

ERRATA TO LABOUR GAZETTE, AUGUST 1971—II

Page	Line Entry/Item	Column/Paragraph	Incorrect	Correct
1514	Footnote		Footnote	
1519	(c) oil and fats—			.. To be deleted
	(i) Groundnut oil	3	2.00	
	(ii) Karad oil		5.49	
			3.49	
1542	(2) Bus fare	7	155	
1555	Table I(b)	Column No. 3, Last Line.	S O.S.S.C.	S.O.S.
1557	Table (3)	Column No. 5	Under I	Under.
1558	Table (4)	Column Line 7.	Under Section	Under Section
1563	2nd Para	4th Line	22.6	2.26
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1594	44	Col. 4	Wage	Wages.
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LABOUR GAZETTE

Started in 1921, the *Labour Gazette*, issued monthly, is a journal for the use of all interested in obtaining prompt and accurate information on matters specially affecting labour in India and abroad. It contains statistical information, 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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BOMBAY, OCTOBER 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

283	Consumer Price Index Number for working Class
283	The Bombay and Nagpur Consumer Price Index Numbers for working Class for the month of August 1971, with the average prices for the year ended December 1960 equal to 100 were 190 and 193 respectively. The Jalgaon, Nanded, Poona and Aurangabad Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for the month of August 1971 with the average prices for the year ended December 1961 equal to 100 were 189, 196, 173 and 191 respectively.
294	Industrial Disputes
294	During June 1971, there were 60 strikes involving 33,281 workmen and a time loss of 93,118 working days, as compared to 63 disputes in May 1971, involving 11,883 workers and time loss of 82,707 working days. Further particulars of industrial disputes are given at pages 288 and 314 to 320 of this issue.
309	Absenteeism
309	During July 1971, the average absenteeism in the textile industry in seven important textile centres in the State viz. Bombay City, Nagpur, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nanded, Akola and Aurangabad amounted to 17.55 per cent. as against 26.64 per cent in June 1971. For further particulars see pages 290 of this issue.
311	Production of Cotton Yarn Spun and Manufacture of Cloth
312	During April 1971, Mills in Bombay City produced a total of 1,30,34,000 kgs. of yarn, 2,26,000 kgs. of miscellaneous goods such as blankets hosiery goods and knitted fabrics and packed 59,48,000 metres of cotton goods mixed with silk, wool, terene etc. and packed 9,34,15,000 metres wearable and non-wearable cloth and those in Rest of Maharashtra produced 40,51,000 kgs. of yarn 1,03,000 kgs. of miscellaneous goods such as blankets, hosiery and knitted fabrics and packed 2,37,00,000 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 1,70,85,000 kgs. 3,29,000 kgs, 61,48,000 metres and 11,71,15,000 metres respectively.

Current Notes

Factories Act Evaluation Committee Reports

The ten-member evaluation Committee in respect of the Factories Act appointed by the State Government, submitted its report to Shri N. M. Minister for Labour, at Sachivalaya, Bombay on 30th August 1971. Dr. Thacker, Chairman of the committee presented the report to the Minister

The Committee has, in all made 42 suggestions, 30 out of which pertain to the statute, eight are general and four are administrative. The committee suggested to provide better standard in health, welfare and safety for workers. The employers' representatives on the committee have agreed various amendments pertaining to welfare provisions in the Factories Act and the employees' representatives have consented to the right of employer refuse leave under certain circumstances.

The other members of the committee were : Dr. G. G. Kolthod, Principal, V. J. T. I., Bombay ; Shri T. S. Sehmi, All India Manufacturing Organisation ; Shri T. L. A. Acharya, Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry ; Shri H. Sahasranaman, Mill Owners' Association ; Shri B. S. Dhuma, All India Trade Union Congress, Bombay ; Shri S. N. Undalkar, Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay ; Shri Ram Mahadik, MLA., Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Bombay ; Shri P. V. Verghese, Safety Engineer, Burmah Shell Refinery and Shri M. K. Patankar, Dy. Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

British Management Experts for Delhi

Two leading British experts on management information systems and services arrived at Palam on 7th September 1971 for a four-day programme of talks and lectures in New Delhi.

They were Prof. B. H. P. Rivett, Professor of Operational Research at Sussex University, and Mr. C. W. Lashmar, Head of TV. Computer Projects, BBC. They visited India on their way to a professional conference in Hong Kong and left New Delhi on 12th September 1971 to continue their journey.

The first item in their programme was an informal discussion session with students at the School of Business Management and Industrial Administration, Delhi School of Economics.

They also attended a Bureau of Public Enterprises seminar at Vigyan Bhawan on operations research and management information systems, and attended another seminar on management information systems organised by the Delhi Management Association. Chief executive staff of the Central Government industrial and commercial undertakings and managerial staff from the private sector industries were among those took part in the two seminars.

'Work Experience' for Channelising Students, Energy Necessary

The need to provide a channel to the creative and youthful energies of students through work experience so as to combat the problem of student indiscipline was stressed by Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, in Bombay, on 8th September 1971. He was addressing a meeting of Principals of schools at the residence of Smt. Khorshed Adi Gandhi.

Stating that the problem of student indiscipline was spreading like a virus from country to country, the Minister said that while in the Western countries due to affluence, in a developing country, like India it was due to poverty.

Shri Chaudhari said that the problem should not be approached in a negative manner. Instead it should be solved by localising it, he suggested. He said it was necessary to take into account the emotions, feelings and aspirations of students. Our educational system, which was to a certain extent subject oriented, ought to be made student and community-oriented. He said that if the system of 'work experience', including 25 to 30 subjects, a workshop and social work, was introduced, the students would find a proper avenue of constructive work after their school hours.

Shops Act to Apply to Dombivali Municipal Area From October 1.

The Government of Maharashtra has directed that all the provisions of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 will apply to the Dombivali Municipal area from October 1, 1971.

Indian Socialist Leader Favours Britain Joining E.E.C.—Mr. Madhu Limaye's 10-day tour.

Mr. Madhu Limaye, the Indian Socialist leader, who was in Britain on a 10-day visit as a guest of the British Government, said in an interview in London that he favoured Britain's entry into the European Economic Community (EEC).

"I feel that it will provide a tremendous opportunity not only for Britain but for countries like India," he added. "I would like Britain to make the EEC more liberal in its trade policies so that the door is opened not only to traditional exports from Asia and Africa, such as industrial raw materials, but also a whole range of intermediate products.

"For instance, there are many things which Western nations no longer find it profitable to manufacture which we in India could. India is in the twilight zone of development and to get into the sun we must have markets for our manufactured products.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDIA

"So, instead of decrying Britain's intention of joining the Common Market, we in India should be hailing it and asking ourselves how we can exploit the opportunities it offers us. I think we can increase our exports to Europe, apart from the traditional ones like tea, jute and textiles, for which I do not see much future because they have probably reached their limit.

"As a Socialist I also find it exciting to contemplate the effects of Britain's entry into Europe on international democratic socialism. Its influence will be tremendously increased."

In the course of his tightly-packed programme, Mr. Limaye has visited the Labour Party headquarters in London; the offices of the Trades Union Congress, the national centre of the trade union movement in Britain; the National Council Board, where he discussed management and investment problems and workers' participation in management; the offices of the BBC; and social service projects in a London borough. He was also present at the TUC conference in Blackpool.

INSTRUCTIVE EXPERIENCE

Last weekend Mr. Limaye toured Edinburgh, where he visited a housing project and a Scottish M.P.'s "surgery" (where voters discuss their problems with their Member of Parliament).

"It was an instructive experience," said Mr. Limaye, "and I could not help contrasting that M.P.'s task with mine when I was a member of the Lok Sabha. There are 75,000 voters in his constituency, there were 600,000 in mine."

Summing up his impressions of Britain, Mr. Limaye said he was struck by the tremendous improvement in housing conditions since he last visited the country in 1947. "The country is manifestly very prosperous," he commented.

Public Utility Services Declared

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

Serial No.	Name of the undertaking	Period	No. and date of the Notification and M.G.G. which Published.
1	2	3	4
1	Workshops, garages and Depots under the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation in the State of Maharashtra.	Six months from 5th August 1971.	No. IDA-1467/Lab-II, dated 5th August 1971, published in M. G. G. Part I-L, dated 12th August 1971 at page No. 4322.
2	Oxygen and Acetylene Industry ..	Six months commencing on 19th August 1971.	No. IDA/1069/142166/Lab-II, dated 9th August 1971, published in M.G.G. Part I-L, dated 19th August 1971 at page No. 4460.

All-India Average Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (on Base : 1960=100) for August 1971.

The New Series of All India Average Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (General) on Base 1960=100 for August 1971=194

The Index for August 1971 on Base 1949=100 derived from the 1960 base index works out to 236.

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.)

BONUS : A HISTORICAL RESUME

By

SHARAD CHANDRA SRIVASTAVA *

Concept of Bonus—A Historical Resume

Bonus in the early years was regarded as gratuitous payment received by the employees from their employer. The textile industry that flourished in Bombay and Ahmedabad spells the early history of bonus. However, to give a clear and vivid concept of bonus a committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Norman Macleod, the then Chief Justice of Bombay High Court was appointed by the Bombay Government in 1924. The Committee set out to explore the feasibility of bonus payment and increase of wages since 1917 and evaluate the versions of the workers and the employers regarding bonus.

July 1917 saw an increase of 10 per cent in wages and grant of bonus to the textile workers by the employers. A circular to the same effect was issued on 23rd January 1918 to the members of the Mill Owners' Association asking them to increase the rate of bonus from ten to fifteen per cent from January 1, 1918. The strike in the Century Mill in 1919 resulted in the following agreement between workers and employers :—

(1) The increase in bonus to the tune of 35 per cent and it was to be regarded as a special allowance to the labourers against the rising prices of food stuffs.

(2) The wages for January to be augmented by the payment of bonus varying from Rs. 10 to 20 per worker.

The workers readily agreed to the abovementioned terms and resumed work. The employers agreed that operatives on muster roll on 31st December 1919 be paid bonus at rates varying to the length of service. In spite of alternations made in the agreement a general strike started on 2nd January 1920. The strikers in their meeting passed unanimously the following resolutions:—

(1) that the hour of work should be reduced from 12 to 9 hours,

(2) that wages should be paid on 15th Day of the month,

(3) that the mill hands were grateful to the employers for bonus promised and requested that for certain workers more liberal terms might be offered.

*Shri Sharad Chandra Srivastava, is Research Scholar, Gorakhpur University.

These resolutions were forwarded to the Mill Association by the President of the mill hands first conference on the 13th January, 1920. On 24th January a notice was posted to all the mills in answer to the various demands forwarded on behalf of the workers by the Bombay Labour Settlement and some 2,000 hand bills were also distributed. Two of the clauses of the resolutions were as follows—

Clause 4 contained the answer of 4th demand that a bonus should be paid annually in the following words—

"The Committee can make no definite announcement as regards to the 'annual bonuses'. The question is one of profits and good will and no undertaking can be given."

Clause 13 gave the answer for privilege leave as follows—

"The Committee will consider later the desirability of granting some privilege leave for eleven months' continuous attendance at work".

The Mill Owners' Committee did not agree to the granting of privilege leave as per eleven months' continuous attendance.

Within the short span of two years almost all the industries had to increase bonus and increase the pay. However, the workers demanded a further increase. The Mill Owners' Association took a strong view and asked the members who had received such demand charter from the worker to express their inability to grant any such demand in view of 100 per cent increase in the pay and award of bonus in shape of one month's salary and reduction in the working hours, irrespective of factory's either—

- (1) On a system of deferred payment of wages under which a proportion of the worker's wages was deducted each month to be paid them at the end of the year, or
- (2) On a recognition of one month's privilege leave on full pay being allowed for eleven months' of work, or
- (3) Lastly on the fact that the previous payment of bonus had created an equity in their favour for their being paid some thing extra at the end of the year whether the employees could afford it or not.

The increase in wages during war because of rising prices was also called 'War Bonus'. This name by sheer coincidence created a confusion in the minds of the workers, who regarded annual bonus as the part of their wages. Thus for most of workers, the increase in pay in the shape of war bonus and bonus proper were synonyms. Workers who joined service after 1920 when they were told of the award of bonus in the previous years came to the conclusion that they were equally entitled to the same privilege. The calculation of bonus which rested on continuous eleven months' service had become a headache due to the frequent sojourn of workers to their native places, thus breaking the continuity of work. However, the continuity of attendance related with bonus resulted in reduced migration of workers. Thus, bonus, on the one hand, provided on

impetus to the workers to stay on and, on the other hand, discouraged them to go on leave except on pressing business. It was also resolved that those persons who left before the date declared for calculating the bonus were not entitled to it.

The two types of payment given to the workers had little difference in meaning. Thus, the Enquiry Committee came to the conclusion that the bonus was an incentive to the workers to remain at the place of their work and failed to advance any customary, legal and equitable claim to bonus in the part of workers. If any one ventured to establish the claim it was liable to be rejected by a competent court of law.

The second world war saw a rapid expansion of industries and high profits. The Government levied the profit tax to increase its revenues. In order to ensure a peaceful atmosphere for the smooth running of industries, the Government under Rule 81-A of the Defence of India Rules appointed adjudicators to resolve the disputes between employers and workers. In Bombay, such adjudicators were High Court Judges, who in their decisions laid down the basis for the evolution of the Full Bench Formula. The Adjudicators thrashed out the following elements:—

- (1) that bonus was a gratuitous payment;
- (2) that bonus was a payment to workmen out of war time surplus profits;
- (3) that bonus was profit sharing to which the workmen were entitled; and
- (4) that bonus partook the nature of extra-remuneration from the profits to which the workmen had contributed.

Gratuitous Payment

As mentioned earlier, bonus which was regarded as a claim by workers could not be given legal shape during the early years of the present century. Thus many interesting cases cropped up between workers and employers, the former demanding it was a genuine and due part of their payment and the latter denouncing the claim and holding that it was only a gratuitous payment. They were in no way bound to make the yearly payment. It all depended on the health of the industry and consequent profits. However, the workers irrespective of employers' assertion emphasised their claim. Some of the cases mentioned below clarify the nature and meaning of bonus.

In the *Prem Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, Ujjain vs. Their Employers*, it was accepted as a principle of law that before considering the demand for bonus as a trade dispute it must be proved that there was an explicit or implied contract for such payment in the terms or conditions of employment.¹

In the *Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company Limited vs. Their Workmen*, Justice Broomfield negatived a claim for further bonus on the grounds that it was not suggested to him that the employee had any right to demand it, and he refused to express any positive opinion on the subject.²

In the Standard Vacuum Oil Company bonus should be rescued from the sordid antipathies inevitable and tacitly inherent every relationship between capital and labour and should be lifted on the clear and serene atmosphere of broad economic and political consideration.³

It is thus clear from the decisions quoted above that the demand for bonus made by the workmen of a company, though not based on any legal right arising out of a contract, express or implied, has to be decided on the principles of Justice, equity and good conscience.

Payment out of War Time Surpluses

Mr. E. M. Nanavutty in the case of Standard Vacuum Oil Company Employees held that the claim of bonus made by the workmen was out of special circumstances and was based on the increased profit enjoyed by the company during the War period. The learned Judge noted the desirability of bonus because of the circumstances the industries were faced with. It was a period charged with tumult and excitement, risk and apprehension. But the industries came out with flying colours. The contribution made by the workers to achieve profit and friendly atmosphere was not insignificant. A slight discontent would have spelled much harm. Thus the workers deserved a fraction of the large profit. It was a reward move on the good conduct rather than on their hard labour. In the words of the honourable Justice "I can therefore, confidently assert that they can well afford to pay their workmen a bonus of a month's wages out of the profits made by them during the war years. I would recommend to Government that the demand should be granted and that the employees of the Standard Vacuum Oil Company upon whose threat to go on strike the present proceedings were initiated, should each be granted a month's wages by way of bonus. The bonus should in my opinion be calculated on basic wages excluding dearness allowance.⁴

Profit-Sharing

The nature of bonus as a part of profit awarded to the workmen got sympathetic appreciation by learned Judges in many of the cases that came before them. Mr. Chagala giving his pronouncement in the dispute between General Motors India Limited, Bombay and workmen, he accepted the general hypothesis that the profits are made possible by the contribution that both capital and labour make in any particular industry and thus he thinks that labour has a right to share in the increase profits that are made in any particular period. But the distribution of increased profits amongst workers is better achieved by the giving of an annual bonus than by a further increase in wages. Wages must be fixed on the basis of normal conditions.⁵

Bonus not by law but by contention came to be regarded as harmonizing factor between labour and capital. In view of the changed circumstances when workmen were not dumb driven cattle but emerged as an organised force, the payment of bonus was essential to better the lot of the labourers and ensure a healthy climate in the industries. The sincerely, co-operation and devotion on the part of the workers demanded that the workers be given a share in profits in shape of bonus.

Extra-Remuneration

Bonus, in the shape of reward, meant only a gesture on the part of the employers. It was a gift or charity to workers depending on the whim of the master. But profit is the outcome of co-operative effort on the part of all and capital alone cannot achieve this return. Hence it is equitable to allot the workers a genuine share of the profit as extra-remuneration.

In the case of the employees of 36 Cotton Mills in West Bengal it was laid down that bonus may be an *ex-gratia* payment, but when it is demanded for work done out of which employers make high profits, the demand is not for any payment gratis, but the price of labour. In the matter of granting bonus the underlying principle which calls for consideration is that the demand for bonus, though not based on legal right arising out of contract, expressed or implied, has to be decided on broad principles of equity or justice.⁶ The principles of profit sharing presupposes the mutual contribution made by labour and employer in earning the profit. Thus both of them are eligible to it. Thus it shall be just and equitable if the employer is called upon to grant bonus to the employees with reference to the amount of profit made by the employer in any given year and the general financial condition of the concern and its capacity to bear this additional burden without impairing the efficiency injuring the business in any vital manner.⁷

The Bombay High Court in the case of Indian Hume Pipe Company Limited, V. E. M. Nanavutty has laid down that payment of bonus could be demanded by the workmen as of right as a payment which could be made by the employer as extra remuneration for work done by the employees under a contract express or implied.⁸

There was a general strike in the textile mills of Bombay in March 1940. The workers were dis-satisfied with the award of 2 annas per head per day as dearness allowance. This award was the outcome of the Rangnekar Board of conciliation. The Government of Bombay took a keen interest in the matter and impressed upon the mill owners the need to pact with a fraction of their profit in order to maintain harmony and peace. The Mill Owners' Association responded favourably. It was suggested that a cash bonus equivalent to 12.5 per cent or 2 annas in the rupee of their actual earnings, exclusive of dearness allowance in the period from 1st January to 31st December 1941, be given to the workers. The Government praised the mill owners for their generous attitude and asked the workers to co-operate in the same spirit.

The first bonus case which came up to the Industrial Court, Bombay pertained to the year 1946. There was a dispute about standardisation of wages bonus, etc. between Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh and Mill owner's Association, Bombay, all of which were referred to the arbitration of the Industrial Court by the Government of Bombay under section 49-A of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act. In that case the Court differentiated the *de facto* and *de jure* aspect of bonus payment.

The Mill owners Association contention that bonus in an *ex-gratia* way is true from the stand point of civil law, which can only enforce the terms of a contract between the parties. But industrial relations between employers and workers the right and duties of the parties are beyond the grip of civil law. They are regulated by collective bargaining in the settlement of disputes arising out of demands made by one on another for more earnings, better conditions of work and increased production. The justification for such demands in an industrial matter arises especially when wages fall short of the living wage standard and the industry makes huge profits part of which are due to the contribution which the workers make in increasing production. The demand for a bonus is, therefore, an industrial claim when the living wage is not attained and the industry is earning profit. The learned Judges found that adequate wages and dearness allowance, if any, for increased cost of living are a first charge on the industry, but the workers may reasonably ask for bonus when there are enhanced profits, when dividends are paid out after providing for taxation and depreciation especially when their wages are below the wage standard.⁹

The Government of India, in December 1947, convened an Industries conference represented by Government, employers and labour leaders. The conference discussed the steady deterioration in the economic situation and the fall in production and explored wages and means to bring about improvements. The agreement reached at the conference came to be known as the Industrial Truce Resolution. The conference felt the necessity of mutual co-operation between labour and capital. One should have the full consideration for the right and needs of the other. A fair wage was imperative for normal working conditions. One the other hand, workers too should realise that obstruction and animosity could be detrimental to them as well.

The system of remuneration to capital as well as to labour must be so devised that the interest of consumers and of the primary producers is not ignored. A check should be in operation on excessive profits and the fruit of the industry should be enjoyed by both labour and capital.

The Government of India appreciated the views of the conference. The Industrial Policy of the Government from 1948 to 1956 owed much to the findings of the conference. A Central Advisory Council was formed to advise the Government for the determination of the following :—

- (a) Fair wage to labour,
- (b) fair return on capital employed in the industry,
- (c) reasonable reserve for maintaining expansion of the undertaking,
- (d) labour's share of the surplus profit calculated as a sliding scale normally varying with production after provision has been made for b and c above.

However, it was not an easy and simple matter to ascertain the above facts. Thus, a committee consisting of 14 members including the representative of employers, employees and Government was formed, known as profit-sharing committee, 1948.

The committee found it impossible to devise a system in which labour's share of profit could be determined on sliding scale varying with production. Profits made by the industry depends upon many factors besides labour. It will be very difficult to determine the extent of labour's contribution in profit after deducting the extent of contribution added by other forces. An undertaking in which labour has performed its full part might fail to make any profits because of other reasons while large profits might be made in spite of irregularities or slackness of labour. Conditions of production vary from industry to industry and from undertaking to undertaking within each industry. The productivity of labour is dependent, among other things, on the nature of equipment and the efficiency of the organisation and supervision. Then again, the measurement of total production in terms of a common unit is a very difficult task. Even the final products of an industry or undertaking are not always uniform and easily measurable. To prescribe a norm of annual production is even more difficult. The extent of production is linked with many forces besides labour productivity —

- (i) The basic conditions in any one year may be quite different from the conditions on which the norm has been determined.
- (ii) The production equipment might have increased or diminished or improved or deteriorated in the meantime,
- (iii) The size and the composition of the labour force might similarly have changed,
- (iv) There may be involuntary interruptions for which no one is responsible.

To compare actual production in any given year with the norm would, therefore, be extremely unscientific and unsatisfactory. To compare total production in any industry with the normal total production of that industry would be an even more unsatisfactory basis, as the number of working units in the industry might itself vary from year to year.¹⁰

The Committee justified the award of any extra payment apart from wage for creating a friendly atmosphere. They suggested that profit sharing be tried in the first instance for five years in well established industries like cotton, jute, steel, cement, manufacture of tyres and cigarettes.

