



LABOUR GAZETTE

VOL. LIV

No. 8

APRIL 1975

SINGLE COPY Rs. 1.25

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION Rs. 12

ISSUED MONTHLY BY
THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

+ 3428

LABOUR GAZETTE

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

Annual subscription for the year Sept. 1974—Aug. 1975 is being accepted at Rs. 12.

All amounts are payable in advance in Bombay, in full, either by M.O. or Cheques/Drafts drawn on Bombay Banks.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE AND REMITTANCES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO :

The Commissioner of Labour,
" Commerce Centre ", Tardeo, Bombay-34 : WB (India).

Tel. No: 393651

LABOUR GAZETTE

Advertisement Rates

Position	Full Page		Half Page	
	Per one insertion	Per twelve insertions	Per one insertion	Per twelve insertions
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Inside page	50·00	540·00	30·00	324·00
2nd Cover	65·00	702·00	*	*
3rd Cover	60·00	648·00	*	*
4th Cover	75·00	810·00	*	*

*Advertisements for 1/2 pages in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th covers are not accepted.

Advertisements, which are restricted to commercial and business products and services, banking, printing, publishing, etc., are accepted direct or through recognised advertising agents.

LABOUR GAZETTE

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

Vol. LIV]

BOMBAY, APRIL 1975

[No. 8

CONTENTS

	PAGE
THE MONTH IN BRIEF—	
Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class	683
Industrial Disputes	683
CURRENT NOTES—	
Women's Participation in Labour Organisation	684
Manpower Planning and Vocational Training must aim at total development of Human Potentials Says ILO Area Office Director.	696
Future Trends in Industrial Relations in Public Sector	696
Linking wages with Productivity	698
If work is not safe, the Bosses can be gaoled	698
ILO Convention on Minimum Age for Employment Not Ratified	699
Tea Industry Wage Accord	700
National Wage Policy A Myth	700
Labour Participation Must be made 'Compulsory'	700
Hard Work, Not Slogans Can-Save us	700
Equality of opportunity for older workers	701
Legislations to Reform Pension Benefits in U. S. Enacted	702
Revamping Industrial Relations System	703
U. K. Trade Union Labour against Workers management	705
One union in Every Industry	705
Bilateral Wage Panel for Road Transport	705
Production Must Match Wages	706
Interest free loans for Punjab Workers	706
Paid and Festival Holidays Act of Andhra Pradesh	706
ARTICLES REPORT ENQUIRIES ETC—	
Productivity and Role of the Trade Union Movement 1 and 2 by V. V. Giri	707
NOTIFICATIONS UNDER LABOUR LAWS	
Ra 4040—1	717

	PAGE
CONSUMAR PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS —	
Bombay	722
Sholapur	728
Nagpur	734
Aurangabad	740
Nanded	748
Jalgaon	757
Poona	766
All India Average Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial workers (on base 1960—100) for February, 1975	775
LABOUR INTELLIGENCE—	
Industrial Relations in Maharashtra for the Month of December, 1974 ..	776
Industrial Disputes in Maharashtra for the Month of December, 1974 ..	778

Editor :

Shri M. B. DURVE,

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

The Month in Brief

722

The Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class

728

The Bombay, Sholapur and Nagpur Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for the month of February 1975 with the average prices for the year ended December 1960 equal to 100 were 300, 349 and 336 respectively

734

740

748

The Jalgaon, Nanded, Poona and Aurangabad Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for the month of February 1975 with the average prices for the year ended December 1961 equal to 100 were 348, 362, 287 and 337 respectively.

757

766

775

Industrial Disputes

776

778

During December 1974, there were 88 strikes involving 14,613 workmen and a time loss of 1,49,277 working days, as compared to 107 disputes in November 1974, involving 25,135 work days and time loss of 2,76,100 man-days. Further particulars of industrial disputes are given at pages 778 and 779 of this issue.

—*—*—*—

Current Notes

Women's participation in labour organizations

WHILE THE GROWTH of labor unions has slackened in the past few years, a considerable spurt has appeared in the number of women members. From 1968 through 1972, a 500,000 increase in women union members in the United States equaled the overall gain in union enrollment, and especially significant gain since women make up only one fifth of union membership. This increasing enrollment by women in labor organizations has not been reflected in the higher elective and appointive positions held by women at national levels, according to the forthcoming ¹ *Directory of National Unions and Employee-Associations, 1973*.

In the last 20 years women have become increasingly important in the civilian labour force and in most labour unions. However, labour force gains by women have far outpaced their membership in unions. In 1972, only 12.6 percent of working women were active union members compared with over 15 percent in 1952. (See table 1.) This decline paralleled the general percentage decline in all unionized workers, from 24 percent in 1952 to 22 percent 20 years later.

More women have recently joined the work force in response to the diminishing stigma against women working, increasing cost of living, higher general wage levels, increasing education levels among women, and improved technology, which allows women in the home more spare time. ² Women made up almost 40 per cent of the civilian labour force in 1972, compared with 31 percent 20 years earlier. In labor unions, women's proportion of total membership rose from 18.1 percent in 1952 to 21.7 percent in 1972.

Occupation and Industry

The type of industry in which women are most frequently employed may partially explain the small proportion of women in unions. (See table 2.) Unions have organized less than 25 per cent of the workers in five of the nine industries in which women constitute more than 40 percent of total employment. Textiles, finance, service, and State and local governments. In none of the industries with over 40 per cent women were as many as 75 percent of the workers unionized.

According to the *Manpower Report of the President, March 1973*, "virtually all increases in female employment between 1960 and 1971 were in either the white-collar or service sectors, continuing the patterns established between 1947 and 1960." ³ Thus, the types of occupations women have entered most frequently in the last 10 years have been among the traditionally less organized. In 1972, over 60 per cent of all women workers were in white-collar jobs. Only 40 per cent of all men were employed in those occupations.

However, the rate at which women have been joining unions was more rapid from 1962 to 1972 than during the previous 10 years. Some 37 percent more

¹ }
² } Pl. see foot notes on page no. 695.
³ }

women were members of unions in the United States in 1972 than in 1962, compared with a 6 percent growth during the preceding 10 years.

While only 13 unions had 50,000 women or more in their ranks in 1952 and 17 in 1962, this number rose to 24 in 1972 (table 3), about 14 percent of all unions. The concerted organizing campaigns carried on by AFL-CIO unions during the 1960's was partly responsible for this growth. The Retail Clerks, with 1,25,000 women in 1952 and 3,17,000 in 1972, and the Electrical Workers, 1,50,000 women in 1952 and 2,87,000 20 years later, showed particularly marked increases. Unionization drives during the late 1960's among all levels of government employees, 43 percent of whom are women, also organized significant numbers of women. In 1952, three public employee unions (Teachers, Government Employees, and State, County and Municipal Employees) had a combined membership of 60,000 women. These same three groups accounted for over 4,20,000 women unionists in 1972. In addition, the New York Civil Service Association and the National Education Association together reported over 800,000 women in 1972.

The number of large unions with at least 50 percent women has remained virtually unchanged since 1952. These include the Clothing Workers, Communications Workers, Ladies' Garment Workers, Retail Clerks, and Teachers. The Office Employees, for which there was no 1952 membership estimate, also reported that in 1972 over half of its members were women. Estimates for the National Education Association and the Nurses Association, also first surveyed in 1970, showed that women constituted more than three-fifths of their membership in 1972.

Most (13 of 18) unions in which women were less than half of the membership in 1972 but which had more than 50,000 women on their rolls reported an increase in the proportion of women over the 20-year period. The Postal Workers, Railway Clerks, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, State, County and Municipal Employees, and Teamsters showed especially marked increases.

Concentration and earnings

Since 1952, more than one-fifth of all unions have reported that there were no women in their ranks. (See table 4). These included unions in predominantly "male" industries such as construction, maritime, coal mining, and air transportation (pilots). Four fewer unions reported that they had no women members in 1972 than in 1952. In percentage terms, however, the proportion of all unions that have no women actually increased from 1952 due to the shrinking number of unions resulting from mergers and dissolutions.

In the same 20-year period, the proportion of unions with some women but less than 10 percent declined from 39 to 30 percent. As in 1952, only 14 percent of all trade unions had more women than male members in 1972. These 25 unions represented 37 percent of all women trade unionists in 1972, slightly less than 10 years earlier.

A number of Bureau of Labour Statistics and Census Bureau studies have shown that union women and men employed year round on a full-time basis earn more than nonunion employees. A 1970 Bureau of Labor statistics

study found that for bluecollar workers, nonunion women averaged \$4,297, \$647 less than their union counterparts. ⁴ White-collar workers (both men and women) showed a similar differential—nonunion workers earned an average of \$8,532 a year and union workers earned \$8,858.

Problems of participation

Regardless of the financial benefit, women have faced numerous obstacles to participation in labour unions. A study by the New York State School of Industrial and Labour Relations of Cornell University grouped barriers to

TABLE I
Civilian labour force participation and union membership of women in the United States 1952-72.

Year	(Numbers in millions)							
	Civilian labour force		Membership		Women as a percent. of total civilian labour force	Women membership as a percent of—		Total union membership in the United States
	Total	Women	Total	Women		All women in labour force		
	Unions and associations ¹							
1970	82.7	31.5	21.1	5.0	38.1	16.0	23.9	
1972	86.5	33.3	21.5	5.3	38.5	16.0	24.9	
	Unions							
1952	62.1	19.3	16.0	2.9	31.0	15.1	18.1	
1954	63.6	19.7	16.7	2.8	30.9	14.1	16.6	
1956	66.6	21.5	17.2	3.2	32.2	14.9	18.5	
1958	67.6	22.1	16.8	3.1	32.7	13.8	18.2	
1960	69.6	23.2	16.9	3.1	33.4	13.3	18.3	
1962	70.6	24.0	16.4	3.1	34.0	12.8	18.6	
1964	73.1	25.4	16.7	3.2	34.8	12.5	19.1	
1966	75.8	27.3	17.8	3.4	36.0	12.6	19.3	
1968	78.7	29.2	18.8	3.7	37.1	12.5	19.5	
1970	82.7	31.5	19.2	4.0	38.1	12.6	20.7	
1972	86.5	33.3	19.3	4.2	38.5	12.6	21.7	
Change Unions :								
1952-72								
Number	24.4	14.0	3.3	1.3				
Percent	39.3	72.7	20.4	44.1				
1952-62								
Number	8.5	4.7	0.4	0.2				
Percent	13.6	24.6	2.8	5.6				
1962-72								
Number	15.9	9.3	2.8	1.1				
Percent	22.6	38.6	17.1	36.5				

¹ Associations were first surveyed in 1970. That survey covered 23 associations while the 1972 study covered 35. The number of unions covered in 1952 was 215; in 1962, 181; in 1970, 185; and in 1972, 177.

⁴ Foot note on page No. 695.

womens' participation in labor unions into three categories : (1) Personal—cultural—including extensive home responsibilities and a lack of personal self-confidence; (2) job related—including discrimination by employers against union employees; and (3) union related—including unfamiliarity with union procedures and a need for encouragement to participate.⁵

The 7.6 million women who were part-time employees in 1972 probably felt less incentive to participate in the union movement due to their frequent entry into and exit from the labor market, as well as the traditionally low level of unionization in the two industries in which over 64 percent of all voluntary part-time employees work—wholesale and retail trade, and finance and service.

Women officials

Women have remained rare at the governing and high appointive levels in almost all of the 177 unions in the United States. Despite the progress women have achieved in the past 20 years in union membership, the number of women in the highest national union offices (both elective and appointive) increased only slightly. (See table 5). As in 1952, women held the highest elected office at the national presidency, in two unions in 1972, the Stewards and Stewardesses Division of the Air Line Pilots and the Veterinarians. Women were more common in the office of secretary-treasurer, but seldom in unions with more than 50,000 members.

As shown in table 5, women were infrequently appointed to head a department at the national level. Women were most commonly research directors (1) and editors (6) in 1952; they were most frequently appointed editors or heads of social insurance departments in 1962, 1970, and 1972. Fewer women in all 4 years were named to head other major departments, most frequently in education and research and education.

Statistical data concerning women in leadership roles below the national union level were not collected in the union directory survey because an estimate of 71,000 locals would have had to be surveyed. However, fragmentary information from studies done by several unions, such as the Bakery Workers, the Automobile Workers, and the Packinghouse Workers, indicates that women more frequently held leadership roles at local than at National levels.

Women accounted for approximately 7 per cent of the members of elective governing boards of unions and employee associations.⁶ These boards generally consisting of the union president, secretary, treasurer, and vice-presidents or other comparable elected officials, serve as the decisionmaking body for unions between conventions. Among their duties are the allocation of funds, interpretation of the laws of the union, and application of the constitution to its workings. Of 4,800 positions on the governing boards of both the unions and associations, only 350 were reported held by women,⁷ although a number of the organizations failed to provide complete information on the subject.

Women were better represented at the higher appointive and elective levels of the 35 professional and State employee associations. The high proportion of women (60 per cent) in the associations explains their comparative prominence in association governance. The 7,37,000 women in the National

⁵ }
⁶ } Foot notes on page 695.

TABLE 2

Women as a percent of employment and estimated extent of organization by industry, 1972¹

Industry rank of unionization	Industry or Industrial group	Women as a per cent of employment
75 percent and over organized²		
1	Transportation	11
2	Contract construction	5
3	Ordance and accessories	23
4	Paper and paper products	20
5	Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	40
6	Transportation equipment	10
50 to 75 percent organized²		
7	Primary metals industries	17
8	Food and kindred products (beverages)	26
9	Mining and quarrying (crude petroleum, gas)	6
10	Apparel and finished products from fabrics	46
11	Tobacco manufactures	43
12	Petroleum refining and related industries	9
13	Manufacturing	28
14	Fabricated metal products n.e.c.	18
15	Telephone and telegraph	47
16	Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products	11
25 to 50 percent organized²		
17	Federal Government	12
18	Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	13
19	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	13
20	Leather and leather products	15
21	Furniture and fixtures	12
22	Electric, gas, and sanitary services (water)	11
23	Machinery except electrical	10
24	Chemicals and allied products	12
25	Lumber and wood products, except furniture	11
Less than 25 per cent organized²		
26	Non-manufacturing	4
27	Textile mill products	4
28	Government	4
29	Professional and scientific instruments	12
30	Service industries	5
31	Local government	10
32	State government	10
33	Wholesale and retail trade	5
34	Finance, insurance and real setate	7
	Total (non-agricultural), less than 25 percent organized ²	5

¹ Extent of unionization is based on total union membership.

² Extent of unionization and ranking from Directory of National Unions and Emp Associations, 1973, Bulletin 1813 (Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1974).

³ Per cent of women on non-agricultural payrolls from Employment and Earnings March

Education Association—63 per cent of total NEA membership—accounted the largest proportion of all association women.

Only 13 of 35 associations had no women officers or officials, compared with 10 of the 177 trade unions. The Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Vermont, and Washington State Associations had two women officers. Two organizations understandably had a larger than usual number of women officers—5 officers of 6 in the Licensed Practical Nurses Association and 8 of 11 in the Nurses Association. Six associations were headed by women in 1972—Alaska State Employees, Classified School Employees, National Education Association, Licensed Practical Nurses, American Nurses, and Washington State Employee Association. Association presidents and secretary-treasurers made up more than half of the 44 elective and appointive positions surveyed which were held by association women in 1972.

The number of women holding appointive positions in associations increased markedly from 1970 to 1972, the only 2 years for which data are available. Compared with 1970, when a total of only 11 women occupied 3 top appointive categories (editor, public relations activities, and other), some 21 women held 7 top appointive positions in associations in 1972. This increase is partly the consequence of the 12 additional associations (to a total of 35) which fell within the scope of the 1972 survey.

Women were similarly better represented on the governing boards of associations than on those of unions. Only 4 of 35 associations reporting stated that no women were not represented on their boards. Nine associations included more than five women as board members. Of the 187 selected national officers and appointed officials reported by the 24 unions with at least 10,000 women members, 6 were women. The Clothing Workers, Electrical Workers, Ladies' Garment Workers, and Railway Clerks all reported one woman official; the Textile Workers Union had two. Of the 556 members of executive boards in these unions, 18 were women.

This low level of women representation was evident throughout the entire labour movement. In the remaining 153 unions with less than 50,000 women in 1972, 27 women were reported as elected officers or appointed officials at the national level. In more of these unions did women constitute as much as 50 per cent of the total number of officers and appointed officials. Only 10 unions had two women officers or officials and none had more than two.

The AFL-CIO has established organizations at the State level made up of locals of affiliated national unions. Functioning as lobbyists and coordinators for AFL-CIO programs, the State labour councils are headed by a elected governing board and several officers. Of the 173 officers and officials elected by these organizations in 1972, 8 were women.

to union women

Since June 1963 the Equal Pay Act went into effect, erasing wage discrepancies between employees based on sex. A year later, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act invalidated all laws which were supposedly protective of women but which in practice often provided a legal foundation for discrimination between the

TABLE 3

Women in unions and associations with 50,000 women members or more, 1952, 1962, 1970 and 1972

(Numbers in thousands)

Union	Women membership							
	1952		1962		1970		1972	
	Number of women members	Percent of total membership	Number of women members	Percent of total membership	Number of women members	Percent of total membership	Number of women members	Percent of total membership
Total, all unions	3,000	17.9	3,272	18.6	4,282	20.7	4,524	21.7
Total, selected unions	1,862	21.0	2,582	26.1	3,475	27.7	3,674	28.9
Total, all unions and associations	..	..	..	..	5,398	23.9	5,736	24.9
Total, selected unions and associations	..	..	..	..	4,457	31.8	4,646	32.6
AFL-CIO :								
Bakery Workers ¹	60.2	35.0	(²)	(³)	60.7	40.0	51.0	35.0
Clothing Workers	261.8	68.0	282.0	75.0	289.5	75.0	273.8	75.0
Communications Workers	(²)	(³)	139.3	50.0	231.9	55.0	230.5	52.0
Electrical Workers (IUE)	(²)	(³)	98.2	33.3	105.0	35.0	116.0	40.0
Electrical Workers (IBEW)	150.0	30.0	237.9	30.0	276.5	30.0	287.0	30.0
Government Employees (AFGE)	(²)	(³)	26.5	25.0	(²)	(³)	(²)	(³)
Hotel and Restaurant Employees	(²)	(³)	200.3	45.0	(²)	(³)	(²)	(³)
Ladies' Garment Workers	292.5	75.0	330.8	75.0	353.9	80.0	342.4	80.0
Machinists	(²)	(³)	86.8	10.0	100.4	11.6	106.1	14.0
Meat Cutters ²	59.3	18.1	64.2	14.9	61.7	12.5	92.5	17.5
Office Employees	(²)	(³)	40.0	66.7	57.8	70.0	52.8	64.0
Paper workers ⁴	35.7	13.6	(²)	(³)	(²)	(³)	(²)	(³)
Postal Workers ⁵	(²)	(³)	15.8	7.8	59.0	20.0	107.4	45.0
Railway Clerks	36.0	12.0	48.0	16.0	110.0	40.0	(²)	(³)
Retail Clerks	125.0	50.0	182.0	50.0	(²)	(³)	(²)	50.0
Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union	14.6	15.1	63.7	40.0	70.0	40.0	79.1	40.0
Rubber Workers	(²)	(³)	(²)	(³)	(²)	(³)	(²)	(³)
Service Employees	55.5	30.0	82.4	28.0	152.3	35.0	145.2	30.0

State, County and Municipal Employees.	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	146.7	33.0	195.7	37.0	
Steel workers	80.0	7.3	(^a)	(^a)	120.0	10.0	175.0	12.5	
Teachers	37.5	75.0	42.5	60.0	88.3	43.0	129.2	52.0	
Textile Workers Union of America ..	(^a)	(^a)	73.1	40.0	71.2	40.0	69.6	40.0	
Unaffiliated :									
Auto Workers	118.4	10.0	139.6	13.0	193.1	13.0	195.1	14.0	
Teamsters	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	255.0	13.9	(^a)	(^a)	
Employees Associations:									
Civil Service (NYS)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	76.0	40.0	(^a)	(^a)	
Education Association	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	726.1	66.0	736.7	63.2	
Nurses Association	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	

¹ Includes the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America (Ind.) and the American Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union (AFL-CIO).

² Figure not reported to the Bureau or not available.

³ Includes Packing house Workers (AFL-CIO) in 1952 and 1962.

⁴ Includes Papermakers (AFL), Paperworkers (CIO) and Pulp, Sulphite Workers (AFL) in 1952, the Papermakers and Paperworkers (AFL-CIO) and Pulp, Sulphite Workers (AFL-CIO) in 1962 and 1970, and the United Paperworkers (AFL-CIO) in 1972.

⁵ Includes the National Postal Union (Ind.) Postal Clerks (AFL-CIO), Special Delivery Messengers (AFL-CIO), General Services Maintenance Employees (AFL-CIO), Motor Vehicle Employees (AFL-CIO), and Postal Workers Union (AFL-CIO). On July 1, 1971, these five unions merged to form the American Postal Workers Union (AFL-CIO).

⁶ Affiliated with the CIO in 1952 and with the AFL 1962.

Note.—Unlike table 1, figures include members in areas outside the United States, primarily in Canada.

TABLE 4

692

Proportion of women in national and international unions and associations, 1952, 1962, 1970 and 1972

Union	Number of unions								Women members (in thousands)							
	1952		1962		1970		1972		1952 ²		1962		1970		1972	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
All unions ..	213	100.0	181	100.0	185	100.0	177	100.0	..	..	3,272	100.0	4,272	100.0	4,254	100.0
No women members ..	43	20.2	48	26.5	45	24.3	39	22.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under 10 percent ..	82	38.5	58	32.0	54	29.2	53	29.9	..	..	168	5.1	91	2.1	98	2.2
10 and under 20 percent ..	25	11.7	21	11.6	26	14.1	27	15.3	..	..	620	18.9	820	19.2	971	21.5
20 and under 30 percent ..	16	7.5	12	6.6	7	3.8	6	3.4	..	..	303	9.3	163	3.8	98	2.2
30 and under 40 percent ..	10	4.7	8	4.4	15	8.1	18	10.2	..	..	438	13.4	1,117	26.1	1,143	25.3
40 and under 50 percent ..	9	4.2	12	6.6	12	6.5	9	5.1	..	..	423	12.9	513	12.0	529	11.7
50 and under 60 percent ..	13	6.1	8	4.4	12	6.5	10	5.6	..	..	439	13.4	679	15.8	789	17.5
60 and under 70 percent ..	10	4.7	7	3.9	6	3.2	6	3.4	..	..	193	5.9	93	2.2	141	3.1
70 and under 80 percent ..	3	1.4	4	2.2	4	2.2	4	2.3	..	..	639	19.5	404	9.4	324	7.2
80 and under 90 percent ..	1	0.5	3	1.7	2	1.1	3	1.7	..	..	50	1.5	356	8.3	388	8.6
90 percent and over ..	1	0.5	..	..	2	1.1	2	1.1	..	..	..	..	46	1.1	43	0.9

	Number of unions and associations		Number of unions and associations		Women members (in thousands)		Women members (in thousands)	
All unions and associations	208	100.0	212	100.0	5,398	100.0	5,736	100.0
No women members	45	21.6	40	18.9	..	..	..	..
Under 10 percent	55	26.4	55	25.9	97	1.8	99	1.7
10 and under 20 percent	27	13.0	28	13.2	820	15.2	971	16.9
20 and under 30 percent	15	7.2	8	3.8	183	3.4	119	2.1
30 and under 40 percent	18	8.7	20	9.4	1124	20.8	1,148	20.0
40 and under 50 percent	17	8.2	25	11.8	651	12.1	724	12.6
50 and under 60 percent	13	6.3	17	8.0	681	12.6	861	15.0
60 and under 70 percent	8	3.8	8	3.8	826	15.3	880	15.3
70 and under 80 percent	4	1.9	4	1.9	404	7.5	324	5.6
80 and under 90 percent	2	1.0	3	1.4	356	6.6	388	6.8
90 percent and over	4	1.9	4	1.9	254	4.7	224	3.9

¹ Includes members outside the United States, primarily in Canada.

