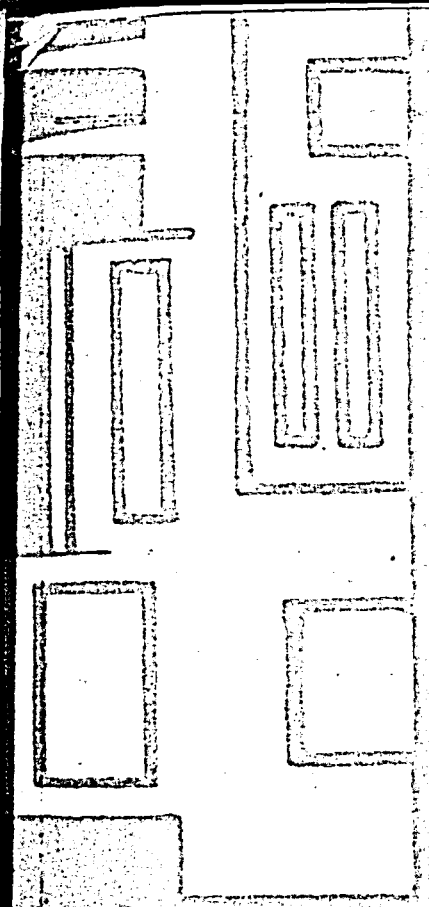

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LABOUR GAZETTE

VOL. LVII
No. 3
NOVEMBER 1977

SINGLE COPY Rs. 1·25
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION Rs. 12

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

LABOUR GAZETTE

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

Annual subscription for the year Sept. 1977—Aug. 1978 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

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The Month in Brief

Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class

The Bombay, Solapur and Nagpur Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for the month of September 1977 with the average prices for the year ended December 1960 equal to 100 were 321, 325 and 320 respectively. The Jalgaon, Nanded, Pune and Aurangabad Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for the month of September 1977 with the average prices for the year ended December 1961 equal to 100 were 323-329, 312 and 336 respectively.

Industrial Disputes

During June 1977 there were 58 strikes involving 1,41,22 workmen and a time-loss of 40,45,69 working days, as compared to 79 disputes in may 77 involving 24,029 workmen and time-loss of 46,00,00 man-days. Further particulars of industrial disputes are given at pages 358 and 359 of this issue.

Current Notes

Carter Support Welcomed on Higher Minimum Wage

The AFL-CIO welcomed President Carter's support for "a significant improvement in the minimum wage" and called on Congress "to move quickly to translate this agreement into legislation."

A compromise agreed to by the White House is a substantial advance over the $2·50 an hour pay proposal Carter made last March. It would, through a series of stepups, bring the minumum wage above the poverty level and keep it there.

AFL-CIO President George Meany said labor was proud to have been part of an effort by the Coalition for a Fair Minimum Wage to persuade the Administration that its intitial proposal was inadequate.

"We applud the President for his decision to support the compromise, thus demonstrating his concern for the working poor", Meany said.

House Labour Committee Chairman Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) said the Administration-backed bill would raise the present $2·30 wage floor to $2·65 in January.

The minimum would then, advance in two annual steps to a permanent level of 53 percent of the average straight-time factory wages. Automatic adjustments each year would maintain the ratio.

While the 53 percent "indexing" level isn't as high as the AFL-CIO had sought, Meany termed it "an important step in assisting lowwage workers to maintain their relative standing" in the workforce.

Carter had originally proposed a permanent 50 percent index as the next step after the $2·50 level.

The agreed-on $2·65 first step of the compromise is approximately 51 percent of the present factory wage.

The second-year step calls for 52 percent of factory pay, and the 53 percent link would be achieved the following year. Each January adjustment would be based on the average straight-time factory wage for a 12 month period ending the previous June.

If the Labor Department is right on its assumptions of increases in manufacturing wages over the next two years, the minimum wage would rise to about $2·89 an hour on January 1, 1979, and to $3·15 an hour a year later.

By the AFL-CIO's estimate, about 4.5 million workers would be due a pay raise as a result of the first-step increase.

Meany congratulated the coalition that moved the Administration off its original position for its efforts "to provide justice for low paid workers" The group was formed at the call of Clarence Mitchell, chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights; Meany ; the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, president

It launched its campaign at a Capitol Hill meeting attended by leaders of religious and ethnic groups, senior citizen and youth organizations, family farm and consumer federations.

"America cannot afford to relegate millions of its citizens to economic peonage", they affirmed in a Declaration for a Fair Minimum Wage. Only by raising and keeping the minimum wage above the poverty level for a family of four can America "fulfill the promise" of the Fair Labour Standards Act.

The group's intent was outlined at the time by Meany, who said :

"We can't believe that a President concerned with human rights will not reconsider and view this issue with compassion and concern. But if he doesn't reconsider, then Congress must do better."

During the continuing negotiations with the White House, the coalition also mobilized its grassroots support for a postcard campaign to Congress in support of a fair minimum wage. And the campaign was adopted also as a major goal of the AFL-CIO Task Force on Labour Law Reform, set up by the federation's Executive Council.

But the White House agreement didn't please everyone. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce charged that it would be "inflationary" and said the index to factory wages would leave the minimum wage to be set by "a robot-like mechanism."

(*American Labour News 9-9-1977.*)

Minimum Wage Foes Spread Mischievous Myths on Impact

Over the 11 Year Period that Congress has increased the minimum wage from its 1965 level of $1·25 to its current level of $2·30, the unemployment rate for teen-agers has risen from 15·6 to 19 percent, writes Rep. Dick Schulze (R-Pa). in Human Events, the national conservative weekly.

"Every time Congress raises the minimum wage, youth unemployment rises concurrently." That's why Scheuze—and others—oppose raising the minimum.

This argument has been repeated so often and so authoritatively in the last several months that it has almost come to be an accepted fact. Yet from the record it is pure myth, a mischievous myth.

The minimum wage law has been in effect since 1938. During this period there have been 10 increases in the minimum wage.

We know exactly what the impact of this minimum wage has been on employment in general and on the employment of youth in particular. We know because the law orders the Labor Department to make regular surveys to determine whether higher minimums cause unemployment. And the uniform answer has been [illegible] the Secretary of Labor reported to Congress:

in 1939, 40 cents in 1944 and $1 in 1956, employment in the United States always went up."

The record of the previous five years, continues the report, "during which four increases in statutory minimum wages became effective, parallels and confirms the previous experience."

During these same years (between 1961 and 1965), continues the report, "employment went up faster and further among the worker groups (teen-agers, unskilled, nonwhite) which are most affected by the minimum than among those adults, skilled, white) less affected by it". The 1968 report showed employment still on the rise with unemployment for all categories at a historic low.

So for 30 years, the record showed that higher minimums did not cause unemployment.

Then in 1969, Nixon decided to "cool the economy" In four years, the jobless rate doubled from 3 to 6 per cent and then tripled to 9 percent.

In the process, unemployment hit everybody, including teen-agers. Schulze points out that youth unemployment rose from 15·6 to 19 percent—a surprisingly small increase of about 21 percent. During the same period, average unemployment in this country rose by more than 100 percent.

How did it happen? First, Nixon impounded tens of billions in federal appropriations, tossing out of work tens of thousands of workers who were supposed to be carrying through government contracts. Then he let the interest rates go up to discourage both buying and investing.

Thus, he gave birth to unemployment that, in turn, spawned more unemployment. And now some of his disciples blame it all on the minimum wage that over the years has brought a few more pennies to the lowest paid in the land so they might live just a little bit better and so that they might add their bit to expanding the nation's buying power—and employment.

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Human Rights for Workers

We say that worker's rights are human rights. And the fight to reform the labor laws and provide effective, prompt, orderly procedures to guarantee worker's rights—that, too, is a human rights issue.

We believe that poverty wages are a human rights issue. We believe that discriminating against workers for union activity is a human rights issue. We believe that twisting and flouting and stalling the law to deny workers' rights is a human rights issue.

We are not asking for a new law. We are asking the Congress to make an old law work, fairly and effectively.

We are not engaged in an anti-employer campaign. Every decent employer has nothing to fear from our efforts, for decent employers don't engage in the despicable practices that this bill will outlaw.

(—AFL-CIO Sec.—Treas. Lane Kirkland)

Paternity Leave

A novel provision for paternity leave for three days on full pay at the time of wife's delivery is the highlight of an agreement recently reached between the management of a private company and a trade union representing its workers.

The agreement, which is between Ex-Cell-O India Ltd., an engineering unit employing about 600 workers, and the Kamgar Sabha, also provides for special leave of three days on full pay for the last rites of a member of the family.

These special features of the agreement have been released to the Press by the Kamgar Sabha.

[*Indic Worker, dt. 24-10-77.*]

Test of President's Message On Federal Labor Law Reform

**Following is the text of President Carter's message to Congress on labour law reform :*

I am Transmitting to Congress proposals to make the laws which govern labor-management relations work more efficiently, quickly and equitably.

I have pledged to make federal regulatory agencies more responsive to the people they serve. Government regulation only works well if it is fair, prompt and predictable. Too often this has not been the case with the regulatory process that governs collective bargaining and labor-management relations. Our labour laws guarantee employees the right to choose freely their representatives, and to bargain collectively with employers over wages, fringe benefits and working condifitions. But legal rights have limited value if many years are required to enforce them.

The National Labour Relations Board (NLRB) administers our labour laws. In recent years there has been growing agreement that those laws should be amended to ensure that the boaid can function more effectively to protect employee's rights. While the great majority of employers and unions have abided by the labour laws, a few have unfairly abused the procedures and practices under which the board must operate.

As a result the American Bar Association, many federal courts, and the NLRB's own task force each recently suggested ways to improve the board's procedures. The NLRB's internal report, which proposed a number of administrative changes, has already produced some beneficial changes. But it seems clear that legislation is actually needed to enable the board to administer the labor laws properly.

Unnecessary dealys are the most serious problem. In even the simpler cases, the NLRB typically takes almost two months to hold an election to determine whether workers want union representation. The enforcement of board decisions is also subject to unnecessary delay : lengthy proceedings before the board and extended litigation can sometimes delay final action for years.

The problem of delay has been compounded by the weakness of the board's remedies. One of the reasons the regulatory process has worked so slowly

has in enforcing its decisions, delay can be less costly than initial compliance with the law. In one case, for instance, workers who were illegally fired for their union activities in 1962 are still awaiting payment for lost wages.

Because of these problems, workers are often denied a fair chance to decide, in an NLRB election, whether they want union representation. The same problems often deny employers the predictability they too need from the labour laws.

To help reduce the problems of delay, and to cure a number of related problems with our labour laws, I am today recommending to the Congress a set of reforms for the National Labour Relations Act. These reforms are designed to accomplish three important goals :

—To make the NLRB procedures fairer, prompter and more predictable.

—To protect the rights of labour and management by strengthening NLRB sanctions against those who break the law.

—To preserve the integrity of the federal contracting process by withholding federal contracts from firms that willfully violate orders from the NLRB and the courts.

I believe these goals can be met through the following changes in our labour laws :

An election on union representation should be held within a fixed, brief period of time after a request for an election is filed with the board. This period should be as short as is administratively feasible. The board, however, should be allowed some additional time to deal wth complex cases.

The board should be instructed to establish clear rules defining appropriate bargaining units. This change would not only help to streamline the time-consuming, case-by-case procedures now in effect, but would also allow labour and management to rely more fully on individual board decisions.

The board should be expanded from five to seven members. This change would enable the NLRB to handle better its increasing caseload.

The board should establish procedures that would allow two members of the board to affirm summarily the less complex decision of its administrative law judges. Similar procedures have already been adopted by the federal courts of appeal.

All apeeals of board decisions should be required to be filed within 30 days of the board's decision. If no appeal is filed, the board should refer its orders to the courts for enforcement without further delay. This procedure is similar to that used by such other federal regulatory agencies as the Federal Trade Commission.

When employers are found to have refused to bargain for a first contract, the board should be able to order them to compensate workers for the wages that were lost during the period of unfair delay. This compensation should be based on a fixed standard, such as the Quarterly Report of Major Collective Bargaining Settlements published by the Bureau of Labour Statistics (BLS). Workers would be entitled to the difference between the wages actually received

increased at the average rate for settlements reported during that period, as recorded in the BLS index.

The board should be authorized to award double back-pay without mitigation to workers who were illegally discharged before the initial contract This flat-rate formula would simplify the present time-consuming back-pay process and would more fully compensate employees for the real cost of a lost job.

The board should be authorized to prohibit a firm from obtaining federal contracts for a period of three years, if the firm is found to have willfully and repeatedly violated NLRB orders. Such a debarment should be limited to cases of serious violations and should not affect existing contracts. This restriction could be lifted under two conditions : if the Secretary of Labour determines that debarment is not in the national interest, or if the affected federal agency determines that no other supplier is available.

Under current law, the board is only required to seek a preliminary injunction against a few types of serious union unfair labour practices, such as secondary boycotts or " hot cargo " agreements. The board should also be required to seek preliminary injunctions against certain unfair labour practices which interfere secriously with employee rights, such as unlawful discharges.

There are related problems that should also be reviewed by the Congress in this effort to ensure that our labour laws fulfill the promise made to employees and employers when the Wanger Act was passed 42 years ago—that working men and women who wish to bargain collectively with their employers, in a way their fair to both, shall have a reasonable and prompt chance to do so. In that way, the collective bargaining system, which has served this country well, can be strengthened for the benefit both of American workers and employers.

I have asked the Secretary of Labour to work closely with the Congress in the months ahread to explore these and other possible ways of improving our labour laws.

I ask the Congress to move promptly to pass legislation implementing the reforms I have recommended.

[*AFL-CIO News dt. 23-7-77.*]

Outlook Good for Wage Law

An improved minimum wage law has excellent chances of enactment well before the end of the year now that the measure has the full and active support of the White House, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller declared.

By boosting the basic minimum wage and keying future increases to a percentage of the average manufacturing wage which will keep the minimum above the poverty line, Biemiller said the new law would likely end the problem of periodic congressional battles to keep the earnings of the nation's lowest-paid workers in pace with rising living costs.

He said that the prospect of this being the last minimum wage fight, at least for a long time, has been a major factor in drawing the wide bipartisan support that virtually assures that Congress will approve the bill.

Questioned by reporters on the radio interview Labor News Conference, Biemiller said that the compromise reached recently with President Carter

was largely the product of " a lot of hauling and pulling " in which the Coalition for a Fair Minimum Wage, led by Clarence Mitchell of the NAACP, played the key role.

He said although both the coalition and the President had to give a little on their original stands, they did " reach an agreeable compromise, which is the way most sound legislation develops."

Biemiller said that the new wage floor is sure to have a beneficial effect on the economy by increasing the purchasing power of workers who have to spend every penny they earn just to live. Those " high velocity dollars.....will be spent ", no " put in a sock or in a savings " account, and that will be desirabe for the economy, he said.

[*AFL-CIO News dt. 13-8-77.*]

An Equal Minimum Wage

Since 1951 the number of working women in the United States has more than doubled. In the last 10 years it has increased by 40 per cent. In 1975, almost 37 million women were working or seeking work—about 46 per cent of all women 16 years of age and older. They made up just 40 per cent of the total work-force and all the signs are that this growth will continue into the future.

Last year, for instance, 1·6 million women joined the work-force, nearly double the number of new male jobseekers. Many of these were teenagers just out of school. But many more were married women forced to seek jobs because their husbands were either unemployed or earning too little to meet family needs without the help of their wives.

Back in 1955, according to government figures, the average working women earned 63·9 per cent as much as the average working man. But by 1974 the gap had widened so that women were paid only 57·2 per cent of men's pay.

There are two main reasons why the gap is widening. First, although many women are securing higher level, better paying jobs, the vast majority are still concentrated in low status occupations that provide very limited opportunity for advancement. Second, the large increase in the participation of women in the labour market means that a larger proportion of women workers are at or near the entry level.

Nine out of 10 American working women are employed in jobs that are traditionally female and traditionally low paid. They work in offices, in the needle trades, in the retail industry and in personal services.

To a much greater extent than is true of men, all that stands between these women and even more grinding poverty is the federal minimum wage. Their employers pay not one cent more than the Fair Labour Standards Act requires.

And that is why the Coalition of Labour Union Women respectfully urges this committee and the Congress to see that the minimum wage is a living wage. For millions of women the minimum wage package is an absolute necessity.

By every indication that will be true for a long time to come. Cultural and educational patterns change terribly slowly. All of the social experts agree that girls and women who used jobs will continue to find them in the traditional.

"female" jobs and industries, will remain concentrated on the bottom rungs of the economic ladder, will continue to earn less than their male counterparts.

And that is why CLUW holds that any proposal for a youth subminimum wage is aimed squarely at continuing and increasing the exploitation of women. The only possible outcome would be to reduce the job opportunities for older women, for the wives and mothers who need jobs the most in order to help keep their families' heads above water.

Throughout history, women have struggled for equal pay, equal opportunity and a fighting chance to make a decent life along with men. For Congress to endorse unequal pay and unequal opportunity by endorsing a discriminatory to leval minimum wage would undo all the progress that American women have made.

[*AFL-CIO News dt. 13-8-77.*]

ILO Issues Social and Labour Study on Six U. S.—Based Multinationals—

Social and labour practices of six large multinational enterprises with head offices in the United States are studied in a report just published by the International Labour Office.

The companies covered are Caterpillar, John Deere, Ford, General Motors, International Harvester and Otis Elevator. The study included their subsidiary operations in North and South America, Europe and Asia.

Participants in the study were the companies themselves, and governments, employers' and workers' organisations, all of which provided information on three main topics—employment and training, wages and basic work conditions, and labour relations. The government of the United States replied as the home-country government.

The International Metalworkers' Federation responded, and also secured information from various workers' organisations concerned. IMF while co-operating fully pointed out that the participating companies, representing mainly automobile production and agricultural implements, "are not generally representative of the behaviour of the numerous multinational enterprises of American origin operating in the various branches of the metal industry."

The report states that its main purpose is not to draw final conclusions about multinationals' behaviour, but to improve factual knowledge in the social policy field and thereby contribute to current discussions about the roles that these companies are playing in countries throughout the world.

In a summary of its findings, the report notes that host country governments generally accept subsidiaries as "a normal component of their industrial community." Concerning foreign-owned equity, policies toward subsidiaries are liberal in developed countries and more restrictive in developing countries.

Treated as local companies

Subsidiaries play a valuable role in the international transfer of technology, the report says, but "the advantages and disadvantages of some aspects of technology transfer" are much in debate.

In regard to laws on employment, training, conditions of work and labour relations, in general the subsidiaries are treated as if they were local companies.

The report notes that all of the companies are involved in training of local national employees in some form or another. The degree to which trade unions participate in training varies widely from one country to another, from a high degree in the United States and France, to low in Venezuela and Australia.

Each company said its policy seeks to have the maximum number possible of local employees from the lowest to highest positions.

Host governments generally believe that multinationals make a positive contribution to the training of manpower in their countries.

Opinion on employment

The report shows divided opinion on the subject of employment. The six companies employed directly nearly 1,200,000 workers in 1975 and created many more jobs indirectly. Government comments range from recognition of a major impact on employment, to opinions by which the impact is minor, due to the capital intensity of the investments. The unions that responded, while recognising the job creation effect of foreign investment, felt that more jobs could have been created by the same amount of capital invested by domestic firms in more appropriate technology.

The attitudes were also divided on the question of "job export". The companies argued that their overseas investments have created jobs in the United States for export of parts or for the export of whole products. The IMF stated that the six companies concerned were not a good illustration of this issue, in the metal trades, and pointed to the acute nature of the job export problem in the electrical equipment and electronics sectors.

The United States government felt that in the short term temporary job losses might result and in the long run overseas investment could lead to adjustments in wage levels at home. However, it added, it is difficult to be definitive because it is simply not known what would have happened if there had not been foreign investment.

Union impact on wages

On shifting production from one country to another the six companies said they had never made such transfers from their own volition.

In every country except Brazil, the unions said they were having a major impact on the level of wages negotiated in the subsidiaries.

The subsidiaries claimed to aim for wages and working conditions that "are average or better", in comparison with local companies. Unions in the host countries, however, said that wages and working conditions in the subsidiaries do not differ appreciably from those of local companies.

On occupational safety and health, the multinational companies said that their policy was to meet all local requirements and frequently go beyond them by putting into effect company-wide programmes developed in the United States.

Mixed comment came from the unions on labour relations policies. Some

companies were complying with the law and offered no further commen
some commented that the company attitude towards unions was " long sufferi
and occasionally openly hostile. "

Role of local management

In most countries for which there was information, the subsidiaries showed
high percentage of unionisation. The lowest level was 20 per cent, in Braz
and the highest was 100 per cent in several countries.

The unions reported they do not have much influence in decision making in t
subsidiaries, apart from collective bargaining.

The six companies reported that local management is responsible for decisio
making on expansion or reduction of the workforce ; the unions, ho wev
claimed that centralised control over financial and new investment matters plac
much of effective decision-making in the corporate headquarters.

The trade unions felt that in general their rights under International Labo
Organisation Conventions guaranteeing freedom of association, and the rig
to organise and to collective bargaining are being respected in their countri
with some exceptions.

According to the report, there is almost no evidence of collective bargaini
on the international level. Trade unions are almost unanimously in favour
transnational collective bargaining ; for them, the most practical form of t
consists of mutual trade union consultation for concerted action within ea
multinational corporation. The six companies were unanimous in their oppo
tion.

The report is the third sectoral study done by the International Labour Organi
tion concerning the multinationals, the first having been on the social and labo
practices of some European-based multinational enterprises in the me
trades, in 1976, and the second on social and labour practices in the petrole
industry, published in September of this year.

Other International Labour Organisation reports have been published
wages and working conditions in multinational enterprises in general,
employment and training, and on industrial relations.

As part of its continuing activity in this field, the International Labour Orga
satien also is working on the elaboration of labour policy principles for mu
nationals. A tripartite advisory committee has completed a draft Declarat
of Principles dealing with all social aspects of multinational operations. It
be before the International Labour Organisation Governing Body in Novem

Governments, employers and workers have participated in all these activit

[*ILO News dt. 17-10-*

Labor Law Developments

Individual Workers, but not their Union, held liable for damages in Wildcat St

The ruling came from U.S. District Court in Northern Ohio which said the eight officers of a Steelworkers local "had no right to violate their contract" and "they must respond in damages for their breach of contract."

The court said that neither the local union itself nor the International could be held liable for damages, since the International took steps directly and indirectly to get union members back to work in accordance with its contractual obligations. Also, the courts concluded that there was insufficient evidence to show that the local itself had encouraged the wildcat.

The damages were stipulated to be $1 in this case. While the damages were not high, it did appear to set a precedent in holding union members individually liable for such wildcats.

An employer cannot discipline two workers for an off-duty fight, as long as that fight did not cause harm to the employer.

So ruled an arbitrator in a case involving a firm in Illinois. The fight erupted during a poker game among seven workers at the company's social club.

The arbitrator rejected the company's claim that the fracas could ruin its reputation. He said that the general rule is that an employees' off-duty conduct is not subject to company discipline with the following exceptions : (1) that it brings harm to the company ; (2) that it renders the employee unable to work ; or (3) that other employee refuse to work with the offending worker.

None of those situations existed in this case.

Even though an employer had provided laundered coveralls to all of its employees for more than ten years, an arbitrator ruled that the company could unilaterally change that policy.

The arbitrator decided that the Exxon Chemical Company never intended to agree to a change in long standing contract language which required the company to furnish coveralls to workers only when the assignments would cause excessive deterioration to clothing.

Nonetheless the employer had provided coveralls to all employees since it felt it was easier to do so than maintaining strict adherence to the contract. The company did agree to follow the strict language of the contract, and the arbitrator said that was all that it was required to do.

The U.S. District Court for Minnesota has told nine Ford Motor Company workers that they must rely upon their union, the United Automobile Workers to represent them in the disciplinary case. The nine workers had asked for the right to use outside lawyers to handle their disciplinary actions.

The court found that the union remains the exclusive representative under a collective bargaining contract and that the employer must talk with the union only in trying to settle case. Only after the case has been settled, and only if the workers can prove the union had not fairly represented them, may they go to court to gain remedy. Thus, workers are required, under the court ruling to fully exhaust their remedy within their union.

(Allied Industrial Worker, monthly publication of the Allied Industrial

Child Labor Fines

Employers who violate child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act may be fined up to £1,000 for each violation ; this Federal law is enforced by wage and hour compliance officers of the U.S. Labor Department's Employment Standards Administration.

Allied Industrial Worker

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers

Sl. No.	Centre	Base	Months	
			July 1977	Aug. 1977
	1960 SERIES OF THE LABOUR BUREAU			
	ALL-INDIA ..	**1960=100**	325	327
		1949=100*	395	397
	Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Gudur	1960=100	307	312
2.	Guntur	1960=100	358	365
3.	Hyderabad	1960=100	336	338
		1943-44=100	739	744
	Assam			
4.	Digboi	1960=100	337	341
5.	Doom-Dooma ..	1960=100	300	299
6.	Labac	1960=100	285	269
7.	Mariani	1960=100	280	284
8.	Rangapara	1960=100	295	298
	Bihar			
9.	Jamshedpur	1960=100	318	324
10.	Jharia	1960=100	318	321
11.	Kodarma	1960=100	337	359
12.	Monghyr	1960=100	355	363
13.	Noamundi	1960=100	341	342
	Gujarat			
14.	Ahmedabad	1960=100	308	311
		1926-27=100*	976	986
15.	Bhavnagar	1960=100	316	323
	Haryana			
16.	Yamunanagar ..	1960=100	348	351
	Jammu & Kashmir			
17.	Srinagar	1960=100	321	318

Sl. No.	Centre	Base	Months	
			July 1977	Aug. 1977
	Karnataka			
18.	Ammathi	1960=100	338	337
19.	Bangalore	1960= 100	347	346
		1935–36=100*	1565	1560
20.	Chikmagalur	1960=100	333	328
21.	Kolar-Gold-Field ..	1960=100	331	329
	Kerala			
22.	Alleppey	1960=100	331	327
23.	Alwaye	1960=100	321	318
	Aug.	1939=100*	1483	1469
24.	Mundakayam ..	1960=100	298	299
	Madhya Pradesh			
25.	Balaghat	1960=100	357	357
26.	Bhopal	1960=100	333	333
27.	Gwalior	1960=100	343	348
28.	Indore	1960=100	351	353
	Maharashtra			
29.	Bombay	1960=100	321	319
		1933–34=100*	1425	1416
30.	Nagpur	1960=100	314	319
	Aug.,	1939=100*	1639	1665
31.	Sholapur	1960=100	330	323
		1927–28= 100*	1261	1234
	Orissa			
32.	Barbil	1960=100	309	313
33.	Sambalpur	1960=100	343	354
	Punjab			
34.	Amritsar	1960=100	337	339
	Rajasthan			
35.	Ajmer	1960=100	333	388
36.	Jaipur	1960=100	347	357
	Tamil Nadu			
37.	Coimbatore	1960=100	318	319
38.	Coonoor	1960=100	311	315
39.	Madras	1960=100	304	302
		1935–36=100*	1447	1438
40.	Madurai	1960=100	329	327

Sl. No.	Centre	Base	Months	
			July 1977	Aug. 1977
	Uttar Pradesh			
41.	Kanpur	1960=100	325	329
42.	Saharanpur	1960=100	333	333
43.	Varanasi	1960=100	379	383
	West Bengal			
44.	Asansol	1960=100	339	346
45.	Calcutta	1960=100	326	331
46.	Darjeeling	1960=100	272	278
47.	Howrah	1960=100	315	321
48.	Jalpaiguri	1960=100	280	288
49.	Raniganj	1960=100	328	332
	Delhi Territory			
50.	Delhi	1960=100	359	362
		1944=100*	603	608
	Aug.,	1939=100*	1574	1587
	*** Other Series of the Labour Bureau**			
1.	Berhampur	1949=100	432	433
2.	Cuttack	1949=100	385	388
3.	Jabalpur	1949=100	436	430
4.	Beawar	1951–52=100	376	377
5.	Tripura	1961=100	285	278
6.	Himachal Pradesh ..	1965=100	234	237
7.	Goa	1966=100	229	229
8.	Bhilai	1966=100	225	225
9.	Bhilwara	1966=100	213	218
10.	Chhindwara	1966=100	187	189
11.	Kothagudem ..	1966=100	208	208
12.	Rourkela	1966=100	236	229

*Converted on old base.

(*Indian Worker dt. 17-10-71*)

Employment Strategy to make Jobs

Both the Government of U.K., and our Government are increasingly concerned with the growing unemployment in the respective countries. Recently, in the Lok Sabha, the Minister of labour Mr. Ravindra Varma, accepted a suggestion made by a member of Parliament that Government should examine the question of increasing shiftwork and reducing weekly working hours with a view to generating additional employment.

Mr. John Hughes, Director, Trade Union Research Unit at Ruskin College, Oxford, in the May 1977 issue of ' Personnel Management ' — the journal of the Institute of Personnel Management, United Kingdom, has underscored two possible routes to increase job creation in U.K. One is comparatively modest, the extension of shiftwork. The other appears bolder, the reduction in ' normal ' hours of work. Both, according to Mr. Hughes, would disproportionately create manual jobs.

The following extracts taken out from the article entitled " Shiftwork and the shorter working week : two ways to make jobs ", will be read with interest :

Increased Shift work

The extent of shift working in manufacturing industry is mainly an indicator of capital intensity ... First, increased shift working can offer an early and sizeable increase in employment in relation to the existing capital stock, as demand for U.K. goods and services (e.g. export demand, import substitution) develops. The potential improvement in utilisation of the capital stock through shift work, as an almost immediate resource gain, contrasts— with the lead time associated with meeting demand solely through increased fixed capital investment (and the additional equipment may have a high import content). Then, depending on demand conditions, significant gains in capital productivity and economics in capital costs per unit of output may result. Thus even if there are additional costs from accelerated recruitment and training, or enhanced shift pay, the overall result could avoid cost inflation.

