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LABOUR GAZETTE

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

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LABOUR GAZETTE

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The Month in Brief

Labour Legislations

- (1) Maharashtra Act, No. LVII of 1981 regarding Maharashtra Private Security Guards (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Act, 1981.
- (2) Maharashtra Ordinance No. XVI of 1981—An Ordinance to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
- (3) Maharashtra Act, LXII of 1981—Maharashtra Mathadi, Hamal and other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) (Amendment) Act, 1981.
- (4) The working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Act, 1981 No. 36 of 1981.
- (5) L. A. Bill No. XCII of 1981 to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
- (6) The Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981, No. 40 of 1981.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for working class

The Bombay, Solapur and Nagpur Consumer Price Index Numbers for the working class for the month of November 1981, with average prices for the year ended December 1960, equal to 100 were 470, 508 and 484 respectively. The Pune, Jalgaon, Nanded and Aurangabad Consumer Prices for the month of November 1981, with the average prices for the year ended December 1961, equal to 100 were 439, 474, 531 and 507 respectively.

All India Average Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers

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

Industrial Disputes in Maharashtra State

During October 1981, there were 79 disputes involving 48,035 workmen and time loss of 4,98,315 working days as compared to 65 disputes in September 1981 involving 33,847 workmen and time loss of 3,03,626 mandays. Further particulars of Industrial Disputes are given at pages 633 and 635 of this issue.

Benefits under the Employees State Insurance Scheme

During the month of November 1981, 21,259 Insured persons received Rs. 44,28,781.32 as Cash Benefits due to Employment Injuries. This includes 5,227 persons who were in receipt of pension for permanent Disablement Benefit and 2,158 Persons who were in receipt of Dependents Benefits as dependants or deceased Insured persons. During the month 10,415 accidents were reported as against 10,706 during the preceding month.

Current Notes

Guidelines to check sickness in Industry

Mr. N. D. Tiwari, Union Minister for Industry, said in the Rajya Sabha on November 26, 1981, that the Government has issued guidelines to Central Ministries, State Governments and financial institutions to deal with growing incidence of industrial sickness in the country. The salient features of the guidelines include :

(i) The administrative Ministries in the Central Government will monitor sickness and co-ordinate action for revival and rehabilitation of sick units ;

(ii) The financial institutions will also strengthen the monitoring system so that it is possible to take timely corrective action to prevent incipient sickness ;

(iii) In cases of growing sickness, the financial institutions will also consider assumption of management responsibility where they are confident of restoring a unit of a healthy state ;

(iv) Where the banks and financial institutions are unable to prevent sickness or ensure revival of a sick unit, they will deal with the outstanding dues to the unit in accordance with the normal banking procedure. However, before doing so, they will report the matter to the Central Government, which will decide whether the unit should be nationalised ;

(v) Whether it is decided to nationalise the undertaking, its management may be taken over for a period of six months to enable the Government to take necessary steps for nationalisation ; and

(vi) The industrial undertakings presently being managed under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act will also be dealt with in accordance with the above principles. It will be decided if the undertakings are to be nationalised or any other alternatives can provide a solution. If none of the alternatives are considered feasible, the Government may consider de-notification of the unit in which event the banks and financial institution will deal with their outstanding dues to the undertaking in accordance with the normal banking procedures.

In reply to another question, Mr. Tiwari said that a scheme for margin money assistance to sick small-scale units was likely to be introduced from January 1, 1982. He also said that the Government was also considering measures for the simplification of procedures relating to tax benefits available under section 72A of the Income-Tax Act.

(E. F. I. Bulletin, dated 1st December 1981)

Lok Sabha adopts Beedi Workers' Bill

The Lok Sabha passed on November 26, 1981, the Beedi Workers' Welfare Cess (Amendment) Bill which seeks to levy a cess on manufactured beedis for the beedi workers' welfare fund. The Bill provides for a maximum of 50 paise,

but the burden imposed on the industry would be taken into account. The suggestion of most members for a national minimum wage for beedi workers was not feasible at present, the Union Deputy Minister for Labour stated.

(E. F. I., Bulletin, dated 1st December 1981)

Proposal for amendment of the Gratuity Act

Government proposes to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, with a view to increasing the present salary limit of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,600 for eligibility under the Act. It is also proposed to provide that gratuity for permanent employees of sugar factories should be computed in terms of 15 days' wages for every seasonal year of service instead of seven days at present.

(E. F. I., Bulletin, dated 15th December 1981)

Cess for Beedi Workers' Welfare Bill passed

The Lok Sabha on November 26 passed Beedi Workers Welfare Cess (Amendment) Bill which seeks to levy a cess on manufactured beedis for the workers welfare fund.

The Deputy Minister for Labour, Shri P. Venkata Reddy, who piloted the Bill, said in response to a member's plea, that the Government would consider raising the cess now proposed at 10 paise per 1,000 beedis, at the time of notification.

The Bill provided for a maximum of 50 paise but the burden imposed on the industry would be taken into account, he said.

The Bill was later passed by the House.

Shri Reddy said the suggestion of most members for a national minimum wage for beedi workers was not feasible at present.

The Government would give all assistance to workers to form co-operatives to end exploitation by middlemen and contractors.

(Indian worker, dated 7th December 1981)

Lok Sabha approves Cine Workers' Bill

The Lok Sabha on November 24 unanimously adopted the Cine Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Bill, 1981 which seeks to end exploitation of cine workers.

Replying to a debate on the Bill, Information and Broadcasting Minister, Vasant Sathe said at present about three lakh persons were employed in the cine industry on casual or contract basis. There was, however, no written contract.

He said it was the Government's endeavour to enforce a system of written agreements to guarantee job security to artists, technicians and other workers of this industry.

The Government, Shri Sathe said, would provide a prescribed form to be executed by every producer to protect the interests of the workers.

Shri Sathe said under the Bill it would be mandatory on the part of the producer to enter into a written agreement with a worker.

He said the Bill would be more comprehensive than the Industrial Disputes Act. Any case of violation of contract could be referred to the tribunal.

Shri Sathe emphasised the need for bringing the cinema industry, particularly distribution and exhibition in the concurrent list through a constitutional amendment if the opposition had no objection to it.

(Indian worker, dated 7th December 1981)

Higher Minimum Wage for Beedi Workers from January

PARLIAMENT has given its approval to a Bill which provides for a levy of cess on manufactured beedis to finance the welfare activities of beedi workers.

The Rajya Sabha on December 9 returned the Bill, which has already been approved by the Lower House.

Replying to a brief discussion on the Bill, which amends the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976, Shri P. Venkata Reddy, Deputy Labour Minister, said the Government's endeavour was to do whatever possible to help the beedi workers.

He said the Ministers concerned in the States had met recently and recommended that the minimum wage of the beedi workers should be raised from January 1, 1982. They had also suggested a variable DA formula.

Shri Venkata Reddy said the Centre would encourage Kerala-type co-operative of beedi workers all over the country.

(Indian worker, dated 21st December 1981)

Articles, Reports, Enquiries, etc.

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

By

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Absenteeism in Indian Industries : Changing Pattern

The principle is that no organisation is sounder than its man. In other words, any business is as sound as its people. The primary mission of personnel management is to assure a steady source of sound people that can contribute to the success of business enterprise, as the industrial work-force is a key element in the task of economic development of a country. Upon increased production and efficient performance of the work-force depend the growth not only of the particular organisation, but also of the society. Thus, the individual needs, organisational objectives and national goals are inextricably intertwined."

Alfred P. Solan (JR.)

ABSENTEEISM is the manifestation of a decision by a worker not to present himself at the place of work when it is planned by the management that he should be in attendance and he has been notified of such an expectation. A feature of Indian labour is absenteeism, absence from work both avoidable and unavoidable, so it has been one of the major labour problems for the industries. It results in production losses, increase labour cost and reduces efficiency of operation. The losses and additional costs caused by absenteeism, expressed in terms of money, will be alarming.

Rural Migrants

The Indian industrial working class originated mostly from the lowest stratum of the traditional village society based on hierarchy of castes. The early migrants in India, who joined the industrial centres were not independent farmers but socially and economically disabled groups habitually insured to exceedingly unfavourable economic and social circumstances. They, migrated to cities in search of employment only under extremely difficult circumstances namely scarcity, famines etc.

It is no wonder then that these rural migrants were "pushed, not pulled, to the city," as a result the crowd of migrants returned to the villages as soon as they could find rural employment. Thus, the factory workers in India

continued to ebb and flow from village to city and from city to village. This explains the psychology of the great majority of the Indian factory workers who were at heart villagers and who could any time afford to go back to their family holdings, leaving the factory job either permanently or temporarily.

In addition to this the conditions of employment were very unsatisfactory till the end of the 19th century. There was no state legislation to control the conditions of employment, the worker was not treated as "human-being" but as one of the factors of production just like a machine, with no housing facility to keep his family with him and there was lack of adjustment with the city life. Hence all these factors, along with the migratory character of labour resulted in high absenteeism.

With the population explosion, that is a common feature in all developing countries, the limited land that is available for cultivation is failing to provide sufficient work for the continuously expanding population. India is a predominantly agricultural society, where 75 per cent of its population depended on land as a source of subsistence. The increasing pressure of population on land led to uneconomic size of holdings (the average size of holdings is 7.5 acre., but 70 per cent of holdings are now below this size), which in turn resulted in a phenomenal growth in poverty and under employment causing, to a great extent, the migration of a large army of surplus rural population and landless labourers, devoid of any means of subsistence, towards the cities and towns where the local resources had remained unexploited for the want of labour. The new class of landless labourers thus created was attracted towards industrial employment. The magnitude of rural-urban migration is illustrated by the fact that, while India's population increased by roughly 50 per cent between, 1901 and 1951 cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras had an increase of more than 235 per cent in their population.

According to the census of 1971 the total population of 75 cities, each having population of one lakh and over, has increased during the decade 1961-1971 by 43.8 per cent. Recent studies show that now the proportion of workers coming from rural background is no more than 57 per cent, even in some cases it is as low as 27 per cent. For example, in Rajasthan, which is relatively less industrialised, as many as 43 per cent of the work-force studied hails from urban centres.

Changing Pattern

As the cities came up around industrial centres, rural population became urbanised and in the process, traditions and customs got basically altered. Workers who were connected with the village and who were forced under acute economic circumstances to leave their ancestral home and to seek employment in an industrial centre, with urbanisation sought freedom from the shackles of the tyranny of economic and social disabilities like indebtedness, and bondage of caste and hereditary occupation. As a result family ties were broken and tradition bound joint families were scattered and dissolved.

The functional importance of the primary social institution, the family, is lost. Masses of people, brought up entirely in traditional communities,

have now left their rural surroundings to get settled in urban industrial areas. In addition studies conducted show that industrial workers take to the urban way of living. The number of those who entertained ideas of returning to farms is progressively diminishing due to the opportunities afforded in industrial employment, aspirations for a higher standard of living, relatively high wages, fulfilment of basic needs and greater social status with job satisfaction.

The worker getting socialised into the new technological system, picks up the "economic-man" rationality which enables him to value both "work" and "leisure" in monetary terms. This simply means that before choosing to stray away from work, the worker takes his cue on "economic calculus" which spells out for him the economic consequences of his contemplated absence. Thus with the above factors in addition with urban-unemployment and vast rural under-employment has led to a low rate of absenteeism in Indian industries.

The Other Picture

The other side of the picture which is responsible for the low rate of absenteeism is as follows —

Under the early factory system, the worker was looked upon as a commodity which could not only be easily secured but also replaced. The attitude was that of considering the supply and demand position as in case of a commodity. As the employer was in a dominating situation, he dictated both the wages as well as the conditions of service of the workers resulting in many industrial and social ills such as low wages, unduly long hours of work, poor working conditions and persecution of trade union activity. The plight to the workers was miserable, not only in India but also in other countries such as the United Kingdom and other European countries.

The master-servant approach worked without much friction before Independence because the general run of workers were either unaware of or unable to assert their rights. The servant (worker) as a class were meek and submissive, they had blind faith in their master (employers) and an unshakable belief in fate. The conception that a human being, however low his social origin, is entitled to dignity and fair treatment was non-existent in the early days of industrialisation in India. But towards the close of the 19th Century modern influence began to penetrate the Indian scene. India has since then witnessed tremendous changes in all spheres of social life, so much so that employers of the older generation found themselves helpless against the changes in the established behaviour patterns among the workers.

A wind of change swept across through the country bringing a rapid transformation in the attitudes and expectations of workers. There was a new awareness of rights, a new sense of self respect and the workers refused to be treated as inferior beings. As a result the human relations approach was adopted by employers, recognising the change of wind.

Absenteeism could be reduced by creating a sense of responsibility among the workers and by making them partners in industry. The modern and recent trend is towards sharing the responsibility through workers participation, which encourages the worker's initiative and instills enthusiasm in him.

There are instances of individual companies which have adopted workers participation through joint councils of management, works committees etc. and the name of TISCO is worth mentioning in this regard. Seeing the importance of worker's participation in management in India, a sub-committee of the Standing Committee of Labour Ministers recommended that legislative support should be given to the schemes of workers participation in management to ensure their implementation.

Workers relationship with his immediate boss (supervisor) is a factor responsible for increasing or decreasing the absenteeism rate since it influences the job satisfaction and consequently the morale of a worker. In India the type of supervision was "jobcentred", autocratic and authoritarian, which led to a large extent in making a worker's life miserable in the job. But now the supervision is of "employee-centred" type, which leads to humanitarian and sympathetic attitude towards the workers, establishing group spirit, morale and job satisfaction resulting in reduced rate of absenteeism.

Company policies and practices are also a major determinate of absenteeism rate. Recruitment of labour through intermediaries had been the unique feature of many industries in India, who were not interested in stable labour-force. These intermediaries, to fill their pockets, used to create vacancies by forcing the old employees to remain absent from work and taking commission on fresh employment. But since the vast changes in the scene recruitment is done directly either at the gate, through press advertisement or employment exchanges leaving no scope for misunderstanding between the management and the workers.

It is an accepted fact that unless a worker is interested in his job, there can not be any regularity in his attendance. So a well planned induction programme is adopted by majority of industries considering important factors like job aptitude, job liking, suitable qualifications, physical standards etc. to select the right person for the right job. Job enlargement and job enrichment is introduced to avoid monotony and boredom on the job which causes frequent absence on job.

As the industrial worker moves up in the occupational hierarchy his commitment to industrial work increases because promotion refers to assignment to a position greater responsibility or increased authority and, therefore, to check the rate of absenteeism through this method adequate policies are laid down by Personnel Department of industries regarding promotion generating continued motivation of the workers.

The work milieu is very important since a large portion of a worker's daily life is spent there. The atmosphere obtaining in the plant affects his attitude towards his work and either persuades him to attend regularly or keeps him away. "Irritating uncertainty, irregularity and confusion in the factory are likely to be important causes of absenteeism."

The Government under the Factories Act, 1948 and under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has made statutory provisions regarding the working conditions, safety, welfare, working hour, leave with wages under different sections are made

to promote good industrial relations which all in total have effect on absenteeism in industries. In addition to the statutory provisions most of the industrialists have adopted a liberal and enlightened view.

The managements at present have acknowledged their responsibilities towards workers, as a result educational institutions, hospitals, temples, recreational facilities etc. are provided. For example, British India Corporation in Kanpur, The Empress Mills in Nagpur, the Binny Mills in Madras and Tata Steel in Jamshedpur had initiated along with others labour welfare programmes which are mentioned even in the report of the Royal Commission on Labour in India in 1931. Labour colonies independently by industrialists or with cooperation with Labour Department of Government are provided to workers in industrial areas.

Trade unions in India were preoccupied with inter-union rivalries, industrial disputes, political rivalries and leadership problems, which effected the worker's regularity in the industries, but to-day the trade unions cooperate with the managements, in adopting the measures which check, cure, reduce and prevent absenteeism in industries because in the light of modern thinking they have realised the ill-effects of high rate of absenteeism which further effect the solidarity. Amongst the trade unions which undertake welfare programmes for their workers, special mention may be made of the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association, the Mill Mazdoor Union at Indore and the Mazdoor Sabha of Kanpur.

In addition to all this Government steps taken for "Prohibition of Alcoholism" (drinks) have to a large extent helped in reducing the absenteeism rate because drinking along with gambling had been a major cause of absenteeism.

Thus the change in workers thinking management attitude and Government legislations has led to change in absenteeism rate i. e. the present trend is low absenteeism in India industries in comparison with the past trends.

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Labour Legislation

MAHARASHTRA ACT No. LVIII OF 1981

(First, published, after having received the assent of the President in the "Maharashtra Government Gazette", on the 25th September 1981.)

An Act for regulating the employment of private Security Guards employed in factories and establishments in the State of Maharashtra and for making better provisions for their terms and conditions of employment and welfare, through the establishment of a Board therefor, and for matters connected therewith.

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

AND WHEREAS the Governor of Maharashtra was satisfied that circumstances existed which rendered it necessary for him to take immediate action to make a law for regulating the employment of private Security Guards employed in factories and establishments in the State of Maharashtra and for making better provisions for their terms and conditions of employment and welfare, through the establishment of a Board therefor, and for matters connected therewith, and, therefore, promulgated the Maharashtra Private Security Guards (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Ordinance, 1981 (Mah. Ord. V of 1981), on the 29th June 1981 ;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to replace the said Ordinance by an Act of the State Legislature; It is hereby enacted in the Thirty-second Year of the Republic of India as follows —

1. *Short title, extent, commencement and application.*—(1) This Act may be called the Maharashtra Private Security Guards (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Act, 1981.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Maharashtra.

(3) This Act shall be deemed to have come into force only in Greater Bombay and Thane District on the 29th June 1981. It shall come into force in any other area of the State on such date as the State Government may, by notification in Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf for that area, and different dates may be appointed for different areas and for different provisions of this Act.

(4) It applies to persons who work as Security Guards in any factory or establishment, but who are not direct and regular employees of the factory or the establishment, as the case may be.

2. *Definitions.*—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(1) "agency" or "agent" in relation to a Security Guard, means an individual or body of individuals or a body Corporate, who undertakes to, execute any security work or watch and ward work for any factory or establishment by engaging such Security Guards either on hire or otherwise, or who supplies such Security Guards either in groups or as an individual, and includes a sub-agency or a sub-agent ;

Advisory Committee means Committee constituted under section 15.
"Board" means a Board established under this Act ;

(3) "employer", in relation to a Security Guard engaged by or through an agency or agent, means the principal employer, and in relation to any other Security Guard, the person who has ultimate control over the affairs of the factory or establishment and includes any other person to whom the duties of such factory or establishment are entrusted, whether such person is an Agent, Manager or by any other name prevailing in the factory or

(4) "establishment" means an establishment as defined in clause (8) of section 2 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948) ;

(5) "factory" means a factory as defined in clause (m) of section 2 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948) ;

"Inspector" means an Inspector appointed under section 16 ;

(7) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act ;

(8) "principal employer" means an employer who has engaged Security Guards through an agency or agent ;

(9) "Scheme" means a Scheme made under this Act ;

(10) "Security Guard" or "private Security Guard" means a person who is engaged or is to be engaged through any agency or an agent, whether for wages or not, to do security work or watch and ward work in any factory or establishment and, includes any person, not employed by any employer or agency or agent, but working with the permission of, or under an agreement with, the employer or, agency or agent, but does not include the members of any employers' family or any person who is a direct and regular employee of the principal employer ;

(11) "Wages" means all remunerations expressed in terms of money capable of being so expressed, which would, if the terms of contract of employment express or implied, were fulfilled, be payable to a Security Guard in respect of security work or watch and ward work done in any factory or establishment, but does not include—

(i) the value of any house accommodation, supply of light, water, medical attendance, or any other amenity or any service excluded from the computation of wages by general or special order of the State Government ;

(ii) any contribution paid by the employer to any pension fund or provident fund or under any scheme of social insurance and the interest which may have accrued thereon ;

(iii) any travelling allowance or the value of any travelling concession ;

(iv) any sum paid to the Security Guard to defray special expenses entailed on him by the nature of his employment ; or

(v) any gratuity payable on discharge.

3. *Scheme for ensuring regular employment of Security Guards.*—(1) For the purpose of ensuring an adequate supply and full and proper utilization of Security Guards in factories and establishments, and generally for making better provision for the terms and conditions of employment of such workers, the State Government may by means of one or more Schemes provide for the registration of employers and Security Guards in any factory or establishment and provide for the terms and conditions of employment of registered Security Guards and make provision for the general welfare of such Security Guards.

(2) In particular, a Scheme may provide for all or any of the following matters, that is to say, —

(a) for the application of the Scheme to such classes of registered Security Guards and employers, as may be specified therein ;

(b) for defining the obligations of registered Security Guards and employers, subject to the fulfilment of which the Scheme may apply to them ;

(c) for regulating the recruitment and entry into the Scheme of Security Guards and the registration of Security Guards and employers, including the maintenance of registers, removal or restoration, either temporarily or permanently, of the names from the registers, and the imposition of fees for registration ;

(d) for regulating the employment of registered Security Guards and the terms and conditions of such employment, including the rates of wages, hours of work, maternity benefit, overtime payment, leave with wages, provision for gratuity and conditions as to weekly and other holidays and pay in respect thereof ;

(e) for providing the time within which registered employers should remit to the Board the amount of wages payable to the registered Security Guards for the work done by such workers; for requiring such employers who, in the opinion of the Board, make default in remitting the amount of wages in time as aforesaid to deposit with the Board, an amount equal to the monthly average of the wages to be remitted as aforesaid; if at any time the amount of such deposit falls short of such average, for requiring such employers, who persistently make default in making such remittances in time, to pay also, by way of penalty, a surcharge of such amount not exceeding 10 per cent. of the amount to be remitted as the Board may determine ;

(f) for securing that, in respect of a period during which employment or full employment is not available to registered Security Guards, though they are available for work, such Security Guards shall, subject to the conditions of the Scheme, receive a minimum guaranteed wage ;

(g) for prohibiting, restricting or otherwise controlling the employment of Security Guards to whom the Scheme does not apply, and the employment of Security Guards by employers to whom the Scheme does not apply;

(h) for the welfare of registered Security Guards covered by the Scheme, in so far as satisfactory provision therefore does not exist, apart from the Scheme ;

(i) For health and safety measures in places where the registered security Guards are engaged, in so far as satisfactory provision therefor is required, but does not exist, apart from the Scheme ;

(j) for the constitution of any fund or funds, including provident fund for the benefits of registered Security Guards, the vesting of such funds, the payment and contributions to be made to such funds, provision for provident fund and rates of contribution being made after taking into consideration the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, and the Scheme framed thereunder, with suitable modifications, where necessary, to suit the conditions of work of such registered Security Guards and all matters relating thereto ;

(k) for the manner in which, the day from which (either prospective or retrospective) and the persons by whom, the cost of operating the Scheme is to be defrayed ;

(l) for constituting the persons or authorities who are to be responsible for the administration of the Scheme, and the administration of funds constituted for the purposes aforesaid ;

(m) for specifying the powers and duties, which the persons or authorities referred to in clause (1) may exercise or perform, for providing appeals and revision applications against the decisions or orders of such persons and authorities; and for deciding such appeals and applications and for matters incidental thereto ;

(n) for such other incidental and supplementary matters as may be necessary or expedient for giving effect to the purposes of the Scheme.