The profit sharing should be unit wise but the same on industry-cum-locality basis should also be tried in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur. The Committee also recognised the healthy effect of reserves. At least 10 per cent of the profit should be diverted to the betterment of the industry. They also held the view that workers should be given 50 per cent. of the profits after deduction of depreciation, reserves and fair return on capital employed.

Evolution of the Full Bench Formula

The full bench formula is a significant milestone in the history of bonus. The disputes relating to bonus for 1948 in the textile industry in Bombay was referred to a full bench of Industrial Court, which awarded bonus equivalent to four and half months basic wages or 3/8 of the annual basic earnings after adopting the following formula for allowing prior charges as mentioned below :—¹¹

			Rs. (Crores)
Gross Profits	..	..	20.36
Less depreciation	..	..	1.30
Balance	..	..	19.06
Less Bonus to Workmen	..	..	4.32
Balance	..	..	14.74
Less bonus to clerks and other staff	..	..	0.45
Balance	..	..	14.29
Less taxes at 7½ annas in the	..	..	6.70
Balance	..	..	7.95
Less reserves	..	..	2.95
Balance	..	..	4.65
Less dividend	..	..	2.25
Balance	..	..	2.39

The formula clearly evolved a meeting place between labour and capital. The learned Judges underlined the necessity of bringing labour and capital to a common ground Bonus in their view is not an *ex-gratia* payment. It has now been regarded a genuine claim made by the workers and if it is refused it results in industrial chaos. But the problem of bonus cannot be decided without any clearcut policy or principle. A clearcut formula for the award of bonus will be useful to all the parties concerned and it will be guiding line in subsequent disputes.

The full Bench formula earmarked the surplus available for distribution after debating the following prior charges against gross profit

- (i) Provision for depreciation ;
- (ii) Reserve for rehabilitation ;
- (iii) Return of 6 per cent. on paid up capital ;
- (iv) Return on the working capital at a lower rate than that on the paid up capital.

A part of the remaining amount known as available surplus is to be distributed to the workers in the shape of yearly bonus.

The formula very soon became a norm throughout the country for industrial tribunals regarding bonus disputes. At the same time a persistent demand for the revision of the formula was pressed. The main point for demanding revision was the provision for rehabilitation. It shall be interesting to go to the judgement of Sri S. H. Naik, who in a dispute dealt with the claim for rehabilitation. The employers made tall claims of rehabilitation out of the available surplus whereas the workers opposed it on the ground that nothing should be left of the available surplus if rehabilitation reserves was deducted the same. The issue came up for consideration by the Supreme Court in an appeal for Associated cement Companies in 1959. The Supreme Court, while up-holding the principles underlying the labour appellate Tribunal, Formula made the request to the legislative bodies to enact laws to define all issues to ensure social justice and equity. A well constituted commission may be useful. It may be asked to examine the pros and cons of the problem in all its aspect by taking evidence from all industries and all bodies of workmen. The appellate tribunal was against any radical charge in the formula with any enactment.¹³

The Supreme Court pronounced similar judgement in the Ahmedabad Miscellaneous Industrial Workers' Union *versus* Ahmedabad Electricity Company Ltd. 1961 and rejected the demand for any alternation in the labour appellate tribunal formula.¹⁴

The controversies between labour and capital and as plethora of cases involving the same issue in Tribunal, Courts and Supreme Court led to the appointment of a Bonus Commission to evolve suitable norms for the award of bonus.

Thus the award of bonus from the war period till 1961 underwent rapid changes of colour and complexion, meaning and scope. During the second World War it was given as an allurements to the workers to remain peaceful. Later on bonus become as *ex-gratia* payment depending on the whim of the employer. It was devoid of any claim, legal or customary. The final stage saw a radical change in the scene with the labour organisation in a fighting mood, sympathetic courts of law and helpful Government trying to achieve industrial peace and progress. The Full Bench Formula was a happily interlude in the drama of bonus. The Full Bench Formula was no doubt a sincere attempt, was translated and twisted to serve the selfish end to the mill owners. Moreover the lack of clarity precipitated a list of confusion and litigations. Hence, the Government of India inspired with the sense of justice and equality took up the job for paving a royal road. The most disputed and hotly contended was the item of rehabilitation. The Supreme Court in the case of A. C. C. Ltd.¹⁵ observed that the issue of rehabilitation was very complex and the whole question of bonus should be considered in all its aspects by a high powered commission. The same view was expressed by the 18th Session of the standing Labour Committee. The Committee at its meeting in 1960 unanimously agreed that a tripartite Commission may be appointed to go into the questions of bonus for all industries and services both in private and public sector with certain exceptions.

Based on the tripartite agreement the Government of India pressed with compelling forces appointed a Commission on Bonus *vide* Resolution No. 209(61), dated 6th December 1961. The Commission consisted of the independent members, two members representing employers and two representing the workers and M. R. Mehar as its Chairman. The Commission held sittings at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ahmedabad and Delhi to hear various views. As many as 415 persons representing associations, Unions and appeared before the Commission. After a comprehensive study the Commission submitted its report on 18th January 1964. It included many recommendations and suggestions. The recommendations of the Bonus Commission was presented before the Government of India in September 1964. However, the Government of India accepted the recommendations with certain modifications. The Government enhanced the roll of return on paid up capital from 7 to 8.5 per cent. and on reserves from 4 to 6 per cent. Besides, the Government allowed all direct taxes as prior charge. The Trade Unions were much aggrieved with the attitude of the Government and apprised the then Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and the Labour Minister. Both of them gave a patience hearing and assured on early remedy.

The draft bill seeking to give effect to the recommendation of the commission as modified by the Government was discussed to the standing Labour Committee and by a Bonus Sub-Committee. However, due to adverse circumstances and paucity of time, the bill could not be introduced in the budget session of the Parliament and the purpose of the same was carried through an Ordinance promulgated by the President on May 29, 1965.

The Payment of Bonus Ordinance was the first legislation on the subject. The ordinance, ill framed and defective, did not bring out clearly the recommendations of the Bonus Commission. The Ordinance was succeeded by the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. The main features of the Act were the payment of minimum bonus of 4 per cent. of total pay even in the year of loss, fixation of a maximum bonus of 20 per cent. of the total pay. The Act included the principle of set on and set off and deleted the most controversial prior charge of rehabilitation. The Act was pleasing to the employer for it allowed all direct taxes as prior charge.

The Act did not have a smooth sailing. It was challenged in the Supreme Court. The Court gave its judgment by a majority decision of 3 to 2. All the five judges, however, upheld section 10 of the Act which provides for the payment of minimum bonus even in a year of loss with set on and set off. The Section 34(2) which provided for the base year calculation was rejected. The same was the fate of section 33, which govern pending disputes on the date the Ordinance came into force.

The change in the complexion of the Act after Supreme Court verdict made some to bring amendment to the Act. However, the standing labour Committee set up for the purpose of bringing perfection to the Act failed to come to any decision. To resolve the difference of opinion a Bi-partite Sub-Committee was set up. But this also failed to come to any agreement.

In the mean time, the bonus dispute in the Indian Oxygen Ltd. was referred to a National Tribunal. The tribunal decided that income-tax to be provided as a prior charge should be the tax payable under the income-tax Act, which is not a bonus payable under the Act. The Government hold appeared before the Tribunal on the view that the tax rebate on bonus payable should go the worker and not to the employers. The Company appealed to the Supreme Court against the award of National Tribunal. The Supreme Court held in his favour that the tax relief on bonus will go entirely to the employers and not to the employees.

Since the Parliament was not in session the President promulgated the payment of bonus (Amendment) Ordinance 1969 on the 10th January 1969 suitably amending section 5 of the act for the aforesaid purpose.

References

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2. B. G. G. (Extr.), dated 10th July 1942 Pt. I, p. 2531 (Adj.)
3. B. G. G., dated 24th August 1944, Pt. I, p 2017 (Adj.)
4. *Ibid.*
5. B. G. G., 28th May 1942 Pt. I, p 1899 (Adj.)
6. Employees of 36 Cotton Mills v. their Employees, W. B. Order No. 2956 Lab., dated 21st August 1948.
7. *Ibid.*
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10. Report of the Committee on Profit-Sharing.
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12. Mill Owners' Association v Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, 1950 11 LLJ 1247.
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ROLE OF PERSONNEL MANAGERS IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

BY

B. K. VARMA, B. A. (HONS), M.A.

Establishment of the Public Limited Company in the latter half of the 19th century brought about a divorce between ownership and management of industries and gave rise to the need of a new class of persons, namely the professional managers for their successful management. For a long time, men with qualifications alone were appointed as Managers of factories, and this was quite natural because their success depended largely on technical knowledge. Business in the past was generally considered the acquisitive art of buying and trading for private gain. The problems of business were largely trading and financing within a frame work of modest-sized firms and was often regarded as serving selfish interests only and as having little or no social purpose.

With the expansion of industries, factory managers found themselves burdened with many and varied responsibilities. They also recognized the stages of specialisation. These factors led to the practice of appointing production managers, purchase officers, marketing officers etc. Very few of the industries felt that the management of the workers required any skill. It was due to this attitude that the Personnel Manager came on the scene much later, i.e. only in the third decade of the 20th century. Today, however, the need for a Personnel Manager or a Labour Officer for a factory of reasonably large size has come to be universally recognized.

His Role

The Labour Officer, thus, plays an important role in the modern industrial setting. He is to promote and develop a co-operative attitude amongst all by fastening harmonious relations at all levels. He is essentially a specialist. This is also the view expressed by L. Urwick, an acknowledged authority on Management theory. According to him "Maintenance of good relations with employees is a central function in any organisation, and so the responsibility for determining the general personnel policy must rest with the chief executive, and the "Personnel Man" will help the chief Executive in formulating this policy by research, by drawing up plans, by collating experience. He may have duties and important duties in connection with its administration."

A Specialist on Human Relations

In the industry we find a new class of engineers, technicians, supervisors and professionals. They have been specially trained and are experts in their own techniques, but possibly most of their time is spent in handling people and dealing with problems which are basically human rather than mechanical. They need to be trained also in human relations if they are to do their job effectively. This is now being recognised and in more and more professions training includes some basic knowledge of human relations. Normally, it is the

supervisor who has to handle a grievance in the first instance, whether a quick solution is found or whether a minor matter becomes exaggerated into a major dispute depends on the way in which he handles it. Personnel problems should be tackled at the lowest level, but how is the Personnel Officer to do that this is done? It is his job, by tact and perseverance, to make technical staff understand how to handle problems and to show how mishandling may undermine their other work and affect the efficiency of their sections.

He is the first and foremost a specialist on human relations, and this must embrace not only relations between management and labour, but also between manager and manager, worker and worker. He must watch every step to see that he does not himself contribute to the problems of human relationship and clash of personalities. First, he must realise that he is not in a position to give orders to any worker except those directly under his supervision. If he gives an order to a workman of other department, he is at once undermining the authority of the head of that department and causing friction between himself and that executive. It is not only common courtesy, but correct procedure on entering a department to speak first to the man in charge and say briefly what brings the Personnel Officer there.

Adviser to the Management

The final responsibility for personnel policy must lie with top management, to whom the Personnel Manager acts as adviser, and its execution must run through the whole line of management if it is to be effective. But, though policy decisions lie at the top, the personnel manager can do much, through his experience and intimate knowledge of the human side of the business, to influence policy decisions. His recommendations, however, must be geared to what is practical. He is not just a social reformer, but has his share of responsibility for the productivity and economic success of undertaking.

A Negotiator

Personnel Manager can and should undertake negotiation, and that he should not disassociate himself from policy or its results. He should convey the management policy to the union, but at the same time listen to the point of view of labour, and advise management as to how differences between these views can be bridged. He can successfully conduct day to day negotiations and some times preliminary negotiations in collective bargaining.

Industrial Peace

There is the conciliation aspect in which industrial peace is the primary object, and there is the management aspect in which improved efficiency of the personnel in industry is the objective. If improved efficiency is the objective, then this cannot be achieved without industrial peace, and for this purpose, conciliation and negotiation must be brought into the picture, but conciliation cannot be effective unless attention is paid to the physical environment and the atmosphere of the particular industrial unit. The improvement of physical, moral and emotional environment of labour is also thus necessary for

industrial peace. In a large organisation the job can be split up and different aspects handled by different officers, but they must be functions of a department, because to be effective they must follow a unified personnel policy, and personnel officer can definitely play a vital role in framing such a policy.

In conclusion we can say that personnel Officers in India have had a hard battle to convince managements of their rightful role in industrial relations, for though the number of Personnel Officers, Labour Officer's today is large due to section 49 of the Factories Act, there is no denying that in the majority of cases they were forced on unwilling managements by legislation and so started with an initial disadvantage. There is no doubt, however, that in the last decade, their position has, on the whole, substantially improved. Managements are now more aware and alive to the need for Personnel Management and the role that Personnel Officers and Labour Officers can play in industrial relations.

Notifications Under Labour Laws

Bombay Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Act, 1958.
Industries and Labour Department, No. BRU 1071/144794/LAB(I), dated 19th August 1969.
 Whereas by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. BRU. 1070/Lab. I, dated the 23rd August 1969, the Government of Maharashtra has declared under section 3 of the Bombay Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Act, 1958 (Bom. XCVI of 1958) (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), that the industrial undertaking called the New Kaiser-I-Hind Mills Limited Bombay (in liquidation), which is taken over by the State Government under a scheme of leave and licence from the Official Liquidator with the permission of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay and which is carried on under the authority of the State Government, shall for a period of one year commencing on the 23rd day of August, 1969 and ending on the 22nd day of August 1970 (both days inclusive) (hereinafter referred to as "the said period") be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief (the said undertaking being hereinafter referred to as "the said relief undertaking");

And whereas by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. BRU. 1070/Lab. I, dated the 6th August 1970, the Government of Maharashtra :—

(a) declared under section 3 of the said Act, that the said relief undertaking shall, for a further period of one year commencing on the 23rd day of August 1970 and ending on the 22nd day of August 1971 (both days inclusive) (hereinafter referred to as "the said further period") be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief, and

(b) directed under section 4 of the said Act, that the provisions of :—

(i) sub-section (1) of section 43, clauses (ai), (i), and (iii) of sub-section (2), sub-sections (3) (4) and (5) of section 46 and section 98 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1947), and

(ii) Chapter VA and sub-section (2) of section 33C of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947);

(hereinafter collectively referred to as "the said provisions") shall not apply to the said relief undertaking in relation to the said period and the said further period and that the said relief undertaking shall be exempt from the said provisions;

And whereas the Government of Maharashtra is of the opinion that :—

(a) the said relief undertaking should be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief for a further period commencing on the 23rd day of August 1970, and ending on the 22nd day of August 1971 (both days inclusive) (hereinafter referred to as "the said further period") and

(b) in relation to the said relief undertaking and in respect of the said period commencing on the 23rd day of August 1971 and ending on the 22nd day of August 1972 (both days inclusive) the said provisions should be suspended;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 4 of the said Act and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf the Government of Maharashtra hereby—

(a) declares that the said relief undertaking shall or the said further period commencing on the 23rd day of August 1971 and ending on the 22nd day of August 1972 (both days inclusive), be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief; and

(b) directs that in relation to the said relief undertaking and in respect of the said further period commencing on the 23rd day of August 1971 and ending on the 22nd day of August 1972 (both days inclusive) for which the said relief undertaking continues as such, the said provisions shall not apply and the said relief undertaking shall be exempt from the said provisions.

Bombay Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Act, 1958.

Industries and Labour Department No. BUR 2171/144795L/AB (I), dated 19th August 1971.—Whereas by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. 2169/136884/LAB. I, dated the 23rd August 1969, the Government of Maharashtra declared, under section 3 and clause (a)(iv) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Bombay Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Act, 1958 (Bom. XCVI of 1958) (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), that the industrial undertaking called the Aurangabad Mills Aurangabad, shall for a period of one year commencing on the 23rd August 1969 and on the 22nd August 1970 (both days inclusive) hereinafter referred to as "the said undertaking" be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief (hereinafter referred to as "the said relief undertaking"); and directed that in relation to the said relief undertaking in respect of the said period for which the said relief undertaking continues as any right, privilege, obligation or liability accrued or incurred before the 23rd August 1969 and any remedy for enforcement thereof (hereinafter referred to as "the said right, privilege, obligation, or remedy") shall be suspended and all proceedings relating thereto (hereinafter referred to as "the said proceedings") pending before a any court, tribunal, officer or authority shall be stayed;

And whereas by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. BRU 2170/109329/LAB. I, dated the 17th July 1970 issued in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has directed that the said relief undertaking shall be exempted from the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 42, clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) of sub-section (2), and sub-sections (3), (4) and (5) of section 46 and section 47 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1947), and Chapter VA of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947) (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the said provisions") for the said period and that the Arbitration Award, dated the 28th February 1958, made under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 [in the industrial disputes between the Aurangabad Mills Limited, Aurangabad, and the workmen employed under it (represented by (1) the Mill Mazdoor Sabha, Aurangabad, and (2) the Gimi Kamgar Union, Aurangabad) published in Government Notification, Labour and Soecial Welfare Department No. AJA 32(1) 57, dated the 15th March 1958] (hereinafter referred to as "the said Award") was applicable to the said relief undertaking immediately before the 23rd August 1969, should also be suspended in operation for the said period.

And whreas by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department No. BRU 2170/143872 LAB, I, dated the 19th August 1970 the Government of Maharashtra

(a) declared under section 3 of the said Act, that the said relief undertaking shall for a further period of one year commencing on the 23rd day of August 1970 and ending on the 22nd day of August 1971 (both days inclusive), be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief; and

(b) directed under section 4 of the said Act that (i), in relation to the said relief undertaking and in respect of the period of one year commencing on the 23rd day of August 1970 and ending on the 22nd day of August 1971 (both days inclusive), for which the said relief undertaking continued as such the said right, privilege, obligation, liability or remedy shall be suspended and that the said proceedings pending before any court, tribunal, officer or authority shall be stayed; (ii) the said provisions, shall not apply to the said relief undertaking in relation to the period of one year commencing on the 23rd day of August 1970 and ending on the 22nd day of August 1971 (both days inclusive) and that the said relief undertaking shall be exempt from the said provisions during that period, and (iii) the said Award shall be suspended in operation for the period of one year commencing on the 23rd day of August 1970 and ending on the 22nd day of August 1971 (both days inclusive);

And whereas the Government of Maharashtra is of the opinion that the said relief undertaking should be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief for a further period of one year commencing on the 23rd day of August 1971 and ending on the 22nd day of August 1972 (both days inclusive) (hereinafter referred to as "the said further period") and that in relation to the said relief undertaking and in respect of the said further period the said right, privilege, obligation or liability accrued or incurred before 23rd August 1969 and any remedy for the

¹ M. G. G., Pt. I-L, August 1971, p. 4544.

enforcement thereof should be suspended and the said proceedings pending before any court, tribunal officer or authority shall be stayed and that it should be exempt from the said provisions and the said Award should be suspended in operation for the said further period;

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

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

(b) 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 or remedy shall be suspended and the said proceedings pending before any court, tribunal, officer or authority shall be stayed;

(c) directs that the said provisions shall not apply in relation to the said relief undertaking and the said relief undertaking shall be exempt from the said provisions for the said further period; and

(d) directs that the said Award shall be suspended in operation for the said further period)

Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

Industries and Labour Department, No. SIA. 147/129489/Lab., I, dated 13th August 1971.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), read with sub-rule (1) of rule 9 of the Bombay Employees' Insurance Court Rules, 1959, the Government of Maharashtra hereby appoints Shri M. M. Datye, Judge, Labour Court, Poona to be the Judge, of the Employees' Insurance Court for the area within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Sholapur in the Sholapur District constituted under Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. SIA. 1463/143519(A) /Lab. I, dated the 23rd January 1964, vice Shri T. D. Patankar and for that purpose amends that notification as follows, namely:—

In the said notification, in place of item No. (2), the following shall be substituted, namely

" (2) appoints Shri N. M. Datye, Judge, Labour Court, Poona, to be the Judge of that Court".

² M. G. G., Pt. I-L, September 2, 1971, p. 4694.

IMPORTANT CIRCULARS, ORDERS ISSUED BY THE
COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR, BOMBAY.

MODEL GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

(a) Grievance Machinery :

A Grievance Machinery shall be set up in each undertaking to administer the Grievance Procedure. For the purpose of constituting a fresh Grievance machinery the undermentioned procedure should be followed :—

(1) Workers in each department (and where a department is too small in a group of departments) and each shift, shall elect from amongst themselves and for a period not less than one year at a time, departmental representatives and forward the list of persons so elected to the management.

(2) Where the union(s) in the undertaking are in a position to submit an agreed list of names, recourse to election may not be necessary.

(3) Where works committees are functioning satisfactorily, the members of works committee of a particular constituency shall act as departmental representatives.

(4) In the first stage of the grievance procedure, the Departmental Head should be approached.

(5) The management shall designate persons for each department who shall be approached at the second stage of the grievance procedure.

(6) Two or three of the departmental representatives of workers and equal number of departmental heads nominated by the management shall constitute the Grievance Committee, (size of the committee to be limited to 4 or 6). The composition of this committee should be as under :—

(i) Where the union is recognised, two representatives of management plus a union representative and the union departmental representative of the Department in which the workmen concerned work.

(ii) Where the union is not recognised or there is no union, but there is a works committee, two representatives of management plus the representatives of the department of the workmen concerned on the works committee plus either the secretary or vice president of the works committee (in case the secretary of the works committee is also the workman's departmental representative).

(iii) The representative of the management should be the departmental head plus the official who dealt with the matter at the first stage, or the personnel officer should act as an adviser.

Grievance Procedure

While adaptations have to be made to meet special circumstances obtaining in small undertakings employing few workmen, the Grievance Procedure normally envisaged in the handling of grievances should be as follows :—

(1) An aggrieved employee shall first present his grievance verbally in person to the officer designated by the management for this purpose, who should give an answer within 48 hours of the presentation of the complaint.

(2) If the worker is not satisfied with the decision of this officer or fails to receive an answer within stipulated time, he may, either in person or accompanied by his departmental representative, present his grievance to the Head of the Department designated by the management for the purpose of handling grievances.

For this purpose, a time shall be fixed during which on any working day, an aggrieved worker could meet the Departmental Head for presentation of grievances.

(3) The Departmental Head should give his answer within 3 days of the presentation of the grievance. If action could not be taken within that period, the reason for delay should be recorded.

(4) The worker, not satisfied with the decision of the Departmental Head may request for forwarding his grievance to the 'Grievance Committee' which shall make its recommendations to the manager within 7 days of the worker's request. If more time is required by the Committee, the reason for delay should be recorded.

(5) Unanimous recommendations of the Grievance Committee shall be implemented by the management. In the event of difference of opinion among the members of the committee, their views along with relevant papers should be placed before the manager for final decision. In any case, the decision of the management shall be communicated to the workman concerned by the personnel officer within 3 days from the receipt of the Grievance Committee's recommendations.