² Not available.

³ Membership figures of the Laundry, Dry Cleaning and Dye House Workers International Union (IBT-LWIU-Ind.) are included.

NOTE : Because of rounding sums of individual items may not equal totals.

sexes. The Equal Rights Amendment, now awaiting ratification by three-fourths of the States, would invalidate all State and Federal laws making any distinction between the sexes. Labour organizations such as the AFL-CIO (reversing its previous opposition to the ERA), Auto Workers, Teamsters, Steelworkers, Communications Workers, and Electrical Workers (IUE) have endorsed the Equal Rights Amendment.

TABLE 5

Selected union and association offices held by women, 1952, 1962, 1970, 1972¹

Position	Unions				Associations ²	
	1952	1962	1970	1972	1970	1972
Total positions held by women ..	31	28	37	37	31	44
Total women ..	30	24	34	33	30	41
ELECTIVE OFFICES						
President ..	2	0	1	2	2	6
Secretary-treasurer ..	9	7	10	13	18	17
APPOINTIVE POSITIONS						
Director of organizing activities ..	(³)	1	1	-0	0	2
Research director ..	10	3	7	3	0	3
Research and education director ..	1	3	0	0	0	0
Education director ..	2	2	2	3	0	0
Director of social insurance ..	(³)	5	7	6	0	1
Editor ..	6	6	4	3	5	5
Legal activities ..	(³)	1	1	1	0	1
Legislative activities ..	(³)	(³)	2	3	0	0
Public relations activities ..	(³)	(³)	2	3	1	1
Other ..	1	0	0	0	5	8

A Bureau of Labour Statistics study of 1,300 labour agreements in effect on 1st July 1972, and covering at least 1,000 workers noted the prevalence of several contract clauses particularly significant for women.⁸ Slightly less than two-thirds of the 1,300 agreements, covering more than three-fourths of these workers, prohibited discrimination due to sex. Contract clauses insuring equal pay for equal work were included in 145 of the contracts and maternity leaves in 503 agreements (39 per cent).

¹ 1 In 1952, 215 unions were surveyed: in 1962, 181: in 1970, 185: and in 1972, 177. In 1970, 23 associations were surveyed: in 1972, 35.

² 2 Associations were first surveyed in 1970.

³ 3 Not surveyed.

⁴ 4 Appointive positions surveyed for unions and associations varied somewhat. Appointive positions included in the category "other" for associations are: executive director, collective bargaining director, and government relations director. In 1952, the union position included in the category "other" is executive secretary.

⁵ Foot note on page No. 695.

Sin
ALF-
Arka
union
Work
confe

The
in Ma
resolv
(non-
encov
tangi
wom
part
for le
assist
offici

Pote
Emp
State
last
Thou
the i
the
Assc
men
tions
work
grow

Footn
1 D
Labo
2 M
3 M
4 S
(Bure
5 B
Man
6 T
are n
7 I
and t
in th
8 C
(Bure
9 ..
Nov
10
Labo

Since March of 1970 when the Wisconsin State Federation hosted the first ALF-CIO women's conference, other State organizations, including Illinois, Arkansas, California and Iowa, have held such meetings. International unions, such as the Auto Workers, Communications Workers, Electrical Workers (IUE), Teachers (AFT), and the News-paper Guild, have also held conferences directed at women's needs and problems.

The Coalition of Labour Union Women (CLUW), convening in Chicago in March 1974 with 3,200 CLUW delegates coming from over 58 labour unions, resolved to work within the labour movement. The trade union women (non-union women are ineligible to join) defined several goals: (1) To encourage the 30 million non-union working women to take advantage of the tangible economic benefits of unionists by joining unions; (2) to increase women's participation within unions; (3) to seek "affirmative action" on the part of unions against employers' discriminatory practices; and (4) to press for legislative action which would further women's interests, such as child care assistance and passage of the Equal Rights Amendment. CLUW's first official convention is planned for early or mid-1975.

Potential growth in government

Employment at all levels of government exceeded 13 million in 1972. At the State and local government levels, employment more than doubled over the last two decades from 4.2 million in 1952 to over 10.6 million in 1972. Though historically poorly organized, all levels of government are now feeling the impact of concerted organizing drives by unions and associations, such as the State, County and Municipal Employees, Teachers, National Education Association, and Government Employees. Less than 25 per cent of all government personnel are now estimated to be union members (not including associations). With women constituting 43 per cent of the 13.7 million government workers in 1972, the number and proportion of organized women will probably grow along with government unions and associations.

Footnotes—

¹ *Directory of National Unions and Employee Associations, 1973*, Bulletin 1813 (Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1974).

² *Manpower Report of the President, March 1973*, U.S. Department of Labour, pp. 64-65.

³ *Manpower Report*, p. 65.

⁴ *Selected Earnings and Demographic Characteristics of Union Members, 1970*, Report 417 (Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1972).

⁵ Barbara Wertheimer and Anne Nelson, "The American Woman at Work," *Personnel Management*, March 1974, p. 22.

⁶ The number of women on governing boards may reflect double counting, since officers are members of unions' executive boards.

⁷ In addition, 26 women are members of the governing boards of the Stewardesses Division and the Air Line Employees Association of the Air Line Pilots. These 26 are not included in the total.

⁸ *Characteristics of Agreements Covering 1,000 Workers or More, July 1, 1972*, Bulletin 1784 (Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1973).

⁹ "Women workers, gaining powers, seeking more", *U.S. News and World Report*, November 13, 1972, pp. 104-107.

¹⁰ Edna E. Raphael, "Working women and their membership in labour unions," *Monthly Labour Review*, May 1974, pp. 27-32.

Manpower Planning and Vocational Training must aim at total Development of Human Potentials says ILO Area Office Director.

Speaking at Bangalore over the week-end, the Director of the Area Office of the International Labour Organisation, Mr. Bimal Ghosh, said that under the now emerging concept manpower planning and vocational training have to aim at the total development of human potentials of the employee both as an individual and also as a member of the group and of the constantly evolving society to which he belongs.

Mr. Ghosh was delivering the valedictory address at the training course organised at Bangalore for senior executives of industrial and commercial enterprises by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research from 27th January to 9 February.

Mr. Ghosh said that these new trends had already led to important reorientations to personnel and manpower policy both within the undertaking and at the national level. Education and training were being increasingly conceived as a continuing, life-long learning process in which the distinction between formal and informal education, between on-the-job and complementary training, although still useful for certain purposes, had lost some of its earlier significance. Secondly, both the scope and content of training had undergone a radical transformation, since aside from skill development and improvement of efficiency, the learning process must lay due emphasis on such essential elements as occupational mobility, adaptability to changing patterns of work technology and product-mix and social advancement change, achievements, motivation and job satisfaction thus become essential and closely interwoven elements in the learning process.

He said that the managers of today, unlike the employers of yesterday, had to be more fully conscious of the wider implications and changing requirements of manpower planning and utilisation within the undertakings. They must also be responsive to the dynamics of social change and the new and emerging needs of the development process in the country as a whole.

Both management and workers had to be involved in the production process which was a joint endeavour. Different countries had evolved different approaches to what is known as "participative management" but for such experiments to be really successful in a country like India, trade unions and workers representatives must be fully alive to their new role and responsibilities.

Mr. Ghosh said that in the area of technological adaptation and innovation the managers and business executives could play a very important role, not as scientists and technologists, but more as those who are largely responsible for the use and application of technology. By promoting social cohesiveness they could exercise a steady and persistent influence on the power structure so that the benefits of science and technology do not become an exclusive privilege of the elite but are increasingly placed at the disposal of the common men and women everywhere.

Future trends in Industrial Relations in Public sector

"Labour Relations in the public sector", was one of the items on the agenda of the Third World Congress of the International Industrial Relations Association held at London in September, 1974. Mr. Johannes Schrengle, Chief

Labour
Geneva
Subsequ
publish
present
ing "C

"A
an und
is due
increas
develop
resulti

Then
branch
power
sector
legisla
ment
sector
it wou
in the

New
the b
sharp
of the
the p

Fir
govern
econ
empl
able
secto
if the
a sh

Se
evol
a ge
or ci
muc
grou
to th
ing
real
the
to t

L
assi

Law and Labour Relations Branch, International Labour Office, acted as general rapporteur when the above item was discussed. Recently, the *International Labour Review* in its November 1974 issue has an article by Mr. Schregle which is an expanded version of the oral report he made at the Congress summing up the discussion. The following "conclusions" taken from the article will be read with interest.

The main conclusion emerging from the foregoing discussion is that there is a marked trend towards a rapid expansion of the public sector. This is due to a proliferation of government activities, the need to respond to the growing demand for public services and facilities, and, particularly in developing countries, a growing involvement of governments in industry, and, finally, from the necessity of economic development.

There will also be an expansion of collective bargaining in the various branches of the public sector and, if inflation continues to erode the purchasing power of wages, an accompanying growth of strike propensity among public employees which, in turn, will lead to a liberalisation of rigid strike laws. There is no simple answer to the question whether the development of industrial relations in the public sector will follow that in the private sector or *vice versa*. Both sectors interact on each other and, by and large, it seems that there is a trend towards greater similarity than in the past in labour relations procedures.

Nevertheless, although these procedures will become increasingly convergent, the fundamental difference between the two sectors will persist and may even grow. As an employer of manpower, a government, being also the custodian of the public interest, can never act, or be expected to act, like an employer in the private sector. This has two far-reaching consequences.

First, in collective bargaining—particularly negotiation over wages—a government will have to strike a balance between the requirements of its general economic or incomes policy and the need to act as a model employer making its job in the public sector so attractive that the public sector will be able to choose from among the best job applicants. Tensions between public employees' unions and a government may at times become strong, particularly in the event of an inflationary trend continues, and may lead to power struggles with a clear political slant.

Secondly, the traditional concept of the public or civil servant, as it has existed in certain countries, will probably undergo a drastic change. In any case, it can be said that the two major privileges enjoyed by public servants, namely security of tenure and a state pension, are likely to lose their appeal. General protection against dismissal is rapidly gaining ground in the private sector and tends to bring job security in industry nearer to that enjoyed by public servants. Modern systems of social security provisions for the whole population at rates determined by movements in the economy and the cost of living rather than by the previous contributions of the individual person are, in their practical effect, approaching closer and closer to a contributory pension scheme in the public service.

Finally, the introduction of legislation restricting the right to strike in the public service and moving it more and more to the private sector, is also to be expected. In the private sector, which increasingly tends to assess individual worth in terms of

function and performance rather than formal education or place in the social hierarchy, limitations on the exercise of the right to strike will be accepted, so far as civil servants are concerned, only in the case of those whose work is generally recognised to be essential to the life, health and security of the population. Who these officials will be will vary from country to country but it would seem that they will form a fairly restricted group. In all likelihood, they will include certain high-level government administrators, certain members of the police force, senior officers of the armed forces and certain key personnel in hospitals, fire brigades and similar services. The other members of the public service, including those who have traditionally enjoyed the status of civil servant, are likely to be assimilated to employees in the private sector.

The trend of labour relations in the public sector is likely to take a turn which will face governments, managements and trade unions with a need to take important and far-reaching decisions regarding their own role and the form of their reciprocal dealings. Like everything else in modern society, public sector industrial relations will be affected by the general trend in human relationships away from authoritarianism and towards negotiation and agreement between interest groups, which, it may be hoped, will become increasingly aware of their responsibilities and will find it possible to work out arrangements for co-operation."

Linking wages with productivity

The Union Industry and Civil Supplies Minister, Mr. T. A. Pai, recently called for the linking productivity and wages "without any further loss of time", particularly in the public sector, in the vital economic interests of the country. Inaugurating a symposium here on "participative management in public undertakings" at Hyderabad on January 30, 1975, organised by the Andhra Pradesh unit of the Federation of Officers' Association of Central Public Sector Undertakings, he said productivity of labour was of crucial importance in the performance of the public sector. Mr. Pai said the malady of public sector industrial undertakings was in fact "the under-employment or a wrong employment of resources". This was mainly because of the absence of clear objective to pursue, lack of cohesion in organisational working and placing of wrong type of men in key positions.

Acquisition of resources without clearly defined responsibility of outputs and interpretation and exercise of financial control in a manner which had sapped dynamism, had aggravated the situation, he said Industrial undertakings in the public sector functioned as "civil service departments without the vitality of commercial organisations". he added.

—*Financial Express*

If work is not safe, the bosses can be gaoled

On New Years' Day, the first section of the Health and Safety at Work Act came into force in U. K., the most sweeping reform since 1833 Factory Act. The Act makes any breach of the new safety regulations a criminal offence. The new Act will become law in stages between now and April.

Britain's industrial safety record is already remarkably good by international standards, thanks to the Shaftesbury tradition. For example, Germany's industrial death rate is four times higher than Britain's, France's two-and-a-half times higher.

Over the last decade, the British rate was only 4.5 per 100,000 compared to 17.5 in the early 1900s. Even so, the suffering due to industrial injury remains enormous. On average, three people are killed every day and 2,000 injured; and some 23m working days are lost every year because of injuries, half as many again as the average number of days lost in strikes in recent year. And the trend today is no longer downward.

Instead of complicating the old laws, the new Act simplifies them. Instead of extending state regulations, it puts the onus on self-regulation. But self-regulation is backed up by stiffer criminal sanctions for those who ignore their duties.

The new rules are as follows :

1. Workers in every business, including the self employed, are now covered by the law, which means 5m extra workers now get protection.
2. Every employer must draw up a written statement on safety policy and show it to his workers before next April, or risk being fined, or even gaoled.
3. Every employer must consult with workers' safety representatives, either appointed by unions or elected by workers, and must work out a safety training scheme.
4. In some cases, employers may be obliged to set up safety committees.
5. Safety inspectors get new powers to force employers to improve safety. They can issue prohibition notices, ordering employers to stop work thought to be dangerous, or improvements notices, requiring improvements in a specified time.
6. If injuries result from the breach of the new safety regulations, the employer will automatically be prosecuted, with unlimited fine or gaol sentence for serious offences.
7. The jumble of existing inspectorates is replaced by the Health and Safety Executive, with a staff of 3,000 . It will be responsible to the Health and Safety Commission, chaired by a former trade union leader, Mr. Bill Simpson.
8. New safety regulations will be issued as needed, plus a code of practice which may be quoted in court although it will not itself be statutorily enforceable.

—*The Economist (U.K.)*

News-in-Brief—(From Press Reports)

ILO Convention on Minimum Age for Employment Not Ratified

India has decided not to ratify the International Labour Conference Convention on minimum age for employment. The convention, adopted at the 58th Session of the Conference in June last year stipulated that the minimum age for employment should not be less than 15 years. In India's view fixing of a minimum age for employment should be preceded by the establishments of an enforcement machinery, a difficult task for developing countries; especially in regard to the unorganised sectors and cottage, village and small scale industries.

Tea Industry Wage Accord

The terms of a new wage agreement between the management and workers in the tea industry of north-east India assures a wage rise of 40 paise a day in 1975 and another 40 paise in 1976 for tea garden workers in West Bengal and Assam. Over 4 lakhs workers will benefit from this agreement. The agreement follows the recommendations of the wage negotiating committee, which met at Gauhati on December 17, 1974. The agreement will be valid up to February 28, 1977. The proposed increases in wages and D. A., are expected to raise the financial liability of the tea industry in Assam by about Rs. 6 crores in 1975 and Rs. 12 crores in 1976.

National Wage Policy A Myth

Mr. R. Venkatraman, former Member of the Planning Commission, said recently that national wage policy is a myth that does not exist in any country. "What is done is the fixing of a national minimum wage and the rest is negotiated on the basis of the capacity to pay in the context of a national environment". Even the ILO decision on "equal wages for equal work" was in the context of women and coloured workers as against white workers. The ILO resolution never said that there should be same wages in all companies for the same category of workers.

Labour Participation Must be Made 'Compulsory'

According to Mr. T. A. Pai, Union Minister for Industries, Government is actively thinking of progressively converting wholly Government-owned public sector concerns into national concerns through enlisting public subscription including that of labour. To involve labour fully in production, company laws should make it compulsory for labour to participate in the equity as well as in the active management of both public and private sectors, he added. Mr. Pai, however, pointed out that representation of labour on the management board has been difficult due to the multiplicity of unions. "If the multiplicity of unions as well as recognition procedure could be simplified, universally accepted, and codified, public sector units can associate labour representatives with management at all levels", he said.

Hard Work, Not Slogans, can save us

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, called for dedicated efforts by all to produce more and strengthen the foundations of the country. Addressing a public meeting at Khetri in Rajasthan on February 5, 1975, after dedicating the 31,000-tonne smelter of the Khetri Copper Project to the nation, Mrs. Gandhi said slogans and agitations would hardly contribute to the solution of the gigantic problems facing the country. Only hard and sustained work by all will pull the nation through hardships caused by price rise and other disturbing trends in the economy, she said.

The Prime Minister charged those fostering agitations of trying to weaken and destroy the nation by taking advantage of economic discontent. This was implicit in their slogan for pulling down established governments in the name of fighting social evils. Evils like corruption, unemployment and disparities have, no doubt, to be removed. But this could not be achieved by resorting to false propaganda and levelling vague charges.

The Prime Minister defended the investment in industry and said this was necessary to modernise and develop agriculture, as also to expand avenues of employment. By resorting to agitations and creating an atmosphere of unrest, foreign investors would be scared away. Also they would contribute to items of import supply becoming even more scarce. Mrs. Gandhi urged workers not to encourage formation of multiplicity of trade unions and said this would only contribute to internal strife among them and weaken their cause.

—*Times of India*

Equality of Opportunity for Older Workers

The obvious cause-and-effect relationship between age prejudice and discriminatory practices produces "detrimental distinctions which do not take account of particular characteristics of an individual as such, but take into account collective qualifications deriving from his membership in a certain social or other group."

During the 1960s progress was made in combating various aspects of discrimination on the grounds of age. A number of countries have advanced from theoretical studies and analyses of specific situations to legislation and other practical measures to promote equality of opportunity and, in particular, to give concrete expression to the idea of security of employment for middle-aged and elderly workers. It has been demonstrated that it is possible to offer older workers a greater number of employment opportunities and a wider range of occupations.

Emphasising the need for social and humane solutions to current problems, employment policies in general and the policy of maintaining high levels of employment in particular have created an awareness of the difficulties faced by older workers as a result of technological progress and structural changes in an industry or region. Furthermore, they have succeeded in bringing home to the general public that the constant increase in the ratio of economically inactive to economically active population as a result of raising the school-leaving age and lowering the age of retirement—accentuated in most countries by increased life expectancy—means that full use has to be made of working capacity right up to the age of retirement (and even beyond if the worker so wishes) so that the burden placed on society by the economically inactive may be reduced.

Legislative measures have been proposed recently which, while preserving the fully negotiated character of the employment contract and the right of the worker to terminate it, would eliminate abuses against groups which are the victims of prejudice, such as workers over the age of 35.

Measures have also been suggested to ensure security of employment for older workers by introducing statutory or contractual guarantees regarding the development of the consultation machinery of labour services and staff selection bodies, and taking proper account of workers' ages, aptitudes and their possibilities of retraining when the lists of collective lay-offs and dismissals are being drawn up. It has also been suggested that individual employers should promote the continued employment of their older employees through appropriate personnel policies and even that the government should act as "the employer of last resort."

The United Nations General Assembly has recommended that governments should take appropriate measures to "discourage, wherever and whenever the overall situation allows, discriminatory attitudes, policies and measures in employment practices based exclusively on age." It also requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialised agencies concerned, to take appropriate action to "promote research, at the national and international level, for the further development of policies and standards, planning and evaluation methods and practical action in the field of ageing."

ILO standards, and particularly certain Recommendations, contain provisions concerning various aspects of the working life of workers aged 40, 45 or more. Furthermore, action of the type advocated by the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111), has already been extended to a number of countries to the elimination of discrimination on the grounds of age and to the promotion of equality of opportunity for older workers.

There is a need for international co-ordination to encourage and broaden these efforts as well as all the essential related measures in such different fields as industrial relations and working conditions, industrial medicine and gerontology, social security and social services.

—*International Labour Review*

Legislation to Reform Pension Benefits in U. S. Enacted

The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974—the Pension Reform Bill—was signed on Labour Day by President Ford. The historic legislation establishes standards for private pension and welfare plans, including reporting, disclosure, participation, vesting, funding, and fiduciary responsibility. It also creates within the U. S. Department of Labour a Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation to pay vested retirement benefits to those whose private pension funds have foundered or which cannot pay all their obligations.

In his statement, the President outlined seven major parts of the new legislation: (i) Major standards are established for employee participation in plans, encouraging earlier participation by workers and longer periods over which benefits can be earned; (ii) "Vesting" standards are created to assure, as much as possible, that a worker who participates in a plan actually receives some benefits from it and does not lose them because of unfair forfeiture standards or for changing jobs before retirement; (iii) Fiduciaries who control pension funds are required to discharge their duties solely in the interests of the beneficiaries of their funds; (iv) Full disclosure is required of all information concerning the operation of an employer's retirement plan; (v) Tax laws are revised to provide more equal treatment of different kinds of plans and to encourage persons not covered by pension plans to provide for their own retirement; (vi) The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation will pay vested benefits to workers whose plans are unable to; and (vii) Some portability of pension credits is established, and workers will be able to transfer some of their pension credits to other plans or to individual retirement accounts.

The new law does not require any employer to have a pension plan. It does set standards for those that do.

It is estimated assets of private pension plans increased from \$52 billion to \$138 billion between 1960 and 1970. Experts predict that before long these assets will become the Nation's largest source of capital in the economy, one which previously was largely unregulated. Private pension plans covered some 30 million workers, or approximately 48 per cent of the workforce, in 1970.

One provision of the new law is that a person must be eligible to participate in a pension plan after that person is 25 years old and has worked for an employer for one year. However, certain plans may exclude persons who start a job within five years of normal retirement age. Once an employee has achieved "vesting"—or has established a non-forfeitable right to a pension when he or she reaches retirement age—that person has a legal right to receive such benefits at the retirement age, wherever he or she may be working at that time.