Another factor to be considered is the wealth of experience already available in manufacturing industry in relation to the transition to new shift working arrangements, the elements of collective bargaining involved, and the management of particular shift systems. Besides, the approach could be flexibie in term of creating both full-time job opportunities and part-time ones (Some industries whose labour requirements are contracting, e.g. steel, textiles, have made widespread use of shift working in the past, so that the workers concerned may have adapted more to the social problems associated with shift working).

(*Industrial Bulletin dt. 1-10-77*)

Permanent policy

Indeed rather than creating more continuous shift cycles with all the social problems that entails, it might be sensible to concentrate on the evolution of double day shifts or on part-time labour. Both of these avenues would be helpful to women, and they represent a potentially permanent type of employment policy rather than a temporary device.

Lastly, in so far as Government aid and encouragement is concerned, the approach could be selective, and both the criteria to be used and the kind of aid offered could be influenced by sector working parties and other elements of the Government's ' industrial strategy '. There is one important— requirement. Pay policy in the next stage has to be flexible enough to encourage serious bargaining over the extension of shift work so far it merely permits it, if shift arrangements can be fitted into the existing provisions of agreements.

(*Industrial Bulletin dt. 1-10-77*)

Reduction of Working hours

The reduction of working hours might particularly lend itself to a greater reduction in manual unemployment. Britain is somewhat unusual in that the 'basic' hours of non-manual workers are generally less than those of manual workers...Thus 75 per cent of non-manual men and 78 per cent of non-manual women have a basic week of 38 hours or less. This contrast with only 11 per cent of manual men and 30 per cent of manual women full time workers with a basic week of 38 or less. Four-fifths of male manual workers and two-thirds of women manual workers are on a basic 40 hour week.

What is much more uncertain is how costly a programme for reducing working hours would prove to be, and how big an impact on employment would it have ? These two questions are inter-related. Thus, much of the apparent cost of reducing basic hours (without reducing pay for the basic week) might be offset by improved output per man hour. People may work more efficiently within the reduced working week, and firms may be able to take up elements of current slack or hidden unemployment (particularly as the economy emerges from recession). A productivity bargaining style of approach to the reduction of hours would assist this. Indeed, in a fairly disciplined 'pay policy' tangible gains in efficiency might be a requirement for proceeding to reduced hours. But this kind of 'productivity' approach reduces the additional labour requirements implied. (At a rough estimate, possibly a third or two-fifths of the effect of hours reduction might be offset by increased efficiency).

A further possible response would be significantly cost-inflationary while being damaging to employment creation ; this relates to increased overtime working. Only 20 per cent of non-manual men working overtime in a typical week, 15 per cent of women manual workers, and 10 per cent of women non-manual workers (adding only 1·3 hours, 0·8 hours, and 0·3 hours respectively to the average working week) . The phenomenon is mainly a feature of the work of manual men : the 5.4 hours average weekly overtime actually rests on between 50 per cent and 60 per cent of manual men working around 10 hours average overtime a week. So far most workers in other categories, actual hours are very close to basic hours. By contrast 20 per cent of manual men work over 50 hours a week. Would increased overtime offset the reduction in basic hours ? In the long term the likelihood of this can be exaggerated. In the short term it would depend on whether collective bargaining on hours is extended to some degree of joint control over overtime working. Here, for instance, an employment subsidy on net job creation would steer employers away from increased overtime working to additional recruitment.

It is worth emphasising that reducing the basic week would increase public sector tax revenues and reduce social security expenditure, so that it would be rational for the government to feed the financial benefit (or part of it) back in ways that would reduce the cost inflation involved.

Supposing that some combination of increased productivity, some increased reliance on overtime, and possibly some reduction of output, led to the employment effect being only 40 per cent of the change in basic hours. A careful estimate (built up from New Earnings Survey data) suggests that coming down

than that would increase employment by some 360,000 ; registered unemployment might fall by over 250,000. Over 60 per cent of the extra jobs created (about 220,000) would be for manual men. Bringing the basic week down to 35 hours would on the same assumptions create about 750,000 jobs (probably about a half million reduction in registered unemployment), nearly 400,000 of which might be for manual men. The scale and balance of these figures suggests that on quite moderate assumptions (almost certainly well within the reach of serious ' productivity ' bargaining, and a phased and planned programme of adjustment) such an approach could largely remove the ' structural ' unemployment that disfigures our economy.

(*Industrial Bulletin dt. 1-10-77*)

Too high a price ?

Would it be purchased at too high a price ? Clearly, if the reduction in normal hours was not accompanied by improved labour productivity, and involved extensive increases of overtime, it would be awkwardly cost inflationary.

(*Industrial Bulletin dt. 1-10-77*)

SOCIAL OBLIGATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS IN SINGAPORE

In 1969, the trade union movement in Singapore presented a pathetic spectacle of weak trade unions, membership (only 65,000), low subscriptions, and low morale. It was in this enervating atmosphere of general futility that a group of trade union leaders organised what proved to be an epoch-making seminar on " The Modernisation of the labour Movement ". The upshot of the modernisation movement that was launched immediately resulted in the following :

" ..... while collective bargaining continues to be regarded as the primary responsibility of trade unions in the Republic, it has ceased to be the sole and exclusive trade union preoccupation. The Singapore National Trades Union, Congress (SNTUC) recognised that if organised labour was to exercise its rightful role and influence in society, and if the potential of a free labour movement in an open society was to be realised in full, it would have to develop its own financial and human resources.

" Dynamic projects and programmes were therefore formulated and implemented, with the result that within the space of the last decade the face of trade unionism in Singapore has been transformed beyond all recognition.

" Again, in 1974, when world-wide inflation hit Singapore, and food prices sky-rocketted, it was the trade union movement which played a major role in stabilising food prices by launching a chain of co-operative supermarkets, known as WELCOME. Seven of these supermarkets, which enjoyed a turnover last year of £ 20·5 million are in operation today. (There are now nine WELCOME supermarkets).

" The first full-fledged consumer movement in the Republic, known as CASE (The Consumer Association of Singapore), was launched in 1973 with the SNTUC as founder member.

COMFORT, which today boast a well-run fleet of 2,000 owner-driven taxis, 350 minibuses, also owner-driven, and 28 shuttle buses. COMFORT'S objective is that every taxi in Singapore should eventually be an owner-driven taxi, with self-respecting taxi operators freed from the exploitation of compradores and financiers.

"Getting off the launching pad by March 1977 will be the SNTUC-COMFORT motor work-shop, which will service and repair both the SNTUC's fleet of vehicles as well as private vehicles. (The motor workshop began operations in February 1977).

"There are two other trade union co-operatives, FAIR-DEAL, which retails low cost text-books to school-children, and DENTICARE, which provides low-cost dental treatment for workers and their families.

"In addition, the SNTUC also runs a thriving travel agency which is among the largest in Singapore — the SNTUC Travel Services (Private) Ltd.

"Besides the above-mentioned undertakings run by the SNTUC, several affiliated unions also run a variety of multipurpose co-operative societies which cater to the needs of their members and their families.

"It is vital to appreciate that the initiatives and the capital outlays for all these co-operative and other enterprises came entirely from trade union sources. And apart from trade union initiatives, continuing efforts by our trade unions sustain these co-operatives. The greater part of INCOME life policies, for instance, are sold by voluntary trade union organisers.

"It was only after the trade unions had demonstrated a manifest capacity to operate the first few ventures successfully, in the face of almost universal scepticism, that the government found its way to give the SNTUC transport co-operative COMFORT, a vehicle purchase loan at commercial rates, to back its first fleet of 1,250 vehicles. The first loan has been completely repaid, and subsequent loans have now almost been completely repaid.

"All these co-operative and other undertakings are not, however, regarded as ends in themselves. Rather, they are conceived as a means to larger ends, embracing the totality of interest of the working population of Singapore. The financial muscles and the professional skills which have accrued to the labour movement from the operation of such projects have been utilised, among other things, for the following purposes :

(*a*) The enhancement of the economic, industrial and socio-logical research facilities of the SNTUC, under highly qualified persons, which are made freely available to affiliated trade unions and other friendly organisations.

(*b*) The promotion of a wide-ranging series of trade union education programmes, aimed at equipping trade union leaders and rank and the members with a high level of trade union skills, and with the democratic values necessary to the efficient functioning of a free trade union movement, sensitive to the needs and priorities of an open society in a developing nation, which has to make its way in the volatile and turbulent milieu of South East

collective bargaining, industrial advocacy , co-operative development, organisation of women and youth groups, and of a variety of welfare, cultural and recreational projects.

" As a result of the wide-ranging scope and trust of trade union interest, programmes, and direct trade union involvement in the decision-making processes of key area of socio-economic planning and development, the labour movement has acquired a status and influence in the public life of the nation, unheard of in most parts of the developing world and, indeed, even in many developed countries.

Trade unions and their members have therefore come to possess a sencse of belonging to their society and their nation.

They recognise that they are, in a very real and tangible sense, the co-owners of society. "

As a direct result of the SNTUC's modernisation programme, the tripartite alliance in Singapore has ceased to be the lop sided affair which it was in the past. Our trade uniors are now able to meet employers and governments on an equal footing, as we have been able to expand and develop our human resources.

While the institutional independence of the trade union movement from both party and government has been scrupulously maintained, trade union representatives sit on some key statutory boards and tripartite organisations in the Republic.

(Industrial Bulletin dt. 1-10-77)

COMPENSATORY REST FOR OVERTIME IN FRANCE

An Act which took effect on July 1, 1976, grants compensatory rest equal to 20 per cent of the time worked in excess of 44 hours a week. The number of hours per week above which compensatory rest is calculated will be reduced to 43 hours on July 1, 1977 and to 42 hours on July 1, 1978. The compensatory rest is to be over and above the hours due to a worker for having worked on a holiday or for having been on duty but not actually working (e.g., the time spent by a night watchman between his rounds). The rest must be taken a full day (8 hours) at a time at the worker's convenience ; however, in certain branches of activity, to be specified by decree, compensatory rest may be taken in half-days. It involves no reduction of the remuneration (including bonuses and benefits in kind) which the worker would have received if he had worked. It must be taken within two months of the excess time worked, but not during the period from July 1 to August 31 of each year. It cannot be taken with paid annual leave.

Contract Labour to go in 2 Years

The Government is keen on abolishing contract labour within two y
Disclosing this at the eighth annual meeting of the Central Advisory Co
Labour Board on August 20, 1977, the Labour Minister, Mr. Ravindra Va
said it was for the Board to suggest the steps that should be taken to ac
this.

Incentives Are Not Part of Basic Wages

The Delhi High Court has held that 'inam' or incentive cannot be sa
form part of the basic wages for purposes of calculating contributions und
Employees' Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952. Pron
cing a judgement, Mr. Justice S. S. Chandra said recently that 'inam
incentive was in the nature of reward for labour not arising out of the co
of employment but depending upon the work done above the norms spec
It was thus in addition to wages.

PF Scheme For Beedi Workers Likely

The Union Minister of State for Labour stated on September 11, 1977 th
Union Government proposed to introduce provident fund scheme for
workers in the country. Initially the scheme would be introduced in Karn
where nearly two lakh workers would benefit. The scheme would th
gradually extended to other States.

Defaulting Employers in Private and Public Sectors under the Additional E ments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974

Mr. H. M. Patel, Minister of Finance and Revenue stated in the Rajya S
on 2nd August, 1977 that the amount to be remitted by employers in the p
and public sectors towards the Additional Dearness Allowance Deposit Ac
to the nominated authorities under the Additional Emoluments (Compu
Deposit) Act, 1974 was Rs. 3.25 crores as on 1st July, 1977. The total nu
of defaulting employers were 305 and the amount in default was Rs. 3
lakhs.

Executives Pay to be Pegged

The Government is likely to issue fresh guidelines soon pegging down mana
remuneration in the corporate sector as a whole under the Companie
The Ministry of Company Affairs is understood to have formulated co
hensive guidelines in this regard. The remuneration is likely to be p
down to Rs. 5,000 per month on a uniform basis besides some perqu
But taken together, both should not exceed Rs. 10,000.

Proposal to Amend the Bombay Industrial Employment (Standing Orders)

Thousands of workers who have completed three months' uninterrupted
and are regarded as temporary, casual or sometimes contract workers wi

Oders) Amendment Rules, 1977. The rules cover regulation of badli emp ment, permanency for temporary workers and probationers.

Cement Accord Reached

Representatives of the employees and employers in the cement industry reached an agreement in principle to settle the pending wage dispute thr arbitration. This agreement was reached after prolonged discussions bet the two parties in the presence of the Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai Labour Minister, Mr. Ravindra Varma on September 13, 1977.

Graded Pay Proposed for Suspended Men in Maharashtra

The Maharashtra Government proposes to make a new provision in its la laws under which an employee suspended by his management will be en to 50 per cent of his monthly salary for the first three months of the suspe period, 75 per cent during the next six months and the entire salary fro ninth month onwards. This was stated by the State Labour Minist September 12, 1977.

Wage Hike for Construction Workers in Maharashtra

Over two lakh construction workers will get a substantial increase in remuneration as the Maharashtra Government has fixed new minimum for them. The wages for construction workers were revised last in 1965 that time a skilled worker was paid about Rs. 6 per day in zone I, whic now been increased to Rs. 11. For the unskilled worker too, the wag gone up from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7. The new wage structure will come into ope on October 2 — Gandhi Jayanti Day.

Tamil Nadu to Abolish Contract Labour

The Tamil Nadu Minister for Labour stated on August 31, 1977, that the s of contract labour prevalent in various undertakings and transport o sations would be abolished very soon and the Tamil Nadu Governme evolving a suitable scheme to replace the contract labour system.

—*Industrial Bulletin dt. 1*

Government sets up study group on Wage-income-price policy

The Government of India set up on October 12, 1977 a study group, h by Mr. S. Bhoothalingam, Director-General of the National Council of A Economic Research to report on a wage-income-price policy. This second time that this complex issue has been referred to an expert In 1973, a committee headed by Prof. S. Chakravarti, former member Planning Commission, had prepared a report on wage policy, but tha never made public. A wage cell was, however, set up in the Union L Ministry in pursuance of the recommendations of that committee, t with matters relating to wage fixation, formulation of a national wage and the evolution of a national wage structure. The cell was to collec on the wage structure in both public and private establishments. Th group will take a fresh look at the entire question in the context of the strident demands from large sections of organised sector employees fo revision, higher bonus and other allowances.

and accepted bonus as deferred wage. It favoured reduction of the difference between the maximum and minimum of incomes, after tax to a ratio of 20 to one. The Union Cabinet has already set up a sub-committee, which is looking into the question of wages, incomes and prices. The study group's report is intended to enable the sub-committee to formulate the Government's policy. It may take a year before the policy is formulated. The study group has been asked to report within six months. The Government is unlikely to approve of any new major wage revision in the public sector pending the outcome of the study.

The terms of reference of the study group will be as follows :

(1) What should be the minimum wage and what should be the norms with reference to which the minimum wage should be determined;

(2) Whether the minimum wage should be uniform or could be different as between:

(*a*) agriculture, industry and services;

(*b*) organised and unorganised sectors;

(*c*) urban and rural sectors;

(*d*) between different States/regions;

(*e*) between different employers in the organised sector.

(3) What should be the relevant criteria for determining the differentials between minimum and maximum wages and whether their ratio should be uniform, or could be different in the sectors referred to in (2) above;

(4) What should be the criteria for determining maximum income and what relationship should exist between maximum income and maximum wages;

(5) What should be the linkage between wages, incomes and prices, and to review in this connection the existing arrangements for regulation of dearness allowance in private and public sectors;

(6) What fiscal, economic and other policies should be adopted for achieving objectives of the proposed policy;

(7) Whether any legislative changes would be required for implementing the proposed policy.

The study group includes Dr. Dharm Nariain, Chairman, Agricultural Prices Commission; Mr. Arvind Buch (Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad); Mr. Hiten Bhaya, Director, Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta ; Prof. Samuel Paul, Director, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad ; and Mr. G. C. Katoch, Financial Adviser (member-secretary), Ministry of Defence.

—Industrial Bulletin dt. 15-10-77

Tokyo Government to Test 5-day week starting July 2

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government decided to start a five-day work week on a trial basis for most of its employees starting July 2. According to the government, a total of 208,000 employees including firefighters and policemen will have two days off a week every four weeks. However, nurses in medica

Statement showing, state-wise the number of registrations and placements effected by the Employment Exchanges and the number of vacancies notified during the period January-December 1976 (P) together with the number of applicants on the Live Register at the end of December 1976(P)

(Figures in thousands)

Sr. No	State/Union Territory	No. of Employment Exchanges at the end of December 1976	No. of registrations (including registrations) effected during January-December 1976	No. of vacancies notified during January-December 1976	No. of submissions made during January-December 1976	No. of placements effected during January-December 1976	No. of applicants on the Live Register at the end of December 1976
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES							
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	23	337.0	73.4	334.1	50.5	667.4
2.	Assam ..	29	113.1	9.9	75.7	5.8	195.0
3.	Bihar ..	31	531.1	49.2	329.2	31.9	986.6
4.	Gujarat ..	21	243.0	28.2	160.7	15.0	379.5
5.	Haryana ..	24	196.8	66.3	420.5	31.0	242.5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	13	66.7	13.1	105.4	8.7	104.4
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	8	41.9	4.8	36.6	3.2	51.8
8.	Karnataka ..	29	228.7	33.0	178.1	17.2	456.5
9.	Kerala ..	13	257.6	28.1	122.3	23.2	753.6
10.	Madhya Pradesh..	55	412.7	65.4	363.4	36.2	572.4
11.	Maharashtra ..	33	475.9	93.6	450.7	43.2	858.2
12.	Manipur ..	5	22.0	4.4	16.6	0.9	67.9
13.	Meghalaya ..	5	10.1	1.4	6.3	0.8	12.0
14.	Nagaland ..	2	2.1	2.9	1.6	0.1	2.0
15.	Orissa ..	17	203.2	31.4	293.0	20.7	354.4
6.	Punjab ..	29	222.0	52.4	482.1	29.8	321.9
17.	Rajasthan ..	28	175.5	31.7	240.4	18.6	272.0
18.	Sikkim* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Tamilnadu ..	19	378.6	54.1	400.4	35.0	830.9
20.	Tripura ..	3	9.4	1.2	9.7	0.4	52.1
21.	Uttar Pradesh ..	70	1016.9	76.4	475.9	49.8	1112.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNION TERRITORIES							
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	2.5	0.8	5.4	0.4	3.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Chandigarh ..	1	21.9	5.9	27.0	3.4	39.0
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Delhi ..	12	181.1	65.7	212.1	51.3	214.2
6.	Goa ..	1	10.4	4.8	30.9	1.0	32.6
7.	Lakshadweep	1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.3
8.	Mizoram ..	3	6.3	0.7	2.7	0.2	5.3
9.	Pondicherry ..	1	6.2	1.6	13.7	0.7	19.6
10.	Central Employment Exchange.	..	..	6.6	..	..	..
All India Total ..		517	5615.7	845.4	4980.4	496.9	9812.6

*No Employment Exchange is functioning in these States/Union Territories.

Note : 1. Exclude figures in respect of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau except for three in Delhi (Delhi, Jamia Millia and Jawahar Lal Nehru University).

2. Figures do not add up to total due to rounding off.

3. P : Provisional.

—*Annual Report of the Union Ministry of Labour (1976-77)*

Social Contracts in Europe

Social contract type agreements are now in effect in seven countries in Europe and are considered in a new study to have become the most far-reaching new instrument in industrial relations. The social contract represents the trade union movement's aspirations to resist income policies based solely on wage controls but rather to influence government in their broader economics political and social objectives.

The study defines two elements of a social contracts:

(*i*) the first part is a wage agreement essentially between the trade union movement and government. Employers and other interested groups may but equally may not, be an active party to this;

(*ii*) the second part is concerned with public policy and may range over such issues as food and other prices, corporate dividends, housing, rent industrial relations, governmental strategy for industry, investment policies profits, other incomes, social benefits and taxes.

whilst taking an active role in setting out guide-lines and participating in the bargaining of these contracts, strive to obtain agreements through consensus, preferring to avoid the use of their full political power.

The study goes on to review the rise in social contract agreements in some of the seven countries of Europe and also in Italy where some similarity in union-government relationships can also be identified.

Great Britain

Britain was the first country to develop such agreements with the first social contract appearing as part of the Labour Party Election Manifesto in 1974. Subsequently, the unions agreed to two phases of wage restraint limiting increase to.

(*i*) £6 per week in 1975,

(*ii*) £2.50 per week, *plus* five per cent for middle wage earners, and £4 per week for the higher paid in 1974.

These agreements have been accompanied by price freezes and regulations, limits on dividends and other controls. At the same time the Labour Government has embarked upon a major legislative programme covering industrial relations, prices, taxation, social policy, nationalisation, aids to industry, employment and training.

Negotiations to continue into a State Three have met with stiff opposition with unions demanding a return to collective bargaining. The government, whilst conceding to these demands, remains hope-ful that wage increases will be limited to 10 per cent over the coming year.

Norway

The 1976 Norwegian multipartite collective frame-work agreement covered the public and private sectors, including agriculture and the professions. Government partipated actively in the agreement which concluded a 3·7 per cent rise in workers' disposable real income *plus* improvements through taxation and benefits for the lower paid, pensioners and other less privileged groups. Government assurances were also given on an expansionary economy and a comprehensive package of labour legislation was also embarked on.

This year's agreement has brought a 2·5 per cent increase in real disposable incomes through wage rises, tax concessions, price controls and the extension of food subsidies. However, like Britain, the unions agreed more reluctantly to continue their participation.

Finland

National framework agreements have provided guidance on wages and the social programmes since 1968 with those in 1974 and 1976 being the most extensive. Employers and trade unions play the dominant roles with Government activity confined to mediation.

High wage increases and a new high national minimum wage were incorporated into the 1975 agreement, together with improvements in pensions, child allowances, maternity benefits, liberalised housing allowance qualifica-

Negotiations for 1977 have also proved difficult with strikes and the dow fall of the government.

Sweden

The arrangement here is markedly different, primarily because it has evolv over a number of years. The social democratic government had been in pow for forty years until its downfall in 1976. As it was frequently in a minori position it undertook to advance the evolving social democratic philosphy.

The national framework agreement is negotiated directly between the e ployers and the three principal trade union groups in both the public and priva sectors. Substantial wage increases were granted in 1975 and 1976, togeth with improved benefits and concessions in virtually all facets of industri relations, safety in the working environment, and social conditions.

Negotiations for the 1977 agreement also ran into difficulties as uni demands met with a less sympathetic response from the new minority no socialist government. An agreement covering the private sector was final announced on 26th May 1977.

The Netherlands

This country has a history of centralised decisions and in 1973 a return was ma to a national wage agreement and broader social contract involving the union employers and government. But in both 1974 and 1976 these parties we unable to reach agreement and the government was forced to prescribe a wa adjustment pattern.

Negotiations for 1977 also proved fruitless and led to a spate of widespre strike action described as the worst in the Netherlands since the war. A election was held and this resulted in the return of the socialist administration.

Strike action was ended in March with employers conceding to uni demands to continue to grant wage increases indexed to the cost of livi The Dutch social contracts have contained additional terms beyond wag such as specifying hours of work and other working conditions. Amo recent gains have been the enforcement of a 40 hour week, the establishment 20 days paid holiday, and an extension of the minimum wage system to applied to 15-year-olds. Wages and social benefits continue to be kept in li with the cost of living. Anti-discrimination measures have been introduc as have the concept of equal pay and the continuation of the governmen commitment to boosting job opportunities especially for the young.

Conclusions

Professor Barkin concludes in his study that the system of social contra has been restrained by the reversal in the economic climate. Under pressu to curb rising labour costs and limit government expenditure contr negotiations have been forced to concentrate on how these objectives could met and how other economic, political and social policies need be reorien to achieve harmonisation.

In general trade union movements have been willing to concede cert demands in order to keep labour administrations in office. However, it been noted with recurring frequency in the pages of our report recently t

the widespread recovery in Europe's economic prospects as previously thought Many countries now face a further fall in living standards for possibly th third year running.

This places such contracts, incorporating wage restraint, under pressure a is currently being witnessed in the U.K. The challenge to their future viabilit also extends to other countries and especially those with new and less sympa thetic administrations.

—*Industrial Bulletin 15-10-7*

Labour Leader Elected Chairman of ILO Governing Body

Mr. Joseph Morris, President of the Canadian Labour Congress, has bee elected as Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labou Office. He is the first Chairman in the ILO's 58-year history to be chose from outside the ranks of the government representatives in the tripartit body. He succeeds Dr. Winfrid Haase of the Federal German Ministry o Labour and Social Affairs.

Prime Minister Rejects Bonus to Railmen

Prime Minister Mr. Morarji Desai has turned down the demand for the payme of bonus to the railwaymen. He told a deputation of the All India Railwa men's Federation which met him on 9th October 1977 that the Governme had already issued an Ordinance rectifying the injustice done by the previo Government to industrial workers by way of denial of bonus to which they we entitled. He pointed out that railwaymen, who work in departmental unde taking, had not been covered even earlier by the Bonus Act. Therefor there was no question of payment of bonus to them.

Exercise Control, PM Tells Labour

Prime Minister Mr. Morarji Desai declared recently in Madras that whi the Government was willing to consider the " legitimate aspirations " of t labour, it would be " strict " with those taking to force and assuming unreaso able attitudes. Mr. Desai referred to the labour situation and said there we quite a few strikes now and the Government was prepared to do whatev it would in the matter of settlement of disputes through arbitration, adjudicati and conciliation. But, where people take the force or assume unrealis attitude, the Government has got to be strict with them and see they do n succeed.

Demand for Reinstatement of TU Leaders Turned Down

The Chief Minister of Kashmir, Mr. Sheikh Abdullah categorically ruled o in the State Assembly on October 5, 1977, the reinstatement of 13 office-bear of the low paid Government Employees Federation, dismissed summar during the Emergency and defended the action against these employees on t plea that they were guilty of gross indiscipline " under the cover of their tra union activities ". He alleged that under the cover of " fake trade unionism some of these employees indulged in active politics. There was no pla for them in the administration, he said.

Statement showing the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for All India and Seven Centres in the State of Maharashtra

Name of the Centre	1977						
	Base year	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
1. Bombay ..	1960—100	309	309	314	316	321	319	321
2. Solapur ..	1960—100	316	312	320	325	330	323	..
3. Nagpur ..	1961—100	303	302	305	309	314	319	320
4. Pune ..	1961—100	298	289	300	306	302	306	312
5. Jalgaon ..	1961—100	296	300	313	311	310	319	323
6. Nanded ..	1961—100	328	326	336	328	329	327	329
7. Aurangabad ..	1961—100	321	325	325	330	337	338	336
All India ..	1960—100	312	313	318	320	325	327	331

Honeymoon allowance, too

Ever heard of employees getting honeymoon leave and marriage gifts from their employer ?

Employees of the Hindustan Dorr-Oliver Limited in Bombay have got them

Under a settlement reached between the Door-Oliver Employees Union and the management, the employees are entitled to payment of a "newspapers and journals allowance" of Rs. 15 per month, honeymoon leave of eight days on full pay and a marriage gift of Rs. 125.

The other important feature of the unique settlement, valid for three years, is a provision for house rent allowance for every employee at the rate of 10 per cent of the total pay as against the normal of 10 per cent of basic pay. The house rent allowance range from Rs. 69.50 to Rs. 168.60 per month.

Mr. R. J. Mehta, President of the Union, said in a press note in Bombay on Monday 1st September that the monthly additional burden on the company on account of revision in wage structure and introduction of other benefits for the 103 eployees will be Rs. 42,347 giving an average monthly benefit of Rs. 410 per employee.

The revised D.A. Scheme would bring a minimum rise of Rs. 54 and the maximum of Rs. 81 per month. Mr. Mehta said adding that the settlement fixed a ceiling on dearness allowance and also a floor.

Under Travelling allowance and medical assistance allowance workmen would be paid amounts varying from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,350 per annum. Besides 30 days' privilege leave, 10 days casual leave 2 weeks sick leave on full pay and two more weeks on half pay accident leave of one month on full pay and two more months on half pay are among other features of the settlement.

It also gives, according to Mr. Mehta, a guarantee of job to every employee and grants liberal retirement benefits in the form of 10% contibution to Provident Fund and gratuity a rate higher than the statutory rate.

The settlement was signed by Mr. T. S. Krushna Rao and Mr. Navin Sariy on behalf of the Company and Mr. R. J. Mehta on behalf of the Union.

(Indian Express dated 13th September 197

Gist of Notifications for August 1977

A. **Maharashtra Mathadi Hamal and Other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Act, 1969.**

1. *Publication of the Draft Scheme.*—The Goods Transport unprotected Workers Regulation, Employment and Welfare) (Amendment) Scheme, 1971 published.

(Notification No. UWA. 1476/CR-530-LAB-5, dated 16th June 1977.)
(*M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 4th August 1977, p. 4894.)

2. *Appointment of a member representing the State Government of the Board.*—(*a*) Shri A. D. Divekar, Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, is nominated in place of Smt. S. S. Bhattacharjee, Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, as a member representing the State Government on the Bombay Iron and Steel Labour Board.

(Notification No. UWA. 1277/CR-1574/LAB-5, dated 18th July 1977.)
(*M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 11th August 1977, p. 5093.)

(*b*) Shri A. D. Divekar, Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, is nominated as a member representing the State Government on the Metal (excluding Iron and Steel) and Paper Markets and Shops Mathadi Labour Board for Greater Bombay.

(Notification No. UWA. 1277/CR-1574(*i*)/LAB-5, dated 18th July 1977.)
(*M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 11th August 1977, p. 5094.)

B. **Maharashtra Unemployment Allowance Payment to Workmen in Factories (for Temporary Period) Act, 1976.**

Notification of the Temporary period.—The period commencing from 1st July 1977 and ending on 31st August 1977 is notified as a temporary period for the whole State.