(6) Where the workman is not satisfied with the final decision of management, he may appeal to the management for a revision. In connection with the appeal, the worker, if he so desires, shall have a right to take a union official along with him to facilitate discussions with the management. The management shall communicate their decision within a week of the workman's revision petition. If no agreement is still possible, the union and the management shall refer the grievance to voluntary arbitration.

(7) If a grievance arises out of an order given by the management, it should be complied with before the workman concerned evokes the procedure laid down for redressal of grievances. If, however, there is a time lag between the issue of order and its compliance, the grievance procedure may immediately be invoked but the order should nevertheless be complied within the due date even if all steps in the grievance procedure have not been exhausted.

It may, however, be advisable for the management to await the result of the Grievance Procedure Machinery.

(8) If there be any complaint against any individual member of the staff who is nominated by the management to handle grievances at the lower level, the workman may take up his grievance at the next higher stage at the level of Departmental Head.

(9) In the case of any grievance arising out of discharge or dismissal of a workman, the abovementioned procedure shall not apply. In such a case a discharged or dismissed workman shall have the right to appeal either to the dismissing authority or to a senior authority who shall be specified by the management, within a week from the date of dismissal or discharge. At the time the appeal is heard the workman may, if he so desires, be accompanied by either an official of the recognised union or a fellow workman as the case may be.

(10) If it is necessary for any worker to leave the department during working hours on call from the Labour/Personnel Officer or any other officer of the established grievance machinery, previous permission of a superior shall necessarily be obtained. Subject to this condition, the worker shall not suffer any loss in wages for the work time lost in that manner.

(11) Workers' representatives on the Grievance Committee shall have the right of access to any document connected with the enquiry maintained in the department and which may be necessary to understand the merit or otherwise of the workers' grievances. The management's representatives shall have the right, however, to refuse to show any document or give any information which they consider to be of a confidential nature. Such confidential document(s) shall not be used against the workmen in the course of the grievance proceedings.

(12) There shall be a time limit within which an appeal shall be taken from one step to the other. For this purpose, the aggrieved worker shall, within 72 hours of the receipt of the decision at one stage (or if no decision is received, on the expiry of the stipulated period), file his appeal with the authority at the next higher stage, should he feel inclined to appeal.

In calculating the various time intervals under the above clauses, holidays shall not be reckoned.

(13) Management shall provide the necessary clerical and other assistance for the smooth functioning of the Grievance Machinery.

(14) Where a worker has taken up a grievance for redressal under the above procedure, the formal Conciliation Machinery shall not intervene till all steps in the procedure are exhausted. A grievance shall be presumed to assume the form of a dispute only when the final decision of the top management in respect of the grievance is turned down by the worker.

Wearing of military type apparel by Personnel of Commercial concerns and factories for security purpose.

It is being observed that there is an increase in the tendency among commercial concerns and factories to put their security guards and other personnel such as Peons, Messengers, etc. in uniforms of Army Service Pattern (olive green). Metal insignia badges, leather/web shoes and other accoutrements of the Army personnel are also worn.

An Army order is in existence restricting wearing of uniforms by non-effective personnel. Except for rare occasions such as Rashtrapathi Bhavan parties, Embassy or legation parties *ex-service* men's rallies or re-unions, service personnel after retirement none can wear uniforms. Only retired regular officers can wear Uniforms when attending ceremonials, and entertainments of military nature.

Thus it will be seen that service personnel employed in Commercial concerns after their retirement are also forbidden from wearing uniforms.

In view of this position, the Government desires that the above instructions should be followed scrupulously and this tendency of wearing military type apparels should be stopped forthwith.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for August 1971

BOMBAY*

190—A rise of 1 point

In August 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 190 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 1 point to 205 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, bajra, arhardal, gramdal, moongdal, masurdal, uriddal, coconut oil, groundnut oil, sugar and sweets.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco etc. group decreased by 2 points to 195 due to a fall in the average prices of pan-leaf and supari.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 3 points to 188 due to a rise in the average prices of fire-wood, charcoal and match box.

The index number for housing remained unchanged at 116.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and foot wear group increased by 4 points to 186 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, sarees, shirting, long cloth, trousers cloth, mulmul, bush-shirt, full pant and vest.

The index number for miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 166 due to a rise in the average prices of hair oil, barber charges, tooth powder, blade, umbrella, durrie, trunk, bucket and tailoring charges for shirt.

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	
		July 1971	August 1971
I-A. Food	57.1	204	205
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	4.9	197	195
II. Fuel and Light	5.0	185	188
III. Housing	4.6	116	116
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.4	182	186
V. Miscellaneous	19.0	165	166
Total	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number		189	190

*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.

When the equivalent old index number 1933-34 = 100, the general index number 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	July 1971	August 1971	July 1971	August 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I-A. Food—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice	kg.	59.23	0.70	1.35	1.36	193	194
(2) Wheat		25.05	0.41	0.89	0.89	217	217
(3) Jawar		9.42	0.53	0.90	0.90	170	170
(4) Bajra		3.22	0.55	0.89	0.93	162	169
(5) Bread	125 kg.	0.92	0.12	0.21	0.21	175	175
(6) Grinding charges	3 kg.	2.16	0.09	0.15	0.15	167	167
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (a) ..						195	196
(d) Pulses and pulse Products—							
(1) Arhar dal	kg.	63.78	0.78	1.87	2.02	247	259
(2) Gram dal		12.99	0.60	1.32	1.43	220	238
(3) Moong dal		12.21	0.90	2.00	2.06	222	229
(4) Masur dal		7.87	0.78	1.62	1.84	208	236
(5) Urid dal		3.15	0.88	2.64	2.96	300	336
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (b) ..						234	253
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Coconut oil	500 ml.	9.55	1.36	3.29	3.44	242	253
(2) Groundnut Oil		71.05	1.00	2.07	2.22	207	
(3) Vanaspati (loose)	500 g.	19.40	1.75	3.20	3.14	183	179
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (c) ..						206	217
(d) Meat Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Goat's Meat	500 g.	52.54	1.48	3.24	3.25	219	220
(2) Fish fresh—							
(a) Bumblews	Dozen	38.41	0.44	1.05	0.93	239	211
(b) Pamfiet	Each		1.23				
(3) Fish dry Bombil	Dozen	3.97	0.25	0.67	0.65	268	260
(4) Eggs	Dozen	5.08	1.93	3.60	3.48	187	180
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (d) ..						227	216

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	July 1971	August 1971	July 1971	August 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Milk— (i) Pure (ii) Aarey	L. kg.	86.87	1.15 1.03 1.57	2.56 1.70 3.22	2.50 1.70 3.22	194	191
(2) Curd (3) Ghee	kg.	11.82	7.50	14.91	14.88	205	199
Total		100.00				195	192
Sub-group Index I-A (e)							
and							
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	1.56	1.57	217	218
(3) Chillies (dry)	"	28.42	1.35	2.57	2.61	190	218
(4) Chillies (green)	"	6.83	0.41	0.02	0.87	249	249
(5) Onion	"	19.42	0.15	0.20	0.23	133	133
(6) Garlic	"	4.67	0.60	1.06	1.07	177	177
(7) Coconut	Each (500 g.)	12.95	0.33	0.93	0.85	282	258
Other Spices—							
(8) Pepper	500 g.	16.91	3.69	4.94	5.01	304	305
(9) Jeera	10 g.		1.80	2.52	2.52		
(10) Lavang			0.31	1.98	1.98		
Total		100.00				217	216
Sub-group Index I-A (f)							
and							
g) Vegetables and Fruits—							
Potatoes	kg.	20.68	0.25		0.50	200	200
Muli	Judi	2.05	0.06		0.22	367	367
Briuals	kg.	8.63	0.26		0.47	181	181
Cauliflower	kg.	4.55	0.35		0.85	243	243
Cabbage	kg.	6.36	0.26		0.89	342	342
Bhendi	kg.	4.55	0.42		0.68	162	162
Tomatoes ripe	kg.	10.23	0.38		0.81	205	205
Tomatoes raw	kg.		0.25		0.49		
Pumpkin White	kg.	0.68	0.23		0.46	200	200
Pumpkin red	kg.	2.27	0.20		0.37	185	185
Karela	kg.	1.59	0.42		0.70	167	167
Peas	kg.	0.68	0.48		0.75	156	156
Palak	Judi	1.36	0.06		0.12	200	200
Methi	Judi	3.18	0.06		0.14	233	233
Tondli	Doz.	7.73	0.26		0.61	235	235
Alu-leaves	Judi	5.00	0.06		0.10	167	167
Banana	Doz.	14.77	0.48		1.20	250	250
Orange	Doz.	3.64	2.10		4.06	193	193
Lemon	Doz.	2.05	0.48		0.87	181	181
Total		100.00				220	219
Sub-group Index I-A (g)							

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 Dec. 1960	July 1971	August 1971	July 1971	August 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(h) Other Food—							
(1) Sugar (Crystal)	500 g.	28.57	0.60	0.94	0.98	157	163
(2) Tea Leaf	50 g.	12.52	0.39	0.59	0.59	151	151
(3) Sweets (Mithaiya)	Plate of 8 pieces	15.01	0.11	0.25	0.25	227	227
(4) Sweets (Jalebi)	kg.	7.11	1.90	5.09	5.12	268	269
(5) Ice Ready-made	Cup	34.55	0.07	0.14	0.14	200	200
(6) Cold Drink	Bottle of 340 ml.	1.24	0.12	0.42	0.42	350	350
Total		100.00				192	194
Sub-group Index I-A (h)							
I-A Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and cereals Products		35.29				195	196
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products		4.79				234	253
(c) Oils and Fats		5.78				206	217
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs		10.62				227	216
(e) Milk and Milk Products		9.53				195	192
(f) Condiments and Spices		6.76				217	216
(g) Vegetables and Fruits		8.24				220	219
(h) Other Food		18.99				192	194
Total		100.00				204	205
Food-group Index I-A							
j) Pan, Supari, Tobacco							
(1) Pan (leaf)	100 leaves	18.55	0.52	1.28	1.15	231	221
(2) Pan (finished)	Each	9.89	0.04	0.10	0.10	250	250
(3) Supari	500 g.	19.44	3.42	5.73	5.68	168	166
(4) Katha	"	3.53	4.76	12.52	12.52	263	263
(5) Bidi	Katta of 25	28.80	0.16	0.28	0.28	175	175
(6) Cigarette	Pkt. of 10	6.54	0.14	0.38	0.38	271	271
(7) Chewing Tobacco	kg.	13.25	4.16	6.15	6.16	148	148
Total		100.00				197	195
Sub-group Index I-B							
II. Fuel and Lighting							
(1) Firewood	40 kg. litre	11.51	3.39	6.15	6.22	181	183
(2) Kerosene Oil	Unit	42.64	0.28	0.57	0.57	204	204
(3) Electricity charges	Unit	9.81	0.22	0.23	0.23	105	105
(4) Charcoal	40 kg.	28.30	7.36	14.09	14.52	191	197
(5) Match box	Each (50 sticks)	7.74	0.05	0.08	0.09	160	180
Total		100.00				185	188
II-Group Index							

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960	July 1971	August 1971	July 1971	August 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III. Housing—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Residential House		100.00				116	116
Total		100.00				116	116
<i>Group Index III</i>							
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear:—							
Dhoti bleached	Pair	10.72	9.97	22.67	22.87	211	212
Dhoti unbleached	Do.		8.89	17.29	17.64		
Saree Inchalkaranji	Each	28.14	11.74	18.23	18.57	148	150
Saree Malegaon	Do.		10.72	15.12	15.30		
Shirting Sharrock	Meire	24.87	1.68	3.13	3.26	186	191
Shirting Mafatal	Do.		1.65	3.08	3.32	203	206
Long Cloth	Do.	5.95	1.60	3.25	3.30	219	230
Trouser Cloth	Do.	2.76	1.80	3.95	4.14	222	222
Mulmul	Do.	8.54	2.23	4.31	4.33	222	222
Markin	Do.		1.09	2.73	2.72	168	170
Bush Shirt	Each	3.94	4.20	7.07	7.15	230	234
Full Pant	Do.	3.77	5.45	12.55	12.74	209	214
Vest	Do.	2.18	1.18	2.47	2.53	177	177
Shoes Gents	Pair	3.10	16.75	29.65	29.65	140	140
Chappal Ladies	Do.	6.03	6.57	9.18	9.18		
Total		100.00				182	186
<i>Group Index IV</i>							
V. Miscellaneous—							
<i>(a) Medical Care—</i>							
(1) Doctor Fee	Per. Visit	19.78	2.58	4.17	4.17	162	162
(2) Medicine	4 Doses	32.46	0.76	1.07	1.07	101	101
(3) E. S. I. Premium..		47.76	0.69	0.70	0.70		
Total ..		100.00				126	126
<i>Sub-group Index-V (a) ..</i>							
<i>(b) Education Recreation and amusement—</i>							
(1) School Fee	Per Student	22.54	6.75	6.75	6.75	100	100
(2) School Book	Each	7.64	2.47	2.77	2.77	112	112
(3) Stationery—							
(i) Ex. Book	"	4.73	0.12	0.20	0.20	188	188
(ii) Pencil	"		0.12	0.25	0.25	171	171
(4) Newspaper	Per Copy	7.64	0.07	0.12	0.12	254	254
(5) Cinema	Adult	57.45	0.48	1.22	1.22		
Total		100.00					

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960	July 1971	August 1971	July 1971	August 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(c) Transport and Communications—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Railway fare for 80 Km.	Per Passenger.	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					
<i>Sub-group Index V(c) ..</i>						143	143
(d) Personal Care and Effect—							
(1) Hair Oil	Bottle (114 ml.)..	26.92	1.36	2.55	2.64	188	194
(2) Barber Charges	Per head	44.23	0.94	1.65	1.70	176	181
(3) Toilet Soap	Cake	14.91	0.44	0.75	0.74	170	168
(4) Tooth Powder	Small Bottle No. 3.	7.21	0.50	0.74	0.75	148	150
(5) Blade	Pkt. of 5 ..	0.96	0.27	0.30	0.37	111	137
(6) Umbrella	Each	5.77	5.55	12.72	12.75	229	230
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Sub-group Index V(d) ..</i>						178	183
(e) Others—							
(1) Durrie	Each	2.66	4.93	6.64	6.68	135	136
(2) Trunk	"	2.66	5.82	14.44	14.56	248	250
(3) Utensils (Brass)	500 g.	7.99	2.84	10.50	10.48	370	369
(4) Bucket (Balti)	Each	2.16	2.96	5.70	5.72	193	191
(5) Laundry charges	Per Piece	25.29	0.15	0.29	0.29	193	193
(6) Washing Soap	Bar	35.28	1.28	2.05	2.05	160	160
(7) Tailoring charges of Shrit.	Each	23.96	1.19	2.46	2.47		
(8) Tailoring charges of Blouse.	"		0.89	1.61	1.61	194	194
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Sub-group Index V(e) ..</i>						196	196
V. Miscellaneous Group—							
(a) Medical Care		28.27				126	126
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement.		11.94				199	199
(c) Transport and Communication.		14.81				143	143
(d) Personal Care and Effect.		18.89				178	183
(e) Others		26.09				196	196
Total ..		100.00					

Sholapur*

203-A rise of 6 points

In August 1971, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Sholapur Centre with the base : January to December 1965 equal to 100 was 203 being 6 points higher than that in the preceding year. The index relates to the Standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey in Sholapur Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 10 points to 224 mainly to a rise in the average prices of jowar, arhar dal, gram dal, masur dal, groundnut oil, vanaspati, beef, milk, ghee, tamarind, onions, gur and readymade.

The index number for the pan, supari tobacco etc. group increased by 1 point to 179 due to a rise in the average price of supari.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group decreased by 1 point to 183 due to a fall in the average prices of longcloth and shirts.

The index numbers for the fuel and light and the miscellaneous groups housing remained unchanged at 174, and 166 139 respectively

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		July 1971	August 1971
I-A. Food	63.0	214	224
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	3.4	178	179
II. Fuel and Light	7.1	174	174
III. Housing	5.2	139	139
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.0	184	183
V. Miscellaneous	12.3	166	166
Total	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number		197	203

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

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

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 December 1960	July 1971	August 1971	July 1971	August 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I-A. Cereals and Products—							
(1) Rice ..	kg.	26.98	0.55	1.20	1.20	218	218
(2) Wheat ..	..	13.53	0.41	0.89	0.89	217	217
(3) Jowar ..	..	56.97	0.46	1.06	1.12	230	243
(4) Grading Charges ..	3 kg.	2.52	0.05	0.09	0.09	180	180
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index (a)						224	231
(b) Pulses and Products—							
(1) Arhar dal ..	kg.	76.17	0.75	1.82	2.09	243	279
(2) Gram dal ..	..	18.22	0.56	1.26	1.43	225	255
(3) Masur dal ..	..	5.61	0.73	1.58	1.77	216	242
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index (b)						238	272
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut oil ..	kg.	98.91	1.94	4.43	4.71	228	243
(2) Vanaspati (loose) ..	500 g.	1.09	1.86	3.44	3.63	185	195
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index (c)						228	242
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Goat meat ..	kg.	72.32	2.45	5.00	5.00	204	204
(2) Beef ..	..	23.69	0.66	1.60	1.75	242	265
(3) Fish (fresh) Rahu ..	..	1.50	1.46	3.00	3.00	205	205
(4) Fish (dry) Zinga ..	..	2.49	2.14	3.88	3.88	181	181
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index (d)						213	218
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk ..	l.	89.79	0.67	1.50	1.75	224	269
(2) Ghee ..	kg.	10.21	6.19	12.06	13.00	195	210
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index (e)						221	256

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.	July 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	Aug. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.				
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt	kg.	4.71	0.09	0.21	0.21	233	233
(2) Turmeric	"	3.40	1.11	2.50	2.50	225	225
(3) Chillies (green)	300 g.	4.98	0.23	0.30	0.30	130	130
(4) Chillies (dry)	"	59.43	0.65	1.50	1.50	231	231
(5) Tamarind	kg.	7.59	1.20	1.70	1.75	142	146
(6) Onions	"	10.73	0.23	0.28	0.36	122	157
(7) Garlic	300 g.	7.85	0.24	0.45	0.45	188	188
(8) Coconut	Each	1.31	0.27	0.66	0.64	244	237
Total ..		100.00				204	208
Sub-group Index (f)							
(g) Vegetable and fruits—							
(1) Potatoes	kg.	13.51	0.46	0.14	0.14	207	207
(2) Brinjals	300 g.	16.67	0.11	0.20	0.20	127	127
(3) Muli	300 g.	0.90	0.09	0.48	0.48	222	222
(4) Tomato	300 g.	14.87	0.25	0.25	0.25	192	192
(5) Lady's finger	300 g.	0.90	0.21	0.25	0.25	119	119
(6) Dodka	300 g.	12.16	0.13	0.10	0.10	192	192
(7) Ambadi	200	28.38	0.09	1.24	1.24	111	111
(8) Banana	Doz.	12.16	0.51	0.35	0.35	243	243
(9) Lemon	Doz.	0.45	0.24	..	..	125	125
Total		100.00				183	166
Sub-group Index I(g)							
(h) Other Food—							
(1) Sugar (Crystal)	kg.	47.53	1.16	1.88	1.87	162	161
(2) Gur	"	7.97	0.64	1.68	1.71	262	267
(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	0.11	0.12	157	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	230
Total ..		100.00				167	170
Sub-group Index (h)							

 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. 1970	July 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	Aug. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I-A Food—		48.79				224	231
(a) Cereals and Products		7.28				238	272
(b) Meat, Fish and Eggs		4.99				228	242
(c) Milk and products		6.79				213	218
(d) Cereals and Products		7.37				221	256
(e) Meat, Fish and Eggs		8.25				204	208
(f) Milk and products		4.29				183	166
(g) Vegetables and Fruits		12.24				167	170
(h) Other Food		100.00					
Total ..						214	224
Group Index I-A							
I-B. Pan. Supari, Tobac- co. etc.—							
100 leaves		10.22	0.19	0.48	0.48	253	253
Each		6.07	0.04	0.07	0.07	175	175
300 g.		19.49	1.77	2.90	3.00	164	169
50 g.		3.84	0.51	1.25	1.25	245	245
Katta of 25		37.06	0.19	0.28	0.28	147	147
Pkt. of 10		5.43	0.15	0.40	0.40	267	267
50 g.		17.89	0.21	0.36	0.36	171	171
Total ..		100.00				178	179
Group Index I-B.							
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood	40 kg.	62.01	3.57	5.89	5.89	165	165
(2) Coal		13.81	6.99	13.00	13.00	186	186
(3) Dung cake	100 cakes ..	7.06	0.85	1.34	1.34	158	158
(4) Match Box	Each (50 sticks)	4.06	0.05	0.07	0.07	140	140
(5) Kerosene Oil	500 ml.	13.06	0.15	0.33	0.33	220	220
Total		100.00				174	174
Group Index II							
III. Housing—							
(1) House rent	P.M.	100.00				139	139
Total ..		100.00				139	139
Group Index III							

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	July 1971	Aug 1971	July 1971	Aug 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rs. P.							
IV Clothing, Bedding and Footwear—							
Dhoti—	Pair	8.53	10.69	18.78	18.84	173	
(i) Laxmi Mills			10.47	17.92	18.06		
(ii) Vishnu Mills		29.79	10.05	16.50	16.50	164	164
Saree	Yard	2.92	3.41	4.94	4.94	145	145
Shirt	"	7.48	1.39	2.76	2.74	199	197
Long cloth	Metre	25.70	1.61	2.81	2.79	179	179
Shirts—			1.49	2.73	2.71	179	178
(i) Ammalal Mills							
(ii) Century Mills		17.41	1.28	3.05	3.05	238	238
Markin	"	2.57	1.47	3.00	3.00	204	204
Trousers cloth	"	4.67	6.40	8.95	8.95	140	140
Chappal (Lady's)	Pair	0.93	15.98	27.45	27.45	172	172
Shoes (Gent's)	"	100.00				184	183
Total							
Group Index I							
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	70.77	0.71	0.92	0.92	130	130
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(a)						125	125
(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					
Sub-group Index V(b)						177	177

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	July 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	Aug. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rs. P.							
(i) Railway fare (from Sholapur to Purnani)	Per Passenger	67.41	5.22	6.85	6.85	131	131
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult	32.59	0.15	0.20	0.20	133	133
Total		100.00				132	132
Sub-group Index V(c)							
(f) Personal care and Effects—							
(1) Hair Oil	Bottle of 250 g.	39.28	2.00	4.88	4.88	244	244
(2) Barber charges	per adult	49.11	0.62	1.30	1.30	210	210
(3) Toilet Soap	Each	8.93	0.44	0.78	0.78	177	177
(4) Ornaments (Silver)	per dozen	2.68	0.75	0.50	0.50	67	67
Total		100.00				216	216
Sub-group Index V(e)							
(e) Others—							
(1) Transils (Copper)	500 g.	6.07	3.25	13.50	13.50	415	415
(2) Laundry Charges	Per Piece.	9.64	0.11	0.19	0.19	173	173
(3) Washing Soap	Bar of 12 Pieces.	44.64	1.31	2.17	2.17	166	166
(4) Tailoring Charges							
(i) Shirt	Each	36.43	0.80	1.25	1.25	145	145
(ii) Blouse	"		0.70	0.94	0.94	197	197
(5) Durrie	"	3.22	3.80	7.50	7.50		
Total		100.00				175	175
Sub-group Index V(f)							
V. Miscellaneous Group							
(a) Medical Care		25.86				125	125
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement		15.92				177	177
(c) Personal care and Effects		12.49				132	132
(d) Others		21.02				216	216
Total		100.00				175	175
Group Index V						166	166

NAGPUR*

193—A rise of 4 points

In August 1971, the Consumer Price Index number for working class (New Series) for the Nagpur Centre with the base: January to December 1960 = 100 was 193 being 4 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 based on a living survey in Nagpur City.

