last month. The Sector-wise break up of vacancies notified was as follows :—

	Vacancies Notified	
	September	October
Central Government	1,976	1,467
State Government	1,014	711
Quasi Government	978	1,053
Private	1,779	2,373
	5,747	5,604

Registration increased to 39,405 in October from 31,203 in September. There were 42,20,55 applicants on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of October 1971.

Appreciation of statistics rendered.

(a) *Registration*.—39,405 applicants were registered with Employment Exchanges in October 1971 as against 36,203 in September 1971.

(b) *Vacancies Notified*.—5,604 vacancies were notified to the Employment Exchanges in October 1971, as against 5,747 in September 1971.

(c) *Submission*.—22,308 submissions were made by Employment Exchanges in October 1971 as against 25,509 in September 1971.

(d) *Placements*.—2,885 applicants were placed by Employment Exchanges in October 1971 as against 3,734 in September 1971.

using the Exchanges.—1,047 Employers notified vacancies to Employment Exchanges at the end of October 1971.

(b) *Live Register*.—There were 42,20,55 applicants on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of October 1971 as against 4,19,070 in the last month.

and Surplus of Manpower

The Employment Exchanges in Maharashtra State reported in general the following hard-to-fill occupations during the month.

Typists, Stenographers, compounders, Trained Teachers, Nurses, Store-keepers and Librarians.

Summary Chart :

Fresh vacancies circulated by S.E.C.O.	..	..	..	2 per cent.
Vacancies filled during the month				
(1) Vacancy Exchange	..	..	..	Nil.
(2) Other Exchanges	..	..	..	Nil.
Vacancies at the end of the month under limited or unlimited circulations				1,109
(1) Less than 3 months				61
(2) More than 3 months but less than 6 months				189
(3) More than 6 months	..	..	..	859

Interesting Placements:

(1) 9 Civil Engineers (B.E.) were placed as Junior Engineers with the Superintendent Engineering, Nagpur Public Health Circle, Nagpur on Rs. 410 per month.

(2) 10 Diploma holders in Electrical Engineering were placed as Sub-Engineers with the Superintendent, Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Amravati Circle, Amravati on Rs. 400 per month.

Aurangabad .. (1) One B.E. (Civil) candidate and one D.C.E. Engineer and overseer with the Superintendent Engineer, Jayawadi Canal Circle, Aurangabad on Rs. 400 per month and 350 per month.

(2) One B. E. (Civil) candidate registered with U.E.I. and G. B. Aurangabad, was placed through this Exchange with the Superintendent, Engineer, Public Health Circle, Aurangabad on Rs. 400 per month.

(3) One B. E. (Elect.) candidate and one D. C. E. candidate registered with this Exchange and 4 B.E. candidates registered with U.E.I. and G.B. Aurangabad

- were placed through this Exchange as Inspectors/Overseers with the Chief Engineer (Works) & C. Dept., Bombay on Rs. 400 p.m. (for 10 months) and Rs. 350 per month for Overseer, ...
- (4) Five Diploma in Civil Engineering candidates were placed as Extension Officer with the Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Aurangabad on Rs. 350 per month.
- (5) Six Diploma in Civil Engineering candidates were placed as Overseers (Civil) with the Superintendent Engineer, Jayakwadi Project Circle, Aurangabad on Rs. 350 per month.
- Akola**
- (1) Two Electrical Engineers were placed as Electrical Supervisors with the Chief Engineer (Elect. B. and C. Department, Bombay on Rs. 425 per month.
- (2) One diploma in Elect. and Mechanical Engineering candidate was placed as Elect. Supervisor with the Chief Engineer Elect. B. and C. Department, Bombay on Rs. 350 per month.
- (3) One M.A., B.Ed., one B.A., B.Ed. and one B.Sc. candidates were placed as Assistant Teachers with the Education Officer, Zilla Parishad, Akola on Rs. 325 per month.
- Sholapur**
- Two B.E. (Civil) candidates were placed as Inspectors/Overseers with the Superintendents, Engineers, Koyna Tunnel Circle, Alore on Rs. 400 per month.
- Poona**
- (1) One candidate was placed as a Doctor with the Cantonment Executive Officer, Cantonment Board, Poona-3 on Rs. 325 plus Allowances.
- (2) One Lady candidate was placed as Resident Lady Doctor with the Cantonment Board Office, Cantonment Board, Dehu Road, on Rs. 325 plus Allowance.
- Satara**
- (1) One B.E. (Civil) candidate was placed as Junior Engineer with the Superintendents Engineers, Koyna Tunnel Circle, Alore on Rs. 400 per month.
- (2) One B. Pharm. candidate was placed as Lecturer in General Pharmacy with the Principal, Government Poly-Technic, Karad on Rs. 530 per month.
- Thana**
- (1) One mechanical Engineer was placed with G. G. Dandekar, Machine Works, Bhiwandi on Rs. 350 per month.

