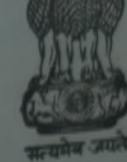


ERRATA TO LABOUR GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 1971

Page	Line/Entry/Item	Column/Paragraph	Incorrect	Correct
698	Sandkhol	1	Sankhol	Sandkhol
700	Mutton, Fish and Eggs	8	158	178
709	Gur	8	220	200
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732	21	6	Rajaram	Rajaramji
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750	7/8	.. 1st	.. Maxmum	.. Maximum
751	Sr. No. 10	.. No. 5	.. Octob	.. October
751	Sr. No. 15	.. No. 3	.. Sahtiya	Sahitya
752	Sr. No. 25	.. No. 2	.. (Pvt.)	.. (Pvt.)
752	Sr. No. 25	.. No. 3	.. Domivli	.. Dombivli
753	Sr. No. 31	.. No. 3	.. 19th October	.. 19th October 1970
753	Sr. No. 37	.. No. 4	.. Bons	.. Bonus
755	Sr. No. 47	.. No. 3 Bombay
755	Sr. No. 47	.. No. 10	.. 22	.. 213
755	Sr. No. 52	.. No. 10	.. 61	.. 610
755	Sr. No. 54	.. No. 10	.. 9	.. 69
757	Sr. No. 75	.. No. 3	.. Counial	.. Council
757	Sr. No. 66	.. No. 2	.. Moter Parts	.. Motor Parts
757	Sr. No. 74	.. No. 2	.. Bhiwanid	.. Bhiwandi
758	Sr. No. 76	.. No. 3 (Pvt.)
758	Sr. No. 76	.. No. 2	.. Colth	.. Cloth
765	Aurangabad	.. Column 8	.. Phulnari	.. Phulmari
765	Bhir	.. Column 10	.. Amalner	.. Amalnair
765	Nagpur	.. Column 17	.. Wadha	.. Wardha



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LABOUR GAZETTE

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

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

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Editor :

Shri M. B. DURVE, B.A.,

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

The Month in Brief**Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class**

The Bombay, Sholapur and Nagpur Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for the month of February 1971, with the average prices for the year ended December 1960 equal to 100 were 182, 187 and 185 respectively. Jalgaon, Nanded, Poona and Aurangabad Centres Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for the month of February 1971 with the average prices for the year ended December 1961 equal to 100 were 185, 193, 173 and 185 respectively.

Industrial Disputes

During December 1970, there were 71 strikes involving 31,808 workmen and a time loss of 1,39,315 working days, as compared to 73 disputes in November 1970, involving 20,375 workers and time loss of 2,40,962 mandays. Further particulars of industrial disputes are given at pages 1003 to 1004 and 1037 to 1043 of this issue.

Absenteeism

During January 1971, the average absenteeism in the textile industry in seven important textile centres in the State, viz, Bombay City, Nagpur, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nanded, Akola and Aurangabad amounted to 17.76 per cent. as against 17.56 per cent. in December 1970. For further particulars see page 1005 of this issue.

Production of Cotton Yarn Spun and Manufacture of cloth

During October 1970, Mills in Bombay City produced a total of 1,25,97,000 Kgs. of yarn, 1,63,000 Kgs. of miscellaneous goods such as blankets, hosiery good and knitted fabrics and packed 2,81,000 metres of cotton goods mixed with Silk, Wool, Terene, etc. and packed 8,55,18,000 Kgs. wearable and non-wearable cloth and those in Rest of Maharashtra produced 43,85,000 Kgs. of yarn 1,29,000 Kgs. of miscellaneous goods such as blankets, hosiery and knitted fabrics and packed 2,33,91,000 metres of wearable and non-wearable cloth. The total production of cotton yarn, miscellaneous goods and mixed with Silk, Wool, terene, etc. packing of wearable and non-wearable cloth for the whole State of Maharashtra amounted to 1,69,82,000 Kgs. 2,92,000 Kgs. 2,87,000 metres and 10,89,09,000 metres respectively.

Current Notes

Labour Minister Inaugurated ILO's Asian Employers' Seminar on Population and Family Planning

Shri R. K. Khadilkar, Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, inaugurated on Monday, 22nd March, the ILO's Asian Employers' Seminar on Population and Family Planning held at Vigyan Bhavan from 22nd to 27th March 1971.

The Seminar was attended by employers' representatives from the following countries : Ceylon, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand.

Shri Naval H. Tata, President of Employers' Federation of India and Employers' Member of the ILO's Governing Body, who has been a consistent champion of a bold and realistic family planning policy, delivered the key-note address at the opening function.

Shri B. N. Datar who was Member-Secretary of the National Commission on Labour before joining the ILO's Regional Office at Bangkok last year as a Regional Adviser was the Director of the Seminar.

The seminar was part of a more extensive programme of ILO action in the field of population, planned in response to the decision of the ILO Governing Body in 1968. Current and prospective population trends in Asia are frustrating efforts towards creating fuller and productive employment. The Sixth Asian Regional Conference of the ILO therefore asked the ILO to assist particularly the developing countries in their efforts to moderate excessive population growth. This Seminar succeeds a Seminar of similar nature for representatives of worker's organisation in Asia conducted by the ILO in Bangalore in May 1970.

Besides discussing specific types of employers' contribution to family planning and related activities, the Seminar had before it such topics as population growth and development, social and organisation aspects and the cause of various degrees of success in national family programmes in Asia, analysis of the relationship between employment policy and population policy. Activities tending to balance population and economic growth are a positive complement to efforts now being made by the ILO under its Asian Manpower Plan to develop and utilize more fully available human resources.

State Farming Corporation Creates History—Labour Representatives Taken In Management

The new directors of the Maharashtra State Farming Corporation, whose appointment was announced last week, took their office on 15th March 1971.

The 14-member team, under the chairmanship of Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Revenue, includes as many as seven non-officials, three of them being representatives of the unions of labour working on the farms. This is, perhaps for the first time in India that a Corporation like this is having representatives of the labour in its management.

The Maharashtra State Farming Corporation, which was formed in 1963, has so far been conducting its affairs, no doubt, with the Co-operation of permanent labour on its farms. However, labour's direct representatives had not been taken as Directors, which has now been done.

At present, the Corporation has under its command 33,600 hectares (84,000 acres) of land and its annual turn-out has increased to Rs. 8 crores.

Besides the chairman, the other Directors of the Corporation are : Shri Sundarrao A. Solanke (Minister of State for Revenue and Sports); Shri S. B. Patil (Minister of State for Co-operation and Social Welfare) ; Shri A. S. Naik (Revenue Secretary) ; Shri V. M. Joshi (Finance Secretary) ; Shri B. A. Kulkarni (Irrigation and Power Secretary) ; Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil, M.P. ; Shri Kisan Mahadeo Veer, M.L.A. ; Shri V. G. Shivdare, M.L.A. ; Shri Vishvanath Anna Kore ; Shri Shantaram Patil ; Shri G. J. Ogle ; Shri L. D. Gandhi ; and Shri S. Y. Ranade (Managing Director). Shri Shantaram Patil, Shri G. J. Ogle and Shri L. D. Gandhi are representatives of labour unions.

Minimum Wages For Stone Breaking and Crushing— Questionnaire Issued

The minimum wages committee for employment in stonebreaking and stone-crushing employment headed by Shri Shivajirao Patil, M.L.A., has issued a questionnaire.

The committee is to report on the condition prevailing in this employment and advise Government in the matter of revision of minimum rates of wages.

The employers, employees, representatives of employers and employees are advised to obtain copies of the questionnaire form Shri M. D. Naik, Assistant Commissioner of Labour and Secretary, Minimum Wages Committee for stone-breaking and stone-crushing, C/o office of the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment, Commerce Centre, Tardeo, Bombay-34.

Governor Lays Corner Stone of Powerloom Project

The corner stone of the proposed powerloom manufacturing project of the Marathwada Development Corporation was laid at the hands of Shri Ali Yavar Jung, Governor of Maharashtra, at Dhanegaon, about five kms. from Nanded on 19th March 1971. The Governor expressed the hope that the project would prove a milestone in the industrial development of the State by providing avenue of employment to the local people and help raise their standard of living.

Stating that Maharashtra had made considerable progress in the co-operative sector the Governor said that the Marathwada Development Corporation was established in pursuance of the policy of the Government to achieve development of backward regions.

Shri P. Vyankateshan, Managing Director of the Corporation, said that the project was estimated to cost about Rs. 5.5 crores and the state Government had sanctioned a sum of Rs. one crore towards this cost. He said that the project

envisaged two parts. The first part of providing implements to large weaving units, both pre-weaving and processing units, would be owned and managed by the Textile Corporation of Marathwada. In the small scale weaving sector, 24 powerloom co-operative institutions with 96 powerlooms would provide raw material to small units and would receive back woven fabrics from them. The work of processing and marketing the cloth would also be done by the Textile Corporation, he added.

Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, in his speech said that the project would help lay the foundation for the development of Marathwada and provide employment to the agriculturists, weavers and workers.

Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, said that the Government had, with a view to achieving balanced development of all the regions in the State, accepted the policy of dispersal of industries. He said that the Government had earmarked industrial areas in each district and was striving to achieve industrial development in the rural areas with the help of entrepreneurs. The Government was considering a proposal to start a similar powerloom project in the Vidarbha region also, he added.

Earlier, Shri Arvind Mafatlal, Chairman of the Marathwada Development Corporation, welcomed the guests and Shri Shamrao Kadam, Chairman Zilla Parishad, proposed a vote of thanks.

Earlier, the Governor visited the village Kakadi about 12 kms. from Nanded. He inspected the work of constructing the road from Kakadi to Rohegaon. The work had been started by the Zilla Parishad as scarcity relief measure. The Governor and Smt. Ali Yavar Jung distributed protein rich nutritious food packets, prepared in association with the CARE to the workers.

Major Role of Private Sector In Developing Ancillary Industries—

Shri V. P. Naik's View

The private sector in Maharashtra had a major role to play in the development of ancillary industries, said Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra while inaugurating the conference on "Ancillary Industries in Maharashtra Development and Prospects" organised by the Maharashtra Economic Development Council at the Hindustan Lever auditorium in Bombay on 25th March 1971.

Shri Naik said as compared to many other States in the country, Maharashtra did not have many public sector undertakings and therefore, for the development of ancillary industries, dependence on public sector undertakings in the state would not be quite relevant. He said that there were more than a thousand large scale units functioning in the State. "If they evolve a rational and sound policy in respect of ancillary industries, I have no doubt that there will be a bright future for ancillary industries in the State," he said.

The Chief Minister said that an Aluminium Project in the public sector would soon be set up in Ratnagiri and to assess the scope of ancillary industries as a result of functioning of this public sector undertaking, the state Government had taken the necessary initiative to have a project Report on this subject, by

entrusting the survey work to Messrs. Kirloskar Consultants. Based on this study it would be possible to identify the nature and scope for development of ancillary industries around Ratnagiri, he added. He felt that similar studies, if undertaken, wherever necessary in respect of large private sector units would also accelerate their rapid growth of ancillary industries in the State. The necessary initiative in this direction would of course have to be taken by the private sector, he said and hoped that the conference would also discuss this subject at length and indicate suitable guidelines wherever necessary.

Shri Naik said that the deliberations held in the seminar on Ancillary Industries Development by Public sector undertakings, held in April last year at Bangalore under the auspices of the Union Government indicated the steps to be taken by Public Sector Undertakings to encourage local entrepreneurs to set up ancillary industries around the undertakings. "Perhaps the guidelines indicated for Public Sector Undertakings are equally applicable to private sector undertakings as well", he said. The Chief Minister expressed the hope that the State conference would consider this aspect at length and assured that the Government would extend all necessary help through the State Ancillary Industries Committee.

The Chief Minister stated that the State Ancillary Industries Committee had been constituted last year with the State Industries Commissioner as chairman and its members included representatives of ancillary industries, large scale units and public sector undertakings. One of the important tasks of this Committee was to bring about a healthier relationship between large scale industries and ancillary industries. "I am sure that the deliberations of this conference will be useful to the State Ancillary Committee as well," he added.

Shri Naik said that, considering the number of large scale units in Maharashtra, the ancillary industries had a bright future in the State. What was necessary was only to identify the nature and scope for the greater development of such industries and if this was done in a co-ordinated way by all concerned organisations, we would be hastening the development of ancillary industries in the State he concluded.

Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, was present on the occasion.

Encouraging Development of Ancillaries in Maharashtra—Shri R. A. Patil Reviews Steps

Encouragement to the development of ancillaries should originate from large scale public and private industries, observed Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, in Bombay on 25th March 1971.

The Minister was speaking at the concluding session of the conference on "Ancillary industries in Maharashtra development prospects and problems" organised by the Maharashtra Economic Development Council. The Minister said that the industrial growth of a country was closely related to the balanced growth of large scale and small scale industries. It was absolutely necessary that both these sectors worked hand in hand.

Shri Patil said that during the third plan period Maharashtra Government established three functional estates, one at Dombivali for automobile, second at Bhosri-Poona for electronics, and the third at Nagpur for light engineering industry, especially for the development of ancillary industries in the State. A greater co-operation from the large scale industries in Maharashtra would encourage the State Government to set up more ancillary industrial estates, particularly in the developing areas like Nasik, Aurangabad and Ratnagiri, he added.

The Minister said that of the total industrial production in the small scale industries sector of the country, the production in Maharashtra was about 25 per cent. In Maharashtra about 1,130 large scale units and about 230 medium scale undertakings were already functioning. Besides this, there were 12 public sector undertakings. This had helped in substantially increasing the small scale units during the last ten years.

Referring to the recommendations made by the Maharashtra Commercial and Industrial conference held at Nagpur in December 1968, the Minister said that Government gave due consideration to them and took steps on important issues such as preparation of a fresh list of feasible industries in each district, reservation of higher quota of scarce raw materials for developing regions, appointment of Joint Director of Industries at Nagpur and Aurangabad, simplification of the various forms and procedures for approval of schemes and registration, etc. As regards the problems of development of ancillaries based on automobile, electronic and petro-chemical industries, the Minister said that the committee set up by the State Government to examine the development of electronics in Maharashtra was expected to submit its report within the next one and a half month. In view of the rapid growth of petro-chemical industries in Thana-Belapur area there was ample scope for various ancillary industries based on plastics, intermediate and dye-stuffs. He hoped that the entrepreneurs in this region would avail of these opportunities.

The Minister said that Government was aware of certain problems which hindered the proper growth of ancillaries, the foremost amongst these being the non-availability of raw material of proper quality and in sufficient quantity. He said there were complaints from the small scale units that though the large scale industries received adequate supply of raw material for producing components they were reluctant to supply these materials to their ancillaries. The Minister wanted the central Government to look into such cases and take suitable measures to compel them supply raw materials to the ancillaries. In case the large scale units failed to supply such materials to ancillaries, the small units should get direct supply from the Central Government.

Referring to the problem of technical guidance and assistance, Shri Patil said that Government agencies were making effort to overcome this difficulty. He suggested that organisations like the All India Manufacturers Association, Indian Chemical Manufacturers Association, Institute of Engineers should consider the possibility of appointing technical experts in different parts of the State for providing technical guidance to ancillaries.

Wage-Price Regulation in Building Industry Set-up

President Nixon's decision to regulate Wage and Price increases in the construction industry is the latest move in a continuing fight against inflation in the United States.

Mr. Nixon, in an executive order March, 29, established stabilization measures under which Labour-Managements Boards will control wages in various construction industry jobs.

A 12-member Committee, including Industry and Union representatives, will be set up to review all collective bargaining agreements and determine whether they fall within wage Board Criteria. The plan provides an enforcement mechanism.

The construction industry, although not the only United States Industry to come under scrutiny because of wage-price increases, was singled out in this latest move for a number of reasons.

It is a major segment of the United States Economy and Changes in its Wage-Price structure eventually affect numerous other economic sectors.

A key industry that is affected by construction costs is the homebuilding industry which has recently seen a Rebound from the slump of last year.

This rebound in the housing industry is leading the move towards a more expansive economy that the Nixon administration has termed as necessary to produce a stable non-inflationary economy in the United States.

A Drastic wage-price rise in the construction industry could, in turn, force a slowdown in the housing industry because homebuilders might not be able to afford the increased costs.

A slowdown in the housing industry would also mean a reduction in other associated industries which rely heavily on the housing industry to provide job opportunities.

These would include workers in the plumbing, Electrical, Carpentry and Paint Industries. Some experts have said the housing industry—and the other associated industries — could reduce the unemployment rate, which stood at 5.8 percent in February, by one percentage point.

A drop in the unemployment rate is another priority set by the Nixon administration and still another reason for the president's latest action on wage-price increases.

Construction wage and prices also affect the costs of new plant and equipment for industry. This, in turn, affects the cost of a wide variety of products made by industry.

In backing up their statements that the construction industry has been a leader in the wage-price spiral that has contributed to inflation, Nixon administration officials have noted that in the past year wages and prices in the construction industry increased 18 percent. This compares to only an Eight percent increase for all other manufacturing industries.

A possible contribution to this large increase was the use of the Davis-Bacon Act which has long been interpreted to mean that wages on Government construction projects must be at the prevailing union level in the area. Many experts have contended that the rule encouraged construction worker unions to demand large wage increases.

In an earlier attempt to halt the construction wage-price spiral, Mr. Nixon Rescinded the Davis-Bacon Act. He did so after considering the use of a short-term "Freeze" on construction wages and prices to give the Government time to set up criteria and a wage-price review board made up of management Union and Public Representatives.

With the latest executive order establishing means to control wage and price increases, Mr. Nixon has, in effect, reinstated the Davis-Bacon Act.

Purchases of Cotton in Vidarbha—Chief Minister's Assurance

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, told a nine-member deputation of Members of Legislative Assembly and Members of Legislative Council from Vidarbha that immediate steps would be taken to give an advance up to 35 per cent of the price of cotton through the Maharashtra Rajya Sahakari Marketing Federation and open six centres for the purchase of cotton. The six centres would be opened, he said, at Amravati, Akola, Wardha, Wani, Hingoli and Sillod. The deputation met the Chief Minister at the Council Hall, Bombay, on 23rd March 1971.

Shri Y. J. Mohite, Minister for Co-operation, Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications and Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Revenue, were present on the occasion.

Unemployment of Educated persons—Committee Submits Report

The Committee appointed by the State Government under the Chairmanship of Shri G. B. Newalkar, Chairman, Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation, to study the schemes offered by the nationalised banks and other financial institutions for assisting persons who wish to pursue any trade, calling or self employed profession and to suggest suitable modifications so that maximum number of educated unemployed persons could take advantage of these schemes, submitted its report to Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour at his chamber of Sachivalaya in Bombay on 19th March 1971. Shri K. P. Patil, Minister at State for Home and Labour was present. The report was presented to the Minister by Shri G. B. Newalkar.

The other members of the committee were Shri M. S. Palnitkar, Managing Director, Maharashtra State Financial Corporation; Shri V. Prabhakar, Deputy Secretary, Industries and Labour Department, Shri B. V. Laud, Secretary, Industries and Labour Department; Shri D. G. Tungare, Deputy Secretary, Finance Department; Shri V. Srinivasan, Managing Director, State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra; Shri Y. V. Sivramkrishnayya of the Bank of Baroda and Shri Y. D. Mahajan, Assistant Director of Employment as member secretary.

Scheme for Unprotected Workers in Goods Transport

The Government of Maharashtra has, under the provisions of the Maharashtra Mathadi, Hamal and other Manual workers (Regulation of employment and welfare) Act, 1969, formulated a scheme in the interest of workers engaged in the loading and unloading of goods from the public transport vehicles.

The scheme is aimed at ensuring an adequate supply and full and proper utilization of unprotected workers employed in goods vehicles transport undertakings in connection with loading, unloading, stacking, carrying, weighing, measuring and such other work including work preparatory or incidental to such operations for efficient performance of work and generally for making better provisions for the terms and conditions of such workers and make provision for their general welfare.

The scheme applies to employment of registered workers by goods vehicle transport undertakings having their head offices, delivery offices, godowns, booking offices, booking godowns or such other activities connected with the above in the docks and certain mercantile areas of Bombay City in connection with loading of goods into the public transport vehicles or unloading of goods therefrom and any other operations incidental thereto. The workers should be engaged regularly and not on casual basis and should be attached to their respective undertakings individually or under toli system.

The clauses in respect of registration of employers as well as existing and new workers have come into force from April 1, 1971. The other clauses of the scheme will come into force from May 1, 1971.

The scheme, which has been published in Part I-L, Notification section of *Government Gazette*, Extraordinary, dated March 1, 1971, applies to the following areas, namely :—

(i) *On the East.*—By Reay Road from Reay Road Bridge upto its junction with P. D'Mello Road. By P. D'Mello Road from its junction with Reay Road upto its junction with Lokmanya Tilak Marg. By Lokmanya Tilak Marg from its junction with P. D'Mello Road upto the crossing of Central Railway Line. By Central Railway Line from its crossing with Lokmanya Tilak Marg upto Victoria Terminus Station.

(ii) *On the South.*—By Saint George Road from its junction with V. T. Station upto its junction with Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road.

(iii) *On the West.*—By Dr. D. N. Road from its junction with Saint George Road upto its junction with Lokmanya Tilak Marg. By Lokmanya Tilak Marg from its junction with Dr. D. N. Road upto its junction with Kalbadevi Road. By Kalbadevi Road from its junction with Lokmanya Tilak Marg upto its junction with Kika Street. By Kika Street from its junction with Kalbadevi Road upto its junction with C. P. Tank Road. By C. P. Tank Road from its junction with Kika Street upto its junction with Sardar Vithalbai Patel Road, By Sardar Vithalbai Patel Road from its junction with C. P. Tank Road upto its junction with Nanubhai Desai Road. By Nanubhai Desai Road from its junction with Sardar Vithalbai Patel Road upto its junction with Khetwadi Second Lane. By Khetwadi Second Lane from its junction with Nanubhai Desai Road upto its junction with Trimbak Parshuram Street. By Trimbak Parshuram Street from its junction with Khetwadi Second Lane upto its junction with Maulana Shoukat Ali Road. By Maulana Shoukat Ali Road from its junction with Trimbak Parshuram Street upto its junction with Maulana Azad Road. By Maulana Azad Road (including west side of the Road) from its junction with Maulana Shoukat Ali Road upto Gadge Maharaj Chowk.

(iv) *On the North.*—By Keshavrao Khadye Marg from its junction with Gadge Maharaj Chowk upto its junction with Garden Bridge Road. By Garden Bridge Road from its junction with Keshavrao Khadye Marg upto its junction with Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marg. By Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marg from its junction with Garden Bridge Road upto its junction with Victoria Road. By Victoria Road from its junction with Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marg upto its junction with Reay Road near Reay Road Bridge.

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

The new series of All-India Average Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (General) on Base: 1960=100 for February 1971 remained stationary at 184 (One Hundred and Eighty-four). The Index for February, 1971 on base: 1949=100 derived from the 1960 based index also remained stationary at 224.

Public Utility Services Declared—

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

serial No.	Name of the undertakings	Period	No. and date of the Notifications and <i>M. G. G.</i> in which published
1	Employment of workers under the Bombay Municipal Corporation in the following Industries, namely:— (i) Transport (other than Railway) for the carriage of refuse, cesspool, water, drainage-silt, meat offals and hearses ; and (ii) Services in hospitals, dispensaries and maternity homes.	Six months from 14th February 1971.	No. IDA. 1468/Lab-II, dated 22nd January 1971, published in <i>M. G. G.</i> , part I-L, dated 4th February 1971, at page No. 515.
2	Workshops, garages and depots of the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation in the State of Maharashtra.	Six months from 5th February 1971.	No. IDA. 1467/Lab-II, dated 4th February 1971, published in <i>M. G. G.</i> , part I-L, dated 11th February 1971, at page No. 712.
3	Road Transport services operated by the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation in the Maharashtra State.	Six months from 26th February 1971.	No. IDA. 1468/Lab-II, dated 11th February 1971, published in <i>M. G. G.</i> , part I-L, dated 18th February 1971, at page No. 786.

Articles, Reports, Enquiries, etc.

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

SELECTIONAL POLICY

BY
NAVIN KUMAR*

It is axiomatic that attractive qualified applicants is the first step in the process of acquiring new workers. It is the process whereby applicants are segregated into various classes according to their acceptability for employment. An applicant may be accepted and employed instantly, he may be rejected or he may be placed in deferred category for further consideration. It is really inevitable that selection policy should be made on the basis of careful and thorough analysis of applicant's merits. Otherwise selection policy is nothing more than a meaningless formality¹. Almost all the employers are feeling the value of sound selection programme and are willing to squander more money for this important function. Applicants who have been selected carefully learn job task easily. If a poor qualified applicant is employed and permitted to work in the industrial enterprise, it becomes increasingly difficult, if not well nigh, impossible for a management to terminate the services of the employee without facing objections raised by trade unions. The decision of the management is likely to be challenged in the Court of Law.

According to Dale Yoder, Selection policy is closely connected with job analyses, which by the development of job specifications, states the classes of employees which are required in the industrial enterprise to work optimum capacity. Selection policy involves several steps to be taken. It applies a varying range of devices in the personnel appraisal. It inevitably involves some vocational guidances. For those who are accepted, it necessitates placement and induction. In order to check on its effectiveness and to ensure that newly employed workers are working satisfactorily and are well adjusted, it is also the function of the personnel department to ensure that placement of new employee does not encourage indignation among existing working force. The achievement of a sound Selection policy is the responsibility of the personnel department. It should, however, work closely with line and staff departments in order that combined efforts will produce a competing work force and make all the participants aware of the need for giving the careful and thoughtful attention to selection.

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¹ Chruden and S. Herman Personnel Management, page. 153.

² Yoder, Dale, Personnel Management And Industrial Relations, page 203.

The application form is a traditionally widely accepted device³ for recording information on such biographical items as age, marital status, previous education, experience including nature of duty, salary, length of time on the job and reasons for leaving. Some of the application forms contains a question as to why the applicant thinks himself suitable against the vacancies advertised. It tests candidate's ability to write, to organise his thoughts and present his thought clearly and succinctly. The application form filled in by applicants provides the personnel department of the industrial enterprise with data, for its permanent employee records. The application indicates, further, whether the applicant has consistently progressed to better pay scale or better status and his education and occupational experience have been logically patterned.

The question, here, arises that who does the selecting in the enterprise. In case of manual or semi-manual labour, the personnel department may be able to make employment decision. The personnel department is ordinarily responsible for carrying on the "paper work" or correspondence with applicants, involves in selection procedure but the authority of the personnel department for making decision may be limited⁴. In employing executive personnel for example, decision is usually made by a board having representation of high echelon of management and experts which may be of outside of the industrial enterprise and even the records of applications would be restricted to a person especially designed. The person may or may not belong to personnel department depending upon size of Industrial enterprise. Recently there has developed a tendency among enterprises to handover the task of selecting highly qualified executives to especially designed selecting Institutions. These institutions invite applications and select the personnel to be employed. In the supervisory personnel, the final decision is usually made by the General Manager. In several European Countries, where trade unions are very strong, usually manual and semi-manual labour are recommended to the management for their appointment in the industrial concerns by the Trade Unions.

The personnel department as a Co-ordinating agency is responsible for ensuring Selection⁵. Since there is usually a need to comprise between the type of personnel desired to fill a vacancy and qualifications of applicants who are available, over all guidance is needed so that those involved in decision making process would keep the objective of selection in mind. The manner and ways in which guidance is given to General manager and manager of requisitioning department requires unusual skill in human relations.

Those applicants who are considered to be eligible for the vacancy on the basis of information supplied through application form, are informed by the personnel department for test followed by interview.

³ George, Straus & Leonard, R. Sayles Personnel, The Human Problems of Management, page 440.

⁴ Chruden, H.J. & Sherman A. W. Personnel Mangement, page 153.

⁵ Chruden & S. Herman, Personnel Management, page 154.

In selection of skilled and semi-skilled workmen, trade tests are most essential and should be devised by the technical department and if technical department is conspicuous, help from other technical experts should be sought. It is really a sad commentary that psychological tests have not yet made any headway in our country like the countries of West. There are numerous kinds of psychological tests and before any personnel department introduce such a test, as experience in the West proves, the department should consult an expert for test may be tailored, made to fit the needs and their interpretation calls for special training.⁶ From the results achieved from these psychological tests carried out in Western Countries, it goes without saying that general personality test and tests of ability, may be applicable in Indian industrial enterprises but it would not be wrong to submit that much research should be undertaken on this subject and it may take time to collect and correlate the result of selection based on tests before their validity can be checked and proved.

For executive positions the applicants are required to undergo written test. The questions asked in the written test are of such type so as to make available for analysis the alertness, sharpness and intelligence of applicants' mind. The personnel department fixes a qualifying mark for written test with approval of General manager and board of directors. Those applicants who fail to achieve qualifying marks, they are rejected outright. Those who qualify they have to undergo interview and medical examination.