The index Number for the food group increased by 5 points to 211 mainly to a rise in the average prices of rice, jowar, arhaddal, gramdal, moongdal, groundnut oil, linseed oil, fish fresh, ghee, salt, onions, garlic, corriander, Bhajia, Jalebi and a rise in the sub-group index number for the vegetables and fruits.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco etc. group decreased 4 points to 176 due to a fall in the average prices of panleaf and Katha.

The index number for the fuel and light group decreased by 2 points to 179 due to a fall in the average prices of fire wood and Kerosene oil.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 6 points to 208 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, shirting, trousers, cloth and long cloth.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 149 due to a rise in the average price of hair oil.

The index number for housing remained stationary at 131.

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	
		July 1971	August 1971
I-A. Food	57.2	206	211
I-B. Pan, Suari, Tobacco, etc.	3.8	179	176
II. Fuel and Light ..	5.7	181	179
III. Housing	6.6	131	131
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	10.9	202	208
V. Miscellaneous	15.8	148	149
Total	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number		193	193

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

Note.—For arriving at the equivalent of the old Index Number (1939 = 100), the new Index Number should be multiplied by the linking factor 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	
			Basic Price	July 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	Aug. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I-A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice	kg.	53.60	0.64	1.22	1.23	191	192
(2) Wheat (0-S.)	..	35.69	0.41	0.89	0.89	217	217
(3) Jowar	..	8.72	0.41	0.87	0.91	212	222
(4) Grinding charges ..	3 kg.	1.99	0.08	0.14	0.14	175	175
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group (a) Index						207	203
Pulses and Pulse Product—							
(1) Arhar dal	kg.	68.17	0.71	1.71	1.97	241	277
(2) Gram dal	..	28.12	0.52	1.25	1.31	240	252
(3) Moong dal	..	3.71	0.55	1.44	1.58	262	287
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group (a) Index						241	271
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Gingelli Oil	kg.	4.84	2.75	6.00	6.00	218	218
(2) Groundnut Oil	..	7.91	1.92	4.51	4.85	235	253
(3) Vanaspati (loose)	500 g.	9.67	1.79	3.00	2.90	168	162
(4) Linseed Oil	kg.	77.58	1.54	4.18	4.55	271	295
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group (c) Index						256	275
(4) Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Goat-meat	kg.	90.16	2.68	5.50	5.50	205	205
(2) Fish (fresh)—							
(i) Rahu	..	5.32	3.52	5.00	5.00	163	163
(ii) Mangur	..	..	3.22	5.50	6.00	170	171
(3) Eggs ..	dozen	4.52	2.06	3.50	3.50	170	170
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group (d) Index						201	202
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk ..	l.	71.96	0.80	1.60	1.60	200	200
(2) Curd ..	kg.	3.57	2.14	4.00	4.00	187	187
(3) Ghee ..	..	24.47	8.85	15.50	15.67	175	177
Total		100.00					
Sub-group (e) Index						193	194

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	July 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	Aug. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(1) Turmeric	kg.	5.59	0.13	0.28	0.30	215	231
(2) Chillies (dry)	"	7.69	1.63	5.60	5.50	344	337
(3) Onion	"	49.65	2.88	5.00	5.00	174	174
(4) Garlic	"	18.65	0.27	0.31	0.40	115	115
(5) Ginger	"	6.53	1.06	1.80	1.88	170	148
(6) Zeera	"	2.33	1.16	2.50	2.69	216	177
(7) Turmeric	"	3.50	2.96	10.00	10.00	338	232
(8) Zeera	"	6.06	3.49	5.00	5.00	143	338
Total		100.00				183	190
Sub-group (f) Index							
(g) Vegetables and Fruits	kg.	48.33	0.39	0.75	0.94		
(1) Potatoes	"	28.89	0.41	0.60	0.60	241	183
(2) Lady's Finger	"	5.00	0.60	0.75	0.75	100	100
(3) Tondli	"	5.56	0.44	0.82	0.82	170	170
(4) Palak	"	5.56	0.31	0.57	0.57	285	150
(5) Chauli sag	"	0.55	0.38	0.75	0.75	150	192
(6) Banana	Doz.	6.11	0.39				
Total		100.00				202	211
Sub-group (g) Index							
(h) Housing	kg.	44.71	1.22	1.98	1.92	162	157
(1) Cement	"	2.40	0.72	1.51	1.60	210	222
(2) Bricks	"	13.26	0.19	0.30	0.30	158	158
(3) Sand	Pkt. of 25g.	8.46	2.14	4.10	4.50	192	210
(4) Lime	kg.	1.97	1.61	4.10	4.50	255	240
(5) Coal	Cup	29.20	0.06	0.15	0.15	250	250
Total		100.00				193	193
Sub-group (h) Index							
I-A. Food -		49.53				202	203
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products		8.83				241	271
(b) Pulses and Pulses Products		6.05				256	275
(c) Oils and Fats		5.00				201	202
(d) Meat, Fish and eggs		7.51				193	194
(e) Milk and Milk Products		6.95				183	190
(f) Condiments and Spices		6.67				202	211
(g) Vegetables and Fruits		9.46				193	193
(h) Other Food							
Total		100.00				206	211
I-A Food Group Index							

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	July 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	Aug. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
I-B. Pan. Supari, Tobacco							
(1) Pan-leaf	100 leaves	14.85	0.29	0.53	0.50	183	172
(2) Pan (ready-made)	Each	13.61	0.03	0.08	0.08	267	267
(3) Supari	kg.	26.60	6.71	10.00	10.00	149	149
(4) Katha	"	5.36	8.57	13.50	12.00	158	140
(5) Bidi	Katta of 25	21.44	0.16	0.25	0.25	156	156
(6) Cigarettes	Pkt. of 10	8.04	0.15	0.40	0.40	267	267
(7) Smoking and leafy tobacco	kg.	10.10	5.00	6.00	6.00	120	120
Total		100.00				179	176
I-B Group Index							
II. Fuel and Light	40 kg.	69.55	2.38	4.35	4.31	183	181
(1) Fuel	"	5.90	2.88	5.60	5.60	194	194
(2) Kerosene	Litre	14.13	0.34	0.64	0.62	188	182
(3) Coal	Unit	2.74	0.29	0.36	0.36	124	124
(4) Kerosene Oil	40 kg.	2.61	6.38	12.00	12.00	188	188
(5) Electricity Charge	Each (50 sticks)	5.07	0.05	0.07	0.07	140	140
(6) Match box							
Total		100.00				181	179
Group II Index for Fuel and Light							
III. Housing		100.00				131	131
Group III Index for Housing							
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear							
(1) Dhoti Emp. Mill	Pair.	9.87	12.10	22.45	24.00	187	201
(2) Dhoti Model Mill	Pair.		10.68	20.14	21.81	165	165
(3) Saree	each.	36.48	8.09	13.31	13.31	239	260
(4) Shirting Emp. Mill	m.	18.35	1.21	2.96	2.98	239	260
(5) Shirting Model Mill	m.		1.05	2.46	2.88	239	260
(6) Trousers Cloth	m.	3.34	1.43	3.42	3.54	239	248
(7) Long cloth	m.	3.06	1.14	2.69	3.09	236	271
(8) Markin Emp. Mill	m.	13.06	1.04	3.64	3.50	287	284
(9) Markin Model Mill	m.		1.09	2.45	2.53	287	284
(10) Pajama	each.	1.60	4.25	6.50	6.50	153	153
(11) Ganji	each.	1.25	1.23	1.60	1.60	130	130
(12) Shirt	each.	1.60	3.75	5.90	5.90	157	157
(13) Bed Sheet	Pair.	2.01	8.50	11.87	11.08	140	130
(14) Shoes (Gents)	Pair.	4.17	16.00	28.18	28.18	176	176
(15) Chappal (Gents)	Pair.	4.17	4.96	10.00	10.00	202	202
(16) Sandle (ladies)	Pair.	1.04	6.40	8.95	8.95	140	140
Total		100.00				140	140

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	July 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	Aug. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
V. Miscellaneous -							
(a) Medical care -							
(1) Doctor's fee	per visit ..	22.98	3.00	3.00	3.00	100	
(2) Medicine	Phial of 3 doses.	45.06	0.75	0.75	0.75	100	100
(3) E.S.I. Premium		31.96	0.69	0.70	0.70	101	101
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index (a)						100	100
(b) Personal care and effects							
(1) Hair oil	Bottle of 114 ml.	24.01	1.37	1.99	2.26	145	165
(2) Barber charges	Per Adult ..	38.30	0.50	1.00	1.00	200	200
(3) Toilet soap	Per Cake ..	15.80	0.46	0.80	0.80	174	174
(4) Tooth powder (Medium size)	Bottle ..	2.74	0.87	1.46	1.46	168	168
(5) Ornaments (glass) ..	Dozen ..	4.25	0.75	0.81	0.81	108	108
(6) Watch ..	Each ..	12.16	65.00	90.00	90.00	138	138
(7) Face powder (small)	Tin ..	2.74	1.00	2.25	2.25	225	225
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index (b)						171	175
(c) Education, Recreation and Amusements -							
(1) School fee	Per Student ..	23.53	5.50	5.50	5.50	100	100
(2) School Book	Each ..	17.65	2.00	2.20	2.20	110	110
(3) Toy ..	.. ..	1.02	0.24	0.26	0.26	108	108
(4) Stationery (EX-book)	Each (40 pages).	1.79	0.12	0.15	0.15	125	125
(5) Cinema	Per Adult ..	56.01	0.42	0.79	0.79	188	188
Sub-group Index (c)						152	152

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	July 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	Aug. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(d) Transport and Communication -							
(1) Railway fare of 80 km	Per Passenger ..	45.49	1.61	2.25	2.25	140	140
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult ..	29.19	0.15	0.20	0.20	133	133
(3) Post card	Each ..	3.86	0.05	0.10	0.10	200	200
(4) Rickshaw charges ..	Per Adult ..	21.46	0.37	0.62	0.62	168	168
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index (d)						146	146
(e) Others -							
(1) Cot ..	Each ..	5.94	5.50	8.00	8.00	145	145
(2) Trunk/Box	.. ..	2.05	5.01	7.50	7.50	150	150
(3) Earthenware	.. ..	2.05	0.30	1.50	1.50	500	500
(4) Utensil Aluminium	kg. ..	4.79	8.50	14.00	14.00	165	165
(5) Utensil Brass	.. ..	11.42	7.71	18.00	18.00	233	233
(6) Laundry charges ..	Per piece ..	9.59	0.12	0.20	0.20	167	167
(7) Washing Soap	Bar ..	33.11	1.30	2.15	2.15	165	165
(8) Tailoring Charges	{ Shirt .. Each ..	31.05	0.88	1.56	1.56	189	189
	{ Blouse	0.75	1.50	1.50			
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index (e)						186	186
Miscellaneous -							
(a) Medical care		28.00				100	100
(b) Personal care and effects.		18.30				171	175
(c) Education, Recreation and Amusements.		19.55				152	152
(d) Transport and Communication.		12.25				146	146
(e) Others ..		21.90				186	186
Total ..		100.00					
Miscellaneous group Index						148	149

AURANGABAD*

191—A rise of 2 points

In August 1971, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for the Aurangabad Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 191 being 2 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at the Aurangabad Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 4 points to 204 due to an increase in the average prices of jowar, turdal, gramdal, moongdal, masurdal, Karad oil, vanaspati (Dalda), salt, turmeric, chillies (dry), tamarind, onion (red), brinjals and other vegetables.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 3 points to 185 due to an increase in the prices of cloth for trouser and longcloth.

The index number for the miscellaneous group decreased by 1 point to 167 due to the decrease in the average prices of panleaf, hair oil and toilet soap (Lifebuoy).

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	
		July 1971	Aug. 1971
I. Food ..	60.72	200	204
II. Fuel and Light	7.50	164	164
III. Housing	8.87	170	170
IV. Clothing and Footwear	9.29	182	185
V. Miscellaneous	13.62	168	167
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number	....	189	191

*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	July 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	Aug. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Food Group—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice	Kg.	5.40	0.69	1.12	1.12	162	162
(2) Wheat	"	10.12	0.42	0.87	0.87	207	207
(3) Jowar	"	30.33	0.38	0.68	0.69	179	182
(4) Grinding charges for cereals.	"	2.35	0.02	0.03	0.03	150	150
Total		48.20					
Index Number sub-group I(a).						182	183
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Turdal without husk.	Kg.	3.96	0.70	1.90	2.17	271	310
(2) Gramdal Katori ..	"	2.05	0.60	1.22	1.32	203	220
(3) Moongdal without husk.	"	1.11	0.71	1.82	1.89	256	266
(4) Masurdal Thick grain.	"	0.74	0.64	1.53	1.79	239	280
Total		7.86					
Index Number sub-group I(b).						248	277
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut oil Whitish	½ Ltr.	2.00	1.07	....	....	....	....
(2) Karad Oil	"	3.49	1.11	2.14	2.30	193	207
(3) Vanaspati Dalda..	½ Kg. (loose)	0.48	1.58	2.91	3.01	184	191
Total		5.97					
Index Number sub-group I(c).						192	206
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Mutton, Goat meat ..	½ Kg.	4.70	1.26	2.50	2.50	198	198
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(a) Bombil	Kg.	0.24	2.90	5.50	5.50	195	195
(b) Zinga	"	....	2.13	4.00	4.00		
(c) Nathmi	"	....	1.93	4.00	4.00		
Total		4.94					
Index Number sub-group I(d).						198	198

*The weight of "Groundnut Oil" is imputed to that of "Karad Oil"

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	July 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	Aug. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(d) 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 (d).							
(f) Condiments and Spices--							
(1) Salt-- White	Kg.	0.35	0.11	0.20	0.21	182	191
(2) Turmeric-- White	250 gms.	0.31	0.34	0.63	0.64	185	188
(3) Chillies (dry)-- Superior quality	1/2 Kg.	4.62	0.90	2.98	3.00	331	333
(4) Tamarid	"	0.45	0.49	0.80	0.80	163	169
(5) Mixed spices-- Bojwar	250 gms.	1.80	0.42	1.08	1.08	257	257
(6) Jira-- Thick Buckish (gray)	"	0.30	0.69	1.32	1.32	191	191
Total ..		7.83					
Index Number sub-group (f).							
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products--							
(1) Potatoes-- Medium ..	1/2 Kg.	1.35	0.30	0.53	0.48	177	160
(2) Onions-- Red ..	"	1.06	0.25	0.19	0.28	76	112
(3) Brinjals-- Medium ..	"	0.48	0.24	0.33	0.42	138	175
(4) Tomatoes-- (1) Red ..	"	0.64	0.28	0.83	0.49	276	176
(2) Green	"	0.18	0.18	0.46	0.32		
(5) Garlic-- Medium ..	50 gms.	0.68	0.06	0.10	0.10	167	167
Other Vegetables-- Varieties available in the month of July 1971--							
(i) Dilpasand	1/2 Kz.	1.80	0.17	0.37	0.47	189	
(ii) Bhendi	"	0.37	0.18	0.40	0.40		
(iii) ..	"	0.18	0.18	0.40	0.40		
Varieties available in the month of August 1971--							
(i) Gawar	"		0.10		0.42	224	
(ii) Bhendi	"		0.27		0.50		
Total ..		6.01				169	174
Index Number sub-group (g).							

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	July 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	Aug. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(b) Fruits and Fruit Products-- Banana-- Medium	Doz.	1.14	0.32	0.98	0.97	306	303
Total ..		1.14				306	303
Index Number sub-group (b).							
(d) Sugars, Honey and Related Products--							
(1) Sugar-- (1) Superior ..	Kg.	3.45	1.17	1.90	1.83	162	156
(2) Gur-- Superior ..	"	1.81	0.46	1.71	1.74	372	378
Total ..		5.26				234	233
Index Number sub-group (d).							
(e) Beverages--							
(1) Tea-- (1) Tea-- Black Tea-- (1) Premium Tea-- (2) Chai	50 gms. Cup	1.86	0.41	0.56	0.56	137	137
		4.28	0.08	0.15	0.15	188	188
Total ..		6.14				172	172
Index Number sub-group (e).							
(f) Cereals and Cereals Products--							
(1) Cereals and Cereals Products--		48.20				182	183
(2) Cereals and Cereals Products--		7.86				248	277
(3) Cereals and Cereals Products--		5.97				192	206
(4) Cereals and Cereals Products--		4.94				198	198
(5) Cereals and Cereals Products--		6.65				188	188
(6) Cereals and Cereals Products--		7.83				287	289
(7) Cereals and Cereals Products--		6.01				169	174
(8) Cereals and Cereals Products--		1.14				306	303
(9) Cereals and Cereals Products--		5.26				234	233
(10) Cereals and Cereals Products--		6.14				172	172
Total ..		100.00				200	204
Index Number sub-group (f).							
(g) Meat and Meat Products--							
(1) Meat and Meat Products--							
(2) Meat and Meat Products--							
(3) Meat and Meat Products--							
(4) Meat and Meat Products--							
(5) Meat and Meat Products--							
(6) Meat and Meat Products--							
(7) Meat and Meat Products--							
(8) Meat and Meat Products--							
(9) Meat and Meat Products--							
(10) Meat and Meat Products--							
Total ..							
Index Number sub-group (g).							

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	July 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	Aug. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Fuel and Light— (i) Firewood and shira- (ii) Mixture	37 Kgs.	81.82	2.87	4.07	4.07	150	
(ii) Babhool	..	..	2.80	4.44	4.44		
(2) Kerosene Ordinary.	l.	12.44	0.22	0.60	0.60	273	
(3) Match Box Wimco, Horse Brand.	Box of 50 sticks.	2.74	0.06	0.08	0.08	133	
Total		100.00					
Index Number Group II.						164	
III. Housing— Rent— House rent for selected tenements.	P.M.	100.00	4.70			170	
Total		100.00					
Index Number Group III.						170	
IV. Clothing and Foot- wear—							
(a) Clothing—	Per sq. metre.	6.04	1.07	2.07	2.07	193	
(1) Dhoti 8 length and 119 to 121 cms. width.	..	31.57	1.28	2.12	2.09	166	
(2) Kurta 7.3 to 8.2 cms length and 102 to 152 cms. width.	..	2.51	2.36	4.35	4.97	184	
(3) Cloth for trousers 89 to 97 cms. width.	..	36.63	1.64	3.16	3.27	193	
(4) Long cloth 89 to 97 cms. width.	..	18.17	1.86	3.51	3.51	189	
(5) Coloured fabric 67 to 69 cms. width.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		94.92					
Index Number sub-group IV (a).						183	
(b) Footwear— Shoes—	Per pair	5.08	15.08	27.45	27.45	171	
(i) Bata Co.	..	..	19.22	30.75	30.75		
(ii) Flex	..	..	..	..	..
Total		5.08					
Index Number sub-group IV (b).						171	

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	July 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	Aug. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
V. Outfit and Foot- wear—							
(a) Footwear—							
(i) Bata Co.						183	185
(ii) Flex						171	171
Total		94.92 5.08					
Index Number Group IV		100.00				183	185
V. Manufactures							
(i) Miscellaneous							
(1) Madras I	Bundle of 100 eaves	3.84	0.50	0.80	0.70	160	140
(2) Pan	Bida	2.19	0.04	0.03	0.08	200	200
(3) Supari	50 gms.	4.36	0.41	0.58	0.58	141	141
Total		1.78	0.72	1.26	1.26	175	175
Index Number Sub-group V (i)						12.17	
(ii) Miscellaneous Products							
(1) Totapuri	Bundle ..	15.38	0.15	0.25	0.25	167	167
(2) Hazivani	Packet of 25 gms.	3.18	0.19	0.20	0.20	105	105
Total		18.56					
Index Number Sub-group V (ii)						156	156
(iii) Miscellaneous Products							
(1) Hazivani	Each	2.55	7.18	18.00	18.00	251	251
Total		2.55					
Index Number Sub-group V (iii)						251	251

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	July 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	Aug. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Laundry— Ordinary washing and ironing of cloth	Per piece	4.86	0.11	0.20	0.20	182	182
(2) Washing Soap— Sunlight	Cake	9.27	0.42	0.65	0.65	155	155
Total		14.13				164	164
Index Number Sub-group V (d).							
(1) Mixture (Daily)	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				136	136
Index Number Sub-group V (e).							
(i) Shave	Small bottle.	5.82	1.30	2.50	2.44	192	188
(ii) Haircut	Adult	8.70	0.50	1.27	1.27	232	232
(iii) Shave			0.37	0.92	0.92		
(iv) Toilet Soap— (i) L. fe Buoy	Cake	2.74	0.48	0.76	0.75	159	158
(ii) Hamam			0.48	0.77	0.77		
(4) Blade Six morning	2 pkts. of 5 blades each.	0.33	0.57	0.58	0.63	102	111
Total		17.59				205	204
Index Number Sub-group V (f).							
(1) School fees for Std. IX.	Student	1.90	3.01	4.98	4.98	165	165
(2) School Book— Prasthanik granit (Govt. Publication)	Copy	1.33	0.62	0.95	0.95	153	153
Total		3.23					
Index Number Sub-group V (g).							