(Notification No. IDA. 1377/825-Lab-7, dated 27th June 1977.)
(*M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 4th August 1977, page 4896.)

C. **Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1953.**

1. *Amendment to Rules framed under the Act.*—Maharashtra Labour Welfare Board Employees (Conditions of Service) (Amendment) Rules, 1977 published.

(Notification No. MLW. 1171/29-Lab.II, dated 1st July 1977.)
(*M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 4th August 1977, p. 4896).

2. *Reconstitution of the Maharashtra Labour Welfare Board.*—Government of Maharashtra in exercise of its powers under section 4(*1*) of the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1953 read with Rule 10 of the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Rules, 1953 constituted the Board with effect from 19th July 1977 consisting of representative of employers, representatives of employees, independent members and members representing women.

(Notification No. MLW. 1177/758-Lab-2, dated 19th July 1977.)
(*M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 4th August 1977, p. 491.)

D. **Indian Boilers Act, 1923.**

Amendments to Rules under the Act.—Maharashtra Boilers (Amendment) Rules, 1977 published.

E. Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

1. *Revision of Minimum Rates of Wages.*—Government of Maharashtra revised the minimum rates of wages consisting basic rates of wages, inclusive of cash value of concessions in respect of employment in canteens and clubs not falling under entry No. 13 of Part I of the Schedule to the Act, with effect from 15th August 1977.

Serial No.	Class of Employees	Rates				
		Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Zone IV	Zone V
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Skilled A-Adults	238·00	187·00	177·00	150·00	130·00
2	Semi-Skilled	189·00	162·00	135·00	113·00	105·00
3	Unskilled	170·00	144·00	118·00	98·00	90·00
Adolescents employed in any of the categories of employment mentioned above.		¾ of the rates fixed for adults in respect of the same category of employment.				
Children employed in any of the categories of employment mentioned above.		⅓ of the rates fixed for adults in respect of the same category of employment.				

Explanation.—For this purpose of this notification—

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

(*b*) Zone II shall comprise the areas within the limits of the Pune and Nagpur Municipal Corporations, the Cantonments of Pune and Kirkee and of the Thane Municipal Council.

(*c*) Zone III shall comprise the areas within the limits of the Municipal Corporations or as the case may be Municipal Councils of Solapur, Ahmadnagar, Kolhapur, Malegaon, Nashik, Nashik Road, Deolali, Ulhasnagar, Akola, Amravati, Dhule, Aurangabad and Kalyan and of the Deolali and Aurangabad Cantonments.

(*d*) Zone IV shall comprise the areas within the limits of Municipal councils of Amalner, Barsi, Bhivandi, Bhusawal, Chandrapur, Gondia, Ichalkaranji, Jalgaon (District Jalgaon), Jalna, Kamptee, Khamgaon, Latur, Miraj, Nandurbar, Nanded, Pandharpur, Sangli, Satara, Wardha and Yavatmal and of the Kamptee Cantonment.

(*e*) Zone V shall comprise the areas within the limits of Municipal Councils of Achalpur, Akot, Ambernath, Beed, Chalisgaon, Hinganghat, Karad, Manmad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri and Pimpri-Chinchwad.

(*f*) In the case of an employee employed on daily wages the minimum rate of daily wages payable to him shall be computed by dividing the minimum rate of wages fixed for the class of employees to which he belongs, by the number of days in the month.

(*g*) The minimum rate of wages fixed shall not be applicable to part-time employees, that is to say, employees who work in more than one canteen or club and those daily hours of work do not exceed five and such hours of work are not split-up in more than two periods of work.

(Notification No. MWA. 3676/1240/Lab., dated 13th July, 1977)

2. *Declaration of monthly rates of special allowance payable to the employees in scheduled employment.*—(*a*) Special allowance (cost of living allowance) payable in addition to the basic rate of wages for each of the six months commencing from first day of January to July 19[illegible] declared in respect of employees employed in Powerloom Industry :—

Area	Amount of special allowance (Cost of living allowance payable per month)
1	2
	Rs.
I. Area falling within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay.	95·00
II. Area falling within the limits of the Municipal Councils of Bhiwandi, Nizampur, Ulhasnagar, Kalyan and Thane and areas within 8 kilometres from such limits.	95·00
III. Area falling within the limits of the Pune Municipal Corporation and areas falling with 8 kilometres from such limits.	95·00
IV. Area falling within the limits of :— (*i*) The Solapur Municipal Corporation, the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation. (*ii*) Municipal Councils of Ichalkaranji, Sangli, Miraj, Jaysingpur, Vita (District Sangli) and Vadgaon (District Kolhapur). (*iii*) Grampanchayat of Madhavnagar, Tikekarwardi and areas falling within 8 kilometres from limits of each of the Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council or as the case may be Grampanchayat.	45·00
V. Area falling within the limits of the Malegaon Municipal Council and areas falling within 8 Kilometres from such limits.	62·00
VI. Area falling within the limits of the Nagpur Municipal Corporation and of Kamptee Municipal and Kamptee Cantonment and areas falling within 8 kilometres from such limits.	59·00
VII. Area falling within the limits of the Dhule Municipal Council and Jalgaon Municipal Council and areas falling within 8 kilometres from such limits.	59·00
VIII. Area falling within the limits of Aurangabad Municipal Council and areas falling within 8 kilometres from such limits.	34·00
IX. Areas falling within the limits of the Nanded Municipal Council and areas falling within 8 kilometres from such limits.	33·00
X. Area falling within the limits of the Ahmadnagar Municipal Council and areas falling within 8 Kilometers from such limits.	62·00
XI. All other areas in the Bombay Revenue Division except Jalgaon and Dhule Districts and those specified above.	62·00
XII. All other areas in Jalgaon and Dule Districts except those specified above.	59·00
XIII. All other areas in Nagpur Revenue Division except those specified above.	59·00
XIV. All other areas in Pune and Ahmadnagar Districts except those specified above.	62·00
XV. All other areas in Pune Revenue Division except Pune and Ahmadnagar Districts.	43·00
XVI. All other areas in Aurangabad, Beed and Osmanabad Districts except those specified above.	34·00
XVII. All other areas in Nanded and Parbhani Districts except those specified above.	33·00

(*b*) Special allowance (Cost of Living Allowance) payable to employees employed in the schedule employment in any Rice Flour or Dal Mill in the State of Maharashtra in relation to each of the 6 months commencing from 1st January to July 1977 declared.

Serial No.	Area	Amount of special allowance (cost of living allowance) payable per month
1	2	3
		Rs.
1	Areas within the limits of Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay.	60.00
2	Areas within the limits of the Thane Municipal Council and areas within a distance of B. K. M. from the periphery of such limits of Thane Municipal Council, excluding the areas falling the limits of Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay.	50.00
3	Areas within the limits of Municipal Councils of Kalyan, Bhiwandi, Nizampur, Dombivali, Ambernath, Ulhasnagar, Nashik, Malegaon, Nashik Road, Deolali.	37.00
4	All other areas in Bombay Revenue Division except those specified at Serial Nos. 1, 2 and 3 areas in Jalgaon and Dhule Districts.	25.00
5	Areas within the limits of Municipal Councils of Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Bhusawal and Amalner.	16.00
6	All other areas in Jalgaon and Dhule Districts except those specified at Serial No. 5 above.	11.00
7	Areas within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of Pune and the areas within a distance of ten kilometres from the periphery of such limits.	46.00
8	Areas within the limits of Municipal Council of Ahmadnagar ..	34.50
9	Areas within the limits of the Cantonments of Pune and Kirkee ..	34.50
10	All areas in Pune and Ahmadnagar Districts except those specified at Serial Nos. 7, 8 and 9.	23.00
11	Areas within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of Kolhapur and the areas within a distance of ten kilometres from the periphery of such limits.	18.00
12	Areas within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of Solapur and the areas within a distance of 10 K. M. from the periphery of such limits.	18.00
13	Areas within the limits of the Municipal Councils of Satara City, Sangli, Miraj, Barshi, Pandharpur and Ichalkaranji.	13.50
14	All other areas in the Pune Revenue Division except areas in Pune and Ahmadnagar Districts and those specified at Serial Nos. 11, 12 and 13 above.	9.00
15	Areas within the limits of Municipal Corporation of Nagpur and areas within a distance of ten kilometres from the periphery of such limits.	24.00
16	Areas within the limits of the Municipal Councils of Khamgaon, Akola, Amravati, Yavatmal, Wardha, Kamptee, Gondia and Chandrapur.	18.00
17	All other areas in the Nagpur Revenue Division except those specified at Serial Nos. 15 and 16 above.	12.00
18	Areas within the limits of the Municipal Councils of Aurangabad, Jalna and Latur.	13.50

1	2	3
21	Areas within the limits of the Municipal Councils of Parbhani and Nanded.	7.50
22	All other areas in the Nanded and Parbhani Districts except those specified at Serial No. 21 above.	5.00

(Notification No. MWA/SPL/RFDM. dated., 29th July, 1977)
(*M.G.G*, Part I-L, dated 11th August 1977, P. 5-8)

(*c*) Special Allowance (Cost of Living Allowance) payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in any shop or commercial establishments not being an employment in any Bank or an employment which is included under any of the other entries in Part I of the Schedule I of Minimum Wages Act, 1948, declared in relation to 6 months commencing from 1st day of January and July 1977, at the rate mentioned in the following schedule.

	Area	Amount of special allowance (cost of living allowance) per month.
	1	2
		Rs.
I.	Area within the limits of Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay and of Thane Municipal Council.	96·00
II.	Area within the limits of—	
	(*i*) Municipal Corporation of Nagpur	88·50
	(*ii*) Municipal Corporation of Pune and Cantonment limits of Pune and Kirkee.	96·00
	(*iii*) Municipal Councils of Solapur	67·50
	(*iv*) Municipal Councils of Kalyan, Ulhasnagar and Bhiwandi-Nizampur.	96·00
III.	Areas within the limits of—	
	(*i*) Municipal Councils of Nashik, Nashik Road, Deolali and Malegaon.	64·00
	(*ii*) Municipal Corporation of Kolhapur and Municipal Councils of Sangli and Ichalkaranji.	45·00
	(*iii*) Municipal Councils of Amravati and Akola	59·00
	(*iv*) Municipal Councils of Jalgaon, Dhulia and Bhusawal	61·00
	(*v*) Municipal Councils of Aurangabad, Jalna and Cantonment limits of Aurangabad.	35·00
	(*vi*) Municipal Council, Nanded	34·00
	(*vii*) Municipal Council, Ahmednagar	64·00
IV.	(*i*) All other areas in the Bombay Revenue Division except Jalgaon and Dhulia Districts and these specified above.	64·00
	(*ii*) All other areas in the Jalgaon and Dhulia Districts except those specified above.	61·00
	(*iii*) All other areas in the Nagpur Revenue Division except those specified above.	59·00
	(*iv*) All other areas in Pune and Ahmednagar Districts except those specified above.	64·00
	(*v*) All other areas in the Pune Revenue Division except Pune and Ahmednagar Districts and those specified above	45·00
	(*vi*) All other areas in the Aurangabad, Bhir and Osmanabad Districts except those specified above.	35·00
	(*vii*) All the areas in the Nanded and Parbhani Districts except those specified above.	34·00

(*d*) Special allowance (Cost of Living Allowance) payable in addition to the basic r
wages to the employees employed in schedule employment in Wooden Photo or picture
making and other similar work or work incidental to such process is carried on in the
of Maharashtra in relation to 6 months commencing from 1st day of July 1977 at th
mentioned in the following schedule declared.

Serial No.	Areas	Amou spec allow (cos livi allowa paya per m
1	Areas within the limits of Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay ..	7
2	Areas within the limits of—	
	(*i*) Municipal Corporation of Nagpur	6
	(*ii*) Municipal Corporation of Pune	5
	(*iii*) Municipal Corporation of Solapur	2
	(*iv*) Municipal Corporation of Kolhapur	2
	(*v*) Municipal Councils of Thane, Kalyan and Ambernath ..	5
	(*vi*) Pimpri, Chinchwad, New Township Municipal area ..	5
3	All other areas in Bombay Revenue Division except Jalgaon and Dhulia Districts and those specified above.	3
4	All other areas in Pune and Ahmadnagar Districts except those specified above.	3
5	All other areas in Pune, Revenue Division except Pune and Ahmadnagar Districts and those specified above.	1
6	All other areas in the Nagpur Revenue Division except those specified above.	4
7	All areas in Jalgaon and Dhulia Districts	2
8	All areas in Nanded and Parbhani Districts	4
9	All areas in Aurangabad, Bhir and Osmanabad Districts	6

(Notification No. MWA/SPL/Wooden Photo, dated 29th July 1977.)
(*M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 11th August 1977, Pages 13-15.)

(*e*) Special allowance (Cost of Living Allowance) payable in addition to the basic r
wages to the employees employed in the schedule employment in any hospital not
under entry 6 in Part I of Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in area with
limits of Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay in relation to 6 months comm
from 1st day of July 1977 at the rate mentioned in the following schedule declared

Area	Amount of special allow (Cost of Living Allowa payable
Area within the limits of Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay.	Rs. 142.00 per month

(Notification No. MWA/SPL/Hospital (Bombay), dated 29th July 1977.)

(*f*) Special Allowance (Cost of Living Allowance) payable in addition to the basic rate wages to the employees employed in any Hospital not falling under entry 6 in Part I of Sched to the Minimum Wages Act in Pune Division in the State of Maharashtra in relation to month commencing from 1st day of July 1977 at the rate mentioned in the following sched declared.

Serial No.	Zones	Amount of Special Allowance (cost o Living Allowance) payable.
1	2	3
1	I	66·00
2	II	66·00
3	III	66·00

(Notification No. MWA/SPL/Hospital (Pune), dated 29th July 1977).
(*M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 11th August 1977, pp. 18-20)

(*g*) Special Allowance (Cost of Living Allowance) payable in addition to the basic rat wages to the employees employed in any Dispensary in any hospital falling under ent of 23 of Part I of the Schedule to the Minimum wages Act in Greater Bombay, in relat to 6 months commencing on 1st day of July 1977 at the rates mentioned in the follow schedule declared.

Serial No.	Zones	Amount of Special Allowance (Cost Living Allowance) payable.
1	2	3
1	Areas within the limits of Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay.	13·50

(Notification No. MWA/SPL/Dispensary/Greater Bombay, dated 29th July 1977).
(*M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 11th August 1977, pp. 21-22).

(*h*) Special Allowance (Cost of Living Allowance) payable in addition to the basic rat wages to the employees employed in any dispensary not being a dispensary in any hosp under entry 6 or 23 in Part I of the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, in P division in the State of Maharashtra in relation to six months commencing on 1st da January 1977 at the rate mentioned in the following Schedule.

Serial No.	Zones	Amount of Special Allowance (Cost Living Allowance) payable.
1	2	3
1	I	66·00
2	II	66·00
3	III	66·00

(Notification No. MWA/SPL/Dispensary (Pune), dated 29th July 1977).
(*M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 11th August 1977, pp. 23-25).

(*i*) Special Allowance (Cost of Living Allowance) payable in addition to the basic rat

Maharashtra in relation to six months commencing on the 1st day of July 1977 at the rates mentioned in the following schedule declared:—

Serial No.	Zone	Amount of Special Allowance (Cost of living allowance payable)
1	2	3
		Rs.
1 ..	I	13·50
2 ..	II	9·00
3 ..	III	6·75
4 ..	IV	4·50

(Notification No. MWA/SPL/Tanneries and Leather, dated 29th January 1977).
(*M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 11th August, 1977, pp. 26-28).

(*j*) Special allowance (Cost of living allowance) payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employers employed in any industry in which any process of printing by letter-press, lithography or Photogravour or other similar work or work incidental to process or Book Binding is carried in the State of Maharashtra in relation to 6 months commencing on 1st day of July 1977 at the rates mentioned in the following Schedule, declared :—

Serial No.	Zones	Amount of Special allowance (Cost of living allowance) payable
1	2	3
		Rs.
1 ..	I	174·00
2 ..	II	130·50
3 ..	III	108·75

(Notification No. MWA/SPL/Printing Press, dated 29th July 1977).
(*M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 11th August 1977, pp. 29-31).

(*k*) Special allowance (Cost of living allowance) payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in the employment in Laundry industry in the State of Maharashtra in relation to 6 months commencing on 1st day of July 1977 at the rate mentioned in the following schedule, declared :—

Serial No.	Zones	Amount of Special allowance (Cost of living allowance) payable
1	2	3
		Rs.
1 ..	I	32·50
2 ..	II	32·50
3 ..	III	32·50
4 ..	IV	32·50

(*l*) Special allowance (Cost of living allowance) payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in the employment in the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 in the State of Maharashtra in relation to 6 months commencing on the 1st day of July 1977 at the rates mentioned in the following schedule, declared :—

Serial No. 1	Zones 2	Amount of Special allowance (Cost of living allowance) payable 3
		Rs.
1	I	6·00
2	II	6·00
3	III	6·00
4	IV	6·00

(Notification No. MWA/SPL/Hotel, dat ed 29th July 1977).
(*M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 11th August 1977, pp. 35-37).

(*m*) Special allowance (Cost of living allowance) payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in any industry, in which any process of transforming plastics into various solid shape through moulding, forming extrusion or casting by application singly or together with bent or pressure or both or other similar work or work incidental to such process is carried on in the State of Maharashtra in relation to 6 months commencing on the 1st day of July 1977 at the rates mentioned in the following schedule, declared :—

Serial No. 1	Zones 2	Amount of Special allowance (Cost of living allowance) payable 3
		Rs.
1	I	1·53 per day.
2	II	1·53 per day.
3	III	1·53 per day.

(Notification No. MWA/SPL/Plastics, dated 29th July 1977).
(*M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 11th August 1977, pp. 38-40).

(*n*) Special allowance (Cost of living allowance) payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in Paper and Paper Board Manufactory in the State of Maharashtra, in relation to 3 months commencing on 1st day of July 1977 at the rates mentioned in the following schedule, declared :—

Serial No. 1	Zones 2	Amount of Special Allowancen (Cost of living allowance payable 3
1	Zone I	Rs. 63·00 per month.
2	Zone II	Rs. 50·40 per month.

(Notification No. MWA. SPL/P. P. Board, dated 29th July 1977).
(*M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 11th August 1977, pp. 41-43.)

(*o*) Special allowance (Cost of living allowance) payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed on Cloth Dyeing and Cloth Printing in the State of Maharashtra, in relation to 3 months commencing on 1st day of July 1977, at the rates mentioned in the following Schedule, declared :—

Serial No.	Zones	Amount of Special Allowance (Cost of living allowance) Payable
1	2	3
		Rs.
1 ..	I	88·00
2 ..	II	88·00

(Notification No. MWA/Spl./Cloth Dyeing and Cloth Printing, dated 29th July 1977.)
(*M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 11th August 1977, pp. 46-47.)

3. *Declaration of Cost of Living Allowances (Payable per day).*—(*a*) Cost of living allowance ordinarily payable to the employees employed in Engineering Industry (not being an employment falling under entry 26 of the schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, for each of the months of July, August and September 1977 as mentioned in Column 3 of the said Schedule subject to the condition that as long as the interim orders passed by the Bombay High Court in Special Civil Application Nos. 381 and 562 of 1975, dated 11th April 1975 and in Special Civil Application Nos. 770 of 1975, dated 15th April 1975 continue to be in force, the cost of living allowance payable to the employees in the said Schedule employment for each of the months of July, August and September 1977 shall pending final decision of the Bombay High Court on those applications, be as mentioned in Column 4 of the said Schedule.

Average of the Bombay City Consumer price Index No. for the months of April, May and June 1977	Rise of such average over 259	Cost of living allowance ordinarily payable for the months of July, August and September at the rate of 7·5 paiso per day for every 2 points rise over 259	Cost of living allowance for the months of July, August and September 1977 at the rate of 7·5 paise per day per every 2 points rise over 259 and upto 301
313	54	2·02	1·57

(Notification No. CL/MWA/SPL/Engineering, dated 29th July 1977.)
(*M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 11th August 1977, p. 44.)

(*b*) Cost of living allowance ordinarily payable to the employees in the employment in Rubber manufacturing industry for each of the months July to September, 1977 mentioned in Column 3 of the following schedule subject to the condition that as long as the interim orders passed by the Bombay High Court in Special Civil Application No. 997/75 continues to be in force the cost of living allowance payable to the employees for each of the months of July to September 1977 shall pending final decision of the Bombay High Court, be as mentioned in Column 4 of the Schedule :—

Average of the Bombay City Consumer Price Index No. for the months of April, May and June 1977	Rise of such average over 190	Cost of living allowance ordinarily payable for the months of July, August and September 1977 at the rate of 3 paise per day per point rise over 190	Cost of living allowance July, August and September 1977 at the rate of 3 paise per day per point rise over 130 upto 275
313	123	3·89	2·55

(Notification No. CL/MWA/SPL/Rubber, dated 29th July 1977.)

4. Declaration of cost of living index along with the rates payable for rise of every point in Consumer Price Index and the rates at which special allowance is to be paid for every 2 points rise as per rate shown in the following schedule:—

Serial No.	Area	Consumer Price Index No. for Working Class (New Series).	Index No.	Points	Rupees
1	Areas falling in Zone I ..	Bombay City Index Number.	300	2	1·50 p.m.
2	Area falling in Zone II ..	Do. ..	300	2	1·50 p.m.
3	Areas flling in Zone III ..	Do. ..	300	2	1·50 p.m.
4	Areas falling in Zone IV ..	Do. ..	300	2	1·50 p.m.
5	Areas falling in Zone V ..	Do. ..	300	2	1·50 p.m.

(Notification No. MWA. 3676/1240/Lab-7, dated 13th July 1977.)
(*M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 4th August 1977, p. 4902.)

5. *Fixation of Minimum rates of Wages.*—(*a*) Government of Maharashtra fixed minimum rates of wages with effect from 1st September 1977, in respect of minimum rates of wages set out in column 3 of the Schedule in respect of the areas respectively specified against them in column 4 as the rates of minimum wages payable in such areas to the part-time employees, mentioned against them in column 2 of the following schedule employed in the said scheduled employment, viz. Hospital not falling under entry 6 in Part I of the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, within the limits of Greater Bombay, Vidarbha Region and Aurangabad and Pune Divisions.

Serial No.	Employees	Rate per month of per day	Areas
1	Part-time employees employed in any of the categories of employment specified in column 1 of the Schedule to Government Notification, I & L Department, No. MWA.5871 / 130283 / LAB-III-A, dated the 19th July, 1972.	60% of the basic rates of wages and of special allowance payable under Government Notification, I & L Department No. MWA.5871/130283 LAB-III-A dated the 19th July 1972 to the employees employed in those categories of employment in which the part-time employees are employed.	Greater Bombay.
2	Part-time employees employed in any of the categories of employment specified in column 2 of the Schedule to Government Notification,No. MWA.5871 (Vidarbha, /LAB-III-A, dated the 23rd May 1973.	60 per cent of the minimum rates of wages consisting of an all inclusive rate allowing for the basic rate, the cost of living allowance and the cash value of concessions, if any) payable under Government Notification, I. & L. Department, No. MWA.5871/ (Vidarbha)/LAB-III-A, dated the 23rd May 1973 to the employees employed in those categories of employment in which the part-time employees are employed.	Vidarbha Region of the State of Maharashtra.

1	2	3	4
3	Part-time employees employed in any of the categories of employment specified in column 2 of the Schedule to Government Notification I and L Department No. MWA-5872/(Marathwada)/190305/LAB-III-A, dated 15th September 1973.	60 per cent of the minimum rates of wages (consisting of an all inclusive rate allowing for the basic rate, the cost of living allowance and the cash value of concessions, if any) payable under Government Notification, I and L Department No. MWA-5872/Marathwada/190305/LAB-III-A, dated the 15th September 1973 to the employees employed in those categories of employment in which the part-time employees are employed.	Aurangabad Division.
4	Part-time employees employed in any of the categories of employment specified in Column 2 of the First Schedule to Government Notification I & L Department No. MWA-5275/330-A/LAB-7, dated the 26th September 1975.	60 per cent of the basic rates of wages and of special allowance payable under Government Notification I &L Department No MWA-5275/330-A/LAB-7, dated the 26th September 1975.	Pune Division

Explanation.—For the purpose of this notification "part-time employee" means an employee who is required to work for not more than four hours each day.

(Notification No. MWA. 5275/114(*i*) Lab-7, dated 28th July, 1977)
(*M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 4th August 1977, pages 4921 to 4923)

(*b*) Government of Maharashtra fixed with effect from 1st September 1977, minimum rates of wages in respect of areas set out in column 3 of the Schedule hereto in respect of the areas respectively specified against them in column 4 thereof as the rates of Minimum wages payable in such areas to the part-time employees mentioned against them in column 2 of the scheduled employment in any dispensary not being a dispensary in any Hospital under entry 6 or 23 in Part I of the Schedule to the Act.

Serial No.	Employees	Rates per month or per day	Areas
1	Part-time employees employed in any of the categories of employment specified in column 2 of the schedule to Government Notification I & L Department No. MWA-5873/(Vidarbha)/266113-Lab-III-A, dated the 16th January 1975.	60 per cent of the minimum rates of wages (consisting of an all inclusive rate allowing for the basic rate, the cost of living allowances and the cash value of concessions, if any), payable under Government Notification I & L Department No. MWA-5873/(Vidarbha)/266113-LAB-III-A, dated the 16th January 1974 to the employees employed those categories of employment in which the part-time employees are employed.	Vidarbha Region.

1	2	3	4
2	Part-time employees employed in any of the categories of employment specified in Column 2 of the first schedule to Government Notification I & L Department No. M W A-5275/330-A/L-7, dated the 26th September 1975.	60 per cent of the basic rates of wages and of special allowance payable under Government Notification, I & L Department No. MWA-5275/330-A/LAB-7, dated the 26th September 1975 to the employees employed in those categories of employment in which the part-time employees are employed.	Pune Division

Explanation.—For the purpose of this notification " Part-time employees " means an employee who is required to work for not more than four hours each day.

(Notification No. MWA. 5275/114(*ii*)/Lab-7, dated 28th July 1977).
(*M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 4th August 1977, pages 4923 to 4924).

6. *Declaration of Cost of Living Index Number.*—The Competent Authority under the Act has declared that the Bombay City Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) to be the cost of living index numbers applicable to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment in canteens and clubs not falling under entry 13 of Part I of the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in the State of Maharashtra.

(Notification No. CL/MWA/SPL/Canteen and Clubs, dated 8th August 1977).
(*M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 18th August 1977, page 5242).

F. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

1. *Declaration of Public Utility Service.*—Industries engaged in manufacturing bread and biscuits and employing 20 or more workmen and dairies employing 20 or more workmen including activities of and connected with production, collection, processing, transport and distribution of milk, for 5 months from 14th August 1977.

(Notification No. IDA. 1477 (5413) Lab-2, dated 1st August 1977).
(*M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 11th August 1977, page 5097).

2. *Constitution of Works Committee.*—Government Milk Scheme, Trimbak Road, Nashik is directed by Additional Labour Commissioner, Bombay to Constitute Works Committee under sub-section (*1*) of Section 3 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in the industrial establishment under his control in the manner prescribed in the Industrial Disputes (Bombay Rules, 1957).

(Notification No. IDA/WC/D-2 495, dated 12th July 1977).
(*M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 4th August 1977, page 4910).

(*b*) The Additional Commissioner of Labour, Bombay directed that Works Committee should be constituted in the establishments of Government Milk Scheme at Chiplun, Dhule, Kankavali, Kolhapur, Miraj, Nagpur, Pune and Kurla Dairy, Kurla, Bombay.

(Notification No. IDA/WC/D-2-496-503, dated 18th July 1977).
(*M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 4th August 1977, page 4910).

G. Maternity Benefit Act, 1965

Application of the Act to Hospitals and Zilla Parishads.—Government of Maharashtra declared that all the provisions of the Maternity Benefit Act shall apply to all hospitals not being those to which the provisions of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 apply or those which are run by Government or by Zilla Parishads established under the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961 with effect from the 20th day of September 1977.

(Notification No. MBA. 1072/44-Lab-II, dated 16th July 1977).
(*M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 4th August 1977, page 4911).

I. Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Unions and Prevention of Unfair Labour P Act, 1971

Amendments to Rules framed under the Act.—Government of Maharashtra hereby the following Rules further to amend the Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Uni Prevention of Unfair Labour Practices Rules, 1975, the same having been previous lished as required by Section 61(2) of the said Act,—

Rules

1. These Rules may be called the Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Unions a vention of Unfair Labour Practices (Amendment Rules, 1977).

2. In Rule 2 of the Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Unions and Prevention of Labour Practices Rules, 1975 (Hereinafter referred to as " the principal Rules ") in (2), for the words " under the Act " the words " in the Act " shall be substituted.

3. In Rule 10 of the principal Rules, for the words " date of notice under that sub-s the words " date of receive of notice under that sub-section by the applicant Union " substituted.

4. In rule 11 of the principal rules, for the words and figures, " of Section 14 " substituted.

5. For Rule 15, of the principal Rules, the following rule shall be substituted, namel

" *15. Publication of Orders.*—(1) The Industrial Court making any order under S 12, 13, 14 or 15 shall cause it,—

(*i*) to be published in *Official Gazette*, where it considers if necessary to having regard to the importance of the order, or

(*ii*) to be displayed on the notice-board in its office, in other cases.

(2) The Commissioner of Labour Bombay and every union affected by the order r to in sub-rule (1) shall be furnished with a copy thereof by the Industrial Court. "

6. In Rule 16 of the principal rules, in clause (*a*),—

(*i*) after the word " employer ", where it occurs for the first time, the words " in w shall be added ; and

(*ii*) for the words and figures " to the employer at least 24 hours " the words " manner to the employer at least forty-eight hours " shall be substituted.