3. The scheme may further provide that a contravention of any provision thereof shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for such term as may be specified (but in no case exceeding three months in respect of a first contravention or six months in respect of any subsequent contravention), or with fine which may extend to such amount as may be specified (but in no cases exceeding five hundred rupees in respect of the first contravention or one thousand rupees in respect of any subsequent contravention), or with both imprisonment and fine; and if the contravention is continued after conviction, with a further fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for each day on which the contravention is so continued.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act,—

(a) on and from the 29th June 1981, in Greater Bombay and Thane District, no principal employer or agency or agent shall dismiss, discharge or retrench or otherwise terminate the appointment of any Security Guard, merely by reason of the employer's liability to register himself under a Scheme framed under this section or by reason of any other liability likely to be cast on him under such Scheme or by reason of the liability of the Security Guard to register himself under such Scheme, during the period from the said date upto the date the whole Scheme so framed is applied to such employer and Security Guard or during the period of one year from the said date, whichever is earlier; and

on and from the date on which this Act or any provisions thereof are brought into force in any other area of the State, in that area, no principal employer or agency or agent shall dismiss, discharge or retrench or otherwise terminate the appointment of any Security Guard, merely for any of the reasons specified in clause (a) during the period from the said date upto the date the whole scheme framed under this section is applied to such employer and Security Guard:

Provided that, nothing contained in this sub-section shall affect the right of the employers, agency or agent to dismiss, discharge or retrench or otherwise terminate the appointment of any Security Guards as a penalty imposed for disciplinary action taken against him.

4. *Making variation and revocation of Scheme.*—(1) The State Government may, after consultation with the Advisory Committee constituted under section 15, and subject to the conditions of previous publication, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, make one or more Scheme for Security Guards, class or classes of Security guards in one or more areas specified in the another Scheme for any Scheme made by it :

Provided that, no such notification shall come into force, unless a period of one month has expired from the date of its publication in the *Official Gazette*.

Bom. 1 of 1904.—(2) The provisions of section 24 of the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904, shall apply to the exercise of the powers given by sub-section (1) as they apply to the exercise of the power given by a Maharashtra Act to make rules subject to the conditions of previous publication.

5. *Disputes regarding application of Scheme.*—If any question arises whether any Scheme applies to any class of Security Guards or employers, the matter shall be referred to the State Government, and the decision of the State Government on the question, which shall be taken after consulting the Advisory Committee constituted under section 15, shall be final.

6. *Constitution of Board.*—(1) The State Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, establish a Board to be known by such name as may be specified in the notification for any Security in any area. One or more Boards may be for one or more classes of Security Guards or for one or more areas.

(2) Every such Board shall be a body corporate with the name aforesaid having perpetual succession and common seal, with power to acquire, hold and dispose of property, and to contract, and may, by that name, sue or be sued.

(3) The Board shall consist of members nominated, from time to time, by the State Government representing the employers, the Security Guards and the State Government.

(4) The members representing the employers and the Security Guards shall be equal in number, and the members, representing the State Government shall not exceed one-third of the total number of members representing employers and Security Guards.

(5) The Chairman of the Board shall be one of the members appointed to represent the State Government, nominated in this behalf by the State Government.

(6) After nomination of all the members of the Board including the Chairman, the State Government shall, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, publish the names of all the members of the Board.

(7) The term of office of members of the Board shall be such as may be prescribed.

(8) There shall be paid to every member (not being a member representing the State Government) from the fund of the Board, travelling and daily allowances for attending meetings of the Board at such rates as may be prescribed.

(9) The meetings of the Board and procedure to be followed for the purpose and all matters supplementary or ancillary thereto shall, subject to the approval of the State Government, be regulated by the Board.

7. *Power of State Government to appoint Board consisting of one person.*—(1) Where by reason of the employers or the Security Guards refusing to recommend persons for representing them on the Board or for any reasons whatsoever, it appears to the State Government that it is unable to constitute a Board for Security Guards in accordance with the provisions of section 6, the State Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, appoint a suitable person who shall hold office until a Board is duly constituted under section 6 for such Security Guards.

(2) The person so appointed shall be deemed to constitute the Board for the time being, and shall exercise all the powers and perform and discharge all the duties and functions conferred and imposed upon the Board by or under this Act and the Scheme made thereunder. He shall continue in office until the day immediately preceding the date of the first meeting of the Board constituted under section 6.

(3) The person constituting the Board shall receive such remuneration, from the fund of the Board, and the terms and other conditions of his service shall be such as the State Government may determine.

8. *Powers and duties of Board.*—(1) The Board shall be responsible for administering every scheme and shall exercise such powers and perform and discharge such duties and functions as may be conferred on it by the Scheme.

(2) The Board may take such measures as it may deem fit for administering the Scheme.

(3) The Board shall submit to the State Government, as soon as may be, after the 1st day of April every year, and not later than the 31st day of October an annual report on the working of the Scheme during the preceding year ending on the 31st day of March of that year. Every report so received shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is received, before each House of the State Legislature if it is in session, or in the session immediately following the date of receipt of the report.

(4) In exercise of the powers and performance and discharge of its duties and functions, the Board shall be bound by such directions as the State Government may, for reasons to be stated in writing, give to it, from time to time.

9. *Accounts and audit.*—(1) The Board shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant record and prepare an annual statement of accounts, including a balance sheet in such form as may be prescribed.

(2) The accounts of the Board shall be audited annually by such qualified persons as the State Government may appoint in this behalf.

(3) The auditor shall at all reasonable times have access to the books of accounts and other documents of the Board, and may for the purposes of the audit, call for such explanation and information as he may require or examine any member or officer of the Board.

(4) The accounts of the Board certified by the auditor, together with the audited report thereon, shall be forwarded annually to the State Government before such date as the State Government may specify in this behalf.

(5) The Board shall comply with such directions as the State Government may, after perusal of the report of the auditor, think fit to issue.

(6) The cost of audit, as determined by the State Government, shall be paid out of the funds of the Board.

10. *Disqualifications and removal.*—(1) No person shall be chosen as, or continue to be, a member of the Board who—

(a) is a salaried officer of the Board ; or

(b) is an undischarged insolvent ; or

(c) is found to be a lunatic or becomes of unsound mind ; or

(d) is or has been convicted of any offence involving moral turpitude, unless a period of five years has elapsed since the date of his conviction.

(2) The State Government may remove from office any member, who—

(a) is or has become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in sub-section (1); or

(b) is absent without leave of the Board for more than three consecutive meetings of the Board.

11. *Resignation of office by member.*—Any member of the Board may at any time resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the State Government, and his office shall, on acceptance of resignation, become vacant.

12. *Vacancy to be filled as early as possible.*—In the event of any vacancy occurring on account, of death, resignation, disqualification or removal or otherwise, the Board shall forthwith communicate the occurrence to the State Government, and the vacancy shall be filled, as far as possible within ninety days from the date of the occurrence of the vacancy, and the person nominated to fill in the vacancy shall hold office so long only as the member in whose place he is nominated would have held it if the vacancy not occurred :

Provided that, during any such vacancy, the continuing members may act as if no vacancy has occurred.

13. *Proceedings presumed to be good and valid.*—No act or proceeding of the Board shall be questioned or invalidated merely by reason of any vacancy in its membership or by reason of any defect in the constitution thereof.

14. *Determination of moneys due from employers and Security Guard.*—

(1) The Board, or such officer as may be specified by it in this behalf, may, by order, determine any sum due from any employer or Security Guard under this Act or any Scheme made thereunder, and for this purpose may conduct such inquiry as the Board or such officer may think to be necessary.

(2) The Board or such officer conducting the inquiry under sub-section (1) shall, for the purposes of such enquiry, have the same powers as are vested in a Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908) for trying a suit in respect of following matters, namely—

(a) enforcing the attendance of any person or examining him on oath ;

(b) requiring the discovery and production of documents ;

(c) receiving evidence on affidavit ;

(d) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses ; and any such inquiry shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 (XIV of 1860), and for the purpose of section 196 of the Indian Penal Code.

(3) No order determining the sum due from any employer or Security Guard shall be made under sub-section (1), unless the employer or Security Guard, as the case may be, is given a reasonable opportunity of representing his case.

(4) An order made under this section shall be final and shall not be questioned in any Court ;

(5) Any sum determined under this section may, if such sum is in arrears be recovered as an arrear of land revenue.

15. *Advisory Committee.*—(1) The State Government may constitute an Advisory Committee to advise it upon such matters arising out of the administration of this Act or any Scheme made under this Act or relating to the application of the provisions of this Act to any particular class of Security Guards and employers, as the Advisory Committee may itself consider to be necessary or as the State Government may refer to it for advice.

(2) The members of the Advisory Committee shall be appointed by the State Government and shall be of such number and chosen in such manner as may be prescribed :

Provided that, the Advisory Committee shall include an equal number of members representing the employers, the Security Guards and the Legislature of the State and the members representing the State Government shall not exceed one-fourth of its total number of members.

(3) The Chairman of the Advisory Committee shall be one of members appointed to represent the State Government, nominated in this behalf by the State Government.

(4) The State Government shall publish in the Official Gazette the names of all the members of the Advisory Committee.

(5) The meetings of the Advisory Committee and procedure to be followed for the purpose shall be regulated according to the rules made under this Act.

(6) The term of office of members of the Advisory Committee shall be such as may be prescribed.

(7) A member of the Advisory Committee (not being a member representing the State Government) shall receive travelling and daily allowances for attending meetings of the committee at such rates as may be prescribed.

16. *Inspectors and their powers*—(1) The Board may appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be Inspectors possessing the prescribed qualifications for the purposes of this Act or of any Scheme and may define the limits of their jurisdiction.

(2) Subject to any rules made by the State Government in this behalf, an Inspector may—

(a) enter and search at all reasonable hours, with such assistants as he thinks fit, any premises or place, where Security Guards are employed, or work is given out to Security Guards in any factory or establishment, for the purpose of examining any register, record of wages or notice required to be kept or exhibited under any Scheme, and require the production thereof, for inspection ;

(b) examine any person whom he finds in any such premises or place and who, he has reasonable cause to believe, is a Security Guard employed therein or a Security Guard to whom work is given out therein ;

(c) require any person giving any work to a Security Guard or to a group of Security Guards to give any information, which is in his power to give, in respect of the names and address of the persons to whom the work is given, and in respect of payments made, or to be made, for the said work ;

(d) seize or take copies of such registers, records of wages or notices or portions thereof, as he may consider relevant, in respect of an offence under this Act or any Scheme, which he has reason to believe has been committed by an employer ; and

(e) exercise such other powers as may be prescribed :

Provided that, no one shall be required under the provisions of this section to answer any question or make any statement tending to incriminate himself.

(3) Every Inspector appointed under this section shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

17. *Cognizance of offences*.—(1) No Court shall take cognizance of any offence made punishable by a Scheme or of any abatement thereof, except on complaint in writing made by an Inspector or by a person specially authorised in this behalf by the Board or the State Government.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (II of 1974), an offence made punishable by a Scheme or an abatement thereof shall be triable only by a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Magistrate of the First Class.

18. *Prohibition of employment of children*.—No child shall be required or allowed to work as a Security Guard.

Explanation.—“Child” means a person who has not completed fourteen years of age.

19. *Application of Workmen's Compensation Act to Security Guards*.—The provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, and the rules made thereunder, shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the registered Security Guards employed in any factory or establishment; and for that purpose they shall be deemed to be workmen within the meaning of that Act; and in relation to such workmen, employer shall mean where a Board makes payment of wages to any such workmen, the Board, and in any other case, the employer as defined in this Act.

20. *Application of payment of Wages Act to Security Guards*.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936) (hereinafter referred to in this section as “the said Act”), the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that all or any of the provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder shall apply to all or any class of registered Security Guards employed in any factory or establishment, with the modification and that, in relation to registered Security Guards, employer, shall mean, where a Board makes payment of wages to any such Guards, the Board ; and in any other case, the employer as defined in this Act; and on such application of the provision of the said Act, an Inspector appointed under this Act, shall be deemed to be the Inspector for the purpose of the enforcement of such provisions of the said Act within the local limits of this jurisdiction.

(2) The State Government may, only if the Advisory Committee so advises, by a like notification, cancel or vary any notification issued under sub-section (1).

21. *Application of Maternity Benefit Act to Women Security Guards*.—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (III of) hereinafter referred to in this section as (“the said Act”), the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that all or any of the provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder shall apply to registered Women Security Guards employed in any factory or establishment; and for that purpose they shall be deemed to be women within the meaning of the said Act; and in relation to such women, the Board, and in any other case, the employer as defined in this Act; and on such application of the provisions of the said Act an Inspector appointed under this Act shall be deemed to be the Inspector for the purpose of enforcement of such provisions of the said Act within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

22. *Rights and privileges under other laws not affected in certain cases.*—Nothing contained in this Act shall affect any rights or privileges, which any registered Security Guard employed in any factory or establishment is entitled to, on the date on which this Act comes into force, under any other law, contract, custom or usage applicable to such Security Guard, if such rights or privileges are more favourable to him than those to which he would be entitled under this Act and the Scheme :

Provided that, such Security Guard shall not be entitled to receive any corresponding benefit under the provisions of this Act and the Scheme.

23. *Exemptions.*—The State Government may, after consulting the Advisory Committee, by notification in the Official Gazette, and subject to such conditions and for such period as may be specified in the notification, exempt from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act or any Scheme made thereunder, all or any class or classes of Security Guards employed, in any factory or establishment or in any class or classes of factories or establishments, if in the opinion of the State Government, all such Security Guards or such class or classes of Security Guards are in the enjoyment of benefits, which are on the whole not less favourable to such Security Guards than the benefits provided by or under this Act or any Scheme made thereunder :

Provided that, before any such notification is issued, the State Government shall publish a notice of its intention to issue such notification, and invite objections and suggestions in respect thereto and no such notifications shall be issued until the objections and suggestions have been considered and a period of one month has elapsed from the date of first publication of the notice in the Official Gazette :

Provided further that, the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, at any time, for reasons to be specified, rescind the aforesaid notification.

24. *Inquiry into working of the Board.*—(1) The State Government may, at any time, appoint any person to investigate or inquire into the working of any Board or Scheme and submit a report to the State Government in that behalf.

(2) The Board shall give to the person so appointed all facilities for the proper conduct of the investigation or inquiry, and furnish to him such documents, accounts or information in possession of the Board as he may require.

(3) Any person so appointed to investigate or inquire into the working of any Board or Scheme may exercise all the powers of an Inspector appointed under this Act.

25. *Supersession of the Board.*—(1) If the State Government, on consideration of the report referred to in sub-section (1) of section 24 or otherwise, is of the opinion

(a) that the Board is unable to perform and discharge its duties and functions ; or

(b) that the Board has persistently made default in the performance and discharge of its duties and functions or has exceeded or abused its powers. the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, supersede the Board and reconstitute it in the prescribed manner, within a period of twelve months from the date of supersession. The period of supersession may be extended by the State Government for sufficient reasons by a like notification by not more than six months :

Provided that, before issuing a notification under this sub-section on any of the grounds mentioned in clause (b), the State Government shall give a reasonable opportunity to the Board to show cause why it should not be superseded, and shall consider the explanations and objections, if any, of the Board.

(2) After the supersession of the Board and until it is reconstituted, the powers duties and functions of the Board under this Act and any Scheme shall be exercised, performed and discharged by the State Government, or by such officer or officers as the State Government may appoint for this purpose.

(3) When the Board is superseded, the following consequences shall ensue, that is to say :

(a) all the members of the Board shall, as from the date of publication of the notification under sub-section (1), vacate their office ;

(b) all the powers, duties and functions, which may be exercised, performed or discharged by the Board shall, during the period of supersession, be exercised, performed or discharged by such person or persons as may be specified in the notification ;

(c) All funds and other property vesting in the Board shall, during the period of supersession, vest in the State Government ; and on the reconstitution of the Board, such funds and property shall revert in the Board.

26. *Contracting out.*—Any contract or agreement, whether made before or after the commencement of this Act, whereby a registered Security Guard relinquishes any right conferred by, or any privilege or concession accruing to him under this Act or any Scheme, shall be void and of no effect, in so far as purports to deprive him of such right or privilege or concession.

27. *General Penalty for offences.*—Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, any person, who contravenes any of the provision of this Act, or any rule made thereunder, shall, on conviction, be punished with fine, which may extend to five hundred rupees, and in case of continued contravention thereof, with an additional fine which may extend to one hundred rupees per day for every day during which such contravention continues.

28. *Protection of action taken under this Act.*—No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against the State Government or the Board or the Chairman, Secretary, or any member of the Board or the Advisory Committee or any Inspector or any other officer of the Board for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or any Scheme or any rule or order made thereunder.

29 *Power to make rules.*—(1) The power to make rules under this Act shall be exercised by the State Government subject to the condition of previous publication and by notification in the Official Gazette.

(2) Without prejudice to any power to make rules contained elsewhere in this Act, the State Government may make rules, consistent with this Act generally to carry out the purposes of this Act.

30 *Schemes and rules to be laid before State Legislature.*—Every Scheme and every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of the State Legislature, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or two successive sessions and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modifications in the Scheme or the rule, or both Houses agree that the Scheme or the rule should not be made and notify such decision in the Official Gazette, the Scheme or the rule, as the case may be, shall thereafter from the date of publication of such notification, have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done or omitted to be done under that Scheme or Rule.

31. *Repeal of Mah. Ord. V of 1981 and saving.*—(1) The Maharashtra Private Security Guards [Regulation (Mah. Ord. V of 1981) of Employment and Welfare] Ordinance, 1981 is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken (including any notification issued, rules, scheme or any order made) under the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done, taken, issued, or made, as the case may be, under the corresponding provisions of this Act.

(Published in M. G. G. part IV dt: 5th Nov. 1981 at page Nos. 366-377)

INDUSTRIES, ENERGY AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Mantralaya, Bombay 400 032, dated the 27th October 1981

MAHARASHTRA ORDINANCE No. XVI OF 1981

AN ORDINANCE

Further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in its application to the State of Maharashtra

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

AND WHEREAS the Governor of Maharashtra is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, XIV of 1947 in its application to the State of Maharashtra, for the purposes hereinafter appearing ;

AND WHEREAS the instructions of the President under the proviso to clause (1) of Article 213 of the Constitution of India have been obtained ;

NOW THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of Article 213 of the Constitution of India, the Governor of Maharashtra is pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance, namely —

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Ordinance may be called the Industrial Disputes (Maharashtra Amendment) Ordinance, 1981.
(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. *Amendment of section 25K of Act XIV of 1947.*—In the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, XIV of 1947 in its application to the State of Maharashtra (hereinafter referred to as “the principal Act”), in section 25K, after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely —

“(1A) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1), the appropriate Government may, from time to time, by notification in the Official Gazette, apply the provisions of section 25-0 and section 25-R in so far as it relates to contravention of sub-section (1) or (2) of section 25-0, also to an industrial establishment (not being an establishment of a seasonal character or in which work is performed only intermittently) in which such number of workmen, which may be less than three hundred but not less than one hundred, as may be specified in the notification were employed on an average per working day for the preceding twelve months.

3. *Substitution of section 25-0 of Act XIV of 1947.*—In the principal Act for section 25-0 the following section shall be substituted, namely —

“25-0. *Application to be made for obtaining permission to close down any undertaking ninety days before closure.*—(1) An employer, who intends to close down an undertaking of an industrial establishment to which this Chapter applies, shall submit, for permission, at least ninety days before the date on which the intended closure is to become effective, an application, in the prescribed manner, to the appropriate Government, stating clearly the reasons for the intended closure of the undertaking. A copy of such application shall be served by the employer on the representatives of the workmen in the prescribed manner :

Provided that, nothing in this section shall apply to an undertaking set up for the construction of buildings, bridges, roads, canals, dams, or other construction works.

(2) On receipt of an application under sub-section (1), the appropriate Government, after holding such inquiry as it deems fit, and after giving a reasonable opportunity of being heard to the applicant and the representatives of the Workmen, may, for the reasons to be recorded in writing, by order grant the permission for closure, or if it is satisfied that the reasons given for the intended closure of the undertaking are not adequate and sufficient, or are not urged in good faith or are grossly unfair or unjust, and in any case such closure would be prejudicial to the interests of the general public, it may, for the reasons to be recorded in writing, by order refuse to grant the permission and direct the employer not to close such undertaking. A copy of any decision given by the appropriate Government under this sub-section shall be sent by it simultaneously to the representatives of the workmen.

(3) Where an application for permission has been made under sub-section (1) and the appropriate Government does not communicate the refusal to grant the permission to the employer, within a period of sixty days from the date of receipt of the application by it, the permission applied for shall be deemed to have been granted on the expiration of the said period of sixty days.

(4) Any employer or any workman affected by any order made under sub-section (2) or any workman affected by the permission deemed to be granted under sub-section (3), may, within thirty days from the date of the order or from the date from which the permission is deemed to be granted, as the case may be, prefer an appeal to the Industrial Tribunal. The Industrial Tribunal shall, after holding such inquiry as it deems fit, as far as possible within thirty days from the date of filing the appeal, pass an order, either affirming or setting aside the order of the appropriate Government or the permission deemed to be granted, as the case may be.

(5) Any order made by the appropriate Government under sub-section (2) or any permission deemed to be granted under sub-section (3), subject to an appeal to the Industrial Tribunal, and any order made by the Industrial Tribunal in such appeal, shall be final and binding on all the parties concerned.

(6) Any order refusing to grant permission for closure made by the appropriate Government under sub-section (2) shall remain in force for a period of one year from the date of such order, unless it is set aside earlier by the Industrial Tribunal in appeal.

(7) When no application for permission under sub-section (1) is made, or where the permission for closure has been refused, the closure of the undertaking shall be deemed to be illegal from the date of closure, and the workman shall be entitled to all the benefits under any law for the time being in force, as if no notice had been given to him.

(8) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the appropriate Government may, if it is satisfied that owing to such exceptional circumstances as accident in the undertaking or death of the employer or the like, it is necessary so to do, by order, direct that the provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply in relation to such undertaking for such period as may be specified in the order.

(9) Where an undertaking is permitted to be closed down under sub-section (2) or where permission for closure is deemed to be granted under sub-section (3), every workman in the said undertaking, who has been in continuous service for not less than one year in that undertaking immediately before the date of application for permission under this section, shall be entitled to notice and compensation as specified in section 25-N, as if the said workman had been retrenched under that section."

4. *Substitution of section 25R of Act XIV of 1947.*—For section 25-R of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"25R. *Penalty for closure.*—(1) Any employer who closes down an undertaking without complying with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 25-0 shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

(2) Any employer, who contravenes a direction given under sub-section (2) of section 25-0 or section 25P shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both, and where the contravention is a continuing one, with a further fine which may extend to two thousand rupees for every day during which the contravention continues after the conviction."

Section 25-0 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, requires that an employer who intends to close down an undertaking of an industrial establishment to which Chapter VB applies, shall serve, for previous approval, at least ninety days before the date on which the intended closure is to become effective, a notice on the appropriate Government, stating clearly the reasons for the intended closure of the undertaking. Section 25R provides for penalty *inter alia*, for contravention of section 25-0.

2. The Supreme Court, in *Excel wear and other versus Union of India* AIR, 1979 S. C. 25 = 1978 volume II, *Labour Law Journal*, 527, has held that section 25-0 and section 25R in so far as it relates to awarding penalty for infraction of section 25-0, are constitutionally bad and invalid for violation of article 19 (1) (g) of the Constitution of India. But the Court has observed that the closure would affect not only the workmen, but also the general public, and the right of closure can certainly be restricted, regulated or controlled by law in the interest of the general public.

3. As a result of the striking down of sections 25-0 and 25R, Government is without any adequate powers to deal with and intervene in cases of reckless, unfair or mala fide closures of industrial establishments. It is considered necessary to restore the provisions of sections 25-0 and 25R immediately, after removing therefrom the substantive and procedural defects pointed out by the substantive and procedural defects pointed out by the Supreme Court. It is, therefore, proposed to re-enact sections 25-0 and 25R, with suitable modifications and safeguards as explained below.

4. Under the proposed revised section 25-0, the employer will have to apply to Government as before to obtain its permission for closure ninety days before closure and a copy of such application will have to be served by him on the representatives of the workmen also. On receipt of any such application, Government, after giving reasonable opportunity of being heard to applicant and the representatives of the workmen, and, after taking into consideration the guidelines laid down, may grant or refuse to grant permission, for the reasons to be recorded. Any order refusing permission will remain in force for a period of one year, unless set aside earlier and it will be open to the employer to make a fresh application, if necessary. When Government does not communicate the refusal to grant the permission to the employer, within sixty days from the date of receipt of the application, the permission shall be deemed to be granted.

