



# **LABOUR GAZETTE**

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GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**

## LABOUR GAZETTE

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

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## LABOUR GAZETTE

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## CONTENTS

	PAGE
THE MONTH IN BRIEF .. .. .	1535
THE CURRENT NOTES	
Plastic Industry Donates Rs. 1.7 lakhs .. .	1536
Fixation of Minimum Wages in Wooden Furniture Industry—Committee Presents Report to Industries Minister.	1536
Vocational Courses for Deaf and Dumb .. .	1536
Over 9.02 Lakh Industrial Workers Benefitted .. .	1537
Over 49 Lakh Workers on Scarcity Works—Daily "Sukhadi" to over 37 lakh .. .	1537
New Look for Britain's Employment Service .. .	1538
New Food Industry Panel Set up to deal with Wage settlement .. .	1539
Minimum Wage Rise Needed to make Economy Function .. .	1540
Streamlining of Arbitration—called key to Expanded use .. .	1542
American Labour's Goals for 1973 .. .	1544
Public Utility Service, declared in the month of May 1973 .. .	1545
All India Average Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Worker (on base 1960=100) for April, 1973.	1546
ARTICLES, REPORTS, ENQUIRIES. ETC.	
The Employment Problem of India by Shri V. R. Rao .. .	1547
NOTIFICATION UNDER LAWS .. .	1561
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS	
Bombay .. .	1579
Sholapur .. .	1585
Nagpur .. .	1591
Aurangabad .. .	1597
Nanded .. .	1605
Jalgaon .. .	1614
Poona .. .	1623

Consumer Price Index Number for working class for certain Industrial Centres in India for April and May 1973.	..	..	..
Index Number for Bombay, Sholapur, Jalgaon and Ahmedabad on base shift to 1944=100.	..	..	..

### LABOUR INTELLIGENCE

Industrial Relation in Maharashtra for the month of April 1973	..	..
Industrial Disputes in Maharashtra State for March 1973	..	..
Progress of Important Industrial Disputes in Maharashtra during March 1973	..	..
Absenteeism Statistics for the month of April 1973 (cotton textile)	..	..
Night shifts in Cotton Mills in Bombay City for May 1973.	..	..
Labour turnover in Cotton Mills in Bombay City for April 1973.	..	..
Working of the Trade Unions Act, 1926 in Maharashtra during May 1973	..	..
Working of Employee's State Insurance Scheme during May 1973 (Non Medical side).	..	..
Working of Employee's State Insurance during January 1973 (Medical side)	..	..
Fatal Industrial Accident and Industrial Diseases in Maharashtra during May 1973.	..	..
Employment situation in Maharashtra for the month of April 1973	..	..
Textile Employment (Decasualisation) Scheme for the month of May 1973	..	..

### CASES UNDER LABOUR LAWS

### LABOUR LITERATURE

### STATISTICS

Employment through Employment Exchange	..	..
Employment Through (Decasualisation) Scheme	..	..
Industrial Disputes in progress in the State during March 1973	..	..
Consumer Price Index Number for low paid Employees in different Mofussil Centres in Andhra and Madras States for the month of April 1973	..	..
Dearness Allowances for Bombay, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nagpur and Nanded payable as per Consumer Price Index Number for working class.	..	..
Statement of Agriculture Wages in Urban Areas during April 1973	..	..
Statement of Agriculture Wages in Rural Areas during April 1973	..	..

*Editor :*

Shri A. D. DIVEKAR, E

*Deputy Commissioner*

*Maharashtra Bombay (I)*

## The Month in Brief

### Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class

The Bombay and Nagpur Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for the month of May 1973 with the average prices for the year ended December 1960 equal to 100 were 225 and 217 respectively. The Jalgaon, Nanded, Poona and Aurangabad Consumer Price Index Number for working class for the month of May 1973 with the average prices for the year 1961 equal to 100 were 234, 274, 219 and 266 respectively.

### Industrial Disputes

During March 1973, there were 107 strikes involving 36220 workmen and a time loss of 295736 working days, as compared to 92 disputes in Feb. 1973 involving 20830 workers and time loss of 214306 mandays. Further particulars of industrial disputes are given at pages 1640-1641 and 1670 to 1680 of this issue.

### Absenteeism

During April 1973, 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 20.79 per cent as against 17.19 per cent. in March 1973. For further particulars see pages 1643- of this issue.

### Production of Cotton Yarn Spun and Manufacture of cloth

During January, 1973, Mills in Bombay City produced a total of 1,55,41,000 Kgs. of yarn, 2,11,000 kgs. of miscellaneous goods such as blankets, hosiery goods and knitted fabrics and packed 51,30,000 metres of cotton goods mixed with silk, wool, terene, etc. and packed 10,44,48000 metres wearable and non-wearable cloth and those in Rest of Maharashtra produced 51,75,000 kgs. of yarn 99,000 kgs. of miscellaneous goods such as blankets, hosiery and knitted fabrics and packed 2,58,93,000 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 2,07,16,600 kgs., 3,10,000 kgs. 53,48,000 metres and 13,03,41,000 metres respectively.

# Current Notes

## Plastic Industry Donates Rs. 1.7 lakhs

Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Industries and Labour, received a donation amounting to Rs. 1,07,000 from Shri J. M. Jaisingh, Chairman of the Relief Fund Committee of the All-India Plastic Manufacturers' Association and the Small-scale Plastic Manufacturers' Association.

Speaking on the occasion, the Minister said that he realised the difficulty of power shortage of the industry and informed that cases of power cut will be viewed sympathetically by the Government. Directions have been issued to refer such cases of excess consumption to government without summarily cutting the power supply, he added.

Shri S. K. Wankhede, Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, who was Chief Guest, reviewed the position of the scarcity condition in the State and complimented the Government for its efforts to eradicate it. He also thanked the Industry.

Earlier, Shri R. D. Goradia, Vice-President of the Association welcomed the guests.

Shri B. L. Bulani, proposed vote of thanks.

## Fixation of Minimum Wages in Wooden Furniture Industry Committee Report to Industries Minister

The Minimum Wages Committee for Wooden Furniture Industry constituted by the Government of Maharashtra for fixing minimum wages of the workers in the industry submitted its report to Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Industries at Sachivalaya, Bombay on 12th June 1973.

Most of the recommendations of the committee are unanimous.

Shri Misal, advocate from Saoner in Nagpur district was the Chairman of the Committee and Shri B. G. Jadhav, Assistant Commissioner, Nagpur was the Secretary. The other members of the committee were Sarvashri S. S. Panhale, Poona, Dawewale Sholapur; Tarasingh Hajari, Nanded; Niranjandas, Nagpur; Faruk Ibrahim, Bombay; Sarvashri K. D. Bajaj, Bombay; Vasantrao Tulpule, Poona; Bapuji Sangli; Anantrao Nagapurkar, Nanded and G. M. Khode, Nagpur.

## Vocational Courses for Deaf and Dumb

Applications have been invited by the Superintendent, Government Centre for Adult Deaf, Ulhasnagar, Thana district, from deaf and dumb candidates for the vocational training in carpentry, fitter, wireman trades starting from June, 1973.

The duration of the courses is two years. Deaf and dumb male candidates between 16 and 30 years, who have passed standard IV and above, are eligible to apply.

The Institute will provide free lodging and boarding facilities.

Prospectus and admission forms can be had free of cost on any working day during office hours from the institute.

### Over 9·02 lakh Industrial Workers benefitted

Over 9·02 lakh industrial workers in Maharashtra were provided medical care and cash benefits under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, during April, last.

As many as 6,169 accidents were reported and an amount of Rs. 2,96,630 was paid to 3,883 insured persons as the temporary disablement benefit. Besides 280 new cases were admitted to permanent disablement benefit and an amount of Rs. 6,17,243 was paid. Rs. 97,099 were paid towards the dependent benefit.

During the month, 46,095 new claims were admitted and an amount of Rs. 15,77,461 was paid as sickness benefit.

Some insured persons suffering from T. B., Cancer, mental and other malignant diseases, etc., who require more attention are being paid an additional benefit called extended sickness benefit. An amount of Rs. 2,32,453 was paid towards this benefit.

Two hundred and thirty four fresh claims of maternity benefit were admitted and an amount of Rs. 1,39,380 was paid as the maternity benefits, confinement charges in respect of the insured women and wives of insured persons amounting to Rs. 96,847 were paid.

Funeral benefit in 140 cases amounting to Rs. 13,977 was paid.

Convictions were obtained in 31 cases under section 85 of the Employees' State Insurance Act. These were for late submission of SC-2 returns.

Recovery of Employees' contribution was effected in five cases under section 45 (B) of the Act and a sum of Rs. 31,914 was recovered in these cases.

### Over 49 lakh workers on Scarcity Works Daily 'Sukhadi' to over 37 lakh

As on May 31, 49,46,474 was the daily attendance on 64,406 scarcity relief works in 25 districts. Another 3,74,133 workers were engaged on 5,860 normal departmental works taking the total number of workers on both types of works to 53,20,607 workers on 70,266 works.

So far, an expenditure of Rs. 117·05 crores has been incurred on relief in the present scarcity period.

The daily average number of persons receiving gratuitous relief as on May 31 was 90,206.

In 25 districts of the State, 49,981 community wells, have been taken out of these as many as 9,294 have become successful, a large number being in Bhir (7,580), Osmanabad (6,023), Sholapur (5,202), Sangli (3,462) and Nasik (3,091).

An expenditure of Rs. 26·76 lakhs was incurred on provision of water in 25 districts as on May 31. The amounts of ordinary tagai and bullock tagai disbursed in those districts as on May 31 came respectively to Rs. 8·17 lakh ; 38·98 lakhs and 24·01 lakhs.

There were 153 cattle camps with cattle heads of 13,634 in 25 districts as on May 31.

As on May 31, over thirty-seven lakh persons working on the scarcity works in fifteen districts were receiving ' Sukhadi ' every day. The expenditure on this account up to May 31 came to over Rs. 9·71 crores. Out of this Rs. 5·52 crores was borne by the State Government and the remaining Rs. 4·19 crores was contributed by the Chief Minister's Relief Fund. The preparation and distribution of ' Sukhadi ' is being carried on by the Seva Sangh on voluntary basis, Government meeting the administrative expenses.

The district-wise beneficiaries of ' Sukhadi ' are : Poona 3,17,000 ; Solapur 4,95,000 ; Sangli 2,89,000 ; Satara 1,69,000 ; Sholapur 1,69,000 ; Kolhapur 94,000 ; Aurangabad 3,96,000 ; Bhir 4,02,000 ; Osmanabad 1,69,000 ; Dhulia 59,000 ; Nasik 3,45,000 ; Jalgaon 2,000 ; Thana 6,000 ; Mumbai 1,000 and Kolaba 9,000.

### **New Look for Britain's Employments Service**

The most radical change in the history of Britain's official employment service gets under way today with the opening of a new kind of centre to meet the needs of employers and job seekers in the modern labour market.

Known as a "Jobcentre", it will be the first of 40 to be opened over the next 12 months.

The Jobcentres, of which there will be 800 at the end of the decade, will concentrate on giving a new type of service in stylish offices in shopping centres and precincts and in commercial centres.

They will offer a swift, unfussy service in three tiers—a self-service section displaying jobs of all categories on cards; an interview service with specially trained employment advisers; and back-up service including occupational guidance, special help for the disabled and a training section.

Job-centres are the result of detailed studies and research by the Department of Employment, and pilot schemes with the self-service rooms have led to impressive increases in the use of the employment services wherever they have been tried.

A job-seeker attracted by a particular post gives the reference number to a receptionist and is immediately put in touch with the employer. If nothing seems suitable in the self-service section, he can meet the employment advisers, who are specially knowledgeable about the local labour market but are also able to put applicants in touch with employers elsewhere in the country. The employment advisers will also help on further training and re-training.

At the third tier, a specialist in occupational guidance will be ready to help people who need advice in their decision on the type of occupation, career or training that matches their career and ambitions; people seeking a change because they are unsettled or doubt the prospects in the jobs they have; and those seeking their first job or returning to work after a long absence.

### **New Food Industry Panel set up to Deal with Wage Settlements**

The new Food Industry Wage and Salary Committee established by the Nixon Administration will advise the Cost of Living Council and the Labor-Management Advisory Committee on wage stabilization policies "which are necessary to meet the special problems of the food industry."

The committee will oversee all pay contracts that remain under mandatory control in Phase 3 of the federal wage and price stabilization programme. It also will advise on the disposition of all remaining food industry wage and salary cases left over from Phase 2.

Its tripartite structure, similar to that of the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee, will permit representation from labour, management and the public. Membership of the panel was not immediately announced.

In announcing its formation, Cost of Living Director John T. Dunlop listed these other basic functions of the committee :

Cooperate with labour and management in the food industry to facilitate the settlement of wage disputes in 1973.

Encourage longer-run dispute settlement machinery and procedures within the industry.

Help improve the structure and performance of collective bargaining in the food industry.

At a news conference held by Dunlop and Treasury Sec. George P. Shultz, Shultz told reporters the new committee also would work "on a variety of measures that should improve productivity in the (food) industry."

Meanwhile, the Meat Cutters, who have vigorously objected to the control of mandatory wage controls over its 90,000 members in the food industry, have taken their case to court.

In a suit filed in U. S. District Court in Washington, D.C., the union claims that continued mandatory controls on the food industry are "arbitrary, capricious and invidiously discriminatory," and violate the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

The Cost of Living Council "has made it more difficult" for food workers "to increase their wages and improve their working conditions compared to employees in most other industries," the Meat Cutters assert.

When the Nixon Administration ended Phase 2, and announced Phase 3, it retained mandatory controls in the food, health service, and construction industries.

Directed against Shultz as chairman and Dunlop as director of the Federal Reserve, the suit asks the court to declare Phase 3 controls in the food industry unconstitutional and enjoin the federal government from applying them.

The suit noted that increased prices for raw agricultural products have "never been subject to price control," have been the "major factor in the rise of food prices and the increased cost of living since August 1971 when the Administration instituted economic stabilization controls.

On the other hand, the union observed, wages and salaries paid to food industry employees have "not been a significant factor" in increasing the price of food.

### Minimum Wage rise needed to make economy function

The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO President George Meany to a testimonial dinner honoring the retirement of Jacob and Frank Rosenblum as president and secretary-treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The first minimum wage law was passed by the State of Massachusetts in 1912. But it was not for everybody. It only covered women. At that time, 75 per cent of all working women were paid less than was needed for a decent existence—at that time, \$8 a week.

But then, along came, the Supreme Court in 1923 and declared that minimum wage laws violated the Fifth Amendment. They violated something called "freedom of contract". In other words, minimum wage laws interfered with the right of the employer to pay whatever wages he wanted to pay. I still hear some of this.

Well, in 1936 court changed its mind, and two years later—June 25, 1938—we got the Fair Labor Standards Act. We started off with a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour. Since then, the minimum wage has increased four times.



And each time the minimum was raised, we heard an outcry from employers and their conservative political friends. We heard dire predictions of plant shutdowns and rising unemployment.

According to this propaganda, each time the minimum wage went up, we should have had a recession. But of course no such thing happened.

In 1950, when the minimum went up to 75 cents, total employment grew 1.3 million. In 1956, when the minimum was raised to \$1, employment grew by 1.6 million. In 1962, after the minimum rose to \$1.15, employment went up 1 million. And in 1966, when the minimum reached \$1.40 employment expanded 1.8 million.

Now, these are facts—not fancy theories. And these facts bear the labour's case all along: when you raise wages, you strengthen consumer purchasing power—and this in turn stimulates production and employment.

This is especially true when you raise the wages of low-income workers—because, unlike the rich who would possibly save any additional income they receive, low-income workers will spend their increase on the necessities of life.

So, as we see it, there are powerful economic arguments for raising the minimum wage in this session of Congress.

But there is also another argument—the argument of justice or fairness, of equity.

Last year the government's definition of poverty for an urban family of four was an income under \$4,000.

At the present minimum wage of \$1.60 an hour, a full-time, year-round worker would earn only \$3,328.

In the last session of Congress, we tried to get the minimum wage raised to \$2 an hour. That would come to \$4,160 a year.

But that legislation died in the last session of Congress. In the meantime, as the Congress was debating the government's poverty line moved up to \$4,200.

So now, even a \$2 hourly minimum would bring an annual income \$40 below the poverty line.

Now, we are not talking about welfare chiselers or loafers, or people who don't believe in the so-called "work ethic." We are talking about people who believe so much in the "work ethic" that they go out and work 40 hours a week, 52 weeks a year—and come home with a poverty paycheck.