7. In Rule 18 of the principal rules, in the title for the word " Premission " the " Permission " shall be substituted.

8. In Form A appended to the principal rules, in Item 3, for the words " is filled words " if filed " shall be substituted.

9. In Form " appended to the principal rules, in Item 16, under the h VERIFICATION ", for the words " in para " the words " in paras " shall be substitu

10. In Forms F, G and H appended to the principal Rules,—

(*i*) for the letters " Mr. " the words " Shri " shall be substituted.

(*ii*) for the figures " 1971 " the figures " 1975 " shall be substituted.

11. In Form J appended to the principal rules, for the brackets, words and figures " 24(2) and Rule 2 " the brackets, words and figures " *See* Rule 23) " shall be substitute

(*Foot Note.*—This is the first Amendment to the Maharashtra Recognition of Trade and Prevention of Unfair Labour Practices Rules, 1975 published in the *Maharashtra ment Gazette*, Part I-L Extraordinary, dated the 8th September 1975 under No. ULI 110198/Lab-1, dated the 8th September, at pages 291 to 306).

(Notification No. ULP-1176/1449/Lab. 9 dated 27th July, 1977)
(*M.G.G.* Part I-L dated 4th August 1977 P. 4920).

J. Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946

(*a*) *Appointment of Assistant Registrar under the Act.*—Shri S. D. Kamat, Gove Labour Officer, Pune to be the Assistant Registrar of unions for all the local areas i Division in Ratnagiri District of the State of Maharashtra in place of Shri S. K. Badr

(Notification No. CL/BIR/DESK-15/57/77, dated 24th June 1977)
(*M.G.G.* Part I-L, dated 11th August, 1977, P. 5099)

(*b*) Shri S. S. Sapre to be the Assistant Registrar of Unions for all the local areas in Vidarbha Division and Marathwada Division of the State of Maharashtra appointed in place of Shri P. P. Munje.

(Notification No. CL/BIR/ENF/DESK-15/199/77, dated 5th August 1977).

(*M.G.G.* Part I-L, dated 18th August 1977, P. 5242).

K. Beedi and Cigar workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966

Appointment of Inspectors.—Government of Maharashtra appointed Government Labour Officer, Satara, Dhule, Ichalkaranji, Malegaon and Buldhana as Inspectors for the Local limits for Satara District, Dhule District, Kolhapur District, Nashik District and Buldhana District respectively.

(Notification No. BCA-1077/CR/1334/Lab-7, dated 20th July 1977).

(*M.G.G.* Part I-L, dated 11th August 1977, P. 5093).

L. Employees State Insurance Act, 1948

Exemption from the operation of the Act.—(*a*) Government of Maharashtra exempt Medical Representatives of Messrs. Bombay Tablet Manufacturing Company in Maharashtra Region, who remains on tour for 7 months or more in a year. from the operation of the Act from 1st December 1975 to 31st December 1977 subject to the conditions mentioned in the notification.

(Notification No. SIA. 777/714-Lab-II. dated 19th July 1977)

(*M.G.G.* Part I-L, dated 11th August 1977, P. 5095)

(*b*) Government of Maharashtra exempts Medical Representatives of Mesrs. Boots and Co. India Limiteds Bombay in Maharashtra Region, who remains on tour for 7 months or more in a year from the operation of the Act for a period of one year from 30th November 1976 to 29th November 1977.

(Notification No. SIA. 1776/781/Lab-II, dated 19th July 1977).

(*M.G.G.* Part I-L, dated 11th August 1977, P. 5096)

M. Publication to the Corrigendum.

Government of Maharashtra in Industries and Labour Department has published follwoing corrigendum :

" No. P-7377/CR-1561(A)/Lab-5 : In Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. P. 7377/CR-1561(*i*))Lab-5, dated the 2nd June 1977 for the words. letters and figures " 16th September. 1977 to 21st September 1977 " occuring in column 3 of the schedule appended thereto the words, letter and figures "14th September 1977 to 26th September 1977 " should be substituted.

(Notification No. IDA. 1477/(5413)Lab-2, dated 1st August 1977).

(*M.G.G.* Part I-L, dated 11th August 1977, P. 5098)

N. Publication of the Bill

Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Bill as amended by the Joint Committee along with the Report of the Joint Committee published. Bill No. L. A. XXVIII of 1977.

(Notification dated Monday, the 1st August 1977).

(*M.G.G.* Part I-L, dated 4th August 1977, P. 282)

(2) Bill to regulate recruitment and conditions of service of employees in certain private school published L. A. Bill No. XLI of 1977.

(*M.G.G.* Part V, dated 11th August 1977, P. 311)

Gist of Notifications for September 1977

1. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT.

(*a*) *Declaration of public utility services.*—Chemical, Fertilizer Industry to be public utility service for further six months from 6th September 1977.

(Notification No. IDA. 1477/33797/(5554)/Lab-2, dated 22nd August 1977)

Source.—M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 1st September 1977, page 5545).

(*b*) Oxygen and Accetylono Industry to be public utility service for six months from 1st September 1977.

(Notification No. IDA. 1477(5553)/Lab-2, dated 22nd August 1977)

Source.—M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 1st September 1977, page 5545)

(*c*) Road Transport service operated by the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation in Maharashtra and, workshop garages and depots of the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation in the State of Maharashtra to be public utility service for further six months from 29th July 1977.

(Notification No. IDA 1477/(5499)/Lab-2, dated 29th July 1977)

Source.—M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 1st September, 1977, page 5551.

(*d*) Kolhapur Municipal Transport Service, Kolhapur to be public utility service for further six months from 21st August 1977.

(Notification No. IDA. 1477/3741/Lab-4, dated 8th August 1977, page 5558.)

Source.—M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 1st September 1977, page 5552)

(*e*) Employment under the Bombay Municipal Corporation in the following industries :—

(*i*) Transport (other than railway) for the carriage of refuse cesspool, water, drainage silt, meat offels and hoarses ; and

(*ii*) Service in Hospitals, dispensaries and maternity homes

to be public utility service for further six months from 14th August 1977.

(Notification No. IDA 1477/(5552)/Lab-2, dated 12th August 1977)

Source.—M.G.G., Part I-L, 1st September 1977, page 5558.

(*f*) (*i*) Transport (other than railway) for carriage of passengers or goods by land or water

(*ii*) Fire Brigade service of the city and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra Limited, Bombay, to be public utility service for six months from 10th September 1977.

(Notification No. IDA. 1477/(5594)/Lab-2, dated 22nd August 1977)

Source.—M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 15th September, 1977. page 5688.

2. DRAFT RULES AMENDING THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT (BOMBAY RULES, 1957)

(*1*) *Industrial Disputes* (*Bombay*) *Second Amendment Rule, 1977.*—Government of Maharashtra published for public information and for all the persons likely to be affected. These draft rules will be taken into consideration by Government of Maharashtra after 30th day of September 1977. These rules may be called Industrial Disputes (Bombay) (2nd Amendment) Rules, 1977.

(2) In the Industrial Disputes (Bombay) Rules, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal rules") after rule 16, following shall be inserted, namely :—

"16-A. *Amendment to statements of claims and written statements*—A Labour Court or Tribunal, may allow at any stage of the proceedings, amendments to statements of claims or written statements filed by the parties in response to notices served under rule 16 to such extent as the Labour Court or, as the case may be Tribunal may consider necessary for the purpose of determining the real issues included in the order of reference."

(3) In rule 20 of the principal rules, after the figures "1908", the following shall be added namely :—

"and in the event of refusal by the party concerned to accept such notice, summons, process or order, the same shall be sent again under certificate of posting."

(4) For rule 31 of the principal rules, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"31. *Correction of errors*—A Board, Court, Labour Court, Tribunal or Arbitrator may at any time *suo motu* or on an application made by any of the parties concerned correct any clerical mistake or error arising from an accidental slip or omission in any proceedings, report, award or as the case may be, decision.

Notification No. IDA. 1074/1362-Lab-9, dated 12th August, 1977)

(*Source.—M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 1st September 1977, Page 5549.

3. CORRIGENDUM TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE (BOMBAY) (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1977:

The following corrigengum is published in Government Notification.

Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. IDA.1075/1363/Lab-9, dated the 19th February 1977, published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary, Part I-L, dated the 19th February 1977 at pages 119 to 121 :—

(1) In the preamble, after " sub-section (*1*) " read "clauses (*aa*) and (*g*) of"

(2) In rule 3 of the Industrial Disputes (Bombay) (Amendment) Rules, 1977 (hereinafter referred to as "the said rules"), in sub-rule (2) of new rules 75-A for "the High Courts", read " the High Court "

(3) (*a*) In the first paragraph, for "Arbitrators", read "Arbitrator(s)"

(*b*) below the second paragraph for "signature of the parties", read "signatures of the parties", and

(*c*) in the endorsement below, at Serial No.(4) for "The Conciliation Officer, Bombay," read the " Conciliation Officer, concerned ".

Notification No. IDA 1075/1333/Lab-9, dated 20th September 1977)

Source.—M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 29th September 1977, page 6039.

4. BOMBAY SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1948.

Appointment of Inspectors in the districts.—(*a*) Shri P. K. Vanjari, to be inspector from 20th December, 1976 for carrying out the provisions of the Act in the areas falling within the limits of the districts of Nagpur, Bhandara Chanda, Amraoti, Akola, Wardha, Yavatmal and Buldana except the local are as where in the Act is being enforced by the respective local authorities in Vidharbha Region.

(Notification No. CL/BSE/3077/Appointment/Desk-9, dated 29th April 1977)

Source.—M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 1st September 1977, page 5546)

(*b*) Shri A. V. Parekh, to be inspector for the local area of Ahmadnagar Cantonment, District Ahmadnagar, which is not subject to jurisdiction of any local authority for the purpose of carrying out different provisions of the Act, within restrospective effect from 3rd August 1974.

(Notification No. CL/BSE/3776/Desk-9, dated 1st January 1977)

Source.—M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 1st September 1977, page 5546.

5. BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT, 1946.

Appointment of Additional Registrar of Unions for Bombay.—(*a*) Shri B. G. Jadhao, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, to be the Additional Registrar of unions for all the local areas in the Bombay Division of the State in place of Smt. V. V. Shirsat.

(Notification No. CL/BIR/Desk-15/ENF/118/77, dated 14th July 1977).

Source.—M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 1st September 1977, page 5547)

(*b*) *Publication of Bombay Industrial Relations Amendments Rules, 1977.*—The following rules further to amend Bombay Industrial Relations Rules, 1947, as required by section 123(3) of the Act are now published :

1. These rules may be called the Bombay Industrial Relations (Amendment) Rules, 1977.

2. For rule 26 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Rules, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the " principal rules "), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" 26. (1) Every order passed under section 14, 15, 16, 23 or 24 and every order passed in appeal under section 20—

(*a*) shall be published by the authority making the order in the *Official Gazette* where such authority considers it necessary to do so, having regard to the importance of the order ; or

(*b*) shall be displayed by such authority on the Notice Board in its office, in other cases.

(2) Every order referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be forwarded by the said authority to every union affected by, or concerned with, the order and also to the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay."

3. For rule 70 of the principal rules, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" 70. (1) within thirty days from the day on which he receives any award of an arbitrator, Labour Court or Industrial Court, the Registrar shall—

(*a*) cause it to be public shed in the *Official Gazette*, where he considers it necessary to do so, having regard to the importance of the award or

(*b*) cause it to be displayed on the Notice Board in his office in other cases.

(2) Where the award is published in the *Official Gazette*, the Registrar shall at the time of such publication, forward a copy of the award to the parties affected by or concerned with it and where the award is displayed on the Notice Board in his office, he shall sent a written intimation to said parties regarding the date on which the award is displayed on the Notice Board."

(These rules were last amended by Govenment Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. BIR. 1071/127370-Lab-1, dated the 27th June 1973.)

(Notification No. BI. 1076/1456/Lab-9, tdated 24th August 1977.)

Source.—M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 8th September 1977, page 5655.

6. TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1923.

Appointment of Deputy Registrar of Trade Union for Bombay Division under the Act.—Shri B. G. Jadhao, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, to be the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay Division, Bombay.

(Notification No. TUA, 1177/2013-Lab-9, tdated 21st July 1977)

Source.—M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 1st September 1977, page 5550.

7. MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948.

(1) *Fixation of Minimum Rates of Wages.*—With effect from 1st September 1977, the following minimum rates of wages are fixed after considering the reports of the Minimum Wages Committee by Government in the Scheduled Employment in manufacture of containers and or boxes from paper and or card board and or straw board in the state of Maha-

Serial No.	Class of employees	Basic rate as specified in this column and a special allowance at a rate to be adjusted at such intervals and in such manner as directed in the Appendix to this Notification		
		Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
1	2	3		
I	*Full time skilled adult employee—*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	1. Corrugation machine operator ..			
	2. Punch maker			
	3. Setter			
	4. Foreman			
	5. Punch maker-*cum*-operator ..	230.00	195.00	180.00
	6. Printing machine operator ..			
	7. Employees by whatever name called but doing work of the nature done by persons falling under this caregory.			
II.	*Full-time semi-skilled adult employee—*			
	1. Stitching machine operator ..			
	2. Pasting machine operator ..			
	3. Cutting machine operator (power operated).			
	4. Rotary Machine Operator ..			
	5. Slotting machine operator ..	190.00	160.00	145.00
	6. Binding machine operator ..			
	7. Punch machine operator ..			
	8. Creasing and building machine operator			
	9. Employees by whatever name called but doing work of the nature done by persons falling under this category.			
III.	*Full-time un-skilled adult employee—*			
	1. Loaders			
	2. Feeders			
	3. Helpers			
	4. Packers			
	5. Partition Assemblers			
	6. Hand-Brush Pasters	150.00	125.00	115.00
	7. Cleaners			
	8. Paper and Board Cutter (Hand operated)			
	9. Employees by whatever name called but doing work of the nature done by persons falling under this category.			
IV.	*Full-time Clerical, supervisory and other adult staff*			
	1. Stenographer			
	2. Supervisor			
	3. Time-keeper			
	4. Store keeper	230.00	195.00	180.00
	5. Accountant			
	6. Cashier			

1	2	3		
	7. Typist 8. Clerk	215.00	180.00	165.00
	9. Assistant Supervisor	210.00	175.00	160.00
	10. Peon 11. Watchman	160.00	125.00	115.00
	12. Driver Heavy Vehicle	230.00	195.00	180.00
	13. Driver Light Vehicle	220.00	185.00	170.00
V.	Full-time adolescents employed in any of the categories of employment referred to against item II, III, IV, above.	80 per cent of the rate fixed for adult in respect of same category of the employment.	80 per cent.	80 per cent.
VI.	Full time children	60 per cent of the rates fixed for adults in respect of the same category of employment.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.
VII.	Full time apprentices employed in any of the categories of employment referred to against items II, III and IV in this column.	75 per cent of the rates fixed for adults in respect of the same category of employment.	75 per cent.	75 per cent.
VIII.	Part-time employees, that is to say employees working for not more than four hours per day employed in any of the categories of employment referred to against items I, II, III and IV employment referred to against items in this column.	60 per cent of the total emoluments fixed for corresponding category of full time employees.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this notification :—

(*a*) " apprentice " means a person who is in employment for the purpose of being trained—

(*i*) as a skilled employee in the said Scheduled employment for a period not exceeding one year, or

(*ii*) as a semi-skilled employee in the said Scheduled employment for a period not exceeding six months.

(*b*) Zone I shall comprise of,—

(*i*) the areas within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay.

(*ii*) the areas within the municipal limits of Thane, Dombivli, Kalyan, Ulhasnagar and Ambernath.

(*iii*) the areas within the limits of the Mujiwada, Balkum, Mohane and Wadivli village Panchayats in the Thane District.

(*iv*) The Thane-Bolapur area.

(*v*) The areas designated as New Bombay.

(*vi*) The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation areas in Thane, Dombivli and Ambernath ;

(*c*) Zone II shall comprise all Municipal, Cantonment and Maharashtra Industrial

(*d*) Zone III shall comprise all the areas in the State of Maharashtra not included in Zone I and Zone II above,

(*e*) the minimum rate of daily wages payable to any class of employees employed in any category on daily wages shall be computed by dividing the minimum rate of monthly wages fixed for the class of employees to which he belongs to twentysix the quotient being stepped up to the nearest paisa.

(Notification No. MWA.5271 (306)/Lab-7, dated 10th August 1977).

M. G. G., Part I-L, dated 1st September 1977, Pages 5552-5555).

(*b*) *Competent Authority and calculation of average of the Cost of Living Index.*— Competent Authority appointed by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department No. MWA.2661/80868/Lab-2, dated 16th January 1965 shall on declaring Bombay City Index number to be cost of living index number applicable to the employees employed is manufacture of container and or boxes from paper and or card board and or straw board in the State of Maharashtra which calculate the average of cost of living index applicable to the employees in each zone for every 6 months commencing on 1st day of January and the 1st day of July and ascertain the rise of such average in terms of points over index number 258 for every such rise of one point is special allowance hereinafter referred to cost of living allowance payable to the employees for each of the six months immediately following the period in respect of which such average has been calculated as aforesaid shall be Rs. 150 in respect of Zone I and II and Re. 1 in respect of Zone III. The Competent Authority shall compute the cost of living allowance in accordance with directions made in clause 1.

(3) The cost of living allowance computed as aforesaid shall be declared by the competent authority by a Notification in the official gazette in the month of July to December and in the month of January when such allowance is payable for each of the months of January to June.

(Notification No. MWA. 5271 (306)/Lab-7, dated 10th August 1977).

(*Source* : *M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 1st September 1977, Page 5556).

(*c*) *Declaration of Special Allowance.*—Special allowance (cost of living allowance) payable in addition, to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in canteens and clubs not falling under entry 13 of part I of the schedule in the State of Maharashtra in relation to 6 months commencing on the 15th August 1977 at the rates mentioned in column 3 of the following schedule III.

SCHEDULE III

Serial No.	Zones	Amount of special allowance (cost of living allowance payable)
1	Zone I	Rs. 6·00
2	Zone II	
3	Zone III	
4	Zone IV	
5	Zone V	

(Notification No. MWASpl/Canteens and Clubs, dated 8th August 1977

(*Source : M.G.G.* Part I-L, dated 1st September 1977, page 5556)

(*d*) *Addition to the Schedule employment to the Part I of the Schedule to the Act.*—Employment in Forest or Forestry added to the entry No. 49 in the Part I of the schedule.

(Notification No. MWA. 2370/948/Lab-7, dated 22nd August 1977).

Source : MGG. Part I-L, dt. 8th September, 1977, page 5655

(*e*) *Non-application of the Act to the employees employed on Part-time Basis.*—Government of Maharashtra directed that for the period ending 31st August, 1977 provisions of the Act shall not apply to the employees employed on part time basis in the scheduled employments mentioned below :—

Explanation—For the purpose of this entry, hospital means any institution for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from illness or mental defectiveness, any maternity home, and any institution for the reception and treatment of persons during convalescence or persons requiring medical rehabiitation and includes clinics, dispensaries and outpatient departments maintained in connection with any such institution or home as aforesaid.

(*ii*) Employment in any dispensary not being a dispensary in any hospital falling under entry 6 or 23 in the schedule to the Act.

(Notification No. MWA. 5376/1267/Lab-7, dated 26th August, 1977)

(*Source:M.G.G*, Part I-L, dated 8th September 1977, pages 5656-57.)

6. PUBLICATION OF THE DRAFT RULES:

State Government published draft rules called Canteens and Clubs employees wages in kind (compution of cash value rules 1977 for information of all the persons likely to be affected thereby announcing that this rule will be taken into consideration by the Government after 1st September 1977.

(Notification No. MWA. 6376/1240 (*ii*)/Lab-7, dated 12th August 1977)
(*Source:MGG*, Part I-L, dated 1st September 1977, Page 5560).

(*b*) (*i*) *Publication of the Corrigendum to Government Notification.*—In Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. MWA. 3676/1276/1240/Lab-7, dated the 13th July, 1977, published in the *Maharashtra, Government Gazette* Part I-L, Extraordinary, dated the 13th July, 1977, at pages 192-99, in the first paragraph of the preamble, *for* "Lab-III, dated the 27th July, 1976" *read*, "Lab-III, dated the 27th July, 1970".

(Notification No. MWA 6376/1240/Lab-7, datd 12th August, 1977)
(*Source: M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 1st September 1977, Page 5559).

(*ii*) In the notification No. MWA/SPL/Shops, dated 29th July, 1977 by the Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Competent Authority published in the Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part I-L, Serial No. MWA/SPL/Shops, at pages 5012 hereinafter referred to as the said notification, the following correction is hereby made :—

At page 5112, 4th line of the said notification may be read as follows :—
"Commencing from 1st July, 1977".

(*Source : M.G.G.* Part I-L, dated 29th September 1977, page 6040.)

(*c*) In the Notification No. CL/MWA/SPL/Engineering, dated 29th July, 1977 by the Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Competent Authority published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Part I-L, Serial No. CL/MWA/SPL/Engineering at page 5044 hereinafter referred to as the said Notification, the following correction is hereby made *viz*:—

5th line of paragraph 2 at page 5144 of the said notification may be read as follows :—
"for the months of April, May and June, 1977".

(*Source : M.G.G.* Part I-L, dated 29th September 1977, Page 6040).

(*d*) *Declaration of the Cost of Living Index Number applicable to employees employed in Card Board and Straw Board.*—Bombay City Consumer Price Index Number for working class (New Series) to be cost of living index number applicable to the employees employed in the Card Board and Straw Board.

Notification No. CL/MWA/SPL/Card Board and Straw Board, dated 3rd September 1977)
Source : M.G.G. Part I-L, dated 29th September 1977, Page 6040).

7. MAHARASHTRA RECOGNITION OF TRADE UNIONS AND PREVENTION OF UNFAIR LABOUR PRACTICES ACT 1971

Declaration of one undertaking for the purpose of Chapter III of the Act.— Automatic Electric Ltd., Bombay and Automatic Electric Ltd., Thane, these two concerns owned by Automatic Electric Co. Ltd., Bombay are declared to be one undertaking for the purpose of Chapter III of the Act.

(Notification No. PLP 1076/48541-Lab-9, dated 4th August 1977)
(*Source: M.G.G*, Part I-L, dated 15th September 1977, Page 5689).

8. INDIAN BOILERS ACT, 1923 :

Appointment of the President of the Appellate authority Under the Act—Shri M. M. Kendrekar, Judge 4th Labour Cort, Bombay appointed in pace of Shri S. N. Pathak as President of the appellate authority constituted by Government Order, Industries and Labour Department No. IBA. 1073/181873/Lab-III-B, dated 20th September 1973.

(Notification No. IBA.1077/CR-1502/Lab-5, dated 3rd August 1977)

(*Source : M.G.G.* Part I-L, dated 1st September, 1977, page 5551)

9. EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE ACT, 1948 :

(A) *Exemption of the employees from the Operation of the Act.*—Shri V. G. Apte, Insurance No. 31-1633617, an employee of Messrs National Machinery Manufacturers Ltd., Bombay-21 exempted from the Operation of the Act, for 1 year from the date of publication of the Notification i.e., 8th September, 1977 subject to conditions mentioned in the Notification

Notification No. SIA 1777/809/Labll, dated 18th August 1977).

(*Source* : M.G.G. part I-L, dated 8th September, 1977, page 5640.)

(B) Shri J. J. Bodhanwala an employee of Messrs Manson (India). Pvt. Ltd., Code No. 33-4796-66, exempted from the provisions of the Act subject to the conditions mentioned in the Notification.

(Notification No. SIA. 1777/CR. 821-Lab-IV, dated 18th August 1977.)

(*Source : M.G.G.*, part I-L, dated 8th September 1977, page 5651.)

(C) Government of Maharashtra after consultation with employees State Insurance Corporation exempted subject to the conditions mentioned in the Notification. Employees of the following factories from the operation of the Act for the period from 1st April, 1977 having satisfied that they are in receipt of benefit substantially similar to the benefit provided under the Employees State Insurance Corporation Act.

Employees of the Pune Cantonment Water Works, Pune-2.
Bund Bridge, Pumping Station, Pune-1.
Bahiroba Pumping Station, Koregaon, Park, Pune-1.
Holkar Bridge Water Works, Kirkee Water Works, Pune-1.
Gangadhar Rao Balasaheb Works. Miraj, District Sangli.

(Notification No. SIA 1577/790-Lab-II CR. 821-Lab-V, dated 18th August, 1977.)

Source : M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 8th September, 1977 Page 5652.

(D) Shri J. S. Pawar, Insurance Number 31-3460400 of Air India, Bombay -29, exempted from the operation of the Act for one year from the date of publication of the Notification in the *Official Gazette*, i.e.. 8th September, 1977, subject to the conditions mentioned in the Notification.

(Notification No. SIA-1777/CR. 821-Lab-IV, dated 18th August, 1977).

(*Source: M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 8th September. 1977 page 5651).

10. Oridance Number 9 of 3rd September 1977 to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 published.

(Notification No. 18557/B, dated 28th September 1977).

(*Source : M.G.G.*, Part-IV, 29th September, 1977, Page 203).

11. *Corrigendum.*—In Schedule, appended to the Government Order, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. ADF 1877/4685/Lab-II, dated 25th July, 1977 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, dated 18th August, 1977 at page 5237 *for* the word for the year 1974-75 ending 31st December. 1974 and 31st December, 1975 ", *read* " for the year 1974-75 ending 31st December, 1974 and 31st December. 1975.

By order and in the name of Governor of Maharashtra

(*Source : M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 29th September 1977, p 6041)

9. PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT, 1948

Amendment to the Payment of Wages Act.—The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 30th June 1977 and is hereby published for general information.

The Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act, 1977, Act No. 19 of 1977.

(30th June 1977).

An Act further to amend the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-eight year of Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act, 1977.

2. *Amendment of section* 7.—In section 7 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (4 of 1936), in sub-section (2) after clause (*p*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*q*) deductions for contributions to any insurance scheme framed by the Central Government for the benefit of its employees".

(*Source* : *M.G.G.*, Part VI, dated 1st September 1977, page 280).

12. BILL TO EXTEND MAHARASHTRA ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE ACT, 1970

Maharashtra Essential Service Maintenance (*Extension of duration*) *Act, 1977, Published.*—(1) This Act may be called the Maharashtra Essential Services Maintenance (Extension of Duration) Act, 1977.

(2) In section 1 of the Maharashtra Essential Service Maintenance Act, 1970 in sub-section (3), for the figures, letters and word "31st December 1977" the figures, letters and word "31st December 1979", shall be substituted.

Notifications Under Labour Laws

IMPORTANT LABOUR ACTS NOTIFICATIONS

Factories Act, 1948.

Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. FAC. 1677/755-Lab-11, dated 30th August 1977[1].—In exercise of the powers conferred by proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 66 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), the Government of Maharashtra is hereby pleased to very the limits laid down in clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 66 of the said act in respect of the women employed in all the factories situated in Santacruz Electronics Export Processing Zone (SEEPZ), Bombay 400 096, for a period of one year with effect from 1st September 1977, subject to the following conditions viz. :—

(1) No women shall be employed in the factory except between the hours of 5-00 a.m. and 10-00 p.m.

(2) The management shall provide transport facilities to the female employees for both the trips from and to the factory :

Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.

Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. BIR. 1177/36238/2179-Lab.-9, dated 7th September 1977[2].—In exercies of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 4 of the the Bambay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1947), the Goverment of Maharashtra appoints Shri B. L. Shelake, to be the Commissionor of Labour for the state of Maharasntra.

Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. CLA. 1071/CR-595/LAB-5, dated the 14th September 1977[3].—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 10 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 (37 of 1970), and in supersession of Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. CLA. 1071/120731/LAB-5, dated the 4th August 1975 in so far as it relates to the establishments specified in column 1 of the Schedule hereto (hereinafter referred to as " the said establishments "), the Government of Maharashtra, after consultation with the State Advisory Contract Labour Board and having regard to the conditions of work and benefits provided for the contract labour in the types of work, respectively, specified against the said establishments in column 2 of the said Schedule and other relevant factors such as those referred to in clauses (*a*) to (*d*) (both inclusive) of sub-section (2) of the said section 10, hereby prohibits the employment of contract labour in the said types of work in the said establishments.

SCHEDULE

Name and address of the establishment 1	Types of work 2
Shree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd., Sewree-Koliwada Road, Sewree, Bombay 400 015.	Loading and unloading of raw materials. Spileage cleaning. Loading and unloading work in godown. Stitching of gunny bags and stamping.

[1] *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 6th October 1977, at Page 6112.
[2] *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 6th October 1977, at Page 6114.
[3] *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 6th October 1977, at Pages 6114-15.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Name and address of the establishment 1	Types of work 2
Calico Dyeing and Printing Mills, Private Ltd., Industrial Estate, Lalbaug, Bombay 400 012.	Folding. Bailing. Canteen work.
Podar Silk and Synthetics Ltd., 52, Victoria Road, Mazgaon, Bombay 400 010.	Mending. Piecing of beams on looms. Canteen work.

Indian Boilers Act, 1923.

Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. IBA. 1876/CR-644/LAB-5, dated 17th September 1977[1].—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Government of Maharashtra hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Maharashtra Economisers Rules, 1965, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (*1*) of section 31 of the said Act, namely :—

1. These rules may be called the Maharashtra Economiser (Amendment) Rules, 1977.

2. In the Maharashtra Economiser Rules, 1965 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal rules"), in rule 14, for the words "rupees five", the words "rupees ten" shall be substituted.