5. The employer to whom a permission is refused, or a workman who is affected by the permission granted or deemed to be granted can appeal to the Industrial Tribunal and the decision of the Industrial Tribunal is made final and binding on all the parties concerned.

6. By amending section 25K, an enabling provision is being made to take power to Government to apply the re-enacted section 25-0 and 25R to industrial undertakings employing such number of workmen, which may be less than 300 but not less than 100, as may be notified in the Gazette.

7. As both Houses of the State Legislature are not in session and as the Governor of Maharashtra is satisfied that Circumstances exist, which render it necessary for him to take immediate action further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in its application to the State of Maharashtra, for the purposes aforesaid, this Ordinance is promulgated.

(Published in M.G.G. Part IV dt. 19th Nov. 1981 at page Nos 396-400)

MAHARASHTRA ACT No. LXII OF 1981

(First published, after having received the assent of the President in the "Maharashtra Government Gazette" on the 24th November 1981).

An act further to amend the Maharashtra Mathadi, Hamal and other manual workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Act, 1969.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Maharashtra Mathadi, Hamal and other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Act, 1969 (Mah. XXX of 1969), for the purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted in the Thirty-Second Year of The Republic of India as follows

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Maharashtra Mathadi, Hamal and other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) (Amendment) Act, 1981.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, appoint.

2. *Substitution of section 17 by section 17 to 17G in Mah. XXX 1969.*—In the Maharashtra Mathadi, Hamal and other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Act, 1969 (Mah. XXX of 1969) (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Act") for section 17, the following sections shall be substituted, namely

"17. *Offences to be tried by Labour Court.*—Every offence punishable by or under this Act (including any offence made punishable by a scheme made under this Act) shall be tried by the Labour Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the offence was committed.

17A. *Labour Court under Bombay Industrial Relations Act to be Labour Court under this Act also.*—A Labour Court constituted under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1947), for any local area, shall also be a Labour Court constituted for that area for the purposes of this Act; and accordingly shall have the same powers to try any offence made punishable by or under this Act, as it has to try any offence punishable by or under that Act.

17B. *Cognizance of offence on complaint.*—No Labour Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable by or under this Act, except on a complaint in writing made by an Inspector or by a person specially authorised in this behalf by the Board or the State Government.

17C. *Appeal from Labour Court to Industrial Court.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, an appeal shall lie to the Industrial Court,—

- (a) against a conviction by a Labour Court, by the person convicted;
- (b) against an acquittal by a Labour Court, by the complainant;
- (c) for enhancement of a Sentence award by Labour Court by the State Government.

(2) Every appeal shall be made within thirty days from the date of the conviction, acquittal or sentence, as the case may be:

Provided that, the industrial Court may, for sufficient reasons to be recorded in writing, allow an appeal after the expiry of the said period.

17D. *Industrial Court under Bombay Industrial Relations Act, to be Industrial Court under this Act also.*—The Industrial Court constituted under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1947) shall also be the Industrial Court constituted for the purposes of this Act; and accordingly shall have the same powers to entertain any appeals or references against or in any proceeding, decision, conviction, acquittal, sentence or Order by or of the Labour Court, as it has in these matters under that Act.

17E. *Decision of Labour Court and Industrial Court not to be questioned in any Civil or Criminal Court.*—(1) Save as provided in the last preceding section, no decision, conviction, acquittal, sentence or order by or of a Labour Court shall be called in question in any Civil or Criminal Court.

(2) No decision given or order passed by the Industrial Court shall be called in question in any Civil or Criminal Court.

17F. *Cases to be disposed of by Labour Court and Industrial Court within three months.*—(1) An endeavour shall be made by the Labour Court to hear and dispose of a complaint of an offence punishable by or under the Act, as far as possible, within three months from the date the complaint is made to it.

(2) An endeavour shall be made by the Industrial Court to hear and dispose of any appeal or reference made to it under this Act, as far as possible, within three months from the date such appeal or reference is made to it.

17G. *Other relevant provisions of Bombay Industrial Relations Act, to apply and to be followed.*—Except as otherwise provided in this Act, in the trial of an offence punishable by or under this Act by the Labour Court, for hearing and disposal of any appeal or reference by the Industrial Court, and in other respects, the provisions of sections 85, 85A, 110 and 118B and other relevant provisions of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, (Bom. XI of 1947) shall, so far as may be, apply, and be followed by the Court and the parties concerned."

3. *Amendment of section 27 of Mah. XXX of 1969.*—In section 27 of the principal Act, after the words "on conviction", the words "by a Labour Court or the Industrial Court," shall be inserted.

4. *Savings.*—The amendments made by this Act in the Principal Act shall not have any effect and shall not apply to any complaints, appeals, references, applications or other proceedings filed and pending before any Court on the date of commencement of this Act, and such complaints, appeals, references, applications or proceedings shall be continued and disposed of by that Court, as if this Act had not been passed; and any appeal, reference, application or other proceedings in respect of any conviction, acquittal, sentence or any other decision or order passed by any Court before the date of commencement of this Act shall be filed before and heard and disposed of by the Court competent to entertain such appeal, reference, application or other proceedings before such commencement, as if this Act had not been passed.

(Published in M.G.G., Part IV, dt. 26th Nov. 1981, pages 421-423)

THE WORKING JOURNALISTS AND OTHER NEWSPAPER EMPLOYEES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1981.

No. 36 of 1981.

An Act further to amend the Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955.

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

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Act, 1981.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 13th day of August, 1980.

2. *Amendment of section 2.*—In section 2 of the Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 (45 of 1955) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in clause (f), for the words "who is employed as such in, or in relation to, any newspaper establishment", the words "who is employed as such, either whole-time or part-time, in, or in relation to, one or more newspaper establishments" shall be substituted.

3. *Insertion of new section 16A.*—After section 16 of the Principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

"16A. *Employer not to dismiss, discharge, etc., newspaper employees.*—No employer in relation to a newspaper establishment shall, by reason of his liability for payment of wages to newspaper employees at the rates, specified in an order of the Central Government under section 12, or under section 12 read with section 13AA or section 13DD, dismiss, discharge or retrench any newspaper employee."

4. *Repeal and saving.*—(1) The Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (12 of 1981), is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the principal Act, as amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the principal Act as amended by this Act.

(Published in M.G.G., Part VI, dt. 26th Nov. 81, pages 407-408)

L. A. BILL No. XCII OF 1981

A BILL

Further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in its application to the State of Maharashtra.

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

AND WHEREAS the Governor of Maharashtra was satisfied that circumstances existed which rendered it necessary for him to take immediate action further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), in its application to the State of Maharashtra, for the purposes hereinafter appearing and therefore promulgated the Industrial Disputes (Maharashtra Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (Mah. Ord. XVI of 1981) on the 27th October 1981 ;

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

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Industrial Disputes (Maharashtra Amendment) Act, 1981.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 27th October 1981.

2. *Amendment of section 25K of Act XIV of 1947.*—In the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947) in its application to the State of Maharashtra (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Act"), in section 25K, after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely

"(1A) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1), the appropriate Government may, from time to time, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, apply the provisions of section 25-0 and section 25-R in so far as it relates to contravention of sub-section (1) or (2) of section 25-0, also to an industrial establishment (not being an establishment of a seasonal character or in which work is performed only intermittently) in which such number of workmen, which may be less than three hundred but not less than one hundred, as may be specified in the notification, were employed on an average per working day for the preceding twelve months".

3. *Substitution of section 25-O of Act XIV of 1947.*—In the principal Act, for section 25-O, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"25-O. *Application to be made for obtaining permission to close down any undertaking ninety days before closure.*—(1) An employer, who intends to close down an undertaking of an industrial establishment to which this Chapter applies, shall submit, for permission, at least ninety days before the date on which the intended closure is to become effective, an application, in the prescribed manner, to the appropriate Government, stating clearly the reasons for the intended closure of the undertaking. A copy of such application shall be served by the employer on the representatives of the workmen in the prescribed manner:

Provided that, nothing in this section shall apply to an undertaking set up for the construction of buildings, bridges, roads, canals, dams or other construction works.

(2) On receipt of an application under sub-section (1), the appropriate Government, after holding such inquiry as it deems fit, and after giving a reasonable opportunity of being heard to the applicant and the representatives of the workmen, may, for the reasons to be recorded in writing, by order grant the permission for closure, or if it is satisfied that the reasons given for the intended closure of the undertaking are not adequate and sufficient, or are not urged in good faith or are grossly unfair or unjust, and in any case such closure would be prejudicial to the interests of the general public, it may, for the reasons to be recorded in writing, by order refuse to grant the permission and direct the employer not to close such undertaking. A copy of any decision given by the appropriate Government under this sub-section shall be sent by it simultaneously to the representatives of the workmen.

(3) Where an application for permission has been made under sub-section (1), and the appropriate Government does not communicate the refusal to grant the permission to the employer, within a period of sixty days from the date of receipt of the application by it, the permission applied for shall be deemed to have been granted on the expiration of the said period of sixty days.

(4) Any employer or any workman affected by any order made under sub-section (2) or any workman affected by the permission deemed to be granted under sub-section (3), may, within thirty days from the date of the order or from the date from which the permission is deemed to be granted, as the case may be, prefer an appeal to the Industrial Tribunal. The Industrial Tribunal shall, after holding such inquiry as it deems fit, as far as possible within thirty days from the date of filing the appeal, pass an order, either affirming or setting aside the order of the appropriate Government or the permission deemed to be granted, as the case may be.

(5) Any order made by the appropriate Government under sub-section (2) or any permission deemed to be granted under sub-section (3), subject to an appeal to the Industrial Tribunal, and any order made by the Industrial Tribunal in such appeal, shall be final and binding on all the parties concerned.

(6) Any order refusing to grant permission for closure made by the appropriate Government under sub-section (2) shall remain in force for a period of one year from the date of such order, unless it is set aside earlier by the Industrial Tribunal in appeal.

(7) When no application for permission under sub-section (1) is made, or where the permission for closure has been refused, the closure of the undertaking shall be deemed to be illegal from the date of closure, and the workman shall be entitled to all the benefits under any law for the time being in force, as if no notice had been given to him.

(8) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the appropriate Government may, if it is satisfied that owing to such exceptional circumstances as accident in the undertaking or death of the employer or the like, it is necessary so to do, by order, direct that the provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply in relation to such undertaking for such period as may be specified in the order.

(9) Where an undertaking is permitted to be closed down under sub-section (2) or where permission for closure is deemed to be granted under sub-section (3), every workman in the said undertaking, who has been in continuous service for not less than one year in that undertaking immediately before the date of application for permission under this section, shall be entitled to notice and compensation as specified in section 25-N, as if the said workman has been retrenched under that section."

4. *Substitution of section 25-R of Act XIV of 1947*—For section 25-R of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely

"25-R.—*Penalty for closure.* (1) Any employer who closes down an undertaking without complying with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 25-O shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

(2) Any employer, who contravenes a direction given under sub-section (2) of section 25-O or section 25-P shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both, and where the contravention is a continuing one, with a further fine which may extend to two thousand rupees for every day during which the contravention continues after the conviction."

5. *Repeal and saving Mah. Ord. XVI of 1981.*—(1) The Industrial Disputes (Maharashtra Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 is hereby repealed:—

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken (including any notification or order issued or any rule made) under the Principal Act, as amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done, taken, issued or made, as the case may be, under the principal Act as amended by this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Section 25-O of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, required that an employer who intended to close down an undertaking of an industrial establishment to which Chapter VB applied, shall serve, for previous approval, at least ninety days before the date on which the intended closure was to become effective, a notice on the appropriate Government, stating clearly the reasons for the intended closure of the undertaking. Section 25-R provided for penalty *inter alia* for contravention of section 25-O.

2. The Supreme Court, in *Excel Wear and others versus Union of India* AIR 1979 S.C. 25 1978, Volume II, Labour Law Journal, 527 held that section 25-O and section 25-R in so far as it related to awarding penalty for infraction of section 25-O were constitutionally bad and invalid for violation of article 19(1)(g) of the Constitution of India. But the Court had observed that the closure would affect not only the workmen, but also the general public and the right of closure could certainly be restricted, regulated or controlled by law in the interest of the general public.

3. As a result of the striking down of sections 25-O and 25-R, Government was without any adequate power to deal with and intervene in cases of reckless, unfair or *mala fide* closures of industrial establishments. It was, therefore, considered necessary to undertake Legislation to restore the provisions of sections 25-O and 25-R immediately, after removing therefrom the substantive and procedural defects pointed out by the Supreme Court. It was proposed to re-enact sections 25-O and 25-R, with suitable modifications and safeguards as explained below.

4. Under the revised section 25-O, the employer will have to apply to Government as before to obtain its permission for closure ninety days before closure and a copy of such application will have to be served by him on the representatives of the workmen also. On receipt of any such application, Government, after giving reasonable opportunity of being heard to the applicant and the representatives of the workmen, and after taking into consideration the guidelines laid down, may grant or refuse to grant permission, for the reasons to be recorded. Any order refusing permission will remain in force for a period of one year, unless set aside earlier and it will be open to the employer to make a fresh application, if necessary. When Government does not communicate the refusal to grant the permission to the employer, within sixty days from the date of receipt of the application, the permission shall be deemed to be granted.

5. It was proposed that the employer to whom a permission is refused, or a workman who is affected by the permission granted or deemed to be granted can appeal to the Industrial Tribunal and the decision of the Industrial Tribunal may be made final and binding on all the parties concerned.

By amending section 25-K, an enabling provision was sought to be made to take power to Government to apply the re-enacted sections 25-O and 25-R to industrial undertakings employing such number of workmen, which may be less than 300 but not less than 100, as may be notified in the Gazette,

7. As both Houses of the State Legislature were not in session and as the Governor of Maharashtra was satisfied that circumstances existed, which rendered it necessary for him to take immediate action further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in its application to the State of Maharashtra, for the purposes aforesaid, the Industrial Disputes (Maharashtra Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 was promulgated by the Governor of Maharashtra on the 27th October 1981.

8. The Bill is intended to replace the said Ordinance by an Act of the State Legislature.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

The Bill involves the following proposals for the delegation of legislative power

Clause 2.—The new sub-section (1A) inserted by this clause in section 25-K of the principal Act, authorises the State Government to apply from time to time, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, the provisions of section 25-O and section 25-R in so far as it relates to contravention of sub-sections (1) or (2) of section 25-O also to the industrial establishment (not being an establishment of a seasonal character or in which work is performed only intermittently) in which such number of workmen, which may be less than three hundred but not less than one hundred, as may be specified in the notification, were employed on an average per working day for the preceding twelve months.

Clause 3.—Sub-section (8) of section 25-O substituted for the existing section 25-O of the principal Act empowers the State Government to direct by an order, that, owing to such exceptional circumstances as accident in the undertaking or the death of the employer or the like, the provisions of sub-section (1) of that section shall not apply in relation to such undertaking for such period as may be specified in the Order.

Both the proposals are of a normal character.

(Published in *M.G.G.*, Part V, dated 26th November 1981, pages 632-636.)

THE ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE ACT, 1981

No. 40 of 1981

23rd September 1981.

An Act to provide for the maintenance of certain essential services and the normal life of the community.

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

1. *Short title, extent, commencement and duration.*—(1) This Act may be called the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981.

(2) It extends to the whole of India :

Provided that it shall not apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir in so far as it relates to any essential service connected with matters with respect to which Parliament has no power to make laws for that State.

(3) Sections 8 and 9 shall come into force at once and the remaining provisions of this Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the 26th day of July 1981.

(4) It shall cease to have effect on the expiry of four years from the date on which this Act receives the assent of the President except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser of operation of this Act, and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 of 1897) shall apply upon such cesser of operation of this Act as if it had then been repealed by a Central Act.

2. *Definitions.* (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "essential service" means—

(i) any postal, telegraph or telephone service, including any service connected therewith ;

(ii) any railway service or any transport service for the carriage of passengers or goods by air or any other transport service for the carriage of passengers or goods by land or water with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws ;

(iii) any service connected with the operation or maintenance of aerodromes, or with the operation, repair or maintenance of aircraft, or any service in the International Airports Authority of India constituted under section 3 of the International Airports Authority Act, 1971 (43 of 1971) ;

(iv) any service in, or in connection with the working of, any major port, including any service connected with the loading, unloading, movement or storage of goods in any such port ;

(v) any service connected with the clearance of goods or passengers through the customs or with the prevention of smuggling ;

(vi) any service in any establishment of, or connected with, the armed forces of the Union or in any other establishments or installations connected with defence ;

(vii) any service in any section of any industrial undertaking dealing with the production of goods required for any purpose connected with defence ;

(viii) any service in any section of any industrial undertaking pertaining to a scheduled industry on the working of which the safety of such undertaking or the employees employed therein depends.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-clause, the expressions "industrial undertaking" and "scheduled industry" shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in clause (d) and (i) of section 3 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951) ;

(ix) any service in, or in connection with, the working of any undertaking owned or controlled by the Central Government being an undertaking engaged in the purchase, procurement, storage, supply or distribution of foodgrains ;

(x) any service in, or in connection with the working of, any system of public conservancy, sanitation or water supply, hospitals or dispensaries, in any Union territory, cantonment area or undertaking owned or controlled by the Central Government ;

(xi) any service in connection with or in relation to banking ;

(xii) any service in any establishment or undertaking dealing with the production supply or distribution of coal, power, steel or fertilizers ;
(xiii) any service in any oil field or refinery or in any establishment or undertaking dealing with the production, supply or distribution of petroleum and petroleum product

(xiv) any service in any mint or security press ;

(xv) any service in connection with elections to Parliament or the Legislatures of the States ;

(xvi) any service in connection with the affairs of the Union, not being a service specified in any of the foregoing sub-clauses ;

(xvii) any other service connected with matters with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws and which the Central Government being of opinion that strikes therein would prejudicially affect the maintenance of any public utility service, the public safety or the maintenance of supplies and services necessary for the life of the community or would result in the infliction grave hardship on the community, may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, declare to be an essential service for the purposes of this Act ;

(b) "strike" means the cessation of work by a body of persons while employed in any essential service acting in combination or a concerted refusal or a refusal under a common understanding of any number of persons who are or have been so employed to continue to work or to accept work assigned and includes—

(i) refusal to work overtime where such work is necessary for the maintenance of any essential service ;

(ii) any other conduct which is likely to result in, or results in, cessation or substantial retardation or work in any essential service ;

(c) words and expressions used in sections 8 and 9 and not defined, but defined in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act.

(2) Every notification issued under sub-clause (xvii) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) shall be laid before each House of Parliament immediately after it is made if it is session and on the first day of the commencement of the next session of the House if it is not in session, and shall cease to operate at the

expiration of forty days from the date of its being so laid or from the re-assembly of Parliament, as the case may be, unless before the expiration of that period a resolution approving the issue of the notification is passed by both Houses of Parliament.

Explanation.—Where the Houses of Parliament are summoned to re-assemble on different dates, the period of forty days shall be reckoned from the later of those dates.

(3) Any reference in this Act to any law which is not in force in any area and to any authority under such law shall, in relation to that area, be construed as a reference to the corresponding law in force in that area and to the corresponding authority under such corresponding law.

3. *Power to prohibit strikes in certain employments.*—(1) If the Central Government is satisfied that in the public interest it is necessary or expedient so to do, it may, by general or special order, prohibit strikes in any essential service specified in the Order.

(2) An Order made under sub-section (1) shall be published in such manner as the Central Government considers best calculated to bring it to the notice of the persons affected by the Order.

(3) An Order made under sub-section (1) shall be in force for six months only, but the Central Government may, by a like order, extend it for any period not exceeding six months if it is satisfied that in the public interest it is necessary or expedient so to do.

(4) Upon the issue of an Order under sub-section (1).—

(a) no person employed in any essential service to which the order relates shall go or remain on strike ;

(b) any strike declared or commenced whether before or after the issue of the order, by persons employed in any such service shall be illegal.

4. *Dismissal of employees participating in illegal strikes.*—Any person,

(a) who commences a strike which is illegal under this Act or goes or remains on, or otherwise takes part in, any such strike ; or

(b) who instigates or incites other persons to commence, or go or remain on, or otherwise take part in, any such strike,

shall be liable to disciplinary action (including dismissal) in accordance with the same provisions as are applicable for the purpose of taking such disciplinary action (including dismissal) on any other ground under the terms and conditions of service applicable to him in relation to his employment.

5. *Penalty for illegal strikes.*—Any person who commences a strike which is illegal under this Act or goes or remains on, or otherwise takes part in, any such strike shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

6. *Penalty for instigation, etc.*—Any person who instigates or incites other persons to take part in, or otherwise acts in furtherance of, a strike which is illegal under this Act shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both.

7. *Penalty for giving financial aid to illegal strikes.*—Any person who knowingly expends or supplies any money in furtherance or support of a strike which is illegal under this Act shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both.

8. *Power to prohibit lock-outs in certain establishments.*—(1) If the Central Government is satisfied that in the public interest it is necessary or expedient so to do, it may, by general or special order prohibit lock-outs in any establishment pertaining to any essential service specified in the order.

(2) An order made under sub-section (1) shall be published in such manner as the Central Government considers best calculated to bring it to the notice of the persons affected by the order.

(3) An order made under sub-section (1) shall be in force for six months only, but the Central Government by a like order, extend it for any period not exceeding six months if it is satisfied that in the public interest it is necessary so to do.

(4) Upon the issue of an order under sub-section (1).—

(a) no employer in relation to an establishment to which the Order applies shall commence any lock-out ;

(b) any lock-out declared or commenced whether before or after the issue of the order by any employer in relation to an establishment to which the order applies shall be illegal.

(5) Any employer in relation to an establishment who commences, continues or otherwise acts in furtherance of a lock-out which is illegal under this section shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

9. *Power to prohibit lay-off in certain establishments.*—(1) If the Central Government is satisfied that in the public interest it is necessary or expedient so to do, it may, by general or special order prohibit lay-off, on any ground other than shortage of power or natural calamity, of any workman (other than a Badli workman or a casual workman) whose name is borne on the muster rolls of any establishment pertaining to any essential service specified in the order.

(2) An order made under sub-section (1) shall be published in such manner as the Central Government considers best calculated to bring it to the notice of the persons affected by the order.

(3) An Order made under sub-section (1) shall be in force for six months only but the Central Government may, by a like Order, extend it for any period not exceeding six months if it is satisfied that in the public interest it is necessary or expedient so to do.

(4) Upon the issue of an order under sub-section (1)—

(a) no employer in relation to an establishment to which the Order applies shall lay-off or continue the lay-off of any workman (other than badli workman or a casual workman) whose name is borne on the muster rolls of such establishment unless such lay-off is due to shortage of power or to natural calamity and any laying-off or continuation of laying-off shall, unless such laying-off or continuation of laying-off is due to shortage of power or to natural calamity, be illegal;

(b) a workman whose laying-off is illegal under clause (a) shall be entitled to all the benefits under any law for the time being in force as if he had not been laid-off.

(5) Any employer in relation to an establishment who lays off or continues the laying-off of any workman shall, if such laying-off or continuation of laying-off is illegal under this section, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

10. *Power to arrest without warrant.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), any police officer may arrest without warrant any person who is reasonable suspected of having committed any offence under this Act.

11. *Offences to be tried summarily.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), all offences under this Act shall be tried in a summary way by any Metropolitan Magistrate, or any Judicial Magistrate of the First Class specially empowered in this behalf by the State Government and the provisions of sections 262 to 265 (both inclusive) of the said Code shall, as far as may be, apply to such trial:

Provided that in a case of conviction for any offence in a summary trial under this section it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to pass a sentence of imprisonment for any term for which such offence is punishable under this act.

12. *Act to override other laws.*—The provisions of this Act and of any Order issued thereunder shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. (15 of 1947), or in any other law for the time being in force.