Since the purpose of tests is to predict success and failure, it goes without saying that criteria of success should be clearly defined. This is the responsibility of management and it might well be expected that management should have clear cut opinion what constitute bright and successful performance and what constitute mediocre or poor performance. It is frequently complained that management is not sure what employees in a particular job are supposed to accomplish, it is not very difficult to arrive at same definition of job success through investigations and job performance without it, there is nothing to predict and it follows that tests cannot be used to predict something that does not exist.

Some of the Western test experts have no unanimous opinion what test should indicate: some maintains that battery of test is necessary to judge the variety of abilities required for a specific job and others that every job can be analysed into certain basic requisites which can be discovered by single test⁸. It has been agreed that many industrial enterprise will find it desirable to experiment with a number of standardised test which are available and to supplement the list of their own creation until the experience exhibits that testing practice and procedure are somewhat conclusive. Many of the enterprises in the Western Countries have experimented with testing programme of office employees, for they felt that such programme is bound to reduce the cost of production around.

⁶ Sun M. Mrs. (Ed.) Personnel Management In India, page 207.

⁷ Chrudden, H. J. & Sherman, A. W. Personnel Management, page 198.

⁸ John J. W. Neuner and Others, Office Management (Principles and Practices), page 294.

Opinions have been expressed in various quarters that test is synonymous with selection method although many industrial enterprises in Western Countries preclude from adopting formal test procedure in their selection programme. Tests have been developed in an effort to define more objective means of measuring the qualified job applicants as well as employees who have offered their candidature for promotion. One of the main advantages that it may reveal qualifications and talents that would be deducted by interview or by testing of education and job experience. It has been established that tests seek to eliminate the possibility the interviewer or supervisory prejudice instead of potential ability will govern selection decision.

Intelligent tests are carried out on the pre supposition that quick learning alert, bright persons can learn almost any job more quickly and successfully than those who are less endowed.

In a sense, an intelligence test is a kind of aptitude test measuring the potential ability of an applicant to learn a new job. However, the psychologists of the Western Nations have developed a large number of much more specialised aptitude which may predict the likelihood that a candidate can learn a certain type of job efficiently. It has been agreed on all hands that individual differs markedly⁹, for example, in their ability to learn work involving precise eye muscles. Experiments carried out in the Western Countries bear testimony to the fact that it is difficult for some people to learn to do jobs that involve quantitative compulation or that requires the ability to visualise solid objectives in space. Tests have been developed to assess the degree to which an employee who is not now qualified to do a skilled job can gain from training given his basic mechanical abilities.

Opinions have been expressed in various quarters that management sometimes become discouraged by the difficulty of proving that given personality attributes or aptitudes as revealed by test scores actually contribute job success. Criteria for successes in salaried positions particularly in management jobs are difficult to obtain. Consequently there is growing tendency in the Western Countries to use personality tests to screen out applicants who too look 'different' from those now employed in the similar capacity. Lacking proof that the test scores are significantly related to job success, management simply presupposes that universal personality for traits will probably be a universal handicap and that candidates with these characteristics will be more difficult to observe in the enterprise. There may be some measures of truth in this approach particularly selecting lower level personnel¹⁰.

Some of the Western experts feel that if an employee fails on the job because of personality defects than lack of aptitude and physical ability, a psychologically best adjusted employee who is highly motivated to do a good job may be worth more to enterprise than an employee having large potential who is motionally upset and lazy.

⁹ George Straus & Leonard R. Sayles, 'Personnel' page 442.

¹⁰ George Straus & Leonard, R. Sayles 'Personnel' page 449.

Almost every man has some prejudices or bias but interviewer should try to avoid such common fallacies some persons extend more stress on academic qualifications and others on experience but it has been established that these aspects should be given due weight in the interview assessment. Sometimes, it happens that interview board is satisfied with one or two more questions and gets a delible impression that the applicant is good in all respects.

Nevertheless, even at its best the interview is not a precise technique and a careful interviewing is difficult to conduct.¹¹ Candidates react very differently depending upon who is interviewing them and how the interview is handled. Since there is no fixed criteria or success and failure. The prejudiced interviewer can easily evaluate the interviews performance in accordance with stereotypes.

Interview procedure has been criticized. Among the major limitations

- (i) A frequent tendency to omit or overlook to essential considerations.
- (ii) A danger of stereotyping and 'halo' in which interviewer 'types' the applicants and sees certain qualities that may be more apparent and real.
- (iii) A general tendency to infer too much from appearance and manner.

physical characteristics may be highly important for certain types of work. Job specifications may provide detailed guides to required physical qualities. Measurable physical qualities such as various types of strength, vision, hearing may deserve close attention. Reference to physical qualifications is particularly important in the placement of handicapped workers.

Thus selection of personnel is very important function of personnel department. It should be carried out more efficiently and carefully.

¹¹ George Straus & Leonard R. Sayles "Personnel", page 441.

¹² Yoder, D. Personnel Management & Industrial Relations, page 243.

¹³ George Straus & Leonard, R. Sayles 'PERSONNEL' page 440.

¹⁴ M. (Mrs.) Edited, 'Personnel Management' In India, page 205.

Notifications Under Labour Laws

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Industries and Labour Department, No. 1DA. 1371/109437-LAB-II, 18th February 1971.
In exercise of the powers conferred by section 39 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), and in supersession of Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. 1DA. 1368/114483-LAB-II, dated the 28th July 1969, the Government of Maharashtra hereby directs that the powers exercisable by it,—

(1) under section 5 of the said Act to constitute the Board of Conciliation ; and

(2) under sub-section (2) of section 10 of the said Act, to make a reference of an industrial dispute to a Board, where parties to such dispute apply in the prescribed manner, whether jointly or separately, for such reference.

shall be exercisable also by each of the officers specified in column 1 of the Schedule hereto in respect of the areas specified against him in column 2 of that Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Officer	Area
1	2
1 Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Administration), Bombay.	Greater Bombay and Thana, Kolaba, Nasik, Dhulia and Jalgaon Districts.
2 Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Poona.	Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sangli, Sholapur, Ratnagiri and Kolhapur Districts.
3 Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Nagpur.	Aurangabad, Parbhani, Bhir, Nanded, Osmanabad, Chandrapur, Bhandara, Nagpur, Akola, Buldhana, Yeotmal Amraoti and Wardha Districts.

Bombay Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Act, 1958.

Industries and Labour Department, No. BRU. 217 109387-LAB-I, dated 25th February 1971.—Whereas, by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. BRU. 2170/106716-LAB-I, dated the 13th March 1970, the Government of Maharashtra has—

(a) declared that section 3 of the Bombay Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Act, 1958 (Bom. XCVI of 1958) (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), that the industrial undertaking called "the R. B. B. A. Spinning and Weaving Mills, Hinganghat (which is taken over by the State Government on leave and licence basis from the Official Liquidator with the permission of High Court of Judicature at Bombay) shall, for a period of one year commencing on the 15th day of March 1970 and ending on the 14th day of March 1971 (both days inclusive) be carried on to serve as a measure of unemployment relief (hereinafter referred to as "the said relief undertaking") ; and

(b) directed under section 4 of the said Act that in relation to the said relief undertaking and in respect of the said period of one year for which that undertaking continues as such, the provisions of,—

¹M.G.G., Pt. I-L, February 25, 1971, p. 863.

²M.G.G., Pt. I-L, March 4, 1971, p. 1230.

(i) Sections 35 to 41 (both inclusive) ; sub-sections (1) and (4) of section 42 ; sub-sections (1), (3), (4) and (5) and clauses (a), (i), (ii) and (iii) of sub-section (2) of section 46 and section 98 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1947) ;

(ii) Chapter V-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947) ; and

(iii) all provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (XX of 1946) (hereinafter referred to as "the said provisions") shall not apply and the said relief undertaking shall be exempt from the said provisions ;

And whereas, the Government of Maharashtra is of the opinion that the said relief Undertaking should be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief for a further period of one year commencing on the 15th day of March 1971 and ending with on the 14th day of March 1972 (both days inclusive) (hereinafter referred to as "the further period of one year"), and that it should be exempt from the said provisions for the further period of one year ;

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

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

(b) directs that in relation to the said relief undertakings, and in respect of the further period of one year, for which the said relief undertaking as such, the said provisions shall not apply ; and the said relief undertaking shall be exempt from the said provisions.

Bombay Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Act, 1958.

Industries and Labour Department, No. BRU. 2171-LAB-I, dated 25th February 1971.—Whereas, by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. BRU. 2170-LAB-I, dated the 13th March 1970, the Government of Maharashtra has—

(a) declared that section 3 of the Bombay Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Act, 1958 (Bom. XCVI of 1958) (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act") that the industrial undertaking called "the New Pratap Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Dhulia" (which is taken over by the State Government on leave and licence basis from the Official Liquidator with the permission of High Court of Judicature at Bombay) shall, for a period of one year commencing from the 15th day of March 1970 and ending on the 14th day of March 1971 (both days inclusive) be carried on to serve as a measure of unemployment relief (hereinafter referred to as "the said relief undertaking") and

(b) directed under section 4 of the said Act that in relation to the said relief undertaking and in respect of the said period of one year for which that undertaking continues as such, the provisions of,—

(i) Sections 35 to 41 (both inclusive), sub-sections (1) and (4) of section 42, sub-sections (1), (3), (4) and (5) and clauses (a), (ii) and (iii) of sub-section (2) of section 46 and section 98 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1947) ;

(ii) Chapter V-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947) ; and

(iii) all provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (XX of 1946), (hereinafter referred to as "the said provisions") shall not apply and the said relief undertaking shall be exempt from the said provisions ;

And whereas, the Government of Maharashtra is of the opinion that the said relief Undertaking should be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief for a further period of one year commencing on the 15th day of March 1971 and ending on the 14th day of March 1972 (both days inclusive) (hereinafter referred to as "the further period of one year"), and that it should be exempt from the said provisions for the further period of one year.

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

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

(b) directs that, in relation to the said relief undertaking, and in respect of the further period of one year; and for which the said relief undertaking continues as such, the said provisions shall not apply; and the said relief undertaking shall be exempt from the said provisions.

Bombay Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Act, 1958

Industries and Labour Department No. BRU. 1070/107208-Lab-I, dated 23rd February 1971.—Whereas by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. BRU 1069/111641-Lab, dated the 7th March 1969, Government of Maharashtra has declared under section 3 of the Bombay Relief Undertaking (Special Provisions) Act, 1958 (Bom. XCVI of 1958) (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), that the industrial undertaking called the Edward Textiles Limited, Bombay, which is taken over by the State Government, under a Scheme of Leave and Licence from the Official Liquidator with the permission of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, and which is carried on under the authority of the State Government, shall for a period of one year commencing on 7th day of March 1969 and ending on 6th day of March 1970 (both days inclusive) be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief (the said undertaking being hereinafter referred to as "the said relief undertaking");

And whereas, by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. BRU. 1069/111641-Lab-I, dated the 29th April 1969 issued in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra directed that the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 42, clauses (ai), (i) (ii) and (iii) of sub-section (2) and sub-sections (3), (4) and (5) of section 46 and section 98 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1947), and Chapter V-A and sub-section (2) of section 33-C of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947) (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the said provisions") shall not apply to the said relief undertaking during the period commencing on the 7th March 1969, and ending on the 6th March 1970 and that the said relief undertaking shall be exempted from the said provisions;

And whereas, by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. BRU. 1070/102281-Lab-I, dated the 6th March 1970, Government of Maharashtra, made a declaration as aforesaid in relation to the said relief undertaking with a view to extending upto 6th March 1971, the period for which the said relief undertaking shall be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief; and directed under section 4 of the said Act that in relation to the said relief undertaking and in respect of the period for which the said relief undertaking continues as such the said provisions shall not apply and the said relief undertaking should be exempt from the said provisions;

And whereas, the Government of Maharashtra is of the opinion that the said relief undertaking should be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief for further period one year commencing on the 7th day of March 1971 and ending on the 6th March 1972 (both days inclusive) (hereinafter referred to as "the said further period") and that it should be exempt from the said provisions for the said further period.

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

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

(b) directs that in relation to the said relief undertaking, and in respect of the said further period for which the said relief undertaking continues as such, the said provisions shall not apply, and the said relief undertaking shall be exempt from the said provisions.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Industries and Labour Department No. AJZ. 3869-LAB-II, dated 26th February 1971.—Whereas by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. AJZ. 3869-Lab II, dated the 4th February 1970, a Board of Conciliation consisting of Shri M. F. Khan, the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Poona, as Chairman, and two other members was constituted for promoting a settlement of an industrial dispute between Poona Zilla Parishad, Poona, and the workmen employed under it in its Public Works Department, in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule appended to that Notification;

And whereas, by reason of transfer of Shri T. M. Borhade, a vacancy has occurred in the office of the member of the said Board.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Government of Maharashtra hereby appoints Shri V. J. Kale, Revenue officer, Poona Zilla Parishad, as a member of the Conciliation Board, to fill up the said vacancy.

Labour Legislation

THE CENTRAL LABOUR LAWS (EXTENSION TO JAMMU AND KASHMIR) ACT, 1970

(ACT No. 51 OF 1970)

[24th December 1970]¹

Act to provide for the extension of certain Central labour laws to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-first Year of the Republic of India as follows :

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Central Labour Laws (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Act, 1970.

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

2. *Extension and amendment of certain labour laws.*—(1) The Acts mentioned in the Schedule and all rules, orders, regulations and schemes made thereunder by the Central Government are hereby extended to, and shall be in force in, the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(2) With effect from the commencement of this Act, the Acts mentioned in the Schedule shall be amended as specified therein.

3. *Construction of references to laws not in force in Jammu and Kashmir.*—Any reference in any Act mentioned in the Schedule to a law which is not in force in the State of Jammu and Kashmir shall, in relation to that State, be constructed as a reference to the corresponding law, if any, in force in that State.

4. *Construction of references to authorities where new authorities have been constituted.*—Any reference by whatever form of words in any law for the time being in force in the State of Jammu and Kashmir to any authority competent at the date of the passing of that law to exercise any powers or discharge any functions in that State shall, where a corresponding new authority has been constituted by or under any law now extended to that State have, effect as if it were a reference to the new authority.

5. *Repeals and savings.*—If immediately before the commencement of this Act there is in force in the State of Jammu and Kashmir any law corresponding to any Act now extended to that State, that law shall, have as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, stand repealed on such commencement :

Provided that, the repeal shall not affect—

(a) the previous operation of any law so repealed or anything duly done or suffered thereunder,

(b) any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under any law so repealed,

(c) any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any law so repealed, or

(d) any investigation, legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid ;

and any such investigation, legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced, and any such penalty, forfeiture or punishment may be imposed, as if this Act had not been passed :

Provided further that, subject to the preceding proviso, anything done or any action taken including any appointment or delegation made, notification, instruction or direction issued, bye-law or scheme framed, certificate obtained, permit or licence granted or registration effected) under any such law shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of the Act now extended to that State, and shall continue to be in force accordingly unless and until superseded by anything done or any action taken under said Act.

6. *Power to remove difficulties.*—(1) If any any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of any Act now extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the Central Government may, as occasion may require, by order notified in the *Official Gazette*, make such provisions or give such directions, not inconsistent with the provisions of such Act, as appear to it necessary for the removal of the difficulty :

Provided that, no such order shall be made under this section after the expiration of two years for the date on which this Act comes into force.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, any such notified order may—

(a) specify the corresponding authorities within the meaning of section 4.

(b) provide for the transfer of any matter pending immediately before the commencement of this Act before any court, tribunal or other authority, to any corresponding court, tribunal or other authority for disposal.

(c) specify the areas or circumstances in which, or the extent to which or the conditions subject to which, anything done or any action taken (including any of the matters specified in the second proviso to section 5) under any law repealed by that section shall be recognised or given effect to under the corresponding provision of the Act now extended.

THE SCHEDULE

(See section 2)

ACTS

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923

(8 OF 1923)

Section 1.—In sub-section (2), omit "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir".

Section 3.—In sub-section (3), omit "within the State or the territories to which this Act extends, as the case may be,

THE TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926

(16 OF 1926)

Section 1.—In sub-section (2), omit "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir".

Section 16.—After sub-section (2), insert—

"(2A) In its application to the State of Jammu and Kashmir references in sub-section (2) to any legislative body constituted under the Constitution shall be construed as including references to the Legislature of that State."

Section 21-A.—After sub-section (2), insert—

"(3) In its application to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, reference in sub-section (2) to the commencement of the Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Act, 1964 (38 of 1964) shall be construed as reference to the commencement of this Act in the said State."

THE CHILDREN (PLEDGING OF LABOUR) ACT, 1933

(2 OF 1933)

Section 1.—In sub-section (2), omit "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir".

¹M.G.G., Pt. VI, February 25, 1971, p.p. 167 to 172.

THE PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT, 1936
(4 OF 1936)

Section 1.—In sub-section (2), omit “ except the State of Jammu and Kashmir ”.

THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT, 1938
(24 OF 1938)

Section 1.—In sub-section (2), omit “ except the State of Jammu and Kashmir ”.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT, 1938
(26 OF 1938)

Section 1.—In sub-section (2), omit “ except the State of Jammu and Kashmir ”.

Section 3B.—Re-number section 3B as sub-section (1) of that section and after sub-section (1) as so renumbered, insert—

“(2) In its application to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, reference to the 1st October, 1939, shall be construed as reference to the commencement of this Act in the State.”.

THE WEEKLY HOLIDAYS ACT, 1942
(18 OF 1942)

Section 1.—In sub-section (2), omit “ except the State of Jammu and Kashmir ”.

THE INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (STANDING ORDERS) ACT, 1946
(20 OF 1946)

Section 1.—In sub-section (2), omit “ except the State of Jammu and Kashmir ”.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947
(14 OF 1947)

Section 1.—In sub-section (2), omit, the proviso.

THE COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND ACT, 1947
(32 OF 1947)

Section 1.—In sub-section (2), omit “ except the State of Jammu and Kashmir ”.

THE MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948
(11 OF 1948)

Section 1.—In sub-section (2), omit “ except the State of Jammu and Kashmir ”.

THE EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE ACT, 1948
(34 OF 1948)

Section 1.—In sub-section (2), omit “ except the State of Jammu and Kashmir ”.

THE COAL MINES PROVIDENT FUND AND BONUS SCHEMES ACT, 1948
(46 OF 1948)

Section 1.—In sub-section (2), omit “ except the State of Jammu and Kashmir ”.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1948
(63 OF 1948)

Section 1.—In sub-section (2), omit “ except the State of Jammu and Kashmir ”.

THE WORKING JOURNALISTS (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS ACT, 1955
(45 OF 1955)

Section 1.—In sub-section (2), omit “ except the State of Jammu and Kashmir ”.

THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES (COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION OF VACANCIES) ACT, 1959
(31 OF 1959)

Section 1.—In sub-section (2), omit “ except the State of Jammu and Kashmir ”.

THE MOTOR TRANSPORT WORKERS ACT, 1961
(27 OF 1961)

Section 1.—In sub-section (2), omit “ except the State of Jammu and Kashmir ”.

(b) To sub-section (3), add—

“ Provided that it shall come into force in the State of Jammu and Kashmir on the commencement of the Central Labour Laws (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Act, 1970 ”.

THE MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT, 1961
(53 OF 1961)

Section 1.—In sub-section (2), omit “ except the State of Jammu and Kashmir ”.

THE PAYMENT OF BONUS ACT, 1965
(21 OF 1965)

Section 1.—(a) In sub-section (2), omit “ except the State of Jammu and Kashmir ”.

(b) To sub-section (4), add—

“ Provided that in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the reference to the accounting year commencing on any day in the year 1964 and every subsequent accounting year shall be construed as reference to the accounting year commencing on any day in the year 1968 and every subsequent accounting year. ”.

THE LABOUR PROVIDENT FUND LAWS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1971

MINISTRY OF LAW

(LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT)

New Delhi, the 13th February 1971, Magha 24, 1892 (Saka)

Ordinance No. 3 of 1971¹

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

An ordinance further to amend the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, and the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952.

Whereas, a Bill further to amend the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 and the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, was pending in the House of the people;

And whereas, the House of the people has been dissolved and the Council of States is not in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action to give effect to the provisions of the Bill.

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

Short title and commencement.—(1) This Ordinance may be called the Labour Provident Fund Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1971.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Act 46 of 1948, Act 19 of 1952 and Act 31 of 1956 to be temporarily amended.—During the period of operation of this Ordinance,—

(a) the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 (46 of 1948), and shall have effect subject to the amendments specified in sections 3 to 11.

(b) the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), shall have effect subject to the amendments specified in sections 12 to 30; and

(c) the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956), shall have effect subject to the amendment specified in section 31.

Amendment of long title and preamble to Act 46 of 1948.—In the long title and the preamble to the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 (hereinafter referred to as the Coal Mines Act), after the words "Provident Fund Scheme", the words "Family Pension Scheme" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 1.—In sub-section (1) of section 1 of the Coal Mines Act after the words "Provident Fund", the words "Family Pension" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 2.—In section 2 of the Coal Mines Act, after clause (e) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

(ee) "Family Pension Fund" means the Family Pension Fund established under the Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme framed under sub-section (1) section 3E;".

Amendment of section 3A.—In section 3A of the Coal Mines Act,—

(a) in sub-section (3) after the words "The Board shall", the words, figure and letter, subject to the provisions of section 3E", shall be inserted;

(b) in sub-section (4) for the words "the Scheme aforesaid" the words "the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme and the Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 3C.—In sub-section (3) of section 3C of the Coal Mines Act, the words "Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme" the words and "the Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme" shall be inserted.

¹M.G., Pt. VI, March 4, 1971, p.p. 201 to 209.

Insertion of new section 3E and 3F.—After section 3D of the Coal Mines Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely—

3E. Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme.—(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, frame a scheme to be called the Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme for the purpose of providing family pension and life assurance benefits to the employees covered by the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme.

(2) There shall be established, as soon as may be after the framing of the aforesaid scheme, a Family Pension Fund into which shall be paid from time to time in respect of every such employee—

(i) such portion, not exceeding one-fourth, of the amount payable under sub-section (1) of section 10D as the employer's contribution as well as the employee's contribution, may be specified in the said scheme, and

(ii) such sums, being not less than the aggregate of the amount payable in pursuance of clause (a) out of the employer's contribution under sub-section (1) of section 10D and an amount equivalent to one-sixteenth of the employer's contribution under that sub-section in respect of such employee, as the Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, specify.

(3) The Family Pension Fund shall vest in and be administered by the Board.

(4) Any scheme framed under the provisions of sub-section (1) may provide for all or any of the matters specified in the Second Schedule.

Special grant by Central Government.—The Central Government shall, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, pay such further sums as may be determined by it into the Family Pension Fund to meet all the expenses in connection with the administration of the Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme other than the expenses towards the cost of any benefits provided by or under the said Scheme."

Amendment of section 5.—In sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Coal Mines Act, for the words "Second Schedule", the words "Third Schedule" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 8.—In section 8 of the Coal Mines Act, after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely—

"(3) The provisions of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2) shall, so far as may be, apply in relation to the family pension or any other amount payable under the Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme as they apply in relation to any amount payable out of the Fund."

Insertion of new Second Schedule.—The Second Schedule to the Coal Mines Act shall, be re-numbered as the Third Schedule and before the Third Schedule as so re-numbered the following Schedule shall be inserted, namely—

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(See section 3E)

MATTERS TO BE PROVIDED FOR IN THE COAL MINES FAMILY PENSION SCHEME

1. The employees or class of employees to whom the Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme shall apply and the time within which option to join that Scheme shall be exercised by those employees to whom the said Scheme does not apply.

2. Subject to the provisions of section 3E(2), the portion of employer's and employee's contribution which may be credited to the Family Pension Fund and the manner in which it may be credited.

3. The contribution by the Central Government to the Family Pension Fund and the manner in which such contribution is to be made.

4. The manner in which the accounts of the Family Fund shall be kept and the investment of moneys belonging to the Family Pension Fund with the Central Government at a rate of interest which shall not be less than five and a half *per centum per annum*.

5. The form in which an employee shall furnish particulars about himself and his family whenever required.

6. The nomination of a person to receive the assurance amount due to the employee after his death and the cancellation or variation of such nomination.

7. The registers and records to be maintained in respect of employees' the form or the issue of any identity card, token or disc for the purpose of identifying any employee, or his nominee or a member of family entitled to receive the pension.

8. The scales of family pension and the assurance amount.

9. The mode of disbursement of family pension and the arrangements to be entered into with such disbursing agencies as may be specified for the purpose.

10. The manner in which the expenses incurred in connection with the administration of the Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme may be paid by the Central Government to the Board.

11. Any other matter which is to be provided for in the Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme or which may be necessary or proper for the purpose of implementing the Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme."

12. *Amendment of long title.*—In the long title to the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) (hereinafter referred to as the Provident Funds Act), after the words "provident funds", the words "and family pension fund" shall be inserted.

13. *Amendment of section 1.*—In section 1 of the Provident Funds Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1) after the words "Provident Funds", the words "and Family Pension Fund" shall be inserted ;

(b) the proviso to sub-section (5) shall be omitted.

14. *Amendment of section 2.*—In section 2 of the Provident Funds Act,—

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

"(g) "Family Pension Fund" means the Family Pension Fund established under the Family Pension Scheme ;

(ggg) "Family Pension Scheme" means the Employees' Family Pension Scheme framed under section 6A ;

(b) for clause (l) the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(1) "Scheme" means the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme framed under section 5."

15. *Amendment of section 5A.*—In section 5A of the Provident Funds Act,—

(a) in sub-section (3), after the words "The Central Board shall the comma, words, figure and letter "subject to the provisions of section 6A, " shall be inserted ;

(b) in sub-section (4), after the words "of the scheme", "the words and the Family Pension Scheme" shall be inserted.

16. *Amendment of section 5D.*—In sub-section (3) of section 5D of the Provident Funds Act, after the words "the Scheme", the words "and the Family Pension Scheme" shall be inserted.

17. *Amendment of section 5E.*—In section 5E of the Provident Funds Act, after the words "the Scheme", the words "and the Family Pension Scheme" shall be inserted.

18. *Insertion of new sections 6A and 6B.*—After section 6 of the Provident Funds Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely :—

"6A. *Employees Family Pension Scheme.*—(1) The Central Government, may by notification in the *Official Gazette*, frame a scheme to be called the Employees' Family

(2) There shall be established, as soon as may be after the framing of the Family Pension Scheme, a Family Pension Fund into which shall be paid from time to time in respect of every such employee—

(a) such portion, not exceeding one-fourth, of the amount payable under section 6 as contribution by the employer as well as the employee, as may be specified in the Family Pension Scheme,

(b) such sums as are payable by the employer of an exempted establishment under sub-section (6) of section 17, and

(c) such sums, being not less than the amount payable in pursuance of clause (a) of the employers contribution under section 6, as the Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, specify.

(3) The Family Pension Fund shall vest in and be administered by the Central Board.

(4) The Family Pension Scheme may provide for all or all or any of the matters specified in Schedule III.

(5) The Family Pension Scheme may provide that any of its provisions shall take effect either prospectively or retrospectively on such date as may be specified in this behalf in that Scheme.

6B. *Special Grant by Central Government.*—The Central Government shall, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, pay such further sums as may be determined by it into the Family Pension Fund to meet all the expenses in connection with the administration of the Family Pension Scheme other than the expenses towards the cost of any benefits provided by or under the said Scheme."

19. *Amendment of section 7.*—In sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Provident Funds Act, for the words "any Scheme framed under this Act", the words "the Scheme or the Family Pension Scheme, as the case may be" shall be substituted.

20. *Amendment of section 7A.*—In sub-section (1) of section 7A of the Provident Funds Act for the words "or of the Scheme", the words "the Scheme or the Family Pension Scheme, as the case may be," shall be substituted.

21. *Amendment of section 8.*—In clause (b) of section 8 of the Provident Funds Act, for the words and figures "under section 17", the words and figures "under section 17 or in respect of the contribution payable by him towards the Family Pension Scheme under the said section 17" shall be substituted.

22. *Amendment of section 10.*—In section 10 of the Provident Funds Act, after sub-section (2) the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely

"(3) The provisions of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2) shall, so far as may be, apply in relation to the family pension or any other amount payable under the Family Pension Scheme as they apply in relation to any amount payable out of the Fund."

23. *Amendment of section 11.*—In clause (b) of section 11 of the Provident Funds Act, after the words "under the rules of the provident fund, the words, brackets and figures "any contribution payable by him towards the Family Pension Fund under sub-section (6) of section 17, shall be inserted.

24. *Amendment of section 13.*—In section 13 of the Provident Funds Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1) for the words "or of any Scheme", the words "the Scheme or the Family Pension Scheme" shall be substituted ;

(b) sub-section (2A) shall be re-numbered as sub-section (2B) and before sub-section 2B, as so re-numbered the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely

"(2A) Any Inspector appointed under sub-section (1) may, for the purpose of inquiring into the correctness of any information furnished in connection with the Family Pension Scheme or for the purpose of ascertaining whether any of the provisions of this Act or of the Family Pension Scheme have been complied with in respect of an establishment to which the Family Pension Scheme applies, exercise all or any of the powers conferred on

(c) in sub-section (2B) as so re-numbered, after the words, brackets and figures "or under sub-section (2A), the words, brackets, figure and letter "or under sub-section (2A), case may be," shall be inserted.