- (1) Three candidates holding degree in Civil Engineering were placed as Junior Engineers with the Executive Engineer, Public Health Project Division, Nasik on Rs. 419 per month.
- (2) Two candidates holding Diploma in Civil Engineering were placed as Junior Engineer with the Executive Engineer, Public Health Project Division, Nasik on Rs. 340 per month.
- (1) Two applicants were placed as Junior Engineer with the Harbour Engineer, Marine construction Division, Ratnagiri on Rs. 409 per month.
- (1) One candidate was placed as Chemist with the Roche Product Ltd., Bombay-28 on Rs. 504 per month.
- (2) One candidate was placed as Technical Trainee with the Central Personnel Department, Mafatlal Services Pvt. Ltd., on Rs. 418 per month.
- (3) Three candidates were placed as Trainee Engineers with the Garware Plastic Pvt. Ltd., on Rs. 400 per month during training.
- (4) One candidate was placed as Junior Stenographer with the Shroemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey women's university on Rs. 416 per month.

Summary of work done for Special Type of Applicants

	Registration	Placements	No. on Live Register
1. B. Sc. (Hons.)	412	106	3,080
2. Displaced	7	...	636
3. Discharged Government Employees	51	5	845
4. ...	11,342	319	57,179
5. I.T.I. Trainees	707	117	7,931
6. Ex-Servicemen	317	109	4,159
Part-time Registered	...	...	...
(2) Vacancies notified	3	...	...
(3) Placed	4	...	...
Commitment to Arms Forces—			
	Army	Navy	Airforce
(1) Ex-Servicemen			Total
(2) Others			...

Physically Handicapped applicants registered with the normal Employment Exchanges (other than the Special Employment Exchanges for Physically Handicapped) in the State during the month of October 1971 :—

Category	No. of registration affected during the month	No. of placements affected during the month	No. on Live Register at the end of the month
1. Blind	8		108
2. Deaf and Dumb	2		17
3. Orthopaedically Handicapped	37	2	713
4. Respiratory Disorder			
Total ..	47	2	

Staff Training

Out of 29 Exchanges, Staff Training classes were held at 18 Exchanges.

Inspection

General Inspection of Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Sholapur carried out by Deputy Director of Employment, Bombay.

Conference and Meetings

Meeting of the Special Committee to examine the fairness of submissions were held at Wardha, Sangli, Alibag, Amravati, Thana.

Meeting of the District Committee on Employment were held at Nagpur, Kolhapur, Parbhani and Bhandara.

Many Employment Officers attended meetings at the I. T. I. in connection with grant of stipend to the trainees.

District Employment Officer, Sangli attended the Informal meeting of local officer connected with the Integrated Area Development Scheme, Tasgaon Block for the Small Holders and Agriculture Labourers held in the Chamber of the President, Zilla Parishad Sangli, under the Chairmanship of Hon. V. S. Page, Chairman, Maharashtra State Legislative Council.

Publicity and Public Relation

Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Sholapur delivered a lecture on "Employment Exchanges (C. N. V.) Act, 1959" to the students of the M. S. W. College (Post Graduate) of the Sholapur College, Sholapur.

District Employment Office, Alibag delivered a talk on Vocational Guidance in the Industrial High School, Alibag.

Other Items of Interest

Work done by university Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux during the month of October 1971 :—

	Registration	Vacancies Notified	Placements obtained	No. on Live Register
1. U. E. I. and G. B., Bombay	344	81	26	1,970
2. U. E. I. and G. B., Poona	14	4	3	730
3. U. E. I. and G. B., Nagpur	33		21	1,046
4. U. E. I. and G. B., Aurangabad	10			257
5. U. E. I. and G. B., Kolhapur	5	3		53

Work done by Special Employment Exchange for the Physically Handicapped persons during the month of October-1971 :—

	Registration	Vacancies Notified	Placements obtained	No. on Live Register
1. Blind	4		1	195
2. Deaf and Dumb	2	1	4	33
3. Orthopaedically Handicapped	10	4	4	185
4. Respiratory Disorder	1			5
Total ..	17	5	9	418

Work done by the Professional and Executive Office during the month :—

1. No. of X-Is on the Live Register at the end of the previous month.	1,966
2. No. of X-Is received during the month	47
3. No. of candidates submitted during the month against :—	
(i) Notified Vacancies (Secondary)	67
(ii) Central Employment Exchange Vacancies	120
(iii) Advertised Vacancies	244
No. of Professional and Executive candidates placed during the month.	2
5. No. removed from the Live Register	45
6. No. of Professional and Executive X-Is on the Register at the end of the month.	1,966

Youth Employment Service

Individual Programmes at Employment Exchanges.—(1) During the month of October 1971 in all 2,769 applicants received individual information, of these 1,346 were applicants, 875 were students, 548 were parents/guardians.

(2) In all 54 postal inquiries in occupational information were received during the month.

(3) Out of the 793 applicants who received individual guidance, 759 were fresh candidates and 34 were review cases.

(4) 7,041 applicants were given guidance at the time of registration.

Group Programme at Employment Exchanges.—(5) 327 group discussions were conducted during the month of October 1971.

(6) 2,906 applicants attended these group discussions.