13. *Amendment of Act 41 of 1980.*—During the continuance in force of this Act, the Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Act, 1980 shall have effect as if,—

(a) in section 2,—

(1) in sub-section (1),—

(i) clause (a) had been omitted;

(ii) for clause (b), the following clauses had been substituted namely:—

(b) “essential service” means—

(i) any transport service for the carriage of passengers or goods, by land or water, with respect to which the Legislative Assembly of the State of Assam has power to make laws;

(ii) any service connected with the production, storage, supply or distribution, as the case may be, of gas or water;

(iii) any service connected with the maintenance of public health and sanitation, including hospitals and dispensaries;

(iv) any public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the State, and also persons appointed to the secretarial staff of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Assam;

(v) any other service or employment or class thereof, connected with matters with respect to which the Legislative Assembly of the State of Assam has power to make laws and which the State Government, being of opinion that strikes therein would prejudicially affect the maintenance of any public utility service, the public safety or the maintenance of the supplies and services necessary for the life of the community or would result in the infliction of grave hardship on the community, may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, declare to be an essential service for the purposes of this Act;

(bb) “State Government” means the State Government of Assam;

(2) in sub-section (2), for the words, brackets and figures “under sub-clause (xiv)”, the words, brackets and figure “under sub-clause (v)” had been substituted;

(b) in sections 3 and 9, for the words “appropriate Government” wherever they occur, the words “State Government” had been substituted.

14. (1) *Repeal and saving.*—The Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1981 (10 of 1981) is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act.

(Published in *M. G. G.*, Part VI, dated 19th November 1981, pages 400-406)

Gist of Important Notifications under Labour Laws

I BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT, 1946.

Appointment of Labour Court under the Act.—(a) Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Act, has appointed from the date of taking over charge Shri P. L. Muzumdar, Judge, second Labour Court, Thane to be the Presiding Officer of the said Labour Court, Thane to fill the vacancy of Shri G. R. Sapre.

(Notification No. BIR. 1081/5868/Lab.-9, dated 12th October 1981, published in *M. G. G.* Part I-L, dated 26th November 1981, p. 6670).

II. BOMBAY RELIEF UNDERTAKINGS (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958.

Declaration of relief undertaking under the Act.—Government of Maharashtra under sections 3 and 4 of the Act, has declared the industrial undertaking called the Kohinoor Mills Company Ltd., Bombay should be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief undertaking for a further period of one year commencing on 10th day of September, 1981 and ending on 9th day of September, 1982 (both days inclusive) subject to the directions given in the notification.

(Notification No. BRU-1081/(2029)IND-18, dated 7th September, 1981, published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 7th September, 1981, page 6320).

(b) Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 4 of the Act has declared that the industrial undertaking called the Miraj Glass Private Limited, Miraj to be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief for further period of one year commencing on 9th day of September, 1981 and ending on 8th day of September 1982 subject to the conditions mentioned in notification.

(Notification No. SUC-1081/IND-18, dated 9th September 1981, published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 19th November, 1981, page 6222).

(c) Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 4 of the Act has declared that the industrial undertaking called the Bradbury Mills Limited, Bombay shall further period of fifteen days commencing on 24th day of October, 1981 and ending on 7th day of November, 1981 (both days inclusive) to be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief, subject to the directions given in the said notification.

(Notification No. BRU 1181/(1996)IND 18, dated 22nd October, 1981, published in *M.G.G.* Part I-L, dated 26th November, 1981, p. 6690).

(d) Government of Maharashtra under sections 3 and 4 of the Act has declared that the industrial undertaking called Messrs. Kulkarni Foundaries Limited, Pune for a further period of two months commencing on 29th day of October, 1981 and ending on the 28th day of December, 1981 (both days inclusive) to be conducted to serve as a measure of the unemployment relief, subject to the directions given in the said notification.

(Notification No. BRU 1081,2031/IND-18, dated 23rd October, 1981, published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 26th November, 1981, page 6693).

III. (A) BOMBAY SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1948.

Amendment to the Rules.(a).—Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of clause (n) of sub-section (2) of section 67 of the Act made the following Rules further to amend the Maharashtra Shops and Establishments Rules, 1961, namely

1. The name of the said Maharashtra Shops and Establishment (Second Amend-
ment) Rules, 1981.

2. In rule 20A of the Maharashtra Shops and Establishments Rules, 1961. for the proviso the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“Provided that, it shall be permissible for the employer to have the name-board in any other language or languages or script or scripts (in addition to Marathi in Devanagari script”).

(Notification No. BSE-1581/CR-5042/LAB-5, dated 7th September, 1981, published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 19th November, 1981, p. 6319).

III. (B) BOMBAY SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1948.

Addition to the schedule II to the Act.—(a) Govt. of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to section 4 of the Act, added after entry No. 266, the following entry in schedule II to the Act.

“267. Bharat Dairy and Juice Centre, opp. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Chowpatty, Bombay-7 Section 11 subject to the conditions that—(i) the establishment should not be closed on any day later than 2-00 a.m.

(ii) The establishment should not sell any intoxicating material on its premises at any time.

(iii) no women employee shall be required or allowed to work beyond 8-30 p.m.

(Notification No. BSE-1481/CR-4036/Lab-5, dated 13th August 1981, published in *M.G.G.* Part I-L, dated 5th November 1981 at p. 5954.)

(b) In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to section 4 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948) (hereinafter referred to as “the said Act”), the Government of Maharashtra hereby amends Schedule II to the said Act, as follows namely

In the said Schedule II to the said Act, in column 2, after entry 265 the following entry shall be added, namely:—

“266. Maharashtra State Handloom Co-operative Federation Limited, Bombay. (i) Sections 35, 36 and 37 subject to the condition that existing facilities will not be curtailed.

(ii) Section 62 subject to condition that the forms registers and other records maintained by the Federation at its offices and Shops give relevant details that are prescribed under the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 and Rules made thereunder.”

(Notification No. BSE-1479/CR-2846/LAB-5, dated 12th August 1981, published in *M.G.G.*, Part I, dated 5th November 1981 at p. 5955).

(c) Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to section 4 of the Act, added after entry 267 the following entry in schedule II to the Act.

“268. Sardar Refreshment, 164-A, Tardeo Road, opp. BEST Depot, Tardeo, Bombay 400 034. Section 19 subject to the condition that the establishment should not be opened on any day earlier than 12-00 noon and closed after 2-00 a.m.

(Notification No. BSE,1481/CR-5020-LAB-5, dated 9th September 1981, published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 12th November 1981 at p. 6129)

IV EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUNDS AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS ACT, 1952.

(A) *Exemption under the Act.*—(a) Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph 27-A of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 framed under the Act has exempted the employees of the following units under the control of the Superintendent of Police, Motor Transport Pune, subject to the conditions specified in the notification.

- (1) P. C. M. T. Workshop Aundh, Pune-7.
- (2) P. C. M. T. Workshop, Nagpur.
- (3) P. C. M. T. Workshop, Aurangabad.
- (4) Launch Marine Workshop, Thane.
- (5) Police Vehicle Body Building Section C/o. P. C. M. T. Workshop, Pune.

[No. EPF-1181/(6538)/LAB-4 dated 31st July 1981, published in *M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 5th November 1981, p. 5956.]

(B) *Cancellation of exemption under the Act.*—(a) Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 17(1) (a) of the Act has cancelled with effect from 1st April 1981, the exemption from the operation of Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 granted to the Ahmed A. Fazalbhoy (Private) Limited, Liberty Building, 41, Marine Lines, Bombay-400 001.

[Notification No. EPF-1281/(8130)/Lab-4, dated 20th July 1981, published in *M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 5th November 1981 at P. 5929].

(C) *Extension of the Act to additional class of Establishments.*—(a) Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 6 of the Act, has made applicable the said proviso to the establishment which is engaged in the steaming or re-drying of tobacco leaf industry that is to say any industry engaged in the Steaming, re-drying, handling, grading or packing of tobacco leaf, and in which fifty or more persons are employed.

[Notification No. EPF-1081/(8204) Lab-4, dated 5th September 1981, published in *M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 12th November 1981, p. 6148].

V EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE ACT, 1948.

Exemption under the Act.—(a) Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by section 88 of the Act, has exempted such medical representatives of Messers. Searle (India) Limited, Bombay (Code No. 3/10758-A-34 attached to their Bombay Regional Office) as remain on tour from their Headquarter for seven months or more in a year for the period with effect from 1st October 1981 or till the enforcement of the provisions of Chapters IV and V of the said Act, whichever is earlier subject to the conditions specified in the Notification.

[Notification No. SIA-1580/2053-LAB-11, dated 12th August 1981, published in *M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 5th November 1981 at p. 5952].

(b) Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by section 88 read with section 91-A of the Act, has exempted such field staff of Messers. Neo Pharma Private Limited as remain on tour from their Headquarters for 7 months or more in a year for the period with effect from 1st July 1980 upto and inclusive of 30th June 1981 from the provisions of the said Act, subject to the conditions mentioned in the Notification.

[Notification No. SIA-1580,1884/Lab-11, dated 14th August 1981, published in *M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 5th November 1981 at P. 5953].

(c) Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by section 88 of the Act, exempted the following employees of Messers. Karamchand Thaper and Brothers (Coal Sales) Limited, Code No. 23-1488-101, who are employed in the area where the provisions of Chapter IV and V are not in force or any work connected with the purchase of raw material

the distribution or sale of products of the above Mill/Factory which is situated in an area where the provisions of Chapter IV and V are in force, from the operation of the said Act, the dates respectively shown against their names till that date or till the enforcement of the provisions of Chapter IV and V of the said Act, whichever is earlier subject to the conditions specified in the Notification.

Serial No.	Name of Employee	Exemption effective from
1	2	3
1	Shri M. R. Kothekar	23rd February 1979.
2	Shri S. K. Bhatt	1st July 1980.
3	Shri V. D. Lakhote	7th November 1978.
4	Shri K. V. Mohare	1st October 1970.
5	Shri J. K. Malhotra	5th January 1981.
6	Shri M. S. Khan	6th October 1980.

(Notification No. SIA. 1581/3138-LAB-11, dated 2nd August 1981, published in *M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 5th November 1981, p. 5957).

(d) The Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by section 88 read with section 91-A of the Act, has exempted from the operation of the said Act, all manual workers engaged in connection with loading, unloading, stacking, carrying, weighing, measuring, filling, stitching, sorting, cleaning or such other work including work preparatory or incidental thereto in employment specified in the schedule to the Maharashtra Mathadi Hamal and other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Act, 1969 and registered in the Boards set up under section 6 of the said Act, for a period of one year with effect from 7th May 1981 to 6th May 1982, subject to conditions specified in the Notification.

[Notification No. SIA/3166/LAB-11, dated 30th July 1981, published in *M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 5th November 1981, page 5958].

(e) The Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by section 88 of the Act, has exempted the employees of Messers. Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd., who stay in an area where they cannot avail of the benefits under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 for the period of one year with effect from 1st January 1981, upto and inclusive of 31st December 1981 from the provisions of the said Act, subject to the conditions stipulated in said Notification.

(Notification No. SIA/1581/3064/LAB-11, dated 28th July 1981, published in *M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 5th November 1981, p. 5960).

VI. FACTORIES ACT, 1948

Exemption under the Act.—(a) Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by section 86 of the Act exempted a public institution having control of the Workshop located at Parel, Bombay, managed by the Indian Cancer Society from all the provisions of the said Act, except section 6 and Chapter IB thereof.

(Notification No. FAC-1681/8042/LAB-4, dated 31st July 1981, published in *M.G.G.*, Part-I-L, dated 5th November 1981 at page No. 5956).

VII Indian Boilers Act, 1923.

Exemption of Boilers Under The Act.—(a) Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 34 of the Act, has exempted the boiler bearing No. MR-10203 belonging to the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd., Chembur, Bombay 400 074 from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of three months i.e. from the 30th August 1981 to 29th November, 1981 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA-1081/CR-5058/Lab-5, dated 28th August, 1981, published in *M.G.G.*, Part-I-L, dated 12th November 1981, P. 6152.)

EXEMPTION OF BOILERS UNDER THE ACT.—(b) Government of Maharashtra under section 34 (2) of the Act has exempted the boiler bearing No. MR-4754 belonging to Shree Krishna Woolen Mills, L.R. Shastri Marg, Bhandup, Bombay 400 078, from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of one month i.e. from the 13th August, 1981 to 12th September, 1981 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA-1081/CR-3035/Lab-5, dated 10th August, 1981, published in M.G.G. Part-I-L, dated 24th November 1981 at P. 6617).

(c) Government of Maharashtra under section 34(2) of the Act has exempted the boiler bearing No. MR-10035 belonging to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Kumbh District Nagar (M.S.) from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of six months, i.e. from 20th September, 1981 to 1st March 1982 (Both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA-1081/CR-5036/Lab-1, dated 25th August 1981, published in M.G.G. Part-I-L, dated 26th November, 1981 at P. 6618).

VIII Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.—

(A) DECLARATION OF PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICE UNDER THE ACT.—(a) Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vii) of clause (N) of section 1 of the Act declared the industry engaged in the production, supply and distribution of petroleum and petroleum products to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a further period of six months from 23rd November, 1981.

(Notification No. IDA-1480/7584/Lab-2, dated 13th November, 1981 published in M.G.G. Part-I-L, dated 19th November 1981, P. 6311).

(B) APPOINTMENT OF THE PRESIDING OFFICER UNDER THE ACT.—(a) Government of Maharashtra, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Act has appointed from the date of taking over charge, Shri P. L. Muzumdar Judge Second Labour Court, Thane to be the Presiding Officer, First Labour Court, Thane to fill the vacancy of Shri G. R. Kapre,

(Notification No. IDA/1181/5869/Lab-9, dated 12th October 1981, published in M.G.G. Part-I-L, dated 26th November 1981 P. 6671).

(c) Application of the Act.—(a) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1A) of section 25K of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947) in its application to the State of Maharashtra (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), the Government of Maharashtra, being the appropriate Government hereby applies, with effect from the 1st day of November 1981, the provisions of section 25-O and section 25-R in so far as it relates to contravention of sub-section (1) or (2) of section 25-R of the said Act also to every industrial establishment (not being an establishment of a seasonal character or in which work is performed only intermittently) in which workmen employed were less than three hundred but not less than one hundred on an average per working day for the preceding twelve months.

(Notification No. IDA/1081/5455/Lab-9, dated 31st October 1981, published in M.G.G. Part-I-L, dated 26th November 1981, p. 6695.)

IX. MAHARASHTRA RECOGNITION OF TRADE UNIONS AND PREVENTION OF UNLAWFUL LABOUR PRACTICES ACT, 1971.

Appointment Presiding Officer under the Act.—(a) Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Act, has appointed from the taking over charge Shri P. L. Muzumdar to preside over as a Presiding Officer of the First Labour Court, Thane.

(Notification No. ULP/1081/5870/Lab-9 dated 12th October 1981, published in M.G.G. Part I-L, dated 26th November 1981, page 6672).

X. MAHARASHTRA WELFARE OFFICERS (DUTIES) QUALIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) RULE, 1966.

Recognition of degree of Master of Arts.—(a) Government of Maharashtra in pursuance of clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 3 of the Rules recognised the degree of Master of Arts, in social work with specialisation in Labour Welfare and Personnel Management of the Indore University for the purpose of the said sub-rule.

(Notification No. WOR-1078 (5687)/Lab-4, dated 7th September 1981; published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 19th November 1981, page 6318).

The Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (vii) of section 1 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947) in its application to the State of Maharashtra (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), the Government of Maharashtra, being the appropriate Government hereby applies, with effect from the 1st day of November 1981, the provisions of section 25-O and section 25-R in so far as it relates to contravention of sub-section (1) or (2) of section 25-R of the said Act also to every industrial establishment (not being an establishment of a seasonal character or in which work is performed only intermittently) in which workmen employed were less than three hundred but not less than one hundred on an average per working day for the preceding twelve months.

Schedule

Class of employees	Rates		
	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Adult skilled employees employed as—			
(1) Drivers	370 per month	340 per month	325 per month
(2) Mechanics
(3) Turners
(4) Electricians (Auto) including Batteryman
(5) Chaffer/Vehicle Examiners
(6) Supervisors
(7) Tinsmiths
(8) Vulcanizers
(9) Carpenters
(10) Blacksmiths
(11) Welders
(12) Painters

Classes of Employees	Rates		
	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
Accountant/Booking Incharge/Delivery Incharge/ Head Cashier/Stenographer/Secretary.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Working Agents (Where such employees are employed by the operator who owns the vehicle).			
Adult employees by whatever designations called doing skilled work of the nature done by employees falling under any of the above mentioned categories.			
Semi-skilled employees employed as—			
Assistance to any of the employees falling under the category of skilled employees.	330 per month	300 per month	285 per month.
Conductors	..	..	..
Drivers/Greasers	..	..	..
tyre Fitter or Upholsterers	..	..	..
Hammermen	..	..	..
Store Assistants	..	..	..
Accounts-clerks/Cashiers/Office-Clerks/Booking- clerks/Loading-clerks/Un-loading-clerks/Typists/ Typist-clerks/Filling-clerks/Delivery-clerks.			
Employees by whatever designation called doing Semi- skilled work of the nature done by employees falling under any of the above mentioned categories.			
Un-skilled employees employed as—			
Helpers	.. 285 per month	.. 255 per month	.. 245 per month.
Washers	..	..	..
Cleaners (Vehicles)/Attendants	..	..	..
Porters/Office Attendants/Peons/Watchmen	..	..	..
All other adult employees employed in occupations not specified in any of the occupations mentioned under categories I, II and III above.	285 per month	255 per month	245 per month.
Adolescents employed in any of the categories of employ- ment mentioned above.	80 per cent of the rate fixed for adults employed in the same cate- gory.	80 per cent of the rate fixed for adults employed in the same cate- gory.	80 per cent of the rate fixed for adults employed in the same cate- gory.
Children employed in any of the categories of employment mentioned above.	60 per cent of the rate fixed for adults employed in the same cate- gory.	60 per cent of the rate fixed for adults employed in the same cate- gory.	60 per cent of the rate fixed for adults employed in the same cate- gory.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this notification —

(a) Zone I shall comprise—

- (i) Greater Bombay ;
- (ii) the Uran, Panvel, Karjat and Khalapur Talukas of Raigad District and
- (iii) the Thane, Vasai, Bhivandi, Kalyan and Ulhasnagar Talukas of Thane District, and

(b) Zone III shall comprise—

- (i) the City of Pune as constituted under the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1947 and the Haveli, Mulshi, Maval and Khed Talukas of Pune District ;
- (ii) the Nagpur Taluka of the Nagpur District ;
- (iii) the Karvir Taluka of the Kolhapur District ;
- (iv) the Solapur North Taluka of the Solapur District ; and
- (v) the Nashik Taluka of the Nashik District ;

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- (c) Zone III shall comprise all other areas in the State of Maharashtra not included in Zone I or Zone II above.
- (d) the minimum rates of wages shall consist of an all inclusive rate allowing for the basic rate, the cost of living allowance and the cash value of concession, if any.
- (e) the minimum rate of daily wages payable to any employee employed on daily wages shall be computed by dividing the minimum rates of monthly wages fixed for the class of employees to which he belongs by 26 (the quotient being stepped up to the nearest paise).
- (f) the minimum rates of wages shall be inclusive of payment of remuneration in respect of the weekly-day of rest.

(Notification No. MWA. 2079/2390/LAB-7, dated 1st September 1981, published in *M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 19th November 1981, p. 6315)

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for November 1981

BOMBAY*

In November 1981, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class in Bombay Centre with base January to December 1960 was 471 being 4 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 and is based on the average prices of grinding charges, goat-meat, fresh fish, bumblebees, dry fish, bumblebees, eggs and onion.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco etc. group decreased by 1 point to 472 due to a fall in the average prices of pan-leaf and cigarettes.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 2 points to 553 due to a rise in the average prices of electricity charges and charcoal.

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

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 1 point to 466 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, saree, shirting, trouser's cloth, mulmul, markin, bush-shirt, full pant, shoes-gents and casual shoes.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 3 points to 366 due to a rise in the average prices of barber charges, tooth powder, trunk, soap and tailoring charges of 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	
		October 1981	November 1981
I. Food	57.1	517	523
II. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	4.9	475	472
III. Fuel and Light	5.0	551	553
IV. Housing	4.6	159	159
V. Clothing, Bedding and Foot-wear.	9.4	461	468
VI. Miscellaneous	19.0	363	366
Total	100.0	466	470
Consumer Price Index Number	....	....	....

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

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

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

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Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960 4	Oct. 1981 5	Nov. 1981 6	Oct. 1981 7	Nov. 1981 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I.A. Food—							
<i>(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—</i>							
(1) Rice	Kg.	59.23	0.70	2.33	2.33	333	333
(2) Wheat	"	25.05	0.41	1.74	1.74	424	424
(3) Jowar	"	9.42	0.53	2.54	2.54	479	479
(4) Bajra	"	3.22	0.55	2.43	2.44	442	444
(5) Bread	125 gms.	0.92	0.12	0.53	0.53	442	442
(6) Grinding charges	3 kg.	2.16	0.09	0.57	0.64	633	711
..							
Total		100.00					
<i>Sub-group Index I-A(a)</i>						382	382
<i>(b) Pulses and pulse products</i>							
(1) Arhar Dal	Kg.	63.78	0.78	5.67	5.59	727	717
(2) Gram Dal	"	12.99	0.60	5.73	5.64	955	940
(3) Moong Dal	"	12.21	0.90	5.98	5.95	664	661
(4) Masur Dal	"	7.87	0.78	5.62	5.62	721	721
(5) Urid Dal	"	3.15	0.88	5.27	5.24	599	595
Total		100.00					
<i>Sub-group index I-A(b)</i>						744	735

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<i>Oils and Fats</i>							
(1) Palm Oil*	kg.	9.55	1.36	8.25	8.25		
(2) Coconut Oil	500 ml.	71.05	1.00	8.56	8.38	552	532
(3) Groundnut Oil	"	19.40	1.75	7.31	6.89	469	481
(4) Vanaspati (loose)	500 g.			8.21	8.42		
Total		100.00					
<i>Sub-group Index I-A(c)</i>						536	522
<i>(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—</i>							
(1) Goat's Meat	500 g.	52.54	1.48	10.17	10.23	687	691
(2) Fish fresh—							
(i) Bumbalows	Dozen	38.41	0.44	2.29	3.52	598	778
(ii) Pamfret	Each		1.23	8.32	9.29	772	800
(3) Fish dry Bombil†	Dozen	3.97	0.25	1.93	2.00	321	385
(4) Eggs	"	5.08	1.93	6.19	7.43		
Total		100.00					
<i>Sub-group Index I-A(d)</i>						638	713
<i>(e) Milk and Milk Products—</i>							
(1) Milk—							
(i) Pure	L.	86.87	1.15	5.77	5.70	494	491
(ii) Aarey	"		1.03	5.00	5.00		
(2) Curd	kg.	1.31	1.57	8.40	8.29	535	528
(3) Ghee	"	11.82	7.50	42.62	41.60	568	555
Total		100.00					
<i>Sub-group Index I-A(e)</i>						503	499

*Edible oil distributed through Fair Price Shops has been taken into consideration with due weight while working out the price relative of oils (Excluding Vanaspati).