The new law requires that pension plans provide vesting to meet one of three minimum standards : (i) A 5 to-15 years graded standard, under which partial vesting would result immediately after 5 years, rising gradually to full vesting after 15 years ; (ii) A 10-year, 100-per cent standard which would provide full and immediate vesting after 10 years ; and (iii) A " rule of 45," which would provide vesting based on a combination of age and service.

The new Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation within the Department of Labour will provide a basic insurance programme to protect the vested rights of workers to benefits upon retirement. Mandatory premiums will be levied on pension plans, and employers will be liable for the amount of insured benefits not covered by plan assets up to 30 per cent of their net worth.

Any individual not covered by a public or private retirement plan will be able, under the new law, to establish an individual retirement account and to contribute up to \$1,500 to it annually. The individual retirement account may also be established by the employer or by the employee's union. Contributions are tax deductible and earnings tax-free. Individual retirement accounts may be in special trusted or custodial accounts in banks, savings and loan institutions, or credit unions. They may include investment in an annuity contract or qualified retirement bonds.

—American Labour News

Revamping Industrial Relations System

Mr. Raja Kulkarni, one of the senior leaders of the I.N.T.U.C. organisation, recently reviewed the labour situation obtaining in the country during the last three years and made certain suggestions to reactivate the trade union movement. The following extracts culled out from the 'Indian Worker', which reported the speech of Mr. Kulkarni, will be read with interest.

" Our trade union movement, which already is divided into four national centres, got further fragmented during last three years. This is partly due to impact of deteriorating political conditions in the country. Government efforts to forge unity amongst the trade unions proved abortive for obvious reasons, as this artificial unity could not percolate to the rank and file upto the plant level due to political and social tensions. The Indian Labour Conference, a tripartite body, which in the past served as an effective forum to crystallise the views, approaches and decisions on specific issues, could not meet during last three years.

The position in the public sector Government owned undertakings which numbered 105, is especially every alarming and explosive. The Labour Ministry, which in fact ought to play a major role in regulating industrial relations in all public sector establishments, has hardly any voice. The Bureau of Public Enterprises under the Ministry of Finance is in charge of industrial relations and service conditions of workers. It is controlling and interfering in employer-employee relationship in these undertakings.

Mr. Kulkarni spoke of the intricacies of the problem of trade union unity and the necessity of restructuring the labour movement. He said that there are some 14,000 registered trade unions in the country, but "they displayed very little strength. They are ridden with inter-Union rivalry and are unable to deliver the goods."

Mr. Kulkarni was inclined to conclude that the situation called for a shock treatment. He wanted the Government to issue one more ordinance outlawing all the existing unions on a given date, with a protective proviso to safeguard the service conditions of the employees concerned for a period of six months, within which time Unions in each plant/industrial centre must be asked to form the industrial Union. In industries where such single industrial union would not be formed, workers would choose through ballot, an industrial union of their own choice. National centre would be a confederation of newly formed industrial unions. No new unions shall be registered where industrial unions exist and which stand as registered unions.

Once the question of multiplicity of trade unions was resolved, then collective bargaining would be more effective. Modern collective bargaining, he said, visualised protection to industrial workers in their problems and difficulties, at machine point (production and technology), as a citizen in the society (housing, retirement benefits and civic problems), as a wage earner in the national economy and industrial management structure and as a politician influencing the government's legislative and administrative policy making. Such collective bargaining is a continuous process. He described that it has to be a three-tier mechanism. All problems of workers should be divided and specifically allocated to bargaining at national level, bargaining at industrial level and bargaining at plant level. A plan for their co-ordination and simultaneous functioning can be detailed out by a committee of experts.

Mr. Kulkarni then suggested another institutional arrangement to be known as National/State Industrial self-government councils, which would be tripartite elective bodies representing elected representatives of workmen, of employers and of Government at State/regional and national levels. These elected bodies, would under a statute, function for specified matters as personnel of all categories in the industries. To begin with, these bodies can be given the charge of decision making, execution, and supervision for matters which at present are looked after by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (Health Insurance), Provident Fund, gratuity and other retirement benefit schemes, subsidized schemes for industrial workers' housing, technical training and education, work of factory inspectorate, pollution control, etc. Most of these functions are presently carried out by the Labour Ministry itself by separate and different bodies which are dominated by Government bureaucratic methods

of working. All these councils would run and discharge their functions similar to the working of the Municipalities or civic/country councils or District Development Boards, all of which constitute what is known as self-rule in civic problems and rural development. A detailed scheme can be worked out. It functional democracy can work in civic and rural development problems, why it cannot work in industrial personnel problems ?”

U. K. Trade Union Leader Against Workers Management

Another trade union leader in Britain has rejected the idea of unions taking on joint responsibility for running industry. Mr. John Lyons, general secretary of the Electrical Power Engineers' Association, said it would be a “disaster” for them to do so as they “lack the necessary resources of expertise, of ‘back-up’ and finance to be able to provide the consistently well-informed and expert management that is needed by modern technological industry. They could do it, but are quite unequipped to do so”. They would also become “part of the machine” he said, “which would be an irretrievably black day for democracy. The power of the state, and of large organisations within the state, is so great that strong independent unions are essential to counterbalance that power. Join them to it and where then can the employee or citizen look for protection ?”

—IOE Information Bulletin

News-in-Brief

One Union in Every Industry

The former President, Mr. V. V. Giri, while urging the immediate implementation of the “one union in one industry” idea, recently suggested as a solution to the present impasse that the Government should authorise the Chief Labour Commissioner to scrutinise the *bonafide* membership of trade unions in the central sphere. Thereafter, he added, the genuine membership of different unions could be listed in a single register with the approval of these bodies. Mr. Giri said that a new body should be evolved representing existing unions and interests. The different unions should agree to conduct an election of representatives on the basis of proportional representation by single transferable vote with a view to creating such a body. While this body should confine itself to fundamental matters affecting the entire interests of the working class in those industries, it would be in a position to negotiate with employers usefully and on equal terms. Similarly, the State Labour Commissioners could take action on the same lines.”

Bilateral Wage Panel for Road Transport

The setting up of a second wage board for the road transport industry is in an advanced stage of finalisation by the Union Labour Ministry. According to knowledgeable sources, the Labour Ministry may prefer to constitute a bilateral wage committee instead of a wage board for the purpose.

Experience over the past few years seems to have led the Ministry to believe that the procedures of tripartite wage boards are time-consuming and costly. The settlement of wage demands in the steel, cement and coal industries, on the other hand, has shown that bilateral committees could decide matters quickly.

Only a few points of differences remain to be settled at Government. The Labour Ministry may decide to follow the same practice in the case of transport workers."

Production Must Match Wages—The Vice President, Mr. B. J. Reddy, recently called upon the industrial workers to match their demands for wages with increased production. Mr. Jatti added: "It is an obvious fact that if the wages factor is not matched by at least a proportionate increase in productivity and production, the system will not be able to adjust itself to the growing demands of labour."

Mr. Jatti, who was inaugurating a National Textile Seminar, said "It cannot be disputed that the primary responsibility for increased production and productivity lies on the workers. I am sure the textile workers will maintain production at the highest level and make a valuable contribution to the national economy."

Interest-free Loans for Punjab Workers.—The Punjab Government has decided to advance interest-free loans to the industrial workers who have been affected by the power cut in the State. According to reliable sources, the Government has earmarked Rs. 10 lakhs for the current financial year to be enhanced to Rs. 15 lakhs in the next financial year. The loans will be given on priority basis to workers rendered unemployed, workers employed in units with less than 50 employees in their establishment, not covered under the lay-off compensation scheme, workers having suffered maximum days of unemployment, workers in small scale industries having no alternative power source like diesel engine or generator sets.

The loans will be given on the surety of the employers on the condition of a minimum of one year's service. Amritsar alone accounts for about 10,000 to 50,000 industrial workers hit by the power crisis."

Paid and Festival Holidays Act of Andhra Pradesh.—The Andhra Factories and Establishments (National, Festival and other Holidays) Act, 1974 provides that every employee shall be allowed in each calendar year one day holiday on the 26th January, the 15th August and 2nd October and such other holidays for such festivals as may be notified by the Government or such other authority as may be prescribed for the purpose. Where an employee works on any of the above holidays allowed, he shall be entitled to (i) wages, or (ii) wages for such day and to avail himself of a substituted day with wages on one of the three days immediately before or after the day on which he so works. The Act, however, does not apply to (a) any employee in the position of management, (b) any employee whose work involves travelling outside the factory or establishment under control of the Central or any State Government or local authority, Reserve Bank of India, a railway administration, a canal authority, or (d) any mine or oil field."

Articles, Reports, Enquiries, etc.

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

PRODUCTIVITY AND ROLE OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT—1

BY

V. V. GIRI

I am indeed grateful to Chairman Shri K. T. Chandy for asking me to deliver the Foundation Day Lecture of the National Productivity Council this year. I would like to speak to you generally on the subject of "Productivity and Role of the Trade Union Movement", for as you all know the working class in India has been called upon in the present context to play an active role in building a new society free from want and poverty. This objective can be realised when labour as an important factor plays its full part. This subject has always fascinated me, and as one who has spent more than half a century of his active life in the cause of the working class movement, I have always emphasised that the trade unions should not limit their scope of activities to improving the economic interests of the working class only, but they should include among their objectives, vital issues like improving productivity, increasing production, maintaining industrial efficiency, etc. We have always to keep in mind the fact that unless and until we increase the size of the cake, neither the workers nor the employers can hope to have an increased share for themselves. I have tried to study this problem in some depth and in my capacities as a trade unionist and policy maker, I tried to implement various measures that will go in the trade union movement contributing to productivity movement. When I was Minister for Labour in the Central Government during 1952-54, the Government began directing its efforts to this vital problem.

During the early stages of industrialisation or, for that matter, in the twenties and thirties when the trade union movement came to be organised, there was no question of any attention being devoted to this important question of maintaining productivity. The workers were not even paid the minimum wages and, hence, it was with considerable difficulty that they maintained themselves and the efficiency of labour could not be at its best. Soon after Independence, when the country was faced with the gigantic problem of providing the elementary necessities of life to its population, a new strategy of planning as a means of accelerating the tempo of development and economic growth was adopted. This naturally called upon the planners to evolve measures that could go to increase production and productivity.

Immediate Problem

It is indeed agreed on all hands that our immediate problem is to achieve rapid economic progress and the key for realizing this lies only in increasing

* Being the Lecture delivered by the author on the occasion of NPC's Foundation Day on February 12, 1975 at New Delhi.

productivity. Economic thought and development since the end of War II have thrown up productivity as the determining factor of economic progress. This has been very clearly expressed in the Second Five-Year Plan when it stated that "It is the level of productivity which influences and determines the national wealth, per capita income and the standard of living of the people". There can be no two opinions about this, that the problem is all the more important in the case of a backward economy where even the most basic human needs are to be satisfied. Therefore, there is an urgent need for developing countries like India to adopt such programmes that would increase productivity and enhance production and *pari passu* improve the per capita income and, consequently, the standard of living of the people. I said that the problem is important; yes, indeed it is so, for we have to achieve rapid economic progress at a much faster rate and have to catch up with the more advanced nations without any loss of time. While we are comparatively in an unenviable position and have rather started late, we have been fortunate in possessing the knowledge, techniques and tools which were not available to those who had to traverse this hard and rough road to progress. To that extent, we are in a more advantageous position. However, it is to be realised that a productivity drive in any country—highly developed or under-developed—could be successful only with the fullest understanding and co-operation between the partners in industry—the workers and employers. Here we note that in countries like India there are many sociological and historical factors, though non-economic in character, which impede the implementation of productivity programmes.

Hence, our attempt should be to educate the people on what productivity movement means. We should view the productivity movement in a broader perspective than considering only its economic advantages. This is no doubt important, but we cannot ignore that productivity drive has a deep social significance in the sense that it begets more leisure and all that leisure means in a society in which political and social consciousness provide some of the greatest satisfaction for living and all that living implies for mankind.

Raising productivity is not a simple problem. It has many facets. Capital investment, fuller utilisation of manpower, expansion of industrial engineering facilities, efficiency of marketing, etc.—all of which demand due consideration.

A simultaneous advance in all these lines can alone enable the economy to secure a larger and larger output from even the existing resources. It would be a truism to say that there is no alternative method than raising productivity for securing an advance in the standard of living of the people. We should remember that the war on poverty really resolves itself into a series of battles on the productivity front. The hurdles are of course many and a determined effort alone can bring success. During earlier times the productivity movement did not progress because labour opposed it strongly, as it was viewed that productivity can be increased only by retrenching labour. Employers considered the new experiment with distrust and were afraid of investing more money on them. There has of course been a change for the better in recent years, at least in the atmosphere and attitudes of the people on that matter. The ILO Productivity Mission which came to this country in December 1952 when I was Minister for Labour reported lack of enthusiasm

if not hostility, both on the part of the workers and employers as an important hurdle for the productivity movement to spread. But in subsequent years there was no evidence of hostility and the fear of retrenchment considerably abated, and employers became keen on investment for they realized that productivity drives would benefit all around. So much so that the time was propitious to launch the National Productivity Council which has done tremendous work in creating an awareness in all organised industries of what it means and what it hopes to achieve. The National Productivity Council has helped in no small way to dispel the feeling that productivity measures would in any way be disadvantageous to either the workers or management. No doubt the situation is not without risks in a country like India where there is low employment level and abundant manpower, for to some extent increase in productivity might call for the introduction of labour-saving devices.

Positive Attitude

The difficulty in this country is a negative complaining attitude about all other factors of production except one's own. Employers complain in this country of a historical decline of labour productivity and they cite instances such as growing indiscipline, soaring labour costs, unchecked absenteeism, constant industrial litigation, and the like, which prevent any improvement that would increase productivity. Workers, on the other hand, have their own list of complaints; inadequate wages, lack of incentives, excessive profit, unsatisfactory working conditions, bad and even dishonest management, poor maintenance of machinery, bad quality of raw material, unfair treatment, and the like. The negations lead us nowhere. What we require is a positive attitude on the part of every individual and section of society which alone can cut the Gordian knot that strangles the Indian economy today.

The ILO team summed up the causes of low productivity in India as follows:—

- (1) A penny-wise-pound-foolish policy, by which they meant a general short-term outlook in the industrial management of the country.
- (2) Lack of scientific knowledge of the industry.
- (3) Autocratic attitude towards staff and workers.
- (4) Absence of pride in one's product and not being particular about the quality of the product.
- (5) Absence of vigorous efforts in sales.

There has been, during the last decade and more, considerable advances in remedying the above defects.

An appropriate labour policy appears very essential for securing the degree of co-operation from workers, which alone can lead to higher levels of productivity. I am of opinion that the conditions essential for securing co-operation of labour are:—

- (A) A clear and genuine determination on the part of all concerned to co-operate. There should be a constant demonstration, without any mental reservation, of good faith.

- (B) Strengthening the trade union organisation.
- (C) Move towards fair wages and decent working and living conditions.
- (D) Assurance by the management that the gains of higher productivity would be shared with the workers.
- (E) Dissemination to the workers of all necessary information for an intelligent participation in industrial affairs.
- (F) Consultation with the workers in personnel policies.
- (G) Facilities and opportunities to workers for training and advancement.

When we talked of productivity in the fifties, it was straightaway opposed by the trade unions for it was felt that any method to increase productivity would be possible only through the instrumentation of reduction in the workforce. Naturally, in a country where employment opportunities were highly limited, the productivity movement was opposed if it would entail retrenchment. Labour's hostility was coupled equally with definite prejudices from the management's side who felt that increase in productivity could be possible only by more investment and installation of new machinery. There was no doubt considerable justification for the trade unions to labour under some feeling of distrust about productivity movement, for even when production figures showed increases the resultant gains were not at all shared with the workers equitably but were appropriated as profits by the managements. This apart, productivity of labour was also not very high in some industries. This was due to the fact that with woefully inadequate wages, the workers could hardly keep their body and soul together and could not put in their best. Low wages retard progress. Hence, one of the preconditions for raising productivity is that labour must be guaranteed minimum wages and the trade unions should enter into collective agreements with management that above a minimum level, the workers would be assured of increase in wages and other tangible material benefits whenever there was increase in production and productivity. Nobody quarrels with the proposition that wages should be linked to productivity.

Wages and Productivity

It is generally agreed that a progressive rise in wages is possible only through increased productivity. Recent studies conducted by ILO experts show that Indian industry has yet to go a long way towards attaining the maximum possible productivity. The system of wages should, therefore, be such as would give an incentive to the workers for putting in greater efforts and at the same time ensuring that the workers enjoy an increasingly larger share of their labour. This can perhaps be realised through the application of the system of payment by results in a wider sphere.

The National Productivity Council should take all possible steps to propagate both among the managements and trade unions that it will be beneficial all around if longterm collective agreements are entered into by the partners in the industrial system of sharing equitably the gains of productivity. In a traditional society, the problems of attitude also contribute in the

persistence of old values. Human nature being what it is, there is always a resistance to change. Here the trade unions in developing countries have the special task of making their members realise that productivity increases would be ultimately to their advantage.

The importance of good industrial relations and the maintenance of industrial peace for raising productivity has assumed much significance in recent times. This has resulted in evolving ways and means of enlarging the area of employer-worker amity and co-operation, which to a large extent depends upon preserving "the human element" in their relationship in the industry. The workers to some extent have come to realise that they cannot always agitate for a greater share in profits of the industry unless they put forth efficient work resulting in increase in productivity and production.

While these should form the basis of our approach to the problem of industrial relations, in my view we must create a systematic machinery that can narrow down the differences between employers and workers and promote peace in industry, for only in this way we shall be able to achieve higher rates of productivity and growth and increase in the per capita income. In a society like ours, we cannot totally rule out the possibility of differences between partners sometimes leading to disputes. I have been a consistent advocate of settling differences and dispute between workers and management through a joint standing machinery and through collective bargaining measures. I am of the considered view that it is far better to leave the management and workers to settle the differences and disputes among themselves than referring the disputes to third party settlement. However, if we are to resort to outside machinery in resolving disputes, I would like to suggest the following approach which would reduce the area of conflict and increase the area of co-operation.

Panel of Expert Arbitrators

The Governments should assist in establishing in various industries a panel of conciliators from among whom both workers and employers can choose a single conciliator or a board of conciliation. They should be entrusted with the task of bringing about a greater area of agreement and exploring the possibilities of solving the differences between the contending parties.

On matters where facts are disputed, the governments at their discretion may appoint courts of enquiry which are merely of a fact-finding nature. As an additional measure to solve the differences or disputes between workers and employers, the bipartite and tripartite machinery of the labour conference should play its part. Instead of being ad hoc bodies, as they are now, meeting once or twice a year, there should be a permanent machinery at the State as well as all-India level with adequate staff and technical experts collecting up-to-date information and full facts and figures relating to the finances and techniques of all the industries. Further, this machinery should have under its aegis different panels for each of the key and basic industries consisting of representatives of employers, workers and technical experts.

This permanent bipartite and tripartite machinery would be in a position to place at the disposal of the expert body the basic facts collected by them. This would facilitate the experts to deal with specific issues of strikes and lock-

experiences when I was Minister for Labour have shown that on major issues such as "lay off" and "retrenchment", agreements were reached by the parties to the satisfaction of different groups by such bipartite and tripartite meetings and legislation could be easily introduced subsequently giving legal sanctions to such decisions.

When a dispute is not solved even through the assistance of a tripartite labour machinery, industrial courts on the lines of the Industrial Courts Act of 1919 of U.K. should be constituted and disputes referred to them. These courts should be presided over by a judge of High Court or Supreme Court with assessors sitting on both sides to help in reaching conclusions.

If for any reason there remain some points unsettled through the aid of the different agencies mentioned above, steps should be taken by Government, Trade Unions and Employers' organisations to have an agreed panel of arbitrators before whom the parties could place their dispute for settlement.

Even then, if there are still differences persisting in agreeing to the arbitrators' decisions, conventions and traditions should be built up to appoint an umpire well versed in the knowledge and experienced in the settlement of disputes, commanding the respect of both the parties. He should hear the dispute with assessors from both sides sitting with him. If this idea is actually propagated, in course of time there would emerge a panel of expert arbitrators.

It should be distinctively understood that all these stages are through voluntary efforts and nowhere is there an element of compulsion. If these different processes do not produce a settlement, the parties may be left to take direct action. The suggestion that an unresolved dispute may be ultimately settled by a strike or lock-out need not cause any real apprehension. A desire to avoid substantial losses due to production stoppage, including the risks involved in the strike, constitutes the most effective inducement ever devised for a compromise and agreement around the conference table. Each party has a strong self-interest in arriving at a settlement even though many concessions have to be made.

While these measures are intended for peaceful times, the governments can always have recourse to emergency regulations when there is a threat to law and order or when a strike or lock-out would result in irremediable consequences to the community. The governments always have inherent powers to tackle emergencies as and when they arise. Ultimately, public opinion would play a decisive role in inducing the parties to honour the findings and accept the decision of these bodies.

The basis of my approach is that we should allow the employers and workers to deal with the many problems by themselves and, unless and until it became necessary and inevitable, compulsory intervention by a third party should be totally avoided. An earnest trial of the policy of internal settlement giving freedom to the parties from the shackles of compulsory adjudication, restoring to them their self-confidence and responsibility and inculcating in them a spirit of self-government should be the basis of this policy. Such a policy will pay full dividends in the long run in all sectors of industry and in all fields of employment.

PRODUCTIVITY AND ROLE OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT*—2

By

V. V. GIRI, Former President of India

WHILE the above conditions (narrated in the first part of the author's speech in I. W. dated 24th February 1975) are necessary to obtain the complete co-operation of the workers in productivity drives, the development of strong trade unions on the basis of "one union in one industry" is highly essential. Their main task should be to impress on the workers their respective duties and responsibilities. There should be a clear and unequivocal determination on the part of the working class to do their work efficiently more in terms of duties and responsibilities towards the industry, in the first instance, and at the same time legitimately expecting rights and privileges to follow. The employers should also rise to the occasion and consider it a national duty that the profits that accrue from improve production techniques should be shared equitably between themselves, the workers and general consumers. We should hereafter forget the old and anachronistic ideas of "master and servant" and we should realize that both employers and workers are partners in the industry, serving not only their own interests, but also as citizens working for the welfare of the nation as a whole. There should be no confusion on this view and the sooner we realize it, the better it would be for all concerned.

I have referred to this aspect of industrial relations, for the attitude of the partners to industrial relations is a significant factor contributing to productivity movement. The employers' and Government's approach to trade unions and their role in the social system is very much relevant and as such cannot be ignored.

Yet another factor that contributes to low productivity is the multiplicity of trade unions which results in internecine quarrels and also in the employers pitting one against the other. The solution of building a sound trade union movement and thereby increasing productivity is only through evolving a machinery by which we can establish the much-desired objective of one union in one industry.