The result is that many of these workers have to turn to the government for help. That means the taxpayers have to foot the bill because employers won't pay decent wages.

Yet, once again, all the old arguments are trotted out. We are told that increasing the minimum wage will throw people out of work. We are told it will add to inflation. And so forth.

What these arguments boil down to is the idea that our economic system can't function unless there are millions of wage earners living in poverty. The funny thing is, these arguments come from people who consider themselves champions of the "free enterprise" system.

Well, our answer is very simple. Whatever system we have in America we insist that it work for all of our people—not just for the privileged few.

### Streamlining of Arbitration called Key to expanded Use

Arbitration has been widely and successfully used in this century to settle grievances arising during the term of a labour contract, but it is in badly need of streamlining.

Norman Walker, information director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, cites the cost factor, the time required to settle grievances, and the availability of qualified arbitrators as the chief problems.

Writing in the AFL-CIO magazine, the Federationist, Walker notes that arbitration, as it has evolved since the 1940s, means voluntary arbitration as contrasted to compulsory arbitration. The affected parties voluntarily enter the arbitration procedure of their own free will.

Walker points out that wider reliance on the arbitration process has contributed to new stresses on the system. One strain is from sheer volume. The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and the American Arbitration Association—the two principal agencies supplying arbitration services at the national level—received an estimated 20,000 requests for arbitration during 1972.

It is now estimated that 95 percent of the nation's collective bargaining contracts provide for some sort of arbitration of grievances. Also added to the number of grievances, Walker notes, are factors such as technological development, increasing unionization among public employees, and the emergence of a younger, more militant workforce.

The author cites a recent Labor Department study showing that one-third of all work stoppages in the country occur during the life of the contract, indicating that working conditions—not just disagreement over new terms

"A more effective arbitration process could obviously contribute to reducing at least that one-third of the nation's strikes," Walker observes.

Remedial efforts are already under way, he says. Steps are being taken to reduce the caseload in the beginning by screening out weak or frivolous grievances, consolidating similar grievances for hearing in a single case, and encouraging arbitrators to issue bench decisions where the parties agree no fundamental question is at issue.

Even so, much more work needs to be done to solve the basic problem of time lag, cost and arbitrator availability that currently hinder the process, he says.

FM&CS statistics show that the arbitration process now takes an average 168 days from the time a request for arbitration is filed until an award is handed down.

Excluding attorney fees and other expenses incurred separately by the parties in a case, arbitration costs that averaged less than \$200 a day in 1962 have about tripled by 1972, says Walker.

Meanwhile, he points out, the supply of acceptable arbitrators has not increased commensurately with the number of cases. In response to the problem of an arbitrator availability, FM&CS has launched a training programme in the Buffalo, N. Y., area to develop qualified newcomers into the arbitration profession.

Also, the FM&CS has inaugurated a new computerized system for tracking the progress of arbitration cases to help locate and eliminate the "bugs" in the system, Walker reports.

"The FM&CS computer will produce a great deal of important incident information," the author suggests. "Individual companies, industries and areas in which the incidence of grievances is highest will be natural situations for a mediator's investigation on whether grievance systems are bogged down or overloaded. They will 'red-flag' potential problem situations."

Some unions, too, are experimenting with "instant" arbitration with good deal of success, notably the Steelworkers and the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers which have cut both costs and time to settle recent cases significantly, Walker observes.

He finds the fact that experimentation is being pursued "demonstrates the basic confidence in which the parties hold the entire (arbitration) system."

"That basic confidence is also displayed by the wide recognition that the proper purpose of arbitration should be justice speedily achieved," he says up. "It is a real tribute to labour and management that like it or not, they are making decisions."

### American Labour's Goals for 1973

AFL-CIO President George Meany issued the following New Year message :

American workers approach the New Year in a determined mood. They are well aware of the many, grave problems they face as wage earners, as heads of families, as citizens—for their problems are those of all Americans.

But working people are convinced none of these problems is insurmountable, and they are determined to resolve each of them through the American system.

Workers are not blind to the imperfections and injustices of the system, but they are deaf to the cries of those who would wreck the best system of government yet devised by man in the vain hope that something better will replace it.

Workers want to eliminate the imperfections in the system. The goal, of course, is to have the government function for the benefit of all Americans, not just a privileged few. That goal, workers believe, can be achieved by substituting justice for injustice, equity for inequity, compassion for indifference, fairness for unfairness and reason for irrationality.

Workers know that the single best mechanism they have for achieving a better life for themselves and their families is through united, collective action at the collective bargaining table through strong unions and in the political arena through a strong, united voice.

For the nearly five million workers who will go to the bargaining table through their unions, 1973 will be a year to regain lost purchasing power, to better their lives today and in the future. It is only through collective bargaining that workers have a say in their own economic destiny and the opportunity to enjoy a fair portion of the wealth they produce.

During 1973, the AFL-CIO will be pursuing many legislative goals in Congress. Paramount among these are :

- Increased job opportunities for unemployed workers through expansion of the public service employment programme and enactment of an accelerated public works programme.

- A just tax system based on ability to pay through closing tax loopholes which benefit only the most wealthy.

- A national health security programme based on human need rather than individual pocketbooks.

- A Foreign Trade and Investment Act that will stop the export of jobs, capital and technology.

- Making the economic stabilization programme equitable by abolishing controls altogether.

- Increasing the minimum wage.

In addition, the AFL-CIO will seek establishment of an independent Consumer Protection Agency ; a federally-funded, community-controlled system of comprehensive day care centres ; welfare reform ; protections for worker's pensions ; collective bargaining rights for state and local government employees repeal of the Hatch Act and enactment of a Federal Worker's Bill of Rights protection for worker's jobs against environmental blackmail by employers seeking to avoid compliance with pollution abatement orders ; full funding of education, health ; job safety and environmental protection programs ; enforcement of existing civil rights, laws ; increased low and middle-income housing ; and a national voters registration law.

All of these legislative goals have one thing in common—they will help all Americans. None will benefit workers at the expense of their fellow citizens. All are designed to strengthen the fabric of America and to improve the American system.

So American workers face 1973 in the unshaken belief that trade unionism will serve them as well in the future as it has in the past. They pay no heed to the editorialists, wrong so often in the past, who claim unions are weaker divided, unprepared for the battles that lie ahead.

These purveyors of gloom couldn't be more wrong—and the events of 1973 will prove that prediction.

### PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICE DECLARED IN THE MONTH OF MAY 1973.

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

Serial No.	Name of the Undertaking	Period	No. and date of the Notification of Maharashtra Government Gazette in which published
1	2	3	4
1	The industry engaged in the production supply and distribution of petroleum and petroleum products.	Six months from the date of publication.	No. IDA.1467/LAB-II, dated 29th March 1973 published in Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part I-L on 3rd March 1973 at page No. 3614.
2	The industry engaged in the manufacture of Nylon and polyester Filament Yarn.	Six months from the 1st May of 1973.	No. IDA.1469(i)/LAB-II, dated 13th April 1973 published in Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part I-L on 10th May 1973 at Page No. 3829.
3	The Rayon Spinning Industry.	Six months from the 1st May 1973.	No. IDA.1469(ii)/LAB-II, dated 13th April 1973 published in Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part I-L on 10th May 1973 at page No. 3832.
			No. IDA.1469/LAB-III, dated

ALL INDIA AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER  
FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (ON BASE : 1960=100)  
FOR APRIL 1973.

The All-India Average Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (General) on base 1960=100 for April 1973 is 221 (Two hundred and twentyone) as compared to 216 in March 1973. The index for April 1973 on base 1949 = 100 derived from the 1960 based index works out to 269.



# Articles, Reports, Enquiries, etc.

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

## THE EMPLOYMENT PROBLEM OF INDIA

By

V. R. RAO\*

Unemployment is a major problem confronting India and other countries of the developing world. Though it has been causing concern to the Indian planners ever since planning was adopted for economic development, it has assumed disturbing proportions in the recent past. This is mainly due to a spurt in the growth of population and concomitant expansion of educational opportunities—a dual accelerating process that built up pressures for generation of employment both for the labour force as a whole and the educated manpower in particular while the economic growth hardly kept pace with the demographic and manpower development processes.

### World Employment Programme

The international dimensions of the problem invited the attention of economists, planners and administrators the world over as well as international organisations to express concern at the disconcerting trend of growing unemployment in large parts of the globe and its grinding effect on the levels of living of vulnerable sections of the population. The International Labour Organisation, for which promotion of programmes among the nations of the world to achieve, amongst other things, "full employment and the rising of standard of living" is a solemn obligation<sup>1</sup>, has currently been implementing a comprehensive project known as the World Employment Programme. The Programme launched in 1969, has as its object raising the levels of employment throughout the world as high as possible and making productive employment for large numbers of people a major goal of national and international policies for development<sup>2</sup>. The Prime Minister, while presenting the budget for the year 1970-71, observed: "the provision of adequate employment opportunities is a necessary part of the strategy of development is a poor country which can ill afford to keep any resources, unutilised or under-utilised".<sup>3</sup> The Union Budget for 1970-71 made for the first time references to the problem and

\* Shri V. R. Rao, Senior Research Officer, Government of India, office of the Director General, Employment and Training, New Delhi.

<sup>1</sup>. International Labour Office, The World Employment Programme, Report of the Director-General/Part-I (First item on the Agenda), International Labour Conference, 53rd Session, Geneva 1969, P.10. The ILO's obligation regarding employment is embodied in the Declaration concerning the Aims and Purposes of the International Labour Organisation adopted by the General Conference on 10th May, 1944 at Philadelphia.

<sup>2</sup>. The World Employment Programme (1969) p. 7.

<sup>3</sup>. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's speech while presenting the Union Budget for 1970-71.



spelled out measures to contain it to the extent possible within the available resources. Subsequent Budgets also contained references to the problem and made suitable provisions. Besides the Central Budgets made specific budget allocations towards relieving educated unemployment. A Committee of Experts on Unemployment has been set up to assess the problem in all its aspects and to suggest remedial measures. The Committee has submitted and interim report <sup>4</sup> and is expected to formulate its final recommendations shortly. In the meanwhile, crash programmes of rural employment promotion have been initiated by the Government of India and are under various stages of implementation.

The high rates of growth of population resulting in ever larger periodic accruals to the already inadequately utilised labour force of the developing countries are an aggravating factor. According to recent ILO estimates, some 268 millions would be added to the existing labour force of these countries over the current decade, Asia alone accounting for 207 millions.<sup>5</sup> It would, therefore, be necessary to create as many jobs as possible even to absorb the new entrants into the world labour force during this decade. The staggering dimensions of the problem will be apparent, if one were to add to this, the existing unemployed, estimated to be several million.<sup>6</sup>

According to current estimates, the situation is more alarming for India where about 25 million persons are expected to join the labour force over the Fourth Plan Period (1969-74) add another 30 to 25 million over the Fifth Plan Period (1974-79). A minimum of about 60 million jobs will have to be found just to check deterioration in the employment situation.

An attempt is made in the following paragraphs to deal with some aspects of the employment problem in India such as the nature and characteristics of unemployment and discuss possible policy lines that may be adopted within the context of the rural economic framework.

### Estimates of Unemployment

At the outset, it is necessary to examine how far the estimates of unemployment disclosed by various sources are reliable for a meaningful analysis of the problem with a view to considering feasible and correct solutions. The estimates of unemployment in India so far available both from official and non-official sources are no better than intelligent guesses. These estimates vary from 10 to 20 million and one comes across figures even beyond this range. The result of the 1961 census and the exercises made earlier in the Planning Commission

<sup>4</sup>. Government of India, Committee on Unemployment, Interim Report on Short-Term Measures for Employment (1972).

<sup>5</sup>. ILO, The World Employment Programme, Report IV, International Labour Conference 56th Session, Geneva 1971, Table on page 9.

<sup>6</sup>. According to an earlier ILO estimate presented in the World Employment Programme (1969), the number of unemployment in all the developing regions together might be about 76 million in 1970. See, The World Employment Programme (1969), page 41. The subsequent ILO report, The World Employment Programme (1971), does not contain similar estimates (of the current unemployed).



provide a classic illustration of the wide divergence in the estimates of unemployment. The Indian Census of 1961 yielded a low figure of 1·4 million unemployed for the whole of India—0·8 million for urban India and 0·6 million for the rural part of the country—against a total labour force of 189 million.<sup>7</sup> The census estimate of unemployment has generally been discounted as an underestimate, which is probably true.

The Planning Commission estimated total number of unemployed in the country at 7·3 million<sup>8</sup> for about the same point of time (March, 1961)—2·5 million for the urban sector and 5·8 million for the rural sector. These estimates were based for the urban areas, on the employment exchange data adjusted for non-registration with the aid of results of a survey conducted by the National Sample Survey (NSS), and for the rural areas, on the results of the labour force survey of the NSS. The disparity between the Census and the NSS estimates is striking in regard to rural unemployment and is largely attributable to the conceptual divergences. It is doubtful whether the NSS concept of average unemployment in rural areas—averaged for the whole year is suitable for measuring unemployment in the rural sector, where a predominant part of the labour force is engaged in seasonal agricultural work. It is obvious that much of what the NSS had regarded as unemployment was in fact underemployment.

The Committee of Experts on Unemployment Estimates (the Dantwala Committee) also advocated caution in interpreting the NSS estimates of unemployment. It observed : " it is inappropriate to assume that the percentage of the unemployed reported during a round-based on data collected overall year refers to full-time unemployment, because persons who may be without work and seeking or available for work during the reference period of one week may not be without work throughout the year ".<sup>9</sup> In the opinion of the Committee, the NSS data could be used to assess only the pattern and extent of rural underemployment.

If the NSS estimates of unemployment suffer from conceptual and interpretational deficiencies, the Census estimate is equally vitiated by conceptual defects, particularly in regard to rural unemployment which would appear to have been under-estimated. This was probably because of the definitions adopted, and the reference period chosen, to classify the workers ' (as against 'non-workers'). Thus, so far as seasonal activities like agriculture, animal husbandry, etc., are concerned, a worker was defined as one who had worked for "at least one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season".<sup>10</sup> Since such seasonal activities predominate the rural scene and anyone who would be seeking work in rural areas would ordinarily be able to secure it during the peak season in agriculture, it is natural that the number of unemployed enumerated by the Census was depressed, though the extent of such depression is not even roughly known. Thus, while the NSS figure of rural unemployment

<sup>7</sup>. Census of India, 1961, Vol. I, Part II-B(iii), Table B-IX, pages 592 to 593.

<sup>8</sup>. Government of India, Planning Commission, Report of the Committee of Experts on Unemployment Estimates (1970), pages 4 to 5.

<sup>9</sup>. Report of the Committee of Experts on Unemployment Estimates (1970), page 13.

<sup>10</sup>. Census of India, 1961, Paper No I of 1962, page XIX.

ment suffers from over-estimation, that given by the Census probably under-estimates the actual situation (The definitions adopted in respect of such terms 'worker' etc.<sup>11</sup> for the 1971 Census would make comparability of figures even more difficult. On the basis of a one per cent sample data, the number of persons presumed to be seeking work at the time of the 1971 Census enumeration was given out roughly as 3.3 million for the entire country.<sup>12</sup>

The arbitrariness of the estimates of unemployment is largely confined to the rural sector owing to its very nature which does not permit meaningful assessment. In the urban sector, unemployment being generally open and identifiable, its assessment does not present the same problem. But here again, one has to contend with a number of limitations before accepting the estimates of the principal sources, viz (a) the decennial Census, (b) the NSS and (c) the Employment Exchanges. It would appear that there was an element of over-estimation in the Planning Commission's figures of urban unemployment which were mainly based on the employment exchange data adjusted for non-registration with the help of relevant NSS results. The major limitations of the employment exchange data on work seekers are well-known and need not be recounted here. Because of these limitations, the Planning Commission has discontinued the practice of estimating unemployment and other related figures for incorporation in the Plan document.

### Nature of Problem

Unemployment in India has all along been sought to be identified in terms of concepts applicable to the economically advanced countries of the West. In the latter, unemployment is viewed as a situation in which men desirous of a certain kind of work are unable to find any. This situation is not applicable to India and as such the concept is not relevant. One can always find, especially in the Indian countryside, at any time of the year, able-bodied men engaged in some sort of work, which need not necessarily be productive. The real problem in India is one of providing adequate work to all members of the labour force rather than merely attempting to identify idle men and provide jobs to them. This is so for most developing countries where the problem is really one of creating 'full-time' productive work for the large mass of partially idle labour force in rural areas.