25. *Amendment of section 14.*—In section 14 of the Provident Funds Act,—
 (a) in sub-section (1), for the words "or under any Scheme", the words "the Scheme or the Family Pension Scheme" shall be substituted;
 (b) in sub-section (2), for the words "A Scheme framed under this Act", the words "The Scheme or the Family Pension Scheme" shall be substituted;
 (c) in sub-section (3), for the words "or under any Scheme" the words, "the Scheme or the Family Pension Scheme" shall be substituted.

26. *Amendment of section 14A.*—In section 14A of the Provident Funds Act,—
 (a) in sub-section (1), for the words "or the Scheme made thereunder", the words, "the Scheme or the Family Pension Scheme" shall be substituted;
 (b) in sub-section (2), for the words "or the Scheme thereunder", the words "the Scheme or the Family Pension Scheme" shall be substituted.

27. *Amendment of section 17.*—In section 17 of the Provident Funds Act, after sub-section (5), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—
 "(6) Notwithstanding any exemption granted under this section, the employer of an exempted establishment to which the provisions of the Family Pension Scheme apply, shall pay to the Family Pension Fund such portion of the employer's contribution as well as the employee's contribution to its provident fund as may be specified in the Family Pension Scheme."

28. *Amendment of section 18.*—In section 18 of the Provident Funds Act, for the words "or under any Scheme", the words "the Scheme or the Family Pension Scheme" shall be substituted.

29. *Amendment of section 19.*—In section 19 of the Provident Funds Act, for the words "or any Scheme", the words "the Scheme or the Family Pension Scheme" shall be substituted.

30. *Insertion of new Schedule III.*—After Schedule II to the Provident Funds Act, the following Schedule shall be inserted, namely:—

" SCHEDULE III

[See section 6A (4)]

Matters for which provisions may be made in the Family Pension Scheme

1. The employees or class of employees to whom the Family Pension Scheme shall apply and the time within which option to join that Scheme shall be exercised by those employees to whom the said Scheme does not apply.
2. Subject to the provisions of section 6A(2) the portion of employer's and employees' contribution which may be credited to the Family Pension Fund and the manner in which it may be credited.
3. The contribution by the Central Government to the Family Pension Fund and the manner in which such contribution is to be made.
4. The manner in which the accounts of the Family Pension Fund shall be kept and the investment of moneys belonging to the Family Pension Fund with the Central Government at a rate of interest which shall not be less than five and a half *per centum per annum*.

7. The form in which an employee shall furnish particulars about himself and his family never required.

8. The nomination of a person to receive the assurance amount due to the employee his death and the cancellation or variation of such nomination.

9. The registers and records to be maintained in respect of employees, the form or design of any identity card, token or disc for the purpose identifying any employee, or his nominee member of family entitled to receive the pension.

3 The scales of family pension and the assurance amount.

9. The manner in which the exempted establishments have to pay the contributions (both employer's and employee's shares) towards the Family Pension Fund and the submission of returns relating thereto.

10 The mode of disbursement of family pension and the arrangements to be entered with such disbursing agencies as may be specified for the purpose.

11 The matter in which the expenses incurred in connection with the administration of Family Pension Scheme may be paid by the Central Government to the Central Board.

12 Any other matter which is to be provided for in the Family Pension Scheme or which may be necessary or proper for the purpose of implementing the Family Pension Scheme."

31 *Consequential amendment of Act 31 of 1956.*—In section 44 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, after clause (f), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(f) any Family Pension Scheme framed under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 (46 of 1948), of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), for the purpose of providing family pension and life assurance benefits to be employees covered by the said Scheme."

V. V. GIRI,
 President.

N. D. P. NAMBOODRIPAD,
 Joint Secretary to the Government of India".

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

B. P. DALAL,
 Secretary to Government.

THE BOMBAY LABOUR WELFARE FUND (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1970

Maharashtra Act No. XVI of 1971

(First published, after having received the assent of the President, in the "Maharashtra Government Gazette" on the 3rd March 1971).

An act further to amend the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1953.

WHEREAS, it is expedient further to amend the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1953 (Bom. XL of 1953), for the purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted in the Twenty-first Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Act, 1970.

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

2. *Amendment of section 2 of Bombay XL of 1953.*—In section 2 of the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1953—(Bom. LX of 1953) (hereinafter referred to as "as the principal Act")

(1) after clause (1), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(1A) 'contribution' means the sum of money payable to the Board in accordance with the provisions of section 6BB;

(2) in clause (2).—

(i) for the words "manual or clerical" the words "manual, clerical, supervisory, or technical" shall be substituted;

(ii) the following shall be added at the end of that clause, namely:—

"but does not include any person—

(a) who is employed mainly in a managerial capacity or

(b) who, being employed in a supervisory capacity, draws wages exceeding seven hundred and fifty rupees per mensem or exercises, either by the nature of the duties attached to the office, or by reason of the powers vested in him, functions mainly of a managerial nature."

(3) in clause (4), for the portion beginning with the brackets, figures and words "(iii) any establishment" and ending with the words "or any State Government" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(iii) any establishment within the meaning of the Bombay Shops and Establishment Act, 1948, (Bom. LXXIX of 1948), which employs, or on any working day during the preceding twelve months, employed ten or more persons:

Provided that, any such establishment shall continue to be an establishment for the purposes of this Act, notwithstanding a reduction in the number of persons to less than ten at any subsequent time:

Provided further that, wherefor a continuous period of not less than three months the number of persons employed therein has been less than ten, such establishment shall cease to be an establishment for the purposes of this Act with effect from the beginning of the month following the expiry of the said period of three months, but the employer shall within one month from the date of such cessation, intimate by registered post the vac thereof to such authority as the State Government may specify in this behalf."

(4) for clause (11), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(11) 'wages' means wages as defined in section 2 (vi) of the Payment of Wages Act 1936, 4 of 1936, and includes bonus payable under the Payment of Bonus Act 1965."

3. *Amendment of section 3 of Bom. XL of 1953.*—In section 3 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2).—

(a) ~~for~~ sub-clause (dd) the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"(bdd) any contribution paid under section 6BB;" ;

(b) in sub-clause (d), the word "and" shall be deleted;

(c) after sub-clause (e), the following shall be added, namely:—

"(f) any loan, grant-in-aid or subsidy paid by the State Government."

4. *Amendment of section 4 of Bom. XL of 1953.*—In section 4 of the principal Act,—

(1) in sub-section (1), for the words "following members" the words "following members exceeding twenty six in number" shall be substituted:

(2) in sub-section (4), the words "and the conditions of appointment of the representatives of the employers and employees" shall be deleted.

5. *Insertion of new section 6BB in Bom. XL of 1953.*—After section 6A of the principal Act the following new section shall be inserted, namely:—

6BB. (1) The contribution payable under this Act in respect of an employee in an establishment shall comprise contribution payable by the employer (hereinafter referred to as the employer's contribution), contribution payable by such employee (hereinafter referred to as the employee's contribution) and the contribution payable by the Government, and shall be paid to the Board and form part of the Fund.

(2) The amount of contribution payable every six months in respect of every employee shall be 25 paise, only if the name of such employee stands on the register of an establishment on 30th June and 31st December, respectively; and in respect of an employer for each employee shall be 50 paise payable every six months.

(3) Every employer shall pay to the Board both the employer's contribution of 50 paise and the employee's contribution of 25 paise, before the 15th day of July and 15th day of January.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other enactment but subject to the provisions of this Act and any rules, the employer shall in the case of any such employee be entitled to recover from the employee that employee's contribution by deduction from his wages, and not otherwise; and such deduction shall be deemed to be a deduction authorised by or under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (of 1936).

Provided that, no such deduction shall be made in excess of the amount of the contribution payable by such employee, nor shall it be made from any wages other than the wages for the months of June and December:

Provided further that, if through inadvertence or otherwise, no deduction has been made from the wages of an employee for the months aforesaid, such deduction may be made from the wages of such employee for any subsequent month or months with the permissions in writing of the Inspector appointed under this Act.

(5) Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, no employer shall deduct the employers' contribution from any wages payable to an employee or otherwise recover it from the employee.

(6) Any sum duly deducted by an employer from the wages of an employee under this section shall be deemed to have been contributed to him by the employee for the purpose of paying the contribution in respect of which it was deducted.

(7) An employer shall pay the employer's and the employee's contribution to the Board by means of cheques or drafts, and he shall bear the expenses of remitting to the Board such contributions.

(8) The Welfare Commissioner shall submit to the State Government as soon as possible after the end of July and January every year in the prescribed form a statement showing total amount of the employers' contribution in respect of his establishment. On receipt of the statement from the Welfare Commissioner, the State Government shall pay to the Board a contribution of an amount equal to the employer's contribution in respect of that establishment."

6. *Amendment of section 6B of Bom. XL of 1953.*—In section 6B of the principal Act in sub-section (1) after the word "employees" the word, figure and letters "or the amount of the employer' and employees' contributions under section 6BB" shall be inserted.

7. *Amendment of section 12 of Bom. XL of 1953.*—In section 12 of the principal sub-section (1), the following shall be added at the end, namely :—

"Inspector appointed, whether by a local authority or the State Government under the Bombay Shops and Establishment Act, 1948, (Bom. LX-XIX of 1948), in relation to any area, shall be deemed to be also Inspectors for the purpose of this Act, in respect of establishments to which this Act applies and the local limits within which such Inspector shall exercise his functions under this Act shall be the area for which he is appointed under the said Act."

8. *Amendment of section 14 of Bom. XL of 1953*—Section 14 of the principal Act, shall be numbered as sub-section (1) of that section, and after sub-section (1) so re-numbered, the following new sub-section shall be added, namely :—

"(1) The Board shall, with the approval of the State Government, make regulations regarding the method of recruitment, pay and allowances, and other conditions of service of the members of its staff (other than the Welfare Commissioner and the Inspectors) :

Provided that until the regulations are so made, the conditions of service of such staff shall be governed by rules made by the State Government in this behalf."

9. *Amendment of sections 18 of Bom. XL of 1953.*—In section 18 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1) for the words "in the prescribed manner" the words "in the manner prescribed for constitution of the Board" shall be substituted.

10. *Amendment of section 10 of Bom. XL of 1953.*—In section 19 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2),—

(1) in clause (g), the words "and other staff" shall be deleted ;

(1) for clause (i) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(i) the registers and records to be maintained and returns to be sent to the Board under this Act."

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for February 1971

BOMBAY*

182—A RISE OF 1 POINT

February 1971, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Bombay Centre with base, January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 182 being 1 point higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at the Bombay Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 2 points to 194 due to a fall in the average prices of rice, jawar, bajri, bread, arhar dal, gram dal, coconut oil, groundnut oil, vanaspati (loose), milk-pure, salt, turmeric, chillies dry, onions, garlic, coconut, lavang, and a fall in the sub-group of vegetables and fruits.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco, etc., group increased by 11 points to 199 due to a rise in average prices of pan-leaf, pan finished, katha and bidi.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 5 points to 172 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti (bleached and unbleached) saree, shirting, long cloth, trouser cloth, kurta, bush-shirt, full-pant and vest.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 160 due to a rise in the average prices of hair oil, trunk, utensils, bucket, and tailoring charges.

The index number for the fuel and light and housing remained unchanged at 180 and 115 respectively.

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

(Average price for the calendar year 1960=100)

Group	Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		January 1971	February 1971
I-A. Food	57.1	196	194
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	4.9	188	199
II. Fuel and Light	5.0	180	180
III. Housing	4.6	115	115
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.4	167	172
V. Miscellaneous	19.0	159	160
Total	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number		181	182

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

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

	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
			Year ended December 1960	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
			4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Cereal	kg.	59.23	0.70	1.29	1.27	184	181
		25.05	0.41	0.91	0.91	222	222
			0.53	0.93	0.92	175	175
		9.42	0.55	0.89	0.85	162	174
			3.22	0.23	0.20	192	155
		1125 g.)	0.92	0.15	0.15	167	167
		3 kg.	2.16				167
		100.00					
						192	190
						249	229
	kg.	63.78	0.78	1.94	1.79	222	218
			0.60	1.33	1.31	206	207
			12.99	0.90	1.86	185	185
			12.21	0.78	1.44	242	248
			7.87	1.44	2.18		
			3.15	0.88			
		100.00					
						235	222
	500 ml.	9.55	1.36	4.34	3.87	319	285
			1.00	2.22	2.18	222	218
	500 g.	19.40	1.75	3.32	3.23	190	185
		100.00					
						225	218
	500 g.	52.54	1.48	3.27	3.23	221	218
	Dozen	38.41	0.44			143	185
	Each		1.23	1.76	2.28	216	212
	Dozen	3.97	0.25	0.54	0.53	197	179
			1.93	3.81	3.46		
		100.00					

CONSUMER

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
			Year ended December 1960	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
			4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(e) Milk and Products—							
(1) Milk—	L. ..	86.87	1.15	2.12	2.10	175	174
(i) Pure	L. ..		1.03	1.70	1.70	191	191
(ii) Aarey	kg. ..	1.31	1.57	3.00	3.00	195	196
(2) Curd	kg. ..	11.82	7.50	14.63	14.69		
(3) Ghee							
Total		100.00				177	177
Sub-group Index I-A(e)							
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt	kg. ..	5.40	0.13	0.38	0.32	292	246
(2) Turmeric	500 g. ..	5.40	0.72	2.10	2.03	292	282
(3) Chillies (dry)	" ..	28.42	1.35	3.09	2.79	229	207
(4) Chillies (green)	" ..	6.83	0.41	1.11	1.19	271	290
(5) Onion	" ..	19.42	0.15	0.21	0.18	140	120
(6) Garlic	" ..	4.67	0.60	1.70	1.63	283	272
(7) Coconut	Each (500 g.)	12.95	0.33	1.05	1.01	318	306
Other Spices—	500 g.	16.91	3.69	4.94	5.00		
(8) Pepper	" ..		1.80	2.93	2.94	306	306
(9) Mustard	10 g.		0.31	1.93	1.92		
(10) Lavang							
Total		100.00					
Sub-group I-A(f) Index							
(g) Vegetables and Fruits							
Potatoes	1/2 kg. judi	21.31	0.25		0.47		188
Muli	" ..	2.11	0.06		0.16		
Brinjals	1/2 kg.	8.90	0.26		0.35		267
Cauliflower	" ..	4.68	0.35		0.62		135
Cabbage	" ..	6.56	0.26		0.31		177
Beans	" ..	4.68	0.42		0.64		119
Tomatoes raw	" ..	10.54	0.38		0.60		152
Pumpkin red	" ..		1.025		0.37		153
Palak	" ..	2.34	0.20		0.54		270
Methi	Judi	1.41	0.06		0.10		167
Tondli	" ..	3.28	0.06		0.10		167
Alu leaves	1/2 kg.	7.96	0.26		0.58		223
Banana	Judi	5.15	0.06		0.08		133
Orange	doz.	15.22	0.48		0.91		190
Lemon	doz.	3.75	2.10		3.70		176
	doz.	2.11	0.48		1.13		235
Total		100.00				249	234

LABOUR GAZETTE—APRIL 1971

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Other Food—							
Sugar (Crystal)	500 g. ...	29.57	0.60	0.82	0.82	137	137
Tea Leaf	...	12.52	0.39	0.58	0.58	149	149
Snacks (Bhajiya)	Plate of 8 pieces	15.01	0.11	0.25	0.26	227	236
Snacks (Jalebi)	kg.	7.11	1.90	5.16	5.13	272	270
Tea Readymade	Cup ...	34.55	0.07	0.14	0.14	200	200
Cold Drink	Bottle of 340 ml.	1.24	0.12	0.41	0.41	342	342
Total		100.00				186	187
Sub-group Index I-A(h)						192	190
Food Group—		35.29				235	222
Drinks and Liqueurs	...	4.79				225	218
Alcohol and Beer	...	5.78				190	203
Meat, Fish and Poultry	...	10.62				177	177
Eggs and Milk Products	...	9.53				249	234
Condiments and Spices	...	6.76				186	176
Other Food	...	8.24				186	187
Total		100.00				196	194
Sub-group Index I-A						237	265
Pan, Supari, Tobacco,						225	250
Pan (leaf)	100 leaves	18.55	0.52	1.23	1.38	267	271
Pan (finished)	Each ...	9.89	0.04	0.09	0.10	166	166
Supari	500 g. ...	19.44	3.42	5.68	5.68	267	271
Katha ..	...	3.53	4.76	12.70	12.89	156	169
Bidi	Katta of 25	28.80	0.16	0.25	0.27	236	236
Cigarette	Pkt. of 10	6.54	0.14	0.33	0.33	150	148
Chewing Tobacco	kg.	13.25	4.16	6.23	6.15		
Total		100.00				188	199
Sub-group Index I-B						183	183
Fuel and Lighting—						105	105
Firewood	40 kg ...	11.51	3.39	6.21	6.19	190	190
Kerosene Oil	litre	42.64	0.28	0.54	0.54	160	160
Electricity charges	Unit ...	9.81	0.22	0.23	0.23		
Charcoal	40 kg.	28.30	7.36	14.00	14.00		
Match Box	Each (50 Sticks)	7.74	0.05	0.08	0.08		
Total		100.00				183	183

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
III. Housing—							
(1) Residential Housing		100.00				115	115
Total		100.00				115	115
III. Group Index							
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear—							
(1) Dhoti (Unbleached)	Pair	10.72	9.97	21.43	21.29	186	194
(2) Dhoti (Unbleached)	Each	28.14	8.89	14.85	15.56	143	147
(3) Saree (Malsason)	m	24.87	11.74	17.52	18.00	172	174
(4) Shirt (Shirtoche)	"	5.95	1.68	2.84	2.87	182	192
(5) Shirt (Shirtoche)	"	2.76	1.65	2.90	2.93	177	188
(6) Long Cloth	"	8.54	1.60	2.91	3.07	202	209
(7) Towel Cloth	"	3.94	2.23	4.22	4.18	153	165
(8) Muffler	Each	3.77	1.09	2.34	2.51	212	221
(9) Scarf	"	2.18	5.45	11.53	12.06	173	195
(10) Pair Pant	Pair	3.10	1.18	2.04	2.30	164	164
(11) Vest	"	6.03	16.75	27.45	27.45	140	140
(12) Shoes (Gent's)	"		6.57	9.18	9.18		
(13) Shoes (Lad's)	"						
Total		100.00				167	172
Group Index IV							
V. Miscellaneous—							
(1) Medical Care	Per Visit	19.78	2.58	4.17	4.17	162	162
(2) Insurance	4 Doses	32.46	0.76	1.03	1.03	136	136
(3) E. S. I. Premium		47.76	0.69	0.70	0.70	101	101
Total		100.00				124	124
Sub-group Index VII							
(1) Education, Transportation and Amusement							
(1) School Fee	Per Student-Each	22.54	6.75	6.75	6.75	100	100
(2) School Stationery	Each	7.64	2.47	2.75	2.75	111	111
(3) Ex. Book	Each	4.73	0.12	0.20	0.20	188	188
(4) Pencil	Per Copy	7.64	0.12	0.25	0.25	171	171
(5) Newspaper	Adult	57.45	0.07	0.12	0.12	242	242
(6) Cinema			0.48	1.16	1.16		
Total		100.00				192	192
Sub-group Index VIII							

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(c) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Railway fare for 80 km.	Per passenger.	51.13	1.61	2.10	2.10	130	130
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult	38.60	0.15	0.20	0.20	133	133
(3) Postage	Per Card	10.27	0.05	0.10	0.10	200	200
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(c)						139	139
(d) Personal Care and Effect—							
(1) Hair Oil	Bottle (114 ml.)	26.92	1.36	2.43	2.45	179	180
(2) Barber Charges	Per head	44.23	0.94	1.45	1.45	154	154
(3) Toilet Soap	Cake	14.91	0.44	0.74	0.74	168	166
(4) Tooth Powder	Small Bottle No. 3	7.21	0.50	0.74	0.74	148	148
(5) Blade	Pkt. of 5	0.96	0.27	0.30	0.30	111	111
(6) Umbrella	Each	5.77	5.55	10.32	10.31	186	186
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(d)						164	164
(e) Others—							
(1) Durrice	Each	2.66	4.93	6.97	6.83	141	139
(2) Trunk	"	2.66	5.82	13.04	13.30	224	229
(3) Utensils (Brass)	500 g.	7.99	2.84	10.23	10.25	360	361
(4) Bucket (Balti)	Each	2.16	2.96	5.62	5.67	190	192
(5) Laundry Charges	Per Piece	25.29	0.15	0.29	0.29	193	193
(6) Washing Soap	Bar	35.28	1.28	2.05	2.05	160	160
(7) Tailoring Charges of shirt.	Each	23.96	1.19	2.27	2.38	174	184
(8) Tailoring Charges of Blouse.	"	"	0.89	1.40	1.49		
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(e)						190	192
V. Miscellaneous Group—							
(a) Medical Care	"	28.27	"	"	"	124	124
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement.	"	11.94	"	"	"	192	192
(c) Transport and Communication.	"	14.81	"	"	"	139	139
(d) Personal Care and Effect.	"	18.89	"	"	"	164	164
(e) Others	"	26.09	"	"	"	190	192
Total		100.00					
Miscellaneous Group Index V.						139	160

SHOLAPUR*

187—Index Remained Stationary

In February 1971, the Consumer Price Index Number for working class (New Series) for the Sholapur Centre with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 187, being the same as that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey of Sholapur City.

The index number for the food group decreased by 1 point to 198 due mainly to a fall in the average prices of arhar dal, gram dal, groundnut oil, vanaspati, fish dry, ghee, turmeric, chillies dry, tamarind, onions, coconut and a fall in the sub-group index number for vegetables and fruits.

The index number for the Pan, supari, tobacco etc. group increased by 5 points to 194 due to a rise in the average prices of pan leaf, pan finished, supari and cigarettes.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 5 points to 185 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, long cloth, shirting, markin and trouser cloth.

The index numbers for the fuel and light and the miscellaneous groups and housing remained unchanged at 171, 160 and 133 respectively.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
I-A. Food	63.0	199	198
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	3.4	189	194
II. Fuel and Light	7.1	171	171
III. Housing	5.2	133	133
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.0	180	185
V. Miscellaneous	12.3	160	160
Total	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number		187	187

*Details regarding scope and method of compilation of the index may be seen on pages 607 to 612 of December 1965 issue of Labour Gazette. For Errata see pages 111 of January 1966 issue.

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
			4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Meat—							
Meat and Bones	kg.	26.98	0.55	1.18	1.29	215	218
Rice	kg.	13.53	0.41	0.90	0.94	220	229
Wheat	kg.	56.97	0.46	0.75	0.80	163	174
Wheat (ready-made)	3 kg.	2.52	0.05	0.15	0.15	300	300
Total		100.00				188	197
Group Index (a)							
Grains and Products—							
Chhar dal	kg.	76.17	0.75	1.98	1.60	264	213
Gram dal	kg.	18.22	0.56	1.31	1.25	234	223
Masur dal	kg.	5.61	0.73	1.37	1.39	188	190
Total		100.00				254	214
Group Index (b)							
Oils and Fats—							
Groundnut oil	kg.	58.91	1.94	4.73	4.61	244	238
Mauaputi (loose)	500 g.	1.09	1.86	3.74	3.69	201	198
Total		100.00				243	237
Group Index (c)							
Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
Goat meat	kg.	72.32	2.45	5.00	5.00	204	204
Beef	kg.	23.69	0.66	1.50	1.50	227	227
Fish (fresh) Rahu	kg.	1.50	1.46	3.00	3.00	205	205
Fish (dry) Zinga	kg.	2.49	2.14	4.00	3.88	187	181
Total		100.00				209	209
Group Index (d)							
Milk and Milk Products—							
Milk	l.	89.79	0.67	1.50	1.50	224	224
Butter	kg.	10.21	6.19	12.98	12.40	210	200
Total		100.00				222	221
Group Index (e)							

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
			4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(f) Spices—							
Salt	kg.	4.71	0.09	0.21	0.21	233	233
Turmeric (green)	300 g.	4.98	0.23	3.91	3.72	352	335
Mustard	kg.	59.43	0.65	0.41	0.44	187	191
Mustard (white)	kg.	7.59	1.20	1.73	1.72	266	265
Mustard (black)	kg.	10.73	0.23	2.94	2.53	245	211
Mustard (red)	300 g.	7.85	0.24	0.30	0.24	130	104
Mustard (yellow)	Each	1.31	0.27	0.87	0.88	362	367
Total				0.76	0.71	281	263
Sub-group Index (f)							
(g) Vegetables and Fruits—							
Potatoes	kg.	12.93	0.46	0.11	0.11	226.00	184.88
Brinjals	300 g.	15.95	0.11	0.11	0.11	150.00	150.00
Tomatoes	200 g.	14.22	0.25	0.12	0.12	110.67	110.67
Methi	300 g.	6.47	0.12	0.12	0.12	151.85	151.85
Mustard	300 g.	11.64	0.11	0.11	0.11	122.22	122.22
Ambai	200 g.	27.15	0.09	0.09	0.09	147.00	147.00
Banana	doz.	11.64	0.51	0.51	0.51	147.00	147.00
Total		100.00				160	138
Sub-group I-A (g)							
(h) Other Food—							
Sugar (Crystal)	kg.	47.53	1.16	1.58	1.60	136	138
Gur	kg.	7.97	0.64	1.07	1.00	167	156
Tea (leaf)	Pkt. of 50 g	21.56	0.20	0.31	0.56	141	144
Tea (readymade)	Cup	20.74	0.07	0.11	0.11	157	157
Snack Saltish (Bhajia)	kg.	1.10	1.60	2.00	3.00	312	312
Snack Sweet (Jalobi)	kg.	1.10	2.17	3.00	3.00	230	230
Total		100.00				147	140
Sub-group Index (h)							

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

Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
		Year ended Dec. 1960	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
	48.79			188	157	
	7.28			254	214	
	4.99			243	214	
	6.79			209	237	
	7.37			222	209	
	8.25			255	221	
				160	245	
	4.29			147	138	
	12.24				148	
	100.00					
				199	198	
100 leaves	10.22	0.19	0.77	405	416	
Each	6.07	0.04	0.09	200	225	
300 g.	19.44	1.77	2.89	146	149	
50 g.	3.84	0.51	1.25	245	245	
Katta of 25	37.06	0.19	0.28	147	147	
Pkt. of 10	5.43	0.15	0.34	227	253	
50 g.	17.89	0.21	0.36	171	171	
	100.00					
				189	194	
40 kg.	62.01	3.57	5.89	165	165	
	13.81	6.99	13.00	186	186	
	7.06	0.85	1.34	158	158	
100 cakes	4.06	0.05	0.07	140	140	
Each (5 sticks)						
500 ml.	13.06	0.15	0.30	200	200	
	100.00					
				171	171	

CONSUMER SHOLAPUR CENTRE—contd.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of Quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
Bedding							
.. Pair ..	8.53	10.69	17.78	18.74	168	172	
(i) Laxmi Mills	.. ..	10.47	17.68	17.68		
(ii) Vishnu Mills	.. ..	29.79	10.05	16.50	16.50	164
Saree	.. ..	2.92	3.41	4.94	4.94	145
Shirt	.. ..	7.48	1.39	2.95	3.04	212
Long cloth	.. ..					
Shirting—							
(i) Alwarabad Mills	.. ..	25.70	1.61	2.74	2.94	171
(ii) Century Mills	.. ..	17.41	1.28	2.89	2.96	226
Makro	.. ..	2.57	1.47	3.16	3.19	215
Trousers cloth	.. ..	4.67	6.40	8.95	8.95	140
Chappal-Lady's	.. ..	0.93	15.98	24.15	24.15	151
Shoes (Gent's)	.. ..					
		100.00				180	
Total						185	
Group Index IV							
V. Medicines—							
(1) Doctor's fee	Per Visit	20.23	4.33	5.00	5.00	115	
(2) Medicine	Phial of 3 doses.	70.77	0.71	0.92	0.92	130	
Total		100.00					

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER/NEW SERIES FOR WORKING CLASS FOR SHOLAPUR CENTRE

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended: Dec. 1960	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(a) Education, Recreation and Amusement—							
(1) School fee	Per Student	33.15	6.00	5.70	5.70	95	95
(2) School Book	Each	22.65	2.50	2.86	2.86	114	114
(3) Stationery		5.53	0.12	0.15	0.15	125	125
(i) Exercise Book			0.12	0.15	0.15		
(ii) Pencil			0.31	0.90	0.90	290	290
(4) Cinema	Per Adult	38.67					
Total		100.00				177	177
Sub-group Index (A)							
(1) Transport							
(1) Railway (Sholapur to Ponnal)	Per Passenger	57.41	5.22	6.60	6.60	126	126
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult	32.59	0.15	0.20	0.20	133	133
Total		100.00				129	129
Sub-group Index (B)							
(1) Personal care and effects							
(1) Hair Oil	Bottle of 250 g.	39.28	2.00	4.86	4.88	244	244
(2) Barber charges	Per adult	49.11	0.62	1.00	1.00	161	161
(3) Toilet Soap	Each	8.93	0.44	0.75	0.75	170	170
(4) Ornaments (glass)	per dozen	2.68	0.75	0.50	0.50	67	67
Total		100.00				192	192
Sub-group Index (C)							
(1) Utensils (Copper)	500 g.	6.07	3.25	13.50	13.50	415	415
(2) Laundry Charges	Per Piece	9.64	0.11	0.19	0.19	173	173
(3) Washing Soap	Bar of 12 Pieces	44.64	1.31	2.17	2.17	166	166
(4) Tailoring Charges—	Each	36.43	0.80	1.25	1.25	145	145
(i) Shirt			0.70	0.94	0.94		
(ii) Blouse			3.80	7.50	7.50	197	197
(5) Durrie							
Total		100.00				175	175
Sub-group Index (D)							
V. Miscellaneous Group—							
(a) Medical care		25.86				125	125
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement		15.92				177	177
(c) Transport and Communication		12.49				129	129
(d) Personal care and Effects		21.02				192	192
(e) Other		24.71				175	175
Total		100.00				160	160
Group Index V						160	160

NAGPUR*

In January 1971, the Consumer Price Index number for working class new series for the Nagpur Centre with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 185 being 3 points lower than that in the preceding month. The index in the Nagpur City.