In this connection, I would suggest the following machinery that can gradually help us to have "one union in one industry". It should be possible for trade unions in the different affiliations to come together on the basis of a common programme covering methods, objects and procedure. As a transitory measure to secure this much-desired ideal, the Government may authorise the Chief Labour Commissioner to scrutinise carefully the bonafide membership of different trade unions in the industries in the central sphere with their respective representatives. Thereafter, the genuine membership of different unions may be listed in a single register with the approval of these bodies.

As a further step, the different unions should agree to conduct under the supervision of the Chief Labour Commissioner or someone authorised by

* Being the Lecture delivered by the author on the occasion of NPC's Foundation Day on February 12, 1975 at New Delhi.

him, an election of representatives on the basis of proportional representation by single transferable vote, so that the new body could emerge representing the existing unions and interests. The duty of this body should be confined to fundamental matters affecting the entire interests of the working class in those industries and questions such as conditions of service, hours of work, rationalisation, etc. This body would be in a position to negotiate with employers usefully and on equal terms. Similarly, the Labour Commissioners in the various states should be commissioned to take action along these lines in respect of industries in their jurisdiction.

If there is an agreed basis between the different unions in an industry, the employers will also have the confidence in the capacity of the new body to deliver the goods and recognise it without any hesitation.

Further, if this representative committee acts in a constitutional and democratic manner, a time may come when workers would realize the efficacy of a single organisation and the unions by slow degrees give up their individual identity and merge themselves into a single trade union.

I have been advocating the view that there should be "one union in one industry" for the last two decades. Anyway, I am happy that the trade unions and employers and governments as well as the public opinion have realized the importance of this objective if industrial peace has to be secured for the benefit of the nation.

Economic Growth with Social Justice

I have dealt at some length with the vital questions of multiplicity of trade unions and the need for promoting good industrial relations for, increase in productivity primarily depends on having a climate of good industrial relations. It is quite a simple thing : for example, if a congenial or favourable atmosphere does not exist in any environment and tension abounds be it a home or office or a factory, the best results cannot be obtained. Increased productivity is basically the outcome of improved psychological attitudes both on the part of the employers and workers. We may have the best equipment or machines, but if the man behind the machine refuses to co-operate we cannot achieve the desired results.

Very often it is said that the workers in the organised sector are a privileged lot because they agitate and obtain better wages and conditions of service. Compared to this, those engaged in the agricultural sector who do not have any organisation to support their cause, are paid low and are exploited. There is some truth in this particular viewpoint. But, at the same time, we cannot ignore the fact that even those engaged in industries are paid the minimum or a little over the minimum. The fact that the majority of the population do not receive fair wages does not however mean the others should be denied the same. It must be equally understood that the workers in organised trade union movement should be constantly aware that there are many thousands who are below the poverty line and who are yet to be provided with the elementary necessities of life.

A strong socialist society cannot be built on the poverty of the millions, for misery produces hate and hate produces violence. Unless planning begins

from
forts
be slo
all pro
which

Wh
we sh
in the
count
and w
essent
our d

Too
difficu
public
over t
of foo
holdin
inspec
again
be suc
part o
civiliz
ment.

of sm
instit
self-su
the yo
both i
and c

My
of Inc
is cap
emplo
welfar
which
of po

We
key a
under
devel
statio
food
and
him t

Wh
it in s
comm

R

from the grassroot level, we will not be able to guarantee the minimum comforts to the masses. It is true that without growth by itself no problem can be solved for any length of time. The economic growth by itself will not solve all problems. At the same time, growth itself has to be generated in a manner which meets the requirements of social justice.

While dealing with matters relating to productivity in the industrial sector, we should not forget the supreme need of highest production and productivity in the agricultural sector, which affect the daily lives of the people in this country. Unless this sector is organized in a successful and disciplined manner and we make ourselves self-sufficient in the matter of foodgrains and other essential commodities, we cannot congratulate ourselves that we have done our duty by the people.

Today, more than at any other time, the country is facing the greatest difficulty in providing food for our people at reasonable prices. An efficient public distribution system and effective price control are necessary to tide over the present difficulties. A variety of malpractices such as adulteration of foodstuffs by those managing fair-price shops, under-weightment, withholding of foodstuffs prevalence of ghost ration cards, corrupt and inefficient inspection staff, non-enforcement of penal provisions or withholding of action against offenders have become the order of the day. All these problems can be successfully resolved only if there is determination and dedication on the part of our people. Let us not forget that we are inheritors of a rich rural civilization. In the villages of India there is an unlimited scope for development. New methods of farming assuring greater production, a network of small scale and village industries suited to local conditions, along with institutions for training workers in intensive cultivation, making the country self-sufficient for the production of different kinds of foodgrains, training the youth—unemployed and underemployed—in agriculture and allied pursuits, both in the urban and rural areas, are all necessary if we have to secure peace, and contentment to the poorest and underprivileged in the country.

My slogan has all along been "every house a cottage industry—every acre of India a new pasture". This is not a light-hearted statement but one which is capable of finding a solution to the gigantic problem of poverty and unemployment. Our Constitution has committed the State to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting effectively a social order in which justice—social, economic and political, shall inform all institutions of political life.

We are trying to make India self-sufficient in its needs regarding heavy, key and large industries, which is indeed a must. However, it should be clearly understood by economists and planners that the so-called monuments of development such as gigantic steel plants, machinery works, big dams, power stations will not mean such if everyone in the country does not have enough food to eat, safe water to drink, minimum amount of clothing, adequate shelter and opportunities to enrich one's mind and broaden one's outlook to enable him to realise his best and contribute his best to society.

What is needed is an earnest desire and a dedicated will to do good and do it in such a way that those who are in the greatest need, those sections of the

At this crucial phase in our struggle against poverty, ignorance, disease and unemployment, for a developing country like ours, wedded to democratic socialism, the rying need of the hour is ceaseless and united effort and peacefull and purposeful activity. This is the path shown by Bapu, the Father of the Nation. We who have been the fortunate inheritors of the priceless legacy of non-violent political revolution have to keep bright the flame of truth, equality justice and fairplay in every walk of life.

I should be failing in my duty if I do not mention what the National Productivity Council and its various regional centres have accomplished. It has aroused a productivity consciousness all over the country and the various teams that are being sponsored by the National Productivity Council have made considerable study of the different techniques to boost productivity in the industrial sphere.

In combating the present economic recession, we have all to work with a spirit of unity and determination, and I am quite sure both sections — Labour and Management— in the industry would co-operate in solving this baffling problem. I have faith that both sections will co-operate in this regard. This historic function will, I am sure, go a long way in suggesting positive solutions and promoting a sense of self-confidence among our people.

Concluded



Indus

Via
dated
13th
S. R.
be th
and f
15th

I
Ad
S.
sha

Indus

Via
dated
13th
Kolh
of the
tions

Indus

Via
dated
13th
D. S.
Seco
afore
In
letter

The

Via
Lab-
date
Sarv
Prov
the s

Emp

Via
Lab
da

Notifications Under Labour Laws

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

I

Vide Government Notification Industries and Labour Department, No. IDA-1175/Lab-II, dated 14th February, 1975 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 13th March, 1975 at page No. 1181, the Government of Maharashtra has appointed Shri S. R. Shinde, First Additional Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, to be the Presiding Officer of the Seventh Labour Court at Bombay to fill the vacancy aforesaid and for that purpose amends Government Notification No. IDA. 1172/LAB-II, dated the 15th November 1972 as follows namely :—

In the Schedule to the said Notification for the words "Shri S. R. Doiphode, B.A., LL.B. Additional Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay" the words "Shri S. R. Shinde, First Additional Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay" shall be substituted.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

II

Vide Government Notification Industries and Labour Department, No. IDA-1469/Lab-II dated 19th February, 1975, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Part I-L, dated 13th March, 1975 at page No. 1187, the Government of Maharashtra has declared the Kolhapur Municipal Transport Service, Kolhapur to be a public utility service for the purpose of the Act for a period of six months commencing on the date of publication of this notification in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

III

Vide Government Notification Industries and Labour Department No. IDA-1173/Lab-II, dated 19th February, 1975 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 13th March, 1975 at page No. 1186. The Government of Maharashtra has appointed Shri D. S. Paropkari, Judge, Small Causes Court, Nagpur, to be the Presiding Officer of the Second Labour Court, Nagpur, with effect from the date he takes charge to fill the vacancy aforesaid and for that purpose amends the said notification as follows namely :—

In the said notification for the words and letters "Shri D. B. Tadwalkar" the words and letters "Shri D. S. Paropkari" shall be substituted.

The Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952

I

Vide Government Notification Industries and Labour Department No. EPF-1675/106169/Lab-II, dated 27th February, 1975 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Part I-L, dated 13th March, 1975 at Page 1175. The Government of Maharashtra has appointed Sarvasiri K. Sethumadhavan, M. V. More, R. S. Mane and Kum. R. G. Pinge to be the Provident Fund Inspectors Grade II, with effect from 6th January 1975, for the purposes of the said Act and of any scheme framed thereunder, for the whole of the State of Maharashtra.

Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pensions Fund Act, 1952

II

Vide Government Notification Industries and Labour Department No. EPF.1075/104896/Lab-IV, dated 26th February 1975 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Part I-L, dated 13th March, 1975 at pages 1178 to 1179. The Government of India has made the Scheme, namely Employees Provident Fund, (Twelfth Amendment) Scheme, 1974 and further amended the Employees Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 namely :—

called the Employees' Provident Funds (Twelfth Amend-

2. In paragraph 1 of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, in such paragraph (3) in clause (b), after sub-clause (lx.viii), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely :—

“(LXXIX) as respects the Agricultural Farms, Fruit Orchards, Botanic Gardens, and Zoological Gardens specified in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. G.S.R. 1315, dated the 27th November 1974, come into force on the 31st day of December 1974”.

The Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Funds Act 1952

III

Vide Government Notification Industries and Labour Department No. EPF.1075/104897-IV dated 24th February, 1975 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette Part I-L*, dated 13th March, 1975 at page 1180. The Government of India has made the Scheme namely Employees' Provident Fund (First Amendment) Scheme, 1975 and further amended the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, namely :—

1. (1) This Scheme may be called the Employees' Provident Fund (First Amendment) Scheme, 1975.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the *Official Gazette*.

2. In the Employees Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, in Paragraph 68-B, in sub-paragraph (8), for the words and figures “at the rate not exceeding 6 1/4 per cent per annum thereon”, the words and figures thereon “at the rate which would be 2 per cent above the rate of interest, which as may be determined by the Central Government, in consultation with the Central Board, under paragraph 60 of the Scheme” shall be substituted.

Workmen's Compensation Act 1923

I

Vide Government Notification Industries and Labour Department No. WCA-1075/104590/Lab-III-B, dated 15th February 1975 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part I-L*, dated 13th March, 1975 at page 1181. The Government of Maharashtra has appointed Shri S. R. Shinde, to be a Commissioner for Workmen Compensation for the Area of Greater Bombay.

Workmen's Compensation Act 1923

II

Vide Government Notification Industries and Labour Department No. WCA-1074/104743/Lab-III-B, dated 20th February, 1975 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part I-L*, dated 15th March, 1975 at page 1187. The Government of Maharashtra has appointed Shri V. B. Desai, Judge, Labour Court, Sholapur, to be the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for Sholapur District, in place of Shri G. S. Chindhade, and for that purpose amends Government Notification, Development Department, No. 105/48, dated the 8th February 1954, as follows, namely :—

In the said notification, in the Table, in column 1, for the words and letters “Shri G. S. Chindhade”, the words and letters “Shri V. B. Desai” shall be substituted.

The Employees State Insurance Act 1948

Vide Government Notification Industries and Labour Department No. 1474/201955/Lab-IV dated 7th February, 1975 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette Part I-L*, dated 13th March, 1975 at page 1177. Government of Maharashtra has (1) constituted with effect from 7th February 1975, an Employees' Insurance Court, consisting of one Judge for the local areas specified in the Schedule appended hereto ; and

(1) appoints Shri P. D. Sayed, Civil Judge, Senior Division, Nasik to be the Judge of that Court.

SCHEDULE

1. The areas comprised within the Municipal Limits of —

2. The areas within the limits of Revenue Villages of—

- (a) Satpura,
- (b) Desak Panchak,
- (c) Vadala,
- (d) Mhasrul.

in Taluka Nasik, in the District Nasik.

Maharashtra Welfare Officers (Duties Qualifications and Conditions of Service) Rules 1966.

Vide Government Notification Industries and Labour Department No. WOR-1074/204078/Lab-III-B, dated 21st February 1975 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 13th March 1975 at page 1177. The Government of Maharashtra has recognised the following degree for the purpose of the said sub-rule, namely ;—

The Degree of Master of Arts in Social Work of the Tata Institute of Social sciences, Bombay (with Specialisation in Industrial Relations and Labour Welfare):

Bombay Industrial Relations Act 1946

Vide Notification of Commissioner of Labour, Bombay No. CL/BIR/ENF/25/J/75, dated 15th February, 1975 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Part I-L dated 13th March, 1975 at page No. 1183. The Government of Maharashtra has appointed with effect from 15th February 1975 Smt. V. V. Shirsat, Government Labour Officer to be the Assistant Registrar of Unions for all the local areas in the State of Maharashtra, excluding the local areas in Vidarbha and Marathwada Divisions of the State and, confers on her all the powers of the Registrar of unions under the Act for the said local areas and, for this purpose, amends the Notification No. CL/BIR/J/ENF. 190/73, dated 1st January 1974 (hereinafter referred to as the said Notification) as follows :—

In the said Notification, for the words and letters " Smt. V. P. Bandre," the words and letters " Smt. V. V. Shirsat" shall be substituted.

B. V. LAUD,

Commissioner of Labour, Bombay.

Minimum Wages Act 1948

Vide Government Notification Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA-1573/105006/Lab-III-A dated 19th February 1975 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Part I-L dated 13th March, 1975 at page No. 1185. The Government of Maharashtra has appointed the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for Sholapur district to be the Authority to hear and decide for the Sholapur District, all claims arising out of payment of less than the minimum rates of wages or in respect of wages not paid within the time prescribed under sub-section (1) of section 12 of the said Act or in respect of the payment of remuneration for days of rest or for work done on such days under clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 13 of the said Act or of wages at the overtime rate under section 14 of the said Act, to employees employed or paid in that district in any scheduled employment for which each of the Government of Maharashtra and the Central Government is the appropriate Government and for that purpose amends Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 1573/202225/Lab-III-A, dated the 20th November 1973, as follows, namely :—

In the said notification, in the Schedule, for entry 6, the following shall be substituted, namely ;—

" 6. Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Sholapur District" Sholapur.

Payment of Wages Act 1936

Vide Government Notification Industries and Labour Department, No. PWA-1973/

including all matters incidental to such claims ; and for that purpose amends Government Notification, Industries, and Labour Department, No. PWA. 1969/113738/LAB-III, dated the 3rd April 1970, as follows, namely :—

In the said notification, in the Schedule, for entry 3, the following shall be substituted, namely ;—

“ 3D. The Commissioner for Workmen’s Compensation Sholapur District”.
Sholapur.

Beedi and Cigar Workers’ (Condition of Employment) Act, 1966

Vide Government Notification Industries and Labour Department No. ELA-1674/188456-LAB-II, dated 9th February, 1975 Published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part I-L*, dated 13th March 1975 at pages 1173-1174. The Government of Maharashtra has authorised the officers specified in column 1 of the Schedule appended hereto, to perform the functions of the competent authority under rule 40 of the Maharashtra Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Rules, 1968, for the areas, respectively, specified against them in column 2 of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Officers 1	Areas 2
Government Labour Officer, Bombay	Greater Bombay.
Government Labour Officer, Thana	Thana Municipal area, Thana taluka (excluding the Thana Municipal area) and Bassein, Palghar and Dahanu talukas of the Thana District, Uran, Poladpur, Mhasala, Alibag, Sudhagad, Shrivardhan, Murud, Panvel, Mangaon Khalapur, and Roha talukas of the Kolaba District.
Government Labour Officer, Kalyan.	Kalyan, Shahapur, Murbad, Bhiwandi, Jawhar, Wada, Makhada and Talasari talukas of the Thana District and Karjat, Pen and Mahad talukas and Matheran Hill Station Municipal area in the Kolaba District.
Government Labour Officer, Bhiwandi	Kalyan, Shahapur, Murbad, Bhiwandi, Jawhar, Wada and Talasari talukas of the Thana District.
Government Labour Officer, Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri District.
Government Labour Officer, Nasik	Nasik District.
Government Labour Officer, Jalgaon	Jalgaon and Dhulia Districts.
Government Labour Officer, Sholapur	Sholapur District.
Government Labour Officer, Kolhapur	Kolhapur District.
Government Labour Officer, Sangli	Satara and Sangli Districts.
Government Labour Officer, Poona	Poona District.
Government Labour Officer, Ahmednagar.	Ahmednagar District.
Government Labour Officer, Nagpur	Nagpur District.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Officers	Areas
1	2
Government Labour Officer, Bhandara.	Bhandara District.
Government Labour Officer, Gondia.	Bhandara District.
Government Labour Officer, Tumsar.	Bhandara District.
Government Labour Officer, Amravati.	Amravati and Yeotmal Districts.
Government Labour Officer, Akola.	Akola and Buldhana Districts.
Government Labour Officer, Chandrapur.	Chandrapur District.
Government Labour Officer, Aurangabad.	Aurangabad and Parbhani Districts.
Government Labour Officer, Nanded.	Nanded and Osmanabad Districts.
Government Labour Officer, Bhir.	Bhir District.



Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for February 1975

BOMBAY*

300—A rise of 2 points.

In February 1975, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Bombay Centre with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 300 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 Bombay Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 2 points to 338 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, jowar, bajra, goat-meat, fish-fresh (pamfret), milk and ghee.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco etc. group increased by 1 point to 273 due to a rise in the average prices of pan-leaf, supari, katha and chewing tobacco.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 2 points to 362 due to a rise in the average price of fire wood.

The index number for housing remained steady at 124.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group decreased by 2 points to 270 due to a fall in the average prices of saree, shirting, trouser's cloth, mumul, bush-shirt, vest and shoes (gents).

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 3 points to 233 due to a rise in the average prices of doctor's fee, medicine, hairoil, durrie, trunk and washing soap.

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	
			January 1975	February 1975
I-A.	Food	57.1	336	338
I-B.	Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	4.9	272	273
II.	Fuel and Light	5.0	360	362
III.	Housing	4.6	124	124
IV.	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.4	272	270
V.	Miscellaneous	19.0	230	234
Total		100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number		....	298	300

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

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
			Year ended December 1960	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Food—			R. & P.	R. & P.	R. & P.		
Cereals and Cereals Products—							
Rice	kg.	10.66	0.70	1.76	1.86	251	266
Wheat	"	30.48	0.41	1.38	1.38	337	337
Jowar	"	11.46	0.53	2.34	2.39	442	451
Bajra	"	3.92	0.55	1.01	2.29	184	416
Bread	125 g.	1.12	0.12	0.45	0.45	375	375
Grinding charges	3 kg.	2.63	0.09	0.30	0.30	333	333
Total		60.27				325	352
Group Index I-A (a)							
Pulses and pulse products—							
Arhar Dal	kg.	63.78	0.78	3.81	3.35	488	429
Gram Dal	"	12.99	0.60	3.25	3.12	542	520
Moong Dal	"	12.21	0.90	3.26	3.23	362	359
Masur Dal	"	7.87	0.78	3.03	3.02	388	387
Urid Dal	"	3.15	0.88	3.00	3.01	341	342
Total		100.00				467	427
Group Index I-A (b)							
Oils and Fats—							
Coconut Oil	500 ml.	9.55	1.36	6.66	6.52	490	479
Groundnut Oil	"	71.05	1.00	4.03	3.92	403	392
Vanaspoti (loose)	500 g.	19.40	1.75	6.03	6.09	345	348
Total		100.00				460	392
Group Index I-A (c)							
Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
Goat's Meat	500 g.	52.54	1.48	5.72	5.81	386	393
Fish fresh—							
(i) Bumblefoot	Dozen	38.41	0.44	3.01	3.97	245	323
(ii) Pamfret	Each		1.23	3.01	3.97		
Fish dry Bombil	Dozen	3.97	0.25	0.90	0.90	360	360
Eggs	"	5.08	1.93	5.65	4.92	293	255
Total		100.00				326	357
Group Index I-A (d)							

Weight of Rice revised and reduced to 18% of original weight as the short fall in consumption of this item during the month of February 1975 was 82%.
 Weights revised as weight equivalent to 82% short fall in consumption of rice during the month of February 1975 distributed *pro-rata* on all items in the Food Group excepting Rice.
 Note: For revised weights of food items for January 1975, please see pages 623 and 625 of Labour Gazette of March 1975.