A meeting of Experts on Employment Objectives in Economic Development convened by the ILO in 1961 also held that the major problem in most less developed countries is not so much of unemployment as such but of underemployment in rural areas.<sup>14</sup> That the problem of underemployment existed in an acute form had been acknowledged by the Five Year Plans.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>11</sup>. See Handbook of Instructions to Enumerators for filling up the Individual Slip issued by the Office of the Registrar-General and Census Commissioner for India (1970).

<sup>12</sup>. Registrar-General of India. Census Centenary, 1972. Pocket Book of Population Statistics, Table 16, pp. 84-87. The category "others" among "non-workers" is supposed to comprise persons seeking work for the first time and those who had been employed before but not (at the time of enumeration) out of employment and seeking work.

<sup>13</sup>. See, Fourth Five Year Plan (1169-74), pp. 425-28.

<sup>14</sup>. ILO, Employment Objectives in Economic Development—Report of a Meeting of Experts (Geneva 1961), p.16.

<sup>15</sup> See, Planning Commission, First Five Year Plan (page 659), Second Five Year Plan (page 111) and Third Five Year Plan (page 154).

The Dantwala Committee has even jettisoned the concept of unemployment as meaningless in the conditions prevailing in rural India.<sup>16</sup> Owing to the preponderance of self-employment and a large component of unpaid family workers in household enterprises, the Committee felt that there is little of chronic open unemployment throughout the year. In the case of the self-employed, particularly in rural areas lack of work manifests itself only as under-employment while in urban areas unemployment is generally open and chronic. The Committee concluded that "in an economy like this (India), there is very little open or outright unemployment but there would be considerable seasonal unemployment and/or underemployment. The distinction between these two features of open unemployment and under employment within household enterprises should be clearly recognised".<sup>17</sup>

The ILO Meeting of Experts (1961) also observed that in the majority of the less developed countries, unemployment in the sense of workers having earning no occupation, earning no wage and actively seeking employment is smaller in magnitude than under employment.<sup>18</sup> Underemployment affects both workers in the handicraft and cottage and small industry as well as small farmers and agricultural labourers. It is, however, more discernible among the latter categories owing mainly to smallness of the farms owned or cultivated and to seasonal variations of work, the existing methods of work and institutional arrangements acting as major brake for surplus labour being removed from agricultural activity during off-season.

The ILO Report, "World Employment Programme" cites two reasons for the predominantly rural incidence of underemployment, viz., (a) the survival of traditional production methods, the productivity of which falls below the general level as the rest of the economy develops resulting in underemployment and (b) the stagnation of the rural market economy with which wage-earning employment is linked and consequently least developed.<sup>19</sup> What is more serious in a developing country like India, however, is that the means to surmount these handicaps are not available on the scale required. The factors that irrevocably lead to underutilisation of existing manpower are many. More important among them are: lack of adequate capital, underutilisation of available land, water and other resources—which could also be partly attributed to paucity of financial resources, antiquated and inefficient tenurial systems, low standards of literacy in rural areas and lack of adaptability to and suspicion of newer techniques, etc.

Seasonal vicissitude caused by droughts, floods and other adverse weather conditions accentuate rural underemployment. In a period of prolonged drought, the rural workforce, being almost idle, engages itself in unproductive occupations. Part of it migrates to nearby towns and cities, thus stocking up urban unemployment and underemployment. Floods in any area result in destruction of crops and consequent inactivity among large sections of rural population.

<sup>16</sup> Report of the Committee of Experts on Unemployment Estimates, page 15.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.* page 30.

<sup>18</sup> ILO, Employment Objectives in Economic Development (1961), page 23.

<sup>19</sup> ILO, The World Employment Programme (1969), page 45.

The main problem in India is thus one of open unemployment in urban areas and underemployment in the countryside. The latter is more serious and calls for urgent solution.

Even the extent of the waste resulting from underutilisation of labour, namely, underemployment in developing countries is a matter of controversy. While some economists have estimated that underemployment in some countries is equivalent to the full-time unemployment of 30 per cent or more of the entire labour force, according to T. W. Schultz, "there is no evidence for any country anywhere that would even suggest that a transfer of some small fraction, say, 5 per cent of the existing labour force out of agriculture, with other things, equal, could be made without reducing its production".<sup>20</sup> This statement, however, could only partly be true so far as India is concerned—that too during peak seasons. This is a viewpoint which conflicts with the prevailing notion of a surfeit of idle manpower.

The Third Five Year Plan gave an estimate of 15—18 million (in 1961) as comprising those who had some work but were desirous of having supplementary work.<sup>21</sup> This estimate was based on Labour Force Surveys carried out by the NSS. Considering the deterioration that has since occurred in the employment situation consequent on a slackening in the growth of the economy, the magnitude of rural underemployment might be enormous, provided the NSS estimates mentioned above are to be taken as dependable, which proviso has its own margin of uncertainty<sup>22</sup>.

Following the recommendations of the Dantwala Committee, efforts have been made by the Central Statistical Organisation, the Planning Commission etc., to refine the concepts, definitions and methodology for measuring employment, unemployment and underemployment in the country. The National Sample Survey Organisation has also resumed its rural labour force surveys which were suspended after the 17th (1961-62) Round. Data that would throw light on various characteristics of unemployment may be expected to result from the 27th (1972-73) Round of the NSSO.

It would not be prudent to get lost in the numbers game and allow the difficulties of measurement to get better of the problem itself. Whatever be the degree of reliability of the estimates, rural underemployment is a fact of the Indian situation, and the key to development lies in tackling it adequately. For, rural underemployment is at the root of poverty in this country. Cons

<sup>20</sup> Theodore W. Schultz, "The Role of Government in Promoting Economic Growth" in "The State of Social Sciences" (1956), as quoted in N. N. Franklin, Employment and Unemployment, Views and Policies, 1919-1969, International Labour Review, Vol. No. 9 No. 3, March 1969, page 309.

<sup>21</sup> Third Five Year Plan, page 156.

<sup>22</sup> Thus, for instance, the NSS made use of two norms in its estimates of underemployment. These are :—

(a) Severely underemployed meaning those who are employed for less than 28 hours a week, and

(b) Moderately underemployed or those who have worked for 28 to 42 hours during the reference week.

1555  
dered in terms of urban population or urban labour force, the open unemployment in urban areas is also serious. The methods by which it should be tackled are, however, different from those required to deal with rural underemployment.

### Characteristics of Rural Labour Force

Agriculture, which represents the predominant activity of the people, is a seasonal industry. There are also other seasonal occupations in which a large number of rural workers are engaged. In peak seasons, there usually occurs a shortage of labour resulting in high wages—far above the minimum rates fixed by Government—and in the migration of labour to higher-wage areas. Because of the propensity of wage-paid labour to migrate, some areas experience labour shortage during peak seasons, and production consequently suffers. Coinciding with peak agricultural periods, there is also a reverse migration of workers from urban to rural areas—usually the rural migrants returning to their villages to work on the farms. The high rates of absenteeism in certain industries during specific periods are due to the workers having rural connections going back to their villages to attend to seasonal agricultural operations. This is a situation where there is neither unemployment nor underemployment and the question of withdrawing any labour force from rural areas does not probably arise.

As already mentioned, while there does exist a substantial number of people in rural areas, who are without work and are available for work especially during the "off-season", their number at any given time is difficult to ascertain. In areas with an assured water supply and other favourable conditions, the labour force would appear to be idle, only for a fraction of the year, say, about 3 months more or less continuously. And during this period, probably few would offer themselves for gainful work outside agriculture (or any other seasonal occupation), no matter how remunerative that may be. Having worked for about 9 months in the year; although not in a continuous spell, many an agriculturist including possibly the agricultural labourer might like to take off from active work for the rest of the year. During this period, generally coinciding with summer months, there would be no worthwhile agricultural activity. This period of leisure is usually utilised in social ceremonies like festivals, marriages, etc. This characteristic adjustment of work and leisure by the rural folk cannot surely be described as a loathsome trait as is sought to be made out by some economists. The numerous holidays, like weekly off, usually associated with the urban labour force do not fit in during the rural peak season, although in between periods of intense agricultural activity like sowing, harvesting, etc., there are spells of forced idleness for lack of any other worthwhile work.

What is perhaps deplorable is that even in areas which do not have favourable monsoon and weather conditions, or adequate irrigation facilities and where people are engaged in agriculture for only a part of the year, many idle away their time for a greater part of the year rather than look for alternate work opportunities. It is said that men are so lethargic that they do just enough work for bare sustenance and do not care to put in additional work if they can pull on with what they earn by working for part of a week. This trait believed to be common to people of underdeveloped countries is mentioned by

authors like Gunnar Myrdal<sup>23</sup> as an inherent psychological factor which to be tackled in the first instance by these countries for a breakthrough in plans for economic development. This assumption would however, appear to be rather exaggerated and even uncharitable, as if decades of economic underdevelopment is attributable to this factor alone. After all, it cannot be denied that such a trait is not totally absent in the advanced economies such as the United States<sup>24</sup>. It will perhaps have to be conceded that while the affluence of an American farmer can afford to have a leisurely attitude to work (or extra work) his Indian counterpart cannot, if only because of his poverty.

Conditions will have to be created in which the Indian worker, whether the farmer, the agricultural labourer, the millhand or the cottage worker, is enabled to overcome the inherent lethargy and other psychological inhibitions standing in the way of his material well-being. The problem will have to be tackled through an approach, oriented towards development of rural areas which contains a large reservoir of men and women whose productive potential remains largely untapped. After all, underutilisation of human resources—underemployment as it is called—in the countryside is a direct consequence of rural underdevelopment and therefore the focus of plan endeavours will have to be on rural development. As agriculture predominates in the rural sector, logically rural development will have to hinge around agricultural development. Sizable investment and employment have to be provided in the countryside so as to contribute significantly to production.

Rural development is cited as one of the "three pillars" of a strategy for "fuller employment" propounded by the ILO in its Report on World Employment Programme<sup>25</sup>. Rural development though not synonymous with agricultural development, includes the latter. As a first step in rural development, the report suggests that rural production needs to be augmented. Some of the technical measures which require to be implemented towards this end are: local capital construction projects, particularly projects conducive to a quick increase in agricultural production, such as small and medium irrigation and drainage works, etc., land development and settlement, promotion of social services like education, health, etc., and diversification of rural activities through animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, small-scale and agro-Industries and so on. These are in fact the measures indicated in the Employment Policy Recommendation adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1964<sup>26</sup>. Agrarian reforms designed to extend the benefits of agricultural development to the under-employed and poorer section of the rural community and improved rural education and proper training for extension services are the other steps recommended by the ILO for rural development.

<sup>23</sup> Gunnar Myrdal cites several authorities including Gandhi in support of his contention that people belonging to underdeveloped countries are lethargic, have an irrational attitude towards life and work, are tradition-bound and resistant to change. See, *Asian Drama: Inquiry into the Poverty of Nations*, Vol. II, Part 5 (Pages 1080, 1356).

<sup>24</sup> Kusum Nair, in her "Asian Drama—A Critique", narrates instances in which American farmers were also found to be "tradition-bound" and "strongly resistant to change" and had an "irrational outlook toward life and work". See, *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, Vol. 17, No. IV, July 1969, pages 453 to 454.

<sup>25</sup> The World Employment Programme (1969), page 65.

<sup>26</sup> International Labour Conference Recommendation No. 122, concerning Employment Policy (1964).



These are all measures which have been long recognised in India, but their implementation left much to be desired. It is a sound, though belated realisation in India that rural and agricultural development have now been recorded a place of priority in programmes for economic development. A number of steps have been taken with a view to increase in production substantially so as to attain self-sufficiency in foodgrains as well as in other agricultural commodities, which would simultaneously generate additional employment for the rural population. Intensive farming including, *inter alia*, introduction of new methods of dry farming, application of multiple cropping systems along with high-yielding strains, reclamation of waste-lands and resettlement of landless agricultural labour and implementation of land reforms are some of the important measures which are being undertaken to bring about a transformation in Indian agriculture.

The National Commission on Labour also examined the question of agricultural development with specific reference to agricultural labour and recommended the adoption of intensive farming techniques, land settlement, speedy implementation of tenurial reforms, etc., as these would go a long way in improving the lot of disadvantaged communities in the country-side, especially the landless agricultural labour and small farmers<sup>27</sup>. The measures suggested by the Commission would not only help to attain self-sufficiency in agriculture but also increase incomes and employment in the rural sector.

It is significant that the International Strategy for Development adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in October, 1970 for the Second Development Decade calls on developing countries to "put as much emphasis as possible on rural employment" and to "consider undertaking public works that harness manpowers that would otherwise remain unutilised"<sup>28</sup>.

As the current rate of population growth has to be reckoned with for quite some time, there is no scope of curbing urban and rural unemployment and underemployment unless agriculture is made capable of absorbing a large part of the annual increase in the country's labour force. The obviously crucial role of rural development, and agricultural development in particular, to the solution of the employment problem in India can be overlooked only at national peril. As aptly pointed out in the report on World Employment Programme, "a greater volume of investment should be directed to rural development rather than to urban development"<sup>29</sup>.

### Agricultural Development and Farm Employment

Among the foremost methods by which increases in agricultural production and employment can be brought about is through expansion of land under cultivation. One of the policy aims should, therefore, be to bring about more and more land under cultivation by such means as drainage, irrigation, etc. This will not only increase agricultural output but will create substantial employment opportunities for the idle rural labour. The scope for making more land cultivable should be explored at the State level.

<sup>27</sup> Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, Report of the National Commission on Labour (1969), Chapter 28.

<sup>28</sup> United Nations General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

<sup>29</sup> The World Employment Programme (1969), page 81.

For making land more productive, the recent technological developments in agriculture, commonly referred to as "Green Revolution", which has changed the face of the country-side, particularly in the wheat-growing areas of Punjab would need to be extended and intensified keeping at the same time the requirements of social justice constantly in view. It is commonly believed that the benefits of the green revolution have been largely cornered by the farmers only. This may be true to some extent, but it stands to reason that by their very nature, the programmes involving intensive agricultural techniques are also labour-intensive and this could not but have added to the rural agricultural prosperity in general : although the benefits could have been shared more equitably as between the rich farmers on the one hand and the small farmers and the landless on the other, so that the income-gap between them is not widened contravening the social policy objective.

Development of technology to raise productivity of dry land farming is another way of increasing employment and income. Small size holdings and fragmented lands are a predominant characteristic of Indian agriculture, and a plethora of small holdings of less than 2 hectares exists alongside a few big farms. Also, a greater proportion of landless labour lives in areas with limited rainfall and no assured irrigation facilities. If agriculture is to serve as a potent force to generate employment, besides bringing about self-sufficiency in food, the development of new technology for dry-land farming for maximising the income and employment potential of small holdings is imperative for its social and economic implications. Hitherto, Indian agricultural scientists have concentrated their research on increasing the productive potential of big farms assured of water. Agricultural research should now be oriented more fully to the Indian agricultural situation, namely, the preponderance of small farms and dry farms with no irrigational facilities so that the fruits of research reach millions of farmers. The current legislation relating to ceilings on land in different States which may lead to the creation of a large number of owner-cultivators with small holdings adds urgency to this need.

Another aspect of agricultural development relates to agrarian reform. A large volume of legislation has been enacted in India on the subject, although its implementation has been tardy. Some land reforms already adopted such as ceilings on land, re-distribution of land among the landless, etc., have immense employment potential though no study has been made so far in this direction. Such a study is appropriate in the context of Government's intention to accelerate the pace of land reforms as an aim of social policy to determine the content and pattern of reforms that would at once raise the employment potential of the measures and augment not only farm incomes but also farm production ensuring social justice to millions of tenants and other weaker sections of society.

Referring to South Asian agriculture, Gunnar Myrdal brings out the significant finding that it is now not "labour-intensive" but "labour extensive" and that the low yields per acre are mainly a consequence of under-utilisation of the labour force. He emphasises that "a fuller utilisation of the labour force and a higher level of agricultural production are not only complementary objectives but, indeed, two aspects of the same thing". This is substantially true of the Indian situation.



Government policy should, therefore, aim at transforming agriculture into a more productive sector substantially raising at the same time its absorptive capacity in terms of employment. Thus the development potential of land should be exploited in all possible ways so that both farm employment and farm out-put are optimally increased.