Programme outside the Exchanges.—(7) During the month 4 career talks were delivered in Schools. 2 visits were paid to schools in connection with the distribution or utilisation of career pamphlets, posters etc.

(8) 47 visits were paid to Employers and heads of training institutions in connection with collection of information or placement.

Placement/Admission Activities.—(9) During the month 1,723 applications were forwarded to various training Centres for apprenticeship training.

(10) 25 applicants were actually placed in training.

(11) In all 83 guided applicants were placed in the month of October 1971.

—•••••—

**TEXTILE EMPLOYMENT (DECASUALISATION) SCHEME
OCTOBER 1971.**

During the month of October 1971 the Decasualisation Scheme registered Demands for 1890 workers were received from the Cotton Mills. 1617 submissions were made to the mills against these demands. Demands of 624 workers were obtained from the mills against these submissions.

Appreciation of the statistics rendered

Registration : 2010 Workers were registered under the scheme as against 1630 in September 1971.

Demands Notified ; 1890 Vacancies were notified to the scheme office by the mills as against 1248 in September 1971.

Submissions ; 1617 Submissions were made by the mills in October 1971 as against 1641 in September 1971.

Placements ; 624 Workers were employed by the mills in October 1971 as against 1641 in September 1971.

Live-Register ; 2074 Workers were on Live Register at the end of October 1971.

Book Reviews

INDIAN LABOUR SCENE

By

[SHRI S. D. RANADE, M.A. (Econ.) Dip. L.W.]

Published By : Ramkrishna Book Depot, Rani Building, V. P. Road, Girgaum, Bombay-4. Price Re. 1).

This is a collection of three articles written by the Author on (1) The Labour Officer and the strike situation, (2) Impact of Jobbers on Social life of the Textile workers in Bombay and (3) Search for new philosophy of Industrial Relations. It is no doubt true that the labour philosophy is under going changes now-a-days because many sociological, political, philosophical and legal angles are being visible therein. In these difficult days the role of the Labour Officer is becoming an important one and he can play a dynamic role in maintaining healthy and proper industrial relations. This booklet will give him some practical ideas in playing his role in an effective manner.

Labour Literature

ARTICLES OF LABOUR INTEREST

script "Industrialism and Industrial Man" by clerk Kevr, John Dunlop, Frederick H. Harbison and Charles A Myers. International Labour Review, Geneva. Vol. 103, No. 6, June 1971, p. 519.

On Measuring the Social opportunity Cost of Labour by Shri A. C. Mener. International Labour Review, Geneva. Vol-103, No. 6, June 1971, p. 519.

Pension Reward or right by Shri Peggy Butler. The Labour Gazette, Vol. 71, No. 7, July 1971, p. 448.

Employer-Employee Relations in Indian Industry. A Better way by M. R. Mener. Mysore Labour Journal, Bangalore, Vol. V, No. 8, August 1971, p. 3.

Full Employment. The Key to all Goals by Shri Henry, M. Jackson. The American Federationist. Vol. 78, No. 8, August 1971, p. 16.

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Labour and Public Sector in India by Shri R. K. Khadilkar. Labour Bulletin. Lucknow (India). Vol. XXXI, No. 9, September 1971, p. 8.

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Productivity Trends and Factor Compensation in Indian Cotton, Textile Industry. 1946-1965 by Shri Ram Tirth Tewari and R. C. Sinha, Indian Journal of Industrial Relations, Vol. 7, No. 2, October 1971, p. 175.

Trade Unions and the Electoral Process, General election in ...
 (See also by Shri E. A. Ramaswamy, Indian Journal of Industrial Relations,
 Vol. 7, No. 2, October 1971, p. 205.)

Employment Policy for the Jobless Millions by Dr. ...
 Pruthi, Industrial India, Vol. 22, No. 10, October 1971, p. 11.

Participative 'Management, Mechanics of Workers' Participation by
 Shri S. M. Patil, Indian Worker, Gandhi Jayanti Number, Vol. XX, No. 1,
 October 4, 1971, p. 9.

Wage Policy Fourth Five-Year Plan by Shri Krishan Kumar.
 Indian Workers, Gandhi Jayanti Number, Vol. XX, No. 1, October 4, 1971,
 p. 11.

Grim Outlook for Asia's Manpower by Shri Juan L. Mercado.
 Indian Workers, Gandhi Jayanti Number, Vol. XX, No. 1, October 4, 1971,
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Increased productivity only way to Progress by Shri G. ...
 The Indian Worker, Vol. XX, No. 4, October 25, 1971, p. 2.