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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960 4	Oct. 1981 5	Nov. 1981 6	Oct. 1981 7	Nov. 1981 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt	Kg.	5.40	0.13	0.57	0.57	438	438
(2) Turmeric	500 g.	5.40	0.72	4.02	3.95	558	549
(3) Chillies (dry)	"	28.42	1.35	7.10	7.15	526	530
(4) Chillies (green)	"	6.83	0.41	1.92	1.85	468	451
(5) Onion	"	19.42	0.15	1.49	1.62	993	1080
(6) Garlic	"	4.67	0.60	2.86	2.94	477	490
(7) Coconut	Each 500 g.	12.95	0.33	2.25	2.25	682	682
Other Spices—							
(8) Pepper	500 g.	16.91	3.69	12.13	12.11	521	523
(9) Jeera	"		1.80	9.03	9.00		
(10) Lavang	" 10 g.		0.31	2.27	2.30		
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(f)						627	644
(g) Vegetables and Fruits—							
(1) Potatoes	1/2 kg.	20.68	0.25	..	0.91	..	364
(2) Muli	Judi	2.05	0.06	..	0.46	..	767
(3) Brinjals	1/2 kg.	8.63	0.26	..	1.62	..	623
(4) Cauliflower	"	4.55	0.35	..	2.15	..	614
(5) Cabbage	"	6.36	0.26	..	1.94	..	746
(6) Bheni	"	4.55	0.42	..	2.27	..	540
(7) Tomato Ripe	"	10.23	0.38	..	2.11	..	..
(8) Tomato Raw	"	..	0.25	..	1.34	..	546
(9) Pumpkin white	"	0.68	0.23	..	1.34	..	583
(10) Pumpkin red	"	2.27	0.20	..	1.07	..	535
(11) Karela	"	1.59	0.42	..	2.00	..	476

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(12) Palak	Judi	1.36	0.06	..	0.50	..	833
(13) Methi	..	3.18	0.06	..	0.53	..	883
(14) Tondli	1/2 kg.	7.73	0.26	..	1.73	..	665
(15) Alu Leaves	Judi	5.00	0.06	..	0.28	..	467
(16) Banana	Doz.	14.77	0.48	..	2.48	..	517
(17) Orange	"	3.64	2.10	..	8.15	..	388
(18) Lemon	"	2.05	0.48	..	3.34	..	696
(19) Peas	1/2 kg.	0.68	0.48	..	4.23	..	881
Total		100.00					
Index Number Sub-Group I-(G)						570	549
(h) Other Food							
(1) Sugar (Crystal)	500 g.	29.57	0.60	2.44	2.40	407	400
(2) Tea Leaf	50 g.	12.52	0.39	1.23	1.22	315	313
(3) Snacks (Bhajiya)	Plate of 8 pieces	15.01	0.11	0.91	0.90	827	818
(4) Snacks (Jalebi)	kg.	7.11	1.90	14.08	14.00	741	737
(5) Tea Readymade	Cup	34.55	0.07	0.47	0.47	671	..
(6) Cold Drink	Bottle of 340 ml	1.24	0.12	1.75	1.76	1458	1467
Total		100.00					
Sub-Group Index I-A(H)						587	583
I-A. Food Group							
(a) Cereals and Cereals Products	..	35.29	..	..	..	381	382
(b) Pulses and Products	..	4.79	..	..	..	744	735
(c) Oils and Fats	..	5.78	..	..	..	536	522
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs	..	10.62	..	..	..	638	713
(e) Milk and Milk Products	..	9.53	..	..	..	503	499
(f) Condiments and Spices	..	6.76	..	..	..	627	644
(g) Vegetables and Fruits	..	8.24	..	..	..	570	549
(h) Other Food	..	18.99	587	583
Total		100.00					
Index Number for food Group I-A						517	523

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended, December 1960 4	Oct. 1981 5	Nov. 1981 6	Oct. 1981 7	Nov. 1981 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I-B, Pan, Supari, Tobacco etc.							
(1) Pan (leaf)	100 leaves	18.55	0.52	2.57	2.51	485	483
(2) Pan (finished)	Each	9.89	0.04	0.29	0.29	725	725
(3) Supari	500 g.	19.44	3.42	13.70	13.73	401	401
(4) Katha .. .. .	.. .. .	3.53	4.76	19.17	40.42	823	849
(5) Bidi	Katta of 25	28.80	0.16	0.70	0.70	438	438
(6) Cigarette	Pkt. of 10	6.54	0.14	1.10	1.02	786	729
(7) Chewing Tobacco	kg.	13.25	4.16	9.00	9.00	216	216
Total		100.00					
Sub-Group I-B-Index—						475	472
II. Fuel and Lighting							
(1) Firewood	40 kg.	11.51	3.39	23.14	23.14	683	683
(2) Kerosene Oil	Litre	42.64	0.28	1.66	1.66	593	593
(3) Electricity Charges	Unit	9.81	0.22	0.53	0.53	241	245
(4) Charcoal	40 kg.	28.30	7.36	41.30	41.82	561	568
(5) Match box	Each (50 sticks)	7.74	0.05	0.24	0.24	480	480
Total		100.00					
Fuel and Light Group-II						561	568

Housing—		100.00		1981		1981	
(a) Residential House		100.00		159		159	
Total		100.00		159		159	
Group III. Index							
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear—							
(1) Dhoti Bleached	Pair	10.72	9.97	24.06	54.89	542	501
(2) Dhoti Unbleached .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	8.89	40.24	40.92	102	387
(3) Saree Ichalkarnaji	Each	28.14	11.74	45.10	45.59	.. .. .	.. .. .
(4) Saree Malegaon .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	10.72	7.58	7.63	441	450
(5) Shirting Shorrock	M	24.87	1.68	7.12	7.35	326	534
(6) Shirting Mafatlal .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1.65	8.41	8.55	466	475
(7) Longcloth .. .. .	.. .. .	5.95	1.60	8.36	8.55	510	518
(8) Trouser's Cloth .. .. .	.. .. .	2.76	1.80	5.81	5.93	491	492
(9) Mulmul .. .. .	.. .. .	8.54	2.23	10.84	10.99	500	512
(10) Markin .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1.09	3.87	5.89	497	499
(11) Bush-Shirt	Each	3.94	4.20	20.49	20.66	486	497
(12) Full Pant .. .. .	.. .. .	3.77	5.45	27.27	27.89	562	567
(13) Vest .. .. .	.. .. .	2.18	1.18	3.87	5.89	.. .. .	.. .. .
(14) Shoes Gents	Pair	3.10	16.75	81.34	83.21	.. .. .	.. .. .
(15) Chappal Ladies .. .. .	.. .. .	6.03	6.57	28.91	37.28	.. .. .	.. .. .
Total		100.00				461	463
Index Number for Group IV						461	463
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Medical Care—							
(1) Doctor's Fee	Per Visit	19.78	2.58	6.54	6.54	253	253
(2) Medicine	4 Doses	32.46	0.76	2.05	2.05	270	270
(3) E. S. I. Premium, .. .. .	.. .. .	47.76	0.69	0.70	0.70	101	101
Total		100.00				184	184
Sub-group Index-V(a)						184	184

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX MONTHLY FOR WEEKS CLASS (NEW SERIES) FOR BOMBAY 1960-1981

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to Total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960 4	Oct. 1981 5	Nov. 1981 6	Oct. 1981 7	Nov. 1981 8
(b) Education Recreation and Amusements —			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) School Fee	Per Student	22.54	6.75	8.00	8.00	119	119
(2) School Book	Each	7.64	2.47	3.20	3.20	130	130
(3) Stationary—							
(i) Exercise Book	"	4.73	0.12	0.61	0.61	458	458
(ii) Pencil	"		0.12	0.49	0.49		
(4) Newspaper	Per Copy	7.64	0.07	0.55	0.55	786	786
(5) Cinema	Adult	57.45	0.48	2.65	2.65	552	552
Total		100.00					
Sub-Group Index V (b)						435	435
(c) Transport and Communications							
(1) Railway fare for 80 km.	Per passenger	51.13	1.61	3.50	3.50	217	217
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult	38.60	0.15	0.50	0.50	333	333
(3) Postage	Per Card	10.27	0.05	0.15	0.15	300	300
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(c)						271	271

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Personal Care and Effect—							
(1) Hair Oil	Bottle (114 ml.)	26.92	1.36	7.40	7.42	544	546
(2) Barber Charges	Per head	44.23	0.94	3.62	3.92	385	417
(3) Toilet Soap	Cake	14.91	0.44	1.99	1.99	452	452
(4) Tooth Powder	Small Bottle No. 3	7.21	0.50	1.45	1.49	290	298
(5) Blade	Pkt. of 5	0.96	0.27	0.58	0.58	215	215
(6) Umbrella	Each	5.77	5.55	29.03	29.03	523	523
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(d)						437	452
(e) Others—							
(1) Durrie	Each	2.66	4.93	27.58	27.55	559	559
(2) Trunk	"	2.66	5.82	28.75	28.85	494	496
(3) Utensils (Brass)	500 g.	7.99	2.84	21.75	21.75	766	766
(4) Bucket	Each	2.16	2.96	13.73	13.73	464	464
(5) Laundry Charges	Per Piece	25.29	0.15	0.77	0.77	513	513
(6) Washing Soap	Bar	35.28	1.28	5.97	5.99	466	468
(7) Tailoring charges of Shirt	Each	23.96	1.19	6.65	6.73	520	520
(8) Tailoring charges of Blouse	"		0.89	4.23	4.29		
Total		100.00					
Sub-group V(e)						518	519
V. Miscellaneous Group							
(a) Medical Care		28.37				186	186
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement		11.94				435	435
(c) Transport and Communication						271	271
(d) Personal Care and Effect						437	452
(e) Others						518	519
Total		100.00					
Miscellaneous Group Index V						363	366

LABOUR GAZETTE—JANUARY 1982

SOLAPUR

In November 1981 the Consumer Price Index Number for working class (1960 series) for Solapur Centre with base year January to December 1960, was 508 being 7 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index number for 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 has been due to a rise in the average prices of Jowar, dryfish, vegetables and fruits.

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

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 52 points due to a rise in the average prices of firewood and coal.

The index number for housing remained steady at 222 being a six monthly item.

The index number for clothing bedding and footwear group increased by 4 points has been due to a rise in the average prices of Shirt markin and trouser

The index number for Miscellaneous group increased by 4 points has been due to a rise in the average prices of cinema, shirt and durrie.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1970 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981
I-A. Food	63.0	550	552
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	3.4	407	411
II. Fuel and Light	7.1	546	598
III. Housing	5.2	222	222
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.0	494	497
V. Miscellaneous	12.3	379	386
Total	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number		501	508

* Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index may be seen on pages 565 and 566 of the 1965 issue of Labour Gazette. For Errata see page 547 of January 1966 issue.

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

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity		Index Number	
			Base Price	Rs. P.	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981
I-A. Food—						
(a) Cereals and Cereals Products—						
(1) Jowar	kg.	16.08	0.85	380	365	
(2) Wheat	"	3.13	0.41	311	395	
(3) Paddy	3 kg.	16.97	0.46	474	507	
(4) Allowing Charges	"	2.12	0.05	1,200	12,00	
Total		100.00		456	471	
Sub-group Index I-A(a)						
(b) Pulses and Pulses Products—						
(1) Arhar dal	kg.	76.17	0.75	724	724	
(2) Gram dal	"	18.22	0.56	971	952	
(3) Masur dal	"	5.61	0.73	737	719	
Total		100.00		770	765	
Sub-group Index I-A(b)						
(c) Oils and Fats—						
(1) Groundnut oil	kg.	98.91	1.94	775	717	
(2) Palm oil	"	1.09	1.00	498	485	
(3) Vanaspatti (loose)	500 g.	100.00		775	714	
Total		100.00		775	714	
Sub-group Index I-A(c)						

SOLAPUR

A rise of 7 points

In November 1981 the Consumer Price Index Number for working class (1960 series) for Solapur Centre with base year January to December 1960, equal to 100 was 508, being 7 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 has been due to a rise in the average prices of lower, dryfish, vegetables and fruits.

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

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 32 points due to a rise in the average prices of firewood and coal.

The index number for housing remained steady at 222 being a six monthly time.

The index number for clothing bedding and footwear group increased by 4 points has been due to a rise in the average prices of Shirt markin and trouser cloth.

The index number for Miscellaneous group increased by 4 points has been due to a rise in the average prices of cinema, shirt and durrie.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1970 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981
I-A. Food	63.0	550	552
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	3.4	407	411
II. Fuel and Light	7.1	546	598
III. Housing	5.2	222	222
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.0	494	497
V. Miscellaneous	12.3	379	386
Total	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number		501	508

*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index may be seen on pages 607 to 613 December 1965 issue of Labour Gazette. For Errata see page 297 of January 1966 issue.

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

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base Price	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981
I-A. Food.—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(a) Cereals and Cereals Products—							
(1) Rice	kg	16.95	0.55	2.09	2.01	380	365
(2) Wheat	"	11.18	0.41	1.62	1.62	391	395
(3) Jowar	"	52.57	0.46	1.18	2.33	474	507
(4) Landring Charges	3 kg	1.51	0.05	0.60	0.60	1,201	1,200
Total		100.00				456	471
Sub-group Index I-A(a) ..							
(b) Pulses and Pulses Products—							
(1) Ahar dal	kg	76.17	0.75	5.43	5.43	724	724
(2) Gram dal	"	18.22	0.56	5.44	5.33	671	652
(3) Masur dal	"	5.61	0.75	5.38	5.25	717	716
Total		100.00				705	705
Sub-group Index I-A(b)							
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut oil	kg	98.91	1.94	15.05	13.91	717	717
* (2) Palm oil	"	1.09	1.66	8.25	8.25	498	488
(3) Vanaspati (100%)	500 g	100.00		9.27	9.01		
Total		100.00				775	775
Sub-group Index I-A(c)							

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

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Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base Price 4	Oct. 1981 5	Nov. 1981 6	Oct. 1981 7	Nov. 1981 8
<i>(d) Fish and Egg—</i>							
(1) Goat meat		72.32	2.45	16.25	16.25	663	663
(2) Beef		23.69	0.66	8.00	8.00	1212	1212
(3) Fish (fresh) Rahu		1.50	1.46	7.00	7.00	479	479
(4) Fish (dry) Zinga		2.49	2.14	8.88	9.12	415	426
Total		100.00					
<i>Sub-group Index I-A(d)</i>						784	785
<i>(e) Milk and Milk Products—</i>							
(1) Milk	L	89.79	0.67	4.00	4.00	597	597
(2) Ghee	kg.	10.21	6.19	38.00	36.50	614	590
Total		100.00					
<i>Sub-group Index I-A(e)</i>						599	596
<i>(f) Condiments and spices—</i>							
(1) Salt	kg.	4.71	0.09	0.42	0.42	467	467
(2) Turmeric	"	3.40	1.11	5.38	5.38	485	485
(3) Chillies (green)	300 gm.	4.98	0.23	0.62	0.65	270	283
(4) Chillies (dry)	"	59.43	0.65	4.28	4.00	658	615
(5) Tamarind	kg.	7.59	1.20	8.00	7.81	667	651
(6) Onions	"	10.73	0.23	2.17	2.41	943	1048

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(7) Garlic	300 gms.	7.85	0.24	1.42	1.47	59	612
(8) Coconut	Each	1.31	0.27	1.50	1.53	556	567
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Sub-group I-A(f)</i>						649	636
<i>(g) Vegetables and Fruits—</i>							
Potatoes	gms.	12.87	0.46	....	1.58	....	343
Brinjals	"	15.88	0.11	....	0.80	....	727
Mul	"	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tomato	"	14.16	0.25	....	0.75	....	300
Lady's Finger	"	....	....	....	....	....	....
Methi	200 gms.	6.44	0.12	....	0.40	....	333
Dodka	300 gms.	11.59	0.13	....	0.58	....	446
Ambadi	200 gms.	27.04	0.09	....	0.22	....	244
Banana	Doz.	11.59	0.51	....	1.91	....	375
Lemon	"	0.43	0.28	....	2.25	....	804
Mango	"	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Number for sub-group I(g)</i>							388
<i>(h) Other food—</i>							
(1) Sugar (Crystal)	kg.	47.53	1.16	4.24	4.25	366	366
(2) Gur	"	7.97	0.64	3.75	3.42	586	534
(3) Tea (leaf)	Pkt. of 50 g.	21.56	0.39	1.10	1.10	282	282
(4) Tea (readymade)	Cup	20.74	0.07	0.80	0.80	1143	1143
(5) Snack saltish (Bhajia)	kg.	1.10	1.60	16.00	16.00	1000	1000
(6) Snack sweet (Jalebi)	"	1.10	2.17	13.50	12.12	622	559
Total		100.00					
<i>Sub-group Index I-A(h)</i>						536	532

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base Price 4	Oct. 1981 5	Nov. 1981 6	Oct. 1981 7	Nov. 1981 8
I-A. Food--			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(a) Cereals and Products		48.79	..	..	..	456	471
(b) Pulses and Products		7.28	..	..	..	770	765
(c) Oils and Fats		4.99	..	..	..	775	714
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs		6.79	..	..	..	784	785
(e) Milk and products		7.37	..	..	..	599	596
(f) Condiments and Spices		8.25	..	..	..	649	636
(g) Vegetables and Fruits		4.29	..	..	..	817	388
(h) Other Food		12.24	..	..	..	536	532
Total		100.00					
Group Index I-A						550	552
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.--							
(1) Pan (leaf)	100 leaves	10.22	0.19	0.71	0.78	374	411
(2) Pan finished	Each	6.07	0.06	0.26	0.26	650	650
(3) Supari ..	300 g.	19.49	1.77	7.18	7.11	406	402
(4) Katha ..	50 g.	3.84	0.31	3.88	4.00	761	784
(5) Bidi	Kahta of 25	37.06	0.19	0.62	0.62	326	326
(6) Cigarette	Pkt. of 10 ..	5.43	0.15	1.11	1.11	740	740
(7) Chewing tobacco ..	50 g.	17.89	0.21	0.70	0.70	333	333
Total		100.00					
Group Index I-B						407	411

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II. Fuel and Light--							
(1) Firewood	100 lbs.	62.01	3.57	19.38	22.25	543	623
(2) Coal	100 kgs.	13.81	6.99	39.67	40.67	568	582
(3) Dung cake	100 kgs.	7.06	0.85	4.88	4.88	574	574
(4) Match Box	Each (50 sticks)	4.06	0.05	0.15	0.15	300	300
(5) Kerosene Oil	500 ml.	13.06	0.15	0.90	0.90	600	600
Total		100.00				546	598
Group Index II							
III. Housing--							
(1) House Rent	P. M.	100.00				222	222
Total		100.00				222	222
Group Index III							
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear							
Dhoti--							
(i) Laxmi Mills	Pair	8.53	10.69	45.61	45.61	471	471
(ii) Vishnu Mills	..	..	10.47	53.93	53.93		
Saree	Each	29.79	10.05	45.90	45.90	457	457
Shirt	..	..	..	..	..	451	466
Long cloth	M.	7.48	1.39	8.20	8.71	590	588
Shirting--							
(i) Ahmadabad Mills	M	25.70	1.61	6.74	6.74	456	455
(ii) Century Mills	..	..	1.49	7.36	7.33		
Markin	..	..	1.28	7.77	8.00	607	625
Trousers cloth	..	17.41	1.47	8.28	8.48	563	577
Chappal (lady's)	Pair	2.57	6.40	24.79	24.79	387	387
Shoes (Gent's)	"	4.67	15.98	78.35	78.35	490	490
Total		100.00				494	497
Group Index IV							

LABOUR GAZETTE—JANUARY 1982

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base Price 4	Oct. 1981 5	Nov. 1981 6	Oct. 1981 7	Nov. 1981 8
			Rs. P.				
V. Miscellaneous—							
(e) Medical Care—							
(1) Doctor's fee	Per Visit	29.23	4.33	5.67	5.67	131	131
(2) Medicine	Phial of 3 doses.	70.77	0.71	1.33	1.33	187	187
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(a)						171	171
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement—							
(1) School fee	Per student	33.15	6.00	7.00	7.00	117	117
(2) School Book	Each	22.65	2.50	3.20	3.20	128	128
(3) Stationery—							
(i) Exercise book		5.53	0.12	0.61	0.61	429	429
(ii) Pencil			0.12	0.42	0.42	429	429
(4) Cinema	Per Adult	38.67	0.31	1.42	1.51	458	487
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(b)						269	280
(c) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Railway fare (from Solapur to Pune.)	Per Passenger	67.41	5.22	11.50	11.50	220	220
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult	32.59	0.15	0.88	0.88	587	587
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(c)						340	340

(d) Personal care and Effects—							
(1) Hair Oil	Bottle of 250 g	39.28		14.25	14.25	712	712
(2) Barber charges	Per adult	49.11		3.00	3.00	484	484
(3) Toilet Soap	Each	8.93		2.06	2.06	468	468
(4) Ornaments (glass)	Per dozen	2.68	2.71	3.88	3.88	517	517
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(d)						573	573
(e) Others—							
(1) Utensils (Copper)	500 g.	6.07	3.25	40.00	40.00	1231	1231
(2) Laundry Charges	Per Piece	9.64	0.11	0.56	0.66	509	600
(3) Washing Soap	Bar of 12 Pieces.	44.64	1.31	6.24	6.24	476	476
(4) Tailoring Charges—							
(i) Shirt		36.43	0.80	4.12	4.50	472	504
(ii) Blouse			0.70	3.00	3.12	408	419
(5) Durrvic		3.22	3.80	15.52	15.91	408	419
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(e)						521	542
V. Miscellaneous Group—							
(a) Medical care		25.86				171	171
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement.		15.92				269	280
(c) Transport and Communication.		12.49				340	340
(d) Personal care and Effects		25.42				573	573
(e) Others		24.71				521	542
Total		100.00					
Group Index V						379	386

NAGPUR*

24—A Fall of 4 points

In November 1981, the Consumer Price Index Number for working class (1960 series) for Nagpur Centre with base year January to December 1960, equal to 100 was 484, being 4 points lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the Standard of Life maintained during the year 1958-59 family living survey in Nagpur city.

The index number for the food group decreased by 10 points to 528 due to a fall in the average prices of rice, wheat, gramdal, moongdal, gingell oil, groundnut oil, linseed oil, ghee and fruits.

The index number for the Pan, Supari, tobacco etc. group increased by 19 points has been due to a rise in the average prices of Pan ready-made, supari and bath.

The index number for fuel and light group decreased by 1 point has been due to a fall in the average prices of coke and Kerosene oil.