### Non-Farm Employment

Whatever be the methods employed to raise output and employment, it should be obvious that, given the situation where there is already a good deal of disguised unemployment in agriculture, the scope for expansion of employment in this sector is not unlimited. Thus, measures to increase land productivity through an intensive use of labour and other inputs may become counter-productive, if stretched beyond a certain point. Similarly, there is a severe limitation to expanding land under cultivation. An additional factor that will influence agricultural development is the introduction of mechanisation which is likely to be stepped up. Finally, notwithstanding the intensive efforts which are under way towards bringing about a significant decline in the birth rate, the country's population, and with it the rural labour force, will continue to grow, at least in the foreseeable future, at a rate which will definitely outstrip the absorptive capacity of agriculture.

Expansion of non-farm employment assumes great significance in this context. In particular, labour-intensive public works undertaken in rural areas offer considerable scope for employment outside agriculture—both for the permanently and the seasonally unemployed. This is not to minimise the considerable potential of the other source of the rural non-farm employment. For instance, rural industrialisation, including, *inter alia* development and expansion of small-scale and village industries and location of large-scale industries on the rural side can make a major contribution to employment creation. Other important methods of expanding rural employment include development of activities allied to agricultural *viz.*, animal husbandry and fisheries, forestry, etc., and promotion of rural services, say education, housing and health services.

### Rural Works

But if the spectre of rural under-employment, a consequence of rural under-development, is to be tackled, there is no escape from having recourse to a massive programme of rural public works which, being highly labour-intensive not only provide immediate relief, through direct employment, to the mass of the rural poor and help improve their living standards but they also create productive assets and help in building the essential infrastructure for rural development.

It is essential that maximum use is made of resources that are available in the country side and in regard to which there is considerable scope for improvement. A great deal of attention will, therefore, need to be paid to the effective

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<sup>20</sup>Gunnar Myrdal, *Asian Drama*, Vol. II, pages 1254 to 1255.

utilisation of manpower as also to their proper development. Rural development essentially consists of making fuller and more effective utilisation of the vast potential of rural manpower for increasing agricultural output and augmenting rural wealth. The emphasis on rural public works is to be understood in this context. Much of the investment is "human" rather than capital which is scarce.

### Urban Employment

If rural development is the answer to rural under employment, it is perhaps not unrealistic to expect a solution to the problem of urban unemployment, which, as pointed out elsewhere, is more easily identifiable than rural unemployment, within the urban setting. This is so because, notwithstanding the efforts made in the rural sector to enlarge its absorptive capacity, it cannot take more than its share of natural additions to the country's labour force. Programmes aimed at rural and agricultural development can at best stem the tide of rural exodus to towns and cities thus relieving the urban sector of many of the ills caused by this unsettling exodus, more prominently, over-crowding not only in the sense of physical occupation by hordes of migrants of limited space available but also swelling the ranks of such open occupations as retail trade and domestic services excessively.

An increase in urban employment will, in the main have to come through an acceleration of the rate of industrialisation as also through a substantial stepping up of construction activities. In the short run, however, construction offers greater scope for raising employment.

It is tempting to suggest that the manufacturing sector should be made to absorb a higher proportion of the urban labour force than has been the case hitherto through an acceleration of its rate of expansion. However, industrialisation by itself cannot be expected to generate employment on a scale commensurate with the natural accretions to the urban labour force certainly not in the short run. Moreover, it is not prudent to look upon industry as such as a source of direct employment. In fact, employment creation is not the main function of industrialisation. Nevertheless, an acceleration in the tempo of industrialisation is bound to result in considerable expansion of employment in the tertiary sector, say, transport, communications trade, commerce, etc., even in the short run. The employment significance of industrialisation should, therefore, be understood in this context.

It may also be cautioned in this connection that too much emphasis on labour intensive aspects of industrialisation may lead to setting up of industries which may not be viable from the economic standpoint and may thus prove to be detrimental to the growth of the economy on sound and modern lines. It

may even jeopardize the employment objective in the long run. The introduction of modern and sophisticated technologies should be viewed in this perspective. Even in the major sector of construction which is largely labour-intensive adoption of advanced techniques, where dictated by considerations of efficiency or other compelling factors, should not be discouraged for a small gain in employment.

### **Educated Unemployment**

An important aspect of urban unemployment is the preponderance of educated workseekers, who form a sizeable segment of registrants on the rolls of the Employment Exchanges. As on 30th June 1972, the educated work-seekers (those with qualifications 'Matric' and above) formed about 45 percent of the total number on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges (2.6 million out of a total of 5.7 million work-seekers). It is, however, not known for certain how many of those with educational qualifications registering with the Employment Exchanges at any given time are really unemployed. It is widely known that nearly half of the job-seekers may have already been employed and registered themselves with the Exchanges for alternative employment. Again, a large number of the educated work-seekers may have come from rural areas where they do not find any scope for gainful employment.

It is not intended to minimise the size or extent of educated unemployment, nor to play down the problem posed by the jobless educated youth as such. Irrespective of the number of educated unemployed, the situation in which a large number of educated persons including those with high technical qualifications crucial to the country's economic development, remain unemployed or under-employed for want of suitable opportunities is a matter for legitimate concern. This situation needs to be altered. The increasing pace of industrialisation and the concomitant development of other sectors of the economy can be expected to generate a large volume of employment, especially in the form of self-employment opportunities. It is for the educated unemployed to make full use of such opportunities and being to in their education and training to bear upon the development process of the economy. It should be ensured that qualifications and skills acquired at considerable expense and effort are not wasted in unproductive pursuits. A purposeful and production-oriented planning for the development and utilisation of all manpower resources including the educated ones cannot be overemphasised in the context of the imperative need for a substantial acceleration in the rate of industrialisation.

There is also considerable scope for utilising the educated manpower in programmes of rural development and this should be explored. It will benefit both the educated work-seekers as well as the rural sector in general. It is, of course, necessary for programmes of rapid industrialisation and of rural development to have an impact on the employment situation of the educated manpower, and for this purpose there will have to be a corresponding change

in the prevalent attitudes towards self-employment or employment in rural areas. Unless the educated readapt their attitudes to the changing needs of socio-economic development of the country, there is little hope of fully and properly utilising their energies and talents, skills and qualifications for the development of the country. Programmes aimed at bringing about the transformation of the rural economy in particular and the country's economy in general will suffer if there is lack of full co-operation and willing participation by the concerned groups of population.

*(Courtesy : Indian Labour Journal)*

31, Office of the Director General,  
Employment and Training.

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# Notifications Under Labour Laws

## Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948

The Government of Maharashtra has suspended the operation of the provisions of the sections 10(1)(d), 11(1)(a), 14, 16, 18, 19(1), 20, 21 and 24 of the Act in respect of all shops, restaurants and eating houses on account of the occasions specified in column 1 of the Schedule appended hereto, in the local area mentioned in column 2 of the said Schedule for the period and subject to the conditions respectively specified in columns 3 and 4 of the said schedule.

### Schedule

Occasion	Area	Period	Conditions
1	2	3	4
Narsingh Maharaj Fair.	Akot Municipal area in Akola District.	12th November 1973 to 30th November 1973 (both days inclusive).	<p>(i) No shop shall on any day be opened earlier than 6-00 a.m.</p> <p>(ii) No shop on any day be closed late than midnight.</p> <p>(iii) No goods of the kind sold in shops shall be sold after 10-00 p.m. in any restaurants or eating houses except for consumption on the premises.</p> <p>(iv) If any employee is required to work in excess of the limit of hours of work specified in section 63 of the said Act, he shall be paid in respect of overtime work, which shall be noted in the prescribed register, wages at the rate of not less than those prescribed in section 63 of the said Act.</p> <p>(v) The spread over in shop shall not exceed fourteen hours in any day.</p> <p>(vi) Every employee shall on account of the loss of the prescribed weekly holidays be granted</p> <p>(i) equal number of holidays in exchange</p>

## Schedule.---contd.

Occasion	Area	Period	Conditions
1	2	3	4
			after 30th Nov 1973 but before January 1974 and wages for the done on such ho at the rate of not less than prescribed for time in section the said Act.
Rushi-P a n c h a m i Fair (alias Shri Gajanan Maharaj Fair).	Shegaon Municipal area in Buldhana District.	31st August 1973 to 1st September 1973 (both days inclusive).	Do. do.
Shri M a h a l a x m i Navratra Mahotsav.	Jalgaon Municipal area in Jalgaon District.	27th September 1973 to 15th October 1973 (both days inclusive).	Do. do.
Ramchandra Rath-yatra Mahotsav.	Jalgaon Municipal area in Jalgaon District.	27th October 1973 to 10th November 1973 (both days inclusive).	Do. do.
Shri Balaji Maharaj Fair.	Washim Municipal area in Akola District.	6th October 1973 to 8th October 1973 (both days inclusive).	Do. do.
Shri Datta Jayanti.	Karanja Municipal area in Akola District.	9th December 1973 to 11th December 1973 (both days inclusive).	Do. do.
Shri Narsing Maharaj Fair.	Karanja Municipal area in Akola District.	26th December 1973 to 27th December 1973 (both days inclusive).	Do. do.
Ratha Utsav ..	Chopda Municipal area in Dhulia District.	26th September 1973 to 11th October 1973 (both days inclusive).	Do. do.
Kodanyapur yatra	Arvi Municipal area in Wardha District	7th November 1973 to 12th November 1973 (both days inclusive).	Do. d
Champashasti ..	Nasik Municipal area in Nasik District.	1st December 1973..	Do. d
Yeshwanta Maha-raj Fair.	Nasik Municipal area in Nasik District.	20th December 1973	Do. d

(Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, Nos. 162695/(i) to (xii)/Lab-III A, dated 6th April 1973 at pages Nos. 4598 to

**Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.****II**

The Government of Maharashtra has declared any hospital to be an establishment of which the provisions of the Act (other than the provision of sections 13, 14, 15, 17 and 33) shall apply with effect from 1st day of May 1973 :

Provided that, provisions of section 18 shall apply, subject to the modification that a hospital may not remain closed on one day of the week, but every employee therein shall be given at least one day in a week as a holiday without any deduction from his wages on account thereof.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this notification, 'hospital' means an institution for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from illness or mental defectiveness, any maternity home, or any institution for the reception and treatment of persons during convalescence or persons requiring medical rehabilitation, and includes clinics, dispensaries and out-patient department maintained in connection with any such institution or home aforesaid.

(Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. BSE 1467/166258/Lab-III-A, dated 12th April 1973, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 7th June 1973 at page 4620.)

**Industrial Disputes Act, 1947**

The Government of Maharashtra has directed that the Powers exercisable by it under section 15 and sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Act shall in relation to Industrial Disputes within the meaning of section 2A of the Act and in relation to Industrial Dispute relating to the matter specified in item 3 of the second schedule to the Act be exercisable also by the officer and their areas specified in the 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.

(Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. IDA. 1370/128256/Lab-II, dated 18th May 1973 published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 7th June 1973 at page 4648.)

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

The Government of Maharashtra has also nominated Shri R. D. Sanghavi, Shri Jayantilal Zuthabhai Shah and Shri Baijnath Sharma to be members representing employers and Shri N. K. Yewale, Shri Y. S. Bhagwat, Shri Rukmini Pandurang Chavan to be members requesting unrepresented workers on the Cotton Market Labour Board for Greater Bombay and for the purpose amended Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department No. UWA. 1272/C-2108/Lab-IV, dated the 29th April 1972 as follows. In the said notification:--

(1) in clause (b).--

(i) under the heading "Members representing employers" after entry 5, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:--

" 6. Shri R. D. Sanghavi, Champaklal and Bros. Pvt. Building, 4th Floor, 9, Churchgate Street, Bombay-1.

7. Shri Jayantilal Zuthabhai Shah, Messrs. Shah Brothers, Chakla Street, Bombay-3.

8. Shri Baijnath Sharma, Manager, Krishna Cotton Mills, Zakeria Bunder Road, Sewree, Bombay-15".

(ii) under the heading "Members representing unrepresented workers" after entry 5, the following entries shall be inserted, namely

" 6. Shri N. K. Yewale, C/o. Garibi Hatao Kamgar Union, Tel Rasayan Bhavan, B. E. S. T. Workshop, Tilak Road, Bombay-28.

7. Shri Y. S. Bhagwat, C/o. Garibi Hatao Kamgar Union, Tel Rasayan Bhavan, B. E. S. T. Workshop, Tilak Road, Bombay-28.

8. Smt. Rukmini Pandurang Chavan, C/o. Garibi Hatao Kamgar Union, Tel Rasayan Bhavan, B. E. S. T. Workshop, Tilak Road, Bombay-28.

(2) in clause (d), the following shall be added at the end,

Shri R. D. Sanghavi,

Shri Jayantilal Zuthabhai Shah,

Shri N. K. Yewale,

Shri Y. S. Bhagwat,

Smt. Rukmini Pandurang Chavan.

(Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department No. 1273/167676/Lab-IV, dated 18th April 1973 published in M. G. S. No. 1273 dated 7th June 1973 at page 4649-50.



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

The Government of Maharashtra established a Board to be known by the name of "The Metal (excluding Iron and Steel and Paper Markets and Shops) Mathadi Labour Board for Greater Bombay" for employment in Metal (excluding Iron and Steel) including employment in Steel Furniture Markets or Shops and other establishments in the trades in connection with loading, unloading, stacking, carrying, weighing, measuring or such other work including work preparatory or incidental to such operation in Greater Bombay and remitted the following persons to be members of the said Board (being members representing the State Government, employers and unprotected workers namely :—

**Members representing the State Government**

1. Shri T. R. Bhagwat, Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay.
2. Smt. S. Bhattacharjee, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bombay.

**Members representing employers**

1. Shri Shantilal C. Khadakia, C/o Union Paper Stores, 105, Dhanji Street, Bombay-3.
2. Shri Rasiklal B. Parikh, C/o Rajesh Paper Corporation, 64, Sutar Chawl, Bombay-2.
3. Shri Jitendra S. Shah, C/o Shambulal A. Shah & Co., 43, Podar Chambers, 2nd Floor, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay-1.
4. Shri Jayantilal D. Kamdar, 169, Gulalwadi, Kika Street, Bombay-4.
5. Shri Surendra N. Parikh, 88, 3rd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar, Bombay-2.
6. Shri Nandlal C. Shah, 45, 2nd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar, Bombay-2.
7. Shri Popatlal P. Panchal, C/o, Bombay Safe and Steel Cabinet Merchant's Association, 20, Dady Sheth Agiary Lane, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay-2.

**Members representing unprotected workers**

1. Shri Anandrao Gundaji Lokhare, C/o Bombay Kagad Bazar Kamgar Mandal, Sutar Chawl, Bombay-2.
2. Shri Nanasa Shripat Panchukate, C/o Bombay Kagad Bazar Kamgar Mandal, Sutar Chawl, Bombay-2.
3. Shri Ramchandra Bajirao Desai, C/o Bombay Kagad Bazar Kamgar Mandal, Sutar Chawl, Bombay-2.

4. Shri Hanmant Banurao Dhumal, C/o Metal Bazar Kamgar Sangh, 19, 2nd Bhoiwada, Tambakanta, Bombay-2.

5. Shri Pandurang Bandoba Lavale, C/o Metal Bazar Kamgar Sangh, 19 2nd Bhoiwada, Tambakanta, Bombay-2.

6. Shri Sakharam Krishna Kotavale, C/o Metal Bazar Kamgar Sangh, 19 2nd Bhoiwada, Tambakanta, Bombay-2.

7. Shri Balaram Ghadavale, C/o Metal Bazar Kamgar Sangh, 19 Bhoiwada, Tambakanta, Bombay-2.

(c) Nominates Shri T. R. Bhagwat, Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, to be the Chairman of the said Board.

(d) publishes the names of all the members of the said Board including the Chairman as follows, namely :—

Shri T. R. Bhagwat.

Smt. S. Bhattacharjee.

Shri Shantilal C. Khadakia.

Shri Rasiklal B. Parikh.

Shri Jitendra S. Shah.

Shri Jayantilal D. Kamgar.

Shri Surendra N. Parikh.

Shri Nandlal C. Shah.

Shri Popatlal P. Panchal.

Shri Anandrao Gundaji Lokhare.

Shri Nanasa Shripat Panchukate.

Shri Ramchandra Bajirao Desai.

Shri Hanmant Banurao Dhumal.

Shri Pandurang Bandoba Lavale.

Shri Sakharam Krishna Kotavale.

Shri Balaram Ghadavale.

(Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. 1373/167675/Lab-IV, dated 18th April 1973, published, in M. G. G. P. dated 7th June 1973 at pages 4651 to 4653.)

# MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948

(The Government of Maharashtra has prescribed the minimum rates of wages for (1) The employees employed in the employment on Road Construction and in Building Operations and (2) The employees employed in employment on maintenance of roads under the provisions *vide* the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The minimum rates of wages for Road Construction and Building Operations have come into effect from 1st August 1965 and those for employment on maintenance of roads have come into effect from 1st June 1966.