The index number for the food group decreased by 5 points to 203 due mainly to a fall in the average prices of arhardal gramdal, groundnut oil, vanaspati, oil, wheat, meat, eggs, turmeric, chillies dry, onions garlic, corriander, ginger and a fall in the sub-group index number for vegetables and fruits.

The index number for the Pan, supari, tobacco etc. group decreased by 1 point to 172 due to a fall in the average price of supari.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 6 points to 197 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, shirting, trousers and long cloth, marking and bed sheet.

The index numbers for the fuel and light and the miscellaneous groups and housing remained stationary at 164, 146 and 131 respectively.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960=100)

Groups	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		January 1971	February 1971
I-A. Food	57.2	208	203
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	3.8	173	172
II. Fuel and Light	5.7	164	164
III. Housing	13.1	131	131
IV. Clothing	10.9	191	197
V. Miscellaneous	15.8	146	146
Total	100.0		
Price Index		188	185

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

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Sub-group (f) Index							
Cereals	kg.	53.60	0.64	1.22	1.23	191	192
..	..	35.69	0.41	0.94	0.95	229	232
..	..	8.72	0.41	0.75(1)	0.83	183	202
..	..	1.99	0.08	0.14	0.14	175	175
Total ..	3 kg.	100.00				203	207
Sub-group (g) Index							
Pulses	kg.	68.17	0.71	1.87	1.66	263	234
..	..	28.12	0.52	1.22	1.18	235	227
..	..	3.71	0.55	1.40	1.40	255	255
Total ..	..	100.00				255	233
Sub-group (h) Index							
Oil	kg.	4.84	2.75	5.50	5.50	200	200
..	..	7.91	1.92	4.88	4.72	254	246
..	..	9.67	1.79	3.02	3.00	169	168
..	..	17.38	1.54	4.80	4.41	312	286
Total ..	..	100.00				288	267
Sub-group (i) Index							
Eggs	kg.	90.16	2.68	5.70	5.50	213	205
..	..	5.32	3.22	5.00	5.00	163	163
..	..	4.52	2.06	4.00	3.88	194	184
Total ..	..	100.00				209	202
Sub-group (j) Index							
Milk	l.	71.95	0.80	1.60	1.60	200	200
..	..	3.57	2.14	4.00	4.00	187	187
..	..	24.47	5.85	16.00	16.00	181	181
Total ..	..	100.00				200	200

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Sub-group (f) Index							
(1) Condiments	kg.	5.59	0.13	0.23	0.23	192	192
Spices—	..	7.69	1.63	7.50	7.11	460	436
(1) Salt	..	49.65	2.88	6.60	5.19	229	180
(2) Turmeric	..	18.65	0.27	0.44	0.38	163	141
(3) Chillies (dry)	..	6.53	1.06	2.90	2.88	274	272
(4) Onion	..	2.33	1.16	3.51	3.12	303	269
(5) Mustard	..	3.50	2.96	14.00	13.75	473	465
(6) Coriander	..	6.06	3.49	6.00	6.00	172	172
(7) Jaggery
Total	100.00				242	211
Sub-group (g) Index							
(1) Potatoes	Kg.	41.98	0.39	0.65	0.65	167	167
(2) Brinjals	..	25.09	0.41	0.40	0.40	98	98
(3) Brinjals flower	1/2 kg.	2.42	0.33	0.38	0.38	115	115
(4) Eggplant	..	0.48	0.38	0.52	0.52	137	137
(5) Tomatoes	..	1.06	0.45	0.38	0.38	84	84
(6) Cucumber	..	1.93	0.29	0.71	0.71	245	245
(7) Okra	..	1.89	0.32	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
(8) Okra	..	1.89	0.40	0.68	0.68	170	170
(9) Okra	..	4.71	0.31	0.31	0.31	100	100
(10) Okra	..	1.89	0.33	0.32	0.32	97	97
(11) Okra	..	5.19	0.39	2.62	2.62	159	159
(12) Okra	..	3.77	1.36	2.00	2.00	147	147
Total	100.00				151	134
Sub-group (h) Index							
(1) Sugar	kg.	44.71	1.22	1.68	1.69	138	139
(2) Sugar	..	2.40	0.72	1.25	1.25	174	174
(3) Sugar	Pkt. of 25 g.	13.26	0.19	0.28	0.30	147	158
(4) Sugar	..	8.46	2.14	4.00	4.00	187	187
(5) Sugar	kg.	1.97	1.61	4.00	4.00	248	248
(6) Sugar	..	29.20	0.06	0.12	0.12	200	200
Total	100.00				164	166
Sub-group (i) Index							
(e) Cereals and Cereals	..	49.53	..	..	..	203	207
(f) Pulses and Pulses	..	8.83	..	..	..	255	233
(g) Oil and Fat	..	6.05	..	..	..	288	267
(h) Meat, Fish and Eggs	..	5.00	..	..	..	209	202
(i) Milk and Milk Products	..	7.51	..	..	..	195	195
(j) Vegetables and Fruits	..	6.95	..	..	..	242	211
(k) Condiments and Spices	..	6.67	..	..	..	151	134
(l) Other Food	..	9.46	..	..	..	164	166
Total	100.00				208	203

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
Supari, Tobacco.	100 leaves.	14.85	0.29	0.42	0.42	145	145
Leaf	Each	17.01	2.03	0.08	0.08	267	267
Leaf (ready-made)	kg.	6.71	6.71	10.50	10.25	156	156
Supari	kg.	5.36	8.57	14.00	14.00	163	163
Supari	kg.	21.44	0.16	0.25	0.25	156	163
Supari	kg.	8.04	0.15	0.35	0.35	233	156
Supari	Pkt. of 10	10.10	5.00	6.00	6.00	120	233
Cigarettes	kg.	10.10	5.00	6.00	6.00	120	120
Supari and leafy tobacco.		100.00				173	172
Total ..						173	172
Group						163	163
Coal and Light—	40 kg.	69.55	2.38	3.88	3.88	163	163
Fire-wood	kg.	5.90	2.88	5.60	5.60	104	191
Coal	kg.	14.13	0.34	0.60	0.60	176	176
Coal	Litre	2.74	0.29	0.36	0.36	124	176
Electricity Charges	Unit	2.61	6.38	10.00	10.00	157	124
Coal	40 kg.	5.07	0.05	0.07	0.07	140	157
Coal	Each (50 sticks)	100.00				140	140
Total ..						164	164
II Index for Fuel						131	131
Total ..						131	131
III Index for Clothing						131	131
Bedding						180	182
Bedding	Pair	9.87	12.10	21.52	21.79	180	182
Bedding	Pair	10.68	10.68	19.44	19.69	180	182
Bedding	Each	36.48	8.09	13.31	13.31	165	165
Bedding	m.	18.35	1.21	2.85	2.84	226	233
Bedding	m.	1.05	1.05	2.28	2.42	234	239
Bedding	m.	3.34	1.43	3.35	3.42	218	225
Bedding	m.	3.06	1.14	2.49	2.56	218	225
Bedding	m.	13.06	1.04	3.11	3.62	253	281
Bedding	Each	1.60	1.09	2.26	2.34	125	125
Bedding	Each	1.25	4.25	5.33	5.33	112	112
Bedding	Each	1.60	1.23	1.38	1.38	137	137
Bedding	Each	1.60	3.75	5.13	5.13	126	128
Bedding	Pair	2.01	8.50	10.73	10.84	158	158
Bedding	Pair	4.17	16.00	25.25	25.25	202	202
Bedding	Pair	4.17	4.96	10.00	10.00	202	202
Bedding	Pair	1.04	6.40	8.95	8.95	140	140
Total ..						191	197

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Miscellaneous—	Per visit ..	22.98	3.00	3.00	3.00	100	100
(1) Doctor's fee	Phial of 3 doses.	45.06	0.75	0.75	0.75	100	100
(2) Medicine		31.96	0.69	0.70	0.70	101	101
(3) E. & I. Premium		100.00				100	100
Total ..						100	100
Sub-group (a) Total ..						145	145
(b) Personal care and effects—	Bottle of 114 ml. Per Adult	24.01	1.37	1.99	1.99	200	200
(1) Hair oil		38.30	0.50	1.00	1.00	163	163
(2) Hair cream	Per Cake	15.80	0.46	0.75	0.75	163	163
(3) Toilet soap	Bottle ..	2.74	0.87	1.42	1.42	108	108
(4) Tooth powder	Dozen ..	4.25	0.75	0.81	0.81	138	138
(5) Tooth brush	Each	12.16	65.00	90.00	90.00	200	200
(6) Face powder (small)	Tin	2.74	1.00	2.00	2.00	100.00	100.00
Total ..						169	169
Sub-group (b) Index						100	100
VI. Education, Recreation and Amusement						110	110
(1) School fee	Per Student.	23.53	5.50	5.50	5.50	108	108
(2) School book	Each	17.65	2.00	2.20	2.20	125	125
(3) Toy		1.02	0.24	0.26	0.26	125	125
(4) Stationery (Ex-book)	Each (40 pages).	1.79	0.12	0.15	0.15	188	188
(5) Cinema	Per Adult	56.01	0.42	0.79	0.79	100	100
Total ..						152	152

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.		
<i>(d) Transport and Communication—</i>							
(1) Railway fare of 80 km	Per Passenger	45.49	1.61	2.10	2.10	130	130
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult	29.19	0.15	0.20	0.20	133	133
(3) Post card	Each	3.86	0.05	0.10	0.10	200	200
(4) Rickshaw charges	Per Adult	21.46	0.37	0.62	0.62	168	168
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Sub-group (d) Index</i>						142	142
<i>(e) Others—</i>							
(1) Cot	Each	5.94	5.50	8.00	8.00	145	145
(2) Trunk Box	"	2.05	5.01	7.50	7.50	150	150
(3) Earthenware	"	2.05	0.30	1.25	1.25	417	417
(4) Utensil Aluminium	kg.	4.79	8.50	14.00	14.00	165	165
(5) Utensil Brass	"	11.42	7.71	18.00	18.00	233	233
(6) Laundry charges	per Piece	9.59	0.12	0.20	0.20	167	167
(7) Washing Soap	Bar	33.11	1.30	2.15	2.15	165	165
(8) Tailoring Charges	Each	31.05	0.88	1.56	1.56	189	189
			0.75	1.50	1.50		
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Sub-group (e) Index</i>						184	184
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>							
<i>(a) Medical care</i>							
		28.00	....	..	..	100	100
<i>(b) Personal care and effects.</i>							
		18.30	....	..	..	169	169
<i>(c) Education, Recreation and Amusements.</i>							
		19.55	....	..	..	152	152
<i>(d) Transport and Communication.</i>							
		12.25	....	..	..	142	142
<i>(e) Others ..</i>							
		21.90	....	..	..	184	184
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Miscellaneous group Index</i>						146	146

AURANGABAD

Fall of 4 Points

The Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Nagpur Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 is 4 points lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the average prices of food, fuel and light, housing, clothing and footwear, miscellaneous and other items ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey.

The index number for the food group decreased by 6 points to 196, due to the increase in the average prices of jowar, turdal, gramdal, groundnut oil, oil vansapati (Dalda), turmeric, chillies (dry), tamarind, potatoes, brinjals, tomato, garlic, sugar, gur and a fall in the sub-group of other

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 1 point to 163 due to an increase in the average prices of fire-wood and chips (mixture and babhool) to an increase in the average prices of kerosene.

The index number for housing remained stationary at 176. The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 2 points to 182 due to an increase in the prices of dhoti, saree, long cloth and coloured poplin.

The index number for the miscellaneous group decreased by 1 point to 158 due to the decrease in the average prices of katha (Kanpur), utensils and cinema

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR
AURANGABAD CITY

(Average price for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
I. Food	60.72	202	196
II Fuel and Light	7.50	162	163
III Housing	8.87	176	176
IV Clothing and Footwear	9.29	180	182
V Miscellaneous	13.62	159	158
Total ..	100.00		
<i>Consumer Price Index Number</i> ..		189	185

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

Note.—To obtain the equivalent old index number on base August 1943 to July 1944 = 100, the new index number on base 1961 = 100 should be multiplied by linking factor i.e. 2.22.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR AURANGABAD CITY

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Food Group—							
Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice	Kg.	5.40	0.69	1.12	1.12	162	162
(2) Wheat	"	10.12	0.42	0.87	0.87	207	207
(3) Jowar	"	30.33	0.38	0.72	0.71	189	207
(4) Grinding charges for cereals.	"	2.35	0.02	0.03	0.03	150	150
Total		48.20					
Index Number sub-group (a).						188	188
Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Turdal without husk.	Kg.	3.36	0.70	1.89	1.75	270	250
(2) Gramdal, Katori..	"	2.05	0.60	1.22	1.20	203	200
(3) Moongdal without husk.	"	1.11	0.71	1.58	1.60	223	225
(4) Masurdal Thick grain.	"	0.74	0.64	1.40	1.40	219	219
Total		7.86					
Index Number sub-group 1(b).						241	231
Oils and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut Oil	1/2 Ltr.	2.00	1.07	2.34	2.27	219	212
(2) Karad Oil	"	3.49	1.11	2.85	2.39	257	215
(3) Vanaspati Dalda.	1/2 kg. (loose)	0.48	1.58	3.12	3.05	197	193
Total		5.97					
Index Number sub-group 1(c).						239	212
Mutton, fish and Egg—							
(1) Mutton, Goat meat	1/2 Kg.	4.70	1.26	2.45	2.50	194	198
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(a) Bombil	Kg.	0.24	2.98	4.33	5.08	159	193
(b) Zinga	"	"	2.13	3.35	4.08		
(c) Nathani	"	"	1.93	3.33	4.08		
Total		4.94					
Index Number sub-group 1(d).						193	198

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(g) Milk and Milk Products—							
Milk (Buffalo Milk)	200 ml.	6.65	0.16	0.30	0.30	188	188
Total		6.65				188	188
Index Number sub-group 1(e).							
(h) Condensed Milk and Cream—							
(1) Condensed Milk	Kg.	0.35	0.11	0.17	0.18	155	164
(2) Cream	250 gms.	0.31	0.34	1.04	1.01	306	297
(3) White (dry)	1/2 Kg.	4.62	0.90	3.14	2.95	349	323
(4) Superior quality	"	0.45	0.49	1.75	1.11	357	227
(5) Mustard	250 gms.	1.80	0.42	1.07	1.07	255	255
(6) Bojwar	"	0.30	0.69	1.38	1.40	200	203
Total		8.83				312	292
Index Number sub-group 1(f).						312	292
(i) Potatoes and Vegetables—							
(1) Potatoes—Medium	1/2 Kg.	1.35	0.30	0.44	0.40	147	133
(2) Onions—	"	1.06	0.25	0.18	0.13	72	52
(3) Brinjals—Medium	"	0.48	0.24	0.36	0.28	150	117
(4) Tomatoes—	"	0.64	0.28	0.18	0.13	68	59
(i) Red	"	"	0.18	0.13	0.13(f)		
(2) Green	"	"	0.18	0.18	0.14	300	233
(5) Garlic—Medium	50 gms.	0.68	0.06	0.18	0.14		
Index Number sub-group 1(g).						214	214
(j) Varieties available in the month of Jan. 1971.							
(i) Pankobi	1/2 Kg.	1.80	0.18	0.41	0.41	214	214
(ii) Phulkobt	"	"	0.25	0.50	0.50		
Index Number sub-group 1(h).						214	214
(k) Varieties available in the month of Feb. 1971.							
(i) Pankobi	"	"	0.21	0.38	0.38	188	188
(ii) Pumkin	"	"	0.17	0.33	0.33		
Total		6.01				163	137
Index Number sub-group 1(i).						163	137

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR AURANGABAD CITY—cont'd.

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price Per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(h) <i>Small Products—</i>							
Banana—Medium	Doz. ..	1.14	0.32	0.65	0.68	203	212
Total		1.14				203	212
<i>Index Number sub-group (h)</i>							
(1) Sugar—Medium	Kg. ..	3.45	1.17	1.63	1.60	139	137
(2) Gur—Superior	" ..	1.81	0.46	1.13	1.07	246	233
Total		5.26				176	170
<i>Index Number sub-group (i)</i>							
(1) Tea leaf—Brooke Bond	50 gms. ..	1.86	0.41	0.55	0.55	134	134
(2) Prepared Tea—Chalu Chaha	Cup ..	4.28	0.08	0.15	0.15	188	188
Total		6.14				171	171
<i>Index Number sub-group (ii)</i>							
Food Group—		48.20				188	187
(a) Cereals and cereal products.		7.86				241	231
(b) Pulse and pulse products.		5.97				239	212
(c) Oils and fats		4.94				193	198
(d) Mutton, fish and eggs.		6.65				188	188
(e) Milk and Milk products.		7.83				312	292
(f) Condiments and spices.		6.01				163	137
(g) Vegetables and vegetable products.		1.14				203	212
(h) Fruits and fruit products.		5.26				176	170
(i) Sugar, honey and related products.		6.14				171	171
(j) Beverages							
Total		100.00				202	196
<i>Index Number—Food Group I.</i>							

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR AURANGABAD CITY—cont'd.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>II. Fuel and Light—</i>							
(1) Firewood and chips—Mixture	37 kgs. ..	81.82	2.87	4.05	4.06	149	150
(2) Babool	" ..	"	2.80	4.42	4.43	259	264
(3) Kerosene Ordinary	l. ..	12.44	0.22	0.57	0.58	133	133
(4) Match Box Wincob, Home brand.	Box of 50 sticks.	5.74	0.06	0.08	0.08		
Total		100.00				162	163
<i>Index Number Group I</i>							
(1) Housing—Rent for selected houses.	P. M. ..	100.00	4.70 (Jan. 1971)	8.28	8.28	176	176
Total		100.00				176	176
<i>Index Number Group III.</i>							
<i>IV. Clothing and Footwear—</i>							
(1) Dhosi 8.2 mts. length and 119 to 121 cms. width.	Per sq. metre.	6.04	1.07	1.76	1.89	164	177
(2) Saree 7.3 to 8.2 mts. length and 102 to 112 cms. width.	" ..	31.57	1.28	2.10	2.13	164	166
(3) Cloth for trousers 89 to 97 cms. width.	" ..	2.51	2.36	4.93	4.14	209	175
(4) Long cloth 89 to 97 cms. width.	" ..	36.63	1.64	3.21	3.27	196	199
(5) Coloured fabric 67 to 69 cms. width.	" ..	18.17	1.86	3.38	3.45	182	185
Total		94.92				181	184
<i>Index Number Sub-Group IV(a).</i>							
(1) Footwear—Shoes—(i) Bata Co.	Per pair ..	5.08	15.08	24.15	24.15	160	160
(ii) Flex Co.	" ..	"	19.22	30.75	30.75		
Total		5.08				160	160
<i>Index Number Sub-Group IV(b).</i>							

PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR AURANGABAD CITY—contd.

Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number		
		Basic Price	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8	
	94.92	..	..	..	181	184	
	5.08	..	..	..	160	160	
	100.00						
					180	180	
Bundle of 100 leaves	3.84	0.50	0.68	0.68	136	136	
Bida ..	2.19	0.04	0.07	0.07	175	175	
50 gms.	4.36	0.41	0.58	0.58	141	141	
	1.78	0.72	1.22	1.21	169	168	
	12.17						
					150	150	
Bundle ..	15.38	0.15	0.25	0.25	167	167	
Packet of 25 gms.	3.18	0.19	0.20	0.20	105	105	
	18.56						
					156	156	
Each ..	2.55	7.18	16.83	16.17	234	225	

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(1) Washing Soap	Per piece.	4.86	0.11	0.15	0.15	136	136
(2) Washing Soap—Sachet	Cake	9.27	0.42	0.65	0.66	155	157
Total		14.13					
Index Number Sub-group V(d)						148	150
(1) Patent Medicines—Ascorb.	Two tablets, Per day.	4.67	0.12	0.14	0.14	117	117
(2) Mixture (Daily)		7.61	0.68	1.00	1.00	147	147
Total		12.28					
Index Number Sub-group V(e)						136	136
(1) Hair Oil, Tata Co.	Small bottle.	5.82	1.30	2.23	2.23	172	172
(2) Barber charges—(i) Hair cut and shave.	Adult	7.70	0.50	1.00	1.00	187	187
(ii) Haircut	..		0.37	0.75	0.75		
(iii) Shave	..		0.19	0.30	0.30		
(3) Toilet Soap—(i) Life bony	Cake	2.74	0.48	0.75	0.75	156	156
(ii) Hamam	..		0.48	0.75	0.75		
(4) Blade, Six morning.	2 pkts. of 5 blades each.	0.33	0.57	0.57	0.57	100	100
Total		17.59					
Index Number Sub-group V(f)						175	175
(1) School	Student ..	1.90	3.01	4.98	4.98	165	165
(2) School Prathamik (Govt. Publication)	Copy ..	1.33	0.62	0.95	0.95	153	153
Total		3.23					
Index Number Sub-group						160	160

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(h) Recreation and Amusement— Cinema Lowest class	Full ticket.	6.90	Rs. P. 0.44	Rs. P. 1.08	Rs. P. 1.00	245	
Total		6.90					227
Index Number Sub-group V (h).						245	227
(i) Transport and Communication— (1) Rail— Fare for 50 k.m. . .	Full ticket.	6.19	1.04	1.30	1.30	125	
(2) Bus— S. T. fare for 30 miles.	..	5.30	1.50	1.70	1.70	113	125
(3) Postage— (1) Post card	per card	1.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	113	113
(2) Money Order ..	Rs. 30.	..	0.45	0.60	0.60	167	167
Total		12.59					
Index Number Sub-group V (i)						124	124
V. Miscellaneous Group— (a) Pansupari	..	12.17	..	..	..	150	
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.	..	18.56	..	..	..	156	150
(c) Household utilities ..	..	2.55	..	..	..	234	156
(d) Washing Soap	..	14.13	..	..	..	148	225
(e) Medical care	..	12.28	..	..	..	136	150
(f) Personal care	..	17.59	..	..	..	175	136
(g) Education and Reading.	..	3.23	..	..	..	160	175
(h) Recreation and Amusement	..	6.90	..	..	..	245	160
(i) Transport and Communication.	..	12.59	..	..	..	124	227
Total		100.00				124	124
Index Number for Miscellaneous Group V.						159	158

NaNDED*

193—A fall of 4 points.

In February 1971, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for the Nanded Centre with base year January to December 1961, equal to 100 was 193 being 4 points lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey for the Nanded Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 7 points to 204 due to the decrease in the average prices of rice, turdal, gramdal, masurdal, groundnut oil, dry chillies, potatoes, onions, tomatoes, garlic, other vegetables and gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained stationary at 189. The index number for housing remained stationary at 136.

The index number for clothing and footwear group increased by 1 point to 182 due to an increase in the prices of saree and coloured fabrics.

The index number for the miscellaneous group remained stationary at 173.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NANDED CITY

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		January 1971	February 1971
I. Food	61.46	211	204
II. Fuel and Light	5.88	189	189
III. Housing	4.62	136	136
IV. Clothing and Footwear	12.22	181	182
V. Miscellaneous	15.82	173	173
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number		197	193

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

Note.—To obtain the equivalent old index number on base August 1943 to July 1944 = 100, the new index number on base 1961 = 100 should be multiplied by the linking factor, i.e., 2.45.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NANDED CITY

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
I. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Product—							
(1) Rice	Kg.	13.02	0.64	1.08	1.03	169	161
(2) Wheat	"	6.81	0.42	0.87	0.87	207	207
(3) Jowar	"	30.64	0.34	0.70	0.70	206	206
(4) Grinding charges	5 Kgs	2.82	0.13	0.15	0.15	115	115
Total		53.29					
Index Number Sub-group I(a)						192	190
(b) Pulse and Pulse Product—							
(1) Turdal— (i) Gawrao (medium)	Kg	3.89	0.64	1.85	1.57	289	245
(2) Gramdal Punjab (medium)	"	1.84	0.57	1.20	1.15	211	202
(3) Moongdal— Without husk	"	1.55	0.66	1.49	1.51	226	229
(4) Uradal, without husk.	"	0.54	0.77	1.89	2.03	245	254
(5) Masurda— (a) Big (b) Medium	"	0.82	0.61	1.35	1.33	221	218
Total		8.64					
Index Number Sub-group I(b)						252	232
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut, Mustahal (Reddish in Colour)	Oil Kg.	4.84	2.22	4.67	4.58	210	206
Total		4.84					
Index Number Sub-group I(c)						210	206

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	4	5
(2) Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
(i) Mutton— (i) Goat meat (ii) Beef	1/2 Kg.	5.62	1.08	3.00	3.00	269	269
(ii) Zinga	Kg.	0.96	2.46	2.50	2.50	208	217
(2) Fish (dry)— (i) Bombil (ii) Zinga	Kg.	0.61	1.86	2.50	3.00	208	217
(3) Fish (fresh)— Varieties available in Jan. 1971— (i) Rahu (ii) Tomb	Kg.	1.32	1.48	2.50	3.00	208	217
(4) Rahu (5) Tomb	Kg.	1.32	1.48	2.50	3.00	208	217
Total		6.23				263	264
(c) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk (Buffalo) (2) Ghee (Buffalo)	200 ml. 1/2 Kg.	4.54 0.29	0.13 3.01	0.30 7.00	0.30 7.00	231 233	231 233
Total		4.83				231	231
(d) Spices and Condiments—							
(1) Salt white (2) Turmeric Khandaki	Kg. 50 gms.	0.28 0.24	0.12 0.06	0.20 0.24	0.20 0.24	167 400	167 400
(3) Mustard (Reddish in Colour) (4) Gawrani (med.)	Kg.	4.22	1.30	5.80	5.00	448	383
(5) Tamarind, Kadiwali (6) Mixed spices, Bojwar	" 200 gms. 50 gms.	0.77 1.61	0.25 0.20	0.69 0.27	0.72 0.27	276 135	288 135
Total		7.12				346	309
Index Number Sub-group I(d)						346	309

CLASS FOR NANDED CITY—contd.