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	July 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	Aug. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(h) Recreation and Amusement— Cinema— Lowest class	Full ticket.	6.90	0.44	1.00	1.00	227	227
Total		6.90				227	227
Index Number Sub-group V (h).							
(i) Transport and Communication— (1) Rail— Patilke 50 kms.	Full ticket	6.19	1.04	1.40	1.40	135	135
(2) Bus— S. T. fare for 30 miles.	"	5.30	1.50	1.70	1.70	113	113
(3) Postage— (1) Post card	Per card	1.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	167	167
(2) Money Order	Rs. 30.	..	0.45	0.60	0.60		
Total		12.59				128	128
Index Number Sub-group V (i).							
(a) Pansupari		12.17	..	..	..	163	156
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.		18.56	..	..	..	156	156
(c) Household utilities		2.55	..	..	..	251	251
(d) Washing Soap		14.13	..	..	..	164	164
(e) Medical care		12.28	..	..	..	136	136
(f) Personal care		17.59	..	..	..	205	204
(g) Education and Reading.		3.23	..	..	..	160	160
(h) Recreation and Amusement.		6.90	..	..	..	227	227
(i) Transport and Communication.		12.59	..	..	..	128	128
Total		100.00				168	167
Index Number for Miscellaneous Group V.							

NANDED*

196—A rise of 3 points.

In August, 1971, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class the Nanded Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 196 being 3 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index re to the Standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family survey at the Nanded Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 5 points to 209 due to an increase in the average prices of rice, turdal, gramdal, uriddal, masurdal, ground-nut oil, ghee, chilli's dry, potatoes (small), onions, brinjals, tomatoes other vegetables, banana, and gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group decreased by 8 points to 171 due to the decrease in the average prices of firewood and chips.

The index number for the housing remained stationary at 136.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 3 points to 197 due to an increase in the prices of dhoti, cloth for trousers coloured fabrics.

The index number for the miscellaneous group decreased by 1 point to 172 due to the decrease in the average price of pan leaf.

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	
		July 1971	Aug. 1971
I. Food	61.46	204	209
II. Fuel and Light	5.88	179	171
III. Housing	4.62	136	136
IV. Clothing and Footwear	12.22	194	197
V. Miscellaneous	15.82	173	172
Total ..	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number		193	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 1.245.

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	July 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	Aug. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice ..	Kg.	13.02	0.64	1.03	1.06	161	165
(2) Wheat ..	..	6.81	0.42	0.87	0.87	207	207
(3) Jowar ..	..	30.64	0.34	0.65	0.66	194	194
(4) Grinding charges ..	5 Kgs.	2.82	0.13	0.15	0.15	115	115
Total		53.29					
Index Number Sub-group (a).						184	185
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Turdal— (i) Gawran (medium)	Kg.	3.89	0.64	1.74	2.00	272	312
(2) Gramdal Punjab (medium)	..	1.84	0.57	1.21	1.32	212	232
(3) Moonedal— Without husk	..	1.55	0.66	1.59	1.57	241	238
(4) Urid dal without husk	..	0.54	0.77	2.54	2.66	330	345
(5) Masurdal— (a) Big ..	..	0.82	0.61	1.56	1.79	251	280
(b) Medium	..	..	0.61	1.50	1.63		
Total ..		8.64					
Index Number Sub-group (b).						255	281
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut Oil Methal (Redish in Colour).	Kg.	4.84	2.22	4.32	4.72	195	213
Total ..		4.84					
Index Number Sub-group (c).						195	213

Quantity	Basic price	Expenditure.	July 1971		August 1971		Index Number	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	July 1971	August 1971
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—								
(1) Mutton—								
(i) Goat Meat	Kg.	5.62	1.08					
(ii) Beef	Kg.	..	0.96	2.72				
(2) Fish (dry)—				2.36	2.50			
(i) Bombil	Kg.	0.61	2.46	5.42	2.25	249	231	
(ii) Zingak	..	..	2.02	5.00	5.00			
(3) Fish (fresh)—								
Varieties available in July 1971—								
(i) Rahu	Kg.	..	1.68					
(ii) Katarna	..	..	1.40					
Varieties available in August 1971—								
(i) Rahu	Kg.	..	1.73	2.50		208		
(ii) Katarna	..	..	1.64	3.00				
Total			6.23		2.50			
Index Number Sub-group I(d).					3.00			
(e) Milk and Milk Products—								
(1) Milk (Buffalo)	200 ml.	4.54	0.13	0.30				
(2) Ghee (Buffalo)	1/2 Kg.	0.29	3.01	6.83	0.30	245	230	
Total			4.83		7.00	231	233	
Index Number Sub-group I(e).						227	231	
(f) Condiments and Spices—								
(1) Salt white	Kg.	0.28	0.12	0.20				
(2) Turmeric Khandaki	50 gms.	0.24	0.06	0.12	0.20	167	167	
(3) Chillies (dry)—								
(i) Gawarani (fine)	Kg.	4.22	1.30	5.87	6.00	200	200	
(ii) Gawarani (med.)	..	..	1.18	5.37				
(4) Tamarind, Kadiwali	200 gms.	0.77	0.25	0.28	5.50	453	464	
(5) Mixed spices, Bojwar	50 gms.	1.61	0.20	0.30	0.28	112	112	
Total			7.12		0.30	150	150	
Index Number Sub-group I(f).						328	334	

LABOUR GAZETTE
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight given to the index
1	2	3
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable products—		
(1) Potatoes—		
(i) Big size	1/2 Kg.	0.69
(ii) Small size	..	..
(2) Onions—		
(i) Red	Kg.	0.97
(ii) White	..	..
(3) Brinjals (Kali)	250 gms.	0.50
(4) Tomatoes—		
(i) Red	250 gms.	0.39
(ii) Green	..	..
(5) Garlic Gawathan	50 gms.	0.54
Other vegetables—		
Varieties available in the month of July 1971—		
(i) Karela	250 gms.	1.20
(ii) Ladies finger	..	..
Varieties available in the month of Aug. 1971—		
(i) Dodka	250 gms.	..
(ii) Ladies finger	..	..
Total		4.29
Index Number Sub-group I(g).		
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—		
(1) Banana—	Dozen	0.87
(i) Big size	..	..
(ii) Medium	..	..
(iii) Small	..	..
Total		0.87
Index Number Sub-group I(h).		
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products—		
(1) Sugar—		
(i) D-grade	Kg.	3.57
(2) Gur—		
(i) Gawran 1st quality	200 gms.	0.70
(ii) Gawran 2nd quality	..	..
Total		4.27
Index Number Sub-group I(i).		

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	July 1971	August 1971	July 1971	August 1971
			4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(D) Beverages—							
(i) Tea—	Packet of 50 gms.	1.13	0.35	0.55	0.55	157	157
(ii) Masala Blend	"	"	0.35	0.55	0.55		
(iii) Tea—	"	"	0.07	0.15	0.15		
(iv) Tea—	"	"	0.04	0.04(i)	0.04(i)	157	157
(v) Canteen tea	"	5.62					
Total							
						157	157
Index Number Sub-group I(U).							
I. Food Group		53.29				184	185
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products.		8.64				255	281
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products.		4.84				195	213
(c) Oils and Fats		6.23				245	230
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs		4.83				231	231
(e) Milk and Milk Products.		7.12				328	334
(f) Condiments and Spices		4.29				136	176
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products		0.87				275	304
(h) Fruit and Fruit Products.		4.27				181	175
(i) Sweets, Confectionery and Related Products.		5.62				157	157
(j) Beverages							
Total		100.00					
						204	209
Index number for Group I.							
II. Fuel and Light							
(1) Petroleum—							
(i) Diesel (old)	25 Ed.	80.76	1.66	3.00	2.78	174	163
(ii) Gaheri	"	"	1.57	2.62	2.49		
(2) Kerosene—	Per litre	13.99	0.26	0.61	0.61	235	235
(i) R. ck oil white in colour.							
(3) Match Box—	Per Box (50 sticks)	5.25	0.06	0.07	0.07	117	117
(i) Wimco Brand.							
Total		100.00					
						179	171
Index Number for group II.							

(i) Quotation for April 1971

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	July 1971	August 1971	July 1971	August 1971
			4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
III. Housing Rent—							
(1) Rent of selected p.m. Tenements.		100.00	5.47			136	136
Total						136	136
Index Number for Group III.							
III. Clothing and Footwear							
(a) Clothing—	Per Sq. Metre.	11.53	1.08	2.02(i)	2.04	187	189
(i) (1) Shirt		19.77	1.24	1.72	1.72	139	139
(2) Trousers		1.58	2.74	4.93	5.00	180	182
(3) Cloth for Trousers		27.48	1.44	3.27	3.27	227	227
(4) Long cloth		31.21	1.81	3.78	3.92	209	217
(5) Tailored trousers							
Total		91.57					
						196	199
Index Number for sub-group IV(a).							
(b) Footwear—	Per Pair	4.89	15.02	27.45	27.45	169	169
(1) Shoes—							
(i) Bata, Janata			18.34	28.55	28.55		
(ii) Master Juniors.							
(2) Chappals—	Per Pair	3.54	4.45	10.00	10.00	183	183
(i) (1) Bata			6.18	10.00	10.00		
(ii) Bata			8.35	14.65	14.65		
(iii) Kothapur			8.65	14.65	14.65		
(iv) Carrom Bahadur							
Total		8.43					
						175	175
Index Number for sub-group IV(b).							
IV. Clothing and Footwear							
(a) Clothing		91.57				196	199
(b) Footwear		8.43				175	175
Total		100.00					
						194	197
Index Number for group IV.							

(i) Quotation for June 1971.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NANDED CITY - contd.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	July 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	Aug. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
V Miscellaneous							
(a) Miscellaneous							
(i) Pan Masal							
(ii) Local medium	Bundle of 25 leaves.	2.83	0.07	0.20	0.15	293	232
(iii) Local inferior	"		0.04	0.12	0.10		
(ii) Local inferior	Per Vida.	6.61	0.04	0.05	0.05	125	125
(2) Pan finished without masal	Per Vida.	4.22	0.41	0.50	0.50	122	122
(3) Supari Manglori	50 gms.						
Total		13.66					
Index Number for Sub-group V(a).							
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products							
(i) Bidi (Kullakali)	Bundle of 25 Bides.	9.00	0.13	0.20	0.20	154	146
(2) Cigarettes - (i) Golkonda	Packet of 10 Cigarettes.	6.34	0.10	0.32	0.32	310	310
(ii) Charminar			0.13	0.39	0.39		
(3) Jarda Lal Brand.	Packet of 25 grms.	1.63	0.14	0.25	0.25	179	179
Total		16.97					
Index Number for Sub-group V(b).							
(c) Household Utilities							
(1) Utensils Brass - Lota, Poona	Kg.	1.90	7.80	19.00	19.00	244	244
(2) Utensils Aluminium - Baghuna without chbap.	100 gms.	0.69	0.90	1.20	1.20	133	133
Total		2.59					
Index Number for Sub-group V(c).							
(d) Washing							
(1) Laundry ordinary washing and ironing.	Per shirt	3.74	0.12	0.20	0.20	167	167
(2) Washing soap Shama Washing soap	Per Cake.	6.52	0.25	0.25	0.25	100	100
Total		10.26					
Index Number for Sub-							

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	July 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	Aug. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(1) Medical Care - (a) Doctor's daily medicine	2 Tablets	9.36	0.13	0.13	0.13	128	128
	Bottle		0.10	0.15	0.15		
	Per day	5.47	0.62	0.75	0.75	121	121
(2) Doctor's daily medicine		14.83					
Total							
Index Number for Sub-group V(d).							
(e) Education and Health							
(1) Education - (i) School charges	Small bottle.	4.20	1.34	2.25	2.25	168	168
(ii) School charges	Adult	7.20	0.41	1.00	1.00	252	252
(iii) School charges			0.31	0.70	0.70		
(2) Health - (i) Hair oil with shave	Cake	1.93	0.48	0.75	0.75	156	156
(ii) Hamam		....	0.48	0.75	0.75		
(iii) Lifebuoy	Packet of 10 blades	0.07	0.47	0.57	0.60	123	128
(iv) Blades - (i) Bharat	2 pkts. of 5 blades each	....	0.54	0.67	0.69		
(ii) Bharat		13.40					
Total							
Index Number for Sub-group V(e).							
(f) Education and Health							
(g) Education - (i) Education for VIII	Per student.	3.30	2.14	4.66	4.66	218	218
(ii) Education for VIII	Per copy	3.43	0.75	2.00	2.00	202	202
(iii) Education for VIII		....	0.69	0.95	0.95		
(2) Health - (i) Medical - Vachas		6.73					
(ii) Subodh Ganit		....				
Total							
Index Number for Sub-group V(f).							
(h) Education and Health							
(i) Education - (i) Education for VIII	Full ticket.	6.62	0.30	0.60	0.60	200	200
(ii) Education for VIII		6.62					
Total							
Index Number for Sub-group V(g).							
(j) Education and Health							
(k) Education - (i) Education for VIII							
(ii) Education for VIII							
Total							
Index Number for Sub-group V(h).							

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NANDED CITY—concd.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	July 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	Aug. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) Transport and Communications—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(i) Rail—							
(i) Fare for III Class 50 km.	Adult Ticket.	7.94	1.04	1.40	1.40	135	135
(ii) Bus—S. T. Bus fare for 20 miles.	"	3.14	1.00	1.15	1.15	115	115
(2) Postage—							
(i) Card	Single ..	0.57	0.05	0.10	0.10	167	167
(ii) M. O. Charges for	Rs. 30 ..	....	0.45	0.60	0.60	167	167
(3) Rickshaw Fare for 2 miles.	One Passenger.	3.29	0.22	0.50	0.50	227	227
Total ..		14.94					
Index Number for Sub-group V(i).						152	152
Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pansupari		13.66	....	....	....	159	146
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.		16.97	....	....	....	215	215
(c) Household Utilities		2.59	....	....	....	214	214
(d) Washing soap		10.26	....	....	....	124	124
(e) Medical care		14.83	....	....	....	126	126
(f) Personal care		13.40	....	....	....	211	211
(g) Education and Reading.		6.73	....	....	....	210	210
(h) Recreation and Amusement.		6.62	....	....	....	200	200
(i) Transport and Communication.		14.94	....	....	....	152	152
Total ..		100.00				173	173
Index Number for Group V							

JALGAON*

JALGAON CENTRE

189—A rise of 2 points.

In August 1971, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Jalgaon City with base calendar year 1961 equal to 100 was 189 being 2 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the consumption pattern revealed during the year 1958-59 family living survey for Jalgaon City.

The Index Number for the food group increased by 3 points to 206 due to a rise in the average prices, of turdal, gramdal, moongdal uriddal, groundnut oil ghee, fresh fish, salt turmeric, chillies dry, Coriander, potatoes, onions and other vegetables.

The Index Number for the fuel and light group remained steady at 178.

The index number for housing remained unchanged at 123.

The Index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 1 point to 173 due to a rise in the prices of dhoti cloth for trouser and long cloth.

The Index number for miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 164 due to a rise in the average prices of Katha (Belgaum) and Hair oil.

al Index No. 189.

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	
		July 1971	Aug. 1971
I. Food	60.79	203	206
II. Fuel and Light	7.20	178	178
III. Housing	6.11	123	123
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.29	172	173
V. Miscellaneous	15.61	163	164
Total ..	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number—		187	189

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

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	July 1971	August 1971	July 1971	August 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
I. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and cereal Products—							
(1) Rice	kg.	6.72	0.63	1.03	1.03	163	163
(2) Wheat	"	10.89	0.46	0.90	0.89	196	193
(3) Jowar	"	21.16	0.35	0.69	0.66	197	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).						191	185
(d) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Turdal—							
(i) Jalna	kg.	3.79	0.73	1.87	2.14	255	296
(ii) Gawran (Bharwa)	"	"	0.66	1.67	1.97		
(2) Gramdal	"	2.13	0.58	1.17	1.25	202	216
(3) Moongdal—							
(i) With husk	kg.	1.35	0.70	1.69	1.78	230	240
(ii) Without husk	"	"	0.83	1.81	1.87		
(4) Uriddal—							
(i) With husk	kg.	0.86	0.65	2.00	2.07	306	324
(ii) Without husk	"	"	0.83	2.52	2.73		
Total		8.13					
Index Number for Sub-group I (b).						242	268
(c) Oil and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut oil	kg.	7.21	2.28	4.47	4.86	196	213
(2) Vanaspati dalda (loose)	½ kg.	1.16	1.99	2.92	2.91	147	146
Total		8.37					
Index Number for Sub-group I (c).						189	204

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CITY—contd

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	July 1971	August 1971	July 1971	August 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(d) Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Mutton— (i) Goat meat	½ kg.	4.38	1.45	2.75	2.75	190	190
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(i) Bombil big	k g.	0.91	2.72	6.00	5.00	168	174
(ii) Zinga	"	"	2.70	5.00	5.00		
(3) fish fresh—	"	"	"	"	"		
Varieties selected for July 1971.							
(1) Sandkhol	"	"	2.68	3.00	3.00	168	174
(2) Barik Muchhali	"	"	1.11	2.17	2.17		
(3) Karsi	"	"	2.50	3.17	3.17		
Varieties selected for August 1971							
(1) Shinguda	"	"	2.14	3.00	3.00	186	187
(2) Rahu	"	"	3.22	3.83	3.83		
(3) Barik Muchhali	"	"	1.05	2.17	2.17		
Total		5.29					
Index Number for Sub-group I (d).						186	187
(e) Milk and Milk products—							
(1) Milk (Buffalo)	l.	8.42	0.77	1.50	1.50	195	195
(2) Ghee (Buffalo)	½ kg.	1.31	3.71	7.43	8.20	200	221
Total		9.73					
Index Number for Sub-group I (e).						196	198
(f) Condiments and Spices							
(1) Salt—							
(i) White	kg.	0.29	0.13	0.19	0.21	152	164
(ii) Black	"	"	0.12	0.19	0.20		
(2) Turmeric—							
(i) Sangli (whole)	250 g.	0.30	0.34	0.67	0.68	197	200
(3) Chillies (dry)—							
(i) Asoda	kg.	4.56	1.65	5.70	5.81	345	352
(4) Coriander	250 g.	0.24	0.31	0.66	0.69	213	223
(5) Mixed spices—							
(i) Garam Masala (whole)	"	1.86	4.95	11.22	11.22	162	162
(ii) Lahoti powder	200 g.	"	1.79	1.74	1.74		
(6) Jira	250 g.	0.37	0.68	1.22	1.22	179	179
Total		7.62					
Index Number for Sub-group I (f).						275	280

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CITY contd.

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	July 1971	August 1971	July 1971	August 1971
			4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
1) Potatoes (i) Big	kg.	1.15	0.28	0.47	0.48	163	167
(ii) Small	"	0.86	0.27	0.23	0.25	89	96
2) Onions (i) Red	kg.	0.54	0.27	0.24	0.27	250	250
(ii) White	250 g.	2.92	0.20	0.50	0.50	239	239
3) Garlic	250 g.	0.04	0.17	0.28	0.24	285	285
varieties selected for July 1971—		0.26	0.13	0.27	0.15		
1) Mula	"	0.09	0.05	0.23	0.09		
2) Chawali Sheng	"						
3) Padwal	"						
varieties selected for August 1971—							
1) Chawali Sheng	"						
2) Mula	"						
3) Padwal	"						
Total ..		5.47				201	227
Index Number for group I (g).							
h) Fruits and Fruit products—							
(1) Banana— (i) Big	dozen	1.61	0.29	0.78	0.74	271	256
(ii) Small	"		0.23	0.63	0.59		
Total ..		1.61					
Index Number for Sub-group I (h).						271	256
(i) Sugar, Honey and related products—							
(1) Sugar	kg.	5.60	1.23	1.95	1.88	159	153
(2) Gur— (i) Kopergaon Quality.	1st	1.63	0.57	1.73	1.78	304	312
Total ..		7.23					

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	July 1971	August 1971	July 1971	August 1971
			4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Beverages— (i) Tea leaf— (i) Brooke Bond Pearl Brand. Yellow	Pkt. of 50g.	2.11	0.40	0.55	0.55	136	136
(ii) Lipton Lable. Prepared tea	"	..	0.41	0.55	0.55		
(2) Hot drink— Prepared tea	Cup of 3 1/2 ozs.	3.73	0.12	0.25	0.25	208	208
Total ..		5.84				182	182
Index Number for Sub-group I (i).						40.71	..
I. Food— (a) Cereals and Cereal Products.		8.13	..	..	..	242	268
(b) Pulses and Pulse		8.37	..	..	..	189	204
(c) Milk and Milk Products.		5.29	..	..	..	186	187
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs.		9.73	..	..	..	196	198
(e) Oils and Fat		7.62	..	..	..	275	280
(f) Sugar, Honey and related Products.		5.47	..	..	..	201	227
(g) Beverages		1.61	..	..	..	271	256
(h) Miscellaneous Food Products.		7.23	..	..	..	191	189
(i) Sugar, Honey and related Products.		5.84	..	..	..	182	182
Total ..		100.00				203	206
Index Number for Food group I.							
II. Fuel and Light							
(1) Firewood and chips— (i) Khair	37 kgs.	78.50	3.39	6.50	6.50	197	197
(ii) Dhawda	"	..	3.15	6.50	6.50		
(iii) Adiator Mixed ..	"	..	2.71	5.20	5.20		
(2) Kerosene— (i) Chakkar Brand ..	l.	11.40	0.45	0.58	0.58	129	129
(3) Electricity charges ..	Unit	6.28	0.50	0.32	0.32	64	64
(4) Match— Horsehead brand. Box of 50 sticks.	Box of	3.82	0.06	0.08	0.08	133	133
Total ..		100.00					

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CITY—contd.