Statistics

EMPLOYMENT THROUGH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES (Maharashtra)

Year and Month	Number of registrations at the end of the month/year	Registration	Placements	Number of Employers who used the exchanges	Vacancies notified	Vacancies outstanding at the end of month/year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1964	2,58,676	3,68,711	72,583	....	1,36,667	24,078
1965	2,76,852	4,04,490	75,301	....	1,42,716	23,654
1966	2,82,826	3,96,688	71,336	....	1,32,680	18,208
1967	2,86,676	4,05,063	40,634	....	76,018	14,103
1968	2,94,711	4,12,803	39,704	....	80,487	18,376
1969	3,00,133	3,92,540	42,104	....	86,450	23,954
1969—	3,09,539	29,585	3,309	1,440	7,385	23,312
October	2,91,533	26,429	3,285	1,383	7,339	23,685
November	3,02,015	33,353	3,163	1,369	7,385	23,954
December	...	...	...	...	...	...
1970—	3,20,753	32,379	2,717	1,358	4,925	25,476
August	3,25,423	33,041	2,764	1,542	7,134	24,659
September	3,23,173	26,441	2,875	1,478	6,840	25,557
October	3,22,398	28,361	2,857	1,470	1,741	27,118
November	3,27,934	40,036	4,339	1,453	7,986	27,195
December	...	...	...	...	...	...
1971—	3,43,075	38,884	3,507	1,429	7,111	22,972
January	3,01,627	29,850	3,341	1,535	7,111	22,972
February	3,60,824	34,707	3,623	1,527	7,111	25,077
March	3,68,553	38,243	3,974	1,629	7,111	25,668
April	3,73,382	34,788	4,187	1,475	7,111	26,849
May	3,89,993	51,689	4,858	1,340	8,469	26,531
June	4,06,950	53,227	3,813	1,367	7,818	25,599
July	4,27,685	39,072	3,542	1,269	6,710	23,787
August	41,90,70	36,203	3,734	1,129	7,547	21,791
September	4,22,055	39,405	2,885	1,047	5,604	21,537
October	...	...	...	...	...	...

EMPLOYMENT THROUGH DECASUALISATION SCHEME

Statement showing the number of workers registered Demand, submitted and placed together with the Live Register.

Month	Registrations.	Demands	Submissions.	Place-ments.	Live-Registers
1970—					
September	2,185	2,165	2,365	1,036	1,690
October	1,855	1,177	1,905	776	1,972
November	2,294	2,957	2,754	950	1,726
December	2,922	2,069	3,085	1,283	2,243
1971—					
January	2,975	2,369	3,410	1,368	2,464
February	3,348	4,203	4,796	1,805	2,576
March	4,323	4,319	5,611	2,850	1,973
April	3,746	5,354	5,410	2,872	1,100
May	4,035	4,758	5,244	3,196	935
June	1,956	2,092	2,318	1,192	1,085
July	2,754	2,313	2,806	2,336	1,633
August	2,165	2,313	2,806	1,971	1,959
September	2,283	1,248	2,161	1,641	2,220
October	2,010	1,890	1,617	624	2,074

Month	Registrations	Demands	Submissions	Place-ments	Live-Registers
...

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR LOW-PAID EMPLOYEES AN MUFUSSIL CENTRES IN THE ANDHRA AND MADRAS STATES FOR THE MONTHS OF SEPT. 1971 AND OCT. 1971

(Base : Year ended June 1936=100).

Groups	Visakhapatnam		Eluru		Cuddalore		Tirchirapalli	
	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
Food	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
Fuel and Lighting								
Clothing								
House-rent								
Miscellaneous								
Consumer Price Index Number.								

Groups	Madurai		Coimbatore		Kochikgde	
	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1971
Food	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
Fuel and Lighting						
Clothing						
Miscellaneous						
Consumer Price Index Number						

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

Centre	Sept. 1971		Oct. 1971	
	Number of working days	Dearness Allowance Rs. P.	Number of working days	Dearness Allowance Rs. P.
Bombay	26	209.15	25	203.30
Sholapur	26	169.52	26	167.70
Jalgaon	26	171.60	26	171.60
Nagpur	26	152.62	26	144.62
Nanded	INR	INR	INR	INR

INR—Information not received.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE IN THE STATE SPHERE FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1971