3. For rule 16 of the principal rules, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"16. *Inspection fees for renewal of certificates.*—Fees for inspection of economiser for renewal of its certificate shall be levied in accordance with the following scale :—

	Rs.
For an economiser rating not exceeding 50 square meters	60
For an economiser rating exceeding 50 square meters, but not exceeding 100 square meters.	75
For an economiser rating exceeding 100 square meters, but not exceeding 150 square meters.	90
For an economiser rating exceeding 150 square meters, but not exceeding 200 square meters.	105
For an economiser rating exceeding 200 square meters, but not exceeding 250 square meters.	120
For an economiser rating exceeding 250 square meters, but not exceeding 300 square meters.	135
For an economiser rating exceeding 300 square meters, but not exceeding 350 square meters.	150
For an economiser rating exceeding 350 square meters, but not exceeding 400 square meters.	165
For an economiser rating exceeding 400 square meters, but not exceeding 450 square meters.	180
For an economiser rating exceeding 450 square meters, but not exceeding 500 square meters.	195
For an economiser rating exceeding 500 square meters, but not exceeding 600 square meters.	210
For an economiser rating exceeding 600 square meters, but not exceeding 700 square meters.	225
For an economiser rating exceeding 700 square meters, but not exceeding 800 square meters.	240
For an economiser rating exceeding 800 square meters, but not exceeding 900 square meters.	255
For an economiser rating exceeding 900 square meters, but not exceeding 1,000 square meters.	270

[1] *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 6th October 1977, at Pages 6115 to 6116.

For an economiser rating exceeding 1,000 square meters for every 200 square meters part thereof, in excess of 1,000 square meters, an additional fee of Rs. 15 shall be charged

Provided that, when any owner is willing to accept a renewed certificate for less than months in order to approximate the date of the annual inspection to the date on which o economisers in the locality are inspected, a certificate for such shorter period as may necessary for such approximate may be granted at a reduced fee to be calculated at the of one twenty-fourth of the ordinary fees for each full month, fraction of a month not b reckoned for such calculation.

"16A. *Examination fees for plans of economisers.*—Fees for examination of plans economiser showing the particulars of materials, design and construction, shall be on scales prescribed in Regulations 533 subject to a maximum of three hundred rupees. W a plan which has been scrutinised, and in respect of which alterations have been sugge is resubmitted for scrutiny, a separate fee on the same scale shall be payable if the plan cont alteration other than those previously suggested.

"16B. *Inspection fees for economiser under construction.*—Inspection fees for econom under construction shall be calculated at the following scale :—

(i) four times the registration fee of economiser of steel construction ;

(ii) three times the registration fee of economiser of cast iron construction.

"16C. *Inspection fees for economiser tubes under manufacture.*—Fees for inspectio economiser tubes under manufacture shall be five rupees per tube subject to a mini of one hundred rupees".

Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

By the Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Competent Authority under the Minimum W Act, 1948, No. MWA/Spl./Card Board and Straw Board, dated 3rd September 1977.—In exe of the powers conferred by Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. M 2662/80868/Lab-III, dated 16th January 1965, the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bom as the Competent Authority under section 2(*c*) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, is having ascertained, pleased to declare that the cost of living index numbers applicable to employees employed in manufacture of containers and/or boxes from paper and/or Board and/or Straw Board in the State of Maharashtra, for the months shown in col (I) of the Schedule hereto appended, shall be as shown in column (2) of the said Sche for the purpose of section 2(*d*) of the said Act :—

SCHEDULE I

Months 1	Bombay Index Num (New Series) 2
1977	
January	301
February	309
March	309
April	309
May	314
June	316

Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

By the Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Competent Authority under the Minimum W Act, 1948, No. MWA/Sp./Card Board and Straw Board, dated 3rd September 1977.—Wh the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, having been appointed as the Com Authority (hereinafter referred to as the said Competent Authority *vide* Government Not tion, Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662/80868/Lab-III, dated 16th Jan 1965 has in pursuance of clause (*c*) of section 2 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (herein referred to as the said Act), ascertained and declared the Cost of Living Index Numb shown in column (2) of the Schedule I, appended hereto for the months shown in co (1) of the said Schedule applicable to the employees, employed in manufacture of conta and/or boxes from paper and/or card bord and/or straw board in the State of Mahara

M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 6th October 1971, at Pages 6214 to 6216.

(hereinafter referred to as the said Scheduled employment) and published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, from time to time :—

SCHEDULE I

Month (1)	Bombay Index Numbers (New Series) (2)
1977	
January	301
February	309
March	309
April	309
May	314
June	316

And whereas, the Government of Maharashtra by Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. MWA. 5271(306)/Lab-7, dated 10th August 1977, has directed the said Competent Authority to calculate after expiry of every six months commencing from 1st day of January and July the average of each of the said Cost of Living Index Number declared by it for the said six months and to ascertain in the rise of such average over Bombay City Index Number of 258 and to determine for every such rise of one point the special allowance (payable in addition to the basic rate of wages) for each of the six months (immediately following the six months in respect of which such average has been calculated as aforesaid) payable to the employees in the said scheduled employment in the Zone specified in column (2) of the Schedule II appended hereto, at the rate specified in column (4) of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE II

Serial No. (1)	Area Zone (2)	Points (3)	Rupees per month (4)
1	I	One	1·50
2	II	One	1·50
3	III	One	1·00

Explanation.—For the purpose of this notification, Zones I, II, III, shall respectively mean Zones I, II, III formed for the purpose and shown in Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. MWA. 5271(306)/Lab-7, dated 10th August 1977.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. MWA. 5271(306)/Lab-7, dated 10th August 1977, the said competent authority is pleased to determine in the aforesaid manner and declare special allowance (cost of living allowance), payable in addition to the basic rate of wages to the employees employed in the said Scheduled employment in the areas mentioned in column (2) of the Schedule III, appended hereto in relation to Four months commencing from the 1st day of September 1977 at the rates mentioned in column (3) of the said Schedule III.

SCHEDULE III

Serial No. (1)	Zones (2)	Amount of Special Allowance (Cost of Living Allowance) payable per month. (3)
1	I	Rs. 76.50

Maharashtra Unemployment Allowance Payment to Workmen in Factories (for Temporary Period) Act, 1976.

Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. IDA. 1377/825-Lab-7, dated 12th September 1977[1]—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*e*) of section 2 of the Maharashtra Unemployment Allowance Payment to Workmen in Factories (for temporary period) Act, 1976 (Mah. XIV of 1976), the Government of Maharashtra hereby specifieds the period commencing on the 1st day of September 1977 and ending on the 31st day of October 1977 to be the temporary period for the whole State.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. MWA.1875/506/Lab-7, dated 12th September 1977[2]—Whereas by Government Notifications, Industries and Labour Department, Nos. (*i*) MWA. 1862(I)-Lab. III, dated the 6th July 1965, (*ii*) MWA. 1862-Lab. III, dated the 6th July 1965, (*iii*) MWA. 1862 (II)-Lab. III, dated the 6th July 1965, (*iv*) MWA. 1862-Lab-III dated the 23rd May 1966, (*v*) MWA. 1862(*i*)-Lab-III, dated the 23rd May 1966, (*vi*) MWA 1862(*ii*)-Lab. III, dated the 23rd May 1966 and (*vii*) MWA. 1865/115416-Lab. III, dated the 12th July 1967, the Government of Maharashtra has revised the minimum rates of wages in respect of employees employed in the employment on road construction, in building operations or in maintenance of roads (hereinafter referred to as "the said scheduled employment") in Bombay area, Vidarbha area and Hydorabac area, of the State of Maharashtra;

And whereas the Government of Maharashtra, having reviewed the minimum rates of wages payable to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment, considers it necessary to revise them ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 read with sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948) in its application to the State of Maharashtra, the Government of Maharashtra after considering all representations received in pursuance of Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. MWA. 1875/506-Lab. 7, dated the 9th August 1976, and the advice of the Advisory Board hereby revises, with effect from the 2nd October 1977, the minimum rates of wages in respect of the employees employed in the said scheduled employment and prefixes them as set out in column (3) of the schedule hereto, in respect of each Zone specified in the same column, as the minimum rates of wages payable by the day in such Zone to the classes of employees in the said scheduled employment mentioned against them in column (2) thereof.

SCHEDULE

Serial No. (1)	Classes of employees (2)	Rates per day (3)		
		Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1.	*Skilled*—	13 00	11 00	9 00
	(1) Road Roller Driver.			
	(2) Blacksmith with his tools.			
	(3) Stone cutter with his tools.			
	(4) Mason with his tools.			
	(5) Brick layer with his tools.			
	(6) Carpenter.			
	(7) Plumber with his tools.			
	(8) Glazier with his tools.			

(1)	(2)	(3)					
1.	*Skilled*—contd.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
	(9) Tinsmith with his tools.	13	00	11	00	9	00
	(10) Sarang or Tindal.						
	(11) Painter (Decorator).						
	(12) Fitter (not being structural or Pipe fitter or fitter apprentice).						
	(13) Caneman.						
	(14) *Mukadam* supervising 21 or more mazdoors.						
	(15) Mechanic.						
	(16) Boiler Attendant.						
	(17) Plasterer.						
	(18) Floor or wall tiller.						
	(19) Driver (heavy mechanical equipment).						
	(20) Lineman or Wireman.						
	(21) Sign Writer.						
	(22) Metal Turner.						
	(23) Welder.						
	(24) Electrician.						
	(25) Fitter (structural or pipe).						
	(26) Employees by whatever name called doing skilled work of the nature done by persons falling under the above entries.						
2	*Semi-skilled*— ..	11	00	9	00	7	00
	(1) Foreman.						
	(2) Cleaner and Oilman for mechanical plant, stationery and mechanical transport.						
	(3) *Mali.*						
	(4) Asphalt sprayer.						
	(5) *Mukadam* supervising between 10 and 20 mazdoors.						
	(6) Miner or Blaster.						
	(7) *Navaghani.*						
	(8) Painter.						
	(9) White washer.						
	(10) Roof tiler, thatcher or title turner.						
	(11) Bar-bender.						
	(12) Pump Driver/Pump Attendant.						
	(13) Mixer Driver.						
	(14) Sawyer.						
	(15) *Mukadam* for Asphalt Road Work.						
	(16) Fitter Apprentice.						
	(17) Hammerman.						
	(18) Brick or Tile Moulder.						

(1)	(2)	(3)		
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	s. P.
2.	*Semi-skilled*—contd.			
	(19) Well Sinkar.	11 00	9 00	7 60
	(20) Engine Attendant.			
	(21) Fireman for static or mobile machinery.			
	(22) Pneumatic tools operator.			
	(23) Vibrator Operator.			
	(24) Compressor Attendant.			
	(25) Crusher Attendant.			
	(26) Carpenter Assistant/Attendant.			
	(27) Floor Polisher (floor or terrace).			
	(28) Watchman.			
	(29) *Bhisty* with *Mushak*.			
	(30) Wood Polisher.			
	(31) Employees by whatever name called doing semi-skilled work of the nature done by persons falling under the above entries.			
3.	Unskilled-Heavy	7 00	6 50	4 00
4.	Unskilled-Light	6 00	5 50	3 75

Explanation.—For the purpose of this notification—

(1) Zone I shall comprise the area within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of of Greater Bombay and the adjoining area upto, and inclusive of, Dahisar on the Western Railway and Ambernath on the Central Railway and New Bombay ;

(2) Zone II shall comprise the area within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of City of Pune, Cantonment limits of the Cantonment Board of Pune, Kirkee and Dehu Road and Chinchwad, Pimpri Municipal limits and the adjoining villages of Bhosari, Nigadi, Akurdi, Waghere, Mamurdi, Kiwale, and Dehu Road, on the Pune-Bombay Road, Mahamad Wadi, Undri, Pisoli, Vadaki, Uruli, Dewachi, Fursungi, Manjri Budruk, Manjri Khurd, Shewal Wadi and Loni Kalbhor on the Pune-Solapur Road area within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Nagpur inclusive of and upto, Sonegaon Aerodrome and Kamptee Cantonment and the area within the limits of the Payment of Compensation Defence Project, Nagpur in the villages of Waddhamana, Nagalwadi, Dawalameti, Wadi, Digdoh, Nidoh, Sonegaon, Surabardi, Somelwada, Khamal, Takli, Jaitala and Bhamti ;

(3) Zone III shall comprise all other areas in the State of Maharasthraont included in Zones I and II.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. MWA. 3075/58/LAB-7, dated 14th September 1977[1]—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*i*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 30 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), in its application to the State of Maharashtra and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Government of Maharashtra hereby makes the following rules, further to amend the Maharashtra Minimum Wages Rules, 1963, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (*1*) of the said section 30 namely:—

1. These rules may be called the Maharashtra Minimum Wages (Amendment) Rules,

2. In rule 27 of the Maharashtra Minimum Wages Rules, 1963, in sub-rule (1), for the words beginning with the words "A muster-roll-*cum*-wage register" and ending with the words "the following particulars :—", the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"A muster-roll-*cum*-wage register shall be maintained by every employer in respect of his employees in Form II unless registers in Forms 17 and 19 appended to the Maharashtra Factories Rules, 1963 and a register in Form II, appended to the Maharashtra Payment of Wages Rules, 1963, are maintained in respect of such employees. Every register maintained under this sub-rule shall include the following particulars, namely :—".

Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. P-7377/CR-1561 (XVII)/Lab-5, dated the 26th September 1977.[9]—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948) (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), the Government of Maharashtra hereby suspends on account of the occasion specified in column 1 of the schedule appended hereto, the operations of the provisions of the said Act specified in column 2 of the said schedule for the period specified in column 3 and subject to the conditions specified in column 4 of the said schedule, in respect of all shops, restaurants and eating houses in the Akot Municipal area in Akola District.

SCHEDULE

Occasion	Provisions of the Act	Period	Conditions
1	2	3	4
Narsing Maharaj Fair.	Sections 10(*1*)(*b*), 11(*1*)(*b*), 14, 16, 18, 19(*1*), 20, 21 and 24.	30th November 1977 to 2nd December 1977 (both days inclusive).	(*i*) No shop shall on any day be opened earlier than 6-00 a.m., (*ii*) No shop on any day be closed later than midnight, (*iii*) No goods of the kind, sold in shops shall be sold after 10-00 p.m. in any restaurants or eating houses except for consumption on the premises, (*iv*) if any employee is required to work in excess of the limit of hours of work specified in section 63 of the said Act, he shall be paid in respect of overtime work, which shall be noted in the prescribed register, wages of the rate not less than those prescribed in section 63 of the said Act, (*v*) The spread over in shop shall not exceed fourteen hours in any day, (*vi*) Every employee shall on account of the loss of the prescribed weekly holidays be granted (*i*) equal number of holidays in exchange after 2nd December 1977 but before 2nd January 1978 and (*ii*) wages for the work done on such holidays at the rate of wages not less than those prescribed for overtime in section 63 of the said Act.

Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. P-7376/CR-1561(IX)/Lab-5, dated 26th September 1977.[10]—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948) (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), the Government of Maharashtra hereby suspends on account of the occasion specified in column 1 of the schedule appended hereto, in respect of the establishments specified in column 2 of the said schedule, the operation of the provisions of the said Act, specified in column 3 of the said schedule, for the period and subject to the conditions respectively specified in columns 4 and 5 of the said schedule in the State of Maharashtra.

SCHEDULE

Occasions	Establishments	Provisions of the said Act	Period of suspension	Conditions
1	2	3	4	5
Christmas ..	All shops selling, cloth, shoes, perfumes, cosmetics, sweet, tailors and Hair cutting saloons.	Section 10(*1*), 11(*1*) (*a*)	From 25th December 1977 to 31st December 1977 (both days inclusive).	No shop shall on any day be closed later than midnight.
		Section 14	Do. ..	If any employee is required to work in excess of the limit of hours specified in section 63 of the said Act, he shall be entitled in respect of over-time work (which shall be noted in the prescribed register) to wages at the rates not less than those prescribed in section 62 of the said Act.
		Section 16	Do. ..	The spread over shall not exceed fourteen hours in any day.
		Section 18	Do. ..	Every employee shall on account of the loss of the prescribed weekly holidays be granted (*i*) equal number of holidays in exchange after the 31st December 1977, but before 25th January 1978, (*ii*) wages for the work done on such holidays at the rates not less than those prescribe for over-time work in section 63 of the said Act.

Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. BSE. 1477/CR.1582/Lab. 5, dated 4th October 1977.[11]—In exercise of the powers conferred by the second proviso to section 70 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948), the Government of Maharashtra hereby applies all the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), to the main (administrative) office of the Rathi Engineering Works, Pune, situated within the precincts of the factory of the Rathi Engineering Works, 27, Shankarshet Road, Pune 411 009.

[10] *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 13th October 1977, at Page 6241.

Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. P. 7377/CR-1561 (VIII)/Lab-5, dated 26th September 1977[12].—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948) (hereinafter referred to as " the said Act "), read with rule 4 of the Maharashtra Shops and Establishments Rules, 1961, the Government of Maharashtra hereby suspends on account of the occasions specified in column 1 of the schedule appended hereto, in respect of the establishments specified in column 3, in the local areas specified in column 2, the operation of the provisions of the said Act specified in column 4 of the period and subject to the condition specified in columns 5 and 6 of the said schedule.

SCHEDULE

Occasion	Local area	Establishment	Provisions of the Act	Period	Condition
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jatra Babasaheb Sailu	Sailu Municipal area, District Parbhani.	All Shops, Restaurants and Eating Houses.	Sections 10, 11, 14, 16 and 18.	15th December 1977 to 25th December 1977 (both days inclusive)	No shops shall on any day be opened earlier than 5-00 a.m. and closed later than midnight. If any employee is required to work in excess of the limit of hours of work specified in section 63 of the said Act, he shall be entitled in respect of over-time work, which shall be noted in the prescribed register, to wages at the rates not less than those specified in section 63 of the said Act. The spread-over shall not exceed fourteen hours in any day. Every employee shall on account of the loss of the prescribed weekly holidays be granted (*i*) equal number of holiday in exchange after the 25th December 1977 but before 15th February 1978 and (*ii*) wages for the work done on such holidays at the rate of wages not less than those prescribed in section 63 of the said Act.

Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. P-7377-CR-1561 (XVIII)/Lab-5, dated 26th September 1977[13].—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948) (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), the Government of Maharashtra hereby suspends on accounts of the occasion specified in column 1 of the Schedule appended hereto the operation of the provisions of the said Act specified in column 2 of the said Schedule for the period and subject to the conditions respectively specified in columns 3 and 4 of the said Schedule, in respect of Sweetmeat Shops and Grocery Shops in the Municipal area in Malegaon, district Nashik.

SCHEDULE

Occasion	Provisions of the Act	Period	Conditions
1	2	3	4
Shabe Barat ..	Sections 10(*1*)(*b*), 11(*1*)(*a*), 14, 16, 18, 19(*1*), 20, 21 and 24.	1st and 2nd January 1978, (both days inclusive).	(*i*) No shop shall any day be opened earlier than 6-00 a.m. (*ii*) No shop on any day be closed later than midnight. (*iii*) No goods of the kind sold in shops shall be sold after 10-00 p.m. in any restaurants or eating houses except for consumption on the premises. (*iv*) If any employee is required to work in excess of the limit of hours of work specified in section 63 of the said Act, he shall be paid in respect of over-time work, which shall be noted in the prescribed register, wages at the rate not less than those prescribed in section 63 of the said Act. (*v*) The spread-over in shop shall not exceed fourteen hours in any day. (*vi*) Every employee shall on account of the loss of the prescribed weekly holidays be granted (*i*) equal number of holidays in exchange after the 31st January 1978 and (*ii*) wages for the work done on such holidays at the rate of wages not less than those prescribed for over-time in section 63 of the said Act.

Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. P-7377/CR-1731/Lab-5, dated 3rd October 1977[14].—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948) (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), the Government of Maharashtra hereby suspends on account of the occasion specified in column 1 of the Schedule appended hereto, the operation of the provisions of the said Act specified in column 2 of the said Schedule for the period and subject to the conditions respectively

specified in columns 3 and 4 of the said Schedule. in respect of all shops, sweetmeat shops, restaurant and eating houses in the Pandharpur Municipal area in Solapur District :—

SCHEDULE

Occasion	Provisions of the Act	Period	Conditions
1	2	3	4
Maghi Fair, 1978.	Section 10, 11, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 34.	12th February 1978 to 23rd February 1978 (both days inclusive).	(*i*) No shop shall on any day be opened earlier than 6-00 a.m. (*ii*) No shop on any day be closed later than midnight. (*iii*) No goods of the kind sold in shops shall be sold after 10-00 a.m. in any restaurants or eating houses except for consumption on the premises. (*iv*) If any employee is required to work in excess of the limit of hours of work specified in section 63 of the said Act, he shall be paid in respect of over-time work, which shall be noted in the prescribed register, wages at the rate not less than those prescribed in section 63 of the said Act. (*v*) The spread over in shop shall not exceed fourteen hours in any day. (*vi*) Every employee shall on account of the loss of the prescribed weekly holiday be granted (*i*) equal number of holidays in exchange after 23rd February 1978, but before, 23rd March 1978 and (*ii*) wages for the work done on such holidays at the rate of wages not less than those prescribed for over-time in section 63 of the said Act.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

By the Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Competent Authority under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 No. CL/MWA/SPL/Cotton Ginning and Cotton Pressing, dated 14th October 1977[15].— In pursuance of the provisions of clause (*d*) of section 2 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), in its application to the State of Maharashtra (hereinafter referred to as " the said Act "), the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay [being the competent authority appointed by the Government of Maharashtra by the notification in the Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 2662/80868/Lab-II, dated the 16th January 1965, under clause (*c*) of section 2 of the said act], after having ascertained the cost of living index numbers applicable to the employees employed in the employment in any Cotton Ginning and Cotton Pressing Manufactory (hereinafter referred to as " the said scheduled employment "), hereby declares the Bombay City Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class (New Series) to be the cost of living index numbers applicable to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment.

V. G. DESHPANDE,
Deputy Commissioner of Labour and
Competent Authority under the

Labour Legislation

The following Bill is published under the second proviso to rule 115 (1) o the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly Rules:—

L. A. BILL No. XLVII OF 1977

A Bill further to amend the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1963, and the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960

WHEREAS both Houses of the State Legislature were not in session;

AND WHEREAS the Governor of Maharashtra was satisfied th circumstances existed which rendered it necessary for him to take immedia action for further amending th Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketi (Regulation) Act, 1963, and the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies A 1960 (Mah. XX of 1964, Mah. XXIV of 1961), for the purposes hereinaft appearing; and, therefore, promulgated the Maharashtra Agricultural Produ Marketing (Regulation) and Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Amendmer Ordinance, 1977 on the 27th day of September 1977 (Mah. Ord. VIII of 197

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to replace the said Ordinance by an A of the State Legislature; It is hereby enacted in the Twenty-eighth Year the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called t Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) and Maharasht Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1977.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 27th day of Septemb 1977.

2. *Amendment of section 30A of Mah. XX of 1964.*—In section 30A of t Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1963 (Ma XX of 1964), after sub-section (*6*), at the end, the following Explanati shall be added, namely:—

"*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section, section 31 a section 34A, "purchaser" shall include any person who pays the purcha price of any notified produce or agricultural produce, as the case may tendered for sale, or by whom payment of such price is made, whet on his own account, or as an agent or on behalf of another person.".

3. *Amendment of section 48A of Mah. XXIV of 1961.*—In section 48A the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960 (Mah. XXIV of 1961),—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(*i*) the words " and to the extent hereinafter stated " shall be deleted

(*ii*) after the words " loans advanced by societies shall " the words " made at such rate as may be notified by the State Government in t behalf by general or special order, so, however, that such rate sha shall be inserted:

(*iii*) in item (*ii*), for the word "*kapas*" the word "cotton" shall be substituted;

(*b*) after sub-section (*3*), at the end, the following Explanation shall be added, namely:—

"*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section, "purchaser" shall include any person who pays the purchase price of any agricultural produce tendered for sale, or by whom payment of such price is made, whether on his own account or as an agent or on behalf of another person.".

4. *Repeal of Mah. Ord. VIII of 1977 and saving.*—(1) The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) and Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1977 (Mah. Ord. VIII of 1977), is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal anything done or any action taken (including any order issued) under the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1963 or the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960 (Mah. XX of 1964, Mah. XXIV of 1961), as amended by the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have done, taken or issued, as the case may be, under the relevant Act as amended by this Act.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Workin Class for September 1977

BOMBAY*

321—A rise of 2 points

In September, 1977, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Cla (New Series) for the Bombay Centre with base : January to December 196 equal to 100 was 321 being 2 points higher than that in the preceding mont The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958- family living survey at the Bombay Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 4 points to 350 due main to a rise in the average prices of rice, jowar, bajra, arhardal, gramdal, moongd masurdal, uriddal, turmeric, chillies green, onions, garlic, cocoanut, kalimi zeera, sugar, bhajia, jalebi and a rise in the sub-group index numbers for t vegetables and fruits.

The index number for the pan, supari tobacco etc. group decreased by points to 344 due to a fall in the average prices of pan leaf and chewing tobacc

The index number for fuel and light group increased by 1 point to 382 d to a rise in the average prices of firewood, and charcoal.

The index number for the housing is constant at 145 being a six month item.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increas by 1 point to 325 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, saree, long-clot trouser's cloth, mulmul, bush-shirt and blouse.

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

(Average price for the calendar year 1960=100)

Group		Weight proportional to the total expenditure.	Group Index Numbers.	
			August 1977	September 1977
I-A.	Food	57·1	346	350
I-B.	Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	4·9	348	344
II.	Fuel and Light	5·0	381	382
III.	Housing	4·6	145	145
IV.	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear ..	9·4	324	325
V.	Miscellaneous	19·0	252	253
	Total ...	100·0		
	Consumer Price Index Number ..	....	*319*	*321*

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

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

*The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 1 point [illegible]

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
			Year ended December 1960	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
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.	**46·20	0·70	1·79	1·83	256	261
(2) Wheat	,, ..	*26·51	0·41	1·38	1·38	337	337
(3) Jowar	,,	*9·97	0·53	1·52	1·57	287	296
(4) Bajra	,,	*3·41	0·55	1·56	1·58	284	287
(5) Bread ..	125 g. ..	*0·97	0·12	0·37	0·37	308	308
(6) Grinding charges ..	3 kg. ..	*2·29	0·09	0·44	0·44	489	489
Total ..		89·35					
Sub-group Index I-A (a)						*291*	*295*
(b) *Pulses and pulse Products*—							
(1) Arhar dal ..	kg.	63·78	0·78	3·84	4·29	492	550
(2) Gram dal ..	,,	12·99	0·60	2·29	2·54	382	423
(3) Moong dal ..	,, ..	12·21	0·90	3·63	3·68	403	409
(4) Masur dal ..	,,	7·87	0·78	3·54	3·91	454	501
(5) Urid dal	,,	3·15	0·88	4·29	4·36	488	495
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group Index I-A (b)						*464*	*511*
(c) *Oils and Fats*—							
(1) Coconut oil ..	500 ml.	9·55	1·36	5·58	5·60	410	412
(2) Groundnut oil ..	,,	71·05	1·00	4·62	4·54	462	454
(3) Vanaspati (loose) ..	500 g. ..	19·40	1·75	5·84	5·84	334	334
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group Index I-A (c)						*432*	*427*
(d) *Meat, Fish and Eggs*—							
(1) Goat's Meat ..	500 g.	52·54	1·48	6·27	6·35	424	429
(2) Fish fresh ..							
(*i*) Bumblows ..	Dozen	38·41	0·44	1·80	1·52	409	327
(*ii*) Pamfret ..	Each	....	1·23	....	3·79		
(3) Fish dry Bombil ..	Dozen ..	3·97	0·25	1·02	1·02	408	408
(4) Eggs	,, ..	5·08	1·93	5·62	5·23	291	271
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group Index I-A (d)						*411*	*381*

**Weight of rice revised and reduced to 78% original weight as a short fall in the consumption of this item during the month of August and September 1977 was 22%.

*Weight revised as weight equivalent to 22% short fall in the consumption of rice during the month of August 1977 and September 1977 is distributed pro-rata on all items in the food group expecting rice.