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

The index number for the clothing bedding and footwear group increased by 3 points has been due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, shirting, handcloth and awarika.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 1 point has been due rise in the average price of Hair Oil.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960 = 100)

Groups	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981
I-A. Food	57.2	538	528
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	3.8	436	455
II. Fuel and Light	5.7	543	542
III. Housing	6.6	215	215
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	10.9	552	555
V. Miscellaneous	15.8	371	372
Total	100.0	....	....
Consumer Price Index Number	....	488	484

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

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

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure.	Price per unit of quantity		Index Number	
			Base Price	Rs. P.	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981
I-A. Food—	1	3	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—						
(1) Rice	Kg.	53.60	0.68	2.42	378	371
(2) Wheat (O. S.)	"	35.69	0.41	2.15	521	510
(3) Jowar	"	8.72	0.41	1.94	443	478
(4) Grinding charges	3 Kg.	1.99	0.08	0.38	415	475
Total		100.00			441	434
Sub-group I-A(c) Index						
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—						
(1) Arhar dal	Kg.	54.17	0.71	5.30	749	749
(2) Gram dal	"	35.12	0.52	5.17	942	942
(3) Moongdal	"	3.91	0.55	4.38	796	776
Total		100.00			805	805
Sub-group I-A(b) Index						
(c) Oils and fats—						
(1) Palm Oil	Kg.	5.04	2.29	16.08	547	547
(2) Gingelly Oil	"	2.02	1.82	15.43	753	753
(3) Groundnut Oil	"	72.31	1.54	13.38	800	831
(4) Linseed Oil	"	9.87	1.54	9.35	444	445
(5) Vanaspatri (loose)	500 G.	100.00	1.74	9.85	773	773
Total		100.00			809	809

*Palm Oil :—Edible Oil distributed through Fair Price Shops for June 1981 has been taken into consideration with due weight while working out the Price relative of oils. (excluding vanaspatri).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (NEWSERIES) FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NAGPUR CENTRE -contd

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price			Index Number	
			Base Price	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs--</i>							
(1) Goat-meat	Kg.	90.16	2.68	16.10	17.62	601	657
(2) Fish (fresh)--							
(i) Rahu	"	5.32	3.22	14.50	15.40	539	540
(ii) Mangur	"		3.22	20.25	20.25		
(3) Eggs	Dozen	4.52	2.06	4.80	5.82	233	283
Total		100.00					
<i>Sub-group I-A (d) Index</i>						581	634
<i>(e) Milk and Milk Products--</i>							
(1) Milk	Ltr.	71.96	0.80	4.00	4.00	500	500
(2) Curd	Kg.	3.57	2.14	7.50	7.50	350	350
(3) Ghoe	"	24.47	8.85	41.33	39.33	467	444
Total		100.00					
<i>Sub-group Index I-A (e)</i>						487	481
<i>(f) Condiments and Spices--</i>							
(1) Salt	Kg.	5.59	0.13	0.55	0.56	423	431
(2) Turmeric	"	7.69	1.63	9.52	9.38	584	575
(3) Chillies (dry)	"	49.65	2.88	14.45	14.94	502	519
(4) Onion	"	18.65	0.27	2.55	2.40	944	889
(5) Garlic	"	6.53	1.06	5.62	5.97	530	563
(6) Corriander	"	2.33	1.16	9.60	9.25	828	797
(7) Ginger	"	3.50	2.96	15.25	16.00	515	451
(8) Zeera	"	6.06	3.49	16.00	16.12	458	462
Total		100.00					
<i>Sub-group Index I-A (f)</i>						594	594

<i>(g) Vegetable and fruits--</i>							
Potatoes	Kg.	41.63	0.39	1.61	1.50	366	366
Brinjals	"	24.88	0.41	1.50	1.50	339	339
Cauliflower	1/2 kg.	2.39	0.33	1.12	1.12	604	604
Tomato	Kg.	11.96	0.45	2.72	2.72	409	409
Gawarphali	"	1.91	0.32	1.31	1.31	291	291
Tondli	"	4.79	1.44	1.28	1.28	523	523
Palak	"	4.79	0.31	1.62	1.62	395	395
Chaulisag	"	0.48	0.38	1.50	1.50	521	521
Methisag	"	1.91	0.33	1.72	1.72	356	356
Banana	Dozen	5.26	0.39	1.39	1.39	421	421
Total							
<i>Index number sub-group I(g)</i>						617	618
<i>(h) Other Food--</i>							
(1) Sugar	Kg.	44.71	1.22	4.04	4.06	331	333
(2) Gur	"	2.40	0.72	4.20	3.94	583	547
(3) Tea (leaf)	Pkt. of 50 g.	13.26	0.19	0.57	0.57	300	300
(4) Bhaii	Kg.	8.46	2.14	15.20	15.50	710	724
(5) Jalebi	"	1.97	1.61	12.00	12.00	745	745
(6) Tea (ready made)	Cup	29.20	0.06	0.70	0.70	1167	1167
Total							
<i>Sub-group I-A(h) Index</i>						617	618
<i>I-A Food--</i>							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products		49.53				441	434
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products		8.83				818	805
(c) Oils and Fats		6.05				809	773
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs		5.00				581	634
(e) Milk and Milk Products		7.51				487	481
(f) Condiments and Spices		6.95				594	594
(g) Vegetables and Fruits		6.67				498	421
(h) Other Food		9.46				617	618
Total		100.00					
<i>I-A. Food-group Index</i>						538	528

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

576

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base Price 4	Oct. 1981 5	Nov. 1981 6	Oct. 1981 7	Nov. 1981 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I-B Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.—							
(1) Pan-leaf	100 leaves	14.85	11.24	1.06	1.06	366	366
(2) Pan (ready-made)	Each	13.61	0.01	0.15	0.19	500	633
(3) Supari ..	kg.	26.60	26.80	27.00	27.00	399	402
(4) Katha ..		5.36	60.00	60.25	60.25	700	703
(5) Bidri	Katta of 25	21.44	0.10	0.68	0.68	425	425
(6) Cigarettes	Pkt. of 10	8.04	0.10	1.10	1.10	733	733
(7) Chewing and leaf tobacco.	kg.	10.10	5.00	10.00	10.00	200	200
Total		100.00					
I-B. Group Index						436	455
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Fire-wood	40 kg.	69.55	2.38	12.67	12.92	532	543
(2) Coke	"	5.90	2.88	24.00	23.92	833	831
(3) Kerosene Oil	Litre	14.13	0.34	2.07	1.88	609	553
(4) Electricity Charges	Unit	2.74	0.29	0.37	0.37	128	128
(5) Coal	40 kg.	2.61	6.38	34.25	34.25	537	537
(6) Match box	Each (50 sticks)	5.07	0.05	0.20	0.20	400	400
Total		100.00					
Group II Index for Fuel and Light.						543	542

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III. Housing—							
Residential House		100.00	215	215
Total		100.00					
Group III Index for Housing.						215	215
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear.							
Dhoti Emp. Mill	Pair	9.87	12.10	62.72	62.73	486	494
Dhoti Model Mill	"	..	10.68	48.54	50.12	..	..
Saree	Each	36.48	8.09	38.03	38.03	470	470
Shirting Emp. Mill	M	18.35	1.21	7.37	7.39	643	653
Shirting Model Mill	"	..	1.05	7.10	7.30	..	..
Trouser cloth	"	3.34	1.43	9.73	9.73	680	680
Long cloth	"	3.06	1.14	8.67	8.71	761	764
Markin Emp. Mill	"	13.06	1.04	7.34	7.96	..	..
Markin Model Mill	"	..	1.09	5.34	5.92	652	654
Pajama	Each	1.60	4.25	18.12	18.12	426	426
Ganji	"	1.25	1.23	5.62	5.62	457	457
Shirt	"	1.60	3.75	18.62	18.62	497	497
Bed sheet	Pair	2.01	8.50	31.84	31.98	375	376
Shoes gents.	"	4.17	16.00	79.47	79.47	497	497
Chappal gents	"	4.17	4.96	35.39	35.39	713	714
Sandle ladies	"	1.04	6.40	29.52	29.52	461	461
Total		100.00					
Index number for group IV—						552	555
V. Miscellaneous —							
(a) Medical care—							
(1) Doctor's fee	Per visit	22.98	3.00	10.00	10.00	333	333
(2) Medicine	Phial of 3 doses.	45.06	0.75	2.00	2.00	267	267
(3) E. S. I. Premium	....	31.96	0.69	0.70	0.70	101	101
Total		100.00					
Sub-group V(a) Index						229	229

LABOUR GAZETTE—JANUARY 1982

*Coke = This item is not available from last three months (April, May, June 81) hence its weight has been inputed to Firewood, Coal and Kerosene (11)

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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (BASED ON THE WEIGHTED AVERAGE) FOR WORKING CLASS FOR
 (AFTER 1981)

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base Price 4	Oct. 1981 5	Nov. 1981 6	Oct. 1981 7	Nov. 1981 8
(b) Personal care and effects—							
(1) Hair oil ..	Bottle of 114 ml.	24.01	1.37	7.24	7.39	528	539
(2) Barber charges ..	Per Adult ..	38.30	0.50	2.50	2.50	500	500
(3) Toilet Soap ..	Per Cake ..	15.80	0.46	2.02	2.02	439	439
(4) Tooth powder (Medium size) ..	Bottle ..	2.74	0.87	3.01	3.01	346	346
(5) Ornaments (glass) ..	Dozen ..	4.25	0.75	2.50	2.50	333	333
(6) Watch ..	Each ..	12.16	65.00	101.79	101.79	157	157
(7) Face powder (Small) ..	Tin ..	2.74	1.00	5.48	5.48	548	548
Total		100.00					
Sub-group V(b) Index						445	448
(c) Education, Recreation and Amusements—							
(1) School fee ..	Per student ..	23.53	5.50	7.00	7.00	127	127
(2) School Book ..	Each ..	17.65	2.00	3.20	3.20	160	160
(3) Toy ..	..	1.02	0.24	1.44	1.44	600	600
(4) Stationery (Ex. book) ..	Mech.(40 pages) ..	1.79	0.12	0.53	0.53	442	442
(5) Cinema ..	Per Adult ..	56.01	0.42	1.68	1.68	400	400
Total		100.00					
Sub-group V(c) Index						296	296

(a) Transport and Communication							
(1) Railway fare of 80 km.	Per Passenger	45.49	1.61	3.50	3.50	217	217
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult	29.19	0.15	0.45	0.45	300	300
(3) Post card	Each	3.86	0.05	0.15	0.15	300	300
(4) Rickshaw charges ..	Per Adult	21.46	0.37	2.25	2.25	608	608
Total		100.00					
Sub-group V(d) Index						329	329
(e) Others—							
(1) Cot ..	Each ..	5.94	5.50	30.00	30.00	545	545
(2) Trunk /Box ..	" ..	2.05	5.01	37.30	35.44	745	745
(3) Earthenware ..	" ..	2.05	0.30	4.00	4.00	1333	1333
(4) Utensil Aluminium ..	Kg. ..	4.79	8.50	33.33	33.33	392	392
(5) Utensil Brass ..	" ..	11.42	7.71	40.00	40.00	519	519
(6) Laundry charges ..	Per piece ..	9.59	0.12	0.51	0.51	425	425
(7) Washing Soap ..	Bar ..	33.11	1.30	6.19	6.19	476	476
(8) Tailoring Charges {	Shirt	31.05	0.88	7.25	7.25	745	745
	Blouse						
Total		100.00				583	582
Sub-group V(e) Index							
Miscellaneous—							
(a) Medical care		28.00	..	..	..	229	229
(b) Personal care and effects		18.30	..	..	..	445	448
(c) Education, Recreation and amusements.		19.55	..	..	..	296	296
(d) Transport and Communication		12.25	..	..	..	329	329
(e) Others ..		21.90	..	..	..	583	582
Total		100.00					
Miscellaneous Group Index.						371	372

PUNE

493—A rise of 7 points.

In November 1981, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Pune Centre with base year January to December 1961 to 100 was 439 being 7 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Pune Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 8 points to 502 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, wheat, fresh fish, eggs, milk, dry chillies, turmeric, ground spices, potatoes, onions and vegetables.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained steady at 455.

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

The index number for the clothing and footwear group decreased by 1 point to 494 due to a fall in the price of same only.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 2 points to 439 due to a rise in the average price of pap finished only.

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	
		October 1981	November 1981
I. Food ..	55.85	494	502
II. Fuel and light ..	6.89	455	455
III. Housing ..	6.65	138	138
IV. Clothing and Footwear ..	10.31	495	494
V. Miscellaneous ..	20.30	327	329
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number ..	....	434	439

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

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity		Index Number	
			Base Price	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981	
I. Food Group—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—						
(1) Rice ..	Kg.	13.81	0.76	1.30	305	
(2) Wheat ..	"	11.28	0.51	1.66	312	
(3) Jowar ..	"	8.39	0.45	2.49	306	
(4) Bajri ..	"	3.08	0.51	2.00	556	
(5) Grinding (Barga) for Cereals ..	4 kgs.	1.42	0.14	0.80	431	
Total ..		37.98			571	
Index Number for Sub-group I(a).						379
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—						
Turdal—Laxmi Chhap or Surti (Fine) ..	Kg.	3.80	0.80	5.30	699	695
Gramdal ..	"	1.81	0.60	5.00	933	935
Moongdal—Without Husk (Medium) ..	"	0.68	0.82	6.51	794	691
Total ..		6.29				
Index Number for Sub-group I(b).						764
						777

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

582

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to Total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base Price 4	Oct. 1981 5	Nov. 1981 6	Oct. 1981 7	Nov. 1981 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(c) Oils and Fats—							
Groundnut oil ..	Kg.	1.94	2.32	15.39	15.54	585	578
Karadaj oil..	½ Kg.	3.94	1.20	8.25	8.06		
*Palm oil	Kg.	..	..	8.25	8.25	448	464
Vanaspati (Dalda) (Loose)	½ Kg.	1.22	1.66	7.44	7.70		
Total		7.10					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I(c).</i>						561	559
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—							
Mutton							
(i) Goat Meat	½ kg.	3.68	1.51	8.50	8.50	561	561
(ii) Sheep Meat	"	..	1.52	8.50	8.50		
Fish (Dry)—							
(i) Bombil (Big)	Kg.	1.01	2.60	12.00	12.00	563	641
(ii) Bombil (Small)	"	..	2.46	12.00	12.00		
(iii) Zinga ..	"	..	2.57	12.00	12.00		
Fresh Fish—							
Varieties selected in the month of October 1981.							
(i) Bombay wamb	kg.	..	2.02	14.00	..	..	..
(ii) Pamphrot	"	..	2.76	18.00	..		
(iii) Halva	"	..	2.60	16.00	..		
Varieties selected in the month of November 1981.							
(i) Pala fish	kg.	..	2.06	..	18.00	..	..
(ii) Butter fish	"	..	1.73	..	16.00		
(iii) Surmai	"	..	..	..	16.00		
(iv) Hen's Eggs							
	Each	0.57	0.17	0.45	0.54	265	318
Total		5.26					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I(d).</i>						339	550
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
Milk, buffalo	200 ml.	10.66	0.15	0.82	0.86	547	573
Ghee, Amul (tinned)	kg.	0.93	7.88	45.50	45.50	577	577
Total		11.59					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I(e).</i>						549	574
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
Salt, White (Medium) ..	Kg.	0.16	0.11	0.50	0.50	455	455
Chillies (Dry), Gawaran (Medium).	250 g.	2.04	0.47	3.00	3.21	638	683
Turmeric, Sangli and Akhi (Medium)	"	0.15	0.33	1.80	1.91	564	579
Tamarind-Old Chinch No. I	Kg.	0.24	1.08	10.00	10.00	926	926
Mixed Spices— Garam Masala	50 g.	3.27	0.84	5.00	5.09	602	606
Total		5.86					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I(f).</i>						623	641

LABOUR GAZETTE—JANUARY 1982

LABOUR GAZETTE—JANUARY 1982

*Palm oil.—Edible oil distributed through fair price shop has been taken into consideration with due weight while working out the price relative of oils

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

584

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base Price 4	Oct. 1981 5	Nov. 1981 6	Oct. 1981 7	Nov. 1981 8
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—							
Potatoes—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(i) Big Size	½ kg.	1.87	0.29	1.02	1.23	369	436
(ii) Small Size	"	....	0.23	0.89	1.03		
Onions—							
(i) Big Size	Kg.	0.92	0.31	2.82	3.14	1013	1111
(ii) Small Size	"	....	0.24	2.68	2.90		
Brijals—Big Size	"	0.56	0.49	2.52	2.84	514	580
Tomatoes Medium Red No. 2	"	0.77	0.79	2.93	3.04	371	385
Other Vegetables							
Varieties selected for October 1981							
(i) Bhendi	Kg.	4.42	0.55	2.51	}	484	....
(ii) Dodaka	"	....	0.49	2.51			
(iii) Watana	"	....	1.02	....		
Varieties selected for November 1981							
(i) Bhendi	Kg.	....	0.59	....	3.00	}	496
(ii) Gawar	"	....	0.62	....	3.00		
(iii) Pawata	"	....	0.59	....	....
Total		8.54					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I(g).</i>						508	545
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—							
Banana—							
Big Size	Doz.	1.23	0.49	3.00	3.00	627	627
Small Size	"	0.39	2.50	2.50		
Total		1.23					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I(h).</i>							

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(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products							
Sugar	Kg.	6.29	1.18	4.77	4.87	404	413
Gur	"	1.20	0.58	4.46	4.11	769	709
Total		7.49					
<i>Index Number Sub-group I(i)</i>						463	460
(j) Beverages—							
Tea leaf—							
Brooke Bond (Medium)	Package of 50 gs.	3.43	0.38	1.25	1.25	325	325
Lipton (Medium).	"	....	0.39	1.25	1.25		
Hot drinks—							
Prepared Tea	Cup of 3 ½ ozs.	5.23	0.06	0.43	0.43	717	717
Total		8.66					
<i>Index Number Sub-group I(j)</i>						561	561
I Food Sub-groups—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal products		37.98	....	....	....	377	379
(b) Pulses and pulse products		6.29	....	....	....	777	764
(c) Oils and Fats		7.10	....	....	....	561	559
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs		5.26	....	....	....	529	550
(e) Milk and Milk Products		11.59	....	....	....	549	574
(f) Condiments and spices		5.86	....	....	....	623	641
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products.		8.54	....	....	....	508	545
(h) Fruits and Fruits products		1.23	....	....	....	627	627
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products.		7.49	463	460
(j) Beverages		8.66	561	561
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Number Group I</i>						494	502

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

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Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base Price 4	Oct. 1981 5	Nov. 1981 6	Oct. 1981 7	Nov. 1981 8
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and chips (Raywal/medium)	37 kgs.	30.63	3.08	14.80	14.80	481	481
(2) Kerosene, Chavi Brand	5 litres	24.03	1.54	8.60	8.60	558	558
(3) Electricity charges ..	Per unit	6.45	0.19	0.38	0.38	200	200
(4) Charcoal—							
(i) Big size	37kgs.	35.36	7.47	35.15	35.15	416	416
(ii) Patti or Raywal ..	"	"	5.63	20.35	20.35	416	416
(5) Match box (Teeka of 50 sticks)	One Box	3.53	0.05	0.20	0.20	400	400
Total		100.00					
Index Number, Group II						455	455
III. Housing—							
(2) Rent for selected tenements	Per month	100.00				138	138
Total		100.00					
Index Number Group III						138	138
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(a) Clothing—							
(1) Dhoti	Per sq. metre ..	3.57	1.22	5.52	5.52	431	431
(2) Saree	"	29.86	1.22	5.82	5.78	455	452
(3) Cloth for trousers	"	5.25	1.22	13.61	13.61	519	519

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(5) Coloured poplin	"	11.76	1.64	8.10	10	555	555
Total		40.44	2.25	21.78	11.24	500	500
Index Number Sub-group IV(a)						490	489
(b) Footwear—							
(1) Shoes—							
(i) Bata Co.	Per Pair	4.27	17.14	81.70	81.70	477	477
(ii) Flex Co.	"	"	19.30	....	....	477	477
(2) Chappals—							
(i) Bata Co.	"	4.85	6.18	36.95	36.95	598	598
(ii) Flex Co.	"	"	8.40	....	....	598	598
Total		9.12					
Index Number Sub-group IV(b)						541	541
IV. Clothing and Footwear							
(1) Clothing		90.88				490	489
(2) Foot wear		9.12				541	541
Total		100.00					
Index Number Group IV						495	494
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	0.25	0.30	625	750
(3) Supari—							
(i) Manglari	50 gs.	1.57	0.45	1.50	1.50	333	333
Total		4.47					
Index Number Sub-group V(a)						481	532

LABOUR GAZETTE—JANUARY 1982

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base Price 4	Oct. 1981 5	Nov. 1981 6	Oct. 1981 7	Nov. 1981 8
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—							
(1) Bidies—							
(i) Charbhal	Bundle of 25 bidies.	2.56	0.15	0.60	0.60	400	400
(ii) Pawar	"	"	0.15	0.60	0.60		
(2) Cigarettes—							
(i) Charminar	Pkt. of 10 Cigarettes	1.94	0.15	1.10	1.10	642	642
(ii) Pila Hathi ..	"	"	0.20	1.10	1.10		
(3) Chewing Tobacco—							
(i) Akoli Jarda No. 1	50 g.	1.92	0.37	0.60	0.60	178	178
(ii) Akoli Jarda No. 2	"	"	0.28	0.50	0.50		
(iii) Satara Jarda	"	"	0.31	0.60	0.60		
Total ..		6.42					
Index Number Sub-group V(b).						407	407
(c) House-hold Utilities Utensils							
(1) Lota	kg.	4.76	7.14	42.00	42.00	588	588
Total ..		4.76					
Index Number Sub-group V(c).						588	588

(d) Washing Soap—							
(1) Laundry charges (Ordinary, Washing and Ironing).	Per Piece	4.23	0.13	0.60	0.60	462	462
(2) Washing Soap BB Chhap	Per Cake	7.11	0.40	1.55	1.55	388	388
Total ..		11.34					
Index Number Sub-Group V(d)						414	414
(e) Medical Care—							
(1) Patent Medicine—							
(i) Glycodine Terf Vasaka	Bottle of 70 ml.	17.37	1.89	4.05	4.05	170	170
(b) Anacin	2 Tablets	"	0.12	0.15	0.15		
(2) Mixture, Daily Mixture.	Per day	1.35	0.57	0.96	0.96	168	168
Total ..		18.72					
Index Number Sub-group V(e)						170	170
(f) Personal Care—							
(1) Hair Oil Tata Co. etc.	Small Bottle ..	3.37	1.34	6.00	6.00	448	448
(2) Barber charges—							
(a) Haircut with shave	Per Adult ..	6.52	0.75	3.00	3.00	428	428
(b) Haircut	"	"	0.65	2.50	2.50		
(c) Shave	"	"	0.20	1.00	1.00		
(3) Toilet Soap—							
(a) Lifebuoy	Cake	2.29	0.49	2.00	2.00	408	408
(b) Lux	"	"	0.49	2.00	2.00		
(4) Tooth Powder—							
(a) Bytco (Family size)	Bottle	1.98	1.87	6.95	6.95	376	376
(b) Bytco (Small size)	"	"	0.46	1.75	1.75		
(5) Blades—							
(a) Bharat	Packet of 10	0.04	0.43	1.10	1.10	420	420
(b) 6 Morning	2 Packets of 5 each.	"	0.60	3.50	3.50		
Total ..		14.30					
Index Number Sub-group V(f)						422	422

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

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Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base Price 4	Oct. 1981 5	Nov. 1981 6	Oct. 1981 7	Nov. 1981 8
(g) Education and Reading—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) School Fees for Std. VIII.	Per Student Per month	8.86	4.85	5.50	5.50	113	113
(2) School Books—Std. VIII—	Per Copy	2.55	2.42	3.20	3.20	261	261
(i) Kumar Bharati	"	"	1.75	7.95	7.95		
(ii) Ankaganit	"	"	1.88	3.70	3.70		
(iii) Apali Prithwi	"	"	"	"	"		
(3) News papers—							
(i) Sakal Daily	"	2.50	0.07	0.50	0.50	750	750
(ii) Lok satta Daily	"	"	0.07	0.55	0.55		
Total		13.91					
Index Number Sub-group V(g)						255	255
(h) Recreation and Amusement—							
Cinema—							
Lowest Class	Per Adult	6.74	0.52	1.52	1.52	292	292
Total		6.74					
Index Number Sub-group V(h)						292	292

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(i) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Railway—							
(i) Railway Fare for 50 km.	Per Passenger	6.46	0.98	2.30	2.30	235	235
(2) Bus Fare—	"	11.43	0.10	0.40	0.40	333	333
(i) P.M.T. Bus fare for 3.22 km.	"	"	1.50	4.00	4.00		
(ii) S. T. Fare 48 k.m.	"	"	"	"	"		
(3) Postage—							
(i) Single Card	Per Card for Rs. 25	1.29	0.05	0.15	0.15	261	261
(ii) M. O. Charges	"	"	0.45	1.00	1.00		
Total		19.18					
Index Number Sub-group V(i)						295	295
Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan, Supari	.....	4.47	.....	.....	.....	481	532
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco products	.....	6.42	.....	.....	.....	407	407
(c) Household Utilities	.....	4.76	.....	.....	.....	588	588
(d) Washing Soap	.....	11.60	.....	.....	.....	414	414
(e) Medical Care	.....	18.72	.....	.....	.....	170	170
(f) Personal Care	.....	14.20	.....	.....	.....	422	422
(g) Education and Reading	.....	13.91	.....	.....	.....	255	255
(h) Recreation and Amusement	.....	6.74	.....	.....	.....	292	292
(i) Transport and Communication	19.18	295	295
Total		100.00					
Index Number Group V						327	329

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JALGAON

474—A fall of 1 point.