The said notifications are now not available and hence they are republished below for the convenience of the public.)

## (i) Employment on Roads Construction and Building Operations

*Industries and Labour Department No. MWA. 1862(1)-Lab-III, 6th July 1965*—Whereas, the then Government of Bombay by its notification in the Labour and Housing Department No. 146/48-XI, dated the 27th December 1951 and notification in the Development Department No. 2395/48-I, dated the 9th December, 1954 (hereinafter referred to as "the Bombay Notifications"), fixed the minimum rates of wages payable to employees employed in the employment on road construction and in building operations (hereinafter referred to as "the said scheduled employment");

And whereas, in pursuance of the provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948) (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), the Government of Maharashtra by its Resolution in the Industries and Labour Department, No. MWA. 1862-LAB-III, dated the 9th February 1963 appointed a Committee *inter alia* to enquire into the conditions prevailing in the said scheduled employment in the Bombay area of the State of Maharashtra and to advise it in the matter of revision of minimum rates of wages fixed under the Bombay Notifications;

And whereas the said Committee has submitted the Report to the Government of Maharashtra;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3 read with sub-section (2) of section 5 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra, after considering the advice of the said Committee, hereby revises the minimum rates of wages as fixed in the Bombay Notifications, and with effect from the 1st day of August 1965 refixes them in the Bombay area of the State of Maharashtra, as set out in column 3 of the Schedule hereto, in respect of each Zone specified in the same column, as the minimum rates of wages payable by the month in such Zone to the classes of employees mentioned against them in column 2 thereof.

## SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Classes of employees	Rates per month		
		Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
<i>Skilled—</i>		156·00	130·00	104·00
1	Road Roller Driver.			
2	Blacksmith with his tools.			
3	Stone-cutter with his tools.			
4	Mason.			
5	Brick-layer with his tools.			
6	Carpenter.			

Serial No.	Class of employees	Rates per month					
		Zone I	Zone II	Zone III			
<i>Skilled—contd.</i>		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
7	Plumber with his tools.						
8	Glazier with his tools.						
9	Tin-smith with his tools.						
10	Sarang or Tindal.						
11	Painter (Decorator).						
12	Fitter (not being structural or pipe fitter or fitter apprentice).						
13	Caneman.						
14	Muccadam supervising 21 or more mazdoors.						
15	Mechanics.						
16	Employees by whatever name called doing skilled work of the nature done by persons falling under the above entries.						
<i>Semi-skilled—</i>		130	00	104	00		
1	Boreman.						
2	Cleaner and Oil-man for machanical plant, stationery and mechanical transport.						
3	Mali.						
4	Asphalt sprayer.						
5	Muccadam supervising between 10 and 20 mazdoors.						
6	Miner and Blaster.						
7	Navghani.						
8	Painter.						
9	White-Washer.						
10	Room tiler, thatcher or tile turner.						
11	Bar-Bender.						
12	Pump-driver.						
13	Mixer-driver.						
14	Sawyer.						
15	Muccadam for asphalt road work.						
16	Employees by whatever name called doing semi-skilled work of the nature done by persons falling under the above entries.						
<i>Un-skilled— Heavy</i>		97	50	78	00		
<i>Un-skilled— Light</i>		71	50	58	50		

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this notification—

(1) Zone I shall comprise the area within the limits of the Municipal Corp Greater Bombay and the adjoining area up to, and inclusive of, Dahisar on the Railway and Ambernath on the Central Railway ;

LABOUR GAZETTE- JULY 1973

(2) Zone II shall comprise the area within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of Poona, and the adjoining villages of Bhosari, Pimpri Waghere, Chinchwad, Akurdi, Mamurdi, Kiwale and Dehu Road on the Poona-Bombay Road, and M Wadi, Undri, Pisoli, Vadaki, Uruli Dewachi, Fursungi, Manjri Budruk, Manjri Shewal Wadi and Loni Kalbhor on the Poona-Sholapur Road ;

(3) Zone III shall comprise all other areas in the Bombay areas of the State of Maharashtra ;

(4) " Unskilled--Heavy " class of employees means a class of unskilled employees work involving heavy manual labour ;

(5) " Unskilled -Light " class of employees means a class of unskilled employees work involving light manual labour ;

(6) in the case of an employee employed on daily wages, the minimum rate of wages shall be computed by dividing the minimum rate of monthly wages fixed for employees to which he belongs, by the number of days in the month in which they are earned, the quotient being stepped up to the nearest paisa ;

(7) the minimum rate of wages shall consist of an all-inclusive rate allowing basic rate, the cost of living allowance, and the cash value of concessions, if any ;

(8) the minimum rate of wages in respect of an adolescent and a child employee shall be the same as that fixed for the " unskilled--light " class of employees.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra

J. CARVALHO,

Under Secretary to Government.

(ii) *Employment on maintenance of Roads.*

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

Industries and Labour Department No. MWA. 1862-Lab.-III, 23rd May 1966.—V  
minimum rates of wages payable to employees employed in the employment on maintenance of roads (hereinafter referred to as " the said scheduled employment ") have not been fixed in the Bombay area of the State of Maharashtra ;

And whereas, the Government of Maharashtra proposes to fix the minimum rates of wages payable to such employees in the Bombay area of the State ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 3 read with sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948) the Government of Maharashtra hereby fixes with effect from the 1st day of July 1966, the rates, as set out in column 3 of the Schedule hereto, in respect of each Zone in the same column, as the minimum rates of wages payable by the month in such Zone.

classes of employees, respectively mentioned against them in column 2 thereof, employed in the said scheduled employment proposal in respect thereof having been previously published as required by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the said Act.

Serial No.	Classes of employees	Rates per month		
		Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
1	2	3		
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
<i>Skilled—</i>		156.00	130.00	104.00
1	Road Roller Driver.			
2	Blacksmith with his tools.			
3	Stone-cutter with his tools.			
4	Tin-smith with his tools			
5	Brick layer.			
6	Sarang or tindal.			
7	Glazier with his tools.			
8	Plumber with his tools.			
9	Muccadam supervising 21 and more mazdoors.			
10	Painter (Decorator),			
11	Fitter not being Fitter apprentice.			
12	Caneman.			
13	Mechanic			
14	Mason.			
15	Carpenter.			
16	Boiler attendant			
17	Plaster.			
18	Floor or wall tiler.			
19	Driver (Heavy mechanical equipment).			
20	Lineman or wireman.			
21	Sign writer.			
22	Metal turner.			
23	Welder.			
24	Fitter (Structural or Pipe).			
25	Electrician.			
26	Employees by whatever name called doing skilled work of the nature done by persons falling under the above entries.			

Serial No. 1	Class of employees 2	Rates per month					
		Zone I		Zone II 3		Zone III	
		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
<i>Semi-skilled—</i>							
1	Boreman .. .. .	130	00	104	00	78	00
2	Mali.						
3	Mukadam for Asphalt road work.						
4	Navghani.						
5	White Washer.						
6	Muccadam supervising between 10 and 20 mazdoors.						
7	Cleaner and Oilman for mechanical plant, stationery and mechanical transport.						
8	Pump driver.						
9	Fitter-apprentice.						
10	Hammerman.						
11	Brick or tile moulder.						
12	Asphalt sprayer.						
13	Miner or blaster.						
14	Painter.						
15	Pump attendant.						
16	Well sinker.						
17	Bar bender.						
18	Engine attendant.						
19	Mixer driver.						
20	Sawyer.						
21	Fireman for static or mobile machinery.						
22	Roof tiler or thatcher or tile turner.						
23	Pneumatic tools operator.						
24	Vibrator operator.						
25	Compressor attendant.						
26	Crusher attendant.						
27	Carpenter assistant.						
28	Floor polisher.						
29	Watchman.						
30	Bhisty with mushak.						
31	Wood polisher.						
32	Employees by whatever name called doing semi-skilled work of the nature done by persons falling under the above entries.						
<i>Unskilled—</i>							
	Heavy .. .. .	97	50	78	00	58	50
	Light .. .. .	71	50	58	50	55	00

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this Notification—

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

(2) Zone II shall comprise the area within the limits of the Municipal Corporation City of Poona, and the adjoining villages of Bhosari, Pimpri Waghere, Chinchwad, Nigadi, Akurdi, Mamurdi, Kiwale and Dehu Road on the Poona-Bombay Road and Mahabaleshwar Wadi, Undri, Pisoli Vadaki, Uruli, Dewachi, Fursungi, Manjri Budruk, Manjri Khurda, Shewal Wadi and Lonikarbhori on the Poona-Sholapur Road ;

(3) Zone III shall comprise all other areas in the Bombay area of the State of Maharashtra ;

(4) " Unskilled—Heavy " class of employees means a class of unskilled employees doing work involving heavy manual labour ;

(5) " Unskilled—Light " class of employees means a class of unskilled employees doing work involving light manual labour ;

(6) in the case of an employee employed on daily wages, the minimum rate of wages shall be computed by dividing the minimum rate of monthly wages fixed for the class of employees to which he belongs, by 26, the quotient being stepped up to the nearest paise ;

(7) the minimum rate of wages shall consist of an all-inclusive rate allowing for basic rate, the cost of living allowance, and the cash value of concessions, if any ;

(8) the minimum rate of wages in respect of an adolescent and a child employee shall be the same as that fixed for the " unskilled—light " class of employees.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra

J. CARVALHO

Under Secretary to Government

## INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Sachivalaya, Bombay-32, 23rd May 1966

### MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948.

No. MWA. 1862 (i)-Lab. III.—Whereas, minimum rates of wages payable to employees employed in the employment on maintenance of roads (hereinafter referred to as " said scheduled employment ") have not been fixed in the Vidarbha Region of the State of Maharashtra ;

And whereas, the Government of Maharashtra proposes to fix the minimum wages payable to such employees in the Vidarbha Region of the State :



Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3 read with sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), the Government of Maharashtra hereby fixes with effect from the 1st day of June 1966, the rates, as set out in column 3 of the schedule hereto, in respect of each Zone specified in the same column, as the minimum rates of wages payable by the month in such Zone to the classes of employees, respectively specified against them in column 2 thereof, employed in the said scheduled employment, proposals in respect thereof having been previously published as required by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the said Act.

## SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Classes of employees	Rates per month		
		Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
1	2	3		
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
<i>Skilled—</i>				
1	Road Roller Driver .. ..	130.00	104.00	84.50
2	Blacksmith with his tools.			
3	Stone-cutter with his tools.			
4	Tin-smith with his tools.			
5	Brik-layer.			
6	Sarang or tindal.			
7	Blazier with his tools.			
8	Plumber with his tools.			
9	Muccadam suprvising 21 and more mazdoors.			
10	Painter (Decorator).			
11	Fitter not being Fitter-apprentice.			
12	Caneman.			
13	Mechanic.			
14	Mason.			
15	Carpenter.			
16	Boiler attendant.			
17	Plasterer.			
18	Floor or wall tiler.			
19	Driver (Heavy mechanical equipment).			
20	Lineman or wireman.			
21	Sign writer.			
22	Metal turner.			
23	Welder.			
24	Fitter (Structural or Pipe).			
25	Electrician.			
26	Employees by whatever name called doing skilled work of the nature done by persons falling under the above entries.			

Serial No. 1	Classes of employees 2	Rates per month					
		Zone I		Zone II 3		Zone III	
		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
<i>Semi-skilled—</i>							
1	Boreman .. .. .	104	00	78	00	65	00
2	Mali.						
3	Mukadam for Asphalt road work.						
4	Navghani.						
5	White Washer.						
6	Muccadam supervising btween 10 and 20 mazdoors.						
7	Cleaner and Oilman for mechanical plant, stationery and mechanical transport.						
8	Pump driver.						
9	Fitter-apprentice.						
10	Hammerman.						
11	Brick or tile moulder.						
12	Asphalt sprayer.						
13	Miner or blaster.						
14	Painter.						
15	Pump attedant.						
16	Well sinker.						
17	Bar bender.						
18	Engine attendant.						
19	Mixer driver.						
20	Sawyer.						
21	Fireman for static or mobile machinery.						
22	Roof tiler or thatcher or tile turner.						
23	Pneumatic tools operator.						
24	Vibrator operator.						
25	Compressor attendant.						
26	Crusher attendant.						
27	Carpenter assistant.						
28	Floor polisher.						
29	Watchman.						
30	Bhisty with mushak.						
31	Wood polisher.						
32	Employees by whatever name called doing semi-skilled work of the nature done by persons falling under the above entries.						
<i>Unskilled—Heavy</i>		78	00	58	50	52	00
<i>Unskilled—Light</i>		58	50	45	50	32	50

Explanation

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*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this Notification—

(1) Zone, I shall comprise the area within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Nagpur, inclusive of, and up to, Sonagaon Aerodrome, and the Kamptee Cantonment, and the area within the limits of the Payment of Compensation, Defence Project, Nagpur, in the village of Waddhamana, Nagalwadi, Dawalameti, Wadi, Digdoh, Nildoh, Sonagaon, Surabardi, Somalwada, Khamal, Takli, Jaitala and Bhamti.

(2) Zone II shall comprise the area (not being the areas falling in Zone I) within the limits of the following towns and villages :—

(i) In the Buldhana district :

Buldhana, Chikhali, Jalgaon, Khamgaon, Malkapur, Mehkar, Nandura Shegaon, Chikhaldia ;

(ii) In the Akola district :

Akola, Akot, Balapur, Karanja, Manglurpir, Murtajapur and Washim ;

(iii) In the Amravati district :

Achalpur, Achalpur Camp, Morshi, Amaravati, Anjangaon, Badnera, Daryapur, Banosa, Dattapur, Dhamangaon, Shendurjana and Warod ;

(iv) In the Yeotmal district :

Darwha, Digras, Pandharkaoda, Pusad, Umerkhed, Wani and Yeotmal ;

(v) In the Wardha district :

Arvi, Hinganghat, Pulgaon and Wardha ;

(vi) In the Nagpur district :

Kamptee Katol, Narkhed, Ramtek, Saoner, and Umrer ;

(vii) In the Bhandara district :

Bhandara, Gondia, Pauni, Tirora and Tumsar ;

(viii) In the Chanda district :

Ballarpur, Warora and Chanda ;

(3) Zone III shall comprise all other areas in the Vidarbha region of the State of Maharashtra ;

(4) " Unskilled—Heavy " class of employees means a class of unskilled employees doing work involving heavy manual labour ;

(5) " Unskilled—Light " class of employees means a class of unskilled employees doing work involving light manual labour ;

(6) In the case of an employee employed on daily wages, the minimum rate of daily wages shall be computed by dividing the minimum rate of monthly wages fixed for the class of employees to which he belongs, by 26, the quotient being stepped up to the nearest paise ;

(7) The minimum rate of wages shall consist of an all inclusive rate allowing for the basic rate, the cost of living allowance, and the cash value of concessions, if any.

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

J. CARVALHO,  
Under Secretary to Government.

## INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR DETARTMENT

Sachivalaya, Bombay-32, 23rd May 1966

## MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948.

No. MWA. 1862(ii)-Lab-III.—Whereas, minimum rates of wages payable to employees employed in the employment on maintenance of roads (hereinafter referred to as "the said scheduled employment") have not been fixed in the Hyderabad area of the State of Maharashtra ;

And whereas, the Government of Maharashtra proposes to fix the minimum rates of wages payable to such employees in the Hyderabad area of the State ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3 read with sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), the Government of Maharashtra hereby fixes, with effect from the 1st day of the June 1966, the rates, as set out in column 3 of the Schedule hereto, in respect of each Zone specified in the same column, as the minimum rates of wages payable by the month in such Zone to the classes of employees, respectively, specified against them in column 2 thereof, employed in the said scheduled employment, proposals in respect thereof having been previously published as required by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the said Act.

## SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Classes of employees	Rates per month	
		Zone I	Zone II
1	2	3	
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.
<i>Skilled</i>			
1	Road Roller Driver	104-00	84-50
2	Blacksmith with his tools.		
3	Stone-cutter with his tools		
4	Tin-smith with his tools.		
5	Brick layer.		
6	Sarang or Tindal.		
7	Glazier with his tools		
8	Plumber with his tools.		
9	Muccadam supervising 21 and more mazdoors.		
10	Painter (Decorator).		
11	Fitter not being Fitter Apprentice.		
12	Caneman.		
13	Mechanic.		
14	Mason.		
15	Carpenter.		
16	Boiler attendant.		
17	Plasterer.		
18	Floor or wall tiler.		
19	Driver (Heavy mechanical equipment).		