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to Total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	July 1971	August 1971	July 1971	August 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
III. Housing							
(1) Rent for selected tenements.	p.m.	100.00	7.67			123	123
Total ..		100.00				123	123
<i>Index Number for Group</i>							
IV. Clothing and Foot wear—							
(a) Clothing—	per sq. ft.	17.82	1.23	2.13	2.16	173	176
(1) Dhori ..		27.15	1.24	1.74	1.74	140	140
(2) saree ..		0.51	2.15	4.68	4.75	218	221
(3) Cloth for trousers ..		32.06	1.61	3.30	3.31	205	206
(4) Long cloth ..		14.36	2.13	3.51	3.51	165	165
(5) Coloured poplin ..							
Total ..		91.90				174	174
<i>Index number for Sub-group IV (a).</i>							
(b) Foot wear—	per pair	3.53	17.20	29.65	29.88	162	162
(i) Bata Co. ..			18.78	28.55	28.88		
(ii) Carona Co. ..							
(2) Chappals—		4.57	6.25	10.00	10.00	160	160
(i) Bata Co. ..							
Total ..		8.10				161	161
<i>Index group IV (b).</i>							
IV. Clothing and Foot wear—							
(1) Clothing ..		91.90				174	174
(2) Foot wear ..		8.10				161	161
Total ..		100.00				172	173
<i>Index number for Group IV.</i>							
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan Supari—	Bundle of 100	2.01	0.55	0.60	0.06	109	109
(1) Pan leaf—							
(i) Akda pan ..							
(2) Pan finished—	Vida	5.39	0.04	0.05	0.05	125	125
(i) With Masala ..	250 g.	2.81	2.08	2.73	2.73	131	131
(3) Supari (Manglori) ..							
(4) Katha—	50 g.	0.85	0.73	1.20	1.19	168	169
(i) Kanpur ..							
(ii) Beleam ..			0.36	0.62	0.63		
Total ..		11.06					

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	July 1971	August 1971	July 1971	August 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—							
(i) Cigaret brand ..	Bundle of 25	5.80	0.19	0.30	0.30	158	158
(ii) Cigaret brand ..	"		0.19	0.30	0.30		
(iii) Cigaret brand ..	Pkt. of 50g.	3.54					
(iv) Cigaret brand ..			0.24	0.45	0.45	198	198
(v) Cigaret brand ..			0.23	0.48	0.48		
(vi) Cigaret brand ..							
(vii) Cigaret brand ..							
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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CITY—contd.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	July 1971	August 1971	July 1971	August 1971
			4	5	6	7	8
(1) Hair oil—Tata Co.	Small bottle	4.89	1.32	2.57	2.70	195	205
(ii) Hair cut	Adult	7.32	0.50	1.25	1.35	217	217
(iii) Shave	"	"	0.40	1.00	1.00	"	"
(3) Toilet Soap—(i) Life Buoy	"	"	0.20	0.30	0.30	"	"
(ii) Six Morning	"	"	0.48	0.75	0.75	"	"
(4) Blades—(i) Gillette Blade	"	"	0.49	0.75	0.75	155	155
(ii) Six Morning	"	"	0.44	0.50	0.50	"	"
(ii) Six Morning	Pkt. of 10 blades.	0.11	0.44	0.50	0.50	101	101
(ii) Six Morning	2 Pkts. of 5 blades each	"	0.57	0.50	0.50	"	"
Total ..		15.34				197	209
Index Number for Sub-group V (f)							
(g) Education and Amusement—							
(1) Book—Marathi Pustak.	Chauthe Copy	5.42	0.75	2.00	2.00	267	267
(2) School fees—	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) Road—(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
Total ..		17.65					
Index Number for Sub-						138	138

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CITY—contd.

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	July 1971	August 1971	July 1971	August 1971
			4	5	6	7	8
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Fan Sunari	"	11.06	"	"	"	127	127
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products	"	9.34	"	"	"	173	173
(c) Household Utilities	"	5.28	"	"	"	248	248
(d) Washing Soap	"	9.98	"	"	"	172	172
(e) Medical Care	"	15.78	"	"	"	105	105
(f) Personal Care	"	15.34	"	"	"	197	200
(g) Education and Recre- ing. and Amusement,	"	8.88	"	"	"	202	202
(h) Recreation and Amusement,	"	6.69	"	"	"	209	209
(i) Transport and Com- munications	"	17.65	"	"	"	138	138
Total		100.00					
Index Number for Group V						163	164

(1) Quotation on January 1969.

POONA CENTRE.

173—Index number remained stationary.

In August 1971, the Consumer Price Index Number for working class for Poona City with base calendar year 1961 equal to 100 was 173, being the same as that in the preceding month. The index relates to the consumption of a pattern revealed during the year 1958-59 family living survey for Poona City.

The Index number for the food group increased by 2 points to 187 due to rise in the average Prices of bajri, turdal, gramdal, moongdal, ground nut oil, fresh fish, sugar and gur.

The Index Number for fuel and light group increased by 2 points to 174 due to a rise in the average prices of firewood, kerosene and char-coal.

The Index Number for housing remained steady at 113.

The Index number for the clothing and footwear group decreased by 4 points to 172 due to a fall in the prices of dhoti and colored popline.

The Index Number for the miscellaneous group remained unchanged at 158. Final Index Number 173.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR POONA CITY

(Average price for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		July 1971	August 1971
I. Food	55.85	185	187
II. Fuel and Light	6.89	172	174
III. Housing	6.65	113	113
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.31	176	172
V. Miscellaneous	20.30	158	158
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number		173	173

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

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR POONA CITY

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	July 1971	August 1971	July 1971	August 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal							
(1) Rice	kg.	13.81	0.76	1.23	1.0	162	161
		11.28	0.53	0.90	0.89	170	168
(1) Jowar		8.39	0.45	0.77R	0.77R	171	171
(4) Bajri	"	3.08	0.51	0.80	0.85	157	167
(5) Grinding Charges— For Cereals	4 kg.	1.42	0.14	0.20	0.20	143	143
Total		37.98					
						165	165
Index Number for Sub-group I (a).							
(b) Pulses and Pulse products—							
Turdal—							
lazmi Chhap or Sutti (Fine)	kg.	3.80	0.80	2.00	2.18	250	272
Gramdal	"	1.81	0.60	1.24	1.32	207	220
Mungdal—							
Without Husk (Medium)		0.68	0.82	2.01	2.04	245	249
Total		6.29					
						237	255
Index Number for Sub-group I (b).							

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	July 1971	August 1971	July 1971	August 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Sugar	kg.	6.29	1.18	1.86	1.94	158	164
Gur—	..	1.20	0.58	1.47	1.80	253	310
Total		7.49					
Index Number Sub group (i).						173	188
(i) Beverages— Tea leaf— Brooke (Medium) Lipton (Medium) ..	Packet of 50 gs.	3.43	0.38	0.56	0.56	145	145
Hot drinks— Prepared Tea	Cup of 3a gm.	5.23	0.06	0.13	0.13	217	217
Total ..		8.66					
Index Number sub Group I (i).						188	188
Food Sub group		37.98	..	..	..	165	165
(a) Cereals and products.	Cereal ..	6.29	..	..	..	237	255
(b) Pulses and pulse products.	..	7.10	..	..	..	188	197
(c) Oils and Fats	..	5.26	..	..	..	184	185
(d) Mutton Fish and Eggs.	..	11.59	..	..	..	199	198
(e) Milk and Milk Products.	..	5.86	..	..	..	266	263
(f) Condiments and ..	..	8.54	..	..	..	162	153
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products.	..	1.23	..	..	..	198	198
(h) Fruits and Fruit products.	..	7.49	..	..	..	173	188
(i) Sugar Honey and ..	..	8.66	..	..	..	188	188
(j) Beverages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		100.00					
						185	187

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	July 1971	August 1971	July 1971	August 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(i) Fuel and Light	17 kg.	30.63	3.08	5.37	5.47	174	178
(ii) Firewood and chips	2 litres	24.03	1.54	2.91	2.92	189	190
(1) Kerosene, (Choy) Brand.	Per unit	6.45	0.19	0.28	0.28	147	147
(3) Electricity charges	37 kg.	35.36	7.47	12.42	12.50	167	170
(4) Charcoal— (i) Big Size	..	..	5.63	9.49	9.67	..	..
(ii) Patti or (Rawal)	Box	3.53	0.05	0.07	0.07	140	140
(ii) Match box (100)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		100.00					
Index Number Group (II)						172	174
(i) Housing selected	Per month	100.00	8.95			113	113
Total		100.00					
Index Number Group (III)						113	113
IV. Clothing and Footwear							
(1) Clothing	Per sq. metre.	3.57	1.28	2.21	2.09	173	163
(i) Dhoti	..	29.86	1.28	1.97	2.06	154	161
(2) ..	..	5.25	2.62	5.00	5.12	191	195
(3) Cloth for trousers	..	11.76	1.64	3.09	3.09	188	188
(4) Lone cloth	..	40.44	2.25	4.21	3.88	187	172
(5) Coloured products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		90.88					
Index Number Group (IV)						176	172
(b) Footwear	Per Pair	4.27	17.14	29.65	29.65	..	..
(1) Shoes— (i) Bata Co.	..	..	19.30	33.95	33.95	174	174
(ii) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Chappals— (i) Bata Co.	..	..	4.85	6.18	10.00	170	170
(ii) Flex Co.	..	..	8.40	15.04	15.04	..	..
Total		9.12					
Sub-						172	172

		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	6	July 1971	August 1971
					Rs. P.	7	8
(2) Foot-wear		90.88					
Total ..		9.12					
<i>Index Number Group (IV)</i>		100.00					
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan-Supati—							
(1) Pan-leaf—							
(i) Gawran Kachhi.	100	1.08					
(2) Pan Finished—							
(i) Poona Masala	Eac' vida	1.82	0.33				
(2) Supati—							
(i) Manglori	50 gs.	1.57	0.04	0.63	0.60		
Total		4.17	0.45	0.10	0.10	191	182
<i>Index Number Sub-Group V(a).</i>							
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco products—							
(1) Bidies -							
(i) Charbhal	Bundle of 25 bidies.	2.56	0.15	0.26	0.26	192	189
(ii) Pawar	"			0.25	0.25		
(2) Cigarettes—							
(i) Charminar	Pkt. of 10 Cigarettes	1.94	0.15	0.40	0.40	170	170
(ii) Pila Hathi	"			0.50	0.50	258	258
(3) Chewing Tobacco							
(i) Akoli Jarda No. 1	50 g.	1.92	0.37	0.42	0.42		
(ii) Akoli Jarda No 2	"		0.28	0.32	0.32		
(iii) Satara Jarda	"		0.31	0.40	0.40		
Total ..		6.42				119	119
<i>Index Number Sub-group V(b).</i>							
(c) House-hold Utilities							
Utensils Brass—							
(1) Lota						181	181

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of q	Basic Price	July 1971
1	2	3	4	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Washing Soap—					
(1) Washing Soap (Ordinary, Washing and Ironing).	Per Piece	4.23	0.13		
(2) Washing Soap BB	Cake	7.37	0.40		
Total		11.60			
<i>Index Number Sub-Group V(c).</i>					
(1) Pate Medicine					
(i) Glycodine	Tablets	17.37	1.89		
(ii) Yasaka	2 Tablets				
(iii) Mixture Daily Mixture.	Per Day	1.35	0.12		2.62
Total		18.72	0.57		0.13
<i>Index Number Sub-Group V(d).</i>					
(1) Personal Care—					
(i) Hair oil, Tata etc.	Small Bottle	3.37	1.34		2.40
(ii) Barber charges—					
(a) Hair cut with shave	Per Adult	6.52	0.75		1.42
(b) Hair cut	Per Adult		0.65		1.08
(c) Shave	Per Ad-It		0.20		0.33
(iii) Toilet Soap—					
(a) Lifebuoy	Cake	2.29	0.49		0.78
(b) Lux	Cake		0.49		0.78
(iv) Tooth Powder—					
(a) Bylco (Family size)	Bottle	1.98	1.87		3.21
(b) Bylco (Small size)	Bottle		0.46		0.80
(v) Bharat	Packet of 10	0.40	0.43		0.55
(vi) 6 Morning	2 Packet of 5 each.		0.60		0.65
Total ..		14.20			
<i>Index Number Sub-group V(e).</i>					
(1) Education and					
(i) School Fees for Std. VII	Per month	8.86	4.85		5.17
(ii) School Books—Std. VII—					
(i) Sahitya sarita	Per Copy	2.55	2.42		3.00

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	July 1971	August 1971	July 1971	August 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(h) Recreation and Amusement—Cinema—Lowest Class	Ticket	6.74	0.52	1.17	1.17	225	225
Total		6.74				225	225
Index Number Sub-group V(h)							
(1) Transport and Communication—(1) Railway—(1) Railway Fare for 50 k.m.	Per Passenger	6.46	0.98	1.40	1.40	143	143
(2) Bus—(i) P.M.T.	B.S.	11.43	0.10	0.15	0.15	132	132
(3) Postage—(i) Single Card	Per card	1.29	0.05	0.10	0.10	167	167
(ii) M. O. Charges	Rs. 25	....	0.45	0.60	0.60		
Total		19.18				138	138
Index Number Sub-group V(i)							
V. Miscellaneous		4.47	....	....	....	192	189
(a) Pan Supari	....	6.42	....	....	....	181	181
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products	....	4.76	....	....	....	212	212
(c) House-hold Utilities	....	11.60	....	....	....	183	183
(d) Washing Soap	....	18.72	....	....	....	124	124
(e) Medical Care	....	14.50	....	....	....	172	171
(f) Personal Care	....	11.01	....	....	....	122	122
(g) Education and Reading	....	6.91	....	....	....	225	225
(h) Recreation and Amusement	....	10.41	....	....	....	138	138
(i) Transport and Communication	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total		100.00				158	158

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR CERTAIN INDUSTRIAL CENTRES IN INDIA

The following table gives the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for Bombay, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Nanded, Aurangabad, Poona, Madras and Kanpur during July 1971 and Aug. 1971:—

Groups	Bombay (a)		Sholapur (a)		Nagpur (a)	
	July 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	Aug. 1971
Food	204	205	214	224	206	211
Fuel and Light	197	195	178	179	179	176
Clothing	185	188	174	174	181	179
House Rent	116	116	139	139	131	131
Miscellaneous	182	186	184	183	202	208
Consumer Price Index Number	165	166	166	166	148	149
	189	190	197	203	189	193
Consumer Price Index Number						
Groups	Jalgaon (b)		Nanded (b)		Aurangabad (b)	
	July 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	Aug. 1971
Food	203	206	204	209	200	204
Fuel and Light	173	178	179	171	164	164
Clothing	172	173	194	197	182	185
House Rent	123	123	136	136	170	170
Miscellaneous	163	164	173	172	168	167
Consumer Price Index Number	187	189	193	196	189	191
Consumer Price Index Number						
Groups	Poona (b)		Madras (a)		Kanpur (c)	
	July 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	Aug. 1971
Food	185	187	INR	INR	1048	1067
Pan, Supari, Tobacco, & Intoxicants	172	174			795	813
Fuel and Light	176	172			912	912
Clothing	113	113			252	252
House Rent	158	158			878	878
Miscellaneous	173	173			915	928
Consumer Price Index Number						

Base year—1960-61 or January to December 1960=100. January to December 1961=100.

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

Month and Year	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Jalgaon	Nagpur	Madras	Kanpur
August 1970	766	756	958	984	976	826	841
September 1970	770	768	968	984	997	831	871
October 1970	774	786	984	984	992	845	871
November 1970	774	768	968	984	997	850	871
December 1970	774	778	978	995	997	850	871
January 1971	766	760	978	1,000	981	840	904
February 1971	770	760	978	979	966	836	913
March 1971	778	760	978	968	955	836	920
April 1971	787	751	974	979	960	836	934
May 1971	787	751	978	973	960	836	934
June 1971	795	764	1000	979	976	836	934
July 1971	799	773	1032	989	987	836	934
August 1971	804	773	1062	1000	1007	836	934

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

Month and Year	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Jalgaon
August 1970	339	260	348	334
September 1970	341	265	352	334
October 1970	343	265	352	334
November 1970	343	265	355	339
December 1970	339	262	355	332
January 1971	341	262	355	332
February 1971	345	262	355	328
March 1971	349	262	354	332
April 1971	349	258	352	330
May 1971	352	258	363	332
June 1971	354	263	375	335
July 1971	356	266	386	339
Aug 1971	356	266	386	339

Labour Intelligence

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA. REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1971

Industrial Courts and Tribunals

Name of the Court	No. of applications etc. received during the month	Break-up of the applications
1	2	3
<i>Under Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946</i>		
(a) Industrial Court, Maharashtra, Bombay.	35	7 References. 17 Appeals. — Revision application. 1 Review application. — Criminal appeals. 9 Miscellaneous applications. 1 Appeal under chapter VII reg. S. O s.
Total	35	

(b) Industrial Court, Maharashtra (Nagpur Bench).	115	1 Reference. — Submissions. 19 Appeals. 90 Revision applications. — Review applications. — Criminal appeals. 5 Miscellaneous applications. — Appeals under chapter VII regarding S. O.s.
Total	115	

(c) 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	2	3
<i>Under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947</i>		
III. (a) Industrial Tribunals, Bombay.	72	References. 45 Adjudications. 26 Applications. 1 Complaint.
	Total	72
(b) Industrial Tribunals, Nagpur.	1	References. — Adjudications. 1 Application. — Complaint.
	Total	1

IV. Labour Courts—

Name of the Court	Total No. of Applications etc. received	Break-up of the applications received under		
1	2	Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
1	2	3	4	5
(1) Labour Courts, Bombay.	143	No. 25 Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B. — Under Section 33(2)(d). 39 Under section 33C(2). — Under section 36A. 8 Miscellaneous applications.	No. 4 Illegal strikes and lockouts. 8 Illegal changes — Criminal complaints. — Submissions. — References. 54 Miscellaneous applications. 4 Applications Under section 78—D	No. 11 Under section 13-A.
	Total	73	70	—

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.	289	11 Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B. — Under section 33(2)(d). 229 Under section 33C(2). — Under section 36A.	No. — Illegal strikes and lockouts. — Illegal change. 1 Criminal complaint. — Submissions. — References. 48 Miscellaneous applications.	No. — Under section 13-A.
	Total	240	49	—
Labour Court, Kolhapur.	90	31 Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B. — Under section 33(2)(d). 58 Under section 33C(2). — Under section 36A — Miscellaneous applications.	No. — Illegal strikes and lockout. — Illegal change. — Criminal complaints. — Submissions. — References. 1 Miscellaneous application.	No. — Under section 13-A.
	Total	89	1	—
Labour Courts, Nagpur.	111	5 Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B. — Under section 33(2)(d). — Under section 33C(2). 77 Under section 36A — Miscellaneous application.	No. — Illegal strikes and lockouts. 9 Illegal changes. 9 Reinstatements. 3 Criminal complaints. — Submissions. — References. 8 Miscellaneous applications.	No. — Under Section 13-A.
	Total	82	29	—

Name of Courts	Total No. of Applications, etc. received	Break-up of the No. of applications received		
		Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
1	2	3	4	5
(5) Labour Court Nagpur.
Total

Break-up of the applications received under Section 16 of the Central Provinces and Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947.

WAGE BOARDS:

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

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

of disputes handled by the Conciliation machinery in the State during August 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
Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	111	202	313
Industrial Relations Act, 1946	25	11	36
Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.	2	—	2
Total ..	138	213	351

(b) Resultwise 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
Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	791	313	67	102	76	107	352	752
Industrial Relations Act, 1946	414	36	6	4	3	2	15	435
Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964	27	2	1	5	8	....	14	15
Total	1232	351	74	111	87	109	381	1202

Industry-wise and district-wise analysis of the cases received during the month under the Industrial Disputes 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
B.I.R. Act, 1946	16	4	8	..	2	6	..	..	..	36

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

District-wise analysis is given below :-

Act	Bombay	Poona	Saolapur	Satara	Jalgaon	Kolhapur	Ahmednagar	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B.I.R. Act, 1946	12	..	..	....	11	3	10	36

Act	Nagpur	Wardha	Chanda	Akola	Buldhana	Total
B.I.R. Act (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1946.	2	..	....	....	..	2

Registration of Agreements, Settlements, Awards, etc.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING JUNE 1971

Disputes in June 1971	60
Work people involved	33,281
Working days lost	93,118

Though there was an increase in the number of workers involved and days lost, however, there was fall in the number of strikes during the month of June 1971 as compared to the previous month in the state of Maharashtra.

The figures for the month under review show 60 disputes involving 33,281 workers and a time loss of 93,118 mandays as compared to 47 disputes in May 1971 with 11,883 workers affected and a time loss of 82,207 mandays.

Fourteen of total disputes in progress during June 1971 were in the Textile Industry, 16 in the Engineering Industry and the remaining 30 were in other industries. Thirty six of the total disputes involving 30,832 workers were newly recorded during the month while 24 disputes involving 2,449 workers were carried over from the previous month.

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

Industry Group	Number of disputes in progress			Number of Work-people involved in all disputes in June 1971	Aggregate man-days lost in June 1971
	Started before beginning of June 1971	Started in June 1971	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Textile	4	10	14	10,416	20,938
Engineering	10	6	16	1,318	13,422
Miscellaneous	10	20	30	21,547	58,758
Total, June 1971 ..	24	36	60	33,281	93,118
Total, May 1971 ..	14	49	63	11,883	82,707

*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.

Twenty-nine of the disputes arose over questions of "pay, allowances and bonus, issue of gratuity" and the remaining 13 were due to "other causes."

Out of the 42 disputes that terminated during the course of the month, 9 were settled either entirely or partially in favour of the workers 28 in favour of employers while the result of the remaining disputes were indefinite.

PROGRESS OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE 1971

Merchants, Bombay.—The strike of the total complement of 650 workers employed by the Very Sheep Merchants in Bombay, which commenced on May 16, 1971 demanding increase in guarding charges ended in Bombay on June 1, 1971. Due to this strike 9,100 mandays were lost.

Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay.—Out of the total complement of 6,361 workers of the Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay, 4,718 workers struck work on June 7, 1971 demanding rein statement of Sub-Weaver whose services were terminated. The strike continued for 3 days, causing a mandays lost of 11,795 and ended on June 9, 1971, when the substitute Weavers were taken back.

ABSENTEEISM STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 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 State, viz., Bombay City, Sholapur, Nagpur, Jalgaon, Akola, Aurangabad and Nanded.

Returns were received from 65 Mills i.e. 87.84 per cent. of the 74 Mills reported as working at these centres during July 1971. The average absenteeism in the Textile Industry in these centres amounted to 17.55 per cent. as against 26.64 percent. in the previous month.

The following table shows the average percentage of absenteeism at the seven centres for the month of July 1971, on the basis of information for all working shifts.

Centres	Number of Mills		Percentage Col. 3 to Col. 2	Average percentage of absenteeism	
	Working	Furnished information		June 1971	July 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Bombay ..	54	49	90.74	28.62	17.63
2. Sholapur ..	6	5	83.33	22.29	19.36
3. Jalgaon ..	3	3	100.00	13.28	11.24
4. Nagpur ..	2	1	50.00	23.28	17.78
5. Akola ..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Aurangabad ..	1	1	100.00	15.44	12.95
7. Nanded ..	1	..	..	..	..
8. Other Centres ..	7	6	85.71	18.31	11.77
9. All Centres ..	74	65	87.84	26.64	17.55

ABSENTEEISM STATISTICS IN RESPECT OF OTHER INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The statistics of absenteeism was collected from the Selected Engineering Industries and was published in the *Labour Gazette*. However it was decided to increase the scope of collecting the data in respect of the statistics of absenteeism by covering the undertakings employing more than 500 workers.