Unit of quantity		Index Number	
Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
5	6	7	8
Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
0.58 } 0.44 }	0.37 } 0.29 }	181	147
0.24 } 0.37 }	0.20 } 0.30 }	98	81
0.15	0.15	136	135
0.13 } 0.09 }	0.10 } 0.09 }	66	58
0.15	0.13	300	260
0.19 } 0.11 }	.....	255	
.....	0.19 } 0.11 }		210
0.75 } 0.60 } 0.50 }	0.75 } 0.60 } 0.50 }	216	216
1.63	1.63	139	139
0.20	0.19	200	190

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) <i>Beef</i> —	Packet of 50 gms.	1.13	0.35	0.55	0.55		
(1) Tea leaf—	" "	.....	0.35	0.55	0.55	157	157
(i) Brooke Bond	" "	.....	0.07	0.15	0.15		
(ii) Lipton	Per Cup.	4.49	0.07	0.15	0.15		
(2) Hot drink—	" "	.....	0.04	0.04	0.04	157	157
(i) Chalu chaha	" "	.....				
(ii) Canteen tea	" "	.....				
Total		5.62					
Number	Sub-					157	157
Food Group I.							
Cereal		53.29	.....	.....	.....	192	190
Pulses		8.64	.....	.....	.....	252	232
Mutton, and		6.23	.....	.....	.....	210	206
Milk		4.83	.....	.....	.....	263	254
Products. and		7.12	.....	.....	.....	231	231
Condiments and		4.29	.....	.....	.....	346	309
Vegetable and		.....	.....	.....	.....	183	150
Vegetables		.....	.....	.....	.....	216	216
Fruits		.....	.....	.....	.....	1.9	148
(b) Products. Honey and		4.27	.....	.....	.....	157	157
(i) Sugar		.....	.....	.....	.....
Related Products.		5.62	.....	.....	.....
Beverages		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		100.00					
Number	Food					211	204
Group I.							
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and							
Chips—							
(i) Dhawda (old)	20 K.s.	80.76	1.66	3.29	3.29		
(ii) Gaberi	" "	.....	1.57	2.77	2.77	187	187
(2) Kerosene—							
(i) Rock oil white in	Per litre.	13.99	0.26	0.58	0.58	223	223
colour.							
(3) Match Box—							
(i) Wimco, Brand.	Horse Per Box (50 sticks)	5.25	0.06	0.07	0.07		
Total							

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan 1971	Feb. 1971
			4	5	6	7	8
IV. Housing—Rent—							
1) Rent of selected Tenements.	p. m.	100.00	5.47	7.43	7.43	136	136
Total ..		100.00				136	136
Index Number for Group IV.							
V. Clothing and Footwear							
1) Dhoti	Per Sq. Metre.	11.53	1.08	1.92	1.85	178	171
2) Saree	"	19.77	1.24	1.75	1.76	141	142
3) Cloth for Trousers	"	1.58	2.74	4.90	4.72	179	172
3) Long cloth	"	27.48	1.44	2.78	2.78	193	193
4) Coloured fabrics	"	31.21	1.81	3.72	3.78	206	209
Total ..		91.57				184	184
Index Number for Sub-group V (a).							
1) Shoes—	Per Pair	4.89	15.02	24.15	24.15	154	154
(i) Bata, Janata	"	....	18.34	26.95	26.95		
(ii) Carona Junior.	"	....				
2) Chappals—	Per Pair	3.54	4.45	7.77	7.77	155	155
(i) Bata All wear Rubber Soles.	"	....	6.18	7.77	7.77		
(ii) Pundarik	"	....	8.35	13.60	13.60		
(iii) Lakshmi Kolhapur	"	....	8.65	13.60	13.60		
Total ..		8.43				154	154
Index Number for Sub-group V (c).							
(a) Clothing		91.57				184	184
(b) Footwear		8.43				154	154
Total ..		100.00				181	182
Index Number for Group IV							

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
			4	5	6	7	8
Miscellaneous—							
(1) Bundle of 25 leaves		2.83	0.07	0.25	0.25	429	429
(2) Pan (totalled without)	Per Vida.	6.61	0.04	0.06	0.06	150	150
(3) Supari Manghari	50 gms.	4.22	0.41	0.50	0.50	122	122
Total ..		13.66				199	199
Index Number for Sub-group V (b).							
(1) Bidi Kalilakali	Bundle of 25 Bidiies.	9.00	0.13	0.20	0.20	154	154
(2) Packet of 10 Cigarettes.		6.34	0.10	0.26	0.26	253	253
(3) Jarde Lal Dadhi Brand	Packet of 25 grms.	1.63	0.14	0.22	0.22	157	157
Total ..		16.97				191	191
Index Number for Sub-group V (d).							
(1) Lota, Poona	kg.	1.90	7.80	18.00	18.00	231	231
(2) Utensils Aluminium without	100 gms.	0.69	0.90	1.17	1.17	130	130
Baghuna chhap.		2.59				204	204
Total ..		10.26				167	167
(d) Washing soap	Per shirt..	3.74	0.12	0.20	0.20	100	100
(1) Laundry washing and ironing.		6.52	0.25	0.25	0.25	100	100
(2) Washing soap Shama	Per Cake..						
Total ..		10.26				124	124
Index Number for Sub-group V (d).							

LABOUR GAZETTE—APRIL 1971

INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NANDED CITY

Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
		Basic Price	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
2 Tablets	9.36	0.13	0.13	0.13	128	128
Bottle	...	0.10	0.15	0.15		
Per day	5.47	0.37	0.50	0.50	121	121
	14.83	0.62	0.75	0.75	121	121
					1.6	126
Small bottle	4.20	1.34	2.28	2.28	170	170
Adult	7.20	0.41	1.00	1.00	252	252
"	...	0.31	0.70	0.70		
"	...	0.14	0.40	0.40		
Cake	1.93	0.48	0.75	0.75	156	156
"	...	0.48	0.75	0.75		
Per Pkt. of 10 blades.	0.07	0.47	0.55	0.55	119	119
2 pkts of 5 blades each.	...	0.54	0.65	0.65		
	13.40				212	212
Per student.	3.30	2.14	4.66	4.66	218	218
Per copy.	3.43	0.75	2.00	2.00	202	202
	...	0.69	0.95	0.95		
	6.73					
					210	210
Full ticket.	6.62	0.30	0.60	0.60	200	200
	6.62					

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Transport and Communication—							
(i) Rail—							
(a) 1st Class	Adult Ticket.	7.94	1.04	1.30	1.30	125	125
(b) 2nd Class	"	3.14	1.00	1.15	1.15	115	115
(c) 3rd Class	"	0.37	0.05	0.10	0.10	167	167
(d) 1st Class S.T. fare for 20 miles.	Single ..	0.45	0.60	0.60			
(2) Postage—							
(i) Card	One Passenger.	3.29	0.22	0.40	0.40	182	182
(ii) M. O. Charges for Rs. 30							
(3) Rickshaw Fare for 2 miles.		14.94					
Total ..						137	137
Index Number for Sub-Group (1)							
(1) Transport and Communication—							
(a) Transport		13.66				199	199
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products		16.97				191	191
(c) Household Utilities		2.59				204	204
(d) Washing soap		10.26				124	124
(e) Medical care		14.83				126	126
(f) Personal care		13.40				212	212
(g) Education and Reading		6.73				210	210
(h) Recreation		6.62				200	200
(i) Transport and Communication		14.94				137	137
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Group V.						173	173

JALGAON *

185—A Fall of 4 points

In February 1971, the Consumer Price Index number for working class in Jalgaon City with base calendar year 1961 equal to 100 was 185 being 4 points lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the composition of a pattern revealed during the year 1968-69 family living survey in Jalgaon City.

The index number for the food group decreased by 4 points to 200 due to a fall in the average prices of turdal, gramdal, mungdal, groundnut oil, vanaspati, salt (white), turmeric, chillies dry, carriander, jira, potatoes, onions, garlic, other vegetables and gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained stationary at 177.

The index number for housing remained constant at 136.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group remained unchanged at 170.

The index number for the miscellaneous group remained steady at 161.

Final Index Number 185.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CITY

(Average 1961-69 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
I. Food ..	60.79	206	200
II. Fuel and Light ..	7.20	177	177
III. Housing ..	6.11	136	136
IV. Clothing and Footwear ..	10.29	170	170
V. Miscellaneous ..	15.61	161	161
Total ..	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number		189	185

* Figures reported are based on the method of adjustment of the index with the base year 1961-69 as 100. The index for the year 1968-69 was 185.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CITY

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity		Index 1971
			January 1971	February 1971	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
(1) Turdal	kg.	6.72	0.61	1.12	179
(2) Gramdal	kg.	10.80	0.48	0.52	178
(3) Mungdal	kg.	21.16	0.35	0.30	180
(4) Groundnut oil	kg.	1.94	0.12	0.22	181
(5) Vanaspati	kg.	40.71			182
Total ..					185
Index Number for Sub-group (Ib)					
(1) Fuel and light group		7.20	0.33	1.12	177
(2) Housing		6.11	0.30	1.14	136
(3) Clothing and footwear		10.29	0.30	1.10	170
(4) Miscellaneous		15.61	0.37	1.10	161
Total ..		100.00			185
Index Number for Sub-group (Ic)					
(1) Turdal	kg.	2.13	0.30	1.10	180
(2) Gramdal	kg.	1.13	0.37	1.10	178
(3) Mungdal	kg.	0.80	0.37	1.10	181
(4) Groundnut oil	kg.	0.80	0.37	1.10	182
(5) Vanaspati	kg.	8.13			185
Total ..					185
Index Number for Sub-group (Ie)					
(1) Oil and Fat—Groundnut oil	kg.	7.21	1.28	4.40	136
(2) Vanaspati (Loose)	kg.	1.18	1.89	2.10	136
Total ..					132
Index Number for Sub-group (If)					
(1) Turdal	kg.	0.37			211
(2) Gramdal	kg.				196
(3) Mungdal	kg.				187
(4) Groundnut oil	kg.				187
(5) Vanaspati	kg.				212
Total ..					187

JALGAON CITY—contd.

Index Number	Index Number	
	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
7	7	8
45	179	157
37		63
14		460
20	570	460
92		
	216	
		172
	222	180
	187	212
	187	212
1.62	132	132
1.12	211	196

JALGAON *

185—A Fall of 4 points

In February 1971, the Consumer Price Index number for working class for Jalgaon City with base calendar year 1961 equal to 100 was 185 being 4 points lower, than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the adoption of a pattern revealed during the year 1968-69 family living survey for Jalgaon City.

The index number for the food group decreased by 6 points to 200, which fell in the average prices of turdal, gramdal, moongdal, groundnut oil, pati, salt (white), turmeric, chillies dry, carriander, jira, potatoes, onions, garlic, other vegetables and gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained stationary at 177.

The index number for housing remained constant at 136.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group remained unchanged at 170.

The index number for the miscellaneous group remained steady at 161.

Final Index Number 185.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CITY

(Average price for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
I. Food ..	60.79	206	200
II. Fuel and Light	7.20	177	177
III. Housing	6.11	136	136
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.29	170	170
V. Miscellaneous	15.61	161	161
Total ..	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number		189	185

*For the base year 1961 and method of computation of the index will be found on pages 758 to 760 of the January 1966 issue of Labour Gazette.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CITY

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price (per unit)			Index Number	
			Basic Price	January 1971	February 1971	January 1971	February 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Food Group—						178	178
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—	kg.	6.72	0.63	1.12	1.12	198	200
(1) Rice	"	10.89	0.46	0.91	0.92	200	200
(2) Wheat	"	21.16	0.35	0.70	0.70		
(3) Jowar	"	1.94	0.12	0.22	0.22	183	183
(4) Other Cereals	7 kg.						
Total ..		40.71				195	196
Oil and Fat							
(1) Turdal—	kg.	3.79	0.73	1.95	1.79	271	254
(2) Gramdal	"	2.13	0.66	1.82	1.74	203	197
(3) Moongdal	"	1.35	0.58	1.18	1.14	202	201
(4) Groundnut Oil	kg.	1.35	0.70	1.39(1)	1.39(1)	202	201
(5) Other Oil	"	0.86	0.83	1.70	1.69	255	258
(6) Without salt	"	0.86	0.65	1.73	1.75	255	258
(7) With salt	"	0.86	0.83	2.03	2.04		
Total ..		8.13				240	231
Index Number for Sub-group I(b).						211	202
(1) Dalia	kg.	7.21	2.28	4.80	4.60	154	149
(2) Vanaspati (Loose)	kg.	1.16	1.99	3.06	2.97		
Total ..		8.37				203	194

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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Jan. 1971 5	Feb. 1971 6	Jan. 1971 7	Feb. 1971 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—</i>							
(1) Mutton—							
(i) Goat meat	kg.	4.38	1.45	2.50	2.50		
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(i) Bombil	kg.	0.91	2.72	5.33	5.33	172	
(ii) Zinga	..	....	2.70	5.00	5.00		172
<i>Varieties selected for January 1971—</i>							
(1) Shingada	..	....	2.68	2.96			
(2) Rahu	..	....	2.45	4.00			
(3) Balm	..	....	1.56	3.23			
<i>Varieties selected for February 1971—</i>							
(1) Rahu	..	....	1.88		4.00		192
(2) Balm	..	....	1.71		3.33		
(3) Sandkhol	..	....	1.76		3.00		
Total		5.29					
Index number for group 1(d).						172	176
<i>(e) Milk and Milk products—</i>							
(1) Milk (Buffalo)	l.	8.42	0.77	1.36	1.40	177	182
(2) Ghee (Buffalo)	kg.	1.31	3.71	6.80	6.67	183	180
Total		9.73					
Index number for group 1(e).						178	182
<i>(f) Condiments and spices—</i>							
(1) Salt—							
(i) White	kg.	0.29	0.13	0.19	0.18		
(ii) Black	..	....	0.12	0.19	0.19	152	148
(2) Turmeric—							
(i) Sangli (whole)	250 g.	0.30	0.34	0.97	0.93	285	274
(3) Chillies (dry)—							
(i) Asoda	kg.	4.56	1.65	7.77	6.43	471	390
(4) Coriander	250 g.	0.24	0.31	0.85	0.79	274	255
(5) Mixed spices—							
(i) Garam (whole)	kg.	1.86	4.95	11.42	11.42		
(ii) Laboti Powder	200 gr.	....	1.79	1.77	1.77	165	165
(6) Jira	250 gr.	0.37	0.68	1.44	1.39	212	204
Total		7.62					
Index number for group 1(f).						358	308

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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Jan. 1971 5	Feb. 1971 6	Jan. 1971 7	Feb. 1971 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(g) Vegetable and vegetable products—</i>							
(1) Potato	1/2kg.	1.15	0.28	0.50	0.45		157
(i) Big	..	....	0.24	0.43	0.37		
(ii) Small	..	0.86	0.27	0.18	0.14	78	63
(2) Onion	kg.	....	0.27	0.24	0.20	570	460
(i) Red	..	....	0.20	1.14	0.92		
(ii) White	250 g.	....	0.54				
<i>Vegetable products—</i>							
(1) Green gram	for	2.92	0.11	0.09		216	
(2) Yellow gram	..	....	0.06	0.17			
(3) Black gram	..	....	0.06	0.17			
(4) Chickpea	..	....	0.06	0.17			
(5) Lentil	..	....	0.06	0.17			
(6) Broad bean	..	....	0.06	0.17			
(7) Soybean	..	....	0.06	0.17			
(8) Mung bean	..	....	0.06	0.17			
(9) Pigeon pea	..	....	0.06	0.17			
(10) Cowpea	..	....	0.06	0.17			
(11) Tomato	..	....	0.04	0.09	0.10		172
(12) Brinjals	..	....	0.09	0.09	0.09		
Total		5.47				222	180
<i>(h) Fruit and fruit products—</i>							
(1) Banana—	dozen	1.61	0.29	0.54	0.60	187	212
(i) Big	..	....	0.23	0.43	0.50		
(ii) Small	..	....			
Total		1.61				187	212
<i>(i) Sugar and sugar products—</i>							
(1) Sugar	kg.	5.60	1.23	1.62	1.62	132	132
(i) Quality	1st	..	1.63	0.57	1.20	211	196
Total		7.23				143	146
Index number for group 1(i).						143	146

LABOUR GAZETTE—APRIL 1971

PRICE INDEX SERIES FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CITY

Items	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
...	Pkt. of 50 g.	2.11	0.40	0.55	0.55	136	136
...	Cupe of 3 1/2 ozs.	3.73	0.12	0.25	0.25	208	208
Total ..		5.84				182	182
...		40.71	..	..	..	195	196
...		8.13	..	..	..	240	231
...		8.37	..	..	..	203	194
...		5.29	..	..	..	172	176
...		9.73	..	..	..	171	182
...		7.62	..	..	..	358	308
...		5.47	..	..	..	222	180
...		1.61	..	..	..	187	212
...		7.23	..	..	..	149	146
...		5.84	..	..	..	182	182
Total ..		100.00				206	200
...							
...	37 kg.	78.50	3.39	6.50	6.50	197	197
...		....	3.15	6.50	6.50		
...		....	2.71	5.20	5.20		
...		....	0.45	0.55	0.55	122	122
...	l.	11.40	0.50	0.32	0.32	64	64
...	Per unit..	6.28	0.06	0.08	0.08	133	133
...	Box ..	3.82					

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
III. Housing— (1) Rent for selected tenements.	P.m.	100.00		
IV. Group— IV. Clothing and wear— (1) Dhoti		100.00		
(2) Long shirt (3) Coloured pants				
Total ..				
Index Number for Sub-group IV(a)				
(1) Bata Co. (2) Cannon Co. (3) Calsonic (4) Bata Co.	Per pair.			
Total ..				
Index Number for Sub-group IV(b)				
(1) Bata Co. (2) Cannon Co. (3) Calsonic (4) Bata Co.				
Total ..				
V. Miscellaneous— (a) Pan Supari— (1) Pan leaf— (i) Akda pan	Bundle of 100	2.01		
(ii) Finished— (1) Masala (2) Supari (Mauglari)	Vida .. 50 g.	4.39 2.81		
(3) Katha— (i) Kanpur	250 g.	0.83		
Total ..		11.06		

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
...	Bundle of 25	3.80	0.10	0.10	0.10	138	138
...	"	....	0.10	0.10	0.30		
...	Pkt of 50 g.	3.54	0.24	0.45	0.45	196	198
...	"	....	0.21	0.47	0.48		
		9.34					
						172	173
...	4 lb.	5.28	1	1.11	1.11	248	248
...	"	....	1.45	1.50	1.50		
Total ..		5.28					
						248	248
...	Per piece	2.34	0.10	0.18	0.18	180	180
...	Bar	7.44	1.40	2.10	2.10	169	169
...	Cake	....	0.40	0.75	0.75		
Total ..		9.98					
						172	172
...	Small bottle	3.80	1.50	1.50	1.50	100	100
...	Per day	11.98	0.58	0.62	0.62	107	107
Total ..		13.78					
Index Number for Sub-group 1 (a)						103	103

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Personal care - Small bottle		4.89	1.32	2.40	2.40	182	182
(2) Barber charges - Adult		7.32	0.50	1.25	1.25	217	217
(3) Hair cut with shave		0.40	1.00	1.00		
(4) Shave cream		0.20	0.30	0.30		
(5) Soap		3.02	0.48	0.75	0.75	155	155
(6) Tooth brush		0.49	0.75	0.75		
(7) Razor		0.11	0.44	0.50	0.50	101	101
(8) Safety razor		0.57	0.50	0.50		
(9) Razor blades		15.34					
						197	193
(1) Books - (Marathi) Chauthe Copy		5.42	0.75	2.00	2.00	267	267
(2) Books - For VIII Std. Per Student p.m.		3.46	5.00	5.00	5.00	100	100
Total ..		8.88					
...						202	202
(1) C...		6.69	0.32	0.67	0.67	209	209
Total ..		6.69					
...						209	209
(1) Railway fare 50 km. Per Passenger		12.48	0.98	1.30	1.30	133	133
...		4.08	1.00	1.15	1.15	115	115
...		1.08	0.05	0.10	0.10	167	167
...		0.45	0.60	0.60		
Total ..		17.65					
						133	133

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index	
			Basic price	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan Supari	11.06	..	...	..	123	123
(b) Tobacco and tobacco products.	9.34	..	...	..	172	173
(c) Household Utilities	5.28	....	....	..	248	248
(d) Washing Soap	9.98	..	....	....	172	172
(e) Medical Care	15.78	..	..	..	105	105
(f) Personal Care	15.34	..	..	..	193	193
(g) Education and Reading.	8.88	..	..	....	202	202
(h) Recreation and Amusement.	6.69	..	....	..	209	209
(i) Transport and Communication.	..	17.65	..	..	..	131	131
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Group V						161	161

(1) Quotation for August 1970.

POONA CENTRE*

173—A Fall of 1 point.

The February 1971, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Poona City with base calendar year 1961 equal to 100 was 173, being 1 point lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the consumption of a pattern revealed during the year 1958-59 family living survey for Poona City.

The index number for the food group decrease by 2 points to 187 due to a fall in the average prices of bajari, turdal, gramdal, groundnut oil, fish fresh, chillies dry, turmaric, potatoes, onions, brinjals, tomatoes and gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group decreased by 1 point to 163 due to a fall in the average prices of char cola (Big and Patti) and match box.

The index number for housing remained stationary at 119.

The index number for the colthing and footwear group increased by 2 points to 173 due to a rise in the prices of dhoti, saree, cloth for trouser and coloured poplin.

The index number for the miscellaneous group remained unchanged at 155

Final Index Number 173

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR POONA CITY

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
I. Food	55.85	189	187
II. Fuel and Light	6.89	164	163
III. Housing	6.65	119	119
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.31	171	173
V. Miscellaneous	20.30	155	155
Total ..	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number		174	173

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

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
Cereal	kg.	13.81	0.76	1.23	1.24	162	163
Rice	..	11.28	0.53	0.92	0.92	174	174
Wheat	..	8.39	0.45	0.77	0.77	171	171
Flour	..	3.08	0.51	0.88	0.80	173	157
Grinding Charges for Cereals	4 kg.	1.42	0.14	0.20	0.20	143	143
Total	..	37.98					
Index Number for Sub-group I. (a)						168	167
Prises and Pulses—							
Gramdal—Laxmi Chhap or Surti (Pine)	kg.	3.80	0.80	2.09	1.80	261	225
Gramdal—ungdal—Without Husk (Medium)	..	1.81	0.60	1.35	1.26	225	210
Total	..	6.29					
Index Number for Sub-group I. (b)						246	220

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(2) Oils and Fats—							
Groundnut Oil	kg.	1.94	2.32	4.94	4.78	213	206
Karada Oil	1/2 kg.	3.94	1.20	2.91(R)	2.91(R)	242	242
Vanaspathi (Dalda) (Loose)	..	1.22	1.66	2.64	2.64	159	159
Total	..	7.10					
Index Number for Sub-group I. (c)						220	218
(3) Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
Chicken Meat	1/2 kg.	3.68	1.51	2.75	2.75	182	182
Goat Meat	..	..	1.52	2.75	2.75	..	..
Sheep Meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fish (Dry)—	kg.	1.01	2.60	5.00	5.00	..	..
Bombil (Big)	..	..	2.46	5.00	5.00	..	..
Bombil (Small)	..	..	2.57	5.00	5.00	..	..
Zinga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fresh Fish—							
Varieties selected for the month of Jan. 1971—	kg.	..	1.13	3.08	..	234	231
(i) Butter fish	..	..	1.17	3.97	..	..	..
(ii) Khawala	..	..	..	1.92	..	..	..
(iii) Rawas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varieties selected for the month of Feb. 1971—	kg.	..	1.61	..	3.36	..	..
(i) Butter fish	..	..	1.31	..	4.95	..	..
(ii) Khawala	..	..	2.25	..	4.72	..	..
(iii) Rawas	..	..	0.17	0.32	0.29	188	171
Egg (Hwa't)	Each	..	0.57	..	..	..	..
Total	..	5.26					
Index Number for Sub-group I. (d)						192	190
(4) Milk and Milk Products—							
Milk (Medium)	200 ml.	10.66	0.15	0.29	0.29	193	193
Milk (Full Cream)	kg.	0.93	7.88	14.13	14.19	179	180
Ghee (Anand)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	11.59					
Index Number for Sub-group I. (e)						192	192

PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR POONA CITY—contd.

	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number		
			Basic Price	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8	
	kg.	0.16	0.11	0.14	0.20	127		
	250 g.	2.04	0.47	1.63	1.57	347	182	
	"	0.15	0.33	1.36	1.26	412	334	
	kg.	0.24	1.08	2.87	2.97	266	382	
	50 g.	3.27	0.84	2.09	2.17	249	275	
		5.86					258	
						284		286
	kg.	1.87	0.29	0.48	0.45	170	162	
	"	....	0.23	0.40	0.39			
	kg.	0.92	0.31	0.37	0.30	122	86	
	"	....	0.24	0.30	0.18	180	163	
	"	0.56	0.49	0.88	0.80	162	141	
	Medium	0.77	0.79	1.28	1.11	....	....
		
	kg.	4.42	0.55	1.00	1.00	202		
	"	....	0.49	1.00	1.12			
	"	....	0.51	1.12	1.22			
	kg.	....	0.51	0.76	0.76		211	
	"	....	0.56	1.12	1.22			
	"	....	0.43	1.22	1.22			
		8.54						
						181	177	
	doz.	1.23	0.49	0.91	0.91	189	189	
	"	....	0.39	0.75	0.75			
		1.23						
						189	189	

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number		
			Basic Price	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8	
Honey and Related Products	kg.	6.29	1.18	1.62	1.62	137	137	
Sugar	"	1.20	0.58	1.20	1.18	207	207	
Gur	"							
Total		7.49						
						148	148	
Tea leaf—Brooke Bond (Medium) Linton (Medium).	Packet of 50 g.	3.43	0.38	0.56	0.56	145	145	
Prepared Tea	Cup of 3 1/2 ozs.	5.23	0.06	0.13	0.13	217	217	
Total		8.66						
						188	188	
Food sub-groups—								
1) Cereals and Cereal products		37.98				168	167	
2) Pulses and Pulse products		6.29				246	220	
3) Milk and Pats		7.10				220	218	
4) Mutton, Pigs and Sausages		5.26				192	190	
5) Eggs and Egg products		11.59				192	192	
6) Condiments and Spices		5.86				284	286	
7) Vegetables and Vegetable products		8.54				181	177	
8) Fats and Fat products		1.23				189	189	
9) Sugar, Honey and Related products		7.49				148	148	
Total		8.66				188	188	
Total		100.00						
Index Number Group 1						189	187	

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(1) Food and Fuel— (i) Firewood and chaff (Raywal medium)	37 kg. ..	30.63	3 08	5.06	5.08	164	
(2) Kerosene, Brand	5 litres ..	24.03	1.54	2.75	2.75	179	165
(3) Electricity charges ..	Per unit..	6.45	0.19	0.28	0.28	147	175
(4) Chaff ..	37 kg. ..	35.36	7.47	11.71	11.70	157	147
(i) Big 500			5.63	8.86	8.83	157	157
(ii) Patti or Rawal ..	"		0.05	0.08	0.07	160	140
(5) Match box (Tekka, 50 sticks)	Box	3.53	0.05	0.08	0.07	160	140
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number Group (II)						164	163
III Housing— (2) Rent for selected tenements	Per month	100.00	8.95	10.63	10.63	119	119
Total ..		100.00				119	119
Index Number Group (III)						119	119
IV. Clothing and Foot- wear—							
(a) Clothing—	Per square metre	3.57	1.28	1.92	2.00	150	156
(1) Dhoti		29.86	1.28	2.20	2.22	172	173
(2) Saree		5.25	2.62	4.72	4.90	180	187
(3) Cloth for trousers ..		11.76	1.64	3.02	2.92	184	178
(4) Long Cloth		40.44	2.25	3.78	3.88	168	172
(5) Coloured Poplin ..		90.88					
Total ..						171	174
Index Group	Number						
(b) Foot wear—							
(1) Shoes—	Per pair..	4.27	17.14	27.45	27.45	168	168
(i) Bata Co.			19.30	33.95	33.95	168	168
(ii) Flex Co.			6.18	10.00	10.00	170	170
(2) Chappals—		4.85	8.40	15.04	15.04	170	170
(i) Bata Co.							
(ii) Flex Co.							
Total		9.12					
Index Number Sub-Group (IV)(b).						169	169

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
IV. Clothing and Foot- wear—contd.							
(1) Clothing		90.88				171	174
(2) Footwear		9.12				169	169
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number Group (IV)						171	173
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan-Supari—							
(1) Pan leaf—	100 ..	1.08	0.33	0.60	0.66	182	200
(i) Gauran Kachhi ..	Each vada	1.82	0.04	0.08	0.08	200	200
(ii) Pan leaf—							
(i) Poona Masala	50 gs. ..	1.57	0.45	0.37	0.36	127	124
(ii) Supari—							
(i) Manglari							
Total ..		4.47					
Index Number Sub- Group V(a)						170	173
(b) Fishes and Tobacco—							
(1) Bidi—							
(i) Charbhai	Bundle of 25 bidies	2.56	0.15	0.25	0.25	167	167
(ii) Paver	"		0.15	0.25	0.25		
(2) Cigarettes—	Pkt. of 10 Cigarettes	1.94	0.15	0.35	0.38	217	227
(i) Charolani			0.20	0.40	0.40		
(ii) Pila Batti	"						
(3) Chewing Tobacco—	50 g. ..	1.92	0.37	0.42	0.42	120	120
(i) Akali Jarda No. 1	"		0.28	0.33	0.33		
(ii) Akali Jarda No. 2	"		0.31	0.40	0.40		
(iii) Salara Jarda	"						
Total ..		6.42					
Index Sub-Group V(b).						168	171
(c) Household Utilities							
(1) Lota	kg. ..	4.76	7.14	15.50	15.50	217	217
Total ..							
Index Number Sub- Group V(c).						217	217

Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
		Basic Price	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Per piece	4.23	0.13	0.25	0.25	192	192
Cake	7.37	0.40	0.70	0.70	175	175
	11.60					
					181	181
Bottle of 70 ml.	17.37	1.89	2.62	2.62	123	123
2 Tablets per day.	1.35	0.12	0.13	0.13	128	128
	18.72	0.57	0.73	0.73	128	128
					124	124
Small Bottle.	3.37	1.34	2.40	2.40	179	179
Per Adult	6.52	0.75	1.42	1.42	173	173
Per Adult		0.65	1.03	1.03		
Per Adult		0.20	0.33	0.33	171	171
Cake	2.29	0.49	0.75	0.75	153	153
Cake		0.49	0.75	0.75		
Bottle	1.98	1.87	3.09	3.09	169	170
Bottle		0.46	0.80	0.80		
Packet of 10	0.04	0.43	0.58	0.58	119	119
2 Packets of 5 each.		0.60	0.62	0.62		
	14.20					
					171	171
Per month.	8.86	4.85	5.17	5.17	107	107
Per Copy	2.55	2.42	2.80	2.80		
Per Copy.		1.75	2.05	2.05	125	125
Per Copy.		1.88	2.70	2.70		
Per Copy.	2.50	0.07	0.10	0.10	157	157
Per Copy.		0.07	0.12	0.12		
	13.91					
					119	119

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(b) Recreation and Amusement—							
(1) Cinema—							
(i) Lowest Class	Ticket	6.74	0.52	1.17	1.17	225	225
		6.74					
Total						225	225
Index Number Sub-Group P(k).							
(i) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Railway—							
(i) Railway Fare for 50 km.	Per Passenger	6.46	0.98	1.30	1.30	133	133
(2) Bus Fare—		11.43	0.10	0.15	0.15	131	132
(i) P.M.T. Bus Fare			1.50	1.70	1.70		
(ii) S.T. Fare for 48 km.	Per card.	1.29	0.05	0.10	0.10	167	167
(3) Postage—							
(i) Single Card	Ra. 25		0.45	0.60	0.60		
(ii) M.O. Charge							
Total		19.18				134	134
Index Number Sub-Group P(l).							
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan Supari		4.47				170	171
(b) Pan Supari		6.42				168	171
(c) Tobacco and Tobacco Products		4.76				217	217
(d) Household Utilities		11.60				181	181
(e) Washing Soap		18.72				124	124
(f) Medical Care		14.20				171	171
(g) Personal Care		13.91				119	119
(h) Education and Health		6.74				225	225
(i) Recreation and Amusement		19.18				134	134
(j) Transport and Communication							
Total		100.00					
Index Number Group P..						125	125

(1) Quotation for the month of Sept. 1970

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

The following table gives the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class in Bombay, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Nanded, Aurangabad, Poona, Madras and Kanpur for the months of January 1971 and February 1971.—

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for certain industrial centres in India for the months of January 1971 and February 1971

Groups	Bombay (a)		Sholapur (a)		Nagpur (a)	
	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
Food	196	199	199	198	208	202
Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	188	199	189	194	173	172
Fuel and Light ..	180	180	171	171	164	164
Housing	115	115	133	133	131	131
Clothing, bedding, footwear	167	172	180	185	191	197
Miscellaneous ..	159	160	160	160	146	146
Consumer Price Index Number	181	182	187	187	188	185

Groups	Jalgaon (b)		Nanded (b)		Aurangabad (b)	
	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
Food	206	200	211	204	202	196
Fuel and Light ..	177	177	189	189	162	163
Clothing	170	170	181	182	180	182
House Rent	136	136	136	136	176	176
Miscellaneous ..	161	161	173	173	159	158
Consumer Price Index Number	189	185	197	193	189	183

Groups	Poona (b)		Madras (a)		Kanpur (c)	
	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
Food	189	187	172	170	1053	1047
Tobacco, Pan, Supari & intoxicants ..	....	....	178	176	....	....
Fuel and Light	164	163	211	209	747	760
Clothing	171	173	148	151	919	912
House Rent	119	119	179	179	252	252
Miscellaneous ..	155	155	168	172	866	877
Consumer Price Index Number	174	173	173	172	916	911

BASE—(a) Average prices for January to December 1960 = 100.
(b) Average prices for January to December 1961 = 100.
(c) Average prices for August 1939 = 100.