In November 1981, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Jalgaon Centre with base year January to December 1961 = 100 was being 1 point lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Jalgaon Centre.

The index number for the food group has remained steady at 537.

The index number for the fuel and light group has remained steady at 510.

The index number for the house rent group has remained steady at 178 being a six monthly item.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group decreased by 2 points to 452 due to a fall in the average price of coloured poplin only.

The index number for the miscellaneous group has remained steady at 344.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CENTRE

(Average price for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981
I. Food ..	60.79	537	537
II. Fuel and Light ..	7.20	510	510
III. Housing ..	6.11	178	178
IV. Clothing and Footwear ..	10.29	454	452
V. Miscellaneous ..	15.61	344	344
Total ..	100.00	....	....
Consumer Price Index Number ..		475	474

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

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

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity		Index Number	
			Base price	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981
1. Food Group—	2	60.79	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—		0.80	0.03	2.11	74	435
(1) Rice ..	Kg.	1.18	0.46	2.06	08	452
(2) Wheat ..	"	1.81	0.11	1.36	99	569
(3) Jowar ..	"	..	0.12	0.45	..	375
(4) Grinding charges—	7 kgs.	..	..	..	..	..
For cereals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	60.79	..	..	..	506
Index Number for sub-group I(a)	..	..	..	..	..	490
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—		3.79	0.73	5.50	5.42	759
(1) Turdal—	Kg.	2.13	0.66	5.20	5.12	829
(i) Jalna ..	"	..	0.58	5.00	4.81	..
(ii) Gawran (Bharwa) ..	"	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Gramdal ..	Kg.	1.35	0.70	5.00	5.00	662
(3) Moongdal—	"	..	0.83	5.28	5.05	..
(i) With husk ..	"	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Without husk ..	"	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Uradal ..	Kg.	0.86	0.65	4.00	4.00	579
(1) With husk ..	"	..	0.83	4.50	4.50	..
(2) Without husk ..	"	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	8.13	..	..	..	742
Index Number for sub-group I(b)	..	..	..	..	..	758

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

594

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price 4	Oct. 1981 5	Nov. 1981 6	Oct. 1981 7	Nov. 1981 8
<i>(c) Oils and Fats—</i>							
(1) Groundnut oil ..	Kg.	7.21	2.28	16.30	14.32	715	628
(2) Vanaspati Dalda (loose)	½Kg.	1.16	1.99	7.00	7.00	352	377
Total		8.37					
<i>Index Number for sub-group I(c)</i>						665	593
<i>(d) Mutton Fish and Eggs—</i>							
<i>(1) Mutton—</i>							
(i) Goat meat	1/2 kg.	4.38	1.45	8.00	8.00	552	552
<i>(2) Fish (dry)—</i>							
(i) Bombil big	kg.	0.91	2.72	16.00	16.00	680	681
(ii) Zinga	"	"	2.70	14.00	14.00		
<i>(3) Fish fresh—</i>							
<i>Varieties selected for Oct 1981</i>							
(i) Rahu	kg.	2.17		9.30	9.50 9.50 10.00	680	681
(ii) Shingada	"	1.75		9.30			
(iii) Pamplet	"	0.72		9.60			
<i>Varieties selected for Nov. 1981</i>							
(i) Shingada	kg.	1.47			9.50	680	681
(ii) Pamplet	"	1.04			9.50		
(iii) Bolm	"	1.35			10.00		
Total		5.29					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I(d)</i>						574	574

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

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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base Price 4	Oct. 1981 5	Nov. 1981 6	Oct. 1981 7	Nov. 1981 8
(g) Cereals and Vegetable Products—							
(1) Potatoes—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(i) Big	kg	1.15	0.28	0.90	0.90	327	327
(ii) Small	"	"	0.24	0.80	0.80		
(2) Onions—							
(i) Red	kg	0.86	0.27	2.23	2.31	822	833
(ii) White	"	"	0.27	2.21	2.19		
(3) Garlic	150 g	0.54	0.20	1.85	2.00	925	1000
(4) Other Vegetables							
<i>Varieties selected for Oct. 1981—</i>							
(i) Tondli	250 g.	2.92	0.13	0.39	316	316	316
(ii) Gilka	"	"	0.13	0.35			
(iii) Dodka	"	"	0.10	0.38			
<i>Varieties selected for Nov. 1981—</i>							
(i) Bhondi	"	"	0.11		0.42	374	374
(ii) Tondli	"	"	0.12		0.43		
(iii) Dodka	"	"	0.11		0.42		
Total		5.47				458	498
<i>Index Number for Sub-groups</i>							
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—							
(1) Banana—							
(i) Big	Dozen	1.61	0.29	1.50	1.50	530	530
(ii) Small	"	"	0.23	1.25	1.25		
Total ..		1.61				530	530
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I(h)</i>							

(i) Honey and related products—							
(2) Gur—		5.00	1.81	4.61	4.56	375	371
(i) Kopargaon 1st Quality		1.63	0.57	4.48	4.09	786	718
Total ..		1.63				468	449
<i>Index Number or Sub-group I(i)</i>							
(j) Beverages							
(1) Tea leaf—							
(i) Brooke Bond flower brand.	Pkt. of 50 g.	2.11	0.40	1.20	1.20	296	296
(ii) Lipton table Lojee	"	"	0.41	1.20	1.20		
(2) Hot drink— prepared tea	Cup of 3 1/2 Doz.	3.73	0.12	0.70	0.70	583	583
Total		5.84				480	480
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I(j)</i>							
1. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products		40.71	..	..	..	490	506
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products		8.13	..	..	..	758	742
(c) Oils and Fats		8.37	..	..	..	665	593
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs		5.29	..	..	..	574	574
(e) Milk and Milk products		9.73	..	..	..	518	518
(f) Condiments and Spices		7.62	..	..	..	580	580
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable products.		5.47	..	..	..	458	498
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products		1.61	..	..	..	530	530
(i) Sugar, Honey and related products.		7.23	..	..	..	468	449
(j) Beverages		5.84	..	..	..	480	480
Total		100.00				537	537
<i>Index Number for all Food Group.</i>							

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

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Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base price 4	Oct. 1981 5	Nov. 1981 6	Oct. 1981 7	Nov. 1981 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and chips—							
(i) Khair	37 kgs.	78.50	3.39	16.65	16.65	571	571
(ii) Dhawda	..	..	3.15	16.65	16.65		
(iii) Adjat or Mixed	..	..	2.71	16.65	16.65		
(2) Kerosene—							
(i) Chakkrā brand	Per Litre	11.40	0.45	1.75	1.75	389	389
(3) Electricity charges	Per unit	6.28	0.50	0.37	0.37	74	74
(4) Match Box—							
Horse head brand	Box of 50 sticks	3.82	0.06	0.20	0.20	333	333
Total	..	100.00					
Index Number for Group II						510	510
III. Housing—							
(1) Rent—							
(1) Rent for selected tenements.	p.m.	100.00				178	178
Total		100.00					
Index Number for Group III						178	178
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(a) Clothing—							
(1) Dhoti	per sq. met.	17.82	1.23	4.36	4.36	354	354
(2) Saree	..	27.15	1.24	3.86	3.86	311	311
(3) Cloth for trouser	..	6.51	2.15	11.18	12.12	364	364
(4) Long cloth			1.61	10.10	9.77	627	627
(5) Coloured poplin			2.13	10.10	9.77	474	459
Total	..	81.90				457	454
Index Number for sub-group IV(a)						457	454
(d) Footwear							
(1) Shoes—							
(i) Bata Co.	per pair	3.53	17.20	78.35	78.35	376	376
(ii) Carona Co.	..	..	18.78	55.70	55.70		
(2) Chappals—							
(i) Bata Co.	..	..	4.57	29.11	29.11	466	466
Total		8.10					
Index Number for sub-group IV(b)						427	427
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(1) Clothing		91.90				457	454
(2) Footwear		8.10				427	427
Total	..	100.00					
Index Number for Group IV—						454	452
V Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan Supari—							
(1) Panleaf—							
(i) Akda pan	Bundle of 100 leaves	2.01	0.55	1.00	1.00	182	182
(2) Pan finished—							
With Masala	Vida	5.39	0.04	0.20	0.20	500	500
(3) Supari (Manglori)	250 g.	2.81	2.08	7.00	7.00	337	337
(4) Katha—							
(i) Kanpur	50 g.	0.85	0.73	4.00	4.00	548	548
(ii) Belgaum	0.36				
Total	..	11.06					
Index Number for Sub-group V(a).						404	404

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

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Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base price 4	Oct. 1981 5	Nov. 1981 6	Oct. 1981 7	Nov. 1981 8
<i>(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—</i>							
<i>(1) Bidies</i>							
(i) Camel brand	Bundle of 25 bidies.	5.80	0.19	0.75	0.75	395	395
(ii) Shiledar	"	..	0.19	0.75	0.75		
<i>(2) Jarda—</i>							
(i) Gangaram Brand	Pkt. of 50 g.	3.54	0.24	0.78	0.78	369	369
(ii) Chandrakant Brand	"	..	0.23	0.95	0.95		
Total	..	9.34					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(b)</i>						385	385
<i>(c) Household utilities—</i>							
<i>(1) Utensils -</i>							
(i) Lota (Pune)	½ Kg.	5.28	3.55	22.00	22.00	620	620
(ii) Lota (Nashik)	"	..	3.45
Total	..	5.28					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(c)</i>						620	620

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<i>(d) Washing Soap—</i>							
washing and ironings of cotton cloth.	Per pieces	2.54	0.10	0.40	0.40	400	400
<i>(2) Washing soap--</i>							
(i) 501 Bar Soap	Bar	7.44	1.40	6.20	6.20	409	409
(ii) B. Dhantak Co. ..	Cake	..	0.40	1.50	1.50		
Total	..	9.98					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(d)</i>						407	407
<i>(e) Medical Care—</i>							
(1) Dr. Vaze's Cough sirup	Small bottle	3.80	1.50	3.62	3.62	241	241
(2) Daily mixture	Per day	11.98	0.58	1.00	1.00	172	172
Total	..	15.78					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(e)</i>						189	189
<i>(f) Personal care—</i>							
(1) Hair Oil— Tata Co.	Small bottle	4.89	1.32	5.70	5.70	432	432
<i>(2) Barber charges—</i>							
(i) Hair cut with shave	Adult	7.32	0.50	2.00	2.00	370	370
(ii) Hair cut	"	..	0.40	1.50	1.50		
(iii) Shave	"	..	0.20	0.67	0.67		
<i>(3) Toilet Soap—</i>							
(i) Life Buoy	Cake	3.02	0.48	2.00	2.00	412	412
(ii) Hamam cake	"	..	0.49	2.00	2.00		
<i>(4) Blades—</i>							
(i) Bharat Blade	Pkt. of 10 Blades.	0.11	0.44	1.90	1.90	391	391
(ii) Six Morning	2 Pkts. of 5 blades each	..	0.57	2.00	2.00		
Total	..	15.34					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(f)</i>							

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

602

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight Proportional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base price 4	Oct. 1981 5	Nov. 1981 6	Oct. 1981 7	Nov. 1981 8
			Rs. P.				
<i>(g) Education and Reading—</i>							
(1) Books— Bal Bharati Chauthe Pustak.	Copy	5.42	0.75	2.75	2.75	368	368
(2) School fees— For VIII Std.	Per student per month.	3.46	5.00	6.00	6.00	120	120
Total		8.88					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group (g)</i>						271	271
<i>(h) Recreation and Amusement—</i>							
(1) Cinema (Lowest Class)	Adult	6.69	0.32	1.45	1.45	453	453
Total		6.69					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group (h)</i>						453	453
<i>(i) Transport and Communication.</i>							
(1) Rail— Railway fare 50 km.	Per passenger	12.48	0.98	2.30	2.30	235	235
(2) Bus fare— S.T. Bus 32 km. (Full ticket)	"	4.09	1.00	3.00	3.00	300	300
(3) Postage— (i) Single Card (ii) M. O. charges	Per card for Rs. 30	1.08	0.05 0.45	0.15 1.00	0.15 1.00	261	261
Total		17.65					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group (i)</i>						251	251

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<i>V. Miscellaneous—</i>							
(a) Pan-Supari	11.06	404	404
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products	9.34	385	385
(c) Household Utilities	.....	5.28	..	..	..	620	620
(d) Washing Soap	.....	9.98	..	..	..	407	407
(e) Medical Care	.....	15.78	..	..	..	189	189
(f) Personal Care	.....	15.34	..	..	..	398	398
(g) Education and Reading	.....	8.88	..	..	..	271	271
(h) Recreation and Amusement	.....	6.69	..	..	..	453	453
(i) Transport and Communications	17.65	251	251
Total	100.00					
<i>Index Number for Group V</i>						344	344

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603

NANDED

531—A rise of 7 points.

In November 1981, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Nanded Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 531 being 7 points higher than that in the preceeding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Nanded Centre.

The index number in the food group increased by 10 points to 589 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, wheat, jowar, fresh fish and sugar.

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

The index number for housing remained steady at 274 being a six point item.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 5 points to 468 due to a rise in the prices of dhoti, cloth for trousers, long cloth and coloured fabrics.

The index number for the miscellaneous group decreased by 2 points to 389 due to a fall in the average prices of pan-leaf 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 Numbers	
		October 1981	November 1981
I. Food	61.46	579	539
II. Fuel and Light	5.88	637	637
III. Housing	4.62	274	274
IV. Clothing and Footwear	12.22	463	468
V. Miscellaneous	15.82	391	389
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number	....	524	531

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

Note — To obtain the equivalent old index number on base 1958-59 (July 1961-62) the new index number of base 1961 = 100 should be multiplied by the linking factor viz. 2.45.

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base Price	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981
I. Food Group—	2	3	Rs. P.	5	6	7	8
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—	..	13.02	0 64	2.13	2.67	333	417
(1) Rice	kg.	6.81	0 12	1.61	1.89	383	450
(2) Wheat	..	30.64	0 34	2.04	2.06	601	606
(3) Jowar	..	2.82	0 11	0.75	0.75	57	57
(4) Grinding charges	5 Kgs.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	53.29	..	..	..	546	548
Index Number Sub-group I(a).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Pulses and Pulses Products—	kg.	3.89	0 64	5.28	5.05	825	789
(1) Turdal—	..	1.84	0 57	5.24	5.20	919	812
(i) Gawran (Medium)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Gawran (Small) (medium)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Mung (Medium)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Turdal (Medium)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(5) Mung (Small)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Big	..	0.82	0 61	5.28	5.15	800	844
(b) Medium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	8.64	..	..	..	..	..
Index Number Sub-group I(b).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

606

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to Total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number		
			Base Price	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			Rs. P.					
<i>(c) Oil and Fats—</i>								
(1) Groundnut Oil Meetha tel (Raddish in Colour).	Kg.	..	4.84	2.22	15.16	13.38	683	603
(2) Palm oil	"	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	4.84					
<i>Index Number Sub-group (c).</i>						683	603	
<i>(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—</i>								
(1) Mutton—								
(i) Goat Meat	.. ½ Kg.	..	5.62	1.08	8.00	8.00	683	683
(ii) Beef	.. Kg.	..	..	0.96	6.00	6.00		
(2) Fish (dry)—								
(i) Bombil	.. Kg.	..	0.61	2.46	9.00	9.00	472	..
(ii) Zinga	.. "	..	..	2.02	8.00	8.00		
(3) Fish (fresh)—								
Varieties available in Oct. 1981								
(i) Rahu	.. Kg.	2.07	10.00			
(ii) Katerna	.. "	1.87	12.00			

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Varieties available in Sept. 1981.								
(i) Rahu	.. Kg.	2.34	10.50			
(ii) Katema	.. "	1.75	12.50		481	
Total	6.23					
<i>Index Number Sub-group I(d).</i>						662	663	
<i>(e) Milk and Milk Products—</i>								
(1) Milk (Buffalo)	200 ml.	..	4.54	0.13	0.60	0.60	462	462
(2) Ghee (Buffalo)	.. ½ Kg.	..	0.29	3.01	17.00	17.00	565	565
Total			4.83					
<i>Index Number Sub-group I(e).</i>						468	468	
<i>(f) Condiments and Spices—</i>								
(1) Salt white	.. Kg.	..	0.28	0.12	0.60	0.60	500	500
(2) Turmeric Khandaki	.. 50 gms.	..	0.24	0.06	0.30	0.30	500	500
(3) Chillies (dry)								
(i) Garwarani (fine) ..	.. Kg.	..	4.22	1.30	12.00	12.00	928	928
(ii) Garwarani (med)	.. "	..	..	1.18	11.00	11.00		
(4) Tamarind, Kadiwali	.. 200 gms.	..	0.77	0.25	2.00	2.00	800	800
(5) Mixed spices, Bojwar	.. 50 gms.	..	1.61	0.20	2.00	2.00	1000	1000
Total			7.12					
<i>Index Number Sub-group I(f).</i>						899	899	

LABOUR GAZETTE—JANUARY 1982

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

608

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base Price	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products—</i>			Rs. P.				
(1) Potatoes—							
(i) Big size	½ Kg.	0.69	0.30	1.15	0.88	376	297
(ii) Small size	"	..	0.26	0.96	0.78		
(2) Onions—							
(i) Red	Kg.	0.97	0.31	2.24	2.42	781	781
(ii) White	"	..	0.31	2.24	2.42		
(3) Brinjals (Kali)	250 gms.	0.50	0.11	0.75	0.75	682	682
(4) Tomatoes—							
(i) Red	250 gms.	0.39	0.21	1.05	1.06	504	541
(ii) Green	"	..	0.13	0.66	0.75		
(5) Garlic Gawathan	50 gms.	0.54	0.05	0.20	0.20	400	400
<i>Other vegetables—</i>							
<i>Varieties available in the month of Oct. 1981.</i>							
(i) Dodka	250 gms.	1.20	0.13	0.66	..	474	..
(ii) Gawar Phali	"	..	0.15	0.66	..		
<i>Varieties available in the month of Nov. 1981.</i>							
(i) Cauliflower	250 gms.	..	0.29	..	1.06	..	346
(ii) Ladies finger	"	..	0.23	..	0.75		
Total	..	4.29				532	500
<i>Index Number Sub-group I(g).</i>							

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<i>(h) Fruit and Fruits</i>							
(1) Banana—							
(i) Big size	Per Dozen	0.87	0.35	1.96	2.00	562	545
(ii) Medium	"	..	0.29	1.68	1.50		
(iii) Small	"	..	0.22	1.20	1.20		
Total	..	0.87				562	545
<i>Index Number Sub-group I(h).</i>							
<i>(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products</i>							
(1) Sugar—							
(i) D-grade	Kg.	3.57	1.17	3.50	3.65	299	312
(2) Gur—							
(i) Gawran 1st quality	200 gms.	0.70	0.10	0.90	0.78	850	830
(ii) Gawaran 2nd quality	"	..	0.10	0.80	0.78		
Total	..	4.27				850	830
<i>Index Number Sub-group I(i).</i>							
<i>(f) Averages—</i>							
(1) Tea leaf—							
(i) Brooke Bond	Packet of 50 gms.	1.13	0.35	1.00	1.00	300	300
(ii) Lipton	"	..	0.35	1.10	1.10		
(2) Hot drink—							
(i) Chalu Chaha	Per Cup	4.49	0.07	0.50	0.50	657	657
(ii) Canteen tea	"	..	0.04	0.24	0.24		
Total	..	5.62				585	585
<i>Index Number Sub-group I(f).</i>							

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

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Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base Price 4	Oct. 1981 5	Nov. 1981 6	Oct. 1981 7	Nov. 1981 8
I Food group—				Rs. P.			
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products		53.29	..	..	..	506	538
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products		8.64	..	..	..	824	800
(c) Oils and Fats		4.84	..	..	..	683	603
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs		6.23	..	..	..	662	663
(e) Milk and Milk Products		4.83	..	..	..	468	468
(f) Condiments and Spices		7.12	..	..	..	899	899
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products.		4.29	..	..	..	532	500
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products		0.87	..	..	..	562	545
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products.		4.27	..	..	..	389	397
(ii) Beverages		5.62	..	..	..	585	585
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Number for food group I.</i>						579	589
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and Chips—							
(i) Dhawda (old)	20 kgs.	..	80.76	1.66	11.00	} 11.00	} 650
(ii) Gaheri	..	..	..	1.57	10.00		
(2) Kerosene—							
(i) Rock oil white in colour	Per litre	..	13.99	0.26	1.85	712	712
(3) Match Box—							
(i) Wimco, Horse Brand	Per Box (50 sticks).	..	5.25	0.06	0.15	250	250
Total			100.00				
<i>Index Number for Group II</i>						637	637

III. House Rent—								
(1) Rent of selected Tenements	P. M.	..	100.00	5.47	..	..	274	274
Total			100.00				274	274
<i>Index Number for Group III.</i>								
IV. Clothing and Footwear—								
(a) Clothing—								
(1) Dhoti	Per Sq. Metre...	..	11.53	1.08	4.46	4.49	413	416
(2) Saree..	..	..	1.58	1.24	4.19	4.16	338	335
(3) Cloth for Trousers	..	..	..	2.74	11.22	11.33	409	414
(4) Long Cloth	..	..	..	1.44	7.00	7.18	486	499
(5) Coloured fabrics	..	..	31.21	1.81	9.90	10.00	547	552
Total			91.57					
<i>Index Number for sub-group IV(a).</i>						464	470	
(b) Footwear—								
(1) Shoes—								
(i) Bata, Janata	Per Pair	..	4.89	15.02	78.35	78.35	406	406
(ii) Carona Master Junior	"	..	..	18.34	53.28	53.28	..	..
(2) Chappals—								
(i) Bata All wear Rubber Sole	Per Pair	..	3.54	4.45	32.35	32.35	495	495
(ii) Panther Bata	"	..	..	6.18	29.11	29.11	..	..
(iii) Carona Kolhapur	"	..	..	8.35	28.90	28.90	..	..
(iv) Carona Bahadur	"	..	..	8.65	37.80	37.80	..	..
Total			8.43					
<i>Index Number for sub-group IV(b).</i>						444	444	
IV Clothing and Footwear—								
(a) Clothing	..		91.57				464	470
(b) Footwear	..		8.43				444	444
Total			100.00					
<i>Index Number for Group V.</i>						463	463	

LABOUR

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

612

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base Price 4	Oct. 1981 5	Nov. 1981 6	Oct. 1981 7	Nov. 1981 8
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan supari—							
(1) Pan leaf—							
(i) Local (medium) ..	Bundle of 25 leaves.	2.83	0.07	0.40	0.38	661	634
(ii) Local (inferior) ..			0.04	0.30	0.29		
(2) Pan finished without masala	Per Vida	6.61	0.04	0.20	0.20	500	500
(3) Supari Mangalori ..	50 grms.	4.22	0.41	1.30	1.30	317	317
Total		13.66					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(a).</i>						477	471
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—							
(1) Bidi Kalilakali	Bundle of 25 Bidies.	9.00	0.13	0.55	0.55	423	423
(2) Cigarettes—							
(i) Golkonda							
(ii) Charminar	Packet of 10 Cigareties.	6.34	0.10	0.70	0.70	773	735
(3) Jarda Lal Dadhi Brand	Packet of 25 gms	1.63	0.13 0.14	1.10 0.42	1.00 0.42		
Total		16.97					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(b).</i>						383	378

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(c) Household Utilities—							
(1) Utensils Brass—							
Lota, Pune	Kg.	1.90	7.80	43.00	43.00	551	551
(2) Utensils Aluminium Baghuna without chhap.							
	100 gms.	0.69	0.90	3.50	3.50	389	389
Total		2.59					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(c).</i>						508	508
(d) Washing soap—							
(1) Laundry ordinary washing and ironing.	Per shirt	3.74	0.12	0.40	0.40	333	333
(2) Washing soap Shama	Per cake	6.52	0.25	0.90	0.90	360	360
Total		10.26					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(d).</i>						350	350
(e) Medical Care—							
(1) Patent Medicine—							
(i) Anacin							
	2 Tablets	9.36	0.13	0.15	0.15	179	179
(ii) Aspro							
	Bottle	..	0.10	0.15	0.15		
(iii) Zinda Tilasmath							
	Bottle	..	0.37	1.00	1.00		
(2) Mixture, Doctor's daily Mixture.	Per day	5.47	0.62	0.83	0.83	134	134
Total		14.83					
<i>Index Number for sub-group V(e).</i>						162	162