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	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(e) Milk and Milk Products—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Milk—							
(i) Pure ..	L. ..	86.87	1.15	3.17	3.19	244	245
(ii) Anroy ..	..	..	1.03	2.19	2.19		
(2) Curd ..	kg. ..	1.31	1.37	4.88	4.81	311	306
(3) Ghee ..	..	11.82	7.50	23.75	23.99	317	320.
Total ..							
		100.00				254	255
Sub-group Index I-A (e)							
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt ..	kg. ..	5.40	0.13	0.45	0.45	346	346
(2) Turmeric ..	500 g. ..	5.40	0.72	3.06	3.03	425	421
(3) Chillies (dry) ..	..	28.42	1.35	4.89	4.81	362	356
(4) Chillies (green) ..	..	6.83	0.41	1.64	1.52	400	371
(5) Onion ..	..	19.42	0.15	0.45	0.39	300	260
(6) Garlic ..	..	4.67	0.60	3.35	3.03	558	505
(7) Coconut ..	Each (50 g.) ..	12.95	0.33	1.53	1.53	464	464
Other Spices—							
(8) Pepper ..	500 g. ..	16.91	3.69	8.15	8.04	597	592
(9) Jeera ..	..	..	1.80	8.18	7.71		
(10) Lavang ..	10 g. ..	..	0.31	3.46	3.50		
Total ..							
		100.00				417	402
Sub-group Index I-A (f) ..							
(g) Vegetables and Fruits—							
Potatoes ..	kg. ..	21.31	0.25		0.53		212
Muli ..	Judi ..	2.11	0.06		0.24		400
Brinjals ..	..	8.90	0.26		0.60		231
Caiflower ..	kg. ..	4.68	0.35		0.82		234
Cabbage ..	..	6.56	0.26		0.58		223
Bhendi ..	..	4.68	0.42		1.45		345
Tomatoes Ripe ..	..	10.54	0.38		1.13		279
Tomatoes raw ..	..	..	0.25		0.65		335
Pumpkin red ..	..	2.34	0.20		0.16		267
Palak ..	Judi. ..	1.41	0.06		0.16		267
Methi ..	..	3.28	0.06		0.16		323
Tondali ..	kg. ..	7.96	0.26		0.84		323
Alu-leaves ..	Judi ..	5.15	0.06		0.22		367
Banana ..	Dox. ..	15.22	0.48		1.55		323
Orange ..	..	3.75	2.10		4.53		218
Lemon ..	..	2.11	0.48		1.36		283
Total ..							
		100.00					
Index Number Sub-group I-A (g)						301	274

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	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975
			4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(h) Other Food—							
(1) Sugar (Crystal) ..	500 g. ..	29.57	0.60	1.48	1.43	247	238
(2) Tea Leaf ..	50 g. ..	12.52	0.39	0.82	0.85	210	218
(3) Snacks (Bhajiya) ..	Plate of 8 pieces	15.01	0.11	0.45	0.45	409	409
(4) Snacks (Jalebi) ..	kg. ..	7.11	1.90	9.20	9.20	484	484
(5) Tea Readymade ..	Cup ..	34.55	0.07	0.25	0.25	357	357
(6) Cold Drink ..	Bottle of 340 ml.	1.24	0.12	0.76	0.76	633	633
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (h) ..						326	325
I-A. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and cereal products.		*21.27				325	352
(b) Pulses and pulse products.		*5.83				467	427
(c) Oils and Fats ..		*7.03				400	392
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs ..		*12.92				326	357
(e) Milk and Milk Products.		*11.60				254	255
(f) Condiments and Spices.		*8.22				417	402
(g) Vegetables and Fruits ..		*10.03				301	274
(h) Other Food. ..		*23.10				326	325
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Group I-A. Food.						336	338
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.							
(1) Pan (leaf) ..	100 leaves	18.55	0.52	2.00	2.01	385	387
(2) Pan (finished) ..	Each	9.89	0.04	0.14	0.14	350	350
(3) Supari ..	500 g. ..	19.44	3.42	5.65	5.68	165	166
(4) Katha ..	"	3.53	4.76	20.66	20.68	434	434
(5) Bidi ..	Katta of 25	28.80	0.16	0.35	0.35	219	219
(6) Cigarette ..	Pkt. of 10	6.54	0.14	0.65	0.65	464	464
(7) Chewing Tobacco ..	kg.	13.25	4.16	8.06	8.15	194	196
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-B ..						272	273
II. Fuel and Lighting—							
(1) Firewood ..	40 kg. ..	11.51	3.39	13.79	14.33	407	423
(2) Kerosene Oil ..	litre ..	42.64	0.28	1.04	1.04	371	371
(3) Electricity charges ..	Unit ..	9.81	0.22	0.34	0.34	155	155
(4) Charcoal ..	40 kg. ..	28.30	7.36	30.35	30.33	412	412
(5) Match box ..	Each (50 stick)	7.74	0.05	0.15	0.15	300	300
Total ..		100.00					
Group-II Index ..						360	362

*Please see foot note on page No. 41.

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index
			Year ended December 1960	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
III. Housing—			Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
(1) Residential House ..		100.00				124
Total ..		100.00				124
<i>Group III. Index</i> ..						124
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear						
Dhoti Bleached ..	Pair ..	10.72	9.97	26.72	26.72	246
Dhoti unbleached ..	Pair ..	..	8.89	19.83	19.83	
Saree Inchalkaranji ..	Each ..	28.14	11.74	24.81	23.84	222
Saree Malegaon ..	Each ..	..	10.72	24.86	24.55	
Shirtings Sharrock ..	M. ..	24.87	1.68	4.80	4.66	288
Shirting Masatlal ..	M. ..	..	1.65	4.80	4.79	
Long Cloth ..	M. ..	5.95	1.60	5.32	5.32	332
Trousers Cloth ..	M. ..	2.76	1.80	5.58	5.36	310
Mulmul ..	M. ..	8.54	2.23	8.86	8.49	384
Markin ..	M. ..	..	1.09	4.03	4.50	
Bush shirt ..	Each ..	3.94	4.20	11.95	11.93	285
Full Pant ..	Each ..	3.77	5.45	17.00	17.00	312
Vest ..	Each ..	2.18	1.18	4.25	4.17	360
Shoes-Gents ..	Pair ..	3.10	16.75	42.50	41.73	254
Chappal—ladies ..	Pair ..	6.03	6.57	12.66	12.82	193
Total ..		100.00				
<i>Group IV. Index</i> ..						272
V. Miscellaneous—						
(a) Medical Care—						
(1) Doctor Fees ..	Per visit ..	19.78	2.58	4.67	4.75	181
(2) Medicine ..	4 Doses ..	32.46	0.76	1.17	1.17	154
(3) E.S.I. Premium ..	....	47.76	0.69	0.70	0.70	101
Total ..		100.00				
<i>Sub-group, Index-V(a)</i>						134
(b) Education, recreation and amusement—						
(1) School Fee ..	Per Student ..	22.54	6.75	7.00	7.00	104
(2) School Book ..	Each ..	7.64	2.47	2.75	2.75	111
(3) Stationery—						
(i) Ex. Book ..	Each ..	4.73	0.12	0.36	0.33	279
(ii) Pencil ..	..	..	0.12	0.31	0.31	
(4) News paper ..	Per copy ..	7.64	0.07	0.25	0.25	357
(5) Cinema ..	Adult ..	57.45	0.48	1.69	1.69	352
Total ..		100.00				
<i>Sub-group Index V(b)</i> ..						275

(1) Quotation for September 1973.

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
c) Transport and Communications—							
(1) Railway fare for 80 Km.	Per Passenger	51.13	1.61	3.45	3.45	214	214
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult	38.60	0.15	0.30	0.30	200	200
(3) Postage	Per Card	10.27	0.05	0.15	0.15	300	300
Total		100.00				218	218
Sub-group Index V(c)							
d) Personal Care and Effect—							
(1) Hair Oil	Bottle (114 ml.)	26.92	1.36	4.88	4.94	359	863
(2) Barber Charges	Per head	44.23	0.94	1.96	1.96	209	209
(3) Toilet Soap	Cake	14.91	0.44	1.26	1.26	286	286
(4) Tooth Powder	Small Bottle No. 3.	7.21	0.50	0.89	0.89	178	178
(5) Blade	Pkt. of 5	0.96	0.27	0.52	0.52	193	193
(6) Umbrella	Each	5.77	5.55	15.96	15.96	283	288
Total		100.00				263	264
Sub-group Index V(d)							
e) Others—							
(1) Durrio	Each	2.66	4.93	14.17	14.20	287	288
(2) Trunk		2.66	5.82	18.70	18.83	321	324
(3) Utensils (Brass)	500 g.	7.99	2.84	16.36	16.35	576	576
(4) Bucket (Balti)	Each	2.16	2.96	10.61	10.59	358	358
(5) Laundry charges	Per piece	25.29	0.15	0.37	0.37	247	247
(6) Washing Soap	Bar	35.28	1.28	3.58	3.99	280	312
(7) Tailoring charges of Shirt.	Each	23.96	1.19	3.33	3.33	277	277
(8) Tailoring charges of Blouse.		.....	0.89	2.44	2.44		
Total		100.00				297	309
Sub-group Index V(e)							
Miscellaneous Group—							
(a) Medical Care	.....	28.27	.....			134	135
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement	.....	11.94	.....			275	274
(c) Transport & Communication	.....	14.81	.....			218	218
(d) Personal Care and Effect.	.....	18.89	.....			263	264
(e) Others	.....	26.09	.....			297	309
Total		100.00				230	233
Miscellaneous Group Index V.							

SHOLAPUR*

349—A rise of 3 points—

In February 1975, the Consumer Price Index Number for working Class (New Series) for the Sholapur Centre with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 349 being 3 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey in Sholapur City.

The index number for the food group increased by 3 points to 400 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, jowar and sugar.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco etc. group decreased by 1 point to 229 due to fall in the average price of Katha.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained steady at 292.

The index number for housing remained steady at 162.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 11 points to 337 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, long cloth, shirting, trousers cloth, chappal (ladies) and shoes. (gents')

The index number for the miscellaneous group decreased by 2 points to 241 due to a fall in the average price of washing soap.

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

(Average price for the calendar year 1960=100)

Group	Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975
I-A. Food	63.0	397	400
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	3.4	230	229
II. Fuel and Light	7.1	292	292
III. Housing	5.2	162	162
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.0	326	337
V. Miscellaneous	12.3	243	241
Total	100.0		
<i>Consumer Price Index Number</i> .. .. .	....	346	349

*Details regarding the 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 viz 3.82.

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Food—							
Grains and Products—							
Rice ..	kg.	26.98	0.55	2.72	3.26	495	593
Wheat ..	"	13.53	0.41	1.63	1.40	398	341
Rawar ..	"	56.97	0.46	1.87	1.96	407	426
Irriending Charges ..	3 kg.	2.52	0.05	0.15	0.15	300	300
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index I-A (a) ..						425	456
Legumes and Products—							
Arhar dal ..	kg.	76.17	0.75	4.01	3.17	535	423
Mirgam dal ..	"	18.22	0.36	3.50	3.05	625	546
Masur dal ..	"	5.61	0.73	3.00	2.80	411	384
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index I-A (b) ..						544	443
Oils and Fats—							
Groundnut oil ..	kg.	98.91	1.94	8.60	8.22	443	424
Mansapati (loose) ..	500 g.	1.09	1.86	6.17	6.8	332	369
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index I-A (c) ..						442	423
Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
Goat meat ..	kg.	72.32	2.45	9.00	9.00	367	367
Beef ..	"	23.69	0.66	3.30	3.10	500	470
Fish (fresh) Rahu ..	"	1.50	1.46	8.00	8.00	548	548
Fish (dry) Zinga ..	"	2.49	2.14	6.00	6.38	280	298
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index (d) ..						399	393
Milk and Milk Pro-							
Milk ..	l	89.79	0.67	2.50	2.50	373	373
Butter ..	kg.	10.21	6.19	18.00	18.00	291	291
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index I-A (e) ..						365	365

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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960 4	Jan. 1975 5	Feb. 1975 6	Jan. 1975 7	Feb. 1975 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt ..	kg. ..	4.71	0.09	0.26	0.26	259	289
(2) Turmeric ..	.. ..	3.40	1.11	5.62	5.53	506	498
(3) Chillies (green) ..	300 g. ..	4.98	0.23	0.60	0.68	261	296
(4) Chillies (dry) ..	.. ..	59.43	0.65	2.66	2.62	409	403
(5) Tamarind ..	kg. ..	7.59	1.20	6.38	3.38	532	282
(6) Onions ..	.. ..	10.73	0.23	0.50	0.50	217	217
(7) Garlic ..	300 g. ..	7.85	0.24	1.80	1.46	750	608
(8) Coconut ..	Each ..	1.31	0.27	1.05	1.04	389	385
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (f) ..						415	382
(g) Vegetables and Fruits—							
(1) Potatoes ..	kg. ..	12.93	0.46		1.10		239
(2) Brinjals ..	300 g. ..	15.95	0.11		0.35		318
(3) Tomato ..	.. ..	14.22	0.25		0.38		152
(4) Dodka ..	300 g. ..	11.64	0.13		0.40		308
(5) Methi ..	200 g. ..	6.47	0.12		0.16		133
(6) Ambadi ..	200 g. ..	27.15	0.09		0.20		222
(7) Banana ..	Doz. ..	11.64	0.51		1.17		229
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number Sub-group I (g) :—							
(h) Other Food—							235
(1) Sugar (Crystal) ..	kg. ..	47.53	1.16	2.44	2.56	210	221
(2) Gur ..	.. ..	7.97	0.64	1.75	1.75	273	273
(3) Tea (leaf) ..	Pkt. of 50 g. ..	21.56	0.39	0.77	0.77	197	197
(4) Tea (readymade) ..	Cup ..	20.74	0.07	0.20	0.20	286	286
(5) Snack Saltish (Bhajia)	kg. ..	1.10	1.60	10.00	10.00	625	625
(6) Snack Sweet (Jalebi)	.. ..	1.10	2.17	8.00	7.25	369	334
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (h) ..						235	239

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I-A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Products		48.79				426	456
(b) Pulses and Products ..		7.28				544	443
(c) Oils and fats ..		4.99				442	123
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs ..		6.79				399	393
(e) Milk and Products ..		7.37				365	365
(f) Condiment and Spices ..		8.25				415	382
(g) Vegetable and Fruits.		4.29				243	235
(h) Other Food ..		12.24				235	239
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index I-A ..						397	400
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco etc.—							
(1) Pan (leaf) ..	100 leaves	10.22	0.19	0.50	0.50	263	263
(2) Pan finished ..	Each ..	6.07	0.04	0.10	0.10	250	250
(3) Supari ..	300 g. ..	19.49	1.77	2.18	2.18	123	123
(4) Katha ..	50 g. ..	3.84	0.51	2.06	2.00	404	392
(5) Bidi ..	Katta of 25	37.06	0.19	0.35	0.35	184	184
(6) Cigarette ..	Pkt. of 10	5.43	0.15	0.80	0.80	533	533
(7) Chewing tobacco ..	50 g. ..	17.89	0.21	0.60	0.60	286	286
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index I-B ..						230	229
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood ..	40 kg. ..	62.01	3.57	9.00	9.00	252	252
(2) Coal ..	..	13.81	6.99	30.00	30.00	429	429
(3) Dung cake ..	100 cakes	7.06	0.85	2.12	2.12	249	249
(4) Match Box ..	Each (50 sticks.)	4.06	0.05	0.12	0.12	240	240
(5) Kerosene Oil ..	500 ml. ...	13.06	0.15	0.56	0.56	373	373
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index II ..						292	292
III. Housing—							
(1) House rent ..	P.M. ...	100.00				162	162
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index III ..						162	162

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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960 4	Jan. 1975 5	Feb. 1975 6	Jan. 1975 7	Feb. 1975 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear—							
Dhoti—							
(i) Laxmi Mills ..	Pair ..	3.53	10.69	35.59	39.10	316	346
(ii) Vishnu Mills ..	.. ..	..	10.47	31.38			
Sarce ..	Each ..	29.79	10.05	31.00	31.00	308	308
Shirt ..	.. ..	2.92	3.41	8.46	8.46	248	248
Long cloth ..	M ..	7.48	1.39	4.20	5.02	302	361
Shirting—							
(i) Ahmedabad Mills ..	.. ..	25.70	1.61	4.93	5.31	326	333
(ii) Century Mills ..	.. ..	..	1.49	5.15			
Markin ..	.. ..	17.41	1.28	5.58	5.50	436	430
Trousers cloth ..	.. ..	3.57	1.47	5.08	5.15	346	350
Chappal (Lady's) ..	Pair ..	4.67	6.40	9.40	13.60	147	212
Shoes (Gent's) ..	.. ..	0.93	15.98	37.90	40.20	237	252
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index IV ..						326	337
V. Miscellaneous							
(a) Medical Care—							
(1) Doctor's fee ..	Per Visit	29.23	4.33	5.67	5.67	131	131
(2) Medicine ..	Phial of 3 doses.	70.77	0.71	1.17	1.17	165	165
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V (a) ..						155	155
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement—							
(1) School fee ..	Per Student.	33.15	6.00	5.75	5.75	96	96
(2) School Book ..	Each ..	22.65	2.50	2.75	2.75	110	110
(3) Stationery—							
(i) Exercise Book ..	.. ..	5.53	0.12	0.33	0.33	221	221
(ii) Pencil ..	.. ..	..	0.12	0.20			
(4) Cinema ..	Per Adult	38.67	0.31	0.95	0.95	306	306
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V (b) ..						187	187

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(c) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Railway fare (from Sholapur to Poona).	Per Passenger	67.41	5.22	9.70	9.70	186	186
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult	32.59	0.15	0.25	0.25	167	167
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(c) ..						180	180
(d) Personal care and Effects—							
(1) Hair Oil	Bottle of 250 g.	39.28	2.00	8.12	8.12	406	406
(2) Barber charges	Per adult	49.11	0.62	1.65	1.65	266	266
(3) Toilet Soap	Each	8.93	0.44	1.29	1.29	293	293
(4) Ornaments (glass)	per dozen	2.68	0.75	3.00	3.00	400	400
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(d)						327	327
(e) Others—							
(1) Utensils (Copper)	500 g.	6.07	3.25	33.00	33.00	1015	1015
(2) Laundry Charges	Per Piece.	9.64	0.11	0.29	0.29	264	264
(3) Washing Soap	Bar of 12 Pieces.	44.64	1.31	4.39	4.08	335	311
(4) Tailoring Charges—							
(i) Shirt	Each	36.43	0.80	1.94	1.94	228	228
(ii) Blouse	"	"	0.70	1.50	1.50		
(5) Durrie	"	3.22	3.80	14.72	14.72	387	387
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(e)						332	332
V. Miscellaneous Group—							
(a) Medical care		25.86				155	155
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement		15.92				187	187
(c) Transport and Communication.		12.49				180	180
(d) Personal care and Effects.		21.02				327	327
(e) Others		24.71				332	322
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index V						243	241

NAGPUR***336—A rise of 14 points**

In February 1975, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Nagpur Centre with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 336 being 14 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey in Nagpur City.

The index number for the food group increased by 24 points to 398 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, jowar, sugar and a rise in the sub-group index number of vegetables and fruits.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco etc. group decreased by 4 points to 220 due to a fall in the average price of pan leaf.

The index number for the fuel and light group decreased by 4 points to 278 due to a fall in the average prices of firewood and coal.

The index number for housing remained steady at 161.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 3 points to 359 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, shirting, trousers cloth, long cloth, Markin and bed sheet.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 2 points to 216 due to a rise in the average prices of washing soap and cot.

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	
		Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975
I-A. Food	57.2	374	398
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc. ..	3.8	224	220
II. Fuel and Light	5.7	282	278
III. Housing	6.6	161	161
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear ..	10.9	356	359
V. Miscellaneous	15.8	214	216
Total ..	100.0		
<i>Consumer Price Index Number</i> ..		322	336

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	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975
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	2.71	3.47	423	542
(2) Wheat (O.S.) ..	" ..	35.69	0.41	1.43	1.38	349	337
(3) Jowar ..	" ..	8.72	0.41	1.04	1.70	254	415
(4) Grinding Charges ..	3" kg. ..	1.99	0.08	0.24	0.24	300	300
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group I-A (a) Index ..						380	453
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Arhar dal ..	kg. ..	68.17	0.71	3.95	2.95	556	415
(2) Gram dal ..	" ..	28.12	0.52	3.05	2.91	587	560
(3) Moong dal ..	" ..	3.71	0.55	2.51	2.51	456	456
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group I-A (b) Index ..						561	458
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Gingelli Oil ..	kg. ..	4.84	2.75	8.50	8.50	309	309
(2) Groundnut Oil ..	" ..	7.91	1.92	8.60	8.52	448	444
(3) Vanspati (loose) ..	500 g. ..	9.67	1.79	5.50	5.69	307	318
(4) Linseed Oil ..	kg. ..	77.58	1.54	8.00	6.84	519	444
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group I-A (c) Index ..						483	425
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Goat meat ..	kg. ..	90.16	2.68	10.00	10.00	373	373
(2) Fish (fresh)	" ..						
(i) Rahu ..	" ..	5.32	3.22	7.00	7.00	233	233
(ii) Mangur ..	" ..		3.22	8.00	8.00		
(3) Eggs ..	dozen ..	4.52	2.06	5.40	5.20	262	252
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group I-A (d) Index ..						361	360
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk ..	L. ..	71.96	0.80	1.98	1.98	248	248
(2) Curd ..	kg. ..	3.57	2.14	5.00	5.00	234	234
(3) Ghee ..	" ..	24.47	8.85	23.67	23.67	267	267
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (e) ..						252	252

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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight propor- tional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price 4	Jan. 1975 5	Feb. 1975 6	Jan. 1975 7	Feb. 1975 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt	kg.	5.59	0.13	0.42	0.40	323	308
(2) Turmeric	"	7.69	1.63	8.00	8.00	491	491
(3) Chillies (dry)	"	49.65	2.88	8.38	7.38	291	256
(4) Onion	"	18.65	0.27	0.62	0.58	230	215
(5) Garlic	"	6.53	1.06	7.00	7.00	660	660
(6) Corriander	"	2.33	1.16	4.50	4.44	388	383
(7) Ginger	"	3.50	2.96	11.75	11.75	397	397
(8) Zeera	"	6.06	3.49	17.00	17.00	487	487
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(f) ..						339	318
(g) Vegetables and Fruits—							
Potatoes	Kg.	41.04	0.39		0.80		205
Brinjals	"	24.53	0.41		0.80		195
Cauliflowers	"	2.36	0.33		0.48		145
Cabbage	"	0.47	0.38		1.00		263
Tomato	"	11.79	0.45		0.72		160
Gourds	"	1.89	0.29		0.80		276
Gawarphali	"	1.89	0.32		0.91		284
Peas	"	0.47	0.40		0.82		205
Palak	"	4.71	0.31		0.58		187
Methisag	"	1.89	0.33		0.58		176
Banana	Doz.	5.19	0.39		1.00		256
Orange	"	3.77	1.36		3.31		243
Total		100.00					
Index Number Sub-group I-A(g).						189	202
(k) Other Food—							
(1) Sugar	Kg.	44.71	1.22	2.26	2.49	185	204
(2) Gur	"	2.40	0.72	2.42	2.19	336	304
(3) Tea (leaf)	Pkt. of 25 g.	13.26	0.19	0.45	0.45	237	237
(4) Bhajia	kg.	8.46	2.14	8.00	8.00	374	374
(5) Jalebi	"	1.97	1.61	9.00	9.00	559	559
(6) Tea (ready made)	Cup	29.20	0.06	0.40	0.40	667	667
Total		100.00					
Sub-group I-A (h) Index ..						360	367
I-A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products.		49.53				380	453
(b) Pulses and pulse Products.		8.83				561	458
(c) Oils and Fats		6.05				483	425
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs		5.00				361	360
(e) Milk and Milk Products.		7.51				252	252
(f) Condiments and Spices.		6.95				339	318
(g) Vegetables and Fruits		6.67				189	202
(h) Other Food		9.46				360	367
Total		100.00					
I-A Food Group Index ..						374	398