Serial No.	Classes of employees	Rates per month	
		Zone I	Zone II
1	2	3	
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.
	<i>Skilled—contd.</i>		
20	Lineman or Wireman.		
21	Sign writer.		
22	Metal turner.		
23	Welder.		
24	Fitter (Structural or Pipe).		
25	Electrician.		
26	Employees by whatever name called doing skilled work of the nature done by persons falling under the above entries.		
	<i>Semi-skilled</i>	78.00	65.00
1	Boreman.		
2	Mali.		
3	Mukadam for Asphalt Road work.		
4	Navghani.		
5	White Washer.		
6	Muccadam supervising between 10 and 20 mazdoors.		
7	Cleaner and Oilman for mechanical plant, stationery and mechanical transport.		
8	Pump driver.		
9	Fitter-apprentice.		
10	Hammerman.		
11	Brick or tile moulder.		
12	Asphalt sprayer.		
13	Miner or blaster.		
14	Painter.		
15	Pump attendant.		
16	Well sinker.		
17	Bar bender.		
18	Engine attendant.		
19	Mixer driver.		
20	Sawyer.		
21	Fireman for static or mobile machinery.		
22	Roof tiler or thatcher or tile turner.		
23	Pneumatic tools operator.		
24	Vibrator operator.		
25	Compressor attendant.		
26	Crusher attendant.		
27	Carpenter assistant.		
28	Floor polisher.		
29	Watchman.		
30	Bhisty with mushak.		
31	Wood polisher.		
32	Employees by whatever name called doing semi-skilled work of the nature done by persons falling under the above entries.		
	<i>Unskilled—Heavy</i>	58.50	52.50
	<i>Unskilled—Light</i>	45.50	32.50

*Explanation.*—For the purpose of this Notification,—

(1) Zone I shall comprise the areas within the limits of the following towns and villages

I. In the Aurangabad District :

Aurangabad, Aurangabad Cantonment, Jalna, Vijapur.

II. In the Parbhani District :

Basmath, Hingoli, Manwath, Parbhani, Partur, Purna, Sailu.

III. In the Bhir District :

Bhir, Mominabad, Parli.

IV. In the Nanded District :

Degloor, Nanded.

V. In the Osmanabad District :

Ausa, Latur, Murum, Osmanabad, Udgir.

(2) Zone II shall comprise all other areas in the Hyderabad area of the State Maharashtra :

(3) " Unskilled—Heavy " class of employees means a class of unskilled employees doing work involving heavy manual work ;

(4) " Unskilled—Light " class of employees means a class of unskilled employees doing work involving light manual labour ;

(5) In the case of an employee employed on daily wages, the minimum rate of daily wages shall be computed by dividing the minimum rate of monthly wages fixed for the class of employees to which he belongs, by 26, the quotient being stepped up to the nearest paisa ;

(6) The minimum rate of wages shall consist of an all inclusive rate allowing for the basic rate, the cost of living allowance, and the cash value of concessions, if any ;

(7) The minimum rate of wages in respect of an adolescent and a child employee shall be the same as that fixed for the " Unskilled—Light " class of employees.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra

J. CARVALHO,  
Under Secretary to Government

# Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for May 1973

## BOMBAY\*

### 225—A rise of 8 points

In May 1973, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Bombay Centre with base : January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 225 being 8 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59, family living survey at the Bombay Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 13 points to 254 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, bajra, coconut oil, groundnut oil, goat-meat, eggs, pampret, milk, ghee, curd, turmeric, chillies dry, chillies green, onions, garlic, coconut, kalimiri, zeera, sugar, bhajia, jalebi and a rise in the sub-group of vegetables and fruits.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco, etc. group increased by 7 points to 240 due to a rise in the average prices of panleaf, cigarettes and chewing tobacco.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 4 points to 209 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoties, saree, shirting, long cloth, trouser cloth, mulmul, bush shirt, full pant and vest.

The index numbers for the fuel and light and the miscellaneous and housing remained constant at 208, 174 and 118 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	
			April 1972	May 1972
I-A.	Food .. ..	57.1	241	254
I-B.	Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc. .. ..	4.9	233	240
II.	Fuel and Light .. ..	5.0	208	208
III.	Housing .. ..	4.6	118	118
IV.	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear .. ..	9.4	205	209
V.	Miscellaneous .. ..	19.0	174	174
Total ..		100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number ..		....	217	225

\*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



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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight propor- tional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
			Year ended December 1960 4	April 1973 5	May 1973 6	April 1973 7	May 1973 8
<b>I-A. Food—</b>			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—</b>							
(1) Rice ..	kg. ..	59.23	0.70	1.36	1.39	194	199
(2) Wheat ..	" ..	25.05	0.41	0.90	0.90	220	220
(3) Jawar ..	" ..	9.42	0.53	•	•		
(4) Bajra ..	" ..	3.22	0.55	1.79	1.98	325	360
(5) Bread ..	125 g. ..	0.92	0.12	0.34	0.34	283	283
(6) Grinding charges ..	3 kg. ..	2.16	0.09	0.21	0.21	233	233
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index I-A (a) ..</b>						219	226
<b>(b) Pulses and pulse Products—</b>							
(1) Arhar dal ..	kg. ..	63.78	0.78	2.65	2.60	340	333
(2) Gram dal ..	" ..	12.99	0.60	2.08	2.16	347	360
(3) Moong dal ..	" ..	12.21	0.90	3.48	3.51	387	390
(4) Masur dal ..	" ..	7.87	0.78	2.06	2.17	264	278
(5) Urid dal ..	" ..	3.15	0.88	3.23	3.22	367	366
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index I-A (b) ..</b>						341	340
<b>(c) Oils and Fats—</b>							
(1) Coconut oil ..	500 ml. ..	9.55	1.36	4.02	4.29	296	315
(2) Groundnut Oil ..	" ..	71.05	1.00	3.27	3.64	327	364
(3) Vanaspati (loose) ..	500 g. ..	19.40	1.75	3.73	3.73	213	213
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index I-A (c) ..</b>						302	330
<b>(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—</b>							
(1) Goat's Meat ..	500 g. ..	52.54	1.48	3.68	4.01	249	271
(2) Fish fresh—							
(i) Bumbleblows ..	Dozen ..	38.41	0.44	•	1.82	252	334
(ii) Pamfret ..	Each ..	•	1.23	3.10	3.13		
(3) Fish dry Bombil ..	Dozen ..	3.97	0.25	0.66	0.66	264	264
(4) Eggs ..	" ..	5.08	1.93	3.93	4.52	204	234
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index I-A (d) ..</b>						248	293

\*Since no quotations of jawar were available its weight is imputed to Bajra which is an allied millet.

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

number	May 1973	8	Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
						Year ended December 1960	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973	May 1973
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
			(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
199			(1) Milk—		86.87	1.15	2.78	2.82	203	205
220			(i) Pure	L.		1.03	1.70	1.70		
360			(ii) Aarev	..		1.57	3.79	3.84	241	245
283			(2) Curd	kg.	11.82	7.50	15.51	15.53	207	207
233			(3) Ghee	..						
			Total ..		100.00					
			Sub-group Index I-4 (e) ..						204	206
226			(f) Condiments and Spices—							
			(1) Salt	kg.	5.40	0.13	0.26	0.26	200	200
333			(2) Turmeric	500 g.	5.40	0.72	2.57	2.78	357	386
360			(3) Chillies (dry)	..	28.42	1.35	2.49	2.55	184	189
390			(4) Chillies (green)	..	6.83	0.41	1.44	2.04	351	498
278			(5) Onion	..	19.42	0.15	0.28	0.35	187	233
366			(6) Garlic	..	4.67	0.60	1.09	1.61	182	268
			(7) Coconut	Each (500 g.)	12.95	0.33	1.02	1.04	309	315
			Other Spices—							
			(8) Pepper	500 g.	16.91	3.69	4.73	4.80	287	291
340			(9) Jeera	..	..	1.80	3.48	3.72		
			(10) Lavang	10 g.	..	0.31	1.67	1.66		
			Total ..		100.00					
			Sub-group Index I-A (f) ..						240	267
315			(g) Vegetables and Fruits—							
364			(1) Potatoes	1/2 kg.	19.74	0.25		0.59		236
213			(2) Muli	Judi	1.95	0.06		0.26		433
			(3) Brinjals	1/2 kg.	8.24	0.26		0.69		265
			(4) Cauliflower	..	4.34	0.35		1.12		320
330			(5) Cabbage	..	6.07	0.26		0.99		381
			(6) Bhendi	..	4.34	0.42		0.84		200
			(7) Tomatoes ripe	..	0.76	0.38		1.30		311
			(8) Tomatoes raw	..	..	0.25		0.70		300
			(9) Cucumber	..	0.65	0.29		0.87		270
			(10) Pumpkin red	..	2.17	0.20		0.54		231
271			(11) Karela	..	1.52	0.42		0.97		283
334			(12) Palak	Judi	1.30	0.06		0.17		367
264			(13) Methi	Judi	3.04	0.06		0.22		265
234			(14) Tondli	1/2 kg.	7.38	0.26		0.69		233
			(15) Adu-leaves	Judi	4.77	0.06		0.14		277
			(16) Banana	Doz.	14.10	0.48		1.33		181
			(17) Orange	..	3.47	2.10		3.81		479
			(18) Lemon	..	1.95	0.48		2.30		259
			(19) Mango Ratnagiri	..	5.21	3.46		9.76		
			(20) Mango Amba	..	..	1.82		4.29		
			Total ..		100.00					
293			Sub-group Index I-A (g) ..						261	278

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960 4	April 1973 5	May 1973 6	April 1973 7	M 1973
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>(h) Other Food—</b>							
(1) Sugar (Crystal) ..	500 g. ..	29.57	0.60	1.22	1.25	203	
(2) Tea Leaf ..	50 g. ..	12.52	0.39	0.61	0.61	156	
(3) Snacks (Bhajiya) ..	Plate of 8 pieces	15.01	0.11	0.31	0.32	282	
(4) Snacks (Jalebi) ..	kg. ..	7.11	1.90	6.00	6.45	316	
(5) Tea Readymade ..	Cup ..	34.55	0.07	0.19	0.19	271	
(6) Cold Drink ..	Bottle of 340 ml.	1.24	0.12	0.57	0.56	475	
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index I-A(h) ..</b>						244	
<b>I-A, Food Group—</b>							
(a) Cereals and cereals Products ..	....	35.29				219	
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products ..	....	4.79				341	
(c) Oils and Fats ..	....	5.78				302	
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs ..	....	10.62				248	
(e) Milks and Milk Pro- ducts ..	....	9.53				204	
(f) Condiments and Spices ..	....	6.76				240	
(g) Vegetables and Fruits ..	....	8.24				261	
(h) Other Food ..	....	13.99				244	
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Food-group Index I-A ..</b>						241	
<b>I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.</b>							
(1) Pan (leaf) ..	100 leaves ..	18.55	0.52	2.06	2.23	396	
(2) Pan (finished) ..	Each ..	9.89	0.04	0.11	0.11	275	
(3) Supari ..	500 g. ..	19.44	3.42	4.92	4.85	144	
(4) Kutha ..	..	3.53	4.76	12.92	12.92	271	
(5) Bidi ..	Katta of 25 ..	28.80	0.16	0.30	0.30	188	
(6) Cigarette ..	Pkt. of 10 ..	6.54	0.14	0.43	0.44	307	
(7) Chewing Tobacco ..	kg. ..	13.25	4.16	6.62	6.76	159	
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index I-B ..</b>						233	
<b>II. Fuel and Lighting—</b>							
(1) Firewood ..	40 kg. ..	11.51	3.39	7.19	7.31	212	
(2) Kerosene Oil ..	litre ..	42.64	0.28	0.61	0.61	218	
(3) Electricity charges ..	Unit ..	9.81	0.22	0.34	0.34	155	
(4) Charcoal ..	40 kg. ..	28.30	7.36	16.04	16.04	218	
(5) Match box ..	Each ..	7.74	0.05	0.09	0.09	180	
Total ..	(50 sticks)	100.00					

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960 4	April 1973 5	May 1973 6	April 1973 7	May 1973 8
iii. Housing—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Residential House ..		100.00				118	118
Total ..		100.00					
III. Group Index ..						118	118
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear :—							
Dhoti bleached ..	Pair ..	10.72	9.97	25.04	25.40	233	236
Dhoti unbleached ..	Do. ..		8.89	19.07	19.36		
Saree Inchalkaranji ..	Each ..	28.41	11.74	20.12	20.85	170	175
Saree Malegaon ..	Do. ..		10.72	18.12	18.57		
Shirting Sharrock ..	Metre ..	24.87	1.68	3.51	3.68	214	219
Shirting Mafatlal ..	Do. ..		1.65	3.60	3.61		
Long Cloth ..	Do. ..	5.95	1.60	3.80	3.84	238	240
Trouser Cloth ..	Do. ..	2.76	1.80	4.57	4.52	254	251
Mulmul ..	Do. ..	8.54	2.23	4.92	5.02	255	258
Markin ..	Do. ..		1.09	3.15	3.17		
Bushshirt ..	Each ..	3.94	4.20	7.77	8.01	185	191
Full Pant ..	Do. ..	3.77	5.45	14.10	14.22	259	261
Vest ..	Do. ..	2.18	1.18	2.84	2.93	241	248
Shoes Gents ..	Pair ..	3.10	16.75	29.65	29.65	177	177
Chappal Ladies ..	Do. ..	6.03	6.57	9.40	9.40	143	143
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Group IV ..						205	209
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Medical Care—							
(1) Doctor Fees ..	Per. Visit	19.78	2.58	4.46	4.46	173	173
(2) Medicine ..	4 Doses.	32.46	0.76	1.00	1.00	132	132
(3) E. S. I. Premium ..	..	47.76	0.69	0.70	0.70	101	101
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index-V (a) ..						125	125
(b) Education Recreation and amusement—							
(1) School Fee ..	Per Student	22.54	6.75	6.78	6.78	100	100
(2) School Book ..	Each ..	7.64	2.47	3.00	3.00	121	121
(3) Stationery—							
(i) Ex. Book ..	..	4.73	0.12	0.20	0.21	192	188
(ii) Pencil ..	..		0.12	0.25	0.25		
(4) Newspaper ..	Per Copy	7.64	0.07	0.15	0.15	214	214
(5) Cinema ..	Adult ..	57.45	0.48	1.39	1.39	290	290
Total ..		100.00					
						224	224

**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	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973	May 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>(c) Transport and Communications—</b>			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Railway fare for 80 Km.	Per Passenger.	51.13	1.61	2.45	2.45	152	152
(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					
<b>Sub-group Index V(c)</b> ..						150	150
<b>(d) Personal Care and Effect—</b>							
(1) Hair Oil	Bottle (114 ml.)	26.92	1.36	2.80	2.82	206	207
(2) Barber Charges	Per head	44.23	0.94	1.76	1.76	187	187
(3) Toilet Soap	Cake	14.91	0.44	0.74	0.74	168	168
(4) Tooth Powder	Small Bottle No. 3.	7.21	0.50	0.78	0.78	156	156
(5) Blade	Pkt. of 5	0.96	0.27	0.42	0.42	156	156
(6) Umbrella	Each	5.77	5.55	13.06	13.06	235	235
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index V(d)</b> ..						190	190
<b>(e) Others—</b>							
(1) Durrie	Each	2.66	4.93	10.63	11.53	216	234
(2) Trunk	..	2.66	5.82	15.82	15.82	272	272
(3) Utensils (Brass)	500 g.	7.99	2.84	10.72	10.78	377	380
(4) Bucket (Balti)	Each	2.16	2.96	7.12	7.17	241	242
(5) Laundry charges	Per Piece	25.29	0.15	0.32	0.32	213	213
(6) Washing Soap	Bar	35.28	1.28	2.02	2.02	158	158
(7) Tailoring charges of Shrit.	Each	23.96	1.19	2.61	2.61	203	203
(8) Tailoring charges of Blouse.	..	..	0.89	1.66	1.66	203	203
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index V(e)</b> ..						207	207
<b>V. Miscellaneous Group—</b>							
(a) Medical Care	....	28.27	..	..	..	125	125
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement.	....	11.94	..	..	..	224	224
(c) Transport and Communication.	....	14.81	..	..	..	150	150
(d) Personal Care and Effect.	....	18.89	..	..	..	190	190
(e) Others	..	26.09	..	..	..	207	207
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Miscellaneous Group Index V.</b>						174	174

## SHOLAPUR\*

## 259—A rise of 11 points—

In May 1973, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Sholapur Centre with base : January to December, 1960=100 was 259 being 11 Points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the Standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey in Sholapur City.