Industry	Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in dispute	Date when dispute		Maximum No. of workers involved		No. of Mandays lost		
			Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	During the month	Till the close of the month	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Engineering and Printing	Bombay— The Patuck Gin. and Press Factory (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against the management for not allowing a worker to resume duties after his return from sick leave.	20th August 71	.....	20	8	252	252	C
Textile	Bombay— The Digvijay Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd. (Pub.).	Personnel— Demand for removal of Shri Govind Patel Processing consultant and Shri Batilal Patel Sales Executive over the issue of sales of cloth.	16th August 71 (12-30 p.m.)	16th August 71 (2-00 p.m.)	750	..	141	141	I
Do.	Bombay— Shree Niwas Cotton Mills Ltd. (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for higher wage rate.	20th August 1971.	23rd August 1971.	471	3,525	12,492	12,492	C
Do.	Bombay— Dani Woolltex Corporation (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of seven dismissed workers.	3rd August 1971.	21st August 1971.	83	..	1,411	1,411	U
Do.	Bombay— J. B. Silk Mills, (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in Pay, bonus, etc.	17th August 1971.	.....	31	..	295	295	C
Do.	Bombay— Silk Industries (India) (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in pay, D. A. etc.	28th August 1971. (3-30 p.m.)	.....	30	..	78	78	C
Woollen	Thana— Model Woollens Ltd., (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for wage rate as awarded by Industrial Court.	10th June 1971 (3-25 p.m.)	11th August 1971. (10-11 p.m.)	114	..	990	5,213	Su
Textile	Bombay— Inlian Fabrics	Others— for settlement of demands.	5th August 1971.	.....	158	25	4,209	4,209	Cont
Do.	Bombay Rayon Agents Pvt. Ltd.	Demand for increase in wages.	26th August 1971.	26th August 1971.	62	..	62	13,000	Cont
Rubber	Chhinchwad (District Poona) Swastik Rubber Product Ltd., (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of dismissed workers.	7th August 1971	18th August 1971. (10-30 a.m.)	742	..	6,798	6,798	Cor
Do.	Bombay— Basant Rubber Factory Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of suspended workers.	19th April 1971	9th August 1971.	67	..	434	6,090	
Heavy Chemical	Thana— J. K. Chemicals (Pvt.).	Retrenchment— Protest against retrenchment.	9th August 1971	9th August 1971.	269	..	269	269	
Pharmaceutical	Bombay Atco Pharma Laboratories. (Pvt.).	Others— Protest against management for harassment and man-handling the union leader.	24th June 1971	.....	42	..	1,246	2,618	
Pharmaceutical	Bombay— Laboratories Vifor (India) Pvt. Ptd. (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against charge-sheets issued to eight workmen.	26th May 1971. (2-45 p.m.)	.....	62	..	1,175	3,802	
Pharmaceutical	Bombay— Mac Laboratories Pvt Ltd., (Pvt.).	Others— Protest against rivalry between members and non-members of the Union.	19th August 1971. (7-00 a.m.)	19th August 1971. (10-30 a.m.)	125	..	63.56	574.56	
Chemical	Bombay— Gandhi Company (Minerals), (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for more bonus	4th August 1971.	10th August 1971. (10-00 a.m.)	57	..	299	299	
Glazed style	Bombay— Messrs. Eastern Ceramics Ltd. (Pvt.), (Staff members).	Retrenchment— Protest against the termination of services of two employees.	1st July 1971 (1-00 p.m.)	18th August 1971. (10-00 a.m.)	41	..	584	1,670	

L DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE IN THE STATE SPHERE FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1

Industry	Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in disputes	Date when dispute		Maximum No. of workers involved		No. of Mandays lost	
			Began	Ended	Directly	In-directly	During the month	Till the close of the month
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Bombay-- Messrs. Coloured Glass Co. (Pvt.).	Wages-- Protest against the management for not paying the salary for the month of April 1971.	21st May 1971 (10-00 a.m.)	25th August 1971.	279	..	5,859	22,983
	Bombay Haldyu Glass Works Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Others-- Protest against lay-off	16th June 1971 (7-00 a.m.)	21st August 1971.	840	..	6,390	25,440
	Panvel (Kolaba)-- Panvel Tiles and Marble Industries (Pvt.).	Retrenchment-- Protest against retrenchment.	5th August 1971.	..	33	5	746	746
	Bombay-- Quality casting and Engineering Co. (Pvt.).	Wages-- Demand for increase in wages.	2nd August 1971.	12th August 1971.	12	..	120	120
	Bombay-- Automotive Manufacturers Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Others-- Demand for recognition of union.	31st August 1971.	31st August 1971.	140	..	140	140
	Bombay-- Copper Rollers Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Others-- Protest against the removal of union flags from gate of the concern and demanding 20 per cent bonus.	29th August 1971.	30th August 1971. (10-00 a.m.).	68	..	85	85
	Bombay-- Fidahusein Culamhusein and Co. and its sister concerns (Pvt.).	Retrenchment-- Protest against retrenchment.	13th July 1971	3rd August 1971.	21	..	42	399
	Bombay-- Power Pvt. Ltd..	Others-- Demand for charter	14th July 1971 (3-30 p.m.).	..	45	4	1,011	1,721
Do.	Sangli-- Multipurpose Engineering Co-operation Society Ltd., (Pvt.).	Wages-- Demand for payment of Wages.	24th August 1971.	31st August 1971.	22	..	154	154
Do.	Bombay-- Messrs. Philco Agencies (India) (Pvt.)	Personnel Protest against suspension of 2 workers.	23rd August 1971.	28th August 1971.	12	..	60	60
Do.	Bombay-- Popular Metal Works and Rolling Mills (Pvt)	Wages-- Demand for increase in pay, D. A., etc.	3rd August 1971. (3-15 p.m.).	3rd August 1971. (5-30 p.m.).	96	..	27	27
Do.	Bombay-- Railshape Equipment Mfg. Co. (Pvt.).	Others-- Demand for charter of demands.	22nd August 1971.	25th August 1971.	42	..	168	168
Do.	Bombay-- S. C. Brothers (Pvt.)	Bonus-- Demand for more bonus	18th August 1971.	..	174	..	2,088	2,088
Do.	Bombay-- Steam Radiators Corporation (Pvt.).	Retrenchment-- Demand for reinstatement of 4 retrenched workers.	8th August 1971.	9th August 1971. (2-45 p.m.).	25	5	54	54
Engineering	Bombay-- Steam Radiators Corporation (Pvt.).	Bonus-- Demand for more bonus.	22nd August 1971	22nd August 1971	25	5	30	30
Do.	Bombay-- Vasant Industrial & Engineering Works (Pvt.).	Wages-- Demand for payment of salary for the month of July, 1971.	10th August 1971. (12-30 p.m.)	16th August 1971	369	..	2,029	2,029
on Foundry	Poona-- Messrs. Sangam Metal & Engineering Ltd. (Pvt.).	Retrenchment-- Demand for reinstatement of a worker etc.	30th July 1971	5th August 1971	49	..	196	196

DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE IN THE STATE SPHERE FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST

Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in disputes	Date when dispute		Maximum No. of workers involved		No. of man-days lost	
		Began	Ended	Directly	In-directly	During the month	Till the close of the month
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bombay— Ellora Art Industries (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for high quantum of bonus.	21st August 1971.	21st August 1971.	144	..	144	144
Pimpri (Poona)— Hind Condenser Private Ltd. (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against recruitment of new workers instead of laid-off workers.	20th August 1971.	..	63	..	614	614
Bombay— Bharat Plastic Works (Pvt.)	Others— Demand for charter of demands.	14th July 1971 (3-00 p.m.)	24th August 1971.	14	..	280	49
Thana— Vikram Corporation (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Protest against retrenchment.	19th August 1971.	....	151	..	1,661	1,661
Thana— Messrs. Asiatic Oxygen Ltd. (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against suspension of 6 workers.	11th August 1971. (12-30 p.m.)	....	100	..	1,750	1,750
Jawahar Thana— Nagarpalika Parishad (Pub.)	Wages— Demand for the pay and increment as per Badkas Commission.	23rd August 1971.	....	25	..	164	164
Badnera (Amravati)— Municipal Council (Pvt.)	Others— Charter of demands.	23rd August 1971.	30th August 1971.	171	..	1,197	1,197

Bombay— Narayandas Cloth Shops & three others (Pvt.)	Others— Demand for charter of demands.	26th July 1971	18th August 1971.	400	..	2,800	2,800
Bombay— Mandvi Mewa Masala Merchants Association & Nul Bazar, Sugar, Tea & Kirana Merchants Association (Pvt.)	Others— Demand for charter of demands.	2nd August 1971.	11th August 1971.	400	..	2,800	2,800
Bombay— Industrial Chemical & Adhesive (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against suspension of a worker for disobedience.	13th July 1971	....	15	..	327	327
Poona— Resco Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Others— Protest against lay-off..	2nd August 1971.	2nd August 1971.	100	..	100	100
Bombay Thana— Chemical & Fibres of India (Pvt.) (I.C.I.)	Bonus— Demand for more bonus.	20th August 1971.	20th August 1971.	1,561	..	1,561	1,561
Bombay— Cotecha Investment Corporation Pvt. Ltd. and its sister concern (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for more loans.	21st August 1971.	..	42	..	5	421
Bombay— P.D. Silk Mill (Pvt.) ..	Personnel— Protest against reduction of Mazdoors.	17th June 1971	..	21	..	..	546
Bombay— Bayer Agent Pvt. Ltd.	Wages— Demand for increase in ..	26th August 1971.	26th August 1971.	64	..	..	64

STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN URBAN AREAS DURING SEPTEMBER 1971

Division	BOMBAY											POONA			
	District	Thana		Kolaba		Ratnagiri	Nasik		Dhulia	Jalgaon	Ahmednagar		Poona	Sangli	Sholapur
		Kalyan	Palghar	Alibag	Mahad	Ratnagiri	Nasik	Malegaon	Nandurbar	Jalgaon	Shevgaon	Shrirampur	Poona	Miraj	Sholapur
Normal Working Hours.			(8)			(8)		(8)	(8)	(8)					
Type of Labour	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	
Skilled Labour—															
(a) Carpenters			9 00			10 00		6 00	..	9 00					
(b) Blacksmiths			10 00			10 00		5 00		9 00					
(c) Mochies (Cobblers).						7 00		4 00	..	9 00					
Field Labour—															
(a) Men			3 50			3 00		2 50	3 00	3 00					
(b) Women			2 00			2 50		1 75	2 00	2 00					
(c) Children			2 00			—		1 00	2 00	1 50					
Other Agricultural Labour—															
(a) Men			3 50			3 00		2 50	3 00	3 00					
(b) Women			2 00			2 50		2 00	2 00	2 00					
(c) Children			2 00			—		1 50	2 00	1 50					
Drivers—															
(a) Men			3 50			—		2 00	3 00	3 00					
(b) Women			2 00			—		1 75	2 00	2 50					
(c) Children			2 00			—		1 00	2 00	2 50					

I.N.R. - Information not received.

STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN URBAN AREAS DURING SEPTEMBER 1971 - contd.