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total Expenditure 3	Price per unit of Quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Jan. 1975 5	Feb. 1975 6	Jan. 1975 7	Feb. 1975 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.—							
(1) Pan-leaf ..	100 leaves.	14.85	0.29	0.69	0.60	238	207
(2) Pan (ready made) ..	Each ..	13.61	0.03	0.10	0.10	333	333
(3) Supari ..	Kg.	26.60	6.71	10.00	10.00	149	149
(4) Katha ..	..	5.36	8.57	25.00	25.00	292	292
(5) Bidi ..	Katta of 25	21.44	0.16	0.30	0.30	188	188
(6) Cigarettes ..	Pkt. of 10	8.04	0.15	0.65	0.65	433	433
(7) Chewing and leafy tobacco.	Kg. ..	10.10	5.00	6.50	6.50	130	130
Total ..		100.00					
Group I-B. Index ..						224	220
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Fire-wood ..	40 kg ..	69.55	2.58	6.50	6.38	273	268
(2) Coke ..	..	5.90	2.88	9.60	9.60	333	333
(3) Kerosene Oil ..	Litre ..	14.13	0.34	1.15	1.15	338	338
(4) Electricity Charges..	Unit ..	2.74	0.29	0.36	0.36	124	124
(5) Coal ..	40 kg. ..	2.61	6.38	20.88	20.50	327	321
(6) Match box ..	Each (50 sticks)	5.07	0.05	0.12	0.12	240	240
Total ..		100.00					
Group II Index for Fuel and Light						282	278
III. Housing—							
Residential House ..		100.00					
Total ..		100.00				161	161
Group III Index for Housing						161	161
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear—							
(1) Dhoti Emp. Mills ..	Pair ..	9.87	12.10	43.23	45.56	362	366
(2) .. Model Mills ..	..	..	10.68	39.16	37.86	..	..
(3) Sarree ..	Each ..	36.48	8.09	26.30	26.30	325	325
(4) Shirting Emp. Mills ..	M. ..	18.35	1.21	4.74	4.50	409	410
(5) .. Model Mills ..	..	..	1.05	4.47	4.71	..	..
(6) Trousers Cloth ..	..	3.34	1.43	5.00	5.44	350	380
(7) Long cloth ..	..	3.06	1.14	5.25	5.33	461	468
(8) Markin Emp. Mills ..	..	13.06	1.04	5.19	5.32	..	..
(9) .. Model Mills ..	..	..	1.09	4.29	4.36	446	456
(10) Pyjama ..	Each ..	1.60	4.25	10.88	10.88	256	256
(11) Ganji ..	..	1.25	1.23	3.00	3.00	244	244
(12) Shirt ..	..	1.60	3.75	11.00	11.00	293	293
(13) Bed Sheet ..	Pair ..	2.01	8.50	22.42	23.81	264	280
(14) Shoes (Gents) ..	..	4.17	16.00	38.67	38.67	242	242
(15) Chappals (Gents) ..	..	4.17	4.96	15.42	15.42	311	311
(16) Sandal Ladies..	..	1.04	6.40	15.00	15.00	234	234
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Group IV						356	359

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	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Medical care—							
(1) Doctor's fee ..	Per visit ..	22.98	3.00	5.00	5.00	167	167
(2) Medicine ..	Phial of 3 doses.	45.06	0.75	1.00	1.00	133	133
(3) E.S.I. Premium ..	....	31.96	0.69	0.70	0.70	101	101
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Sub-group V (a) Index</i> ..						131	131
(b) Personal care and affects—							
(1) Hair oil ..	Bottle of 114 ml.	24.01	1.37	3.81	3.81	278	278
(2) Barber charges ..	Per Adult ..	38.30	0.50	1.38	1.38	276	276
(3) Toilet soap ..	Per Cake ..	15.80	0.46	1.30	1.30	283	283
(4) Tooth Powder (Medium size) ..	Bottle ..	2.74	0.87	2.20	2.20	253	253
(5) Ornaments (glass) ..	Dozen ..	4.25	0.75	1.50	1.50	200	200
(6) Watch ..	Each ..	12.16	65.00	95.00	95.00	146	146
(7) Face powder (small) ..	Tin ..	2.74	1.00	4.50	4.50	450	450
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Sub-group V (b) Index</i> ..						263	263
(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	2.75	2.75	138	138
(3) Toy ..	.. ..	1.02	0.24	0.60	0.60	250	250
(4) Stationery (Ex.-book) ..	Each (40 pages) ..	1.79	0.12	0.30	0.30	250	250
(5) Cinema ..	Per Adult ..	56.01	0.42	1.05	1.03	250	245
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Sub-group V (c) Index</i> ..						105	102

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price 4	Jan. 1975 5	Feb. 1975 5	Jan. 1975 6	Feb. 1975 7
			Rs. p.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(d) Transport and Communication—</i>							
(1) Railway fare of 80 km.	Per Passenger	45.49	1.61	3.45	3.45	214	214
(2) Bus fare ..	Per Adult ..	29.19	0.15	0.25	0.25	167	167
(3) Post card ..	Each ..	3.86	0.05	0.15	0.15	300	300
(4) Rickshaw charges ..	Per Adult	21.46	0.37	0.75	0.75	203	203
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Sub-group V (d) Index ..</i>						201	201
<i>(e) Others—</i>							
(1) Cot ..	Each ..	5.94	5.50	16.00	18.00	291	327
(2) Trunk/Box ..	.. ..	2.05	5.01	20.63	20.63	412	412
(3) Earthenware ..	.. ..	2.05	0.30	2.31	2.31	770	770
(4) Utensil Aluminium..	Kg. ..	4.79	8.50	22.00	22.00	259	259
(5) Utensil Brass ..	.. ..	11.42	7.71	25.00	25.00	324	324
(6) Laundry Charges ..	Per piece ..	9.59	0.12	0.30	0.30	250	250
(7) Washing Soap ..	Bar ..	33.11	1.30	3.70	4.13	285	318
(8) Tailoring Charges	{ Shirt ..	Each ..	31.05	0.88	3.00	304	304
	{ Blouse..	.. ..	....	0.75	2.00		
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Sub-group V (e) Index ..</i>						303	317
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>							
(a) Medical care ..		28.00				131	131
(b) Personal care and effects.		18.30				263	263
(c) Education Recreation and Amusements.		19.55				195	192
(d) Transport and Communication.		12.25				201	201
(e) Others ..		21.90				303	317
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Miscellaneous group Index</i>						214	216

AURANGABAD*

337—A fall of 3 points

In February 1975, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for the Aurangabad centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 337 being 3 points lower than that in the preceding month. This index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Aurangabad Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 5 points to 399 due to a fall in the average prices of turdal, gramdal, moongdal, masurdal, groundnut oil, karad oil, dry-fish, potatoes, onions, tomatoes, garlic, other vegetables, banana and gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained stationary at 254.

The index number for the housing remained stationary at 201.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 3 points to 302 due to a rise in the price of saree only.

The index number for the miscellaneous group decreased by 1 point to 222 due to a fall in the average prices of pan leaf and toilet soap.

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS
FOR AURANGABAD CENTRE**

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975
I. Food	60.72	404	399
II. Fuel and Light	7.50	254	254
III. Housing	8.87	201	201
IV. Clothing, and Footwear	9.29	299	302
V. Miscellaneous	13.62	223	222
Total	100.00		
<i>Consumer Price Index Number</i> .. .. .	....	340	337

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

Note.—To obtain the equivalent old index number on base August 1943 to July 1944—the new index number on base 1961—100 should be multiplied by linking factor viz 2.2

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Jan. 1975 5	Feb. 1975 6	Jan. 1975 7	Feb. 1975 8
I. Food Group—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice ..	Kg ..	5.40	0.69	2.42	3.50	351	507
(2) Wheat ..	" ..	10.12	0.42	1.80	1.45	429	345
(3) Jowar ..	" ..	30.33	0.38	1.82	1.82	479	479
(4) Grinding charges for cereals.	" ..	2.35	0.02	0.07	0.07	350	350
Total ..		48.20					
Index Number sub-group I(a)						448	448
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Turdal, without husk.	Kg ..	3.96	0.70	3.75	3.39	536	484
(2) Gramdal, Katori.	" ..	2.05	0.60	3.01	2.99	502	498
(3) Moongdal, without husk.	" ..	1.11	0.71	3.11	3.09	438	435
(4) Masurdal Thick grain.	" ..	0.74	0.64	3.97	2.95	464	461
Total ..		7.86					
Index Number sub-group I(b)						506	479
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut oil Whitish.	½ Ltr	2.00*	1.07	4.08	3.90	381	364
(2) Karad Oil ..	" ..	3.49	1.11	4.09	3.91	368	352
(3) Vanaspati Dalda.	½ Kg (loose)	0.48	1.58	5.48	5.48	347	347
Total ..		5.97					
Index Number sub-group I(c)						371	356
(d) Mutton Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Mutton, Goat meat ..	½ Kg	4.70	1.26	4.00	4.00	317	317
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(a) Bombil ..	Kg. ..	0.24	2.90	8.00	8.00	325	322
(b) Zinga ..	" ..	....	2.13	7.17	7.00		
(c) Nathmi ..	" ..	....	1.93	7.00	7.00		
Total ..		4.94					
Index Number sub-group I(d)						318	318

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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight propor- tional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price 4	Jan. 1975 5	Feb. 1975 6	Jan. 1975 7	Feb. 1975 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(e) Milk and Milk Pro- ducts—							
Milk— (Buffalo Milk) ..	200 ml. ..	6.55	0.16	0.43	0.43	269	269
Total ..		6.65					
Index Number sub-group I(e).						269	269
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt—							
White ..	Kg. ..	0.35	0.11	0.31	0.31	282	282
(2) Turmeric—							
Whole ..	250 gms. ..	0.31	0.34	1.32	1.31	388	385
(3) Chillies (dry)—							
Superior quality ..	½ Kg. ...	4.62	0.90	4.51	4.95	501	550
(4) Tamarind ..							
Mixed spices ..	" ..	0.45	0.49	4.00	4.00	816	816
(5) Mixed spices							
Bojwar ..	250 gms. ..	1.80	0.42	1.57	1.57	374	374
(6) Jira—							
Thick Blackish (gray). ..	" ..	0.30	0.69	4.29	4.28	622	620
Total ..		7.83					
Index Number sub-group I(f).						480	509
(g) Vegetables and Vegeta- ble Products—							
(1) Potatoes—							
Medium ..	½ Kg. ..	1.35	0.30	0.56	0.48	187	160
(2) Onions—							
Red ..	Kg. ..	1.06	0.25	0.51	0.50	204	200
(3) Brinjals—							
Medium ..	½ Kg. ..	0.48	0.24	0.55	0.55	229	229
(4) Tomatoes—							
(1) Red ..	" ..	0.64	0.28	1.12	0.85	381	299
(2) Green ..	" ..		0.18	0.65	0.53	....	....
(5) Garlic—							
Medium ..	50 gms. ..	0.68	0.06	0.29	0.28	483	467
Other Vegetables—							
Varieties available in the month of Jan. 1975—							
(i) Pankobi ..	½ Kg. ..	1.80	0.18	1.15	....	
(ii) Phulkobi ..	" ..	....	0.25	0.88	....	495	
Varieties available in the month of Feb. 1975—							
(i) Pumpkin ..	½ Kg. ..		0.17	....	0.50		
(ii) Pankobi ..	" ..		0.21	....	0.75		326
Total ..		6.01					
Index Number sub-group I(g).						340	272

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
h) Fruits and fruit Products—							
Banana—Medium ..	Doz. ..	1.14	0.32	1.14	1.12	356	350
Total ..		1.14					
Index Number sub-group I(h).						356	350
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Product—							
(1) Sugar—Medium ..	Kg. ..	3.45	1.17	2.15	2.15	184	184
(2) Gur—Superior ..	.. ..	1.81	0.46	1.85	1.77	402	385
Total ..		5.26					
Index Number sub-group I(i).						259	253
j) Beverages—							
(1) Tea leaf—Brooke Bond ..	50 gms. ..	1.86	0.41	0.79	0.79	193	193
(2) Prepared Tea—Chala Chaba ..	Cup ..	4.28	0.08	0.25	0.25	312	312
Total .		6.14					
Index Number sub-group I(j).						276	276
Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and cereal products.	....	48.20				448	448
(b) Pulses and pulse products.	....	7.86				506	479
(c) Oils and fats ..	....	5.97				371	356
(d) Mutton, fish and eggs.	....	4.94				318	318
(e) Milk and Milk products.	....	6.65				269	269
(f) Condiments and spices.	....	7.83				480	509
(g) Vegetables and vegetable products.	....	6.01				340	272
(h) Fruits and fruit products.	....	1.14				356	350
(i) Sugar, honey and related products.	....	5.26				259	253
(j) Beverages ..	....	6.14				276	276
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number—Food Group I.						404	399

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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight propor- tional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Jan. 1975 5	Feb. 1975 6	Jan. 1975 7	Feb. 1975 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and chips—							
(i) Mixture ..	37 Kgs. ..	81.82	2.87	5.92	5.92	222	222
(ii) Babhool ..	" ..	..	2.80	6.66	6.66		
(2) Kerosene Ordinary..	1 ..	12.44	0.22	1.08	1.07	491	486
(3) Match Box Wimco.. Horse Brand.	Box of 50 Sticks.	5.74	0.06	0.12	0.12	200	200
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Index Number Group II.</i>						254	254
III. Housing—							
<i>Rent—</i>							
House rent for selected tenements.	P.M. ..	100.00				201	201
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Index Number Group III.</i>						201	201
IV. Clothing and Foot- wear							
(1) Dhoti 8.2 mts. length and 119 to 121 cms. width.	Per sq. metre.	6.04	1.07	3.12	3.12	292	292
(2) Saree 7.3 to 8.2 mts. length and 102 to 152 cms. width.	" ..	31.57	1.28	3.62	3.74	283	292
(3) Cloth for trousers 89 to 97 cms. width.	" ..	2.51	2.36	6.79	6.79	288	288
(4) Long cloth 89 to 97 cms. width.	" ..	36.63	1.64	5.06	5.06	309	309
(5) Coloured fabric 67 to 69 cms. width.	" ..	18.17	1.86	6.08	6.08	327	327
Total ..		94.92					
<i>Index Number sub-group IV (a).</i>						302	305
(b) Footwear—							
<i>Shoes—</i>							
(i) Bata Co. ..	Per pair ..	5.08	15.08	40.20	40.20	239	239
(ii) Flex Co. ..	" ..	....	19.22	40.65	40.65		
Total ..		5.08					
<i>Index Number sub-group IV (b).</i>						239	239

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
clothing and Footwear—contd.							
clothing ..	....	94.92	....			302	305
footwear ..	....	5.08	....			239	239
Total ..		100.00					
Number Group IV.						299	302
Miscellaneous—							
Supari— Ban leaf— Kas I ..	Bundle of 100 leaves.	3.84	0.50	1.00	0.87	200	174
Man Finished— Masala ..	Bida ..	2.19	0.04	0.12	0.12	300	300
Supari— Anglori ..	50 gms. ..	4.36	0.41	0.58	0.58	141	141
Katha— Mungur ..	.. ..	1.78	0.72	2.05	2.05	285	285
Total ..		12.17					
Number Sub-group						209	201
Opium and Tobacco							
Opium— Kidi ..	Bundle ..	15.38	0.15	0.35	0.35	233	233
Opium— Kardi ..	Packet of 25 gms.	3.18	0.19	0.25	0.25	132	132
Total ..		18.56					
Number Sub-group						216	216
Household Utilities—							
Household Utilities— Kas Brass— (Poona Market) ..	Each. ..	2.55	7.18	28.00	29.00	390	404
Total ..		2.55					
Number Sub-group						390	404

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number
			Basic Price	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
(d) <i>Washing Soap—</i>						
(1) Laundry— Ordinary washing and ironing of cotton shirt.	Per piece ..	4.86	0.11	0.25	0.25	227
(2) Washing Soap— Sunlight ..	Cake ..	9.27	0.42	1.10	1.10	262
Total ..		14.13				
<i>Index Number Sub-group V (d).</i>						250
(e) <i>Medical care—</i>						
(1) Patent Medicine Anacin.	Two tablets.	4.67	0.12	0.15	0.15	125
(2) Mixture (Daily) ..	Per day.	7.61	0.68	1.00	1.00	147
Total ..		12.28				
<i>Index Number Sub-group V (e).</i>						139
(f) <i>Personal Care—</i>						
(1) Hair Oil, Tata Co.	Small bottle.	5.82	1.30	4.25	4.25	327
(2) Barber charges— (i) Hair cut and shave.	Adult ..	8.70	0.50	1.35	1.35	250
(ii) Haircut ..	.. ..	....	0.37	1.00	1.00	
(iii) Shave ..	.. ..	....	0.19	0.40	0.40	
(3) Toilet Soap— (i) Life Buoy ..	Cake ..	2.74	0.48	1.36	1.33	281
(ii) Hamam ..	.. ..	....	0.48	1.34	1.35	
(4) Blade Six morning	2pkts. of 5 blades each.	0.33	0.57	1.00	1.00	
Total ..		17.59				279
<i>Index Number Sub-group V (f).</i>						
(g) <i>Education and Reading—</i>						
(1) School fees for Std. IX.	Student ..	1.90	3.01	5.55	5.55	184
(2) School Books, Prathamik Ganit. (Govt. Publication).	Copy ..	1.33	0.62	1.05	1.05	169
Total ..		3.23				
<i>Index Number Sub-group V (g).</i>						178

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

FOR

Index Number

Jan. 1975

Feb. 1975

27

62

50

5

17

9

7

0

1

5

7

184

169

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975
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	1.05	1.05	239	239
Total ..		6.90					
Index Number Sub-group V (h).						239	239
(i) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Rail—							
Fare for 50 km..	Full ticket	6.19	1.04	2.25	2.25	216	216
(2) Bus—							
S. T. fare for 30 miles.	..	5.30	1.50	2.20	2.20	147	147
(3) Postage—							
(1) Post card ..	Per card	1.10	0.05	0.15	0.15	217	217
(2) Money Order	Rs. 30 ..	....	0.45	0.60	0.60		
Total ..		12.59				187	187
Index Number Sub-group V (i).							
V. Miscellaneous Group—							
(a) Pansupari ..	....	12.17				209	201
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.	....	18.56				216	216
(c) Household utilities ..	....	2.55				390	404
(d) Washing Soap ..	....	14.13				250	250
(e) Medical care ..	....	12.28				139	139
(f) Personal care ..	....	17.59				279	279
(g) Education and Reading.	....	3.23				178	178
(h) Recreation and Amusement.	....	6.90				239	239
(i) Transport and Communication.	....	12.59				187	187
Total ...		100.00					
Index Number for Miscellaneous Group—						223	222

NANDED***362—A rise of 2 points**

In February 1975, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New series) for the Nanded Centre with base January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 362 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 in Nanded Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 2 points to 431 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, wheat, fish fresh, ghee and tea leaf.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained steady at 257.

The index number for housing remained steady at 158.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group decreased by 1 point to 307 due to a fall in the price of long cloth.

The index number for the miscellaneous group decreased by 1 point to 232 due to a fall in the average price of toilet soap.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975
I. Food	61.46	429	431
II. Fuel and Light	5.88	257	257
III. Housing	4.62	158	158
IV. Clothing and Footwear	12.22	308	307
V. Miscellaneous	15.82	233	232
Total ..	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number ..		360	362

*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*.

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basis Price	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975
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. ..	13.02	0.64	2.86	3.06	447	478
(2) Wheat .. ..	.. ..	6.81	0.42	1.37	2.19	326	521
(3) Jowar .. ..	.. ..	30.64	0.34	1.81	1.74	532	512
(4) Grinding charges ..	5 Kgs. ..	2.82	0.13	0.20	0.20	154	154
Total ..		33.29					
Index Number Sub-group I(a).						465	486
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Turdal— (1) Gawran (medium)	Kg. ..	3.89	0.64	3.48	2.94	544	459
(2) Gramdal Punjab (medium).	.. ..	1.84	0.57	3.00	2.94	526	516
(3) Moongdal— Without husk .. ..	.. ..	1.55	0.66	2.78	2.78	421	421
(4) Uriddal without husk	.. ..	0.54	0.77	2.58	2.58	335	335
(5) Masurdal— (a) Big .. ..	.. ..	0.82	0.61	2.81	2.80 } 2.70 }	452	451
(b) Medium .. ..	.. ..	..	0.61	2.70			
Total ..		8.64					
Index Number Sub-group I(b).						496	456
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut Oil Mestha tel (Reddish in Colour).	Kg. ..	4.84	2.22	8.48	8.35	382	376
Total ..		4.84					
						382	376

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Mutton—							
(i) Goat Meat ..	½ Kg. ..	5.62	1.08	4.20	4.20	351	351
(ii) Beef ..	Kg. ..	....	0.96	3.00	3.00		
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(i) Bombil ..	Kg. ..	0.61	2.46	7.00	7.00	352	379
(ii) Zinga ..	.. ..	....	2.02	6.00	6.00		
(3) Fish (fresh)—							
Varieties available in							
Jan. 1975—							
(i) Rahu ..	Kg. ..	....	1.86	5.80	6.80	352	379
(ii) Katerna ..	.. ..	....	1.32	6.80			
Varieties available in							
Feb. 1975—							
(i) Rahu ..	Kg. ..	....	1.48		6.00	7.00	
(ii) Katerna ..	.. ..	....	1.32		7.00		
Total ..		6.23					
Index Number Sub-						351	354
group I(d).							
(e) Milk and Milk Pro-							
ducts—							
(1) Milk (Buffalo) ..	200 ml. ..	4.54	0.13	0.40	0.40	308	308
(2) Ghee (Buffalo) ..	½ Kg. ..	0.29	3.01	11.00	11.08	365	368
Total ..		4.83					
Index Number Sub-						311	311
group I(e).							
(f) Condiments and							
Spices—							
(1) Salt white ..	Kg. ..	0.28	0.12	0.30	0.30	250	250
(2) Turmeric Khandaki	50 gms. ..	0.24	0.06	0.25	0.25	417	417
(3) Chillies (dry)—							
(i) Gawarani (fine) ..	Kg. ..	4.22	1.30	9.43	9.00	739	706
(ii) Gawarani (med.)	.. ..	....	1.18	8.88	8.50		
(4) Tamarind, Kadiwali	200 gms. ..	0.77	0.25	1.16	0.85	464	340
(5) Mixed spices Bojwar	50 gms. ..	1.61	0.20	0.50	0.50	250	250
Total ..		7.12					
Index Number Sub-							
group I(f).							