The index number for the food group increased by 17 points to 303 due to a rise in the average prices of arhar dal, gram dal, masur dal, groundnut oil, vanaspathi, goat meat, beef, milk, turmeric, chillies green, chillies dry, tamarind, onions, garlic, coconut, gur and a rise 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 182 due to a rise in the average price of pan leaf.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 5 points to 188 due to a rise in the average price of dung-cake.

The index numbers for the clothing, bedding and footwear and the miscellaneous groups and housing remained steady at 209, 178 and 152, 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	
		April 1973	May 1973
I-A. Food .. .. .	63.0	286	
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc. .. .. .	3.4	177	182
II. Fuel and Light .. .. .	7.1	183	188
III. Housing .. .. .	5.2	152	152
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear .. .. .	9.0	209	209
V. Miscellaneous .. .. .	12.3	178	178
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>100.0</b>		
<b>Consumer Price Index Number</b> ..		<b>248</b>	

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

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

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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960 4	April 1973 5	May, 1973 6	April 1973 7	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>I-A. Food—</b>							
<b>(a) Cereals and Products—</b>							
(1) Rice ..	kg. ..	26.98	0.55	1.24	1.24	225	
(2) Wheat ..	.. ..	13.53	0.41	0.90	0.90	220	
(3) Jowar ..	.. ..	56.97	0.46	1.82	1.82*	396	
(4) Grinding Charges ..	3 kg. ..	2.52	0.05	0.15	0.15	300	
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index I-A (a) ..</b>						323	
<b>(b) Pulses and Products—</b>							
(1) Arhar dal ..	kg. ..	76.17	0.75	2.54	2.80	339	
(2) Gram dal ..	.. ..	18.22	0.56	1.95	2.18	348	
(3) Masur dal ..	.. ..	5.61	0.73	2.00	2.08	274	
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index I-A (b) ..</b>						337	
<b>(c) Oils and Fats—</b>							
(1) Groundnut oil ..	kg. ..	98.91	1.94	7.08	7.94	365	
(2) Vanaspati (loose) ..	500 g. ..	1.09	1.86	4.35	4.50	234	
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index I-A (c) ..</b>						364	
<b>(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—</b>							
(1) Goat meat ..	kg. ..	72.32	2.45	5.00	5.38	204	
(2) Beef ..	.. ..	23.69	0.66	1.19	1.44	180	
(3) Fish (fresh) Rahu ..	.. ..	1.50	1.46	3.50	3.50	240	
(4) Fish (dry) Zinga ..	.. ..	2.49	2.14	4.00	4.00	187	
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index (d) ..</b>						199	
<b>(e) Milk and Milk Products—</b>							
(1) Milk ..	l. ..	89.79	0.67	1.98	2.34	296	
(2) Ghee ..	kg. ..	10.21	6.19	15.00	15.00	242	
Total ..		100.00					

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

ING CLASS

dex Number

May 1973

8

225

220

396

300

323

373

389

285

370

409

242

407

220

218

240

187

219

349

242

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight propor- tional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960 4	April 1973 5	May 1973 6	April 1973 7	May 1973 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(f) Condiments and Spices—</i>							
(1) Salt ..	kg. ..	4.71	0.09	0.20	0.20	222	222
(2) Turmeric ..	.. ..	3.40	1.11	3.50	4.66	315	420
(3) Chillies (green) ..	300 g. ..	4.98	0.23	0.30	0.88	130	383
(4) Chillies (dry) ..	.. ..	59.43	0.65	1.25	1.35	192	208
(5) Tamarind ..	kg. ..	7.59	1.20	2.69	3.75	224	312
(6) Onions ..	.. ..	10.73	0.23	0.40	0.55	174	239
(7) Garlic ..	300 g. ..	7.85	0.24	0.37	0.88	154	367
(8) Coconut ..	Each ..	1.31	0.27	0.83	0.86	307	319
Total ..		100.00				194	250
<i>Sub-group Index (f) ..</i>							
<i>(g) Vegetables and fruits—</i>							
(1) Potatoes ..	kg. ..	13.04	0.46	..	1.31	..	285
(2) Brinjals ..	300 g. ..	16.09	0.11	..	0.60	..	545
(3) Tomato ..	.. ..	14.35	0.25	..	0.60	..	240
(4) Dodka ..	.. ..	11.74	0.13	..	0.40	..	308
(5) Ambadi ..	200 g. ..	27.39	0.09	..	0.20	..	222
(6) Banana ..	Doz. ..	11.74	0.51	..	1.19	..	233
(7) Mango ..	.. ..	5.65	1.00	..	3.28	..	328
Total ..		100.00				294	302
<i>Index Number Sub-group I (g) ..</i>							
<i>(h) Other Food—</i>							
(1) Sugar (Crystal) ..	kg. ..	47.53	1.16	2.15	2.15	185	185
(2) Gur ..	.. ..	7.97	0.64	2.00	2.10	312	328
(3) Tea (leaf) ..	Pkt. of 50 g. ..	21.56	0.39	0.58	0.58	149	149
(4) Tea (readymade) ..	Cup ..	20.74	0.07	0.15	0.15	214	214
(5) Snack Saltish (Bhajia) ..	kg. ..	1.10	1.60	6.00	6.00	375	375
(6) Snack Sweet (Jalebi) ..	.. ..	1.10	2.17	5.00	5.00	230	230
Total ..		100.00				196	197



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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit or quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973	May 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I-A. Food—</b>			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(a) Cereals and Products.		48.79				323	323
(b) Pulses and Products.		7.28				337	371
(c) Oils and Fats		4.99				364	407
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs.		6.79				199	219
(e) Milk and products ..		7.37				290	338
(f) Condiments and Spices.		6.25				194	250
(g) Vegetables and Fruits.		4.29				249	302
(h) Other Food ..		12.24				196	197
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>100.00</b>					
<b>Group Index I-A ..</b>						<b>286</b>	<b>303</b>
<b>I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.—</b>							
(1) Pan (leaf) ..	100 leaves	10.22	0.19	0.55	0.68	305	358
(2) Pan finished ..	Each	6.07	0.04	0.08	0.08	200	200
(3) Supari ..	300 g.	19.49	1.77	1.50	1.50	85	85
(4) Katha ..	50 g.	3.84	0.51	1.25	1.25	245	245
(5) Bidi ..	Kutta of 25	37.06	0.19	0.30	0.30	158	158
(6) Cigarettes ..	Pkt. of 10	5.43	0.15	0.50	0.50	333	333
(7) Chewing tobacco ..	50 g.	17.89	0.21	0.37	0.36	176	171
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>100.00</b>					
<b>Group Index I-B ..</b>						<b>177</b>	<b>182</b>
<b>II. Fuel and Light—</b>							
(1) Firewood ..	40 kg.	62.01	3.57	6.00	6.00	168	168
(2) Coal ..	"	13.81	6.99	16.00	16.00	229	229
(3) Dung cake ..	100 cakes	7.06	0.85	1.44	2.05	169	242
(4) Match Box ..	Each (50 sticks)	4.06	0.05	0.07	0.07	140	140
(5) Kerosene Oil ..	500 ml.	13.06	0.15	0.34	0.34	227	217
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>100.00</b>					
<b>Group Index II ..</b>						<b>183</b>	<b>188</b>
<b>III. Housing—</b>							
(1) House rent ..	P.M.	100.00				152	152
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>100.00</b>					
<b>Group Index III ..</b>						<b>152</b>	<b>152</b>

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973	May 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear—</b>							
<b>Dhoti—</b>							
(i) Laxmi Mills	Pair	8.53	10.69	(i) 19.44	(i) 19.44	175	175
(ii) Vishnu Mills			10.47	(ii) 17.68	(ii) 17.68		
Saree	Each	29.79	10.05	21.00	21.00	209	209
Shirt		2.92	3.41	5.24	5.24	154	154
Long cloth	m	7.48	1.39	3.04	3.04	219	219
<b>Shirting—</b>							
(i) Ahmedabad Mills		25.70	1.61	2.87	2.87	193	193
(ii) Century Mills			1.49	3.09	3.09		
Markin		17.41	1.28	3.43	3.43	268	268
Trousers cloth		2.57	1.47	3.56	3.56	242	242
Chappal (Lady's)	Pair	4.67	6.40	9.40	9.40	147	147
Shoes (Gent's)		0.93	15.98	28.55	28.55	179	179
Total		100.00					
<b>Group Index IV</b>						209	209
<b>V. Miscellaneous—</b>							
(a) <b>Medical Care—</b>							
(1) Doctor's fee	Per Visit	29.23	4.33	5.00	5.40	115	115
(2) Medicine	Phial of 3 doses	70.77	0.71	0.92	0.92	130	130
Total		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index V(a)</b>						125	125
(b) <b>Education, Recreation and Amusement—</b>							
(1) School fee	Per Student	33.15	6.00	5.70	5.70	195	195
(2) School Book	Each	22.65	2.50	2.96	2.96	118	118
(3) Stationery—							
(i) Exercise Book		5.53	0.12	0.20	0.20	146	146
(ii) Pencil			0.12	0.15	0.15		
(4) Cinema	Per Adult	38.67	0.31	0.95	0.95	306	306
Total		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index V(b)</b>						165	165

(i) Quotation for January 1973.

(ii) " " "

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>(c) Transport and Communication—</b>							
(1) Railway fare (from Sholapur to Poona).	Per Passenger	67.41	5.22	7.45	7.45	143	
(2) Bus fare ..	Per Adult	32.59	0.15	0.25	0.25	167	
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index V(c) ..</b>						<b>151</b>	
<b>(d) Personal care and Effects—</b>							
(1) Hair Oil ..	Bottle of 250 g.	39.28	2.00	5.62	5.62	281	
(2) Barber charges ..	Per adult	49.11	0.62	1.30	1.30	210	
(3) Toilet Soap ..	Each	8.93	0.44	0.75	0.75	170	
(4) Ornaments (glass) ..	Per dozen	2.68	0.75	0.75	0.75	100	
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index V(d) ..</b>						<b>231</b>	
<b>(e) Others—</b>							
(1) Utensils (Copper)	500 g. ..	6.07	3.25	20.00	20.40	615	
(2) Laundry Charges	Per Piece.	9.64	0.11	0.22	0.22	200	
(3) Washing Soap ..	Bar of 12 Pieces.	44.64	1.31	2.10	2.10	160	
<b>(4) Tailoring Charges—</b>							
(i) Shirt ..	Each ..	36.43	0.80	1.44	1.44	170	
(ii) Blouse ..	" ..	..	0.70	1.12	1.12		
(5) Durrie ..	" ..	3.22	3.80	9.52	9.52	251	
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Sub-group Index V(e) ..</b>						<b>198</b>	
<b>V. Miscellaneous Group</b>							
(a) Medical care ..		25.86				125	
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement		15.92				185	
(c) Transport and Communication.		12.49				151	
(d) Personal care and Effects.		21.02				231	
(e) Others ..		24.71				198	
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Group Index V ..</b>						<b>178</b>	

# NAGPUR

## 207—A rise of 7 points

In May, 1973, the Consumer Price Index Number working class (New Series) for the Nagpur Centre with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 217 being 7 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey in Nagpur City.

The index number for the food group increased by 10 points to 242 due to a rise in the average prices of rice arhardal, gramdal, moongdal, gingelli oil, groundnut oil, vanspati, linseed oil, ghee, turmeric, chillies (dry), onions, garlic, corriander, giner, zeera, Bhajia, jalebi and a rise in the sub-group index of vegetable and fruits.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco etc. group increased by 14 points to 188 due to a rise in the average price of pan-leaf.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and foot-wear group increased by 8 points to 235 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, shirting, trouser cloth, long cloth and markin.

The index numbers for the fuel and light and the miscellaneous groups and housing remained stationary at 186, 166 and 138 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	
		April 1972	May 1973
I-A. Food .. .. .	57.2	232	242
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc. .. .. .	3.8	174	188
II. Fuel and Light .. .. .	5.7	186	186
III. Housing .. .. .	6.6	138	138
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear .. .. .	10.9	227	235
V. Miscellaneous .. .. .	15.8	166	166
Total .. .. .	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number .. .. .		210	217

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index
			Basic Price	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
<b>I-A. Food—</b>						
<b>(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—</b>						
(1) Rice ..	kg.	53.60	0.64	1.29	1.31	202
(2) Wheat (0.S.) ..	..	35.69	0.41	0.90	0.90	220
(3) Jowar ..	..	8.72	0.41	0.75	0.76	185
(4) Grinding charges ..	3 kg.	1.99	0.08	0.16	0.16	200
Total ..		100.00				
<b>Sub-group I-A (a) Index ..</b>						207
<b>(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—</b>						
(1) Arhar dal ..	kg.	58.17	0.71	2.59	2.60	365
(2) Gram dal ..	..	28.12	0.52	1.80	2.08	346
(3) Moong dal ..	..	3.71	0.55	2.57	2.69	467
Total ..		100.00				
<b>Sub-group I-A (b) Index ..</b>						363
<b>(c) Oils and Fats—</b>						
(1) Gingelli Oil ..	kg.	4.84	2.75	7.02	7.95	255
(2) Groundnut Oil ..	..	7.91	1.92	6.88	8.00	358
(3) Vanaspathi (loose) ..	500 g.	9.67	1.79	3.56	4.18	199
(4) Linseed Oil ..	kg.	77.58	1.54	4.68	5.55	304
Total ..		100.00				
<b>Sub-group I-A (c) Index ..</b>						296
<b>(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—</b>						
(1) Goat-meat ..	kg.	90.16	2.60	7.00	7.00	261
(2) Fish (fresh)—						
(i) Rahu ..	..	5.32	3.22	6.00	6.00	202
(ii) Mangur ..	..	..	3.22	7.00	7.00	..
(3) Eggs ..	dozen	4.52	2.06	3.60	3.60	175
Total ..		100.00				
<b>Sub-group I-A (d) Index ..</b>						254
<b>(e) Milk and Milk Products—</b>						
(1) Milk ..	L.	71.96	0.80	1.74	1.74	218
(2) Curd ..	kg.	3.57	2.14	4.00	4.00	187
(3) Ghee ..	..	24.47	8.85	16.33	16.58	185
Total ..		100.00				

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

Index Number

April  
1973  
7

May  
1973  
8

202  
220  
185  
200

205  
220  
185  
200

207

208

365  
346  
467

366  
400  
489

63

360

55  
58  
99  
94

289  
417  
234  
360

6

349

261

202

175

254

218  
187  
187

209

Articles  1	Unit of Quantity  2	Weight proportion- al to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	April 1973 5	May 1973 6	April 1973 7	May 1973 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt ..	Kg.	5.59	0.13	0.25	0.25	192	192
(2) Turmeric ..	..	7.69	1.63	5.25	7.00	322	429
(3) Chillies (dry) ..	..	49.65	2.88	4.62	5.00	160	174
(4) Onion ..	..	18.65	0.27	0.45	0.48	167	178
(5) Garlic ..	..	6.53	1.06	1.75	2.00	165	189
(6) Coriander ..	..	2.33	1.16	2.75	3.02	237	260
(7) Ginger ..	..	3.50	2.96	7.00	8.00	236	270
(8) Zeera ..	..	6.06	3.49	6.09	7.00	174	201
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group I-A(f) Index ..						181	203
(g) Vegetables and Fruits—							
(1) Potatoes ..	kg.	43.07	0.39	1.02		..	262
(2) Brinjals ..	..	34.93	0.41	1.12		..	273
(3) Tomato ..	..		0.45	N.A.		..	307
(4) Gourd ..	..	2.69	0.29	0.89		..	331
(5) Gawarphani ..	..	2.69	0.32	1.06		..	287
(6) Tondli ..	..	6.72	0.44	1.00		..	227
(7) Palak ..	..	5.85	0.31	0.62		..	200
(8) Chauli Sag ..	..	0.59	0.38	0.61		..	161
(9) *Ambar sag ..	..		0.30	N.A.		..	
(10) Mango ..	Doz.	3.46	3.80	10.00		..	263
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (g) ..						212	262
(h) Other Food—							
(1) Sugar ..	kg.	44.71	1.22	2.15	2.15	176	176
(2) Gur ..	..	2.40	0.72	2.25	2.25	312	312
(3) Tea leaf ..	Pkt. of 25g.	13.26	0.19	0.32	0.32	168	168
(4) Bhajia ..	kg.	8.46	2.14	5.00	5.25	234	245
(5) Jalebi ..	..	1.97	1.61	6.00	6.25	373	388
(6) Tea (ready made) ..	Cup	29.20	0.06	0.25	0.25	417	417
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group I-A(h) Index ..						257	259
I-A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products ..		49.53	..			207	208
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products ..		8.83	..			363	380
(c) Oils and Fats ..		6.05	..			296	349
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs ..		5.00	..			254	254
(e) Milk and Milk Products ..		7.51	..			208	209
(f) Condiments and Spices ..		6.95	..			181	203
(g) Vegetables and Fruits ..		6.67	..			212	262
(h) Other Food ..		9.46	..			257	259
Total ..		100.00					
I-A Food Group Index ..						238	242