Madras Consumer Price Index Number for working class for the month of February 1971 with base 1960 equal to 100 was 172 being 1 point lower than in the preceding month. The index number for the food, tobacco, Supari and intoxicants and fuel and light groups have decreased by 2 points each to 170, 176 and 209 respectively. Whereas, the index number for clothing and the miscellaneous groups have increased by 3 and 4 points to 171 and 172 respectively. However, the index number for the housing has remained stationary at 179.

The Kanpur Consumer Price Index Number for working class for the month of February 1971 with base calendar year 1960 equal to 100 was 911 being 5 points lower than in the preceding month. The index number for the food and the clothing groups have decreased by 1187 points to 1047 and 912 respectively whereas the index number for the fuel and light and the miscellaneous groups have increased by 13 and 11 points to 760 and 877 respectively. However, the index number for the housing has remained stationary at 252.

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

Month and Year	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Jalgaon	Nagpur	Madras	Kanpur
February 1970	740	738	947	947	945	806	887
March 1970	744	742	942	947	945	797	902
April 1970	757	756	942	947	945	792	878
May 1970	761	764	952	947	960	797	866
June 1970	770	768	958	957	966	811	872
July 1970	774	760	958	979	966	820	876
August 1970	766	756	958	984	976	826	884
September 1970	770	768	968	984	997	931	891
October 1970	774	786	984	984	992	845	....
November 1970	774	768	968	984	997	850	....
December 1970	774	768	978	995	997	845	904
January 1971	766	760	978	1000	981	840	916
February 1971	770	760	976	979	966	836	911

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

Month and Year	Bombay	Sholapur	Jalgaon	Ahmedabad
February 1970	328	342	321	254
March 1970	330	342	321	256
April 1970	335	342	321	260
May 1970	337	346	321	263
June 1970	341	348	324	265
July 1970	343	348	332	262
August 1970	339	348	334	260
September 1970	341	352	334	265
October 1970	343	357	334	275
November 1970	343	352	334	265
December 1970	343	355	337	265
January 1971	339	355	339	262
February 1971	341	355	332	262

Labour Intelligence

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1971

Industrial Courts and Tribunals :

Name of the Court	No. of applications, etc. received during the month	Break-up of the applications
1	2	3
<i>Under Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946</i>		
I. Industrial Court		
(a) Industrial Court, Maharashtra, Bombay.	40	No. 14 References. Submissions. 18 Appeals. 4 Revision applications. 1 Review application. Criminal appeals. 3 Miscellaneous applications ... Appeals under Chapter VII reg: S. O.s.
	Total ..	40
(b) Industrial Court, Maharashtra (Nagpur Bench).	10	... References. ... Submissions. 1 Appeal. 8 Revision applications. Review applications. ... Criminal appeals. ... Miscellaneous applications. 1 Appeal under Chapter VII reg: S. O.s.
	Total	10
II. (a) Industrial Court, Maharashtra (Nagpur Bench). Cases under Section 16 of the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947.		

	Total ..	....

Name of the Court	No. of applications, etc. received during the month	Break-up of the applications		
1	2	3		
<i>Under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947</i>				
III. (a) Industrial Tribunals, Bombay.				
	82	No. 31 References. 34 Adjudications. 17 Applications. 17 Complaints.		
	Total ..	82		
(b) Industrial Tribunals, Nagpur.				
	3	3 References. .. Adjudications. .. Applications. .. Complaints.		
	Total	3		
IV. Labour Courts—				
Name of the Court	Total No. of Applications, etc. received	Break-up of the applications received under—		
		Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	Industrial Employment, (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
1	2	3	4	5
		No.	No.	No.
I. Labour Court, Bombay.	173	14 Under sections 10, 10-A, 12(5), 33-A and 33-B. .. Under section 33 (2) (b). 58 Under section 33-C (2). .. Under section 36-A. .. 6 Miscellaneous applications.	9 Illegal strikes and lockouts. 10 Illegal change. 1 Criminal complaint. .. Submissions. .. References. 75 Miscellaneous applications.	.. Under section 13-A.
	Total ..	78	95	..

Labour Intelligence

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1971

Industrial Courts and Tribunals:

Name of the Court	No. of applications, etc. received during the month	Break-up of the applications
1	2	3
<i>Under Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946</i>		
I. Industrial Court		
(a) Industrial Court, Maharashtra, Bombay.	40	14 References. 18 Submissions. 4 Appeals. 1 Revision applications. 1 Review application. Criminal appeals. 3 Miscellaneous applications Appeals under Chapter VII reg: S. O.s.
	Total ..	40
(b) Industrial Court, Maharashtra (Nagpur Bench).	10	1 References. 1 Submissions. 1 Appeal. 1 Revision applications. 1 Review applications. 1 Criminal appeals. 1 Miscellaneous applications. 1 Appeal under Chapter VII reg: S. O.s.
	Total	10
II. (a) Industrial Court, Maharashtra (Nagpur Bench). Cases under section 16 of the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947.		
	Total ..	....

Name of the Court	No. of applications, etc. received during the month	Break-up of the applications			
1	2				
<i>Under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947</i>					
III.					
Industrial Tribunals, Bombay.	82	No.			
		31	References.		
		34	Adjudications.		
		17	Applications.		
		17	Complaints.		
	Total ..	82			
(b) Industrial Tribunals, Nagpur.	3	3	References.		
		..	Adjudications.		
		..	Applications.		
		..	Complaints.		
	Total ..	3			
IV. Labour Courts—					
Name of the Court	Total No. of Applications, etc. received	Break-up of the applications received under—			
1	2	3	4	5	
		No.	No.	No.	
I. Labour Court, Bombay.	173	14 Under sections 10, 10-A, 33-A and 33-B.	9 Under section 12(5).	10 Illegal strikes and lockouts.	Under section 13-A.
		.. Under section 33 (2) (b).	1 Criminal complaint.	.. Submissions.	
		58 Under section 33-C (2).	.. References.		
		.. Under section 36-A.	75 Miscellaneous applications.		
	Total ..	78	95	..	

Name of the Courts	Total No. of Applications, etc., received	Break-up of the applications received under—		
		Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
1	2	3	4	5
2. Labour Court, Poona.	196	No. 8 Under sections 10, 10-A, 12(5), 33-A and 33-B.	No. 16 Illegal strikes and lockouts. .. Illegal change .. Criminal complaints. .. Submissions. .. References. 16 Miscellaneous applications.	No. .. Under section 13-A.
		171 Under section 33(2) (b).	.. Criminal complaints. .. Submissions. .. References.	.. Under section 13-A.
		.. Under section 33 C (2).	.. Submissions. .. References.	
		.. Under section 36-A.	.. References.	
		1 Miscellaneous application.	16 Miscellaneous applications.	
Total ..	180	180	16	..
3. Labour Court, Kolhapur.	236	18 Under sections 10, 10-A, 12(5), 33-A and 33-B.	1 Illegal strikes and lockouts. 1 Illegal change.	.. Under section 13-A.
		.. Under section 33(2) (b).	.. Criminal complaints.	
		209 Under section 33C(2).	.. Submissions.	
		.. Under section 36-A.	.. References.	
		.. Miscellaneous applications.	8 Miscellaneous applications.	
Total ..	227	227	9	..

Name of the Courts	Total No. of Applications, etc., received	Break-up of the applications received under—		
		Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	Industrial Employment Standing Orders Act, 1946
1	2	3	4	5
4. Labour Court, Nagpur.	120	No. .. Under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B.	No. 8 Illegal strikes and lockout 8 Illegal change	No. .. Under section 13A.
		69 Under section 33(2)(b).	.. Criminal complaints. .. Submissions. .. References.	13 Reinstatements.
		.. Under section 33C(2).	.. Submissions. .. References.	
		23 Under section 36A.	.. References.	
		4 Miscellaneous applications	3 Miscellaneous applications.	
Total ..	96	96	24	..
v. Labour Court, Nagpur.	..	Break-up of the applications received under section 16 of the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947.		
Total ..	..	..	..	..

Wage Boards

In all 3 references were received by the Wage Boards during the month under review. Their break up is as under :—

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

Conciliation

An analysis of disputes handled by the Conciliation machinery in the State during January, 1971 under various Acts is given below—

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

Act	Issues relating to pay, allowances and bonus	Employment, leave, hours of work and Misc. causes	Total
(1) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 ..	82	171	253
(2) Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.	16	24	40
(3) Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.	1	—	1
Total ..	99	195	294

(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 handled (3 to 6)	Balance at the end of the month
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. D. Act, 1947	947	253	86	73	94	69	322	774
B. I. R. Act, 1946	424	40	3	11	2	—	16	448
B. I. R. (Ext. & Amdt). Act, 1964	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	22
Total ..	1,392	294	89	84	96	69	338	1,348

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

Act	Cotton Textile	Silk Textile	Woollen Textile	Textile Processing	Hosiery	Banking	Sugar	Electricity Industry	Transport Industry	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B. I. R. Act, 1946.	19	5	1	4	..	1	10	..	40	77

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

(c) District-wise analysis is given below :—

B. I. R. Act, 1946	Bombay	Poona	Sholapur	Satara	Sangli	Kolhapur	Nasik	Ahmednagar	Total
	24	1	2	1	..	10	2	..	40

B. I. R. (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.	Nagpur	Wardha	Chanda	Akola	Buldhana	Total
	1	1

Registration of Agreements, Settlements, Awards, etc.

Fifteen Agreements, 7 Settlements, 11 Awards and 2 Wage Board orders were registered under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, and Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964, during the month of January, 1971.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING DECEMBER 1970

Disputes in December 1970	71
Work people involved	31,808
Man-days lost	1,39,315

Though there was increase in the No. of workers involved in the Maharashtra State during the month of December, 1970, there was a decrease in the strikes and mandays lost as compared to the previous month.

The figures for the month under review 71 show disputes in progress involving 308 workers and a time loss of 1,39,315 mandays as compared to 73 disputes in November 1970 with 20,375 workers affected and a time loss of 2,40,962 mandays.

Fourteen of the total disputes in progress during December 1970 were in the Textile Industry, 28 in the Engineering Industry and the remaining 29 were in other industries.

Forty Six of the total disputes involving 23,874 workers were actually recorded during the month while 25 disputes involving 7,934 workers were carried over from the previous month.

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

Industry Group	Number of disputes in Progress			Number of Work-people involved in all disputes in December 1970	Aggregate man-days lost in December 1970
	Started before beginning of December 1970	Started in December 1970	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Textile	..	10	14	18,681	29,043
Engineering	10	18	28	8,170	75,708
Miscellaneous	11	18	29	4,957	34,564
Total December 1970	21	46	71	31,808	1,39,315
Total, November 1969	28	45	73	20,375	2,40,962

*The word "dispute" in the official sense means an interruption of work and it is here 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.

Thirty-three of the disputes arose over questions of " pay, allowances bonus issues " 23 related to " retrenchment and grievances about Depre and the remaining 15 were due to " other causes ".

Out of the 48 disputes that terminated during the course of the month 19 settled either entirely or a partially in favour of the workers, 22 in favour employers, while the result of remaining 7 disputes were indefinite.

* * * * *

PROGRESS OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1970

Bombay

Carona Sahu Co. Ltd., Bombay.—The lockout-affecting, 1851, works was declared by the management of Carona Sahu Co. Ltd, Bombay with effect from october 20, 1970 due to workers causing damage to lines and property of the company was lifted on December 5, 1970. Due to This lockout 70,66 mandays were lost.

Thana

National Machinery Mfg. Co., Kalwa. District, Thana.—The lockout affecting 3,901 workers which was declared by the mgt. of National Machinery Mfg. Co. Ltd., Kalwa. Disirict Thana with effect from october 10, 1970 Due to go-slow tactics adopted by the workers was lifted on December 11, 1970 as compromise was arrived at between the workers and the management due to the lockout 17, 644 mandays were lost.

* * * * *

ABSENTEEISM STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1971

The Textile Industry

The statistics of absenteeism in the Textile Industry in the State of Maharashtra are compiled from the mills at seven important Textile Centres in State, viz., Bombay city, Sholapur, Nagpur, Jalgaon, Akola, Aurangabad and Nanded.

Returns were received form 63 Mills, i.e., 85·14 per cent. of the Mills reported as working at these Centres during January 1971. The average absenteeism in Textile Industry in these centres amounted to 17·76 per cent. as against 17·56 per cent. in the previous month.

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

Centres	Number of Mills		Percentage column 3 to column 2	Average percentage of Absenteeism	
	Working	Furnished information		Dec. 1970	Jan. 1971
			1. Bombay			54	48	88·89	17·55	17·81
2. Sholapur	6	5	83·33	21·53	20·14
3. Jalgaon	3	3	66·67	10·92	10·28
4. Nagpur	2	2	100·00	16·58	20·23
5. Akola	..	..	..	..	..
6. Aurangabad	1	1	100·00	15·22	20·29
7. Nanded	1	1	..	..	..
8. Other Centres	7	5	71·43	12·23	12·42
9. All Centres	74	63	85·14	17·56	17·76

NIGHT SHIFT IN COTTON MILLS IN BOMBAY CITY

At the beginning of February 1971, there were 52 mills in Bombay City working night shift and the number of men doing night work was 80,434.

LABOUR TURNOVER IN COTTON TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS FROM JANUARY 1971

In all 61 Cotton Textile undertakings in Maharashtra State employing 2,48,236 workers on an average recorded an average percentage of Labour Turnover of 3.16 for the month of January 1971. The increase in employment of Labour (accession) was reported to be 1.16 per cent. Whereas the extent of decrease in employment (separation) registered in the total labour employed in all undertakings was 2.00 the following table indicates the correlation of Labour turnover with the size of establishments.

LABOUR TURNOVER FOR MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR JANUARY 1971

Group	Number of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
Up to 100	..	8.77	8.19	16.96	0.58	..
101 to 500	1,293	5.57	1.86	7.43	3.71	..
501 to 1,000	4,196	1.12	1.38	3.50	..	0.26
1,001 to 2,000	12,565	1.04	1.15	2.19	..	0.11
More than 2,000	2,30,011	1.14	2.06	3.20	..	0.92
All Establishments	2,48,236	1.16	2.00	3.16	..	0.84

It may be seen that the rate of labour turnover was the highest, viz., 16.96 per cent, in establishments engaging upto 100 workers, while it was lowest, viz. 2.19 per cent in undertakings employing 1,001 to 2,000 workers.

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

Considering the labour turnover according to centres, it may be observed that highest rate of labour turnover, viz., 11.13 per cent was recorded in Aurangabad Centre, whereas Other Centres are registered the smallest rate of labour turnover, viz., 0.26 per cent. The following table indicates percentages of labour turnover in cotton textile undertakings in different areas of the State:—

CENTRE-WISE LABOUR TURNOVER FOR JANUARY 1971

Centre	Number of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
..	2,07,616	1.23	2.03	3.26	..	0.80
Sholapur	15,351	0.76	2.93	3.69	..	2.17
Dhulia and Jalgaon	6,694	0.97	1.37	2.34	..	0.40
Aurangabad	458	7.42	3.71	11.13	3.71	..
..	14,249	0.80	1.19	1.99	..	0.39
Other Centres	3,868	0.26	0.52	0.78	..	0.26
All Centres	2,48,236	1.16	2.00	3.16	..	0.84

As regards labour turnover in Bombay City more or less the same trends are noticeable in the State as a whole which could be seen from the following table

LABOUR TURNOVER FOR BOMBAY CITY FOR JANUARY 1971

Group	Number of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
Upto 100	85	16.47	14.12	30.59	2.35	..
101 to 500	243	14.81	0.82	15.63	13.99	..
501 to 1,000	1,766	13.02	15.29	28.31	..	2.27
1,001 to 2,000	9,924	1.23	1.37	2.60	..	0.14
Over 2,000	1,95,598	1.20	2.07	3.27	..	0.87
All Establishments	2,07,616	1.23	2.03	3.26	..	0.80

The percentage of labour turnover in establishments engaging upto 2,000 workers was 30.59 whereas it was only 3.27 in concerns engaging more than 2,000 workers.

In Sholapur the highest rate of labour turnover, viz. 25.40 per cent was recorded in mills engaging upto 100 employees. This can be seen from the following table:—

LABOUR TURNOVER FOR SHOLAPUR FOR JANUARY 1971

Group	No. of workers	Rate per 100 workers				Labour decrease
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour increase	
Up to 100	37	2.70	2.70	5.40	..	..
101 to 500	168	..	..	..	..	..
501 to 1,000	725	1.24	3.44	4.68	..	2.20
1,001 to 2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 2,000	14,421	0.74	2.94	3.68	..	2.20
All Establishments.	15,351	0.76	2.93	3.69	..	2.17

WORKING OF THE TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926
MAHARASHTRA STATE.

REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1971

On the 1st February 1971, there were 2,672 Trade Unions registered under the Unions Act, 1926.

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

Bombay Division	13
Poona Division	..
Nagpur Division	..
Aurangabad Division	2
Total	15

The total number of registered Trade Unions thus stood 2,687 at the end of the February 1971—

Serial No	Name of the Union	Address	Registration	President	General Secretary
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Ceat Staff Association.	C/o Ceat Tyres of India Ltd. Agra Road, Bhandup, Bombay-78.	6400, 1st February 1971.	Shri K. Ganapathy	Shri S. Nagarajan.
2	Balmer Lawrie Employees Sangh	C/o Shri A. S. Palav 24/863 Tilak Nagar, Chembur, Bombay-71.	6401, 1st February 1971.	Shri R. S. Naik.	Shri A. S. Palav.
3	Nasik Zilla Parishad Karmachari Sanyukt Sanghatana	45, Chandwadkar Sadan, main Road, Nasik.	6402, 1st February 1971.	Shri Arun Deshmukh.	Shri Nagnath Keskar.
4	Bombay Electric Workers Union	B. No. 16, III Floor, 18, King lane, Fort, Bombay-1.	6403, 3rd February 1971.	Shri N. B. Gogate	Shri A. B. Uchil
5	Maharashtra Kamgar Sabha	Phadnis Bangala, Shashtrinagar, Dombivli (West), district Thana (C. Railway).	6404, 4th February 1971.	Shri N. G. Patil	Shri D. A. Dhawale
6	Swadeshi Mill Kamgar Sanghatana Kurla.	7A, Kurla Kamgar Nagar, C. S. T. Road, Kurla (East) P. O. Chembur, Bombay-71.	6405, 4th February 1971.	Shri B. M. Raut.	Shri N. K. Chaugulo.

7	Mafatlal Fine Unit No. 3 Kamgar Sanghata.	C/o Shri Dattatraya Sadashiv Bugade Din Bldg. 2nd Floor, Room No. 186. N. M. Joshi Marg, Bombay-11.	6406, 4th February 1971.	Shri T. D. Tannu.	J. S. Kamble.
8	Ranga Rasayan Mathadi Kamgar-Wa-Ham al Hitsanrakshak Sanstha.	Waniya Bhuvan, 225/227, Samuel Street, Wadgadi, 5th Floor, Bombay-3.	6407, 16th February 1971	Shri S. K. Padle	Shri G. B. Gole
9	Himalaya Drug Mazdoor Union.	48-Chanchal Smriti Katrak Road, Wadala Bombay-31.	6403, 18th February 1971.	Shri. Mohd. Y. Beg.	Shri Bakul Christian.
10	Maharashtra Shramik Sangh.	C/o. Shri. N. M. Advocate High Court 15/469 Shashtri Nagar, 2nd Floor, Goregaon, West, Bombay-62 N.B.	6409, 24th February 1971	Shri D. Y. Rane	Shri N. M. Naik.
11	Maharashtra State Pharmaceutical and Chemical Workers Union.	48, Chanchal Smriti Katrak Road, Wadala, Bombay-31.	6410, 24th February 1971.	Shri V. M. Verghese.	Shri B. S. Centre.
12	Indian Cine Composers Guild.	Himgiri-2, Pedder Road, Bomay-26.	6411, 24th February 1971.	Shri Shankar Singh Remeshsingh.	Shri Salil Chowdhury.
13	C. D. Fulfore (India) Workers Union.	18/275, Siddharath Nagar 4, S. V. Road, Goregaon (West), Bombay-62.	6412, 25th February 1971.	Shri J. C. Upadhye	Shri D. L. Nagal.
<i>Aurangabad</i>					
14	Lalbavata Ricksha Union Parli Vaijanath.	Parli Vaijanath District Bhir.	AWB/198, 10th February 1971.	Shri Mahaboob Saheb Mohd. Yasin.	Shri Ranjitrao Amrutrao Pandey.
15	Maharashtra Rajya Porters Sabha, Aurangabad.	C/o. Mir Gaffar Ali, Secretary Nawa-pura, Nagina Masjid, Aurangabad.	AWB/199 10th February 1971.	Shri Nagnath Narsing Rao Phatak.	Shri Mir Gaffar Ali.

WORKING OF THE EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME OF MAHARASHTRA DURING FEBRUARY 1971

Non-Medical Side

The following table shows the registration of employees and payment of cash benefits paid under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme during February 1971 —

Serial No.	Registration	During the month		Since 1st April 1970	
		Bombay	Nagpur	Bombay	Nagpur
1	Number of workers registered	16,135	542		
2	Net number of I.Ps. entitled to medical care at the end of the month.	8,66,679	27,819	....	....
<i>Employment Injury Benefit</i>					
3	Number of accident reports received.	5,507	497	67,760	6,293
4	Number of T. D. B. payments	5,591	590	59,957	7,225
5	Amount of T. D. B. paid Rs.	Rs. 2,93,908.27	18,754.60	34,95,618.98	2,43,003.56
6	Number of cases referred to Medical Board (Fresh).	384	22	3,479	120
7	Number of cases decided (admitted)	271	12	2,579	59
	(a) Partial permanent disablement ..	270	12	2,575	59
	(b) Total permanent disablement ..	1	....	4	....
8	Amount of P.D.B. paid Rs.	Rs. 5,29,113.97	13,498.50	65,40,180.05	97,561.77
9	Total Number of I.Ps. got fitted with artificial limbs.	3	....	8	....
10	Number of dependants admitted to Dependants Benefit.	5	....	286	....
11	Amount of D. B. paid Rs.	Rs. 60,803.51	1,813.80	7,98,516.11	15,991.04
<i>Sickness Benefit</i>					
12	Number of S. B. payments	9,40.14	5,565	1,08,55.15	70,041
13	Number of S. B. days	6,41,295	33,944	71,14,565	4,33,426
14	Amount of S. B. paid Rs.	Rs. 31,24,910.14	1,30,935.65	3,63,71,740.91	16,31,927.64
15	Amount of E.S.B. paid Rs.	Rs. 2,57,781.25	11,709.00	30,19,967.32	1,39,774.93
<i>Maternity Benefit</i>					
16	Number of fresh maternity cases admitted.	173	6	1,931	85
17	Number of M. B. days	15,180	396	1,66,132	5,167

Section under which action taken	No. of cases	Amount recovered
Section 73 (D)	30	
Section 85	37	M.
Section 45(B)	5	M.

Medical Side

Information for December 1970

1. Prescriptions issued during the month of	..	Rs. P.
2. The Number of insured workers attending Diagnostic Centres	..	2,45,811
3. The X-Ray plates taken during the month	..	18,612
4. The Blood Examination	..	2,632
5. Number of persons admitted in the Hospital	..	2,587
6. The total Number of beds occupied during the month	..	3,002
7. Payment made to the chemists during the month	..	43,564
8. Payment made to Insurance Medical Practitioners during the month	..	8,51,754.74
	..	2,94,123.51

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING JANUARY 1971

During January 1971, 10 work people were reported to have died from accidents during the course of their employment. Detailed figures for various industries are given below—

20. Food except beverages—

207. Sugar Factories and refineries

(b) Gur .. 1

21 Beverages .. 1

211. Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits .. 1

23. Textiles .. 1

239. Manufacture of textiles not elsewhere classified

(c) Others .. 1

31. Chemical Products and chemical products .. 1

311. Basic chemicals including fertilisers .. 2

3111. Others .. 2

36 Machinery (Except electrical machinery) .. 1

361. Manufacture of machinery (except electrical Machinery) .. 2

(f) General and Jobbing engineering .. 1

(g) Others .. 2

38. Transport equipment .. 1

382. Manufacture and repair of rail equipment .. 1

(a) Railway workshops .. 1

51. Electricity, gas and steam .. 1

512. Gas manufacture and distribution .. 1

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES

No case of industrial disease was reported during the month and there was no death from such disease.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1971

Applicants placed by Employment Exchanges in Maharashtra State in February 1971 showed a slight rise. Vacancies notified, however, a further decline.

3,536 applicants were placed in February 1971 as against 3,507 in January. Total vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges stood at 7,177 as compared to 7,557 in January 1971.

There was a slight increase in the placements effected in State Government establishments, which rose to 1472 from 1410. Placements in private establishments also increased to 696 from 616. In the other sectors there was a fall and the position was as follows:

895 applicants were placed in Central Government establishments as against 1,012 and 473 in Quasi Government establishments as against 569

A break-up of vacancies notified indicated an upward trend in Government Sector and a fall in all other sectors.

2,547 demands were notified by State Government establishments as against 2,024. 1,688 by Central Government establishments as compared to 2,069. 823 by Quasi Government employees as against 1,261 and 2,110 by private employers as compared to 2,203.

Registrations declined further to 31,194 from 38,884 in the last month. There were 3,50,790 applicants on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges at the end of the month.

Appreciation of Statistics rendered

(a) *Registration*—31,194 applicants were registered with Employment Exchanges in February 1971 as against 38,884 in January 1971.

(b) *Vacancies notified*.—7,177 vacancies were notified to the Employment Exchanges in February 1971 as against 7,557 in January 1971.

(c) *Submission*.—32,072 submissions were made by Employment Exchanges in February 1971 as against 30,172 in January, 1971.