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Vegetable and Vegetable Products—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(i) Potatoes—							
(i) Big size	1/2 Kg.	0.69	0.30	0.70	0.58	197	177
(ii) Small size	"	....	0.26	0.42	0.42		
(i) Onions—							
(i) Red	Kg.	0.97*	0.31	0.58	0.60	222	211
(ii) White	"	....	0.31	0.79	0.71		
(i) Brinjals (Kali)	250 gms.	0.50	0.11	0.22	0.25	200	227
(i) Tomatoes—							
(i) Red	250 gms.	0.39*	0.21	0.39	0.18	170	489
(ii) Green	"	....	0.13	0.20	0.12		
(i) Garlic Gawathan	50 gms.	0.54	0.05	0.26	0.24	520	480
Other vegetables—							
varieties available in the month of Jan. 1975—							
(i) Cauli flower	250 gms.	1.20	0.08	0.40		500	....
(ii) Gavar	"	....	0.04	....		
varieties available in the month of Feb. 1975—							
(i) Cauli flower	250 gms.	....	0.08		0.33	....	390
(ii) Walki Phali	"	....	0.06		0.22		
Total ..		4.29					
Index Number Sub-group I (g).						326	280
Fruits and Fruit Products—							
Banana—							
(i) Big size	Doxen	0.87	0.35	1.71		504	434
(ii) Medium	"	....	0.29	1.44	1.20		
(iii) Small	"	....	0.22	1.16	1.00		
Total ..		0.87					
Index Number Sub-group I (h).						504	434
Sugar, Honey and Related Products—							
Sugar—							
(i) D-grade	Kg.	3.57	1.17	2.15	2.15	184	184
Gur—							
(i) Gawran 1st quality	200 gms.	0.70	0.10	0.42	0.35	400	325
(ii) Gawran 2nd quality	"	....	0.10	0.38	0.30		
Total ..		4.27					
Index Number Sub-							

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index No.
			Basic price	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975	Jan. 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
(J) Beverages—						
(1) Tea leaf—						
(i) Brooke Bond ..	Packet of 50 gms.	1.13	0.35	0.75	0.80	214
(ii) Lipton ..	"	....	0.35	0.75	0.80	
(2) Hot drink—						
(i) Chalu Chaha ..	Per Cup ..	4.49	0.07	0.20	0.20	268
(ii) Canteen tea ..	" ..	....	0.04	0.10	0.10	
Total ..		5.62				
Index Number Sub-group I(j).						257
I. Food Group—						
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products.		53.29	....			465
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products.		8.64	....			496
(c) Oils and Fats ..		4.24	....			382
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs.		6.23	....			351
(e) Milk and Milk Products.		4.83	....			311
(f) Condiments and Spices.		7.12	....			569
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products.		4.29	....			326
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products.		0.87	....			504
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products.		4.27	....			219
(j) Beverages ..		5.62	....			257
Total ..		100.00				
Index Number for food Group I.						429
II. Fuel and Light—						
(1) Firewood and Chips						
(i) Dhawda (old) ..	20 Kgs. ..	80.76	1.66	4.00	4.00	235
(ii) Gaheri ..	" ..	....	1.57	3.60	3.60	
(2) Kerosene—						
(i) Rock oil white in colour.	Per litre ..	13.99	0.26	1.06	1.06	408
(3) Match Box—						
(i) Wimco, Brand.	Horse Per Box (50 sticks).	5.25	0.06	0.12	0.12	200
Total ..		100.00				
Index Number for Group II.						257

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
III. Housing Rent—							
(1) Rent of selected Tenements.	p.m. ..	100.00	5.47	....	....	158	158
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Index Number for Group III.</i>						158	158
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(a) Clothing—							
(1) Dhoti ..	Per Sq. Metre.	11.53	1.08	3.51	3.51	325	325
(2) Saree ..	..	19.77	1.24	3.35	3.35	270	270
(3) Cloth for Trousers ..	..	1.58	2.74	6.30	6.30	230	230
(4) Long cloth ..	..	27.48	1.44	4.90	4.81	340	334
(5) Coloured fabrics..	..	31.21	1.81	5.62	5.70	310	315
Total ..		91.57					
<i>Index Number for sub-group IV(a).</i>						311	311
(b) Footwear—							
(1) Shoes—							
(i) Bata, Janata ..	Per Pair ..	4.89	15.02	37.90	37.90	233	233
(ii) Carona Master Junior.	..	....	18.34	39.05	39.05		
(2) Chappals—							
(i) Bata All wear Rubber Sole.	Per Pair ..	3.54	4.45	15.70	15.70	323	323
(ii) Panther Bata ..	..	....	6.18	15.70	15.70		
(iii) Carona Kolhapur	..	....	8.35	29.65	29.65		
(iv) Carona Bahadur	..	....	8.65	28.55	28.55		
Total ..		8.43					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group IV(b).</i>						271	271
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(a) Clothing ..		91.57				311	311
(b) Footwear ..		8.43				271	271
Total ..		100.00					

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pansupari—							
(1) Pan leaf—							
(i) Local (medium) ..	Bundle of 25 leaves.	2.83	0.07	0.20	0.20	330	330
(ii) Local (inferior) ..	" ..	....	0.04	0.15	0.15		
(2) Pan finished without masala.	Per Vida.	6.61	0.04	0.10	0.10	250	250
(3) Supari Manglori ..	50 gms.	4.22	0.41	0.50	0.50	122	122
Total ..		13.66					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V (a).</i>						227	227
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—							
(1) Bidi Kalilakali ..							
	Bundle of 25 Bidi's.	9.00	0.13	0.25	0.25	192	192
(2) Cigarettes—							
(i) Golkonda ..							
	Packet of 10 Cigarettes.	6.34	0.10	0.50	0.50	500	500
(ii) Charminar ..	" ..	..	0.13	0.65	0.65		
(3) Jarda Lal Dadhi Brand.	Packet of 25 grms.	1.63	0.14	0.25	0.25	179	179
Total ..		16.97					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V (b).</i>						306	306
(c) Household Utillies—							
(1) Utensils Brass—							
Lota, Poona ..	Kg. ..	1.90	7.80	30.00	30.00	385	385
(2) Utensils Aluminium—Baghuna without chhap.							
	100 gms.	0.69	0.90	2.00	2.00	222	222
Total ..		2.59					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V (c).</i>						341	341
(d) Washing soap—							
(1) Laundry ordinary washing and ironing.							
	Per shirt.	3.74	0.12	0.22	0.22	183	183
(2) Washing soap Shama ..							
	Per Cake.	6.52	0.25	0.30	0.30	120	120
Total ..		10.26					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V (d).</i>						143	143

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Jan. 1975 5	Feb. 1975 6	Jan. 1975 7	Feb. 1975 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(e) Medical Care—							
(1) Patent Medicine—							
(i) Anacin ..	2 Tablets	9.36	0.13	0.13	0.13	142	142
(ii) Aspro ..	"	....	0.10	0.15	0.15		
(iii) Zinda Tilasmath ..	Bottle	....	0.37	0.65	0.65		
(2) Mixture, Doctor's daily mixture.	Per day	5.47	0.62	0.83	0.83	134	134
Total ..		14.83					
						139	139
Index Number for Sub-group V (e).							
(f) Personal Care—							
(1) Hair Oil—							
(i) Tata Co. Coconut Oil.	Small bottle.	4.20	1.34	4.50	4.50	336	336
(2) Barber charges—							
(i) Hair cut with shave ..	Adult	7.20	0.41	1.25	1.25	304	304
(ii) Hair cut ..	"	....	0.31	1.00	1.00		
(iii) Shave ..	"	....	0.14	0.40	0.40		
(3) Toilet soap—							
(i) Hamam ..	Cake	1.93	0.48	1.50	1.40	302	281
(ii) Lifebuoy ..	"	....	0.48	1.40	1.30		
(4) Blades—							
(i) Bharat ..	Packet of 10 blades.	0.07	0.47	1.20	1.20	255	211
(ii) 6 Morning ..	2 pkts. of 5 blades each.	....	0.54	....	0.90		
Total ..		13.40					
						314	310
Index Number for Sub-group V (f).							
(g) Education and Reading—							
(1) School fees for VIII Standard.	Per student	3.30	2.14	4.90	4.90	229	229
(2) School Books—							
(i) Marathi Vachan Mala.	Per copy	3.43	0.75	2.20	2.20	223	223
(ii) Subodh Ganit ..	"	....	0.69	1.05	1.05		
Total ..		6.73					
						226	226
Index Number for Sub-group V (g).							
(h) Recreation and Amusement—							
(1) Cinema— Lowest Class ..	Full ticket.	6.62	0.30	0.80	0.80	267	267
Total ..		6.62					
						267	267
Index Number for Sub-group V (h).							

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Jan. 1975 5	Feb. 1975 6	Jan. 1975 7	Feb. 1975 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(i) Transport and Communication.—							
(1) Rail—							
(i) Fare for III Class 50 Km.	Adult Ticket.	7.94	1.04	2.25	2.25	216	216
(ii) Bus—S.T. Bus fare for 20 kms.	..	3.14	1.00	1.55	1.55	155	155
(2) Postage—							
(i) Card ..	Single	0.57	0.05	0.15	0.15	217	217
(ii) M. O. Charges for Rs. 30		....	0.45	0.60	0.60		
(3) Rickshaw Fare for 2 miles.	One Passenger.	3.29	0.22	0.50	0.50	227	227
Total ..		14.94					
Index Number for Sub-group V (i).						206	206
✓ Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pansupari ..		13.66	..	..	..	227	227
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.		16.97	..	..	..	306	306
(c) Household Utilities..		2.59	..	..	..	341	341
(d) Washing soap ..		10.26	..	..	..	143	143
(e) Medical care ..		14.83	..	..	..	139	139
(f) Personal care ..		13.40	..	..	..	314	310
(g) Education and Reading.		6.73	..	..	..	226	226
(h) Recreation and Amusement.		6.62	..	..	..	267	267
(i) Transport and Communication.		14.94	..	..	..	206	206
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Group V						233	232

JALGAON*

348—A rise of 10 points

In February 1975, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Jalgaon Centre, with base January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 348 being 10 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 Jalgaon Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 17 points to 418 due to a rise in the average prices of wheat, jowar, mutton, fresh-fish, milk, ghee and other vegetables.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained steady at 251.

The index number for housing remained steady at 141.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 1 point to 296 due to a rise in the prices of long cloth and coloured poplin.

The index number for the miscellaneous group decreased by 1 point to 235 due to a fall in the average price of daily mixture only.

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR
JALGAON CENTRE**

(Average price for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975
I. Food	60.79	401	418
II. Fuel and Light	7.20	251	251
III. Housing	6.11	141	141
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.29	295	296
V. Miscellaneous	15.61	236	235
Total	100.00		
<i>Consumer Price Index Number</i> ..		338	348

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

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

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice ..	kg.	6.72	0.63	3.25	3.13	516	
(2) Wheat ..	"	10.89	0.46	2.12	2.16	461	
(3) Jowar ..	"	21.16	0.35	1.58	1.87	451	
(4) Grinding charges— For cereals ..	7 kgs.	1.94	0.12	0.35	0.35	292	
Total ..		40.71					
Index Number for Sub-group I (a).						457	
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Turdal—							
(i) Jalna ..	kg.	3.79	0.73	3.74	3.22	515	
(ii) Gawran (Bharwa) ..	"	....	0.66	3.42	2.95		
(2) Gramdal ..	"	2.13	0.58	3.10	2.90	534	
(3) Moongdal—							
(i) With husk ..	kg.	1.35	0.70	2.80	2.80	390	
(ii) Without husk ..	"	....	0.83	3.16	3.04		
(4) Uriddal—							
(i) With husk ..	kg.	0.86	0.65	2.74	2.60	382	
(ii) Without husk ..	"	....	0.83	2.85	2.80		
Total ..		8.13					
Index Number for Sub-group I (b).						486	
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut oil ..	kg.	7.25	2.28	8.60	8.40	377	
(2) Vanaspati Dalda .. (loose)	½ kg.	1.16	1.99	5.76	5.76	289	
Total ..		8.37					
Index Number for Sub-group I (c).						365	

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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Jan. 1975 5	Feb. 1975 6	Jan. 1975 7	Feb. 1975 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Mutton—							
(i) Goat meat ..	½ kg. ..	4.38	1.45	4.50	5.00	310	345
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(i) Bombil big ..	kg. ..	0.91	2.72	10.00	10.00		
(ii) Zinga ..	" ..	....	2.70	8.00	8.00		
(3) Fish fresh—							
Varieties selected for Jan. 1975—							
(i) Shingada ..	kg. ..	....	2.68	7.00			
(ii) Rahu ..	" ..	....	2.45	7.00			
(iii) Balm ..	" ..	....	1.56	8.00		345	380
Varieties selected for Feb. 1975—							
(i) Rahu ..	kg. ..	....	1.88		7.00		
(ii) Balm ..	" ..	....	1.71		8.00		
(iii) Sandkhol. ..	" ..	....	1.76		7.00		
Total ..		5.29					
Index Number for Sub-group I (d).						316	351
(e) Milk and Milk products—							
(1) Milk (Buffalo) ..	1 ..	8.42	0.77	2.25	2.36	292	306
(2) Ghee (Buffalo) ..	½ kg. ..	1.31	3.71	11.75	11.81	317	318
Total ..		9.73					
Index Number for Sub-group I (e).						296	308
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt—							
(i) White ..	kg. ..	0.29	0.13	0.40	0.40	321	321
(ii) Black ..	" ..	....	0.12	0.40	0.40		
(2) Turmeric—							
(i) Sangli (whole) ..	250 g. ..	0.30	0.34	1.25	1.25	368	368
(3) Chillies (dry)—							
(i) Asoda ..	kg. ..	4.56	1.65	10.50	10.50	636	636
(4) Corriander ..	250 g. ..	0.24	0.31	1.00	1.00	323	323
(5) Mixed spices—							
(i) Garam Masala..	" ..	1.86	4.95	14.16	14.16	216	216
(ii) Lahoti powder ..	200 gr. ..	....	1.79	2.60	2.60		
(6) Jira ..	250 gr. ..	0.37	0.68	4.00	3.88	588	571
Total ..		7.62					
Index Number for Sub-group I (f).						499	498

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Num
			Basic Price	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975	Jan. 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products—						
(1) Potatoes—						
(i) Big	kg. ..	1.15	0.28	0.55	0.50	198
(ii) Small .. ..	.. ..	....	0.24	0.48	0.45	
(2) Onions—						
(i) Red	kg. ..	0.86	0.27	0.40	0.40	148
(ii) White .. ..	.. ..	....	0.27	0.40	0.40	
(3) Garlic	250 g. ..	0.54	0.20	1.75	1.75	875
(4) Other Vegetables ..						
<i>Varieties selected for Jan. 1975—</i>						
(i) Brinjal	250 g. ..	2.92	0.11	0.20	422	
(ii) Cabbage .. ..	.. ..	....	0.06	0.40		
(iii) Cauli flowe .. ..	.. ..	....	0.06	0.25		
<i>Varieties selected for Feb. 1975—</i>						
(i) Tomato ripe .. ..	.. ..	....	0.04		0.25	424
(ii) Cabbage .. ..	.. ..	....	0.09		0.40	
(iii) Brinjal .. ..	.. ..	....	0.05		0.20	
Total		5.47				
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I (g).</i>						376
(h) Fruits and Fruit products—						
(1) Banana—						
(i) Big	Dozen ..	1.61	0.29	1.20	1.20	424
(ii) Small .. ..	.. ..	....	0.23	1.00	1.00	
Total		1.61				
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I (h).</i>						424
(i) Sugar, Honey and related products—						
(1) Sugar						
(1) Sugar	kg. ..	5.60	1.23	3.00	2.91	244
(2) Gur—						
(i) Kopergaon 1st Quality.	1st	1.63	0.57	2.00	1.90	351
Total		7.23				
<i>Index Number of Sub-group I (i).</i>						268

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(j) Beverages—							
(1) Tea leaf—							
(i) Brooke flower brand Bond	Pkt. of 50g.	2.11	0.40	0.75	0.75	185	185
(ii) Lipton Laojee Lable	.. ..	....	0.41	0.75	0.75		
(2) Hot drink— Prepared tea	.. Cup [of 3 1/2 oz.	3.73	0.12	0.35	0.35	292	292
Total ..		5.84					
Index Number for Sub-group I(i).						253	253
I. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products.	....	40.71	....			457	499
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products.	....	8.13	....			486	441
(c) Oils and Fats	.. ....	8.37	....			365	357
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs.	....	5.29	....			316	351
(e) Milk and Milk Products.	....	9.73	....			296	308
(f) Condiments and Spices.	....	7.62	....			499	498
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products.	....	5.47	....			376	410
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products.	....	1.61	....			424	424
(i) Sugar, Honey and related Products.	....	7.23	....			268	258
(j) Beverages	.. ....	5.84	....			253	253
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for all Food Group.						401	418
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and chips—							
(i) Khair..	.. 37 kgs. ..	78.50	3.39	9.00	9.00	270	270
(ii) Dhawda	.. ..	....	3.15	9.00	9.00		
(iii) Adjator Mixed	.. ..	....	2.71	7.00	7.00		
(2) Kerosene—							
(i) Chakkar Brand	.. 1 Litre ..	11.40	0.45	1.07	1.07	238	238
(3) Electricity charges	.. Per unit : ..	6.28	0.50	0.38	0.38	76	76
(4) Match Box— Horse head brand Box of 50 Sticks.	Box of 50 sticks.	3.82	0.06	0.12	0.12	200	200
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Group II						251	251

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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight propor- tional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Jan. 1975 5	Feb. 1975 6	Jan. 1975 7	Feb. 1975 8
III. Housing—							
(1) Rent—							
(i) Rent for selected tenements.	p.m. ..	100.00				141	141
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Index Number for III Group</i>						141	141
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(a) Clothings—							
(1) Dhoti ..	per sq. mt. ..	17.82	1.23	3.94	3.76	320	306
(2) Sarce ..	.. ..	27.15	1.24	3.14	3.14	253	253
(3) Cloth for trouser ..	.. ..	0.51	2.15	7.64	6.00	355	302
(4) Long cloth ..	.. ..	32.06	1.61	5.39	5.56	315	345
(5) Coloured poplin ..	.. ..	14.36	2.13	5.88	5.98	276	281
Total ..		91.90					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group IV (a).</i>						299	300
(b) Footwear—							
(1) Shoes—							
(i) Bata Co. ..	per pair ..	3.53	17.20	47.10	47.10	241	241
(ii) Carona Co. ..	.. ..	....	18.78	39.05	39.05		
(2) Chappals—							
(i) Bata Co. ..	.. ..	4.57	6.25	15.70	15.70	251	251
Total ..		8.10					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group IV (b).</i>						247	247
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(1) Clothing ..		91.90				299	300
(2) Foot wear ..		8.10				247	247
Total ..		100.00					
IV Index Group						295	296
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan Supari—							
(1) Panleaf—							
(i) Akda pan ..	Bundle of 100 leaves	2.01	0.55	0.60	0.70	109	127
(2) Pan finished—							
With Masala							
(3) Supari (Manglori) ..	Vida 250 g. ..	5.39	0.04	0.10	0.10	250	250
(4) Katha —	.. ..	2.81	2.08	2.65	2.63	127	126
(i) Kanpur							
(i) Kanpur ..	50 g. ..	0.85	0.73	2.01	2.02		
(ii) Belgaum							
(ii) Belgaum ..	.. ..	....	0.36	1.24	1.30	310	319
Total ..		11.06					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V (a).</i>						198	202

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—							
(1) Bidies—							
(i) Camel brand ..	Bundle of 25.	5.80	0.19	0.45	0.45	211	211
(ii) Shiledar ..	.. ..	....	0.19	0.35	0.35		
(2) Jarda—							
(i) Gangaram Brand.	Pkt. of 50g	3.54	0.24	0.60	0.60	288	288
(ii) Chandrakant brand	.. ..	....	0.23	0.75	0.75		
Total ..		9.34					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(b).</i>						240	240
(c) Household utilities—							
(1) Utensils—							
(i) Lota (Poona) ..	½ kg ..	5.28	3.55	17.50	17.50	500	500
(ii) Lota (Nasik) ..	.. ..	....	3.45	17.50	17.50		
Total ..		5.28					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(c).</i>						500	500
(d) Washing Soap—							
(1) Laundry—							
(i) Ordinary washing and ironings of cotton.	per piece ..	2.54	0.10	0.20	0.20	200	200
(2) Washing soap—							
(i) 501 Bar Soap ..	Bar ..	7.44	1.40	3.60	3.93	279	290
(ii) B. Dhantak Co. ..	Cake ..	....	0.40	1.20	1.20		
Total ..		9.98					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(d).</i>						259	267
(e) Medical Care—							
(1) Dr. Vaze's Cough syrup.							
(1) Dr. Vaze's Cough syrup.	Small bottle.	3.80	1.50	2.50	2.50	167	167
(2) Daily mixture ..	per day ..	11.98	0.58	0.75	0.62	129	107
Total ..		15.78					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(e).</i>						138	121

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight Proportional to total Expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index N 7
			Basic price 4	Jan. 1975 5	Feb. 1975 6	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
<i>(f) Personal care—</i>						
(1) Hair oil— Tata Co.	Small bottle	4.89	1.32	4.50	4.50	341
<i>(2) Barber charges—</i>						
(i) Hair cut with shave	Adult ..	7.32	0.50	1.40	1.40	256
(ii) Hair cut	.. ..	..	0.40	1.25	1.25	
(iii) Shave	.. ..	..	0.20	0.35	0.35	
<i>(3) Toilet Soap—</i>						
(i) Life Buoy	Cake ..	3.02	0.48	1.27	1.27	270
(ii) Hamam cake	.. ..	..	0.49	1.35	1.35	
<i>(4) Blades—</i>						
(i) Bharat Blade	Pkt. of 10 blades.	0.11	0.44	1.00	1.00	219
(ii) Six Morning	2 Pkts. of 5 blades each	..	0.57	1.20	1.20	
Total ..		15.34				
<i>Index Number or Sub-group V (f).</i>						285
<i>(g) Education and Reading—</i>						
(1) Books— Bal Bharati Chauthi Pustak.	Copy ..	5.42	0.75	2.20	2.20	293
(2) School fees— For VIII Std.	Per student p.m.	3.46	5.00	5.00	5.00	100
Total ..		8.88				
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V (g).</i>						218
<i>(h) Recreation and Amusement—</i>						
(1) Cinema (Lowest class)	Adult ..	6.69	0.32	0.83	0.83	259
Total ..		6.69				
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V (h).</i>						259
<i>(i) Transport and Communication—</i>						
(1) Rail— Railway fare 50 km...	Per Passenger	12.48	0.98	2.25	2.25	230
(2) Bus fare— S.T. Bus 32 km. (Full ticket)	.. ..	4.09	1.00	1.55	1.55	155
(3) Postage— (i) Single card (ii) M. O. charges.	Per card for Rs. 30	1.08 ..	0.05 0.45	0.15 0.60	0.15 0.60	217
Total ..		17.65				
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V (i).</i>						212

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

Sub Group	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Miscellaneous—							
An-Supari	11.06	....			198	202
Tobacco and Tobacco products.	9.34	....			240	240
Household Utilities..	5.28	....			500	500
Washing Soap	9.98	....			259	267
Medical Care	15.78	....			138	121
Personal Care	15.34	....			285	285
Education and Read-	8.88	....			218	218
Recreation and Amusement.	6.69	....			259	259
Transport and Communications.	17.65	....			212	212
		<hr/>					
Total ..		100.00					
		<hr/>					
Number Group V.						236	235

POONA*

287—A fall of 9 points

In February 1975 the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Poona Centre with base January to December, 1961 equal to 100 was 287 being 9 points lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Poona Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 19 points to 323 due to a fall in the average prices of wheat, jowar, bajara, turdal, gramdal, moongdal, groundnut oil, vanaspati, ghee, tamarind, potatoes, onions, brinjals, tomatoes other vegetable, sugar and gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained stationary at 346.

The index number for housing remained stationary at 127.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 5 points to 280 due to a rise in the prices of saree, coloured popline and shoes.

The index number for the miscellaneous group remained stationary at 223.