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
			Year ended December 1960	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(e) Milk and Milk Produce—							
(1) Milk—							
(i) Pure ..	L.	86·87	1·15	3·46	3·44	257	256
(ii) Aarey ..	.. ..	..	1·03	2·19	2·19		
(2) Curd ..	kg. ..	1·31	1·57	5·31	5.33	338	339
(3) Ghee ..	.. ..	11·82	7·50	23·79	23·79	317	317
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group Index I-A(e)—						*265*	*264*
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt	kg. ..	5·40	0·13	0·39	0·39	300	300
(2) Turmeric ..	500 g. ..	5·40	0·72	4·13	4·64	574	644
(3) Chillies (dry) ..	.. ..	28·42	1·35	4·76	4·68	353	347
(4) Chillies (green) ..	.. ..	6·83	0·41	0·98	1·08	239	263
(5) Onion ..	.. ..	19·42	0·15	0·81	0·98	540	653
(6) Garlic ..	.. ..	4·67	0·60	1·92	1·99	320	332
(7) Coconut ..	Each (500 g.) ..	12·95	0·33	1·30	1·38	394	418
Other Spices—							
(8) Pepper ..	500 g. ..	16·91	3·69	12·20	12·33	657	692
(9) Jeera ..	.. ..	....	1·80	12.23	14·47		
(10) Lavang ..	10 g. ..	....	0·31	2·98	2·91		
Total ..		100.00					
Sub group Index I A (f)						*446*	*481*
(g) Vegetables and Fruits—							
Potatoes	1/2 kg. ..	20·68	0·25	..	0·87	..	348
Muli	Judi ..	2·05	0·06	..	0·25	..	417
Brinjals	1/2 kg. ..	8·63	0·26	..	0·91	..	350
Cauliflowers ..	.. ..	4·55	0·35	..	1·64	..	469
Cabbage	.. ..	6·36	0·26	..	1·29	..	496
Bhendi	.. ..	4·55	0·42	..	1·03	..	245
Tomato ripe ..	.. ..	10·23	0·38	..	0·97	..	254
Tomato raw ..	.. ..	....	0·25	..	0·63	..	
Pumkin White ..	.. .	0·68	0·23	..	0·81	..	352
Pumkin red ..	.. ..	2·27	0·20	..	0·54	..	270
Karela	.. ..	1·59	0·42	..	1·15	..	274
Peas	.. ..	0·68	0·48	..	1·81	..	377
Palak	Judi. ..	1·36	0·06	..	0·26	..	433
Methi	.. ..	3·18	0·06	..	0·27	..	450
Tondli	1/2 kg. ..	7·73	0·26	..	1·07	..	412
Alu leaves	Judi ..	5.00	0·06	..	0·15	..	250
Banana@	Doz. ..	17·97	0·48	..	1·49	..	310
Orange	.. ..	..	2·10	..	N.A.	..	..
Lemon @	.. ..	2·49	0·48	..	2·24	..	468
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number for Sub-Group I-(g).						*337*	*348*

@ Since no quotations of the items in question have be

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(*h*) Other Food—							
(1) Sugar (Crystal) ..	500 g. ..	29·57	0·60	1·49	1·51	248	252
(2) Tea Leaf ..	50 g. ..	12·52	0·39	1·16	1·15	297	295
(3) Snacks (Bhajiya) ..	Plate of 3 pieces.	15·01	0·11	0·48	0·49	436	445
(4) Snacks (Jalebi) ..	Kg. ..	7·11	1·90	9·08	9·14	478	481
(5) Tea Readymade ..	Cup ..	34·55	0·07	0·26	0·26	371	371
(6) Cold Drink ..	Bottle of 340 ml.	1·24	0·12	1·22	1·21	1017	1008
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group Index 1-A(h) ..						*351*	*353*
I-A. Food Group—							
(*a*) Cereals and cereals Products.	....	•31·53				291	295
(*b*) Pulses and Products.	....	•5·07				464	511
(*c*) Oils and Fats ..	....	•6·12				432	427
(*d*) Meat, Fish and Eggs	....	•11·24				411	381
(*e*) Milk and Milk Products.	....	•10·08				265	264
(*f*) Condiments and Spices.	....	• 7·15				446	481
(*g*) Vegetables and Fruits	....	• 8·72				337	348
(*h*) Other Food ..	....	•20·09				351	353
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number for I-A Food Group						*346*	*350*
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.							
(1) Pan (leaf) ..	100 leaves	18·55	0·52	2·28	2·13	438	410
(2) Pan (finished) ..	Each ..	9·89	0·04	0·19	0·19	475	475
(3) Supari ..	500 g. ..	19·44	3·42	6·60	6·61	193	193
(4) Katha ..	,, ..	3·53	4·76	33·54	35·73	705	751
(5) Bidi ..	Katta of 25	28·80	0·16	0·50	0·50	312	312
(6) Cigarette ..	Pkt. of 10	6·54	0·14	0·77	0·77	550	550
(7) Chewing Tobacco ..	Kg. ..	13·25	4·16	9·86	9·67	237	232
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-Group I-B-Index ..						*348*	*344*
II. Fuel and Lighting—							
(1) Firewood ..	40 kg. ..	11·51	3·39	14·57	14·71	430	434
(2) Kerosene Oil ..	Litre ..	42·64	0·28	1·18	1·18	421	421
(3) Electricity charges ..	Unit ..	9·81	0·22	0·34	0·34	155	155
(4) Charcoal ..	40 kg.	28·30	7·36	29·92	29·96	407	407
(5) Match box ..	Each .. (50 sticks).	7·74	0·05	0·14	0·14	280	280
Total ..		100·00					
Fuel and Light Group-II						*381*	*382*

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III. Housing—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Residential House ..		100·00	..			145	145
Total ..		100·00					
Group III. Index ..						*143*	*145*
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear :—							
Dhoti Bleached ..	Pair ..	10·72	9·97	39·71	40·12	398	402
Dhoti Unbleached ..	,, ..	....	8·89	....	....		
Saree Ichalkaranji ..	Each ..	28·14	11·74	29·98	30·30	.....	....
Saree Malegaon ..	,, ..	....	10·72	28·75	28·81	262	263
Shirting Shorrock ..	Metre ..	24·87	1·68	5·62	5·56	....	....
Shirting Mafatlal ..	,, ..	....	1·65	5·63	5·68	338	338
Long Cloth ..	,, ..	5·95	1·60	5·81	5·88	363	368
Trouser Cloth ..	,, ..	2·76	1·80	6·04	6·07	336	337
Mulmul ..	,, ..	8·54	2·23	8·97	9·04	....	....
Markin ..	,, ..	....	1·09	4·77	4·74	420	420
Bush Shirt ..	Each ..	3·94	4·20	13·23	13·52	315	322
Full Pant ..	,, ..	3·77	5·45	18·12	18·16	332	333
Vest ..	,, ..	2·18	1·18	4·18	4·23	354	358
Shoes Gents ..	Pair ..	3·10	16·75	45·95	45·95	274	274
Chappal Ladies ..	,, ..	6·03	6·57	16·74	16·74	255	255
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number for Group IV ..						*324*	*325*
V. Miscellaneous—							
(*a*) Medical Care—							
(1) Doctor's Fee ..	Per Visit	19·78	2·58	4·83	5·04	187	195
(2) Medicine ..	4 Doses ..	32·46	0·76	1·38	1·38	182	182
(3) E. S. I. Premium	....	47·76	0·69	0·70	0·70	101	101
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group index-V (a) ..						*144*	*146*
(*b*) Education Recreation and amusement—							
(1) School Fee ..	Per Student	22·54	6·75	6·83	6 83	101	101
(2) School Book ..	Each ..	7·64	2·47	2·50	2 50	101	101
(3) Stationery—							
(*i*) Exercise Book ..	,, ..	4·73	0·12	0·21	0·21	217	217
(*ii*) Pencil ..	,, ..	....	0·12	0·31	0·31		
(4) Newspaper ..	Per Copy ..	7·64	0·07	0·30	0·30	429	429
(5) Cinema ..	Adult ..	57·45	0·48	1·71	1·73	350	360
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-Group Index V (b)							

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

Article	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
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	0·40	0·40	267	267
(3) Postage	Per Card	10·27	0·05	0·15	0·15	300	300
Total		100·00					
						243	*243*
Sub-group Index V(c)							
(d) Personal Care and Effect—							
(1) Hair Oil	Bottle (114 ml.).	26·92	1·36	5·24	5·16	385	379
(2) Barber Charges	Per head	44·23	0·94	2·35	2·35	250	250
(3) Toilet Soap	Cake	14·91	0·44	1·18	1·18	268	268
(4) Tooth Powder	Small Bottle No. 3.	7·21	0·50	1·02	1·02	204	204
(5) Blade	Pkt. of 5	0·96	0·27	0·46	0·46	170	170
(6) Umbrella	Each	5·77	5·55	20·35	20·45	367	368
Total		100·00					
						292	*290*
Sub-group Index V(d)							
(e) Others—							
(1) Durrie	Each	2·66	4·93	17·92	17·92	363	363
(2) Trunk	,,	2·66	5·82	20·33	21·05	349	362
(3) Utensils (Balti)	500 g	7·99	2·84	17·27	17·20	608	606
(4) Bucket	Each	2·16	2·96	11·15	11·18	377	378
(5) Laundry charges	Per Piece	25·29	0·15	0·46	0·46	307	307
(6) Washing Soap	Bar	35·28	1·28	3·59	3·59	280	280
(7) Tailoring charges of Shirt.	Each	23·96	1·19	4·31	4·44	340	347
(8) Tailoring charges of Blouse.	,,	..	0·89	2·83	2·85		
Total		100·00					
						334	*335*
Sub-group V(e)							
V *Miscellaneous Group—*							
(a) Medical Care	....	28·27	..	..	..	144	146
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement.	....	11·94	..	..	..	278	281
(c) Transport and Communication.	....	14·81	..	..	..	243	243
(d) Personal Care and Effect.	....	18·89	..	..	..	292	290
(e) Others	....	26·09	..	..	..	334	335
Total		100·00					
Miscellaneous Group Index V						*252*	*253*

SOLAPUR*

325—A rise of 2 points

In September 1977, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Solapur Centre with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 325 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 Solapur City.

The index number for the food group increased by 3 points to 346 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, jowar, arhardal, gramdal, masurdal, beef, fish fresh, fish dry, ghee, gur, tea leaf, and a rise in the sub-group index number for vegetable and fruits.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco etc. group increased by 8 point to 286 due to a rise in the average prices of pan readymade, katha.

The index number for the clothing bedding and footwear group decreased by 4 points to 353 due to a fall in the average prices of saree, long cloth, shirting, trousers cloth.

The index number for the fuel and light and the miscellanous groups and housing remained steady at 336, 256 and 188 respectively.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
I-A. Food	63·0	343	346
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	3·4	285	286
II. Fuel and Light	7·1	336	336
III. Housing	5·2	188	188
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9·0	357	353
V. Miscellaneous	12·3	256	256
Total ..	100·0		
Consumer Price Index Number ..	....	323	325

*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

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure.	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I-A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Products—							
(1) Rice	kg. ..	26·98	0·55	1.65	1·75	300	318
(2) Wheat	,, ..	13·53	0·41	1.38	1·38	337	337
(3) Jowar	,, ..	56·97	0·46	1.06	1·09	230	237
(4) Grinding Charges ..	3 kg. ..	2·52	0·05	0.30	0·30	600	600
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group Index I-A(a) ..						*273*	*282*
(b) Pulses and Products—							
(1) Arhar dal ..	kg. ..	76·17	0·75	4.23	4·40	564	587
(2) Gram dal ..	,, ..	18·22	0·56	4.25	2.36	402	421
(3) Masur dal ..	,, ..	5·61	0·73	3.53	3·70	484	507
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group Index I-A(b) ..						*530*	*552*
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut oil ..	kg. ..	98·91	1·94	10.01	8·70	516	448
(2) Vanaspati (loose) ..	500 g. ..	1·09	1·86	6.34	6.33	341	340
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group Index I-A(c) ..						*514*	*447*
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Goat meat ..	kg. ..	72.32	2·45	9.93	9.85	405	402
(2) Beef ..	,, ..	23·69	0·66	5.00	5.10	758	773
(3) Fish (fresh) Rahu ..	,, ..	1·50	1·46	7.12	7.25	488	497
(4) Fish (dry) Zinga ..	,, ..	2·49	2·14	6.81	7.70	318	360
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group Index I-A(d) ..						*488*	*490*
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk ..	L ..	89·79	0·67	3.00	3.00	448	448
(2) Ghee ..	kg. ..	10·21	6·19	22.83	23.13	369	373

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure.	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(f) Condiments and spices—							
(1) Salt ..	kg.	4·71	0·09	0·21	0.22	233	244
(2) Turmeric ..	,, ..	3·40	1·11	7·17	8.04	646	724
(3) Chillies (green) ..	300 g.	4·98	0·23	0·56	5.54	243	235
(4) Chillies (dry) ..	,, ..	59·43	0·65	2·59	2.48	398	382
(5) Tamarind ..	kg.	7·59	1·20	4·05	4.13	338	344
(6) Onions ..	,, ..	10·73	0·23	1·47	1.41	639	613
(7) Garlic ..	300 g.	7·85	0·24	1·06	1·10	442	458
(8) Coconut ..	Each ..	1·31	0·27	1·04	1.09	385	404
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (f)						*416*	*408*
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—							
Potatoes	kg. ..	12·66	0·46	..	1.55	..	337
Brinjals	300 g. ..	15·61	0·11	..	0.43	..	391
Muli	,,	0·85	0·09	..	0.27	..	300
Tomato	,,	13·92	0·25	..	0·38	..	152
Ladys Finger ..	,,	0.85	0·21	..	0.50	..	238
Methi	200 g.	6·33	0·12	..	0·28	..	233
Dodka	300 g.	11·39	0·13	..	0·48	..	369
Ambadi	200 g.	26·58	0·09	..	0.15	..	167
Banana	Doz.	11·39	0·15	..	1.18	..	231
Lemon	,,	0.42	0.28	..	1.17	..	418
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number for sub-group I A (g)						*244*	*259*
(h) Other food—							
(1) Sugar (Crystal) ..	kg.	47·53	1·16	2·37	2·37	204	204
(2) Gur	,,	7·97	0·64	2·04	2.06	319	322
(3) Tea (leaf) ..	Pkt. of 50 g.	21·56	0·39	0·99	1·00	254	256
(4) Tea (readymade) ..	Cup	20·74	0·07	0·35	0.35	500	500
(5) Snack saltish (Bhajia)	kg.	1·10	1·60	8·00	8.00	500	500
(6) Snack sweet (Jalebi)	,,	1·10	2·17	7·00	6·81	323	314
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group Index I-A (h)							*291*

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I-A. Food—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(a) Cereals and Products		48·79				273	282
(b) Pulses and Products.		7·28				530	552
(c) Oils and Fats ..		4·99				514	447
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs		6·79				488	490
(e) Milk and products ..		7·37				440	440
(f) Condiments and Spices.		8·25				416	408
(g) Vegetables and Fruits.		4·29				243	259
(h) Other Food ..		12·24				290	291
Total ..		100·00				*343*	*346*
Group Index I-A							
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.—							
(1) Pan (leaf) ..	100 leaves	10·22	0·19	0·70	0·69	368	363
(2) Pan finished ..	Each ..	6·07	0·04	0·15	0·16	375	400
(3) Supari ..	300 g. ..	19·49	1·77	2·90	2·85	164	161
(4) Katna ..	50 g. ..	3·84	0·51	3·06	3·12	600	612
(5) Bidi ..	Katta of 25	37·06	0·19	0·47	0·47	247	247
(6) Cigarette ..	Pkt. of 10	5·43	0·15	0·80	0·80	533	533
(7) Chewing tobacco ..	50 g. ..	17·89	0·21	0·58	0·58	276	276
Total ..		100·00				*285*	*286*
Group Index I-B ..							
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood ..	40 kg. ..	62·01	3·57	11·00	11·11	308	308
(2) Coal ..	.. ..	13·81	6·99	27·92	28·00	399	401
(3) Dung cake ..	100 cakes ..	7·06	0·85	3·00	3·00	353	353
(4) Match Box ..	Each (50 sticks)	4·06	0·05	0·10	0·10	200	200
(5) Kerosene Oil ..	500 ml. ..	13·06	0·15	0·65	0·65	433	433
Total ..		100·00				*336*	*336*
Group Index II							
III. Housing—							
(1) House rent ..	P.M.	100·00				188	188

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

Articles	Unity of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear—							
Dhoti—							
(*i*) Laxmi Mills ..	Pair ..	8·53	10·69	40·06	40·06	347	347
(*ii*) Vishnu Mills ..	„ ..	..	10·47	33·40	33·40		
Saree ..	Each ..	29·79	10·05	34·97	33·88	348	337
Shirt ..	„ ..	2·92	3·41	9·16	9·16	269	269
Long cloth ..	M.	7·48	1·39	5·12	5·10	368	369
Shirting—							
(*i*) Ahmedabad Mills ..	„ ..	25·70	1·61	5·30	5·15	331	323
(*ii*) Century Mills ..	„ ..	..	1·49	4·96	4·85		
Markin ..	„ ..	17·41	1·28	5·59	5·80	437	453
Trousers cloth ..	„ ..	2·57	1·47	6·06	5·62	412	382
Chappal (lady's) ..	Pair ..	4·67	6·40	18·65	18·65	291	291
Shoes (Gent's) ..	„ ..	0·93	15·98	44·50	44·50	278	278
Total ..		100·00					
Group Index IV ..						*357*	*353*
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	2·50	2·50	100	100
(3) Stationery—							
(i) Exercise book ..	„ ..	5·53	0·12	0·28	0.28	204	204
(*ii*) Pencil ..	„ ..	...	0·12	0·21	0.21		
(4) Cinema ..	Per Adult	38·67	0·31	1·05	1·05	339	339

4. MRZ 1980 Weltwirtschaft Kiel

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(c) *Transport and Communication*—							
(1) Railway fare (from Solapur to Poona).	Per Passenger.	67·41	5·22	9·70	9·70	186	186
(2) Bus fare ..	Per Adult	32·59	0·15	0·31	0·31	207	207
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group Index V(c) ..						*193*	*193*
(d) *Personnal care and Effects*—							
(1) Hair Oil ..	Bottle of 250 g.	39·28	2·00	8·75	8·75	438	438
(2) Barber charges .	Per adult	49·11	0·62	1·65	1·65	266	266
(3) Toilet Soap ..	Each ..	8·93	0·44	1·20	1·20	273	273
(4) Ornaments (glass) ..	Per dozen	2·68	0·75	3·00	3·00	400	400
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(d) ..						*338*	*338*
(e) *Others*—							
(1) Utensils (Copper) ..	500 g. ..	6·07	3·25	32·50	32·50	1000	1000
(2) Laundry Charges ..	Per Piece..	9·64	0·11	0·41	0·41	373	373
(3) Washing Soap ..	Bar of 12 Pieces.	44·64	1·31	3·73	3·73	285	285
(4) Tailoring Charges—							
(*i*) Shirt ..	Each ..	36·43	0·80	2·88	2·88	350	350
(*ii*) Blouse ..	" ..	..	0·70	2·38	2·38		
(5) Durvie ..	" ..	3·22	3·80	13·20	13·20	347	347
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group Index V(e) ..						*362*	*362*
V. Miscellaneous Group—							
(a) Medical care ..	..	25·86	..	..	..	155	155
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement.	..	15·92	..	..	..	197	197
(c) Transport and Communication.	..	12·49	..	..	..	193	193
(d) Personal care and Effects.	..	21·02	..	..	..	338	338
(e) Others ..	..	24·71	..	..	..	362	362

NAGPUR

320—A rise of 1 point.

In September, 1977, the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class (New Series) for the Nagpur Centre with base year January to December, 1960 equal to 100 was 320 being 1 point higher than that in the preceeding 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 2 points to 356 due to a rise in the average prices of arhardal, gramdal, groundnut oil, linseed oil, turmeric, onions, zeera and rise in sub-group index number of vegetables and fruits.

The index numbers for the I-B pan, supari, tobacco etc., the fuel and light, the clothing, bedding and footwear groups and the housing remained steady at 280, 274, 385, 186 respectively.

The index number for the Miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 226 due to a rise in the average prices of utencils (Brass and Aluminium.).

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to the expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
I-A. Food	57·2	354	356
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc. ..	3·8	280	280
II. Fuel and Light	5·7	274	274
III. Housing	6·6	186	186
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear ..	10·9	385	385
V. Miscellaneous	15·8	225	226
Total ..	100·0		
Consumer Price Index Number	....	*319*	*320*

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

Note.—For arriving at the equivalent of the old Index Number (1939=100) the new Index Numbe should be multiplied by the linking factor viz. 5.22

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	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
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	2·03	1·85	317	289
(2) Wheat (O.S.) ..	" ..	35·69	0·41	1·38	1·38	337	337
(3) Jowar ..	"	8·72	0·41	1·10	1·10	268	268
(4) Grinding charges ..	3 kg. ..	1·99	0·08	0·27	0·27	338	338
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group I-A(a) Index ..						*320*	*305*
(b) *Pulses and Pulse Products*—							
(1) Arhardal ..	kg. ..	68·17	0·71	3·50	3·75	493	528
(2) Gramdal ..	"	28·12	0·52	2·12	2·28	408	438
(3) Moongdal ..	"	3·71	0·55	2·74	2·60	498	473
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group I-A(b) Index						*469*	*501*
(c) *Oils and fats*—							
(1) Gingelli Oil ..	kg.	4·84	2·75	10·00	10·00	364	364
(2) Groundnut Oil ..	"	7·91	1·92	9·82	10·15	511	529
(3) Vanaspati (loose) ..	500 g.	9·67	1·79	5·25	5·25	293	293
(4) Linseed Oil ..	kg.	77·58	1·54	9·46	9·95	614	646
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group I-A (c) Index						*563*	*589*
(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	264	264
(*ii*) Mangur ..	"	....	3·22	10·00	10·00		
(3) Eggs	dozen	4·52	2·06	5·40	5·40	262	262
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group I-A (d) Index						*362*	*362*
(e) *Milk an Milk Products*—							
(1) Milk	L	71·96	0·80	1·94	1·94	242	242
(2) Curd	kg.	3·57	2·14	5·00	5·00	234	234
(3) Ghee	"	24·47	8·85	25·00	25·00	282	282
Total ..		100·00					

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	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt	Kg. ..	5·59	0·13	0·32	0·32	246	246
(2) Turmeric	,, ..	7·69	1·63	8·25	8·81	506	540
(3) Chillies (dry)	,, ..	49·65	2·88	8·75	8·75	304	304
(4) Onion	,, ..	18·65	0·27	1·34	1·72	496	637
(5) Garlic	,, ..	6·53	1·06	3·00	3·00	283	283
(6) Corriander	,, ..	2·33	1·16	7·88	7·88	679	679
(7) Ginger	,, ..	3·50	2·96	20·00	20·00	676	676
(8) Zeera	,, ..	6·06	3·49	20·00	25·74	573	738
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group I-A(f) Index ..						389	428
(g) Vegetables and fruits—							
Potatoes	Kg. ..	45·08	0·39		1·61		413
Brinjals	,, ..	26·94	0·41		1·40		341
Lady's finger ..	,, ..	4·66	0·60		0·85		142
Cauliflowers ..	,, ..	2·59	0·33		1·60		485
Tomato	,, ..	12·96	0·45		1·36		302
*Palak	,, ..	5·18	0·31		1·15		371
*Chaulisag	,, ..	0·52	0·38		1·05		276
Methi	Dozen ..	2·07	0·33		·00		303
..							
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number Sub-group I (g)						332	363
(h) Other Food—							
(1) Sugar ..	kg. ..	44·71	1·22	2·15	2·15	176	176
(2) Gur	,, ..	2·40	0·72	2·40	2·35	333	326
(3) Tea (leaf) ..	Pkt. of 50g.	13·26	0·19	0·50	0·50	263	263
(4) Bhaji	kg. ..	8·46	2·14	8·00	8·00	374	374
(5) Jalebi	,, ..	1·97	1·61	8·00	8·00	497	497
(6) Tea (ready made) ..	Cup ..	29 20	0·06	0·40	0·40	667	667
Total ..		100·00				358	358
Sub-group I-A(h) Index ..							
I-A Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products.		49·53	..	..	..	320	305
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products.		8·83	..	..	..	469	501
(c) Oils and Fats ..		6·05	..	..	..	563	589
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs		5·00	..	..	..	362	362
(e) Milk and Milk Products.		7·51	..	..	..	252	252
(f) Condiments and Spices.		6·95	..	..	..	389	428
(g) Vegetables and Fruits		6·67	..	..	..	332	363
(h) Other Food ..		9·46	..	..	..	358	358
Total ..		100·00					
I-A Food Group Index ..						354	356

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	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.—							
(1) Pan-leaf ..	100 leaves..	14·85	0·29	1·00	1·00	345	345
(2) Pan (ready-made) ..	Each ..	13·61	0·03	0·10	0·10	333	333
(3) Supari ..	kg. ..	26·60	6·71	11·88	11·88	177	177
(4) Katha ..	,, ..	5·36	8·57	40·00	40·00	467	467
(5) Bidi ..	Katta of 25	21·44	0·16	0·40	0·40	250	250
(6) Cigarettes ..	Pkt. of 10 ..	8·04	0·15	0·80	0·80	533	533
(7) Chewing and leaft tobacco.	kg.	10·10	5·00	7·50	7·50	150	150
Total ..		100·00					
I-B. Group Index ..						*280*	*280*
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Fire-wood ..	40 kg. ..	69·55	2·38	6·00	6·00	252	252
(2) Coke ..	,, ..	5·90	2·88	9·82	9·82	341	341
(3) Kerosene Oil ..	Litre ..	14·13	0·34	1·30	1·30	382	382
(4) Electricity Charges..	Unit ..	2·74	0·29	0·36	0·36	124	124
(5) Coal ..	40 kg. ..	2·61	6·38	22·00	22·00	345	345
(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.						*274*	*274*
III. Housing—							
Residential House ..	....	100·00	..	..	..	186	186
Total ..		100·00					
Group III Index for Housing.						*186*	*186*
IV. Clothing Bedding and Footwear—							
(1) Dhoti Emp. Mill ..	Pair ..	9·87	12·10	46·57	46·57	402	402
(2) Dhoti Model Mill ..	,, ..	....	10·68	44·78	44·70	349	349
(3) Saree ..	Each ..	36·48	8·09	28·22	28·22		
(4) Shirting, Emp. Mill	M. ..	18·35	1·21	4·73	4·76	419	420
(5) Shirting, Model Mill	,, ..	....	1·05	4·69	4·70	470	477
(6) Trousers cloth ..	,, ..	3·34	1·43	6·72	6·82	539	539
(7) Long cloth ..	,, ..	3·06	1·14	6·15	6·14	482	480
(8) Markin, Emp. Mill..	,, ..	13·06	1·04	5·88	5·83	265	265
(9) Markin, Model Mill.	,, ..	....	1·09	4·35	4·35	244	244
(10) Paijama ..	Pair ..	1·60	4·25	11·25	11·25	311	311
(11) Ganji ..	Each ..	1·25	1·23	3·00	3·00	300	298
(12) Shirt ..	,, ..	1·60	3·75	11·67	11·67	266	270
(13) Bed Sheet ..	Pair ..	2·01	8·50	25·47	25·47	329	329
(14) Shoes (gents) ..	,, ..	4·17	16·00	42·50	43·27	261	261
(15) Chappal (gents) ..	,, ..	4·17	4·96	16·32	16·32		
(16) Sandle (ladies) ..	,, ..	1·04	6·40	16·68	16.68		
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number for Cl						*385*	*385*

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	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sep 197
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
4. Miscellaneous—							
(a) *Medical care*—							
(1) Doctor's fee ..	Per visit ..	22·98	3·00	5·00	5·00	167	16
(2) Medicine ..	Phial of 3 doses.	45·06	0·75	1·00	1·00	133	13
(3) E. S. I. Premium..	....	31·96	0·69	0·70	0·70	101	10
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group V(a) Index ..						*131*	*13*
(b) *Personal care and effects*—							
(1) Hair oil ..	Bottle of 114 ml.	24·01	1·37	3·77	3·77	275	27
(2) Barber charges ..	Per Adult ..	38·30	0·50	1·44	1·44	288	28
(3) Toilet soap ..	Per Cake ..	15·80	0·46	1·21	1·21	263	26
(4) Tooth powder (Medium size).	Bottle ..	2·74	0·87	2·18	2·18	251	25
(5) Ornaments (glass)	Doses ..	4·25	0·75	2·00	2·00	267	26
(6) Watch ..	Each ..	12·16	65·00	108·57	108·57	167	16
(7) Face powder (Small).	Tin ..	2·74	1·00	4·44	4·44	444	44
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group V(b) Index ..						*269*	*26*
(c) *Education, Recreation and Amusements*—							
(1) School fee ..	Per student	23·53	5·50	5·50	5·50	100	10
(2) School Book ..	Each ..	17·65	2·00	2·50	2·50	125	12
(3) Toy ..	„ ..	1·02	0·24	0·80	0·80	333	33
(4) Stationery (Ex-book).	Mech. (40 pages).	1·79	0·12	0·21	0·21	175	17
(5) Cinema ..	Per Adult ..	56·01	0·42	1·09	1·09	260	26
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group V(c) Index ..						*197*	*19*

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(d) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Railway fare of 30km.	Per Passenger.	45·49	1·61	3·45	3·45	214	214
(2) Bus fare ..	Per Adult	29·19	0·15	0·30	0·30	200	200
(3) Post card ..	Each ..	3·86	0·05	0·15	0·15	300	300
(4) Rickshaw charges ..	Per Adult	21·46	0·37	0·80	0·80	216	216
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group V (d) Index						*214*	*214*
(e) Others—							
(1) Cot ..	Each ..	5·94	5·50	18·00	18·00	327	327
(2) Trunk/Box ..	,,	2·05	5·01	25·21	25·21	503	503
(3) Earthenware ..	,,	2·05	0·30	2·44	2·44	813	813
(4) Utensil Aluminium	Kg.	4·79	8·50	25·00	26·00	294	306
(5) Utensil Brass ..	,,	11·42	7·71	30·00	32·00	389	415
(6) Laundry charges ..	Per piece ..	9·59	0·12	0·30	0·30	250	250
(7 Washing Soap ..	Bar ..	33·11	1·30	3·73	3·73	287	287
(8) Tailoring Charges { Shirt	Each ..	31·05	0·88	4·00	4·00	377	377
{ Blouse		....	0·75	2·25	2·25		
Total ..		100·00					
Sub-group V(e) Index ..						*341*	*345*
Miscellaneous—							
(a) Medical care ..		28·00				131	131
(b) Personal care and effects.		18·30				269	269
(c) Education, Recreation and amusements.		19·55				197	197
(d) Transport and Communication.		12·25				214	214
(e) Others		21·90				341	345

AURANGABAD CENTRE*

336—A fall of 2 points

In September 1977 the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Aurangabad Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 336 being 2 points lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the Standard of Life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Aurangabad Centre.

The Index Number for the food groups decreased by 3 points to 374 due to a fall in the average prices of Rice, Jowar, Chillies dry, Tamarind and Tea leaf.

The index numbers for the fuel and light group and the housing remained steady at 321 and 217.

The index number for the Clothing and Footwear group increased by 1 point to 333 due to a rise in the average price of Shoes (Bata) only.