The following table gives the details of the undertakings which are now included according to Industries:—

Serial No.	Nature of the Industry	No. of concerns covered
1	2	3
1	Chemical and Chemical Products	19
2	Petroleum and Coal Products	1
3	Basic Metal Industries	4
4	Metal Industries (except Machinery and Transport equipments)	12
5	Machinery (except Electrical Machinery)	24
6	Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplied	15
7	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

Centres	Average percentage of absentees		
	January 1971	February 1971	March 1971
1	2	3	4
Bombay ..	12.42	13.73	13.94
Thana ..	13.33	14.77	15.94
Poona ..	I.N.R.	17.74	14.96

PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS

Bombay ..	13.64	15.36	14.00
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BASIC METAL INDUSTRIES

Centres	Average percentage of absence		
	January 1971	February 1971	March 1971
1	2	3	4
	I.N.R.	1.40	1.40
Bombay ..	11.86	I.N.R.	1.74
Thana ..	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	1.74
Poona ..			1.74
METAL PRODUCTS (except Machinery and Transport Equipment)			
Bombay ..	13.57	15.35	16.48
Thana ..	8.48	15.98	17.14
Kolaba ..	I.N.R.	25.81	4.76
MACHINERY (except Electrical Machinery)			
Bombay ..	15.39	23.24	23.81
Thana ..	12.03	I.N.R.	10.44
Poona ..	13.40	14.41	15.30
Satara ..	11.48	12.99	12.75
Sangli ..	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.
Sholapur ..	11.40	1.26.8	I.N.R.
Kolhapur ..	11.22	12.87	12.12
ELECTRICAL (Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and supplied)			
Bombay ..	13.44	13.58	15.43
Thana ..	12.03	I.N.R.	I.N.R.
Poona ..	11.12	12.39	12.90
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT			
Bombay ..	15.92	15.77	17.08
Thana ..	11.68	12.96	16.70
Nagpur ..	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.
Poona ..	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.

I.N.R. = Information not received.

NIGHT SHIFTS IN COTTON MILLS IN BOMBAY CITY

At the beginning of August 1971 there were 52 Mills in Bombay City working night shift and the number of men doing night work was 81,030.

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LABOUR TURNOVER IN COTTON TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS FOR JULY 1971

In all 71 Cotton Textile undertakings in Maharashtra State employing 255,606 workers an average recorded an average percentage of labour turnover of 1.41 per cent in the month of July 1971. The increase in employment of Labour (accession) was reported to be 1.28 per cent. Whereas the extent of decrease in employment (separation) registered in the total labour employed in all undertakings was 1.53. The following table indicates the correlation of labour turnover with the size of establishments:—

LABOUR TURNOVER FOR MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR JULY 1971

Group	Number of workers	Rates per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
Up to 100	128	10.16	9.38	19.54	0.78	..
101 to 500	1,162	6.11	1.64	7.75	4.47	..
501 to 1,000	3,955	1.57	0.78	2.35	0.79	..
1,001 to 2,000	9,386	1.16	1.72	2.88	..	0.56
More than 2,000	2,40,975	1.26	1.53	2.79	..	0.27
All Establishments	2,55,606	1.28	1.53	2.81	..	0.25

It may be seen that the rate of labour turnover was the highest, viz., 19.54 per cent, in establishments employing up to 100 workers, viz. 128, and was lowest, viz. 2.35 per cent in undertakings employing 501 to 1,000 workers.

The table also shows that with the exception of undertakings employing up to 100 workers the percentages of separations are negligible among different sizes of establishments.

Considering the labour turnover according to centres, it may be observed that the highest rate of labour turnover, viz., 11.88 per cent was recorded in Aurangabad Centre, whereas Nagpur area registered the smallest rate of 0.91 per cent. The following table indicates percentages of labour turnover in cotton textile undertakings in different areas of the State :—

CENTRE-WISE LABOUR TURNOVER FOR JULY 1971

Centre	Number of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
Bombay	2,14,609	1.29	1.57	2.86		0.28
Sholapur	14,814	0.70	2.11	2.81		1.41
Dhulia and Julgaon	8,402	2.14	0.50	2.64	1.64	
Aurangabad	480	7.92	3.96	11.88	3.96	
Nagpur	15,006	0.91	1.03	1.94		0.12
Other Centres	2,655	2.03	0.15	2.18	1.88	
All Centres	2,55,606	1.28	1.53	2.81		0.25

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 JULY 1971

Group	Number of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
Up to 100	80	16.25	15.00	31.25	1.25	
101 to 500	226	4.87		4.87	4.87	
501 to 1,000	1,619	1.17	1.17	2.34		
1,001 to 2,000	6,663	0.66	2.31	2.97		1.65
Over 2,000	2,06,021	1.31	1.55	2.86		0.24
All Establishments	2,14,609	1.29	1.57	2.86		0.28

The percentage of labour turnover in establishments engaging up to 100 workers was 31.25 whereas it was only 1.29 in concerns engaging more than 100 workers.

In Sholapur the highest rate of labour turnover, of 4.36 per cent was recorded in mills engaging 501 to 1,000 employees. This can be seen from the following table :—

LABOUR TURNOVER FOR SHOLAPUR FOR JULY 1971

Group	No. of Workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
Up to 100	..	..	..	..	..	..
101 to 500	..	..	..	..	..	..
501 to 1,000	642	3.43	0.93	4.36	2.50	..
1,001 to 2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 2,000	14,172	0.58	2.16	2.74	..	1.58
All Establishments	14,814	0.70	2.11	2.81	..	1.41

WORKING OF TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926 IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1971.

On the 31st July 1971 there were 2801 Trade Unions registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926.

Trade Unions were registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926 by the Registrar of Trade Unions, Maharashtra State, Bombay, by the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Nagpur, by the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Poona and the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Aurangabad during the month of August, 1971 in the State of Maharashtra. They are as follows:

1	Bombay Division	7
2	Nagpur Division	Nil
3	Poona Division	2
4	Aurangabad Division	1

The total number of registered Trade Unions thus stood at 2811 at the end of the month of August 1971.

BOMBAY DIVISION

Name of the Union	Address of the Union	Registration No. and Date of registration	President	General Secretary
2	3	4	5	6
Jalgaon Zilla Sahakari Srot Girai Kamgar Sangha, Bhusawal.	C/o Maharashtra Co-operative Spinning Mills, Ltd., Bhusawal. Post Box No. 66.	6472, 4th August 1971.	Shri Krishna Raghunath Chavan.	Shri D. G. Salunkhe.
Nasik Zilla Sahakari Sanstha, Secretary Karmachari Union.	Rawiwar Peth, Nasik.	6473, 10th August 1971.	Shri V. T. Aringale	Shri Bhal Kansara.
The Bank Employees Union, Nasik.	C/o Punjab National Bank, Rawiwar, Karanja, Nasik City.	6474, 11th August 1971.	Shri M. R. Gokhale.	Shri J. G. Mehta.
Maharashtra Union.	C/o Shri Kapad Bazar Maratha Karmachari Mandal, 36, B, 1st floor, Champa Galli	6475, 12th August 1971.	Shri Achyutanand Tiwari.	Shri Hari Ganb.

Serial No.	Name of the Union	Address	Registration No. and Date	President	General Secretary
1	2	3	4	5	6

BOMBAY DIVISION—contd.

6	Maharashtra State Laundry Association.	Mangalyacha Math Gramastha Mandal, 1/23 Haji Kassam Chawl, Dr. Ambedkar Road, Lalbaug, Bombay-12.	6477, 13th August 1971.	Shri J. C. Upadhye.	Shri V.K. Prabhu.
7	Khan Kamgar Union	Krishna Joshi Ramdasbaba Chawl, Gavdevi Ghatkopar, Bombay-77.	6478, 13th August 1971.	Shri Pandurang Tatoba Suryawanshi.	Shri Krishna Joshi.

POONA DIVISION

Shri Products Sangh.	Kamgar Pimple Building, Kharadwadi. Pimpri, Poona-18.	PN-465, 4th August 1971.	Shri E. D. Engale.	Shri M.D. Magar.
Pimpri Nagar-palika Kamgar Union.	203 Dapodi, Poona-12.	PN-466, 19th August 1971.	Shri Vasant Rao Tulpule.	Shri Eknath Barathe.

AURANGABAD DIVISION

10	Parbhani District Co-operative Land Development Bank Staff Union, Parbhani,	Sanjay Printing Press, Shivaji Road, Parbhani.	AWB-205, 9th August 1971.	Shri V. N. Jogdand.	Shri T. D. Bidai.
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WORKING OF THE EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE
SCHEME OF MAHARASHTRA DURING
AUGUST 1971

NON-MEDICAL SIDE

The following table shows the registration of employees and payment of cash benefit paid under the Employees State Insurance Scheme during August 1971.

Sr. No.	Registration	During the month		Since 1st April 1971	
		Bombay	Nagpur	Bombay	Nagpur
1	No. of workers registered ..	15,719	389	....	....
2	Net no. of I Ps. entitled to medical at the end of the month	8,76,996	27,373	....	....
<i>Employment Injury Benefit—</i>					
3	No. of accident reports read	5,834	449	30,608	2,464
4	No. of T. D. B. payments ..	5,385	446	26,905	2,275
5	Amt. of T. D. B. paid	Rs. 3,00,678.84	Rs. 17,689.90	Rs. 15,56,232.08	Rs. 84,390.50
6	No. of cases referred to medical Board (fresh).	289	....	1,676	40
7	No. of cases decided (admitted)	211	7	1,256	25
(a)	partial permanent disablement	211	7	1,255	25
(b)	Total permanent disablement	....	....	1	25
8	Amt. of P. D. B. paid Rs.	6,17,888.50	Rs. 2,397.08	Rs. 24,88,207.1	Rs. 51,123.61
9	Total no. of I. Ps. got fitted with artificial limbs.	2	....	8	....
10	No. of dependants admitted to dependants Benefit.	22	....	137	....
11	Amt. of D. B. paid Rs.	68,772.61	1,785.75	3,32,555.00	18,196.84
<i>Sickness Benefit</i>					
12	No. of S. B. payments	87,514	4,680	5,22,902	29,674
13	No. of S. B. days	5,83,060	28,549	35,94,143	1,82,26
14	Amt. of S. B. paid Rs. ..	29,32,225.16	1,15,755.65	1,76,10,249.49	7,30,621.40
15	Amt. of E. S. B. paid Rs. ..	2,90,286.50	15,359.25	11,78,629.56	81,011.25
<i>Maternity Benefit</i>					
16	No. of fresh maternity cases admitted	172	4	758	19
17	No. of M. B. days	12,825	154	66,267	1,36
18	Amt. of M. B. paid Rs. ..	1,05,624.75	1,248.40	5,49,080.10	5,864.10

Decisions of the Court on applications filed by the Government for State Insurance, Government of Maharashtra, under the provisions of the M. S. I. Act, 1948

Section under which action taken	No. of cases	Amount recovered.
.. .. .	45	Rs. P. .. 3,29,549.13
Section 73(D)	18	.. 2,150.00
Section 85	21	.. 6,219.59
Section 45 (B)		

MEDICAL SIDE

Information for June 1971

Prescriptions issued during the month of June 1971	..	Rs. 2,71,751
The Number of insured workers attending Diagnostic Centres ..	..	18,980
The X-Ray plates taken during the month	..	2,524
The X-Ray Examination	..	2,682
Number of patients admitted in the Hospital (TB : 394 + general 2869)	..	3,263
Number of beds occupied during the month (TB : 21966 general 25343)	..	47,309
Payment made to the chemists during the month ..	..	Rs. 6,87,557.64
Payment made to Insurance Medical Practitioners during the month	..	Rs. 27,148.30

(c) 28,659 submissions were made by Employment Exchange in July 1971.
 (d) 1,411 applicants were placed by Employment Exchange in August 1971 as against 1,331 in July 1971.
 (e) 1,209 employees notified vacancies in August 1971.
 Employment Exchanges in August 1971.
 There were 4,27,685 applicants on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of August 1971 as against 4,11,950 in July 1971.

Shortages and Surplus of Manpower

The Employment Exchanges in Maharashtra State reported in following various occupations during the month:

Good typists, stenographers, compounders, trained teachers, storekeepers and librarians.

Surplus

There is a general surplus of applicants of fresh S.S.C., Unskilled and Semi-skilled workers.

Vacancy Clearing

(a) Fresh vacancies circulated by S. E. C. O.	19
(b) Vacancies filled during the month	Nil
(1) Vacancy Exchange..	Nil
(2) Other Exchanges ..	1,070
(c) Vacancies at the end of the month under limited or unlimited circulations.	181
(1) Less than 3 months	47
(2) More than 3 months but less than 6 months	842
(3) More than 6 months	

Interesting Placements

Ahmednagar ..	(1) 3 Jr. Engineers (B. E. Civil) were placed with the Ahmednagar Irrigation Division on Rs. 48 p.m.
Satara ..	(1) 3 B. E. (Civil) were placed as Junior Engineer with the Superintendent Engineer, Satara Irrigation Project Circle, Satara on Rs. 381 p.m. (2) One B. E. (Electrical) was placed as Junior Engineer with the Chief Engineer, Koyna on Rs. 381 p.m. (3) One B. E. (Civil) applicant was placed as Junior Engineer with the Chief Engineer, Koyna on Rs. 381 p.m.

(1) 6 B. E. (Civil) applicants were placed under the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division, Sholapur and 3 under the Executive Engineer, Public Health Works Division, Sholapur, as Junior Engineers on Rs. 401 p.m.

(1) One candidate was placed as a Mechanical Overseer/Junior Engineer with the Executive Engineer, Mechanical Division, Nanded on Rs. 325 p.m.

(1) One Diploma in Mechanical Engineer was placed as Mechanical Overseer with the Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Akola on Rs. 325 p.m.

(1) 4 candidates holding degree in Civil Engineering were placed as Junior Engineers with the Executive Engineer, Minor Irrigation Division, Nasik on Rs. 419 p.m.

(2) One candidate holding degree in Civil Engineering was placed as Junior Engineer with the Executive Engineer, Public Health Works Division, Nasik on Rs. 419 p.m.

(1) One candidate (Civil Engineer) was placed with Bombay Electrical Supply and Transport Undertaking, Bombay on Rs. 600 p.m.

(2) One candidate was placed with Life Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay on Rs. 429 p.m.

(1) 5 degree holders in Electrical Engineering were placed as Sub-Engineer with the Superintending Engineer, M. S. E. B., Aurangabad on Rs. 386 p.m.

(2) One Diploma holder in Civil Engineering was placed as Extension Officer Works with Zilla Parishad, Bhir on Rs. 337 p.m.

(3) One B.Sc. Agricultural candidate was placed as Extension Officer, with Zilla Parishad, Osmanabad on Rs. 337 p.m.

(1) One B. E. candidate registered with the University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, Aurangabad, was placed in employment as Planning Assistant with the Deputy Director of Town Planning, Aurangabad on Rs. 400 p.m.

(2) One B. Sc. candidate was placed as Chemical Assistant, with the Deputy Director of Public Health Services, Aurangabad on Rs. 355 p.m.

Sholapur ..

Nanded ..

Akola ..

Nasik ..

R. E. E., Bombay

Osmanabad

Aurangabad

S. R. E. E., Bombay

Parbhani

Ratnagiri

Amravati

- (3) T. D. C. E. candidates were placed as Over-seeers (Civil) with the Superintendent Engineer, Aurangabad Irrigation Circle, Aurangabad on Rs. 355 p.m.
- (4) One lady candidate B.Sc. with Home Science was placed as Home Science Teacher with the Principal Government Girls Vocational Centre, Aurangabad on Rs. 400 p.m.
- (1) One Diploma holder (dairy diploma) was placed with Bangalore Dairy, Bangalore on Rs. 350 p.m.
- (2) One Diploma holder (Electrical Engineer) was placed with the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay on Rs. 455 p.m.
- (3) One candidate was placed as Junior Engineer (Civil) under the Engineer-in-Charge, M.S.E. Vidarbha Division on Rs. 371 p.m.
- (1) One lady candidate was placed as Lecturer in Education under Principal, Government College of Education, Ratnagiri on Rs. 411 p.m.
- (1) In Civil Engineering were placed as Junior Engineers under various employments of the Government on Rs. 410 p.m.
- (2) One M.A. B.Ed. candidate was placed as Trained Graduate Teacher with the Assistant Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya, Bombay on Rs. 415 p.m.
- (3) Six posts of graduates in Arts and one post Graduate in Mathematics were placed as Lecturers (M.C.S. Class II) with the Principal, Vidarbha Maha Vidyalaya, Amravati on Rs. 510 p.m.
- (4) One lady B.E. in Electrical Engineering was placed as Assistant Lecturer with the Principal, College of Engineering, Amravati on Rs. 510 p.m.
- (1) One Graduate in Physical Education was placed as Instructor of Physics Education with the Principal, College of Engineering, Amravati on Rs. 450 p.m.
- (6) 16 B. E. Civil candidates were placed as Junior Engineers with Superintendent Engineer—B & C Division, Amravati and with the Superintendent Engineer, Road Project Circles Akola on Rs. 410 p.m. Out of 16 candidate, 11 candidates are B. E. (Civil) 1st Division.

- (7) One M.A. B.Ed. candidate was placed as trained graduate teacher with the Assistant Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya, Bombay on Rs. 450 p.m.
- (8) One B. E. (Elec.) 1st Division Lady candidate was placed as Assistant Lecturer with the Principal, College of Engineering, Amravati on Rs. 510 p.m.
- (9) One S. C. lady candidate M.A. in Sanskrit in II Division was placed as Assistant Lecturer with the Principal, Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya, Amravati on Rs. 510 p.m.
- (10) One M.A. (Psychology) in II Division candidate was placed as Lecturer in Psychology with the Principal, Kendriya Vidyalaya, Amravati on Rs. 410 p.m.
- (11) One M.Sc. (Maths.) in II Division candidate and one M.A. (English) in III Division candidate were placed as Lecturer with the Principal, Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya, Amravati on Rs. 510 p.m.
- (12) One Physical Graduate candidate was placed as Instructor in Physical Education with the Principal, College of Engineering, Amravati on Rs. 450 p.m.

APPRECIATION OF WORK DONE FOR SPECIAL TYPE OF APPLICANTS

	Regu.	Placements	No. on L.R.
A & B Standard	646	81	3,441
Oversees	12	....	775
Technical Government Employees	75	17	799
Women	4,452	283	50,335
Ex-Servicemen	2,426	103	7,265
Recruitment seekers :-	486	126	4,217
(1) Registered	..	..	..
(2) Vacancies filled	..	..	5
(3) Placed	..	..	..
Recruitment to Arm Forces :-			
	Army	Navy	Airforce
(1) Ex-Servicemen	..	..	..
(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 August.

Category	No. of registration effected during the month	No. of placements effected during the month	No. on Register
(1) Blind	4	1	
(2) Deaf and Dumb	2	2	
(3) Orthopaedically Handicapped	28		
(4) Respiratory Disorder			
Total ..	34	11	

Staff Training

Out of 29 Exchanges, staff training classes were held at 20 Exchanges.

Inspection

General Inspection of District Employment Exchanges, Bhir and Osmanabad was carried out by Smt. U. J. Rainkar, Employment Market Information Officer, Directorate of Employment, Bombay.

Conference and Meetings

Meeting of the Special Committee to examine the fairness of submission was held at Dhulia, Nasik, Parbhani, Ratnagiri.

Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Poona, attended the Divisional Planning Meeting in the Commissioner's Office, Poona Division, Poona.

Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Aurangabad attended the Quarterly Planning Review Meeting in Commissioner's Office, Aurangabad.

District Employment Officer, Jalgaon, attended Employment Advisory Committee Meeting held in the chamber of the Collector, Jalgaon.

District Employment Officer, Sangli, attended the meeting in connection with scarcity matters held under the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue Maharashtra State, Bombay at Miraj and also District Employment Officer, Sangli, attended the meeting to discuss employment problems of Ex-Servicemen held in District Employment Exchange, Sangli.

Publicity and Public Relation

District Employment Officer, Sangli, delivered a talk to the College students in Sangli Commerce College, Sangli.

done by University Employment Information and guidance Bureau during the month August, 1971.

	Regn.	Vacancies Notified	Placements Obtained	No. on Live Register.
(1) U.E.I. and G. B., Bombay	18	42	2	1,398
(2) U.E.I. and G. B., Pune	38	2	9	758
(3) U.E.I. and G. B., Nagpur	54	18		1,021
(4) U.E.I. and G. B., Ahmedabad	30		16	247
(5) U.E.I. and G. B., Kolhapur	32	3		32

done by Special Employment Exchange for the Physically Handicapped during the month August, 1971

	Regn.	Vacancies notified	Placements obtained	No. on Live Register.
(1) Blind	5	2	1	194
(2) Deaf and Dumb	5	3	3	31
(3) Orthopaedically Handicapped	21	7	10	176
(4) Respiratory Disorder	..	....	....	4
Total ..	31	12	14	405

EMPLOYMENT MARKET INFORMATION PROGRAMME AUGUST, 1971.

Quarterly Employment Market Information statements for the quarter ended March, 1971 received from all Employment Exchanges in the State have been compiled at the SEMI Unit and despatched to the Directorate General of Employment and Training, New Delhi, during the month under review.

The percentage of response in the Public Sector was 93.7 while it was 88.6 per cent in the private sector (Total) and 88.6 per cent in private sector (Act Establishments). The percentage of response in total public and private sectors together was 88.1.

Quarterly Employment Market Information Area Reports for the quarter ended March, 1971 have been issued by the following Employment Exchange in respect of their respective Employment Market Areas.

- (1) Ratnagiri. (2) Satara. (3) Kolhapur. (4) Parbhani.
(5) Bhandara. (6) Chandrapur.

Similarly, Annual Employment Market Area Report for the year ended March, 1971 has been issued by Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Nasik in respect of Nasik Employment Market Area.

The work relating to preparation of State Employment Review for the quarter ended June, 1970 and September, 1970 has been completed and the reports have been finalised during the month at the SEMI Unit.

The work in respect of preparation of State Employment Review for the quarter ended December, 1970 has been taken up at the SEMI Unit during the period under review.

The Employment Market Information Statements for preparation of Annual State Employment Review for the year 1970-71 have been received from all Employment Exchanges in the State and their compilation work has been continued at the SEMI Unit.

The collection of details of ex-service Personnel in questionnaires relating to "Sample Survey to study the problems of resettlement of Ex-Servicemen" (sponsored by the D.G.E.T.) is continued at Employment Exchanges in the State.

WORK DONE BY THE PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE OFFICE DURING AUGUST, 1971.

1. No. of X-Is on the Live Register at the end of the previous month.	1,668
2. No. of X-Is received during the month	178
3. No. of candidates submitted during the month against :—	
(i) Notified Vacancies (Secondary)	81
(ii) Central Employment Exchange Vacancies	193
(iii) Advertised Vacancies	654
4. No. of Professional and Executive candidates placed during the month.	3
5. No. removed from the Live Register.	251
6. No. of Professional and Executive X-Is on the Register at the end of the month.	1,592

Employment Service

Programmes at Employment Exchanges.—(1) During the month of August, 1971 in all 2,724 applicants received individual information, of these 1,875 were applicants/875 were students and 598 were parents/guardians.

(2) In all 159 postal inquiries in occupational information were received during the month.

(3) Out of the 402 applicants who received individual guidance 395 were candidates and 7 were review cases.

(4) 8,908 applicants were given guidance at the time of registration.