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR
POONA CENTRE**

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975
I. Food	55.85	342	323
II. Fuel and light	6.89	346	346
III. Housing	6.65	127	127
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.31	275	280
V. Miscellaneous	20.30	223	223
Total ..	100.00		
<i>Consumer Price Index Number</i> ..		296	287

*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found on pages 1727 to 1728 of the August 1965 issue of *Labour Gazette*. For Errata thereto, see page 217 of September 1965 issue.
 ** Weight of Rice revised and reduced to 31 per cent of the original weight as the short fall in consumption of this item during the month Jan. and Feb. 1975 was 69 per cent.
 @Weights revised as weight equivalent to 69 per cent short fall in consumption of rice during the month of Jan. and Feb. 1975 distributed pro-rata on all items in the Food Group excepting Rice.

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975
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. ..	4.28	0.76	2.70	2.95	355	388
(2) Wheat ..	" ..	12.52	0.53	1.40	1.38	264	260
(3) Jowar ..	" ..	9.32	0.45	1.56	1.34	347	298
(4) Bajri ..	" ..	3.42	0.51	2.24	1.60	439	314
(5) Grinding Charges For Cereals ..	4 kg. ..	1.58	0.14	0.37	0.37	264	264
Total ..		@ 31.12					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I (a).</i>						321	295
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
Turdal—							
Laxmi Chhap or Surti (Fine) ..	kg. ..	3.80	0.80	3.79	3.29	474	411
Gramdal ..	" ..	1.81	0.60	3.20	3.09	533	515
Mungdal—							
Without Husk (Medium) ..	" ..	0.68	0.82	3.17	3.10	387	378
Total ..		6.29					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I (b).</i>						481	438

** and • Please see footnote on page 766.

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(c) Oils and Fats—							
Groundnut oil ..	kg. ..	1.94	2.32	8.88	8.65	383	373
Karadai oil ..	kg. ..	3.94	1.20	5.83	5.40	351	325
Vanaspoti (Dalda) (Loose) ..	.. ..	1.22	1.66				
Total ..		7.10					
Index number for Sub-group I (c).						377	365
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—							
Mutton							
Goat Meat ..	kg. ..	3.68	1.51	5.00	5.00	330	330
Sheep Meat ..	.. ..	....	1.52	5.00	5.00		
Fish (Dry)—							
Bombil (Big) ..	kg. ..	1.01	2.60	7.00	7.00		
Bombil (Small) ..	.. ..	....	2.46	7.00	7.00		
Zinga ..	.. ..	....	2.57	7.50	7.50		
Fresh Fish—							
Varieties selected in the month of Jan. 1975—							
(i) Butter fish ..	kg. ..	....	1.18	4.00	....	300	308
(ii) Khawala ..	.. ..	....	1.17	....	....
(iii) Rawas ..	.. ..	....	1.92	....	....
Varieties selected in the month of February 1975—							
(i) Butter fish ..	kg. ..	....	1.61	0.50	6.12	294	282
(ii) Khawala ..	.. ..	....	1.31		5.60		
(iii) Rawas ..	.. ..	....	2.25		4.33		
(iv) Eggs (Hen's) ..	Each ..	0.57	0.17		0.48		
Total ..		5.26					
Index Number for Sub-group I (d)						320	321
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
Milk buffalo	200 ml. ..	10.66	0.15	0.50	0.50	333	333
Ghee Amul (tinned) ..	kg. ..	0.93	7.88	24.81	24.45	315	310
Total ..		11.59					
Index Number for Sub-group I (e)						332	331

*The weight of Karadai oil is imputed to groundnut.

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(f) Condiments and Spices—</i>							
Salt White (Medium) ..	Kg. ..	0.16	0.11	0.40	0.40	364	364
Chillies (Dry) Gawaran Medium.	250 g. ..	2.04	0.47	2.18	2.22	464	472
Turmeric, Sangli and Akhi (Medium).	.. ..	0.15	0.33	1.59	1.59	482	482
Tamarind-Old Chinch No. I.	Kg. ..	0.24	1.08	7.60	6.00	704	556
Mixed Spices— Garam Masala ..	50 g. ..	3.27	0.84	3.14	3.18	374	379
Total ..		5.86					
Index Number for Sub-group I (f).						421	421
<i>(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—</i>							
Potatoes— Big size ..	½ Kg. ..	1.87	0.29	0.63	0.55	233	205
Small Size ..	.. ..	....	0.23	0.57	0.50		
Onions— Big Size ..	Kg. ..	0.92	0.31	1.04	0.98	307	289
Small Size ..	.. ..	....	0.24	0.67	0.63		
Brijals—Big Size ..	.. ..	0.56	0.49	1.58	1.30	322	265
Tomatoes Medium Red No. 2.	.. ..	0.77	0.79	2.50	2.16	316	273
Other vegetables ..							
Varieties selected for Jan. 1975— (i) Cabbage ..	Kg. ..	4.42	0.55	2.20	401		
(ii) Cauliflower ..	.. ..	....	0.49	2.25			
(iii) Gawar ..	.. ..	....	0.51	1.75			
Varieties selected for Feb. 1975— (i) Cabbage ..	Kg. ..	....	0.51	1.43	324		
(ii) Cauliflower ..	.. ..	....	0.56	1.60			
(iii) Gawar ..	.. ..	....	0.43	1.75			
Total ..		8.54					
Index Number for Sub-group I (g).						341	286
<i>(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—</i>							
Banana— Big Size ..	Doz. ..	1.23	0.49	1.67	1.92	320	378
Small Size ..	.. ..	....	0.39	1.17	1.42		
Total ..		1.23					
Index Number for Sub-group I (h).						320	378

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price 4	Jan. 1975 5	Feb. 1975 6	Jan. 1975 7	Feb. 1975 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products—</i>							
Sugar ..	Rg.	6.29	1.18	3.38	3.23	286	274
Gur ..	..	1.20	0.58	2.40	2.06	414	355
Total ..		7.49					
<i>Index Number Sub-group I(i)</i>						307	287
<i>(i) Beverages—</i>							
<i>Tea leaf—</i>							
Bond (Medium) Lipton (Medium)	Pack of 50 gs.	3.43	0.38	0.80	0.80	208	208
	..	..	0.39	0.80	0.80		
Hot drinks— Prepared Tea ..	Cup of 3½ ozs.	5.23	0.06	0.20	0.20	333	333
Total ..		8.66					
<i>Index Number Sub-group I(j)</i>						284	284
I. Food Sub-groups—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal products.	....	@31.12	..	..	..	321	295
(b) Pulses and pulse products.	....	@6.99	..	..	..	481	438
(c) Oils and Fats ..	....	@7.88	..	..	..	377	365
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs.	....	@5.84	..	..	..	320	321
(e) Milk and Milk Products.	....	@12.87	..	..	..	332	331
(f) Condiments and spices.	....	@6.51	..	..	..	421	421
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products.	....	@9.48	..	..	..	341	286
(h) Fruits and Fruits products.	....	@1.37	..	..	..	320	378
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products.	....	@8.32	..	..	..	307	287
(j) Beverages ..	....	@9.62				284	284
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Index Number Group I.</i>						342	323

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Jan. 1975 5	Feb. 1975 6	Jan. 1975 7	Feb. 1975 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and chips (Rawal medium).	37 kg ..	30.63	3.98	10.75	10.75	349	349
(2) Kerosene, Chavi Brand.	5 litres	24.03	1.54	9.30	5.30	344	344
(3) Electricity charges ..	Per unit ..	6.45	0.19	0.28	0.28	147	147
(4) Charcoal—							
(i) Bigsize ..	37 kg.	35.96	7.47	27.00	27.00	392	392
(ii) Patti or Rawal ..	" ..	..	5.63	23.75			
(5) Match box (Tekka, 50 sticks).	Box ..	3.53	0.05	0.12	0.12	240	240
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Index Number Group II ..</i>						346	346
III. Housing—							
(2) Rent for selected tenements.	Per month.	100.00				127	127
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Index Number Group III.</i>						127	127
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(a) Clothing—							
(1) Dhoti ..	Per sq. metre.	3.57	1.28	4.02	3.79	314	296
(2) Saree ..	" ..	29.86	1.28	3.38	3.43	264	268
(3) Cloth for trousers ..	" ..	5.25	2.62	7.66	7.66	292	292
(4) Long cloth ..	" ..	11.76	1.64	5.60	5.60	341	341
(5) Coloured poplin ..	" ..	40.44	2.25	6.03	6.28	268	279
Total ..		90.86					
<i>Index Number Sub-Group (IV) (a).</i>						279	285
(b) Footwear—							
(1) Shoes							
(i) Bata Co.	Per Pair ..	4.27	17.14	39.05	40.20	236	239
(ii) Flex Co. ..	" ..	..	19.30	47.10			
(2) Chappals—							
(i) Bata Co. ..	" ..	4.85	6.18	15.70	15.70	229	229
(ii) Flex Co. ..	" ..	..	8.40	17.10			
Total ..		9.12					
<i>Index Number Sub-group IV (b).</i>						232	234

OR

Number

Feb. 1975

8

274

355

287

208

333

284

295

438

365

321

331

421

286

378

287

284

223

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Jan. 1973	Feb. 1973	Jan. 1973	Feb. 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IV. Clothing and Footwear—contd.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Clothing ..		90.38				279	285
(2) Footwear ..		9.12				232	234
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number Group IV.						275	280
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan-Supari—							
(1) Pan-leaf—							
(i) Gawran Kachhi	100 ..	1.08	0.33	1.50	1.50	455	455
(2) Pan Finished—							
(i) Poona Masala	Each vjda ..	1.82	0.04	0.15	0.15	375	375
(3) Supari—							
(i) Manglari ..	50 gr. ..	1.37	0.45	0.56	0.55	124	122
Total ..		4.47					
Index Number Sub-group V(a).						305	303
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—							
(1) Bidis—							
(i) Charbhal ..	Bundle of 25 bidis.	2.56	0.15	0.35	0.35	233	233
(ii) Pawar ..	" ..	" ..	0.15	0.35	0.35		
(2) Cigarettes—							
(i) Charminar ...	Pkt. of 10 Cigarettes	1.94	0.15	0.70	0.70	446	446
(ii) Pila Hathi ..	" ..	" ..	0.20	0.85	0.85		
(3) Chewi-g Tobacco—							
(i) Akoli Jarda No.1	50 gr. ..	1.92	0.37	0.50	0.50	152	152
(ii) Akoli Jarda No.2	" ..	" ..	0.28	0.45	0.45		
(iii) Sntara Jarda ..	" ..	" ..	0.31	0.50	0.50		
Total ..		6.42					
Index Number Sub-group V(b).						273	273
(c) House-hold Utilltes Utensils Brass—							
(1) Lota ..	kg. ..	4.76	7.14	28.00	28.00	392	392
Total ..		4.76					
Number Index Sub-group V(c).						392	392

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975	Jan. 1975	Feb. 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(d) Washing Soap—							
(1) Laundry charges (Ordinary. Washing and Ironing).	Per Piece ..	4.23	0.13	0.30	0.30	231	231
(2) Washing Soap BB Chhap.	Cake ..	7.37	0.40	1.10	1.10	275	275
Total ..		11.60					
Index Number Sub-Group V(d)						259	259
(e) Medical Care—							
(1) Patent Medicine—							
(i) Glycodine Terp Vasaka.	Bottle of 70 ml.	17.37	1.89	3.35	3.35	143	143
(ii) Anacin	2 Tablets ..		0.12	0.13	0.13		
(2) Mixture, Mixture.	Per Day ..	1.35	0.57	0.88	0.88	154	154
Total ..		18.72					
Index Number Sub-group V(e)						144	144
(f) Personal Care—							
(1) Hair oil Tata Co. etc.	Small Bottle	3.37	1.34	4.60	4.60	343	343
(2) Barber charges—							
(a) Haircut with shave	Per Adult	6.52	0.75	2.00	2.00		
(b) Haircut	Per Adult	..	0.65	1.50	1.50	249	249
(c) Shave	Per Adult	..	0.20	0.50	0.50		
(3) Toilet Soap—							
(a) Lifebuoy	Cake ..	2.29	0.49	1.27	1.27	259	259
(b) Lux	Cake ..	..	0.49	1.27	1.27		
(4) Tooth Powder—							
(a) Bytco (Family size)	Bottle ..	1.98	1.87	4.40	4.40	249	249
(b) Bytco (Small size)	Bottle ..	..	0.46	1.20	1.20		
(5) Blades—							
(a) Bharat	Packet of 10	0.64	0.48	1.00	1.00	183	183
(b) G' Morning	2 Packet of 5 each.	..	0.60	0.80	0.80		
Total ..		14.20					
Index Number Sub-group V(f)						273	273
(g) Education and Reading—							
(1) School Fees for Std. VIII.	Per month	8.86	4.85	5.33	5.33	110	110
(2) School Books—Std. VIII—							
(i) Karmar bharati	Per Copy	2.55	2.42	2.75	2.75		
(ii) Anaganit	Per Copy	..	1.75	4.25	4.25	159	159
(iii) Apali Prithwi	Per Copy	..	1.80	2.25	2.25		
(3) News Papers—							
(i) Sakal Daily	Per Copy	2.50	0.07	0.25	0.25	357	357
(ii) Maratha Daily	Per Copy	..	0.07	0.25	0.25		
Total ..		19.91					
Index Number Sub-group V(g)						163	163

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR
POONA CENTRE—concl'd.**

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportion- al to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Jan. 1974 5	Feb. 1974 6	Jan. 1974 7	Feb. 1974 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(h) Recreation and Amusement—							
Cinema—							
Lowest Class ..	Ticket ..	6.74	0.52	1.35	1.35	260	260
Total ..		6.74					
Index Number Sub-group V(h).						260	260
(i) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Railway—							
(i) Railway Fare for 50 k.m.	Per Passenger	6.46	0.98	2.25	2.25	230	230
(2) Bus Fare—							
(i) P.M.T. Bus fare 3-22 k.m.	.. ..	11.43	0.10	0.20	0.20	173	173
(ii) S. T. Fare 43 k.m.	.. ..	....	1.50	2.20	2.20		
(3) Postage—							
(i) Single Card ..	Per card ..	1.29	0.05	0.15	0.15	217	217
(ii) M. O. Charges ..	Rs. 25 ..	....	0.45	0.60	0.60		
Total ..		19.18					
Index Number Sub-group V(i).						195	195
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan, Supari ..	....	4.47	....	....	....	306	305
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.	....	5.42	....	....	....	273	273
(c) Household Utilities	....	4.76	....	....	....	392	392
(d) Washing Soap ..	....	11.60	....	....	....	259	259
(e) Medical Care ..	....	18.72	....	....	....	144	144
(f) Personal Care ..	....	14.20	....	....	....	273	273
(g) Education and Reading.	....	13.91	....	....	....	163	163
(h) Recreation and Amusement	....	6.74	....	....	....	260	260
(i) Transport and Communication	....	19.18	....	....	....	195	195
Total ..		109.00					
Index Number Group V ..						223	223

ALL INDIA AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (ON BASE 1960=100) FOR FEBRUARY 1975

All India Average Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (General) on Base 1960=100 for January 1975, is 326 (Three hundred and twenty-six) being the same in December 1974. The Index Number for January 1975 on base 1949=100 derived from the 1960 based index works out to 390 being the same in December 1974.

Labour Intelligence

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1974

Industrial Courts, Tribunals and Labour Courts

In all 1756 applications were received by the Industrial Courts, Tribunals, and Labour Courts during the month. Their break-up are as under :—

Serial No.	Name of the Industrial Court/Tribunal and Labour Court	No. of applications, etc. received during the month under the—			Total
		B.I.R. Act, 1946	I.D. Act, - 1947	Other Acts	
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Industrial Courts/Tribunals					
1	Industrial Court, Maharashtra, Bombay.	17	....	....	17
2	Industrial Court, Maharashtra, (Nagpur Bench).	11	....	....	11
3	Industrial Tribunals, Bombay ..	....	90	....	90
4	Industrial Tribunals, Nagpur ..	....	4	....	4
II. Labour Courts					
1	Labour Courts, Bombay ..	72	411	163	646
2	Labour Courts, Poona ..	2	108	12	122
3	Labour Court, Kolhapur ..	2	16	9	27
4	Labour Courts, Nagpur ..	33	97	462	592
5	Labour Court, Akola ..	20	34	2	56
6	Labour Court, Sholapur ..	16	150	25	191
Total ..		173	910	673	1,756

III. Wage Boards

Nil references were received by the Wage Boards for Cotton/Silk Textile and Sugar Industry during the month under review.

Cocillation
An analysis
December 1974
(a) Cause-wis

(1) Industrial Di
(2) Bombay Ind
(3) Bombay Ind
tion and Am

(b) Result-wis

Act

1

I.D. Act, 1947
B.I.R. Act, 1946
B.I.R. (Ext. A
Amdt.) A
1964.

Total

Industry-
Bombay In
Amendmen

Act

1

Bombay Ind
trial Re
tions A
1946.

Act

1

Bombay In
trial R
tions (Ex
tion
Amendm
Act, 1964

District

Ac

Bombay
trial I
Act, 19

Bombay
(Exten
ment)

Registr
Twenty
Industr
Act, 1

Conciliation

An analysis of disputes handled by the Conciliation machinery in the State during December 1974 under various Acts is given below :—

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

Act	Issues relating to pay, allowances and bonus	Employment, leave hours of work and Miscellaneous causes	Total
(1) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	261	463	724
(2) Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.	15	15	30
(3) Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.	2	1	3
Total ..	278	479	757

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

Act	Pending at the beginning of the month	No. of cases received during the month	Settled amicably	Ended in failure	Withdrawn or not pursued by parties	Closed	Total (4 to 7)	Pending at the end of the month
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I.D. Act, 1947 ..	1,620	724	86	160	130	156	532	1,812
B.I.R. Act, 1946.	281	30	26	36	10	2	74	237
B.I.R. (Ext. and Amdt.) Act, 1964.	28	3	3	1	3	....	7	24
Total ..	1,929	757	115	197	143	158	613	2,073

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

Act	Cotton Textile	Silk Textile	Woollen Textile	Textile Processing	Hosiery	Banking	Sugar	Electricity	Transport	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.	10	6	....	2	3	6	2	....	1	30

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

District-wise analysis is given below :—

Act	Bombay	Poona	Sholapur	Nasik	Thana	Kolhapur	Ahmed-nagar	Total
Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.	16	4	1	1	5	1	2	30

Act	Nagpur	Wardha	Chanda	Akola	Buldhana	Total
Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.	3	....	....	....	....	3

Registration of Agreements, Settlements, Awards etc. Twenty-four Agreements, 18 Settlements, 1 Award were registered under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 and Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964 during the month of December 1974.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING
DECEMBER 1974

	Nov. 1974	Dec. 1974	Dec. 1973
No. of Disputes	107	90	100
No. of Workers involved	25,135	14,613	1,64,594
No. of Mandays lost	2,76,100	1,49,277	5,20,882

Industry-wise Classification is given below :—

Name of the Industry Group	Number of Disputes in progress			Number of work people involved in all disputes	Aggregate man-days lost in
	Started before beginning of the month i.e. prior to December 1974	Started during the month i.e. in December 1974	Total		
Textile	3	3	6	3,09	4,295
Engineering	17	22	39	6,018	99,059
Chemical	4	6	10	3,160	23,044
Miscellaneous	14	21	35	5,116	22,879
Total—(December 1974)	38	52	90	14,613	1,49,277
Total—(November 1974)	29	78	107	25,135	2,76,100

Forty Four of the disputes arose over questions of "pay allowances and bonus issues", Thirty Four related to "Retrenchment and grievances about Personnel", Two on leave and hours of work and the remaining Ten were due to other causes.

Out of the Forty Eight disputes that terminated during the course of the month Sixteen were settled either entirely or partially in favour of the workers. Twenty-Nine in favour of the employers while the result of the remaining Three disputes were indefinite.

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

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE INFORMATION OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, CAUSING MORE THAN 10,000 MANDAYS LOST DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1974.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE INFORMATION OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, CAUSING MORE THAN 10,000 MANDAYS LOST DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1974.

Serial No.	Name of the concern and sector	Reason	Date of work stoppage		No. of workers involved	Mandays lost
			Began	Ended		
<i>Bombay—</i>						
1	Khira Steel Works Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Bonus	21-10-74		488	12,200
<i>Vithalwadi - Thana—</i>						
2	Power Cable (Apar Ltd. (Pvt.))	Pvt. Personnel	4-11-74		885	23,010
<i>Bhiwandi—Dist, Thana</i>						
3	G. G. Dandekar Works Ltd. (Pvt.)	Bonus	18-11-74		630	16,825

LABOUR GAZETTE—APRIL 1975

MAHARASHTRA STATE SALES TAX BULLETIN

Issued by Public Relations Officer
Sales Tax Department

Government of Maharashtra
Bombay

The Maharashtra State Sales Tax Bulletin is a quarterly publication, containing among other things, gist of decisions under section 52 of the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, glimpses of important decisions of Supreme Court, various High Courts and Maharashtra Sales Tax Tribunals, Sales Tax Laws embodying the latest amendments, notifications of both Central and State Governments relating to Sales Tax enactments as also the circular letters, list of Sales Tax Practitioner enrolled and a list of officers working in the Department.

Price : Re. 0.50 per issue

Obtainable form :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Government Book Depot, Majestic Hotel, Opp. Regal Cinema, Colaba Causeway, Bombay-1. | (2) All other Government Book Depots, throughout the State. |
|--|---|

West Bengal Labour Gazette

MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

Special features—Labour Legislations and notifications—both Central and State ; important decisions of Supreme Court and of various High Courts ; summaries of awards of the State, Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts ; Labour Intelligence; notes on conciliations, collective bargaining, reports on the activities of different Directorates under Labour Department, labour welfare, statistical enquiries and information, special articles.

Rates of subscription : Re. 0.75 per copy—English 1s. 3d.
Rs. 9 per annum

Subscriptions to be sent to : Superintendent, Government Printing, West Bengal, 32, Gopalnagar Road, Calcutta-27.

IN

tain-
sales
High
the
ting
Diner

ots,

R

al
h
d
e
r

**Space Available
For
PAID ADVERTISEMENT**

**For
Rates etc.
See
Cover Page 2**

Newspaper
R. N. 11549/57

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT REPORTER

Started in January 1948, the *Industrial Court Reporter*, issued monthly, contains important orders and awards of the Industrial Court and Tribunals in Maharashtra State, as well as the selected decisions of the High Court and the Supreme Court of India. The *Reporter* serves employers, employees, trade unions and lawyers in finding at one place the case law on industrial and labour matters.

★ *Annual Subscription* : Rs. 15.

★ *Back Copies* : If in stock, supplied at Rs. 18 per yearly set.

★ *Advertisement Rates* : Can be had on request.

★ All amounts are payable in advance in Bombay, in full, either by M. O. or Cheques/Drafts drawn on Bombay Banks.

All correspondence and remittances should be addressed to—

THE COMMISSIONER OF
LABOUR,

“Commerce Centre”, Tardeo,
Bombay-34 : WB (India).

Tel. No. 393651

Regd. No. BYW-10

Licence No. 1
Licenced to Post.