2. The Index Number for the Miscellaneous group remained steady at 256.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR AURANGABAD CENTRE

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
I. Food	60·72	377	374
II. Fuel and Light	7·50	321	321
III. Housing	8·87	217	217
IV. Clothing and Footwear ..	9·29	332	333
V. Miscellaneous	13·62	256	256
Total ..	100·00		
Consumer Price Index Number ..	....	*338*	*336*

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

Note.—To obtain the equivalent old index number on base August 1943 to July 1944=100, the new index number on base 1961

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	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
1. Food Group—							
(a) *Cereals and Cereal Products*—							
(1) Rice ..	Kg. ..	5·40	0·69	1·89	1·87	274	271
(2) Wheat ..	,, ..	10·12	0·42	1·36	1·36	324	324
(3) Jowar ..	,, ..	30·33	0·38	1·28	1·23	337	324
(4) Grinding charges for cereals.	,, ..	2·35	0·02	0·10	0·10	500	500
Total ..		48.20					
Index Number sub-group I(a)						*335*	*326*
(b) *Pulses and Pulse Products*—							
(1) Turdal, without husk.	Kg. ..	3·96	0·70	4·00	4·25	571	607
(2) Gramdal, Katori ..	,, ..	2·05	0·60	2·28	2·28	380	380
(3) Moongdal, without husk.	,, ..	1·11	0·71	3·19	3·00	449	423
(4) Masurdal Thick grain.	,, ..	0·74	0·64	3·25	3·53	508	552
Total ..		7·86					
Index Number sub-group I(b).						*498*	*517*
(c) *Oils and Fats*—							
(1) Groundnut oil Whitish.	½ Ltr.	2·00	1·07	4·98	4·77	465	446
(2) Karad Oil ..	,, ..	3·49	1·11	5·02	5·15	452	464
(3) Vanaspati Dalda	½ Kg. (loose)	0·48	1·58	5·28	5·34	334	338
Total ..		5·97					
Index Number sub-group I(c)						*447*	*448*
(d) *Mutton Fish and Eggs*—							
(1) Mutton, Goat meat	½ Kg.	4·70	1·26	5·00	5·00	397	397
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(a) Bombil ..	Kg. ..	0·24	2·90	8·00	8·00	289	289
(b) Zinga ..	,, ..	....	2·13	6·00	6·00		
(c) Nathai ..	,, ..	....	1·93	6·00	6 00		
Total ..		4·94					

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	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
Milk—							
(Buffalo Milk) ..	200 ml. ..	6·65	0·16	0·50	0·50	312	312
Total ..		6·65					
Index Number sub-group I(e).						*312*	*312*
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt—							
White	Kg. ..	0·35	0·11	0·20	0·20	182	182
(2) Turmeric—							
Whole	250 gms. ..	0·31	0·34	1·50	1·50	441	441
(3) Chillies (dry)—							
Superior quality ..	½ kg. ..	4·62	0·90	4·97	4·23	552	470
(4) Tamarind ..	,, ..	0·45	0·49	3·38	2·89	690	590
(5) Mixed spices—							
Bojwar	250 gms. ..	1·80	0·42	2·50	2·61	595	621
(6) Jira—							
Thick Blackish (gray)	,, ..	0·30	0·69	4·07	4·10	590	594
Total ..		7·83					
Index Number sub-group I(f).						*551*	*502*
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—							
(1) Potatoes—							
Medium	½ kg. ..	1·35	0·30	0·92	0·88	307	293
(2) Onions—							
Red	Kg. ..	1·06	0·25	1·60	2·08	640	832
(3) Brinjals—							
Medium	½ kg. ..	0·48	0·24	0·88	1·00	367	417
(4) Tomatoes—							
(1) Red	,, ..	0·64	0·28	1·20	1·00	429	357
(2) Green ..	,, ..	....	0·18	....	....	....	....
(5) Garlic—							
Medium	50 gms. ..	0·68	0·06	0·20	0·20	333	333
Other Vegetables—							
Varieties available in the month of August 1977—							
(*i*) Bhendi ..	½ kg. ..	1·80	0·27	1·00	....	498	....
(*ii*) Gawar ..	,, ..	....	0·16	1·00			
Varieties available in the month of Sept. 1977—							
(1) Gawar ..	½ kg. ..	....	0·14	....	1·00	....	579
(2) Dodka ..	,, ..	....	0·18		0·80		
Total ..		6·01					
Index Number sub-group							

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER 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	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
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	1·26	1·34	394	419
Total ..		1·14					
						394	*419*
Index Number sub-group I (h)							
(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	2·12	2·16	461	470
Total ..		5·26					
						279	*282*
Index Number sub-group I(i)							
(j) Beverages—							
Tea leaf—							
Brooke Bond ..	50 gms. ..	1·86	0·41	1·00	0·93	244	227
(2) Prepared Tea—							
Chalu Chaha ..	Cup of 3½ Ozs.	4·28	0·08	0·30	0·30	375	375
Total ..		6·14					
						335	*330*
Index Number sub-group I (j)							
Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and cereal products.	....	48·20				335	326
(b) Pulses and pulse products.	....	7·86				498	517
(c) Oils and fats ..	....	5·97				447	448
(d) Mutton, fish and eggs.	....	4·94				392	392
(e) Milk and Milk products.	....	6·65				312	312
(f) Condiments and spices.	....	7·83				551	502
(g) Vegetables and vegetable products.	....	6·01				443	495
(h) Fruits and fruit products.	....	1·14				394	419
(i) Sugar, honey and related products.	....	5·26				279	282
(j) Beverages ..	....	6·14				335	330
Total ..		100·00					

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	Aug, 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and chips							
(*i*) Mixture ..	37 kgs.	81.82	2.87	8.05	8·05	297	297
(*ii*) Babhool ..	,,	..	2.80	8.79	8·79		
(2) Kerosene Ordinary	1 Litre	12.44	0.22	1.20	1.20	545	545
(3) Match Box Wimco Horse head Brand,	Box of 50 Sticks.	5.74	0.06	0.10	0.10	167	167
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number Group II ..						*321*	*321*
III. Housing—							
Rent—							
House rent for selected tenements	P. M. ..	100.00				217	217
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number Group III						*217*	*217*
IV. Clothing and Footwear.							
(1) Dhoti 8.2 mts. length and 119 to 121 cms. width.	Per sq. metre.	6.04	1.07	3.54	3.54	331	331
(2) Saree 7.3 to 8.2 mts. length and 102 to 152 cms. width.	,,	31.57	1.28	3.63	3.63	284	284
(3) Cloth for trousers 89 to 97 cms. width.	,,	2.51	2.36	7.89	7.89	334	334
(4) Long cloth 89 to 97 cms. width.	,,	36.63	1.64	5.84	5.83	356	355
(5) Coloured fabric 67 to 69 cms. width.	,,	18.17	1.86	7.16	7.16	385	385
Total ..		94.92					
Index Number sub-group IV (a).						*335*	*335*
(*b*) *Footwear*—							
Shoes—							
(*i*) Bata Co. ..	Per pair	5.08	15.08	43.65	48.63	279	295
(*ii*) Flex Co.	,,	..	19.22	51.50	51.50		
Total ..		5.08					

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	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
IV. Clothing and Footwear—*contd.*							
(a) Clothing ..	....	94.92	..			335	335
(b) Footwear ..	....	5.08	..			279	295
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number Group IV						*332*	*333*
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) *Pan-supari*—							
(1) Pan leaf— Madras I ..	Bundle of 100 leaves.	3.84	0.50	1.00	1.00	200	200
(2) Pan Finished— With Masala ..	Wida ..	2.19	0.04	0.15	0.15	375	375
(3) Supari— Manglori ..	50 gms. ..	4.36	0.41	0.69	0.70	168	171
(4) Katha— Kanpur ..	,, ..	1.78	0.72	3.00	3.00	417	417
Total ..		12.17					
Index Number Sub-group V(a).						*252*	*253*
(b) *Tobacco and Tobacco Products*—							
(1) Bidi— Totapuri ..	Bundle of 25 bidies.	15.38	0.15	0.45	0.45	300	300
(2) Jarda— Hazivazir ..	Packet of 25 gms.	3.18	0.19	0.25	0.25	132	132
Total ..		18.56					
Index Number Sub-group V(b).						*271*	*271*
(c) *Household Utilities*—							
Utensils Brass— Lota (Poona Market)	Kg. ..	2.55	7.18	35.00	35.00	487	487
Total ..		2.55					
Index Number Sub-group						*487*	*487*

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quanity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(d) Washing Soap—							
(1) Laundry—Ordinary washing and ironing of cotton shirt.	Per piece ..	4.86	0.11	0.25	0.25	227	227
(2) Washing Soap—Sunlight ..	Cake ..	9.27	0.42	1.09	1.10	260	262
Total ..		14.13					
Index Number Sub-group V (d).						*248*	*250*
(e) Medical care—							
(1) Patent Medicine Anacin	Two tablets.	4.67	0 12	0.15	0.15	125	125
(2) Mixture (Daily) ..	Per day ..	7.61	0.68	1.45	1.45	213	213
Total ..		12.28					
Index Number Sub-group V(e).						*180*	*180*
(f) Personal Case—							
(1) Hair Oil. Tata Co.	Small bottle	5.82	1.30	4.80	4.80	369	369
(2) Barber charges—							
(i) Hair cut with shave.	Adult ..	8.70	0.50	1.75	1.75		
(ii) Haircut ..	,, ..	..	0.37	1.25	1.25	317	317
(iii) Shave ..	,, ..	..	0.19	0.50	0.50		
(3) Toilet Soap—							
(i) Life Buoy ..	Cake ..	2.74	0.48	1.22	1.22	257	257
(ii) Hamam ..	,, ..	..	0.48	1.25	1.25		
(4) Blade Six morning	2 pkts. of 5 bladen each	0.33	0.57	0.90	0.90	158	158
Total ..		17.59					
Index Number Sub-group V(f).						*322*	*322*
(g) Education and Reading—							
(1) School fees for Std. X.	Per Student	1.90	3.01	5.55	5.55	184	184
(2) School Books, Prathamik Ganit, (Govt. Publication)	Per C py	1.33	0.62	1.05	1.05	169	169
Total ..		3.23					

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional of total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
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	2·90	2·90	193	193
(3) Postage— (1) Post card ..	Per card ..	1.10	0.05	0·15	0·15	261	261
(2) Money Order	For Rs.30..	..	0.45	1·00	1·00		
Total ..		12.59					
Index Number Sub-group V(i).						*211*	*211*
V. Miscellaneous Group—							
(a) Pansupari ..	....	12.17				252	253
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.	....	18.56				271	271
(c) Household utilities	....	2.55				487	487
(d) Washing Soap ..	....	14.13				248	250
(e) Medical care ..	....	12.28				180	180
(f) Personal care ..	....	17.59				322	322
(g) Education and Reading.	....	3.23				178	178
(h) Recreation and Amusement.	....	6.90				239	239
(i) Tmunpor and Communication. rans	....	12.59				211	211
Total ..		100.00					

NANDED*

329—A rise of 2 points.

In September 1977, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (N Series) for the Nanded Centre with base January to December, 1961 equal 100 was 329 being 2 points higher than that in the preceding month. T index number relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958 family living Survey at Nanded Centre.

The Index Number for the food group increased by 3 points to 358 due t rise in the average prices of Turdal, Gramdal, Masurdal, salt, Turmeric, Bro bond, Lipton tea and the sub-group of vegetable.

The Index Numbers for the fuel and light group and housing remained ste at 350 and 166.

The index number for the clothing, and footwear group decreased 2 points to 306 due to a fall in the average prices of saree and long cloth.

The index number for the Miscellaneous group decreased by 4 points to due to a fall in the average prices of panleaf, Bidi and cigarettes.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NANDED CITY

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbe	
		Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
I. Food	61·46	355	358
II. Fuel and Light	5·88	350	350
III. Housing	4·62	166	166
IV. Clothing and Footwear ..	12·22	308	306
V. Miscellaneous	15·82	274	270
Total ..	100·00		
Consumer Price Index Number ..	....	*327*	*329*

*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found pages 1107 to 1112 of the March 1966 issue of *Labour Gazette*.

Note.—To obtain the equivalent old index number on ba

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal *Products*—							
(1) Rice ..	Kg. ..	13·02	0·64	2·23	2·23	348	348
(2) Wheat ..	,, ..	6·81	0·42	1·36	1·36	324	324
(3) Jowar ..	,, ..	30·64	0·34	1·06	1·05	312	309
(4) Grinding charges ..	5 Kgs. ..	2·82	0·13	0·30	0·30	231	231
Total ..		53·29					
Index Numbe r Sub-group I (a).						*318*	*316*
(b) *Pulses and Pulses Products*—							
(1) Turdal— (*i*) Gawran (Medium)	Kg. ..	3·89	0·64	3·80	4·02	594	628
(2) Gramdal Punjab (medium).	,, ..	1·84	0·57	2·17	2·34	381	411
(3) Moongdal— Without husk	,, ..	1·55	0·66	3·13	3·12	474	473
(4) Uriddal without husk	,, ..	0·54	0·77	4·00	4·00	519	519
(5) Masurdal— (*a*) Big ..	,, ..	0·82	0·61	3·46	3·82	567	626
(*b*) Medium ..	,, ..	....	0·61	....	....		
Total ..		8·64					
Index Number Sub-group I (b).						*520*	*547*
(c) *Oil and Fats*—							
(1) Groundnut Oil Meetha tel (Raddish in Colour).	Kg. ..	4·84	2·22	9·67	9·14	436	412
Total							

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
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	5·00	5·00	388	388
(ii) Beef ..	Kg. ..	....	0·96	3·00	3·00		
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(i) Bombil ..	Kg. ..	0·61	2·46	7·00	7·00		
(ii) Zinga ..	,, ..	....	2·02	6·00	6·00		
(3) Fish (fresh)—							
Varieties available in Aug. 1977—							
(i) Rahu ..	Kg. ..	....	1·73	6·00			
(ii) Katerna ..	,, ..	....	1·64	7·00		339	306
Varieties available in Sept. 1977—							
(i) Rahu ..	Kg. ..	..	2·06		6·00		
(ii) Katena ..	,, ..	....	2·00		7·00		
Total ..		6·23					
Index Number Sub-group I(d).						*383*	*380*
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk (Buffalo) ..	200 ml.	4·54	0·13	0·40	0·40	308	308
(2) Ghee (Buffalo) ..	½ Kg. ..	0·29	3·01	10·67	10·67	354	354
Total ..		4·83					
Index Number Sub-group-I(e).						*310*	*310*
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt white ..	Kg. ..	0·28	0·12	0·24	0·25	200	208
(2) Turmeric Khandaki	50 gms. ..	0·24	0·06	0·28	0·30	467	500
(3) Chillies (dry)—							
(i) Garwaran (fine)	Kg. ..	4·22	1·30	9·00	9·00	685	685
(ii) Garwaran (med.)	,, ..	....	1·18	8·00	8·00		
(4) Tamarind, Kadiwali	200 gms.	0·77	0·25	0·75	0·75	300	300
(5) Mixed spices, Bojwar	50 gms. ..	1·61	0·20	0·60	0·60	300	300
Total ..		7·12					
Index Number Sub-group I (f).						*530*	*531*

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(g) *Vegetable and Vegetable Products*—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Potatoes—							
(*i*) Big size ..	½ kg.	0·69	0·30	0·71	0·79	253	266
(*ii*) Small size ..	,, ..	....	0·26	0·70	0.70		
(2) Onions—							
(*i*) Red	Kg.	0·97	0·31	1·50	1.61	513	548
(*ii*) White ..	,, ..	....	0·31	1·68	1·79		
(3) Brinjals (Kali) ..	250 gms. ..	0·50	0·11	0·21	0·40	191	364
(4) Tomatoes—							
(*i*) Red	250 gms.	0·39	0·21	0·59	0·43	287	191
(*ii*) Green ..	,, ..	....	0·13	0·38	0·23		
(5) Garlic Gawaran ..	50 gms.	0·54	0·05	0·15	0·15	300	300
Other vegetables—							
Varieties available in the month of Aug. 1977.							
(*i*) Dodka ..	250 gms.	1·20	0·06	....	....	164	....
(*ii*) Lady's finger ..	,,	....	0·14	0·23	....		
Varieties available in the month of Sept. 1977.							
(1) Gawarphali ..	250 gms.	....	0·10	....	0·26	....	330
(2) Dodka ..	,,	....	0·10	....	0·40		
Total ..		4·29					
Index Number Sub-group I (g).						*289*	*357*
(h) *Fruit and Fruits Products*—							
(1) Banana—							
(*i*) Big size ..	Dozen ..	0·87	0·35	1·44	1·42	432	425
(*ii*) Medium ..	,,	....	0·29	1·22	1·20		
(*iii*) Small ..	,,	....	0·22	1·02	1·00		
Total ..		0·87					
Index Number Sub-group I (h).						*432*	*425*
(i) *Sugar, Honey and Related products*—							
(1) Sugar—							
(*i*) D-grade	Kg.	3·57	1·17	2·15	2·15	184	184
Gur—							
(1) Gawran 1st quality	200 gms. ..	0·70	0·10	0·40	0·40	375	375
(2) Gawran 2nd quality ..			0·10	0·35	0·35		

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(f) *Beverages*—							
(1) Tea leaf—							
(i) Brooke Bond ..	Packet of 50 gms.	1·13	0·35	0·89	0·90	253	287
(ii) Lipton ..	"	....	0·35	0·88	1·11		
(2) Hot drink—							
(i) Chalu Chaha ..	Per Cup ..	4·49	0·07	0·25	0·25	329	329
(ii) Canteen tea ..	" ..	....	0·04	0·12	0·12		
Total ..		5·62					
Index Number Sub-group I(f).						*313*	*320*
I. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products.		53·29				318	316
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products		8·64				520	547
(c) Oils and Fats ..		4·84				436	412
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs.		6·23				383	380
(e) Milk and Milk Products.		4·83				310	310
(f) Condiments and Spices.		7·12				530	531
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products.		4·29				289	357
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products.		0·87				432	425
(i) Sugar, Honey and Releated Products.		4·27				215	215
(ii) Beverages ..		5·62				313	320
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number for food Group I						*355*	*358*
II. Fuel and Light—	20 kgs.						
(1) Firewood and Chips							
(i) Dhawda (old) ..		80·76	1·66	6·00	6·00	340	340
(ii) Gaheri ..	" ..	....	1·57	5·00	5·00		
(2) Kerosene—							
(i) Rock oil white in colour.	Per litr. ..	13·99	0·26	1·24	1·24	477	477
(3) Match Box—							
(i) Wimco, Horse Brand.	Per Box (50 sticks).	5·25	0·06	0·10	0·10	167	167
Total ..		100·00					

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
III. House Rent—							
(1) Rent of selected Tenements.	P. M. ..	100·00	5·47			166	166
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number for Group III						*166*	*166*
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(a) *Clothing*—							
(1) Dhoti ..	Per Sq. Metre. ..	11·53	1·08	2·99	2·99	277	277
(2) Saree ..	" ..	19·77	1·24	2·86	2·76	231	223
(3) Cloth for Trousers	" ..	1·58	2·74	6·41	6·41	234	234
(4) Long Cloth ..	" ..	27.48	1·44	5·06	5·00	351	347
(5) Coloured fabrics	" ..	31·21	1·81	6·22	6·28	344	347
Total ..		91·57					
Index Number for sub-group IV(a).						*311*	*309*
(b) *Footwear*—							
(1) Shoes—							
(i) Bata, Janata ..	Per Pair ..	4·89	15·02	42·50	42·50	248	248
(ii) Carona Master Junior.	" ..	..	18·34	39·15	39·15		
(2) Chappals—							
(i) Bata All wear Rubber Sole.	Per Pair ..	3·54	4·45	13·60	13·60		
(ii) Panther Bata ..	" ..	..	6·18	15·70	15·70	297	297
(iii) Carona Kolhapur	" ..	..	8·35	25·30	25·30		
(iv) Carona Bahadur	" ..	..	8·65	28·05	28·05		
Total ..		8·43					
Index Number for sub-group IV(b).						269	269
IV. Cloting and Foot-Wear—							
(a) Clothing ..		91·57				311	309
(b) Footwear ..		8·43				269	269
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number for Group IV						*308*	*306*

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) *Pan supari*—							
(1) Pan leaf—							
(i) Local (medium) ..	Bundle of 25 leaves	2·83	0·07	0·48	0·44	818	727
(ii) Local (inferior) ..	,,	....	0·04	0·38	0·33		
(2) Pan finished without masala.	Per Vida	6·61	0·04	0·15	0·15	375	375
(3) Supari Manglori ..	50 gms. ..	4·22	0·41	0·60	0·60	146	146
Total ..		13·66					
Index Number for Sub group V(a).						*396*	*377*
(b) *Tobacco and Tobacco Products*—							
(1) Bidi Kalilakali ..	Bundle of 25 Bidies.	9·00	0·13	0·37	0·36	285	277
(2) Cigarettes—							
(i) Golkonda ..	Packet of 10 Cigarettes.	6·34	0·10	0·50	0·50	531	527
(ii) Charminar ..	,,	....	0·13	0·73	0·72		
(3) Jarda Lal Dadhi Brand.	Packet of 25 gms.	1·63	0·14	0·38	0·38	271	271
Total ..		16·97					
Index Number for Sub-group V(b).						*375*	*370*
(c) *Household Utilities*—							
(1) Utensils Brass— Lota, Poona ..	Kg. ..	1·90	7·80	34·33	34·33	440	440
(2) Utensils Aluminium Baghuna without chhap.	100 gms.	0·69	0·90	2·20	2·20	244	244
Total ..		2·59					
Index Number for Sub-group V (c).						*388*	*388*
(d) *Washing soap*—							
(1) Laundry ordinary washing and ironing.	Per shirt ..	3·74	0·12	0·25	0·25	208	208
(2) Washing soap Shama	Per cake	6·52	0·25	0·25	0·25	100	100
Total ..		10·26					
Index Number for Sub-group V (d).						*139*	*139*

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	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	146	146
(*ii*) Aspro ..	..	..	0·10	0·15	0·15		
(*iii*) Zinda Tilasmath	Bottle ..	..	0·37	0·70	0·70		
(2) Mixture. Doctor's daily Mixture.	Per day ..	5·47	0·62	0·83	0·83	134	134
Total ..		14·83					
Index Number for sub-group V(e).						*142*	*142*
(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	1·50	1·50	352	352
(*ii*) Hair cut ..	,, ..	..	0·31	1·25	1·25		
(*iii*) Shave ..	,, ..	..	0·14	0·40	0·40		
(3) Toilet soap—							
(*i*) Hamam ..	Cake ..	1·93	0·48	1·31	1·31	261	261
(*ii*) Lifebuoy ..	,, ..	..	0·48	1·20	1·20		
(4) Blades—							
(*i*) Bharat ..	Packet of 10 blades.	0·07	0·47	0·90	0·90	216	216
(*ii*) 6 Morning ..	2 pkts. of 5 blades each	..	0.54	1·30	1·30		
Total ..		13·40					
Index Number for sub-group V(f).						*333*	*333*
(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					
Index Number for sub-group V(g).						*226*	*226*
(h) *Recreation and Amusement*—							
(1) Cinema— Lower Class ..	Full ticket..	6·62	0·30	0·80	0·80	267	267
Total ..		6·62					
Index Number for sub-group V(h).						*267*	*267*

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

Articles	Units of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Nu
			Basic Price	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
(*I*) *Transport and Communications*—						
(1) Rail—						
(*i*) Fare for III Class 50 km.	Adult Ticket	7·94	1·04	2·25	2·25	216
(*ii*) Bus—S.T.Bus fare for 20 miles.	,, ..	3·14	1·00	2·15	2·15	215
(2) Postage—						
(*i*) Card ..	Single ..	0·57	0·05	0·15	0·15	261
(*ii*) M.O.Charges for Rs. 30	Rs. 30 ..	....	0·45	1·00	1·00	
(3) Rickshaw Fare for 2 miles.	One Passenger.	3·29	0·22	0·50	0·50	227
Total ..		14·94				
Index Number for Sub-group V(i).						*220*
V. Miscellaneous—						
(*a*) Pansupari ..		13·66	....	....	....	396
(*b*) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.		16·97	....	....	....	375
(*c*) Household Utilities		2·59	....	....	....	388
(*d*) Washing soap ..		10·26	....	....	....	139
(*e*) Medical care ..		14·83	....	....	....	142
(*f*) Personal care ..		13·40	....	....	....	333
(*g*) Education and Reading.		6·73	....	....	....	226
(*h*) Recreation and Amusement.		6·62	....	....	....	267
(*f*) Transport and Communication.		14·94	....	....	....	220
Total ..		100·00				
Index Number for Group V						*274*

JALGAON*

323—A rise of 4 points

In September, 1977, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Clas (New Series) for Jalgaon Centre with base year January to December 1961 to 10 was 323 being 4 points higher than that in the preceeding month. The inde relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family livin survey at Jalgaon Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 6 points to 363 due mainl to a rise in the average prices of turdal, gramdal, moongdal, uriddal, groundnu oil, vanaspati, fish fresh (Seasonal), ghee, turmeric, zeera, banana and sugar.

The index numbers for the fuel and light group and the housing remaine steady at 291 and 144.

The index number for the Clothing and footwear group increased by 4 poin to 314 due to a rise in the prices of coloured poplin and Chappal (Bata Co.).

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 1 point 259 du to a rise in the average prices of supari and katha.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CENTRE

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure.	Group Index Numbers	
		Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
I. Food	60.79	357	363
II. Fuel and Light	7.20	291	291
III. Housing	6.11	144	144
IV. Clothing and Footwear ..	10.29	310	314
V. Miscellaneous	15.61	258	259
Total ..	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number ..		*319*	*323*

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

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	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
1. Food Group—							
(a) *Cereals and Cereal Products*—							
(1) Rice ..	Kg., ..	6.72	0.63	2·45	2.45	389	389
(2) Wheat ..	,, ..	10.89	0.46	1.36	1.36	296	296
(3) Jowar ..	,, ..	21.16	0.35	1.12	1.12	320	320
(4) Grinding charges—For cereals ..	7 kgs. ..	1.94	0.12	0.35	0.35	292	292
Total ..		40.71					
Index Number for sub-group I (a).						*324*	*324*
(b) *Pulses and Pulse Products*—							
(1) Turdal—							
(*i*) Jalna ..	Kg. ..	3.79	0.73	4.00	4.26	548	581
(*ii*) Gawran (Bhatwa)	,, ..	..	0.66	....	....		
(2) Gramdal ..	,, ..	2.13	0.58	2.20	2.33	379	402
(3) Moongdal—							
(*i*) With husk ..	Kg. ..	1.35	0.70	3.00	3.16	413	434
(*ii*) Witho t husk ..	,, ..	..	0.83	3.30	3.45		
(4) Uriddal—							
(*i*) With husk ..	Kg. ..	0.86	0.65	3.30	3.45	489	509
(*ii*) Without husk ..	,, ..	..	0·83	3.90	4.05		
Total ..		8.13					
Index Number for sub-group I (b).						*475*	*503*
(c) *Oils and Fats*—							
(1) Groundnut oil ..	Kg. ..	7.21	2.28	10·15	10.40	445	456
(2) Vanaspati Dalda (loose).	½ kg. ..	1.16	1.99	5.15	5.22	259	262
Total ..		8.37					
Index Number for sub-group I(c).							

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	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
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.	4.38	1.45	5.00	5.00	345	345
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(i) Bombil big ..	kg.	0.91	2.72	10.00	10.00		
(ii) Zinga ..	,,	..	2.70	10.00	10.00		
(3) Fish fresh—							
Varities selected for August 1977—							
(i) Rahu ..	kg.	..	3·22	6.00	..		
(ii) Shingadi ..	,,	..	2·14	5.00	..	308	320
(iii) Baric Machalli ..	,, ..	..	1·05	4.00	..		
Varieties selected for September 1977—							
(i) Badam ..	,,	..	2·23	..	6.00		
(ii) Shingadi ..	,, ..	..	2·11	..	5.00		
(iii) Baric Machhali ..	,,	..	1·13	..	4.00		
Total ..		5.29					
Index Number for Sub-group I (d).						*338*	*340*
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk (Buffalo) ..	1 litre ..	8.42	0.77	2.50	2.50	325	325
(2) Ghee ..	½ kg. ..	1.31	3.71	12.00	13.00	323	350
Total ..		9.73					
Index Number for Sub-group I (e).						*325*	*328*
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt—							
(i) White ..	kg.	0.29	0.13	0.29	0.28		
(ii) Black ..	,, ..	..	0.12	0.25	0.25	216	212
(2) Turmeric—							
(i) Sangli (whole) ..	250 g.	0.30	0.34	1.81	2.31	532	679
(3) Chillies (dry)—							
(i) Asoda ..	kg. ..	4.56	1.65	9.00	9.00	545	545
(4) Corriander ..	250 g. ..	0.24	0.31	2.00	2.00	645	645
(5) Mixed spices—							
(i) Garam Masala (whole).	,,	1.86	4.95	14.12	14.12	285	285
(ii) Lahotipowder ..	200 g. ..	..	1.79	..	..		