Programme at Employment Exchanges.—(5) 312 group discussions were held during the month of August, 1971.

1,200 applicants attended these group discussions.

Programme outside the Exchanges.—(7) During the month 5 Career talk programmes were delivered in schools. 5 visits were paid to schools in connection with or utilisation of Career pamphlets, posters etc.

10 visits were paid to Employers and heads of training institution in connection with collection of information or placements.

Placement/Admission Activities.—(9) During the month 3,338 applications were forwarded to various training Centres for apprenticeship training.

(10) 1,200 applicants were actually placed in training.

(11) In all 11 guided applicants were placed in the month of August, 1971.

Textile Employment (Decasualisation) Scheme, August 1971

During the month of August 1971, the Decasualisation Scheme registered 2165 workers. Demand for 1674 workers were received from the Cotton Textile Mills. 1930 Submissions were made to the mills against these demands. Placements of 655 workers were obtained from the mills against these submissions.

Appreciation of the statistics rendered

Registration.—2165 Workers were registered under the scheme in August 1971 as against 2754 in July 1971.

Demands Notified.—1674 Vacancies were reported to the scheme offices by the mills as against 213 in July 1971.

Submissions.—1930 Submissions were made by the scheme in August 1971 as against 2806 in July 1971.

Placement.—655 Workers were employed by the mills in August 1971 as against 2336 in July 1971.

Live-Register.—1959 Workers were on Live Register at the end of August 1971.

Labour Literature

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Statistics

EMPLOYMENT THROUGH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND DECASUALISATION SCHEME OFFICES (Maharashtra)

Year and Month	Number of applicants on Live Registers 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		3,68,711	72,583	..	1,36,667	24,071
1965		4,04,490	75,301	..	1,42,716	23,664
1966		3,96,688	71,336	..	1,32,680	18,208
1967		4,03,063	40,634	..	76,018	14,103
1968		4,12,803	39,704	..	80,487	18,370
1969—		3,92,540	42,104	..	86,450	23,954
October	3,30,539	29,585	3,309	1,440	7,385	23,312
November	2,91,533	26,429	2,285	1,383	7,339	23,685
December	3,02,015	33,353	3,163	1,369	7,292	23,054
1970—						
July	3,15,820	47,680	3,437	1,539	6,602	26,218
August	3,20,753	32,379	2,717	1,358	4,925	25,476
September	3,25,423	33,041	2,764	1,542	7,134	24,689
October	3,23,173	26,441	2,875	1,478	6,840	25,597
November	3,22,398	28,361	2,857	1,470	7,141	27,118
December	3,27,934	40,036	4,339	1,453	7,986	27,193
1971—						
January		38,884	3,507	1,429	7,557	27,027
February		31,194	3,536	1,354	7,177	25,786
March		34,707	3,623	1,527	6,182	25,077
April		38,243	3,974	1,629	7,316	25,688
May		34,788	4,187	1,475	8,772	26,849
June		51,689	4,858	1,340	8,469	26,531
July		53,227	3,813	1,367	7,818	25,599
August		39,072	3,542	1,269	6,710	23,787

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR LOW-PAID EMPLOYEES AT DIFFERENT MOFUSSIL CENTRES IN THE ANDHRA AND MADRAS STATES FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY 1971 AND AUGUST 1971 (Base : Year ended June 1936=100).

Groups	Visakhapatnam		Eluru		Cuddalore		Tirchirapalli	
	July 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	Aug. 1971
	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
Food ..								
Fuel and Lighting ..								
Clothing ..								
Miscellaneous ..								
Consumer Price Index Number.								

Groups	Madurai		Coimbatore		Kochikgde	
	July 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	Aug. 1971
	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
Food ..						
Fuel and Lighting ..						
Miscellaneous ..						
Consumer Price Index Number						

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

Centre	July 1971		August 1971	
	Number of working days	Amount Rs. P.	Number of working days	Amount Rs. P.
Bombay	27	214.55	26	207.75
Sholapur	26	161.46	INR	INR
Jalgaon	27		25	162.98
Nagpur	27	174.04	24	129.84
Nanded	INR	INR	INR	INR

Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in dispute	Date when dispute		No. of workers directly affected	In-directly	No. of strikers		Result
		Began	Ended			On strike	Under lock-out	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay— Langer Stable (Private).	Wages—Demand for increase in Pay, D. A. etc.	28th January 1971.	1st June 1971	40	....	20	20	Unsuccessful.
Bombay— Sheeps Merchants Association (Pvt.)	Wages—Demand for increase in guarding charges.	16th May 1971	1st June 1971	650	..	650	9,100	Compromise.
Bombay— Rogers Soda Factory. (Pvt.)	Personnel—Demand for withdrawal of Charge sheet to one worker.	3rd June 1971	3rd June 1971	175	..	175	175	Successful.
Bombay— The Dawn Mills Co. Ltd., (pvt.)	Personnel—Demand for withdrawal of dismissal order of a worker.	29th June 1971 3 P.M.	....	1,631	..	2,322	2,322	Contd.
Bombay— The India United Mill No. 3(Pub.)	Others—Protest against alleged unsatisfactory working condition.	26th June 1971.	27th June 1971.	760	20	1,310	1,310	Unsuccessful.
Bombay— Kamala Knitting Works, (Pvt.)	Wages—Demand for D. F. A., Wages etc.	28th May 1971 (4 P.M.)	....	22	....	572	627	Contd.
Bombay— Mafatal Fine Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd. (Unit No. 3) (Pvt.)	Others—Protest against the B.M.M.S. Representative for collecting membership subscription.	10th June 1971 10:00 a.m.	10th June 1971 11:00 a.m.	846	..	106	106	Unsuccessful.
Thana— Bhiwandi (District) S. M. Shaha (Pvt.)	Wages—Demand for increase in wage rate.	26th May 1971	7th June 1971	40	..	240	400	Unsuccessful
Bombay— The Sh... Co. Ltd.	Wages—Demand for increase in wage rate for piece rate workers.	14th June 1971	14th June 1971	122	..	122	122	Unsuccessful

Bombay— Co. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Mills	Personnel—Demand for reinstatement of a worker	7th June 1971	9th June 1971 11:00 a.m.	4,718	..	11,395	11,395	Successful
Bombay— Kamala Silk (Pvt.)	Mill	Wages—Demand for increase in pay to the workers of Cotton Textile Workers.	9th June 1971	9th June 1971	63	..	24	24	Indefinite
Thana— Modilla Woollen Ltd. (Pvt.)		Wages—Demand for Wages rate as awarded by Industrial Court.	10th June 1971 3:30 p.m.	....	106	..	1,563	1,563	Contd.
Bombay— Suifee Winding Works (Pvt.)		Retrenchment—Demand for reinstatement of two female Workers.	5th January 1971	....	16	..	416	2,400	Contd.
Bombay— Kurla Rope and Thread Factory (Pvt.)		Retrenchment—Protest against retrenchment.	1st November 1970	....	20	..	520	6,252	Contd.
Bombay— Universal Apparels (Pvt.)		Wages—Demand for time rate Wages instead of piece rates.	18th June 1971 11.00 a.M.	30th June 1971	201	..	1,614	1,614	Contd.
Thana— Panchal Wood Crafters (Pvt.)		Others—Protest against issuing Order to give a normal Production.	6th May 1971 11:00 P.M.	3rd June 1971	35	..	105	928	Contd.
Ahmednagar— 12 Printing Press in Ahmednagar City (Pvt.)		Wages—Protest against the management for refusing to pay Rs. 9 per page for composing and Printing for Electoral rolls.	21st June 1971	23rd June 1971	66	..	198	198	Contd.
Bombay— Basant Rubber Factory Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.)		Personnel—Demand for reinstatement of suspended workers.	19th April 1971	....	67	..	1,582	13,982	Contd.
Bombay— Hind Rubber Industries Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.)		Others—Protest against misbehaviour with the staff and the management by the Workers.	12th May 1971 (12 noon)	26th June 1971	80	..	1,840	3,163	Contd.

DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN METALWORKERS STATE IN THE STATE SPHERE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1971—contd.

Name of the Industry and Location	Matter in dispute	Date when dispute began		Date when dispute ended		Maximum No. of workers involved		No. of Man-days lost		Result
		5	6	7	8	9	10			
Bombay— Aluminum 19111	Wages— Increase for 20 days wages for a month.	12th 1971	June	21st 1971	June	45	..	360	360	Unsuccessful.
Bombay— Vishnu Prasad Ltd. (Pvt.)	Wages— Charge- to eight workers.	26th 1971	May	..	..	62	..	1,150	1,367	Contd.
Bombay (New Bhand) Vishnu Prasad Pvt. Ltd.	Personnel— Protest against the behaviour of canteen manager.	19th 1971	June	19th 1971	June	161	..	161	161	Unsuccessful.
Bombay— Oreanna Ltd. (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in wages.	22nd 1971	June	23rd 1971	June	45	..	90	90	Partially Successful.
Bombay— The Oxy Florida Floo- ring Products Ltd (Pvt.)	Others— Charity of employees	10th 1971	May	19th 1971	June	33	..	459	991	Indefinite.
Bombay— Sri Amika Works (Pvt.)	Wages— Lock-out due to go slow tactics.	28th 1971	June	..	..	132	28	480	480	Contd.
Bombay— M/s C. Inured Co. (Pvt.)	Class Wages— Protest against the ma- nagement for not pay- ing the salary for the month of April, 1971.	21st 1971	May	..	..	279	..	7,254	9,591	Contd.
Bombay— Newkern Products Co- poration (Pvt.)	Others— Protest against the management for not providing tarpaulin on the canteen roof.	4th 1971	June	22nd 1971	June	56	..	812	812	Unsuccessful
Bombay (Pune) Parsons Engineering and Foundry (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Protest against remo- ving the 11 workers by the management on 28th, May 1971.	17th 1971	June	29th 1971	June	144	..	3,591	3,735	Unsuccessful.
Bombay— Pune— Parsons Engineering (Pvt.)	Others— Charter of Demand.	10th 1971	June	21st 1971	June	31	..	310	310	Unsuccessful.
Bombay— Pune— Parsons Engineering (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against the lay- off given by the mana- gement.	21st 1971	June	21st 1971	June	36	..	36	36	Unsuccessful
Bombay— Pune— Parsons Engineering (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Protest against mana- gement.	15th 1971	June	30th 1971	June	67	..	593	593	Unsuccessful.
Bombay— Sohal (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for 6 months arrears of increased D.A.	10th 1971	May	..	..	110	..	2,756	4,846	Continued
Bombay— Pune— Parsons Engineering (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase of 1.00 per cent wages.	24th 1971	May	14th 1971	June	12	..	144	228	Unsuccessful
Bombay— Pune— Parsons Engineering (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against the management for not providing a canteen.	21st 1971	June	22nd 1971	June	428	..	562	562	Indefinite
Bombay— Pune— Parsons Engineering (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in wages.	14th 1971	June	..	..	91	..	1,365	1,365	Continued
Bombay— Aluminium Private Ltd (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for reinsta- ment of 5 workers.	30th, 1971	March	..	..	126	..	704	3,325	Continued
Bombay— Aluminium Private Ltd (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in wages.	2nd 1971	April	26th 1971	June	27	..	621	1,971	Indefinite
Bombay— Elite Auto (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Demand for reinsta- ment of one worker.	28th 1971	May	9th 1971	June	50	..	338	488	Continued
Bombay— Gurgaon Industries (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in wages.	24th 1971	May	10th 1971	June	77	..	612	1,151	Continued

Name of the Locality	Nature of Dispute	Date when dispute		Maximum No. of workers involved		No. of man-days lost		Result
		Began	Ended	Estimated	In-directly	During the month	Till the close of the month	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay.— Saga Windel Engineer Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Others— Protest against the hostile attitude of the workers.	31st May 1971	14th June 1971	69	..	828	897	Unsuccessful.
Bombay— Ofipin Private Ltd.	Bonus— Demand for bonus for the year 1970	18th May 1971		21	..	546	798	Contd.
Nasik— Sterling Motors (Pvt.)	Others— Protest against the management for delayed the payment of bonus due of the employees.	12th May 1971	28th June 1971	19	..	376	661	Compromise.
Deothan Taluka Akola (District Ahmednagar)— Contractors of Adhala Dharan (Pub.).	Wages— Demand for increase in Wages etc.	13th June 1971	16th June 1971	500		1,100	1,100	Indefinite.
Babhurdi Ghumat Shirvar (District Ahmednagar)— Pazar Talao (Pub.)	Wages— Protest against inadequate wage rate.	19th June 1971	22nd 1971	June 300	..	900	900	Successful.
Poona— Poona Municipal Corporation (Pub.).	Others— Demand for non-implementation of the settlement made in 1956 in 1968 etc.	16th 1971.	June 16th 1971.	June 6,500	..	6,500	6,500	Unsuccessful.
Narkhed, district Nagpur— Nagar Parishad (Pub.).	Others— Demand for enforcement of Badkas and Commission and payment of wages etc.	18th 1971.	June 19th 1971.	June 31	..	62	62	Successful.

Bombay— Different Shops in East Area (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in pay, D. A. etc.	1st June 1971	1st June 1971	400	..	400	400	Unsuccessful.
Bombay— Bazaar at Chinch Bunder etc (Pvt.).	Others— Demand for provident fund etc.	21st June 1971	21st 1971.	June 9,000	..	9,000	9,000	Unsuccessful.
Bombay— Agents of Premier Automobiles Ltd. and Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd. (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in the rate of 10 Paise per Kilometer return Railway fair etc.	25th 1971.	May 3rd June 1971	325	..	975	2,925	Successful.
Bombay— Mumbai Kamgar Madhyawarti Grahak Sahakari Mandal Ltd. (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in pay etc.	29th 1971	June 30th 1971.	June 450	..	900	900	Unsuccessful.
Bombay— G. G. Engineering Works (Pvt.).	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of two suspended workers.	16th 1971	June 9th 1971	June 10	..	40	40	Unsuccessful.
Bombay— Borosil Glass Works Ltd. (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against Charge-sheet given to 4 workers.	2nd June 1971			809	..	8,593	8,593
Bombay— German Remedies Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against charge sheets given to workers.	31st May 1971			125	..	2,730	2,855
Bombay— Atco Pharma Laboratories (Pvt.).	Others— Protest against the Mgt. for harassment of man-handling the Union Leader.	24th June 1971			42	..	238	238
Bombay— Haldyn Glass Works Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Others— Protest against Lay-off	16th June 1971 (7-00 a.m.).			840	..	9,465	9,465
Dombivli— District Thana World Traders Mfy. (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in wages to Female Workers.	7th June 1971 (4-45 p.m.).	14th June 1971 (12-00 noon).		79	..	475	475

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE IN THE STATE SPHERE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1971

Serial No.	Industry	Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in disputes	Date when dispute		Maximum No. of workers involved		No. of man-days lost		Remarks
				Began	Ended	Directly	In-directly	During the month	Till the close of the month	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
57	Cotton Tex	Akola— R. S. R., Gopaldas Mohate Spg. & Wvg. Mills (Public).	Demand met of ararers	10th June 1971 (12.30 p.m.)	12th June 1971 (3-15 p.m.)	780	..	780	780	Unsuccessful.
58	Furniture	Thana— Keswell Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.)		10th June 1971 (12.30 p.m.)		50	..	425	425	Continue
59	Silk	Kolhapur— ManoharTex.&Twelve Others in Ichalkaranji (Pvt.)	Demand for immediate announcement of Minimum wages rates	1st June 1971	1st June 1971	53	..	53	53	Unsuccessful.
60	Cotton Tex.	Hinsinghat— District Wardha R. B. Bansil Abirchand Spg. & Wvg Mills (Pub.)	Demand for increase in D A.	15th June 1971	15th June 1971	1,160	..	1,160	1,160	Unsuccessful.

LABOUR GAZETTE—OCTOBER 1971

LABOUR GAZETTE—OCTOBER 1971
EMPLOYMENT THROUGH DECASUALISATION SCHEME
Statement showing the number of workers registered Demand, submitted
together with the number of workers registered Demand, submitted
together with the number of workers registered Demand, submitted

Month	Registrations	Demands Submitted	Place-ments	Live-Registers
January	2,975	2,369	3,410	1,368
February	3,348	4,203	4,796	1,805
March	4,323	4,319	5,611	2,850
April	3,746	6,354	5,410	2,872
May	4,035	4,758	5,244	3,196
June	1,956	2,092	2,318	1,192
July	2,759	2,313	2,806	2,336
August	1,971	2,313	2,806	1,971
				1,959

STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN URBAN AREAS DURING JULY 1971

BOMBAY										POONA				
Thana		Kolaba		Ratnagiri	Nasik		Dhulia	Jalgaon	Ahmednagar		Poona	Sangli	Sholapur	Kolhapur
Kalyan	Palghar	Alibab	Mahad	Ratnagiri	Nasik	Malegaon	Nandurbar	Jalgaon	Shevgaon	Shrirampur	Poona	Miraj	Sholapur	Ichalkarnaj
		(8)			(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)						(8)
I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	L. R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	L. NR	I.N.R.	Rs. P.
		9.00			10.00	8.00	5.00	..						7.00
		10.00			10.00	8.00	5.00	..						6.00
					7.00	8.00	5.00	..						6.00
				
		3.50			3.00	3.00	2.50	3.00						4.00
		2.00			2.50	2.00	2.00	2.00						2.00
		2.00			..	1.50	2.50	2.00						1.00
		3.50			3.00	..	2.50	3.00						3.00
		2.00			2.50	..	2.00	2.00						2.00
		2.00			..	..	1.50	2.00						1.00
		3.50			..	3.00	2.50	3.00						3.00
		2.00			..	2.00	2.00	2.00						2.00
		2.00			..	1.50	1.50	2.00						1.50

STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN URBAN AREAS DURING JULY 1971—contd.

AURANGABAD					MUMBAI								
Aurangabad	Parbhani	..	..	..	Akola	Amravati	Yavatmal	Wardha	Nagpur	Bhandara	Chandrapur	
Aurangabad	Hingoli	Mominabad	Nanded	Bembla	Shevgaon	Mangrupir	Amravati	Digras	Wardha	Narkhed	Gondia	Warananasi	
					(8)	(8)	(8)						
					Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	7.50	5.00	7.50	I.N.	I.N.R.	5.00	5.00	7.00	
					..	5.00	7.00			5.00	5.00	7.00	
					8.00	5.00	7.00			3.00	3.00	3.50	
										(9)			
					2.75	2.50	3.00			3.00	1.75	3.00	
					2.50	1.50	2.00			1.00	1.25	1.50	
					1.75	1.00	1.50			1.00	0.75	1.00	
										(8)			
					2.75	2.00	2.50			3.00	2.00	3.00	
					2.50	1.00	2.50			1.50	1.50	1.50	
						0.50	1.00			1.00	0.75	1.00	
										(9)			
										2.50	1.50	3.00	
										1.50	..	1.00	
										1.00	..	1.00	

I.N.R. = Information not received.

Village	Talash	Dohar	Mangan	Mangan	Lasalgaon	Pimpalgaon	Laloda	Pimpalner	Kapadne	Wagholi	Rotwad	Chinawal	Rashin	Deolali	Kalaskhurd	Junnar	Kelghar	Bud
Normal Working Hours.					(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)									
Type of Labour																		
Labour—																		
Carpenters					4.50	4.50	1.20	6.00	3.50									
Blacksmiths					6.00	9.00	8.00	7.00	4.50									
Cobblers (Cobblers)					7.00	7.00	4.50		3.00									
Labour—																		
Men					2.50	2.50	2.15	2.50	3.00									
Women					1.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.50									
Children					1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	2.00									
Agricultural																		
Men					2.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50									
Women					1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00									
Children					0.75	0.75	1.50	1.50	1.50									
Men—																		
Men							2.30											
Women							2.00											
Children																		

I.N.R. = Information not received.

STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN RURAL AREAS DURING JULY 1911

District	POONA						AURANGABAD						NAGPUR																				
	Sangli		Sholapur		Kolhapur		Aurangabad		Parbhani		Bhir		Nanded		Osmanabad		Buldhana		Akola		Amravati		Yeshwantpur		Wardha		Solapur		Bihar		Mumbai		
Village	Jath	Atpadi	Chauran	Hajpur	Gar-goti	Kadoli	Phulmani	Pingali	Amalnair	Loha	Latur	Medk	Akoli	Khala-pur	Babulgaon	Seloo	Petri	Sakoli	Mul	Man-puri													
Normal Working Hours.		(8)																															
Type of Labour																																	
Labour—																																	
Carpenters		6.00												3.00																			
Blacksmiths		5.00												3.00																			
Cobblers (Cobblers)														3.00																			
Labour—																																	
Men														2.00																			
Women														1.50																			
Children																																	
Agricultural																																	
Men		4.00																															
Women		2.50																															
Children																																	
Men—																																	
Men		5.00																															
Women		3.00																															
Children		2.50																															

I.N.R. = Information not received.

LABOUR GAZETTE—OCTOBER 1971
ERRATA TO LABOUR GAZETTE—I

Month	Page	Line/Entry/Item	Column Paragraph	Incorrect	Correct
Sept.	70	1	5th line	4th Paragraph .. 9,78,27,000 Kgs.	9,78,27,000 metres
Oct.	70	137	4th line	4th Paragraph .. 9,91,76,000	9,91,76,000 metres
Nov.	70	275	5th line	4th Paragraph	9,60,69,000 metres
Dec.	70	411	4th line	4th Para	8,89,31,000 Kgs.
Jan.	70	519	4th line	4th Para	8,89,31,000 Kgs.
Jan.	71	519	4th line	5th Para	9,85,58,000 Kgs.
Jan.	71	519	4th line	4th Para	9,45,30,000 Kgs.
Feb.	71	639	4th line	4th Para	9,19,59,000 Kgs.
March	71	767	4th line	4th Para	8,55,18,000 Kgs.
April	71	909	4th line	4th Para	9,18,66,000 Kgs.
May	71	1049	4th line	4th Para	9,25,50,000 Kgs.
June	71	1217	4th line	4th Para	9,12,33,000 Kgs.
July	71	1351	4th line	4th Para	9,06,87,000 Kgs.
August	71	1475	4th line	4th Para	9,06,87,000 metres

LABOUR GAZETTE—OCTOBER 1971
ERRATA TO LABOUR GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 1971—II

Page	Line/Entry/Item	Column/Paragraph	Incorrect	Correct
1	4th Line	.. 4th	9,16,47,000 Kgs.	9,16,47,000 Metres
100	Vegetables and fruits	1	28.55	28.55
	100	100	220	200
	100	100	10.93	10.63
	100	100	87.84	87.84
	100	100	83.33	83.33
	100	100	8.33	8.33
	100	100	21	21
	100	100	1.25	1.25
	100	100	2.00	2.00
	100	100	1.50	1.50