Division	AURANGABAD							NAGPUR						
	District	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Bhir	Nanded	Osmanabad	Buldhana	Akola	Amravati	Yeastmal	Wardha	Nagpur	Bhandara	Chandrapur
		Aurangabad	Hingoli	Mominabad	Nanded	Bembli	Shegaon	Mangrulpir	Amravati	Digras	Wardha	Narkhed	Gondia	Wardha
Normal Working Hours.								(8)	(8)		(8)	(7)		
Type of Labour								Rs. P.	Rs. P.		Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Skilled Labour—														
(a) Carpenters		I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	5 00	7 50	I.N.R.	7 50	4 00	I.N.R.	
(b) Blacksmiths								5 00	7 00		6 00	4 00		
(c) Mochies (Cobblers).								5 00	7 00		4 00	3 00 (7)		
Field Labour—														
(a) Men								2 50	3 00		2 00	2 50		
(b) Women								1 50	2 00		1 00	1 00		
(c) Children								0 75	1 7		0 75	1 00 (8)		
Other Agricultural Labour—														
(a) Men								2 00	2 50		2 50	3 00		
(b) Women								1 50	2 00		1 25	1 50		
(c) Children								0 75	1 50		1 00	1 00		

STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN RURAL AREAS DURING SEPTEMBER 1971

Division	BOMBAY											POONA						
	District		Thana	Kolaba	Ratnagiri	Nasik		Dhule			Jalgaon			Ahmednagar			Poona	Satara
Village	Tansa-shi	Dolkhamb	Mangaon	Masure	Lasalgaon	Pimpalgaon	Taloda	Pimpalner	Kapadne	Wagholi	Rotwad	Chinawal	Rashin	Deolali	Kalaskhurd	Junnar	Belchar	Budh
	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Normal Working Hours.	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Type of Labour																		
Skilled Labour—																		
(a) Carpenters					4.50	4.50	5.00	6.00	3.50			6.00			4.00		12.00	8.00
(b) Blacksmiths					9.00	9.00	5.00	7.00	4.00			6.00			4.00		9.00	7.00
(c) Mochies (Cobblers)					7.00	7.00	4.50	..	3.00			5.00			3.00		8.00	6.00
Field Labour—																		
(a) Men					2.50	2.50	2.15	2.00	3.00			3.00			3.00		3.50	5.00
(b) Women					1.50	1.50	2.00	1.50	2.50			1.25			1.50		3.00	3.00
(c) Children					1.25	1.25	1.50	1.00	2.00			1.25			1.00		2.50	2.00
Other Agricultural Labour																		
(a) Men					2.00	2.00	2.50	2.00	2.00						3.00		3.50	3.00
(b) Women					1.00	1.00	2.00	1.50	1.50			2.00			1.50		3.00	2.00
(c) Children					0.75	0.75	1.50	1.00	1.25			2.00			1.00		2.50	1.00
(d) Men					..	..	2.50	..	..			..			3.00		3.50	2.00
(e) Women					..	..	2.00	..	..			..			1.50		3.00	2.00
(f) Children					..	..	1.50	..	..			..			1.00		2.50	1.00

I.N.R. = Information not received.

District	POONA				AURANGABAD					NAGPUR											
	Sangli		Sholapur	Kolhapur	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Bhir	Nanded	Osmanabad	Buldhana	Akola	Yashwantrao Chavan	Warananagar	Nagpur	Wardha	Chandrapur	Mul	Brahmapur			
Village	Jath	Atpadi	Chauri	Hajpur	Gargoi	Kadoli	Phulgaon	Pingali	Amnair	Lohar	Isur	Mara Budru	Akoli	Balugan	Seloo	Petri	Sakdi	Khalsapur	Mul	Brahmapur	
Normal Working Hours.	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Type of Labour	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rr. P.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.
Skilled Labour—																					
(a) Carpenters	6.00	6.00		6.00		10.00							1.75				6.00	5.00	7.50	5.00	5.00
(b) Blacksmiths	6.00	5.00		6.00		10.00							1.75				6.00	4.00	7.00	3.00	3.00
(c) Mochies (Cobblers)	6.00	..		6.00		10.00							1.75				6.00 (10)	3.00	6.50	3.00	3.00
Field Labour—																					
(a) Men	3.00	..		2.50		3.00								1.50			3.00	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.00
(b) Women	2.00	..		1.50		2.00								1.00			1.50	1.25	2.00	1.50	2.00
(c) Children	1.50	..		0.75		2.00								..			1.25 (8)	1.00	1.50	0.75	1.00
Other Agricultural Labour—																					
(a) Men	2.50	4.00		2.00		4.00											1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00
(b) Women	1.50	3.50		1.50		2.50											1.25	1.25	2.00	1.00	2.00
(c) Children	1.25	..		0.75		..											1.00 (10)	1.00	1.50	0.75	1.50
Herdsman—																					
(a) Men	2.00	5.00		2.50		..							1.50				3.00	2.00	3.50	2.00	2.00
(b) Women	1.50	3.00		1.50		..							..				1.50	1.00	2.00	..	1.50
(c) Children	1.00	2.00		0.75		..							..				1.25	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.00

I.N.R. = Information not received.