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	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products—							
(1) Potatoes—							
(*i*) Big ..	½ kg. ..	1.15	0.28	0·76	0.82	277	309
(*ii*) Small ..	,, ..	....	0.24	0.68	0.78		
(2) Onions—							
(*i*) Red ..	kg. ..	0.86	0.27	1.36	1.75	533	685
(*ii*) White ..	,, ..	..	0.27	1.52	1.95		
(3) Garlic ..	250g. ..	0.54	0.20	0.85	0.90	425	450
(4) Other Vegetables ..							
Varieties selected for Aug. 1977—							
(*i*) Chavlisheng ..	250g. ..	2.92	0·09	0.41		459	348
(*ii*) Mula ..	,, ..	....	0·05	0.30			
(*iii*) Padwal ..	,, ..	....	0·09	0.27			
Varieties selected for Sept. 1977—							
(*i*) Chavlisheng ..	,, ..	....	0·08		0.38		392
(*ii*) Mula ..	,, ..	....	0·07		0.26		
(*iii*) Padwal ..	,, ..	....	0·10		0.33		
Total ..		5.47					
Index Number for Sub-groups.						*429*	*426*
(h) Fruits and Fruit products—							
(1) Banana—							
(*i*) Big	Dozen ..	1.61	0.29	1.10	1.10	346	385
(*ii*) Small ..	,, ..	....	0.23	0.80	0.90		
Total ..		1.61					
Index Number for Sub-group I(h).						*346*	*385*
(i) Sugar, Honey and related products—							
(1) Sugar ..	kg. ..	5.60	1.23	2.65	2.68	215	218
(2) Gur—							
(*i*) Kopargaon 1st Quality.	,, ..	1.63	0.57	2.60	2.60(R)	456	456
Total ..		7.23					

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to tota expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(f) *Beverages*—							
(1) Tea leaf—							
(i) Brook Bond lable	Pkt. of 50 g.	2·11	0·40	0·87	0·87	218	218
(ii) Lipton lable Laojee	,, ..	..	0·41	..	..		
(2) Hot drink—							
Prepared tea ..	Cup of 3 1/2 Dozs.	3·73	0·12	0·40	0·40	333	333
Total ..		5·84					
Index Number of Sub-group I(j).						*291*	*291*
I. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products.	....	40·71	..	..	..	324	324
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products.	....	8·13	..	..	..	475	503
(c) Oils and Fats ..	....	8·37	..	..	..	419	429
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs.	....	5·29	..	..	..	338	340
(e) Milk and Milk Products.	....	9·73	..	..	..	325	328
(f) Condiments and Spices.	....	7·62	..	..	..	484	506
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products.	....	5·47	..	..	..	429	426
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products.	....	1·61	..	..	..	346	385
(i) Sugar, Honey and related Products.	....	7·23	..	..	..	270	272
(f) Beverages ..	....	5·84	..	..	..	291	291
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number for all Food Group.						*357*	*363*
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and chips—							
(i) Khair ..	37 kgs. ..	78·50	3·39	..	..	315	315
(ii) Dhawda ..	,, ..	..	3·15	10·18	10·18		
(iii) Adjat or Mixed ..	,, ..	..	2·71	8·32	8·32		
(2) Kerosene—							
(i) Chakkar Brand ..	per Litre ..	11·40	0·45	1·21	1·21	269	269
(3) Electricity charges ..	Per unit ..	6·28	0·50	0·42	0·42	84	84
(4) Match Box—							
Horse head brand ..	Box of 50 sticks.	3·82	0·06	0·12	0·12	200	200

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	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sep 197
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
III. Housing—							
(1)Rent—							
(1) Rent for selected tenements.	p.m. ..	100·00				144	14
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number for Group III						*144*	*14*
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(a) Clothing—							
(1) Dhoti ..	per sq. met.	17·82	1·23	4·23	4·23	344	34
(2) Saree ..	,, ..	27·15	1·24	3·00	3·00	242	24
(3) Cloth for trouser ..	,, ..	0·51	2·15	7·14	7·14	332	33
(4) Long cloth ..	,, ..	32·06	1·61	5·90	5.90	366	36
(5) Coloured poplin ..	,, ..	14·36	2·13	6·49	6.82	305	32
Total ..		91·90					
Index Number for subgroup IV (a)						*315*	*31*
(b) Footwear—							
(1) Shops—							
(i) Bata Co. ..	per pair ..	3·53	17·20	49·40	49·40	254	28
(ii) Carona Co. ..	,, ..	..	18·78	41·35	..	..	
(2) Chappals—							
(i) Bata Co. ..	,, ..	4·57	6·25	15·50(R)	15·70	248	25
Total ..		8·10					
Index Number for Subgroup IV (b).						*250*	*26*
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(1) Clothing ..		91·90				315	31
(2) Foot wear ..		8·10				250	26
Total ..		100·00					
Index Nuuber for Group IV—						*310*	*3*
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan Supari—							
(1) Panleaf—							
(i) Akda pan ..	Bundle of 100 leaves	2·01	0·55	1·50	1·50	273	27
(2) Pan finished— With Masala	Vida ..	5·39	0·04	0·15	0·15	375	37
(3) Supari (Manglori)	250 g.	2·81	2·08	3·25	3·38	156	1
(4) Katha—							
(i) Kanpur ..	50 g. ..	0·85	0·73	2·62	3·31	359	45
(ii) Belgaum ..	,, ..	..	0·36	..			
Total ..							

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	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
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 bidies.	5·80	0.19	0·60	0·60	289	289
(ii) Shiledar ..	" ..	..	0·19	0·50	0·50		
(2) Jarda—							
(i) Gangaram Brand	Pkt. of 50 g.	3·54	0·24	0·75	0·75	363	363
(ii) Chandrakant brand	" ..	..	0·23	0·95	0·95		
Total ..		9·34					
Index Number for sub-group V(b).						*317*	*317*
(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					
Index Number for Sub-group V(c).						*500*	*500*
(d) Washing Soap—							
(1) Laundry—							
(i) Ordinary washing and ironing of cotton.	Per piece ..	2·54	0·10	0·25	0·25	250	250
(2) Washing soap—							
(i) 501 Bar Soap ..	Bar ..	7·44	1·40	3·73	3·73	277	277
(ii) B. Dhantak Co. ..	Cake ..	..	0·40	1·15	1·15		
Total ..		9·98					
Index Number for Sub-group V(d).						*270*	*270*
(e) Medical Care—							
(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	0·62	0·62	107	107

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

Article.	Unit of Quantity	Weight Proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sep 197
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(f) *Personal care*—							
(1) Hair oil—							
Tata Co. ..	Small bottle.	4·89	1·32	4·50	4·50	341	34
(2) Barber charges—							
(i) Hair cut with shave	Adult ..	7·32	0·50	1·40	1·40		
(ii) Hair cut ..	,, ..	..	0·40	1·25	1·25	256	25
(iii) Shave ..	,, ..	..	0·20	0·35	0·35		
(3) Toilet Soap— ..							
(i) Life Buoy ..	Cake ..	3·02	0·48	1·22	1·22	260	26
(ii) Hamam cake ..	,, ..	..	0·49	1·30	1·30		
(4) Blades—							
(i) Bharat Blade ..	Pkt. of 10 blades.	0·11	0·44	1·00	1·00	210	21
(ii) Six Morning ..	2 Pkts. of 5 blades each	..	0·57	1·10	1·10		
Total ..		15.34					
Index Number for Sub-group V(f).						283	28
(g) *Education and Reading*—							
(1) Books—							
Bal Bharati Chauthi Pustak.	Copy ..	5·42	0·75	2·00	2·00	267	26
(2) School fees—							
For VIII Std. ..	Per student per month	3·46	5·00	5·00	5·00	100	10
Total ..		8·88					
Index Number for Sub-group V (g)						202	20
(h) *Recreation and Amusement*—							
(1) Cinema (Lowest class	Adult ..	6·69	0·32	1·00	1·00	312	31
Total ..		6·69					
Index Number for Sub group V (h)						312	31
(i) *Transport and Communication.*							
(1) Rail—							
Railway fare 50 km.	Per Passenger.	12·48	0·98	2·25	2·25	230	23
(2) Bus fare—							
S.T. Bus 32 km. (Full ticket)	,, ..	4·09	1·00	2·15	2·15	215	21
(3) Postage—							
(i) Single card ..	Per card	1·08	0·05	0·15	0·15	261	26
(ii) M. O. charges ..	for Rs. 30	..	0·45	1·00	1·00		
Total ..		17·65					
Index Number for Sub-							

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

Sub-Group	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan-Supari ..	....	11·06	....			300	308
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products	....	9·34	....			317	317
(c) Household Utilities	....	5·28	....			500	500
(d) Washing Soap ..	....	9·98	....			270	270
(e) Medical Care ..	....	15·78	....			121	121
(f) Personal Care	....	15·34	....			283	283
(g) Educaion and Reading.	....	8·88	....			202	202
(h) Recreation and Amusement.	....	6·69	....			312	312
(i) Transport and Communications.	....	17·65	....			228	228
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number Group V.						*258*	*259*

PUNE*

312—A rise of 6 points

In September 1977, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class fo Pune Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 31 being 6 points higher than that in the preceeding month. The index relates t the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey a Pune Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 11 points to 352 due to rise in the average prices of rice, turdal, gramdal, mutton, eggs, ghee, turmeri garam masala, onions, brinjals and other vegetables and sugar.

The index number for the fuel and light group decreased by 2 points to 35 due to a fall in the average prices of fire-wood and charcoal.

The index number for housing remained steady at 130.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 2 point to 328 due to a rise in the prices of long cloth, coloured poplin and chappals.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 24 due to a rise in the average prices of bidies, cigarettes and hair oil.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR PUNE CENTRE

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
I. Food	55·85	341	352
II. Fuel and light	6·89	356	354
III. Housing	6·65	130	130
IV. Clothing and Footwear ..	10·31	326	328
V. Miscellaneous	20·30	241	242
Total ..	100·00		
Consumer Price Index Number ..	....	*306*	*312*

* Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found on pages 1727 to 1 of the August 1965 issue of *Labour Gazette*. For

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure revised.	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I. Food Group—							
(a) *Cereals and Cereal Products*—							
(1) Rice	kg.	13.81	0.76	2.41	2.72	317	358
(2) Wheat	„ ..	11.28	0.53	1.38	1.38	260	260
(3) Jowar ..	„ ..	8.39	0.45	1.10	1.10	244	244
(4) Bajri	„ ..	3.08	0.51	1.51	1.48	296	290
(5) Grinding charges for Cereals.	4 kg. ..	1.42	0.14	0.47	0.48	336	286
Total ..		37.98					
Index Number for Sub-group I (a).						*283*	*296*
(b) *Pulses and Pulse Products*—							
Turdal—Laxmi Chhap or Surti (Fine).	kg. ..	3.80	0.80	4.38	4.51	548	564
Gramdal	„ ..	1.81	0.60	2.25	2.30	375	383
Mungdal—							
Without Husk (Medium). ..	„ ..	0.68	0.82	3.58	3.50	437	427
Total ..		6.29					

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
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	10·24	10.06	441	434
Karadai oil ..	½kg. ..	3.94 5.88	1.20	....	....	....	....
Vanaspati (Dalda) (Loose) ..	„ ..	1.22	1.66	5·30	5.22	319	314
Total ..		7.10					
Index number for Sub-group I (c).						*420*	*413*
(d) *Mutton, Fish and Eggs*—							
Mutton							
(*i*) Goat Meat ..	½kg. ..	3.68	1.51	5·50	5·75	363	380
(*ii*) Sheep Meat ..	„ ..	....	1.52	5·50	5·75		
Fish (Dry)—							
(*i*) Bombil (Big) ..	kg. ..	1.01	2.60	9·80	9·80		
(*ii*) Bombil (Small) ..	„ ..	....	2.46	9·80	9·80		
(*iii*) Zinga	„ ..	....	2.57	8·00	8·00		
Fresh Fish—							
Varieties selected in the month of Aug. 1977—							
(*i*) Butter fish ..	kg. ..	....	2.20	7.31		359	352
(*ii*) Bombay wamp ..	„ ..	....	2.22	8.74			
(*iii*) Amli ..	„ ..	....	1.32	4·50			
Varieties selected in the month of Sept. 1977—							
(*i*) B'bay wamb ..	kg. ..	....	2.12		8.00		
(*ii*) Butter fish ..	„ ..	....	2.01		6.00		
(*iii*) Shingada ..	„ ..	....	2.31		....		
(*iv*) Hen's Eggs ..	Each ..	0.57	0.17	0.45	0.50	265	294
Total ..		5.26					
Index Number for Sub-group I (d).						*352*	*365*
(e) *Milk and Milk Products*—							
Milk, buffalo ..	200 ml. ..	10.66	0.15	0.62	0.60	413	400
Ghee, Amul (tinned)	kg. ..	0.93	7.88	25.88	27.11	314	344
Total ..		11.59					

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
Salt, White (Medium) ..	Kg. ..	0.16	0·11	0·38	0·28	345	255
Chillies (Dry), Gawaran Medium.	250 g. ..	2.04	0·47	2.51	2·50	534	532
Turmeric, Sangli and Akhi (Medium).	,, ..	0.15	0·33	1·97	2·02	596	612
Tamarind-Old Chinch No. I.	Kg. ..	0.24	1·08	4·88	4·88	452	452
Mixed Spices—							
Garam Masala ..	50 g.	3.27	0·84	4·21	4·45	501	530
Total ..		5.86					
Index Number for Sub-group 1 (f).						*509*	*522*
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—							
Potatoes—							
(i) Big size	½ kg. ..	1.87	0·29	0·76	0·65	283	227
(ii) Small Size ..	,, ..	....	0·23	0·70	0·53		
Onions							
(i) Big size	Kg. ..	0.92	0·31	1·38	1·86	485	635
(ii) Small Size ..	,,	....	0·24	1·26	1·61		
Brinjals—Big Size ..	,, ..	0.56	0·49	1·97	2·00	402	408
Tomatoes Medium Red No. 2.	,,	0.77	0·79	2·15	1·72	272	218
Other Vegetables							
Varieties selected for Aug. 1977—							
(i) Bhendi ..	Kg. ..	4.42	0·52	1 31	....	204	....
(ii) Watana ..	,, ..	....	0·85	2·36			
(iii) Ghewda ..	,, ..	....	0·37	0·97			
Varieties selected for Sept. 1977—							
(i) Bhendi ..	Kg. ..	....	0·49	....	1·58	....	391
(ii) Watana ..	,, ..	....	1·16	....	3·60		
(iii) Ghewada ..	,, ..	....	0·31	....	1·67		
Total ..		8.54					
Index Number for Sub-group 1 (g).						*302*	*367*
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—							
Banana—							
Big Size	Doz. ..	1.23	0·49	1·25	1·25	256	256
Small Size ..	,, ..	....	0·39	1·00	1·00		
Total ..		1.23					

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Numbe	
			Basic price	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sep 197
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(*i*) *Sugar, Honey and Related Products*—							
Sugar ..	Kg. ..	6·29	1.18	3·10	3·12	263	26
Gur ..	„ ..	1·20	0·58	2·41	2·35	416	40
Total ..		7·49					
Index Number Sub-group I(i).						*287*	*28*
(*j*) *Beverages*—							
Tea leaf—							
Brooke Bond (Medium).	Package of 50 gs.	3·43	0·38	1·10	1·10	286	28
Lipton (Medium) ..	„ ..	....	0·39	1·10	0·10		
Hot drinks—							
Prepared Tea ..	Cup of 3½ ozs.	5·23	0·06	0·20	0·20	333	33
Total ..		8·66					
Index Number Sub-group I(j).						*314*	*31*
I. Food Sub-groups—							
(*a*) Cereals and Cereal products.	....	37·98	....	....	....	283	29
(*b*) Pulses and pulse products.	....	6·29	....	....	....	486	49
(*c*) Oils and Fats ..	....	7·10	....	....	....	420	41
(*d*) Mutton, Fish and Eggs.	....	5·26	....	....	....	352	36
(*e*) Milk and Milk Products.	....	11·59	....	....	....	408	39
(*f*) Condiments and spices.	....	5·86	....	....	....	509	52
(*g*) Vegetables and Vegetable Products.	....	8·54	....	....	....	302	30
(*h*) Fruits and Fruits products.	....	1·23	....	....	....	256	25
(*i*) Sugar, Honey and Related Products.	....	7·49	....	....	....	287	28
(*j*) Beverages ..	....	8·66	....	....	....	314	31
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number Group I ..						*341*	*34*

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and chips (Raywal/medium).	37 kgs. ..	30·63	3·08	11·94	11·88	388	386
(2) Kerosene, Chavi Brand.	5 litres ..	24·03	1·54	6·00	6·00	390	390
(3) Electricity charges ..	Per unit ..	6·45	0·19	0·38	0·38	200	200
(4) Charcoal—							
(*i*) Big size ..	37 kgs. ..	35·36	7·47	27·37	27·24	339	335
(*ii*) Patti or Rawal ..	„ ..	....	5·63	17·58	17·16		
(5) Match box (Teeka of 50 sticks).	Box ..	3·53	0·05	0·15	0·15	300	300
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number Group II ..						*356*	*354*
III. Housing—							
(2) Rent for selected tenements.	Per month..	100·00	....	....	....	130	130
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number Group III ..						*130*	*130*
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(*a*) *Clothing*—							
(1) Dhoti ..	Per sq. metre.	3·57	1·28	4·60	4·60	359	359
(2) Saree ..	„ ..	29·86	1·28	3·62	3·62	283	283
(3) Cloth for trousers	„ ..	5·25	2·62	9·50	9·50	363	363
(4) Long cloth ..	„ ..	11·76	1·64	6·55	6·83	399	416
(5) Coloured poplin ..	„ ..	40·44	2·25	7·79	7·80	346	347
Total ..		90·88					
Index Number Sub-group (IV)(a).						*334*	*336*
(*b*) *Footwear*—							
(1) Shoes—							
(*i*) Bata Co. ..	Per Pair ..	4·27	17·14	40·20	40·20	240	239
(*ii*) Flex Co. ..	„ ..	....	19·30	47·50	46·80		
(2) Chappals—							
(*i*) Bata Co. ..	„ ..	4·85	6·18	15·70	15·82	264	264
(*ii*) Flex Co. ..	„ ..	..	8·40	22·95	22·78		
Total ..		9·12					

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
IV. Clothing and Footwear—*contd.*							
(1) Clothing ..		90·88	....	....	....	334	336
(2) Foot wear ..		9·12	....	....	....	253	252
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number Group IV						*326*	*328*
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) *Pan Supari*—							
(1) Pan-leaf—							
(*i*) Gawran Kachhi ..	Bundle of 100 leaves	1·08	0·33	1·50	1·50	455	455
(2) Pan Finished—							
(*i*) Poona Masala ..	Each vida	1·82	0·04	0·15	0·15	375	375
(3) Supari—							
(*i*) Manglori ..	50 gs.	1·57	0·45	0·60	0·60	133	133
Total ..		4·47					
Index Number Sub-group V (a).						*309*	*309*
(b) *Tobacco and Tobacco Products*—							
(1) Bidies—							
(*i*) Charbhai ..	Bundle of 25 bidies.	2·56	0·15	0·45	0·50	300	333
(*ii*) Pawar ..	" ..	..	0·15	0·45	0·50		
(2) Cigarettes—							
(*i*) Charminar ..	Pkt. of 10 Cigarettes	1·94	0·15	0·70	0·80	433	479
(*ii*) Pila Hathi ..	" ..	..	0.20	0·80	0·85		
(3) Chewing Tobacco—							
(*i*) Akoli Jarda No. 1	50g.	1·92	0·37	0·60	0·60	179	179
(*ii*) Akoli Jarda No. 2	" ..	..	0·28	0·60	0·60		
(*iii*) Satara Jarda ..	" ..	..	0·31	0·50	0·50		
Total ..		6·42					
Index Number Sub-group V (b).						*304*	*331*
(c) *Household Utilities Utensils Brass*—							
(1) Lota ..	kg. ..	4·76	7·14	32·00	32·00	448	448
Total ..		4·76					
Index Number Sub-group							

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(d) Washing Soap—							
(1) Laundry charges (Ordinary, Washing and Ironing).	Per Piece ..	4·23	0·13	0·40	0·40	308	308
(2) Washing Soap BB Chhap.	Per Cake..	7·37	0·40	1·05	1·05	262	262
Total ..		11·60					
Index Number Sub-Group V(d).						*279*	*279*
(e) Medical Care—							
(1) Patent Medicine—							
(i) Glycodine Terf-Vasaka	Bottle of 70 ml.	17·37	1·89	3·60	3·41	149	144
(ii) Anacin ..	2 Tablets ..	..	0·12	0·13	0·13		
(2) Mixture, Daily Mixture.	per day ..	1·35	0·57	0·88	0·88	154	154
Total ..		18·72					
Index Number Sub-group V(e).						*150*	*145*
(f) Personal Care—							
(1) Hair oil Tata Co. etc.	Small Bottle	3·37	1·34	4·51	4·58	337	342
(2) Barber charges—							
(a) Haircut with shave	Per Adult	6·52	0·75	2·00	2·00	249	249
(b) Haircut ..	,,	..	0·65	1·50	1·50		
(c) Shave ..	,,	...	0·20	0·50	0·50		
(3) Toilet Soap—							
(a) Lifebuoy ..	Cake ..	2·29	0·49	1·20	1·20	256	256
(b) Lux ..	,,	..	0·49	1·31	1·31		
(4) Tooth Powder—							
(a) Bytco(Family size)	Bottle ..	1·98	1·87	5·12	5·09	267	267
(b) Bytco(Small size)	,,	..	0·46	1·20	1·20		
(5) Blades—							
(a) Bharat ..	Packet of 10	0·04	0·43	0·90	0·90	180	180
(b) 6' Morning ..	2 Packets of 5 each	..	0·60	0·90	0·90		
Tota ..		14·20					
Index Number Sub-group V(f).						*273*	*274*
(g) Education and Reading—							
(1) School Fees for Std. VIII.	Per month	8·86	4·85	5·50	5·50	113	113
(2) School Books—Std. VIII—							
(i) Kumar bharati ..	Per Copy	2·55	2·42	2 50	2·50	191	194
(ii) Ankaganit ..	,,		1·75	5·75	5·75		
(iii) Apali Prithwi ..	,,		1·88	2·80	2·80		
(3) News papers—							
(i) Sakal Daily ..	Per Copy	2·50	0·07	0·30	0·30	429	429
(ii) Maratha Daily ..	,,		0·07	0·30	0·30		
Total		13·91					

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total Expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(h) Recreation and Amusement—							
Cinema—							
Lowest Class ..	Adult ..	6·74	0·52	1·35	1·35	260	260
Total ..		6·74					
Index Number Sub-group V (h).						*260*	*260*
(1) *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 km.	,, ..	11·43	0·10	0·25	0·25	222	222
(*ii*) S. T. Fare 48 k.m.	,, ..	..	1·50	2·90	2·90		
(3) Postage—							
(*i*) Single Card ..	Per card ..	1·29	0·05	0·15	0·15	261	261
(*ii*) M. O. Charges ..	Rs. 25 ..	..	0·45	1·00	1·00		
Total ..		19·18					
Index Number Sub-group V (i).						*227*	*227*
V. Miscellaneous—							
(*a*) Paa, Supari ..	....	4·47	..	..	..	309	309
(*b*) Tobacco and Tobacco products.	....	6·42	..	..	..	304	331
(*c*) Household Utilities	....	4·76	..	..	..	448	448
(*d*) Washing Soap ..	....	11·60	..	..	..	279	279
(*e*) Medical Care ..	....	18·72	..	..	..	150	145
(*f*) Personal Care ..	....	14·20	..	..	..	273	274
(*g*) Education and Reading.	....	13·91	..	..	..	185	185
(*h*) Recreation and Amusement.	....	6·74	..	..	..	260	260
(*i*) Transport and Communication.	....	19·18	..	..	..	227	227
Total ..		100·00					
Index Number Group V							

ALL INDIA AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (ON BASE 1960 = 100) FOR (Sept) 1977

All India Average Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (General) on Base 1960 = 100 for September 1977 is 331 as compared to 318 in 327 in August 1977. The Index Number for September 1977 on base 1949 = 100 derived from the 1960 based index works out at 402 as against 397 for August 1977.

Labour Intelligence

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF ~~MAY~~ JULY 1977

Industrial Courts, Tribunals and Labour Courts

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

Serial No.	Name of the Industrial Court/ Tribunal and Labour Court	No. of applications, etc. received during the month under the—			Total
		B.I.R. Act, 1946	I.D. Act, 1947	Other Acts	
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	*Industrial Courts/Tribunals—*				
1	Industrial Court, Maharashtra, Bombay	Information not received from the concerned sources.			
2	Industrial Court, Maharashtra (Nagpur Bench).				
3	Industrial Tribunals, Bombay ..				
4	Industrial Tribunals, Nagpur ..				
II.	*Labour Courts—*				
1	Labour Courts, Bombay ..				
2	Labour Courts, Pune ..				
3	Labour Court, Kolhapur ..				
4	Labour Courts, Nagpur ..				
5	Labour Courts, Akola ..				
6	Labour Courts, Solapur ..				
	Total ..				

III. *Wage Boards—*

~~Three~~ NIL references were received by the Wage Boards for Cotton and Silk Text Sugar Industry during the month under review.

Conciliation

An analysis of disputes handled by the Conciliation machinery in the State during ~~October~~ July 1976 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 ..	175	350	525
2. Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 ..	30	15	45
3. Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.	7	8	11
Total ..	212	373	575

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

ct	Pending at the begining 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
D. Act, 1947 ..	1594	542	118	227	71	168	586	1460
B.I.R. Act, 1946	247	41	1	12	5	2	20	268
B.I.R. (Ext. and Amdt.) Act, 1964.	30	19	..	9	2	..	11	38
Total ..	1781	602	119	248	78	170	617	1766

Industry-wise and district wise analyals of the cases received during the month under Bombay Industrial Relation Act,1946 and Bombay Industrial Relation (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1963, are given below:

Act	Cotton Textile	Silk Textile	Wollen 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.	29	4	1	..	3	3	1	..	..	41

Act	Textil Industry	Paper Industry	Printing Industry	Press Industry	Shops	Beedi	Chemical	Local Bodies	Other Misc.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.	16	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	21

District-wise analysis is given below :—

Act	Bombay	Pune	Solapur	Satara	Thane	Kolhapur	Ahamadnagar	Total
	2	3	4	..	5	6	7	8
B.I.R. Act 1946.	15	6	12	..	4	4	..	41

Act	Bhandara	Nagpur	Wardha		Akola	Buldana	Total
Bombay Industrial Relations (Ext.and Amendment) Act, 1964	..	19	..	..	2	..	21

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE JUNE 1977

	May 1977	June 1977	June 1976
No. of Disputes	79	58	29
No. of Workers involved ..	24,029	14,122	6,841
No of Man-days lost	460,000	404,569	44,010

Industry-wise classification is given below:—

Name of the Industry Group	Number of disputes in progress			Number of work people involved in all disputes	Aggregate man-days lost in
	Started before beginning of the month i.e. before June 1977	Started during the month i.e. June 1977	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Textile	4	1	5	2328	96,202
Engineering	19	7	26	6750	232,460
Miscellaneous	11	9	20	3435	43,152
Chemical	6	1	7	1609	32,755
June 1977 Total ..	40	18	58	141,22	404,569
May 1977 Total ..	29	50	79	24,029	460,000

Twenty-one of the disputes arose over questions of "pay allowances and bonus issues", *16* related to "Retrenchment and grievances about personnel". There was *No* dispute on leave and hours of work and the remaining were *21* due to other causes.

Out of *31* disputes that terminated during the course of the month. *22* were settled either entirely or partially in favour of the workers. *6* in favour of the employers. There were *3* disputes whose result were remained 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

LLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE DETAILS INFORMATION OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES,3
CAUSING MORE THAN 10,000 MAN-DAYS LOST DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE 1977

Name of the Concern and Sector	Reason	Date of work-stoppages		No. of workers involved	Man-days Lost		Result
		Began	Ended		During the month	Till the close of the month	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ub India Ltd. Pune (Pvt.)	Indiscipline and Violance.	27-1-77	17-6-77	248	3,224	19,638	Compromise.
plex Woolen Mills, ombay (Pvt.).	Do. ..	28-3-77	7-6-77	730	3,650	44,530	Do.
. Automobile & Products f India Ltd., Aurangabad Pvt.).	Do. ..	18-4-77	7-6-77	890	22,460	55,390	Continued.
s. Fouress Engineering India) (Pvt.) Ltd., Thane Pvt.).	Retrenchment	21-4-77	7-6-77	232	5,327	12,822	Do.
by Coach Builders Pvt. td., Bombay (Pvt.).	Do. ..	27-4-77	7-6-77	641	16,666	35,896	Do.
K. (Bombay) Ltd. (Pvt.), hane.	Other ..	5-5-77	7-6-77	236	6,136	11,442	Do.
Bombay Fine Worsted Mfrs. (Castle Mills), Thane Pvt.).	Wages ..	8-5-77	21-6-77	965	16,405	35,705	Compromise.
ith Tin Works Pvt. Ltd., nbay (Pvt.). ., Bombay (Pvt.).	Bonus ..	9-6-77	7-6-77	1,260	21,540	21,540	Continued.

Labour Literature

Articles of Labour Interest

1. Anatomy of Price Change—the Sharp first—quarter vise, by C. Howell, P. Monson, W. Thomas, Monthly Labour Review, Washington, Vol. 100, No. 6, June 1977, at page 3.

2. An other look at working age men who are not in the Labour force, by William V. Denter Mann Jr., Monthly Labour Review, Vol. 100, No. 6, June 1977, at page 9.

3. Academic degree for Labour Studies—a new goal for Unions, by Lois, S. Gray. Monthly Labour Review, Washington. Vol. 100, No. 6, June 1977, at page 15.

4. Labour force Participation of married women, March 1976, by B. L. Johnson. H. Hayghe, Monthly Labour Review, Washington, Vol. 100, No. 6, June 1977, at page 29.

5. Year-round full-time earnings in 1975 by Anne McDougall Yong-Monthly Labour Review, Washington, Vol. 100, No. 6, June 1977, at Page 36.

6. Almost half of all children have mothers in the Labour force ; by Allyoon Sherman Grossman, Monthly Labour Review, Washington Vol. 100, No. 6, June 1977, at page 41.

7. Multiple Job holding rate remained unchanged in 1976.by Kopp Michelott, Monthly Labour Review, Washington, Vol. 100, No. 6, June 1977, at page 44.

8. Recosting Pay factors in non-ferrons foundries, by Eric D. Schilling, Monthly Labour Review, Washington, Vol. 100, No. 6, June 1977, at page 49.

9. Occupational Pay relationships and Employment in textile Mills, by Felice Porter, Monthly Labour Review, Washington, Vol. 100, No. 6, June 1977, at page 51.

10. Wages rise slowly, employment and output Plummet in shoe factories by Joseph C. Bush, Monthly Labour Review, Washington, Vol. 100, No. 6, June 1977, at page 53.

11. Occupational Wage levels Cluster in Petroleum refineries by Corl Barsky, Monthly Labour Review, Washington, Vol. 100, No. 6, June 1977, at page 54.