(d) *Placements*.—3,536 applicants were placed by Employment Exchanges in February 1971 as against 3,507 in January 1971.

(e) *Employers using the Exchanges*.—1,354 employers notified vacancies to Employment Exchanges in February 1971.

(f) *Live Register*.—There were 3,50,790 applicants on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of February 1971 as against 3,43,075 in January 1971.

Shortages and Surplus of Manpower

The Employment Exchanges in Maharashtra State reported in general the following hard-to-fill occupations during the month:—

Good Typists, Stenographers, Compounders, Trained Teachers, Nurses, Store-keepers and Librarians.

Surplus—There is a general surplus of applicants of fresh S. S. C., unskilled Semi-skilled workers.

Vacancy clearing

(a) Fresh vacancies circulated by S. E. C. O.	2
(b) Vacancies filled during the month—	
(1) Vacancy Exchange	Nil.
(2) Other Exchanges	Nil.
(c) Vacancies at the end of the month under limited or unlimited circulations—	
(1) Less than 3 months	858
(2) More than 3 months but less than 6 months ..	321
(3) More than 6 months ..	296

Interesting Placements

- Nasik (1) One candidate was placed as librarian with the Principal, Kendriya Vidyalaya, Deolali on Rs. 426 p.m.
- (2) Three B. E. (Civil) applicants were placed as Junior Engineers with the Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Circle, Nasik on Rs. 404 p.m.
- (3) One Diploma holder in Civil Engineer was placed as Overseer with the Engineer, Irrigation Research Division, Nasik on Rs. 315 p.m.
- Osmanabad (1) Seven D. C. E. candidates were placed as Extension Officer with the Chief Executive Officer, Z. P., Osmanabad on Rs. 322 p.m.
- (2) One D. C. E. Candidate was placed as overseer with the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Aurangabad, on Rs. 302 p.m.
- (3) Two D. C. E. candidates were placed as Overseer with the Superintending Engineer, B. and C. Circle, Aurangabad on Rs. 302 p.m.
- Amravati (1) One B. E. (Elect.) candidate was placed as Junior Engineer with the Executive Engineer, Public Health Works Division, Amravati on Rs. 401 p.m.

- 1016
Satara .. (1) One B. E. (Civil) applicant was placed as Engineer, with the Superintending Engineer Circle, Koyna on Rs. 416 p.m.
- Akola .. (1) Six Diploma in Civil Engineer candidates were placed as Overseer with the Executive Engineer, Zilla Parishad, Akola on Rs. 325 p.m.
(2) Three Diploma in Civil Engineer were placed as Overseer with the Executive Engineer, B. and C. Akola, on Rs. 325 p.m.
- R.E.E., Bombay .. (1) One candidate was placed with the Phizer Ltd. Bombay on Rs. 400 p.m.
(2) One candidate was placed as a Steno-grapher with Voltas Ltd., Bombay on Rs. 378 p.m.
- Dhulia .. (1) One applicant was placed as Assistant Lecturer with the Principal, Government Polytechnic, Jalgaon (I.O.D.) on Rs. 536 p.m.
(2) * applicants were placed as Junior Engineer with the Superintending Engineer, District Circle, Nasik on Rs. 401 p.m.
(3) One candidate was placed as Clerk with the Agency State Bank of India, Dhulia on Rs. 320 p.m.
- Nanded .. (1) One B.Sc. candidate was placed as Statistical Assistant with the Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Nanded on Rs. 307 p.m.
(2) One D. C. E. candidate was placed as Overseer with the Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Nanded, on Rs. 337 p.m.

Appreciation of work done for Special Type of Applicants

	Registration	Placements		
(1) A. B. Standard ..	434	86		
(2) Displaced persons ..	17			
(3) Discharged Government Employees ..	7	11		
(4) Women ..	4,627	325		
(5) Part-time Employment Seekers—				
(1) Registered ..	1			
(2) Vacancies notified ..	4			
(3) Placed ..	3			
(6) Ex-Technical Trainees ..	536	148		
(7) Recruitment to Armed Forces ..	606	176		
	Army	Navy	Airforce	Total
(1) Ex-Servicemen ..				
(2) Others ..				

Physically Handicapped applicants registered with the normal Employment Exchanges (other than the Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped) in the State during the month of February 1971—

Category	No. of Registrations effected during the month	No. of placements effected during the month	No. on Live Register at the end of the month
(1) Blind ..	3	....	82
Deaf and Dumb ..	2	....	20
(3) Orthopaedically Handicapped ..	45	3	681
(4) Respiratory Disorder ..	....	....	1
Total ..	50	3	784

Staff Training

.. 23 Employees staff training classes were held at 13 Exchanges.

Inspection.—The General Inspection of the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Nagpur, was carried out by Deputy Director of Employment Exchanges, Bombay.

Conference and Meetings

Meeting of the District Committee on Employment was held at Ahmednagar.

Meeting of the Special Committee to examine the fairness of submission were held at Akola and Alibag.

Many Employment officers attended meeting of the Committee for the survey of the existing trade courses in Industrial Training Institute.

Publicity and Public Relation

The Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Sholapur, delivered a lecture on "After S. S. C. what ?" to the S. S. C. students of the Pangal Anglo Urdu High School and Begum Kumrunisa Girls High School.

Other items of interest

Work done by University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau during February 1971—

	Registration	Vacancies notified	Placements obtained	No. on Live Register
(1) U. E. I. and G. B., Bombay ..	14	401	19	3,193
(2) U. E. I. and G. B., Poona ..	33	1	6	1,062
(3) U. E. I. and G. B., Nagpur ..	20	17	4	689
(4) U. E. I. and G. B., Aurangabad ..	12	....	7	187

Work done by the Special Employment Exchange for the physically handicapped persons during the month.

	Registration	Vacancies notified	Placements obtained	Registers
(1) Blind	3	6	4	
(2) Deaf and Dumb ..	3	6	6	
(3) Orthopaedically Handicapped.	16	8	7	
(4) Respiratory Disorder				
Total ..	22	20	17	389

Employment Market Information Programme

Quarterly Employment Market Information statements for the quarter ended September 1970 have been received from all Employment Exchanges in the State and work relating to their scrutiny, compilation, etc. has been continued at the S. E. M. I. Unit.

Quarterly Area Employment Market Report for the quarter ended March 1970 has been issued by Bombay Employment Exchange in respect of Bombay Employment Market Area while that for the quarter ended June 1970 has been issued by Sangli Employment Exchange in respect of Sangli Employment Area.

Similarly, Quarterly Employment Market Area Reports for the quarter ended September 1970 have been issued by the following Employment Exchanges in respect of their respective Employment Market Areas:—

- (1) Thana, (2) Ratnagiri, (3) Dhulia, (4) Kolhapur, (5) Osmanabad, (6) Aurangabad, (8) Yeotmal, (9) Chandrapur.

The work relating to preparation of Annual State Employment Review for the year 1969-70 has been continued at the S. E. M. I. Unit during the month under report.

Work done by the Professional and Executive Office during February 1971

(1) No. of X-Is on the Live Register at the end of the previous month.	2,521
(2) No. of X-Is received during the month	169
(3) No. of candidates submitted during the month against—	
(1) Notified vacancies .. .. .	.. .. .
(2) Central Employment Exchange-Vacancies	93
(3) Advertised Vacancies	383

(4) No. of Professional and Executive candidates placed during the month.	8
(5) No. removed from the Live Register	566
No. of Professional and Executive X-Is on the Registers at the end of the month.	2,116

Youth Employment Service

Individual applicants at Employment Exchanges.—During the month of February 1971 in all 1,820 applicants received individual information of these 681 were applicants, 681 were students, 315 were parents/guardians.

In all 51 postal inquiries in Occupational Information were received during the month.

Out of the applicants who received individual guidance, 533 were fresh candidates and 14 were review cases.

3,887 applicants were given guidance at the time of registration.

Group programme at Employment Exchanges.—440 group discussions were conducted during the month of February 1971.

3,032 applicants attended these group discussions.

Programme outside the Exchanges.—During the month, 7 career talks were delivered in Schools. 7 visits were paid to schools in connection with distribution or utilisation of career pamphlets, posters, etc.

72 visits were paid to employers and heads of training institutions in connection with the collection of information or placements.

Placement/Admission Activities.—During the month, 1,186 applications were forwarded to various training centres for apprenticeship training.

66 applicants were actually placed in training.

In all, 57 guided applicants were placed in the month of February 1971.

* * * * *

Textile Employment (Decasualisation Scheme) February 1971

During the month of February 1971, the Decasualisation Scheme enrolled 3,348 workers. Demands for 4,203 were received from the Cotton Textile Mills. 4,796 workers were submitted to the mills against these demands. Placements of 1,805 workers were obtained from the mills against these submissions.

Appreciation of Statistics Rendered--

(1) *Registration.*—3,348 workers were registered under the Scheme in February 1971 against 1975 in January 1971.

(2) *Demands Notified.*—4,203 vacancies were reported to the Scheme by the mills against 2,369 in January 1971.

(3) *Submissions.*—4,796 Workers were recommended by the mills in February 1971 as against 3,410 in January 1971.

(4) *Placements.*—1,805 Workers were employed in February 1971 by the mills as against 1,358 in January 1971.

(5) *Live Register.*—2,576 Workers were on Live-Register at the end of February 1971.

Almost all the Cotton Textile Mills notified their vacancies to the Sectional Offices of the Decasualisation Scheme.

Decasualisation Scheme

Statement showing the numbers of workers registered, Demand, submitted and placed together with the Live Register.

Month	Registrations	Demands	Submissions	Placements	Live-Register
January 1970	2,185	2,165	2,365	1,036	1,690
February 1970	1,855	1,177	1,905	776	1,972
March 1970	2,294	2,957	2,754	950	1,726
April 1970	2,922	2,069	3,085	1,283	2,243
May 1970	2,975	2,369	3,410	1,358	2,464
January 1971	3,348	4,203	4,796	1,805	2,576

Labour Literature

ARTICLES OF LABOUR INTEREST

- (1) Origins and Development of Trade Unions in Britain, published in *Mysore Labour Journal*, Bangalore, November 1970.
- (2) Social Security and Economic Integration by Joachim Wedel. *International Labour Review*, Geneva, November 1970, p. 455.
- (3) Making the U.S. an Ideal Employer, By George Meany. *Federationist*, Washington, U.S.A. December 1970, p. 6.
- (4) 'Man, not the Machine'—Key to the success of Productivity Movement in India, by Dr. Surendra Singh. *Labour Bulletin*, Lucknow December 1970, p. 2.
- (5) Economic Incentives and Labour Productivity, by Dr. J. L. Sultana. 'Agyat', *Labour Bulletin*, Lucknow, December 1970, p. 7.
- (6) Productivity Movement and Industrial Relations in India, by Agnihotri. *Labour Bulletin*, Lucknow, December 1970, p. 12.
- (7) Labour Motivation in India, by S. C. Bhattacharya. *Labour Bulletin*, Lucknow, December 1970, p. 21.
- (8) Labour's Share in National Income, by Dr. R. R. Singh. *Indian Labour Journal*, Simla, February 1971, p. 189.
- (9) The Problem of Unemployment, by Naval H. Tata. *The Indian Merchant Chamber*, Bombay, January 1971, p. 13.
- (10) Creating the Climate for Employment Opportunities, by Naval H. Tata. *Industrial India*, Bombay, January 1971, Volume 22, p. 19.

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Book Reviews

LAW OF RAILWAY SERVANTS

BY

Shri Suranjan Chakraverti, Advocate

(Law Book Co., Allahabad, Rs. 12·50. Pages 242, 1969)

The year 1853, marked the beginning of Indian Railways, when the first train commenced its maiden journey from Thana, in Bombay Presidency. Today, the Railway system covers the whole country and is the largest public sector undertaking having on its pay roll about 14 lakhs employees, working round the clock, to cater the needs of travelling public and to carry goods from one place to another. The private companies owned and managed Railway system had its own misgivings and the Government had to adopt immediate remedial measures to set right the matters in various fields. It was, therefore, necessary to scrape most of the old rules based on caste, creed and religion to replace them by a new ones. Most of the progressive Railway laws are the product of post independence period.

The necessity of a book to project all relevant Railway laws at one place was felt since long and the learned advocate's venture to bring forth this edition fulfills this long felt need. The book is divided into four parts. First part mainly deals with constitutional provisions while the other three parts contain various rules incorporated in the Establishment code Volumes, such as, general rules, conduct rules, Railway rules, rules regarding imposition of major and minor penalties, appeals, petitions, review, etc. The book has become more valuable as the author has given case-law wherever needed. It would have been better if the recent changes in the service conditions and rules have been incorporated to make the book more comprehensive and educative.

The book is nicely printed and the presentation is lucid and can be easily grasped by a common Railwayman, The book can be a good guide for the business management course conducted by the Railway Administration. This will prove useful to Administrators, personnel officers, trade unionists, etc.

The price of the book, Rs. 12·50, is reasonable.

THE MOTOR TRANSPORT WORKERS ACT, 1961

BY

ACHAR AND VENKANNA

(Law Book Co., Allahabad, Price Rs. 25, Pages 645, II Edition-1970).

The concept of Welfare State enlarged the State's activities by pronouncing various welfare legislations. There was no independent labour legislation to regulate the working conditions of motor transport workers. The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 was once had to have a separate legislative measure for motor transport workers to cover various aspects, viz., hours of employment, spread over, rest intervals, over time, annual leave with wages, medical facilities, welfare facilities, etc., on the analogy of other labour legislations pertaining to factories, mines and plantations.

The book under review is the IInd Edition published in 1970. with up to date case law. The authors have dealt the subject more lucidly and intelligently by giving commentaries of various sections. The book will prove more useful to both the industry and the workers and, of course, to legal profession. The authors have dealt different sections of the above Act along with commentaries in the first 120 pages and rest of the portion of the book contains useful information, such as, the report of Joint Committee, extracts from payment of Wages Act, Motor Vehicles Act, Chapter XX of Criminal Procedure Code of 1898 and other Seventeen States Rules.

It is needless to say that the edition is most useful to the persons associated with the field. The book is attractively well bound and nicely printed. The price of the book, Rs. 25, is reasonable. It is worth having as a reference book for library.

Cases Under Labour Laws

BEFORE SHRI B. A. EKBOTE, ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY UNDER
THE PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT, BOMBAY

APPLICATION NOS. 108-152 OF 1970.

(Restd. Nos. 134—178 of 1970)

Noormohammed Alibux and others, v. Messrs. Filmalaya Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

The Payment of Wages Act, 1936.—Claim for arrears of Wages as adjustmental benefit under an Award-Elementary principle of Law Limitation Established principle of Law of Evidence Tribunal awarding wage scales and fixed d. a., instead of existing monthly consolidated salaries—Expression 'present pay' nowhere defined or explained—In the absence of any basis for calculation of arrears not admitted or agreed upon by the parties, held the Authority cannot issue direction assuming certain basis for such calculations—Direction for payment, issue of, in favour of deceased applicants.

This is a group of 45 applications Nos. 108 to 152 of 1970 (Restd. applications Nos. 134 to 178 of 1970) in which the applicants claim arrears of wages as adjustmental benefit under the Award of Industrial Tribunal in Ref. (IT) No. 272 of 1964 published in *MILWA* Part II, dated 9th September 1965. The common case of the applicants is that they were employed in the Opposite Party factory. They worked in certain categories of employees and were given specific designations. Under the Award of the Industrial Tribunal mentioned above they were entitled to the benefit of wage scales meant for their categories. They were entitled to receive under paragraph 15 of the said Award adjustmental benefit which is given effect from 1st August 1965. That on 1st August 1965, applicants were drawing their fixed monthly salaries without D. A. That the Industrial Tribunal in its Award in paragraph 16 has granted a fixed D. A. of Rs. 40 at the cost of living index 541-550 and a variation of Rs. 2 for 10 points movement. Applicants state that they are entitled to receive by way of basic salary and D. A. the amounts as mentioned in their respective applications from 1st August 1965 till 31st December 1969. It is contended that there has been no delay in filling these applications as the Opposite Party had preferred a writ petition against the Award of the Industrial Tribunal before the High Court of Bombay and after the dismissal of the said writ petition, save and except in the case of bonus, the Opposite Party had applied for special leave to appeal to the Supreme Court against the decision of the High Court and the Supreme Court refused grant of leave to appeal on or about 15th January 1969. It is therefore contended that the applications are within time and there is no delay. The total amount claimed in this group of 45 applications is Rs. 2,10,514.00 P.

(2) Opposite Party denies the claims of the applicants *in toto*, contending *inter alia* that the applications are time-barred as they have not been made within one year of the date when the alleged amounts were due and payable. There is no prayer for condonation of delay and the facts narrated by the applicants are not sufficient for the said purpose. There was no stay granted by the High Court or High Court and the appeals could not operate as a bar or impediment in making these applications within the prescribed period of limitation. There were discussions or negotiation between the parties could not avail the applicants of the delay condoned. There is no sufficient cause shown. Opposite Party further contends that the applications are not maintainable under section 15 of the Payment of Wages Act. Besides, all these applications involve questions of rights which have not been established or settled or decided, and therefore wages or D.A. can be claimed on the basis of controversial rights or averments. For deciding these applications this Court will have to adjudicate upon the points as to what were the present salaries of the applicants mentioned in the said Award, and whether the applicants were engaged or appointed on the jobs as mentioned by them in their respective applications. It is, therefore, contended that this Court is not the proper forum for going into the disputed questions. Opposite Party states that the applicants in applications Nos. 131, 133, 145 to 152 of 1970 are not covered by the Award and hence they are not entitled to any amounts as claimed or otherwise. Opposite Party denies that the applicants were engaged in the categories and under the designations as alleged. Their categories and designations are shown in the schedule attached to the written statement. Opposite Party disputes the interpretation of Award as put in by the applicants. Applicants' basic salaries and their D.A. as on 1st August 1965 are shown in Schedule I attached to the written statement. It is denied that the applicants are entitled to any amounts mentioned in their applications as from 1st August 1965 till 11 December 1969. Opposite Party states that there has been no delay in payment of applicants' wages, nor there has been any unlawful deduction from their wages and that the claims of the applicants being vague and uncertain they are liable to be dismissed.

(3) The Award of Industrial Tribunal in Ref. (1T) No. 272 of 1964 was published in *M.G.G.* on 9th September 1965. Under section 17A of the Industrial Disputes Act an Award becomes enforceable on the expiry of thirty days from the date of its publication. The award of the Industrial Tribunal in the instant case became enforceable on and from 9th October 1965. Proviso to section 15 (2) of the Payment of Wages Act requires that applications for the claims arising out of deductions from wages or delay in payment of wages shall be presented within one year from the date on which the deduction from the wages was made or from the date on which the payment of the wages was due to be made, as the case may be. In the present case the adjustment benefit, if at all any, was due from the date the Award of the Industrial Tribunal became enforceable i.e. from 9th October 1965 and these applications should have been filed within one year from the said date. The applications are presented on 12th January 1970 and they are apparently time-barred. There is no prayer for condonation of delay and no affidavit of any applicant is filed to that effect. On the contrary applicants maintain that in view of the facts, that the Opposite Party had

preferred a writ petition in High Court of Bombay which was dismissed and then the Opposite Party had applied for special leave to appeal to the Supreme Court. It was also refused on or about 15th January 1969, these applications are time-barred. According to the learned representative of the applicants the period of limitation of one year for making these claims starts from the date when the Supreme Court refused special leave to the Opposite Party to appeal against the decision of the Bombay High Court. It is an elementary principle of law that once the limitation begins to run it does not stop automatically on preferring appeal or writ. The execution of order, decree or award is stayed by the orders of competent authority or appellate court. The execution is not stayed for the time being and the time continues to run as soon as this bar order is removed. It is a fallacious argument that the period of limitation starts afresh from the date when the Supreme Court refused special leave to the Opposite Party to appeal against the decision of the High Court. There is no stay granted either by the High Court or Supreme Court and nothing could have prevented the applicants from presenting their applications within one year from the date the Award became enforceable. Mere filing a written petition in High Court by the Opposite Party or applying for special leave to appeal to Supreme Court could not be a legal bar or an impediment in making applications in time. As the applicants had not made their claims to this Court, the Opposite Party might not have thought it necessary to obtain a stay from the High Court or Supreme Court. Applicants could have made their applications in time and requested this Court to stay the proceedings till writ petition before the High Court was decided or the application before the Supreme Court was disposed of. Even after the writ petition was dismissed by the High Court, no efforts were made to present these applications immediately or within a reasonable time thereafter as the circumstances could allow. Applicants waited till the Supreme Court refused special leave to the Opposite Party to appeal against the decision of the Bombay High Court. They allowed the time to run against them at their own risks. Even after the Supreme Court refused special leave to appeal on 15th January 1969, the applicants waited for nearly one year and presented these applications on 12th January 1970. The delay is not satisfactorily explained and there is no sufficient cause shown for condoning the delay. Infact there is no prayer for condonation of delay. Applicants are first required to state as to why they remained inactive during the period of limitation and then they have to satisfactorily explain the delay for each and every day beyond the period of limitation upto the date of filing of their applications. See *Sitaram Ramcharan v/s. Nagrashna (M.N.) 1960 I. LL. 29*. Applicants have miserably failed to satisfactorily explain the delay beyond the period of limitation. There is no sufficient and satisfactory explanation for the period of delay from 15th January 1969 till 12th January 1970. Applicants rely on certain correspondence that was exchanged and negotiations held between the parties. In the letter dated 17th April 1970 issued by the Indian Motion Picture Employees' Union to the Opposite Party a reference is made to a joint meeting of the representatives of Indian Motion Pictures Producers' Association, the Film Producers Guild of India Ltd., and the Federation of Western India Cine Employees, on 19th April 1969 in the office of the Federation to discuss the question of arrears under the Award payable to the members of the staff of Oppo-

site Party. However it is not stated what was resolved in the said joint meeting regarding the question of payment of arrears under the Award and no evidence is led on this point. Copy, and not the original letter of Opposite Party dated 17th May 1969, is produced. Opposite Party did not accept the liability in clear terms. He had no objection to implement the Award. A letter dated 12th June 1968 issued by the Federation of Western India Cine Employees to the Opposite Party is brought on record. It relates to the implementation of the Award. It is significant to note that when this letter was issued the writ petition was already pending before the Bombay High Court and thereafter the Opposite Party had applied to the Supreme Court for special leave to appeal against the decision of the Bombay High Court, therefore, it is not probable and believable that in these circumstances the Opposite Party had agreed to any corrections of interpretation offered by the Federation of Western India Cine Employees as alleged in the said letter. On the contrary the letter itself shows that there was no agreement and the Federation was willing to sign a joint application under section 10 (2) of the Industrial Disputes Act for getting interpretation from any Industrial Tribunal on the point of Present pay mentioned in the Award. This has not been done so far and the dispute regarding interpretation of the expression "presnet pay" is still existing. The correspondence and negotiations relied upon by the applicants do not explain the delay satisfactorily. After the decision of the High Court in favour of the applicants, and since the Supreme Court had refused special leave to appeal against the decision of the High Court, there was no point or propriety in entering into correspondence or negotiations with the Opposite Party. It is held in 1965 11 LL.J. Rajasthan 79 that a long and protracted correspondence without any fruitful result does not save limitation. The very fact, that the Opposite Party had preferred a writ petition against the Award of the Industrial Tribunal and thereafter applied for special leave to appeal to the Supreme Court against the decision of the High Court, was sufficient to put the applicants on guard against the period of limitation. The period of limitation did not stop for them till the time they chose to file their applications in this Court. After the decision of the High Court in the writ petition, the Award had become final. The application for special leave to appeal to Supreme Court did not automatically stay the operation and execution of the award. Applicants have even failed to bring their claims within one year from the date of the decision of the High Court. When the applicants maintain that there is no delay and they have not prayed for condonation of delay, this Court cannot condone the delay. A major portion of the claim of the applicants is time-barred and is apt to be dismissed. Only the claim within one year prior to the date of filing of these applications can be entertained on merits.

(4) Applicants did not lead any oral or documentary evidence in support of their claims. On 8 July 1970 Shri V. B. Kulkarni, representative of the applicants, made a statement that he did not want to lead any evidence. However on 16th October 1970 he filed his own affidavit and produced uncertified copies of certain documents alleged to have been exhibited in the Reference before the Industrial Tribunal. Opposite Party does not admit these documents. No attempt was made to call the original documents from the Industrial Tribunal, certified copies of the said documents have been brought on record to

that those were the documents referred to in the Award. It is an established principle of law of evidence that documents do not prove themselves by production in Court. They have to be proved according to law. In the absence of original documents their copies, and that too uncertified copies, cannot be accepted in evidence. Shri V. B. Kulkarni did not subject himself to cross-examination. His filing of affidavit does not prove anything. No reliance is placed on uncertified copies of EXU. 13 and EXU. 20 in the proceedings before the Industrial Tribunal when the original exhibits are not before this Court for the purpose of proving the claims of the applicants. According to the learned representative of the applicants most of the applicants have based their claims on the basis of designations shown against their names in Annexure 'A' which is also EXU. 13 in the proceedings before the Industrial Tribunal. Opposite Party disputes the designations given by the applicants in their respective applications and in EXU 13, before the Industrial Tribunal. Parties have relied upon by the Industrial Tribunal to submit an agreed statement regarding designations of workers. The statement of the learned representative of the applicants that most of the applicants have based their claims on the designations shown against their names in EXU 13, of the proceedings before the Industrial Tribunal itself clearly indicates that the claims of all the applicants have not been based on such designations and the onus of proving the claims was on the applicants which they have failed to satisfactorily discharge. Applicants were required to lead evidence on the points of their designations and their 'presnet pay' as mentioned in the Award of the Industrial Tribunal. According to the applicants their "presnet salary" under the Award as on 1st August 1965 was the consolidated salary inclusive of D.A., i.e., basic salary plus D.A. which the Opposite Party disputes and contends that the D. A. could not be merged with the basic salary so as to form the "presnet pay" as on 1st August 1965, as contemplated by the Award. According to the Opposite Party the basic salary of the applicants was considered to be their 'presnet pay' as on 1st August 1965 for the purpose of the award. Thus the parties have interpreted the expression "presnet pay" in different ways and therefore this becomes a complicated question of interpretation of award for the purpose of granting relief to the applicants and it is pointed out by the learned advocate of the Opposite Party, relying on 1969 1 LL.J. 762 S.C. (Surajmal's case) that the jurisdiction of this Court being very limited viz. awarding delayed or deducted wages under section 15 of the Payment of Wages Act, this Authority cannot go into the question of interpretation of the Award, which is not even an incidental question. Parties do not agree on the points as to what is meant by 'presnet pay' under the Award and the designations of the applicants which are very basis of the claims. Opposite Party has relied on the designations of the applicants as shown in their appointment letters and as mentioned in the Schedule attached to the written statement which are different from those alleged by the applicants. When applicants did not lead any evidence in support of their claims, the Opposite Party was not bound to adduce any rebuttal evidence. However Opposite Party has examined the Company's Manager Shri Vijayakumar Mukherjee. Applicant's case cannot gain strength from the weakness of the Opposite Party's evidence, nor the criticism of the evidence of Opposite Party's witness proves the claims of the applicants. The burden of proving their claims is on the appli-

cants. The burden of proving their claims is on the applicants and they are expected to call for the proceedings before the Industrial Tribunal and produce all possible and available evidence in support of their claims. The evidence of Opposite Party's witness does not support their case on material points. The major portion of the claim of applicants is already time-barred. The remaining claim has not been proved and the same is not even maintainable for the reasons mentioned above and this Court has no jurisdiction to hear and entertain the claims of the applicants. Letter dated 12th June 1968 issued by the Federation of Western India Cine Employees to the Opposite Party brought on record by the applicants shows that the parties interpreted the basis of calculations in their own way and could not arrive at an agreement on the point of interpretation of the expression "present pay" mentioned in the Award. The Federation treated the consolidated wages i.e. basic salary plus D.A. as the basis for calculation and Opposite Party based the calculations in different manner altogether. Realising this genuine difficulty on the point of correct basis for calculations under the Award, the Federation offered to refer the said dispute to an Industrial Tribunal under section 10 (A) of the Industrial Disputes Act. This very fact bars the jurisdiction of this Court. The expression 'present pay' is nowhere defined or explained in the Award and when the basis for calculation of arrears is not admitted or agreed upon by the parties, this Authority cannot issue direction to the Opposite Party to pay the arrears, assuming a certain basis for such calculations. Even the applicants in the beginning wrongly calculated their dues and then filed a statement of correct calculations subsequently which the Opposite party does not admit.