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

614

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base Price 4	Oct. 1981 5	Nov. 1981 6	Oct. 1981 7	Nov. 1981 8
			Rs.	P.			
(f) Personal Care—							
(1) Hair Oil—							
(i) Tata Co., Coconut Oil	Small bottle	4.20	1.34	6.64	7.00	496	522
(2) Barber charges—							
(i) Hair cut with shave	Adult	7.20	0.41	2.50	2.50	570	570
(ii) Hair cut	"		0.31	1.75	1.75		
(iii) Shave	"		0.14	0.75	0.75		
(3) Toilet soap—							
(i) Hamam	Cake	1.93	0.48	2.00	2.00	417	417
(ii) Lifebuoy	"		0.48	2.00	2.00		
(4) Blades—							
(i) Bharat	Packet of 10 blades.	0.07	0.47	2.00	2.00	398	398
(ii) 6 morning	2 pkts. of 5 blades each.		0.54	2.00	2.00		
Total		13.40					
Index Number for sub-group V(f).						524	532
(g) Education and Reading—							
(1) School fees for VIII Standard	Per student	3.30	2.14	7.00	7.00	327	327
(2) School Books—							
(i) Marathi Vachan Mala	Per copy	3.43	0.75	2.75	2.75	339	339
(ii) Subodh Ganit	"		0.69	2.15	2.15		
Total		6.73					
Index Number for sub-group V(g).						327	339

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(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
(f) Transport and Communications—							
(1) Rail—							
(i) Fare for III Class 50 km.	Per Adult Ticket	7.94	1.04	2.30	2.30	221	221
(ii) Bus—S. T. Bus fare for 20 miles.	"	3.14	1.00	3.00	3.00	300	300
(2) Postage—							
(i) Card	Single	0.57	0.05	0.15	0.15	261	261
(ii) M. O. Charges for Rs. 30	Rs. 30		0.45	1.00	1.00		
(3) Rickshaw Fare for 2 miles	One Passenger	3.29	0.22	1.50	1.50	682	682
Total		14.94					
Index Number for Sub-group V(i).						341	341
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pansupari		13.85	..	..	..	477	471
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products		14.97	..	..	..	542	528
(c) Household Utilities		6.29	..	..	..	508	508
(d) Washing soap		10.24	..	..	..	350	350
(e) Medical care		14.37	..	..	..	162	162
(f) Personal care		13.40	..	..	..	524	532
(g) Education and Reading		6.73	..	..	..	333	333
(h) Recreation and Amusement		6.62	..	..	..	267	267
(i) Transport and Communication		14.94	..	..	..	341	341
Total		100.00					
Index Number for Group V.						391	389

LABOUR GAZETTE—JANUARY 1982

615

A rise of 1 point in November, 1981. The Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class in Aurangabad Centre with base year January to December 1961 was 507 being 1 point higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1953-54 family living survey at Aurangabad Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 1 point to 566 due to the average prices of onions vegetables and prepared tea.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained steady at 546. The index number for housing remained steady at 316 being a six monthly item.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 2 points to 465 due to a rise in the average prices of saree, long-cloth and coloured fabrics.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 2 points to 380 due to a rise in the average prices of khatia and fish oil.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS AURANGABAD CENTRE

(Base prices for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981
I. Food	60.72	565	566
II. Fuel and Light	7.50	546	546
III. Housing	8.87	316	316
IV. Clothing and Footwear	9.29	463	465
V. Miscellaneous	13.62	378	380
Total ..	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number ..		506	507

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

Note.—To obtain the equivalent old index number on base August 1943 to July 1944=100 the new index number on base 1961 = 100 should be multiplied by the linking factor viz. 1.22.

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
			Base Price	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981	Rs. P.	
1. Food Group—	2						
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice ..	Kg.	5.40	0.69	1.96	1.96	284	284
(2) Wheat ..	"	10.12	0.42	1.90	1.90	452	452
(3) Jowar ..	"	30.33	0.38	2.12	2.08	547	547
(4) Grinding charges for cereals ..	"	2.35	0.02	0.15	0.15	750	750
Total ..		48.20				316	316
Index Number sub-group I(a)—							
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Uradal without husk ..	Kg.	3.90	0.70	5.50	5.50	786	786
(2) Ramdal, Katori ..	"	2.01	0.48	5.22	5.22	870	870
(3) Pongdal, without husk ..	"	1.11	0.71	5.57	5.25	785	739
(4) Masardal Thick grain ..	"	0.75	0.61	5.25	5.00	820	781
Total ..		7.86				622	601
Index Number sub-group I(b)							

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

618

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to Total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base Price 4	Oct. 1981 5	Nov. 1981 6	Oct. 1981 7	Nov. 1981 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(c) Oils and Fats -</i>							
(1) Groundnut oil Whitish	½ Ltr.	2.00	1.07	7.10	6.50	664	607
(2) Karadai Oil	"	3.49	1.11	7.54	7.25	679	653
(3) Palm Oil	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(4) Vannaspati Dalda	½ Kg. (loose)	0.48	1.58	7.50	7.50	475	475
Total		5.97					
<i>Index Number sub-group I(c)</i>						658	624
<i>(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs--</i>							
(1) Mutton, Goat meat	½ Kg.	4.70	1.26	8.00	8.00	635	635
(2) Fish (dry)--							
(a) Bombil	Kg.	0.24	2.90	12.00	12.00	418	418
(b) Zinga	"	"	2.13	9.00	9.00		
(c) Nathmi	"	"	1.93				
Total		4.94					
<i>Index Number sub-group I(d)</i>						624	624

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<i>(e) Milk and Milk Products—</i>							
<i>Milk—</i>							
(Buffalo Milk)	200 ml.	6.65	0.16	0.70	0.70	438	438
Total		6.65					
<i>Index Number sub-group I(e)</i>						438	438
<i>(f) Condiments and Spices—</i>							
(1) Salt— White	Kg.	0.35	0.11	0.60	0.60	545	545
(2) Turmeric - Whole	250 gms.	0.31	0.34	1.82	1.82	535	535
(3) Chillies (dry)— Superior quality	½ kg.	4.62	0.90	6.96	6.57	773	730
(4) Tamarind	"	0.45	0.49	4.00	4.00	816	816
(5) Mixed spices— Bojwar	250 gms.	1.80	0.42	3.00	3.00	714	714
(6) Jira— Thick Blackish (gray)	"	0.30	0.69	4.48	4.47	649	648
Total		7.83					
<i>Index Number sub-group I(f)</i>						738	712

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

620

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number		
			Base Price 4	Oct. 1981 5	Nov. 1981 6	Oct. 1981 7	Nov. 1981 8	
<i>(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—</i>			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
(1) Potatoes— Medium	½ Kg.	1.35	0.30	1.10	1.10	367	367	
(2) Onions - Red	Kg.	1.06	0.25	2.23	2.75	892	110	
(3) Brinjals— Medium ..	½ Kg.	0.48	0.24	1.16	1.00	483	417	
(4) Tomatoes— (1) Red .. (2) Green	.. ..	0.64	0.28 0.18	1.20 0.66	1.62 0.81	398	514
(5) Garlic— Medium ..	50 g.ns.	0.68	0.06	0.66	0.60	11000	1000	
<i>Other (Vegetables)—</i> Varieties available in the month of Oct. 1981— (i) Pankobi (ii) Pumkin			1.80 0.17	0.33 1.13	1.49 1.50	484	745
Varieties available in the month of Nov. 1981— (i) Pankobi (ii) Phulkobi (iii) Gawar (iv) Bhendi			0.27 0.18 0.37				
Total		6.01				590	701	
Index Number sub group I(g)								

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<i>(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—</i> Banana— Medium			Doz.	1.14	0.32	1.82	1.67	569	522
Total		1.14						569	522
Index Number sub-group I(h)									
<i>(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Product—</i> (1) Sugar— Medium (2) Gur— Superior			Kg.	3.45 1.81	1.17 0.46	3.50 4.33	3.55 3.88	299 941	303 843
Total		5.26						520	489
Index Number Sub-Group I(i)									
<i>(j) Beverages—</i> Tea leaf—Brooke Bond (2) Prepared Tea—Chalu Chaha			50 gms. Cup or 3½ Ozs.	1.86 4.28	0.41 0.08	1.00 0.40	1.00 0.50	244 500	244 625
Total		6.14						422	510
Index Number sub-group I(j)									
<i>Food Group—</i> (a) Cereals and cereal products (b) Pulses and pulse products (c) Oil and fats (d) Mutton, fish and eggs (e) Milk and Milk products (f) Condiments and spices (g) Vegetables and vegetable products (h) Fruits and fruit products (i) Sugar, honey and related products. (j) Beverages			48.20 7.86 5.97 4.94 6.65 7.83 6.01 1.14 5.26 6.14	514 822 658 624 438 738 590 569 520 422	508 801 624 624 438 712 701 522 489 510
Total		100.00						565	566
Index Number—Food Group I.									

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

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LAKSHMI VIKAS PAPER INDUSTRIES LTD.

JANUARY 1982

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Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base Price	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II. Fuel and Light—							
(I) Firewood and chips							
(i) Mixture	37 kgs.	81.82	2.87				
(ii) Babhool	"	"	2.80	14.80	14.80	529	529
(2) Kerosene Ordinary	1 Litre	62.44	0.22	1.75	1.75	795	795
(3) Match Box Wimco Horse Brand	Box of 50 sticks	3.74	0.06	0.15	0.15	250	250
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Number Group II.</i>						546	546
III. Housing							
<i>Rent—</i>							
House rent for selected tenements	P. M.	100.00				316	316
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Number Group III.</i>						316	316
IV. Clothing and Foot-wear							
(1) Dhoti 8.2 mts. length and 119 to 121 cms. width.	Per sq. metre.	6.04	1.07	3.10	4.30	402	402
(2) " 7.3 to 8.2 mts. length and 102 to 152 cms. width.	"	31.87	1.22	5.17	5.18	404	405
(3) Cloth for trousers 89 to 97 cms. width	"	3.21	3.38	10.71	10.71	454	454
(4) Long cloth 89 to 97 cms. width	"	36.63	1.64	8.24	8.33	502	508
(5) Coloured fabric 67 to 69 cms. width	"	18.17	1.86	8.86	9.12	476	490
Total		94.92					
<i>Index Number sub-group IV (a)</i>						457	462
<i>(b) Footwear—</i>							
<i>Shoes—</i>							
(i) Bata Co.	Per pair	5.08	15.08	78.35	78.35	580	520
(ii) Flex Co.	"	"	19.22	123.00	"	"	"
Total		5.08					
<i>Index Number sub-group IV (b)</i>						580	520
V. Clothing and Footwear—<i>contd.</i>							
<i>(a) Clothing</i>							
(b) Footwear		94.92				457	462
Total		5.08				580	520
<i>Index Number group IV</i>						463	465
V. Miscellaneous—							
<i>(a) Pan-supari -</i>							
(1) Pan leaf—Madras I	Bundle of 100 leaves.	1.00	0.50	1.50	1.50	300	300
(2) Pan Finished—With Masala	Vida	2.19	0.04	0.30	0.30	750	750
(3) Supari— Manglori	50 gms.	4.36	0.41	1.50	1.50	366	366
(4) Katha— Kanpur	"	1.78	0.72	3.95	4.00	549	556
Total		18.33					
<i>Index Number sub-group V(a)</i>						441	442

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

624

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

<i>(d) Washing Soap—</i>							
(1) Laundry— Ordinary washing and ironing of cotton shirt.	Per piece	4.55	0.11	0.40	0.40	364	364
(2) Washing Soap— Sunlight	Per Cake	9.27	0.42	1.70	1.70	405	405
Total		14.13					
<i>Index Number Sub-group V(d)</i>						391	391
<i>(e) I Medical care—</i>							
(1) Patent Medicine Anacin	Two Tablets	4.67	0.12	0.15	0.15	125	125
(2) Mixture (Daily)	Per day	7.61	0.68	2.00	2.00	294	294
Total		12.28					
<i>Index Number Sub-group V(e)</i>						230	230
<i>(f) Personal Care—</i>							
(1) Hair Oil, Tata Co.	Small bottle	5.82	1.30	6.32	6.80	486	523
(2) Barber Charges—	Adult	8.70	0.50	2.75	2.75	495	495
(i) Hair cut with shave			0.37	2.00	2.00		
(ii) Haircut			0.19	0.75	0.75		
(iii) Shave							
(3) Toilet Soap—	Per Cake	2.74	0.48	2.00	2.00	417	417
(i) Lifebuoy			0.48	2.00	2.00	421	421
(ii) Hamam							
(4) Blade Six morning	2 pkts. of 5 blades each	0.33	0.57	2.40	2.40		
Total		17.59					
<i>Index Number Sub-group V(f)</i>						479	491

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

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LABOUR GAZETTE—JANUARY 1982

LABOUR GAZETTE—JANUARY 1982

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base Price 4	Mar. 1971 5	Nov. 1981 6	Oct. 1981 7	Nov. 1981 8
<i>(g) Education and Reading—</i>							
(1) School fees for Std. X.	Per Student per month Per Copy.	1.90	3.01	7.00	7.00	233	245
(2) School Books, Prathamik Ganit (Govt. Publication).		1.33	0.62	2.15	2.15	347	347
Total		3.23					
<i>Index Number Sub-group V(g)</i>						280	280
<i>(h) Recreation and Amusement—</i>							
Cinema Lower class	Full ticket	6.90	0.44	1.50	1.50	341	341
Total		6.90					
<i>Index Number Sub-group V(h)</i>						341	341
<i>(i) Transport and Communication—</i>							
(1) Rail—	Full ticket	6.19	1.04	2.30	2.30	241	221
Fare for 50 km.							
(2) Bus—	S. T. fare for 30 miles	5.30	1.50	4.00	4.00	267	267
(3) Postage—							
(1) Post card	Per card For Rs. 30	1.10	0.03	0.15	0.15	261	261
(2) Money Order							
Total	12.39						
<i>Index Number Sub-group V(i)</i>						244	244

V. Miscellaneous Group

(a) Pan supari	18.56				441	442	
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products	2.55				495	496	
(c) Household utilities	14.13				391	391	
(d) Washing Soap	12.28				230	230	
(e) Medical care	17.59				479	491	
(f) Personal care	3.23				280	280	
(g) Education and Reading	6.90				341	341	
(h) Recreation and Amusement	12.59				344	344	
(i) Transport and Communication							
Total	100.00						
<i>Index Number for Miscellaneous Group V.</i>						378	380

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

Centre	Base	Food	Pan, Super, Tobacco etc.	Fuel and Light	Housing	Clothing, bedding and Foot wear	Miscellaneous	Consumer Price Index Number November 1981	Equivalent Old Index Number	Consumer Price Index Number October 1981	Equivalent Old Index Number
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bombay	.. 1960=100	523	472	553	159	468	366	470	2087	466	2069
Solapur	.. 1960=100	552	411	598	222	498	386	508	1941	501	1914
Nagpur	.. 1960=100	528	455	542	215	555	372	484	2526	488	2547
Pune	.. 1961=100	502	....	455	138	494	329	439	...	434	....
Jalgaon	.. 1961=100	537	....	510	178	452	344	474	2507	475	2513
Nanded	.. 1961=100	589	....	637	274	468	389	531	1301	524	1284
Aurangabad	.. 1961=100	566	....	546	316	465	380	507	1126	506	1123

Note.—For arriving at the equivalent old Index numbers the new Index numbers may be multiplied by the linking factors mentioned against the respective centres as follows:—

BOMBAY : 4.44, SOLAPUR : 3.82, NAGPUR : 5.22, JALGAON : 5.29, NANDED : 2.45, AURANGABAD : 2.22.

LABOUR GAZETTE—JANUARY 1982

LABOUR GAZETTE—JANUARY 1982
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ALL INDIA AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

The Statistics for the Last 12 Calendar months from December 1980 to November 1981 are given in the following table:—

TABLE

Month	Base 1960=100	Base 1949=100
1	2	3
December 1980	408	496
January 1981	411	500
February 1981	418	508
March 1981	420	510
April 1981	427	519
May 1981	433	526
June 1981	439	534
July 1981	447	543
August 1981	454	552
September 1981	456	554
October 1981	460	559
November 1981	462	562

*Index numbers under this column are derived from the 1950 based index.

Labour Intelligence

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1981

Industrial Courts, Tribunals and Labour Courts

In all 1942 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		3	4	5			6
I. Industrial Courts/Tribunals—							
1	Industrial Court, Bombay ..	21	26	109			130
2	Industrial Tribunal, Bombay ..	4	1	37			26
3	Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur ..	4	1	25			41
4	Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur ..	4	16	29			29
5	Industrial Court, Pune ..	3	3	16			16
6	Industrial Tribunal, Pune ..	3	3	3			3
7	Industrial Court, Thane ..	3	3	3			3
8	Industrial Tribunal, Thane ..	3	3	3			3
Total ..		32	42	171			294

II. Labour Courts—

1	Labour Court, Bombay ..	41	104	177	222
2	Labour Court, Pune ..	15	134	85	234
3	Labour Court, Nagpur ..	12	120	35	167
4	Labour Court, Thane ..	10	97	17	124
5	Labour Court, Kolhapur ..	10	94	17	121
6	Labour Court, Solapur ..	8	74	42	124
7	Labour Court, Akola ..	8	74	44	126
8	Labour Court, Nashik ..	8	74	44	126
9	Labour Court, Aurangabad ..	8	74	24	106
Total ..		109	682	477	1288

Wages Awards—Nil

Conciliation

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

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

Act	Issues relating to pay, allowances and Bonus	Employment, leave, hours of work and Miscellaneous causes	Total
1	2	3	4
1 Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	263	200	463
2 Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	40	16	56
3 Bombay Industrial Relations (Extensions and Amendment) Act, 1964	.....	.....	.....
Total	303	216	519

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

Act	Pending at the beginning of the month	No. of cases received during the month	Settled amicably	Ended in failure	Withdrawn or not pursued by parties	Closed	Total (4 to 7)	Pending at the end of the month
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. D. Act, 1947	1,715	463	104	208	61	151	524	1,654
B. I. R. Act, 1946	289	56	11	9	8	28	59	286
B. I. R. (Ext. and Amdt.) Act, 1964	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	2,004	519	118	217	69	179	583	1,940

Act	Common Terms	Skills Tradeable	Chemical Industry	Textile Industry	Textile Processing	Hosiery	Banking	Sugar	Transport	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B. I. R. Act 1946	18	10	6	4	3	2	2	2	4	56

Act	Textile Industry	Print Industry	Chemical Industry	Food Industry	Electrical	Banking	Chemical Engineering	Local Bodies	Other Misc.	Total
1	3	1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B. I. R. (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964	3	1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Act	Bombay	Pune	Thane	Nagpur	Nanded	Kolhapur	Ahmadnagar	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B. I. R. Act, 1946	34	8	4	10	6	7	8	56

District-wise analysis is given below :-

Act	Bombay	Anravati	Bombay	Wardha	Chanda	Akola	Buldhana	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B. I. R. Act, 1946	34	8	4	10	6	7	8	56

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING OCTOBER 1981

	Sept. 1981	October 1981	October 1980
No. of Disputes	65	79	29
No. of Workers involved	33,847	48,035	25,108
No. of Man-days lost	3,03,626	4,98,315	57,293

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 October 1981	Started during the month i.e. October 1981	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Textile	14	16	30	32,113	1,83,429
Engineering	12	13	25	6,680	1,00,097
Chemical	4	3	7	1,120	17,750
Miscellaneous	9	8	17	8,122	1,97,039
October 1981 Total	39	40	79	48,035	4,98,315
September 1981 Total	23	42	65	33,847	3,03,626

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

Out of the 25 disputes that terminated during the course of the month, 14 were settled either entirely or partially in favour of the workers, and 11 in favour of the employers.

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

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

Serial No.	Name of the Concern	Sector	S/L	Reason	Date of work-stoppages		No. of workers Involved	Man-days lost		Result	
					Began	Ended		During the month	Till the close of the month		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	Thane— Teksons Ltd., Thane	Pvt.	S	Reinstatement	20-4-81	....	459	10,841	71,045	Cont.
2	Bombay— Carona Sahu Co. Ltd., Bombay 400 060.	Pvt.	L	Labour unrest	17-6-81	....	2,613	70,551	3,08,334	"
3	Bombay— The Bombay Gas Co. Ltd., Bombay 400 012.	Pvt.	S	Others Rearrest of Dr. Samant and Charter of Damand.	29-7-81	....	1,450	39,150	1,17,900	"
4	Thane— Voltas Limited 400 606.	Thane	Pvt.	L	Go-slow	2-7-81	576	14,871	56,451	"
5	Bombay— Hindustan Ferodo Ltd., Bombay 400 086.	Pvt.	S	General Demand Wages	17-7-81	....	1,970	49,270	1,75,294	"
6	Bombay— I. T. C. Ltd., Bombay-12	Pub.	S	General Demand Wages	8-9-81	....	738	16,698	31,015	"
7	Bombay— Parle Products Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	Pvt.	S	Suspension	18-9-81	....	1,878	48,828	71,364	"
8	Bombay— The Hindustan Spg. Wvg. Mills Ltd., Bombay 400 025.	Pvt.	S	Bonus	21-10-81	....	2,050	20,500	20,500	"
9	Bombay— The Shreeniwas Cotton Mills Ltd., Bombay-13.	Pvt.	S	Bonus 20 %	20-10-81	....	2,882	28,820	28,820	"
10	Bombay— The Hindustan Spg. & Wvg. Mills Bombay-11	Pvt.	S	Bonus	20-10-81	....	9,400	84,600	84,600	"

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION, MAHARASHTRA
REGION

Press-note showing the progress during the month of November 1981

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme applies to 35 centres in the State of Maharashtra and provides protection to 18,75,054 workers in the event of Employment Injury, Sickness and Maternity. This protection is made available in two ways namely by provision of medical care and cash Benefits when needed. During the month of November 1981, 21,259 Insured Persons received Rs. 44,28,781.32 as cash Benefits due to Employment injuries. This includes 5,227 persons who were in receipt of pensions for Permanent Disablement Benefit and 2,158 persons who were in receipt of Dependants Benefit as dependance of deceased Insured Persons. During the month, 10,415 accidents were reported against 10,706 during the preceding month.

Comparatively fewer persons need the employment injury benefits, but a fairly large number need Cash benefits in the event of Sickness. During November, 1981, 1,12,598 claims were received and an amount of Rs. 1,08,09,917.00 was paid as Sickness Benefit. During the preceding month, 94,406 claims were received and an amount of Rs. 86,67,822.40 was disbursed as sickness Benefit.

Some Insured Persons suffering from T.B., Mental, Malignant and other long term diseases require more attention and they are being paid additional Benefit called Extended Sickness Benefit. During the month, an amount of Rs. 10,32,565.20 was paid towards this Benefit.

During the month, 316 Insured Women claimed Rs. 4,54,899.90 by way of Maternity Benefit.

The attendance at the dispensaries as per certificates received was 2,52,030 during the month.

During the month, Funeral Benefit in 147 cases amounting to Rs. 14,700.00 was paid.

During the month, Confinement Charges in respect of wives of Insured persons amounting to Rs. 68,700.00 was paid.

During the month, an amount of Rs. 14,568.00 was paid as Enhanced Sickness Benefit to 76 Insured Persons who had undergone Sterilisation Operation for family planning.

For recovery arrears of contribution under the Scheme, Legal proceedings were initiated in 16 cases against defaulting employers.

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