ERRATA TO LABOUR GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 1971

Serial No.	Page	Line/Entry/Item	Column/ Paragraph	Incorrect	Correct
1	353	16	5	d hair oil	hair oil
2	354	Bumblow Pamfret.	6	0.75 } 202 }	0.75 } 2.02 }
3	355	Tomatoes-ripe raw.	6	0.82 } 0.51 }	0.82 } 0.51 }
4	356	Snack (Bhajiya).	8	27	227
5	357	Saree Malegaon.	4	10.72	10.74
6	382	Potatoes (Big size)	2	12 Kg.	½ Kg.
7	390	Line 8	1	—	Fish fresh
8	390	Mixed spices Garam Masala	3	1.36	1.86
9	391	7 Onion Red	3	8.86	0.86
10	391	10 Lines	1	—	Other vegetable
11	393	Line i-3	4	7.87	7.67
12	393	Item V Line 6	2	0.50g.	250 g.
13	394	Item V(e) Line 15	2	1 Kg.	½ Kg.
14	394	Line 21 Item V(d)(i) ..	1	Laundry	Laundry charges
15	395	Line 5 Item V(J)(j) ..	4	5.50	0.50
16	395	Line 13 item (f) 4	2	2 pkts of blades each.	2 pk.s of blades each
17	407	1	7 (Madras)	811	826
18	407	2	"	—	831
19	407	3	"	826	845
20	407	4	"	831	850
21	407	6	"	850	840

Serial No.	Page	Line/Entry/Item	Column/ Paragraph	Incorrect	Correct
22	407	7	7 (Madras)	845	836
23	407	8	"	840	836
24	407	9 to 12	"	987	1007
25	408	Table 1 item II(a)	Line 5 of Column 1	Provincial	Provincial
26	413	Table	Col. No. 2	18	18
27	413	Table	Col. No. 2	28	18
28	414	Line 1	Para. 2	Out of the disputes.	Out of the disputes
29	417	Poona Centre in 3rd table (Machinery)	Col. May 171	19.63	19.63
30	445	Ser. No. 38	Col. 5	9th July 71	8th July 71
31	445	Ser. No. 39	Col.	Road Corporation	Road Corp.
32	448	Ser. No. 68	Col. 5	3-30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.
33	450	Village	Kolaba	C	C
34	451	"	Nagpur/ Narkhed	Rubal	Rubal
35	452	Heading	"	"	"

and
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LABOUR GAZETTE—DECEMBER 1971
ERRATA TO LABOUR GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 1971

Serial No.	Page	Line/Entry/Item	Column/Paragraph	Incorrect	Correct
1	353	16	5	d hair oil	hair oil
2	354	Bumblow Pamfret.	6	0.75 202	0.75 2.02
3	355	Tomatoes-ripe raw.	6	0.82 0.51	0.82 0.51
4	356	Snack (Bhajiya).	8	27	227
5	357	Saree Malegaon.	4	10.72	10.74
6	382	Potatoes (Big size)	2	12 Kg.	1 Kg.
7	390	Line 8	1	—	Fish fresh
8	390	Mixed spices Garam Masala	3	1.36	1.86
9	391	7 Onion Red	2	8.86	0.86
10	391	10 Lines	1	—	Other vegetables
11	393	Line i-3	4	7.87	7.67
12	393	Item V Line 6	2	0.50g.	250 g.
13	394	Item V(e) Line 15	2	1 Kg.	½ Kg.
14	394	Line 21 Item V(d)(i)	1	Laundry	Laundry charges
15	395	Line 5 Item V(I)(j)	4	5.50	0.50
16	395	Line 13 item (f) 4	2	2 pkts of blades each.	2 blades each
17	407	1	7 (Madras)	811	826
18	407	2	"	"	831
19	407	3	"	"	845
20	407	4	"	"	850
21	407	6	"	"	840

Serial No.	Page	Line/Entry/Item	Column/Paragraph	Incorrect	Correct
22	407	7	7 (Madras)	845	836
23	407	8		840	836
24	407	9 to 12		836 836 987 1007	— — — —
25	408	Table 1 item II(a)	Line 5 of Column 1	Provincial	Provincial
26	413	Table	Col. No. 2	18	8
27	413	Table	Col. No. 2	28	18
28	414	Line 1	Para. 2	Out of the disputes.	Out of the disputes
29	417	Poona Centre in 3rd table (Machinery)	Col. May 71	19.63	19.03
30	445	Ser. No. 38..	Col. 5	9th July 71	8th July 71
31	445	Ser. No. 39..	Col. 3	Road Corporation	Road port
32	448	Ser. No. 68..	Col. 5	8-30 p.m.	3-30 p.m.
33	450	Village	Kolaba		Alibag
34	451	Herdsmen ..	Nagpur/Nurkhed	C	(a)
35	452	Heading		Rubal	Rural