(5) Opposite Party in para 3 of his written statement has alleged that the applicants in application Nos. 131, 133 and 145 to 162 of 1970 are not covered under the Award and they are not entitled to any amounts as claimed or otherwise. In the course of arguments it is alleged that some of the applicants are dead which is admitted by the applicants' representative but the names of such applicants are not disclosed by either party. It is argued by applicants' learned representative that at the time of recovery proceedings the legal representatives of the deceased applicants can be brought on record. It should be understood that no direction for payment can be given against or in favour of a deceased party. The applications should have been filed by the legal representatives of the deceased applicants. If any applicant dies in the course of proceedings his legal representative can continue the proceedings and Section 15 (6) of the

Payment of Wages Act clearly lays down that when a question arises as to whether any person is or not a legal representative of the deceased employed in such question shall be determined by the Authority and the decision of the Authority shall be final. Without bringing the legal representatives of the deceased applicants on record no direction for payment can be made against the employer. Ordinary principles of law and procedure have been ignored in the matters. The long and short of the above discussion is that the applications are not maintainable and this Court has no jurisdiction to hear and entertain the claims of the applicants. Hence

Order

All the 45 applications Nos. 108 to 152 of 1970. (Restd. applications Nos. 134 to 178 of 1970) are dismissed. No orders as to costs.

Bombay,
Dated 31st December 1970.

Statistics

EMPLOYMENT THROUGH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND DECASUALISATION SCHEME OFFICES (Maharashtra)

Year and Month	Number applicant on Live Register at the end month/yr	Registration	Placements	Number of Employers who used the exchanges	Vacancies not filled	Vacancies outstanding at the end of month/yr
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1964	2,58,676	3,68,711	72,583	....	1,36,667	24,078
1965	2,76,852	4,04,490	75,301	....	1,42,716	23,664
1966	2,82,826	3,96,688	71,336	....	1,32,680	18,208
1967	2,86,676	4,05,063	40,634	....	76,018	14,101
1968	2,94,711	4,12,803	39,704	....	80,487	18,376
1969	3,00,133	3,92,540	42,104	....	86,450	23,954
1970—						
January	3,03,944	33,414	3,237	1,698	7,862	24,422
February	3,01,627	29,850	3,341	1,535	7,160	22,972
March	2,93,332	29,038	2,983	1,446	6,355	21,530
April	2,85,965	31,903	3,675	1,803	8,286	23,517
May	2,63,568	28,589	3,067	1,739	9,058	26,527
June	2,96,061	41,307	3,370	1,580	7,869	26,919
July	3,15,820	47,680	3,437	1,539	6,602	26,218
August	3,20,753	32,399	2,717	1,358	4,925	25,476
September	3,25,423	33,041	2,764	1,542	7,134	24,659
October	3,23,173	26,441	2,875	1,478	6,840	25,557
November	3,22,398	28,361	2,857	1,470	7,141	27,118
December	..	..	..	..	..	..
1971—						
January	3,43,075	38,884	3,507	1,429	7,557	27,027
February	3,50,790	31,194	3,536	1,354	7,177	25,786

DECASUALISATION SCHEME

Statement showing the number of workers demanded, submitted and placed together with those on the Live Register

Month	Registrations	Demands	Submissions	Placements	Live Register
September ..	2,185	2,165	2,365	1,036	1,690
October ..	1,855	1,177	1,905	776	1,972
November ..	2,294	2,957	2,754	950	1,726
December ..	2,922	2,069	3,085	1,283	2,243
1971—					
January ..	2,975	2,369	3,410	1,358	2,464
February ..	3,348	4,203	4,796	1,805	2,576

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR LOW-PAID EMPLOYEES IN DIFFERENT
 CENTRES IN THE ANDHRA AND MADRAS STATES FOR THE MONTHS
 OF JANUARY 1971 AND FEBRUARY 1971.

(Base: Year ended June 1936-37)

Groups	Visakhapatnam		Eluru		Chilakothur		Tiruchirappalli	
	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
Food ..	INR.	INR.	INR.	INR.	INR.	INR.	INR.	INR.
Fuel and Lighting							INR.	INR.
Clothing								
House-rent								
Miscellaneous								
Consumer Price Index Number								

Groups	Madurai		Coimbatore		Kochikode	
	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Feb. 1971
Food ..	INR	INR	INR	INR	1179	INR
Fuel and Lighting ..					707	
Clothing ..					474	
House-rent ..					432	
Miscellaneous ..					513	
Consumer Price Index Number					945	

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE
 in the State Sphere for the Month of December 1970

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

Centre	Jan. 1971		Feb. 1971	
	Number of working days	Dearness allowance	Number of working days	Dearness allowance
Bombay ..	26	206.40	24	182.60
Sholapur ..	25	146.25	24	140.40
Jalgaon ..	25	164.08	24	158.40
Nagpur ..	26	145.34	25	139.75

State	Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in dispute	Date when dispute		Maximum No. of workers involved		No. of Mandays lost		Result
			Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	During the month	Till the close of the month	
			5	6	7	8	9	10		11
and	Aurangaad— R. B. Byzomji Fareedonji Ginning and Pressing Factory (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in D. A.	19th December 1970.	19th December 1970.	120	..	60	60	Unsuccessful.
..	Wardha— Bansilal Kochar, Ginning and Pressing Factory (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for Bonus	25th December 1970. (9-00 a.m.)	26th December 1970. (9-00 a.m.)	108	..	108	108	Unsuccessful.
	Aurangabad— Maharashtra Distilleries Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in Wags, Bonus, etc.	14th December 1970.	21st December 1970.	39	..	271	271	Unsuccessful.
	Bombay— Masters Tobacco Co., (Pvt.).	Others— Protest against calling on skilled worker to do unskilled job.	1st December 1970. (8-30 a.m.)	1st December 1970. (10-30 a.m.)	90	..	23	23	Indefinite.
	Bombay— The Edward Textile (Pub.).	Wages— Protest against paying less wages.	9th December 1970.	10th December 1970.	68	..	136	136	Unsuccessful.
..	Barshi— Sholapur— Lokmanyu Barshi, (Pvt.).	Mills, Demand for payment of bonus for the year 1968.	30th December 1970. (3-30 p.m.)	30th December 1970. (8-00 p.m.)	195	..	110	110	Successful.
..	Bombay— Punamal Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against the management for giving charge-sheets for late attendance.	29th December 1970.	31st December 1970.	2,000	..	6,000	6,000	Unsuccessful.
..	Bombay— Morari Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Others— Demand to change the division of the inquiry office in case of a misconduct by a worker.	28th December 1970.	29th December 1970.	125	..	254	254	Unsuccessful.

Bombay— Rajesh Textile Mills Ltd., (Pvt.).	Others— Demand for withdrawal of recognition of the R. M. M. S.	11th December 1970.	11th December 1970.	1,222	1,770	2,992	2,992	Unsuccessful.
Bombay— Sayaji Mills, No. 2, (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against the management for transfer of workers from one Department to another.	21st December 1970.	22nd December 1970.	879	947	2,016	2,016	Unsuccessful.
Bombay— Swadeshi Mill Co. (Pvt.).	Others— Protest against manhandling a member of Swadeshi Mill Kamgar Committee.	10th December 1970. (3-30 p.m.)	11th December 1970. (3-30 p.m.)	4,020	..	4,020	4,020	Indefinite.
Bombay— Victoria Mills, Ltd., (Pvt.).	Others— Protest against collection of subscription by the R. M. M. S. On the premises.	(3-00 p.m.) 11th December 1970.	(3-00 p.m.) 12th December 1970.	2,775	..	2,775	2,775	Unsuccessful.
Bombay— Eldee Weaving Industries, (Pvt.).	Wages— Protesting against the management for reducing the wages.	15th December 1970.	18th December 1970.	70	..	280	280	Indefinite.
Bombay— Powerloom Owners Association, (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increasing wages.	27th December 1970.	28th December 1970.	4,500	..	9,000	9,000	Indefinite.
Poona— Messrs. Kunden Textiles, (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of one worker	30th November 1970.	2nd December 1970.	36	..	72	108	Compromised.
Bombay— Kurla Rope and Thread Factories, (Pvt.).	Retrenchment— Protest against retrenchment.	1st November 1970.		34	..	918	1,658	Continued.
Thana— Wellman India Private Ltd., (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for bonus at 30 per cent.	27th October 1970. (2.45 p.m.)		223	..	6,021	12,154	Continued.
Bombay— Laffans (India), Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Others— To support the strike of workers of other tailoring firm.	18th December 1970.	18th December 1970.	23	..	23	23	Unsuccessful.
Thana— Solar Packaging Pvt., Ltd., (Pvt.).	Others— Charter of demands.	21st December 1970.		31	..	310	310	Continued.

Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in disputes	Began	Ended	Directly	In-directly	During the month	Till the close of the month	Result
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay— Bharatiya Udyog Kendra, (Pvt.).	Wages.— Demand for increase in wages.	8th December 1970.	15th December 1970.	68	..	476	476	Indefinite.
Bombay— Messrs. Ysax Corporation (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for higher quantum of Bonus than 4 per cent.	22nd December 1970.	30th December 1970. (10.30 a.m.)	22	..	164	164	Indefinite.
Bombay— Everest Packaging Corporation, (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for 20% bonus for the year 1969-70	28th October 1970. (3-30 p.m.)	4th December 1970. (3-30 p.m.)	155	..	605	4,664	Successful.
Bombay— Fluted Cartoons and its sister concerns (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for bonus, etc;	26th December 1970.	....	27	..	135	135	Contd.
Bombay— Precision Printers, (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of retrenched workers.	16th November 1970.	2nd December 1970.	12	..	24	172	Successful.
Bombay— The Bhor Industries Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for bonus	24th December 1970.	....	394	67	1,365	1,365	Contd.
Nasik— Ardes Rubber and Automobiles Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against the suspension of one worker	28th November 1970.	5th December 1970.	18	..	90	118	Compromise.
Thana— Crescent Rubber Co., (Pvt.)	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of workers.	10th November 1970 (3-00 p.m.)	8th December 1970.	60	..	420	1,460	Successful.
Bombay— Parona Shahu Co. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Others— Riots by the workers inside the factory premises causing damage to lives and property.	20th October 1970.	5th December 1970.	1,851	..	9,255	70,628	Unsuccessful.

Bombay— Fire Equipment Corporation (Pvt.)	Demand for increase in Pay, D. A	24th December 1970.	....	24	..	552	552	Contd.
Bombay— Associate Capsules Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against dismissal of the workmen.,	26th December 1970.	....	237	..	1,049	1,049	Contd.
Thana— J. K. Chemical Co., (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for Lay-off Compensation for the declared off.	7th December 1970.	9th December 1970.	60	..	180	180	Unsuccessful.
Thana— Chest Bright Steel Co., (Pvt.)	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of a woman worker.	7th December 1970. (7-00 a.m.)	7th December 1970. (10-00 a.m.)	85	..	32	32	Unsuccessful.
Bombay— Mayashankar Thacker and Co. (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of workmen.	14th December 1970.	24th December 1970.	18	5	230	230	Successful
Bombay— All India Glass Works, (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against alleged insecurity to workers.	25th November 1970.	26th December 1970.	573	..	11,799	14,222	Successful.
Bombay— Bharat Containers Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Others— Demand for implementation of the recommendations of the Labour Commissioner.	8th December 1970.	11th December 1970.	175	..	636	636	Unsuccessful.
Bombay— Boolanj Engineering Corporation, (Pvt.).	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of 6 removed workers, etc.	14th December 1970.	....	37	..	592	592	Contd.
Thana— Dalal Engineering Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of discharge Assistant Engineer.	22nd October 1970.	14th December 1970.	135	..	1,620	5,824	Successful.
Bombay— Extrusion Processes Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in pay, D. A. etc.	15th December 1970.	15th December 1970.	430	..	430	430	Indefinite.
Bombay— Extrusion Processes Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Retrenchment— Demand for withdrawal of notice of retrenchment.	29th December 1970.	....	410	..	1,230	1,230	Contd.
Bombay— Elmot Engineering Co. (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in pay, D. A. etc.	14th December 1970.	....	243	..	3,888	3,888	Contd.

Industry	Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in dispute	Date when dispute		Maximum No. of workers involved		No. of mandays lost		Result
			Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	During the month	Till the close of the month	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Engineering ..	Bombay— Gabriel India Ltd., and its sister concern (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of two dismissed workers.	30th December 1970.	30th December 1970.	564	0	564	564	Unsuccessful.
Do	Bombay— Hararwala Engineering Works Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of some retrenched temporary workers.	9th December 1970.	12th December 1970. (1-00 p.m.)	50	100	525	525	Partially successful.
Do	Bombay— Kemen Mfg. Co. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of a suspended worker.	18th December 1970.		40	..	480	480	Contd.
Do	Thana— Steel Fab. Structural Engineers, (Pvt.)	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of fitter	5th December 1970.	11th December 1970.	15	..	90	90	Compromise.
Machinery ..	Bombay— Rashtriya Metal Industries, (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for 6 per cent bonus.	5th December 1970. (12-00 Noon).	5th December 1970. (3-00 p.m.)	185	..	69	69	Unsuccessful.
Engineering ..	Thana— R. C. Edward and Co., (Pvt.)	Others— Protest against for harassing attitude.	11th November 1970.	....	29	..	891	1,218	Contd.
Do	Nasik— The Super Tool Co., Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Others— Protest against misguidance of the some workers.	31st December 1970.	....	14	..	14	14	Contd.
Do	Bombay— N. P. Metal Industries, (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in pay, etc.	25th November 1970.	....	67	..	1,271	1,606	Contd.
Do	Bombay— Vasant Industrial and Eng. Works, (Pvt.)	Wages— Protesting against non-payment of salary for 1970.	9th December 1970.	10th December 1970.	56	..	84	84	Successful.
Engineering ..	Bombay— Vivendra Metal Industries, (Pvt.)	Others— Protest against arrest of 2 workers.	25th December 1970. (9-00 a.m.)	26th December 1970. (1-30 p.m.)	100	..	150	150	Unsuccessful.
Do	Thana— Engineering Enterprises (Pvt.) Ltd., (Pvt.)	Others— Demand for charter of demands.	24th November 1970.	....	41	18	1,547	1,901	Contd.
Do	Bombay— Fouress Business Corporation (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against suspension of one worker.	24th November 1970.	....	41	..	1,107	1,341	Contd.
Do	Thana— Nirvan Industries Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Others— Lock-out due to go slow tactics etc., adopted by the workers.	20th November 1970.	....	40	..	1,080	1,440	Contd.
Machinery ..	Kalwa (District Thana)— National Machinery Mfg. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Others— Lock-out due to go slow tactics etc. adopted by the workers.	22nd October 1970.	11th December 1970.	2,702	..	39,010	1,71,644	Compromise.
Do	Bombay— Harris Engineering Works, (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for 10 per cent bonus instead of 8 per cent bonus offered by the management.	26th October 1970. (7-00 a.m.)	26th December 1970.	41	..	943	2,112	Unsuccessful.
ables ..	Thana— Devidayal Cable Industries Ltd., (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of a worker.	31st December 1970.	....	384	..	384	384	Contd.
aneous	Bombay— Ronuk Industries Ltd., (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for withdrawal of charge-sheet.	31st December 1970.	....	240	..	240	240	Contd.
Do	Bombay and Khopoli— Bombay Oxygen Corporation, (Pvt.) Tirora.	Bonus— Demand for 20 per cent bonus.	17th November 1970.	29th December 1970.	164	..	4,086	5,886	Partially successful.
es.	Municipal Council (Pub.).	Wages— Demand for payment of Wages on 7th December 1970.	8th December 1970.	12th December 1970.	28	..	140	140	Successful.
esale ..	Bombay— Dry Fruit and Spices Merchants (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in Pay, bonus, etc.	17th December 1970.	18th December 1970.	300	..	320	320	Successful.
ort.	Bombay— Transport Companies, (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for 47 per cent increase in piece rate wages.	19th December 1970.	23rd December 1970.	59	..	236	236	Successful.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE IN THE STATE SPHERE FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1970

Sl. No.	Industry	Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in dispute	Date when dispute		Maximum No. of workers involved		No. of Mandays lost		Result
				Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	During the month	Till the close of the month	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Ginning and Pressing	Aurangabad— R. B. Bhamani Farse- donji Ginning and Pressing Factory (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in D. A.	19th December 1970.	19th December 1970.	120	..	60	60	Unsuccessful.
	Do.	Wardha— Bansilal Kochar, Ginn- ing and Pressing Factory (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for Bonus	25th December 1970. (9-00 a.m.)	26th December 1970. (9-00 a.m.)	108	..	108	108	Unsuccessful.
	Distilleries	Aurangabad— Maharashtra Distille- ries Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in Wags, Bonus, etc.	14th December 1970.	31st December 1970.	39	..	271	271	Unsuccessful.
	Tobacco	Bombay— Masters Tobacco Co., (Pvt.).	Others— Protest against calling on skilled worker to do unskilled job.	1st December 1970. (8-30 a.m.)	1st December 1970. (10-30 a.m.)	90	..	23	23	Indefinite.
	Textile	Bombay— The Edward Textile (Pub.).	Wages— Protest against paying less wages.	9th December 1970.	10th December 1970.	68	..	136	136	Unsuccessful.
	Do.	Barshi— Sholapur— Barshi, (Pvt.). Mills.	Bonus— Demand for payment of bonus for the year 1968.	30th December 1970. (3-30 p.m.)	30th December 1970. (8-00 p.m.)	195	..	110	110	Successful.
	Do.	Bombay— Phoenix Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against the management for giving charge-sheets for late attendance.	27th December 1970.	31st December 1970.	2,000	..	6,000	6,000	Unsuccessful.
	Do.	Bombay— Maharashtra Textile Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Others— Demand to change the mode of the payment of bonus in the conduct by a worker.	28th December 1970.	29th December 1970.	125	..	254	254	Unsuccessful.

LABOUR GAZETTE—APRIL 1971

	Do.	Bombay— Rajesh Textile Mills Ltd., (Pvt.).	Others— Demand for with- drawal of recogni- tion of the R. M. M. S.	11th December 1970.	11th December 1970.	1,222	1,770	2,992	2,992	Unsuccessful.
	Do.	Bombay— Sayaji Mills, No. 2, (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against the management for trans- fer of workers from one Department to another.	21st December 1970.	22nd ber 1970.	879	947	2,016	2,015	Unsuccessful.
	Do.	Bombay— Swadeshi Mill Co. (Pvt.).	Others— Protest against man- handling a member of Swadeshi Mill Kamgar Committee.	10th December 1970. (3-00 p.m.)	11th December 1970. (3-30 p.m.)	4,020	..	4,020	4,020	Indefinite.
	Do.	Bombay— Victoria Mills, Ltd., (Pvt.).	Others— Protest against collec- tion of subscription by the R. M. M. S. On the premises.	(3-00 p.m.) 11th December 1970.	(3-00 p.m.) 12th December 1970.	2,775	..	2,775	2,775	Unsuccessful.
	Silk	Bombay— Eldes Weaving Indus- tries, (Pvt.).	Wages— Protesting against the management for redu- cing the wages.	15th Decem- ber 1970	18th Decem- ber 1970.	70	..	280	280	Indefinite.
	Textile	Bombay.— Powerloom Owners Association, (Pvt.).	Wages.— Demand for increasing wages.	10th Decem- ber 1970	28th Decem- ber 1970	4,500	..	9,000	9,000	Indefinite.
	Do	Poona.— Messrs. Kunden Tex- tiles, (Pvt.).	Personnel.— Demand for reinsta- ment of one worker	30th Novem- ber 1970	2nd December 1970	36	..	72	108	Compromise.
	Others.	Bombay.— Kurla Ropeand Thread Factories, (Pvt.).	Retrenchment— Protest against retrench- ment.	1st November 1970		34	..	918	1,658	Continued.
	Others.	Thana — Wellman India Private Ltd., (Pvt.).	Bonus.— Demand for bonus at 30 per cent.	27th October 1970 (2.45 p.m.)		223	..	6,021	12,154	Continued.
	Tailor	Bombay.— Laffaus (India), Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Others.— To support the strike of workers of other tailor- ing firm.	18th Decem- ber 1970.	18th Decem- ber 1970.	23	..	23	23	Unsuccessful.
	Wood.	Thana.— Solar Packaging Pvt., Ltd., (Pvt.).	Others.— Charter of demands.	21st Decem- ber 1970.		31	..	310	310	Continued.

LABOUR GAZETTE—APRIL 1971

DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE IN THE STATE SPHERE FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1970—concl

Sl. No.	Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in disputes	Date when dispute		Maximum No. of workers involved		No. of man-days lost		Result
			Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	During the month	Till the close of the month	
			5	6	7	8	9	10	
	Bombay— Pinge's Classes, (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in pay.	9th December 1970.	17th December 1970.	90	..	720	720	Unsuccessful
	Bombay— Peoples Mobile Hospital, (Pub.).	Wages— Demand for increase in pay D. A. etc.	9th November 1970.	23rd December 1970.	60	..	1,004	2,144	Unsuccessful
	Bombay— Chiragddin Tailors, (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for bonus.	23rd October 1970.	....	20	..	540	1,160	Contd.
	Bombay— New Lord Tailors, (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for bonus.	23rd October 1970.	....	25	..	675	1,450	Contd.
	Uran (District Kolaba)— Mithagar Vyapari Sanghathana (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for Advance.	13th December 1970.	....	342	..	5,472	5,472	Contd.
	Poona— Mithapalli Powerloom Factory, (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in wage rates	17th November 1970.	10th December 1970.	18	..	162	378	Successful
	Kolhapur— Akiwate Textiles, (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for leave wages.	2nd November 1970.	16th December 1970.	22	..	308	858	Successful
	Bombay— Cementation Corporation, (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for 20 per cent bonus.	2nd November 1970.	....	250	..	6,750	13,000	Contd.
	Bombay— Mahavir Metal Mart (Pvt.), Bombay.	Personnel— Demand for withdrawal of chargesheet.	19th September 1970.	2nd December 1970.	100	..	200	6,400	Unsuccessful
	Bombay— Jai Tube Industries Co. (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of two temp. workers.	2nd December 1970.	5th December 1970.	23	..	92	92	Unsuccessful

STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN URBAN AREAS DURING JANUARY 1971.

Sl. No.	District	BOMBAY								POONA					
		Thana		Kolaba	Ratnagiri	Nasik		Dhule	Jalgaon	Ahmednagar		Poona	Sangli	Sholapur	Kolhapur
		Waran	Palghar	Alibor	Masad	Ratnagiri	Nasik	Alibor	Nandurbar	Jalgaon	Shevgaon	Shrirampur	Poona	Miraj	Sholapur	Ichalkaranji
				(8)	(8)		(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)					
				Rs. P.	Rs. P.		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.					
		I.N.R.	I.N.R.	8-00	7-00	I.N.R.	10-00	8-00	5-00	5-00	7-50	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.
				10-00	6-00		10-00	8-00	5-00	4-00	7-50				
				..	5-00		7-00	8-00	5-00	3-00	7-50				
				3-00	4-00		3-00	3-00	2-50	4-00	3-00				
				2-00	2-00		2-50	2-00	1-75	3-00	2-50				
				2-00	1-50		..	1-50	1-25	2-00	1-75				
				2-50	3-00		3-00	..	2-50	4-00	3-00				
				2-00	2-00		2-50	..	1-75	3-00	2-50				
				1-50	1-50		..	..	1-25	2-00	..				
				3-50	11-00		..	3-00	2-50	4-00	..				
				2-00	6-50		..	2-00	1-75	3-00	..				
				2-00	2-50		..	1-50	1-25	2-00	..				

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

Division	AURANGABAD						NAGPUR							
	District	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Bhir	Nanded	Omanabad	Buldhana	Akola	Amravati	Yeotmal	Wardha	Nagpur	Bhandara	Chandrapur
Village	Aurangabad	Hingoli	Mominabad	Nanded	Bombli	Shegaon	Mangulpir	Amravati	Digras	Wardha	Narkhed	Gondia	Warora	Deasiganj
Normal Working Hours		(8)					(8)	(8)		(8)	(7)		(8)	(8)
Rate of Labour		Rs. P.					Rs. P.	Rs. P.		Rs. P.	Rs. P.		Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Labour—														
Carpenters	I.N.R.	5.00	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	5.00	7.00	I.N.R.	7.00	7.50	I.N.R.	7.00	6.00
Blacksmiths		7.00					5.00	7.00		5.00	6.00		7.50	5.00
Woolchies (Cobblers)		3.50					5.00	7.00		4.00	5.00 (9)		3.50	5.00
Labour—														
Men		2.50					3.00	3.00		3.00	3.50		3.00	2.50
Women		1.25					2.00	2.00		1.50	2.00		1.50	1.00
Children		1.00					1.00	2.00		1.00	1.50 (8)		1.50	0.75
Agricultural														
Men		2.50					2.00	3.00		4.00	5.00		3.00	2.50
Women		1.25					1.50	2.00		2.00	3.00		1.50	1.00
Children		1.00					1.00	1.50		1.00	2.00 (9)		1.50	0.75
Men—														
Women							..	3.00		3.00	3.00		3.00	1.00
Children							..	2.50		1.50	2.00		1.50	0.75
							..	2.00		1.00	1.00		..	0.50

I.N.R.—Information not received.

Division	BOMBAY									POONA								
	District	Thana	Kolaba	Ratnagiri	Nasik	Dhulia			Jalgaon			Ahmednagar			Poona	Satara		
Village	Tanashi	Dokhamb	Mangaon	Masur	Lasalgaon	Pimpalgaon	Taloda	Pimpalner	Kapadne	Wagholi	Rotwad	Chinawal	Rashin	Deolali	Karaskhurd	Junnar	Kelghar	Budh
Normal Working Hours					(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)					(8)			(8)	(8)
Rate of Labour					Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.					Rs. P.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Labour—																		
Carpenters	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	4.50	4.50	5.00	6.00	3.00	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	7.50	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	12.00	8.00
Blacksmiths					9.00	9.00	5.00	7.00	3.50					7.25			9.00	7.00
Woolchies (Cobblers)					7.00	7.00	5.10	7.00	2.00					5.00			8.00	6.00
Labour—																		
Men					2.50	2.50	2.50	3.00	2.50					3.50			3.50	4.00
Women					1.50	1.50	2.25	2.00	1.00					2.50			3.00	3.00
Children					1.25	1.25	1.75	1.00	0.75					1.25			2.50	2.00
Agricultural																		
Men					2.00	2.00	2.75	2.50	2.50					3.50			3.50	2.00
Women					1.00	1.00	2.25	2.00	1.00					2.50			3.00	2.00
Children					0.75	0.75	1.75	1.50	0.75					1.25			2.50	1.00
Men—																		
Women					..	..	2.60	..	..					..			3.50	2.00
Children					..	..	2.10	..	..					..			3.00	2.00
					..	..	1.70	..	..					..			2.50	1.00

I.N.R.—Information not received.

DIVISION	District	Village	POONA		AURANGABAD		NAGPUR													
			Sangli	Sholapur	Kochnapur	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Bhir	Nanded	Buldhana	Akole	Amravati	Yelmalgaon	Wardha	Nagpur	Bhandara	Chandrapur			
			Atpadi	Hajipur	Garoti	Phulgaon	Pinoli	Amarnath	Loha	Latur	Mera Bk.	Akole	Khalapur	Babulgaon	Seloo	Petri	Sakoli	Mul	Brabham-puri	
			(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
			6.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
			5.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
			..	5.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
			4.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
			2.50	1.50	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
			..	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
			..	2.00	4.00	4.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
			..	1.50	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
			..	0.75	..	..	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
			..	2.00	..	..	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
			..	1.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	0.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

L.N.R. - Information not received

Page	Line/Entry/Item	Column/Paragraph	Incorrect	Correct.
			1977	1971
	14th line of contents			
776	6	2nd Paragraph	involve	involved
777	2	4th Paragraph	man loss	mandays
777	2	4th Paragraph	of 3,38,285 mandays.	omitted
777		Serial No. 3	Bushiran 1968	Bastiram 1969
780	Table I			
781	Table VII			
781	Paragraph 2, 3rd line	3rd paragraph	those	these
782	Paragraph 1 5th line	1st paragraph	bes	be
784	Table No. XIII Total Item		8	82
786	Statement line	Statement	Bhandara 28,795	Bhainder 38,795
786	Statement line 10 (Thana)	Statement		
790	Statement Item 3 (Locality)	Statement	Bhasari 938	Bhosari. 1,938
791	Statement Item 15		5,39,791	5,39,792
793	Statement Item 9 (Grand total)			
812	Mulumul Markin	8	....	202
812	Bush...	8	202	153
822	Vegetables and fruits prices for Jan. 1971	5	Printed in col. 5 instead of col. 6	Prices printed in column 5 may be read from col. 6
823	Shirting Jan. 1971 index	8	221	226
871	3rd line	Paragraph 1	accnnt	account.
873	5th line	2nd Paragraph	labour	Labour
873	Table/Labour decrease	More than 2000	0.33	0.32
874	Table 2/Flux	All Establishments	0.60	2.60
886	4 Labour Court, Nagpur.	4 Line No. 4	com laints	complaints
888	Para 4, Line 1		1353	1358
901	Statement Serial No. 53 item 3.		Nagpur	Nagar.
902	Serial No. 63 Item 2	...	Electrict	Electric
902	Serial No 63 item No. 11	...	Successful	Indefinite
902	Serial No. 68 item No. 3	...	Ganga	Gangaram.
902	Serial No. 68 Item 4	...		For
902	Serial No. 69 Item 11	...	Committee	