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per Unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	April 1973 5	May 1973 6	April 1973 7	
<b>I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.—</b>			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Pan-leaf ..	100 leaves.	14.85	0.29	0.60	0.87	207.	
(2) Pan (ready-made) ..	Each ..	13.61	0.03	0.07	0.07	233	
(3) Supari ..	kg. ..	26.60	6.71	8.00	8.00	119	
(4) Katha ..	" ..	5.36	8.57	12.00	12.00	140	
(5) Bidi ..	Katta of 25	21.44	0.16	0.25	0.25	156	
(6) Cigarettes ..	Pkt. of 10	8.04	0.15	0.50	0.50	333	
(7) Chewing and leafy tobacco.	kg. ..	10.10	5.00	6.00	6.00	120	
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>100.00</b>					
<b>I-B. Group Index ..</b>						<b>174</b>	
<b>II. Fuel and Light—</b>							
(1) Fire-wood ..	40 kg.	69.55	2.38	4.31	4.31	181	
(2) Coke ..	" ..	5.90	2.88	7.75	7.76	269	
(3) Kerosene Oil ..	Litre ..	14.13	0.34	0.69	0.69	203	
(4) Electricity Charges ..	Unit ..	2.74	0.29	0.36	0.36	124	
(5) Coal ..	40 kg.	2.61	6.38	13.00	13.00	204	
(6) Match box ..	Each (50 sticks)	5.07	0.05	0.07	0.07	140	
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>100.00</b>					
<b>Group II Index for Fuel and Light.</b>						<b>186</b>	
<b>III. Housing— Residential House ..</b>		<b>100.00</b>					
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>100.00</b>				<b>138</b>	
<b>Group III Index for Housing.</b>						<b>138</b>	
<b>IV. Clothing Bedding and Footwear—</b>							
(1) Dhoti Emp. Mill	Pair ..	9.87	12.10	26.63	28.62	223	
(2) " Model Mill	Pair ..	..	10.68	24.12	25.54	165	
(3) Saree ..	each ..	36.48	8.09	13.31	13.31	270	
(4) Shirting Emp. Mill	m. ..	18.35	1.21	2.93	3.14	290	
(5) " Model Mill.	m. ..	..	1.05	3.12	3.41	330	
(6) Trousers Cloth ..	m. ..	3.34	1.43	4.15	4.37	350	
(7) Long cloth ..	m. ..	3.06	1.14	3.76	4.14	159	
(8) Markin Emp. Mill	m. ..	13.06	1.04	4.24	4.35	142	
(9) " Model Mill	m. ..	..	1.09	3.19	3.27	173	
(10) Pajama ..	each ..	1.60	4.25	6.75	6.75	215	
(11) Ganji ..	each ..	1.25	1.23	1.75	1.75	178	
(12) Shirt ..	each ..	1.60	3.75	6.50	6.50	220	
(13) Bed Sheet ..	Pair ..	2.01	8.50	18.28R	18.28R	147	
(14) Shoes (Gents) ..	Pair ..	4.17	16.00	28.55	28.55		
(15) Chappal (Gents) ..	Pair ..	4.17	4.96	10.93	10.93		
(16) Sandal (ladies) ..	Pair ..	1.04	6.40	9.40	9.40		
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>100.00</b>					
<b>Grouping IV Index for Clothing, Bedding and Footwear.</b>						<b>227</b>	

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

IG CLASS

ex Number

May  
1973

8

300  
233  
119  
140  
156  
333  
120

188

181  
269  
203  
124  
204  
140

186

138

138

238

165

292

306

363

359

159

142

173

215

178

220

147

235

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973	May 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Medical care—							
(1) Doctor's fee ..	Per visit ..	22.98	3.00	5.00	5.00	167	167
(2) Medicine ..	Phial of 3 doses.	45.06	0.75	0.75	0.75	100	100
(3) E.S.I. Premium ..	....	31.96	0.67	0.70	0.70	101	101
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group V (a) Index ..						116	116
(b) Personal care and effects—							
(1) Hair oil ..	Bottle of 114 ml.	24.01	1.37	2.64	2.64	193	193
(2) Barber charges ..	Per Adult	38.30	0.50	1.25	1.25	250	250
(3) Toilet soap ..	Per Cake	15.80	0.46	0.75	0.75	163	163
(4) Tooth powder (Medium size).	Bottle ..	2.74	0.87	1.60	1.60	184	184
(5) Ornaments (glass) ..	Dozen ..	4.25	0.75	0.75	0.75	100	100
(6) Watch ..	Each ..	12.16	65.00	90.00	90.00	138	138
(7) Face powder (small)	Tin ..	2.74	1.00	2.75	2.75	275	275
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group V (b) Index ..						201	201
(c) Education, Recreation and Amusements—							
(1) School fee	Per Student	23.53	5.50	5.50	5.50	100	100
(2) School Book ..	Each ..	17.65	2.00	2.35	2.35	118	118
(3) Toy ..	" ..	1.02	0.24	0.26	0.26	108	108
(4) Stationery (Ex-book)	Each (40 pages).	1.79	0.12	0.20	0.20	167	167
(5) Cinema ..	Per Adult ..	56.01	0.42	0.89	0.89	212	212
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group V (c) Index ..						167	167



# CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER (NEW SERIES) FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NAGPUR CENTRE—continued

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973	May 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(d) Transport and Communication—</i>							
(1) Railway fare of 90 km.	Per Passenger	45.49	1.61	2.45	2.45	152	
(2) Bus fare ..	Per Adult ..	29.19	0.15	0.25	0.25	167	
(3) Post card ..	Each ..	3.86	0.05	0.10	0.10	200	
(4) Rickshaw charges ..	Per Adult	21.46	0.37	0.62	0.62	168	
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Sub-group V (d) Index ..</i>						162	
<i>(e) Others—</i>							
(1) Cot ..	Each ..	5.94	5.50	11.00	11.00	200	
(2) Trunk/Box ..	.. ..	2.05	5.01	9.00	9.00	180	
(3) Earthenware ..	.. ..	2.05	0.30	2.00	2.00	667	
(4) Utensil Aluminium	Kg. ..	4.79	8.50	15.00	15.00	176	
(5) Utensil Brass ..	.. ..	11.42	7.71	20.00	20.00	259	
(6) Laundry charges ..	Per piece ..	9.59	0.12	0.25	0.25	208	
(7) Washing Soap ..	Bar ..	33.11	1.30	2.14	2.14	165	
(8) Tailoring Charges { Shirt ..	Each ..	31.05	0.88	1.62	1.62	192	
{ Blouse ..	.. ..	..	0.75	1.50	1.50		
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Sub-group V (e) Index ..</i>						201	
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>							
(a) Medical care ..		28.00				116	
(b) Personal care and effects.		18.30				201	
(c) Education, Recreation and Amusements.		19.55				167	
(d) Transport and Communication.		12.25				162	
(e) Others ..		21.90				201	
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Miscellaneous group Index</i>						166	

## AURANGABAD\*

## —A rise of 13 Points

May, 1973, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for the Aurangabad Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was being 13 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59, Family Living Survey as Aurangabad Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 19 points to 316 due to increase in the average prices of jowar, turdal, gramdal, moongdal, masurdal, and oil, vanaspati, bombil, zinga, turmeric, tamarind, mixed spices, icera toes, onions, brinials, tomato, garlic, gur and other vegetables.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group has increased by 17 points to 215 due to a rise in the prices of saree, cloth for trouser and long cloth.

The index numbers for the fuel and light group and housing remained stationary at 168 and 194 respectively.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 179 due to a rise in the average prices of pan leaf, hair oil and blade.

## FINAL INDEX No. 266

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR  
AURANGABAD CITY

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		April 1973	May 1973
Food .. .. .	60.72	297	316
Fuel and Light .. .. .	7.50	168	168
Housing .. .. .	8.87	194	194
Clothing and Footwear .. .. .	9.29	198	215
Miscellaneous .. .. .	13.62	178	179
Total .. .. .	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number .. .. .	....	253	266

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

Index number on base August 1943 to July 1944=100

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR AURANGABAD CITY-

Articles  1	Unit of quantity  2	Weight propor- tional to total expenditure  3	Price per unit of Quantity			Index N
			Basic Price  4	April 1973  5	May 1973  6	April 1973  7
I. Food Group—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—						
(1) Rice ..	Kg.	5.40	0.69	1.25	1.20	181
(2) Wheat ..	..	10.12	0.42	0.88	0.88	210
(3) Jowar ..	..	30.33	0.35	1.56	1.71	411
(4) Grinding charges for cereals.	..	2.35	0.02	0.05	0.05	250
Total ..		48.20				
Index Number sub-group I(a).						335
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—						
(1) Turdal without husk.	Kg.	3.96	0.70	2.84	2.91	406
(2) Gramdal Katori ..	..	2.05	0.60	1.86	1.99	310
(3) Moongdal without husk.	..	1.11	0.71	3.15	3.22	444
(4) Masurdal Thick grain.	..	0.74	0.64	1.04	2.00	303
Total ..		7.86				
Index Number sub-group I(b).						346
(c) Oils and Fats—						
(1) Groundnut oil Whitish.	½ Ltr.	2.00*	1.07	....	....	....
(2) Karad Oil ..	..	3.49	1.11	3.30	3.83	297
(3) Vanaspati Dalda..	½ Kg. (loose)	0.48	1.58	3.57	3.97	226
Total ..		5.97				
Index Number sub-group I(c).						292
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—						
(1) Mutton, Goat meat	½ Kg.	4.70	1.26	3.00	3.00	238
(2) Fish (dry)—						
(a) Bombil ..	Kg.	0.24	2.90	6.83	7.00	260
(b) Zinga ..	..	....	2.13	5.00	5.08	
(c) Nathmi ..	..	....	1.93	6.00	6.00	
Total ..		4.94				

—contd.

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

Number	Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
				Basic price	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973	May 1973
8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
	(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
	Milk—							
	(Buffalo Milk)	200 ml.	6.65	0.16	0.30	0.30	188	188
	Total		6.55					
	Index Number sub-group I(e).						188	188
174								
210								
450								
250								
	(f) Condiments and Spices—							
	(1) Salt—							
	White	Kg.	0.35	0.11	0.21	0.21	191	191
	(2) Turmeric—							
	White	250 gms.	0.31	0.34	0.80	1.20	262	353
359	(3) Chillies (dry) —							
	Superior quality	1/2 Kg.	4.62	0.90	2.51	2.50	279	278
	(4) Tamarind	..	0.45	0.49	1.79	2.36	365	482
	(5) Mixed spices—							
	Bojwar	250 gms.	1.80	0.42	1.18	1.22	281	290
416	(6) Jira—							
	Thick Blackish (gray).	..	0.30	0.69	1.53	1.69	222	245
332	Total ..		7.53					
454	Index Number sub-group I(f).						278	290
312								
	(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—							
389	(1) Potatoes—							
	Medium ..	1/2 Kg.	1.35	0.30	0.50	0.60	167	200
....	(2) Onions—							
	Red	Kg.	1.06	0.25	0.42	0.50	168	200
345	(3) Brinjals—							
251	Medium	1/2 Kg.	0.48	0.24	0.48	0.65	200	271
	(4) Tomatoes—							
	(1) Red ..	..	0.64	0.28	0.80	0.90	285	305
	(2) Green ..	..	..	0.18	0.51	0.52		
	(5) Garlic—							
	Medium ..	50 gms.	0.68	0.06	0.10	0.15	167	250
338	Other Vegetables—							
	Varieties available in the month of April 1973—							
238	(i) Bhendi ..	1/2 Kg.	1.80	0.35	0.69		208	
	(ii) Dilpasand ..	..	..	0.28	0.61			
264	Varieties available in the month of May							
	(i) Dilpasand ..	1/2 Kg.	..	0.28		0.50		236
	(ii) Pumpkin ..	..	..	0.17		0.50		
	Total		6.01				194	233

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR AURANGABAD CITY

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index
			Basic Price	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
<i>(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—</i>						
Banana—						
Medium	Doz.	1.14	0.32	0.88	0.88	275
Total ..		1.14				
<i>Index Number sub-group I(h).</i>						275
<i>I(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products—</i>						
(1) Sugar—						
Medium ..	Kg.	3.45	1.17	2.15	2.15	184
(2) Sugar—						
Superior ..	..	1.81	0.46	2.07	2.12	450
Total ..		5.26				
<i>Index Number sub-group I(i).</i>						275
<i>(j) Beverages—</i>						
(1) Tea leaf—						
Brooke Bond ..	50 gms.	1.86	0.41	0.57	0.57	139
(2) Prepared Tea—						
Chalu Chaha ..	Cup	4.28	0.08	0.18	0.20	250
Total ..		6.14				
<i>Index Number sub-group I(j).</i>						216
<i>Food Group—</i>						
(a) Cereals and cereals products.	....	48.20				335
(b) Pulses and pulse products.	....	7.86				376
(c) Oils and fats ..	....	5.97				292
(d) Mutton, fish and eggs.	....	4.94				239
(e) Milk and Milk products.	....	6.65				188
(f) Condiments and spices.	....	7.83				278
(g) Vegetables and vegetable products.	....	6.01				194
(h) Fruits and fruit products.	....	1.14				275
(i) Sugar, honey and related products.	....	5.26				275
(j) Beverages ..	....	6.14				216
Total ..						

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS 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	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973	May 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>II. Fuel and Light—</b>							
(1) Firewood and chips—							
(i) Mixture	37 Kgs.	81.82	2.87	4.07	4.07	150	150
(ii) Babhool	"	"	2.80	4.44	4.44		
(2) Kerosene Ordinary.	"	12.44	0.22	0.65	0.65	295	295
(3) Match Box Wimco, Horse Brand.	Box of 50 sticks.	5.74	0.06	0.09	0.09	150	150
Total		100.00					
Index Number Group II.						168	168
<b>III. Housing—</b>							
Rent—							
House rent for selected tenements.	P.M.	100.00	4.70			194	194
Total		100.00	(Jan. 1971)				
Index Number Group III.						194	194
<b>IV. Clothing and Footwear—</b>							
(a) Clothing—							
(1) Dhoti 8.2 mts. length and 119 to 121 cms. width.	Per sq. metre.	6.04	1.07	2.15	2.15	201	201
(2) Saree 7.3 to 8.2 mts. length and 102 to 152 cms. width.	"	31.57	1.28	2.30	2.53	180	198
(3) Cloth for trousers 89 to 97 cms. width.	"	2.51	2.36	4.61	4.89	195	207
(4) Long cloth 89 to 97 cms. width.	"	36.63	1.64	3.40	3.88	207	237
(5) Coloured fabric 67 to 69 cms. width.	"	18.17	1.86	4.05	4.05	218	218
Total		94.92					
Index Number sub-group IV (a).						199	217
<b>(b) Footwear—</b>							
Shoes—							
(i) Bata Co.	Per pair	5.08	15.08	28.55	28.55	178	180
(ii) Flex Co.	"	"	19.22	31.85	32.95		
Total		5.08					
Index Number sub-group IV (b).						178	180

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR AURANGABAD CITY—contd.

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	April 1973 5	May 1973 6	April 1973 7	May 1973 8
			Ra. P.	Ra. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>IV. Clothing and Footwear—contd.</b>							
(a) Clothing ..	....	94.92	..	..	..	199	217
(b) Footwear ..	....	5.08	..	..	..	178	180
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>100.00</b>					
<b>Index Number Group IV.</b>						<b>158</b>	<b>215</b>
<b>V. Miscellaneous—</b>							
(a) <i>Pansupari—</i>							
(1) Pan leaf— Madras I ..	Bundle of 100 leaves	3.84	0.50	1.10	1.19	220	238
(2) Pan Finished— With Masala ..	Bida ..	2.19	0.04	0.08	0.08	200	200
(3) Supari— Manglori ..	50 gms.	4.36	0.41	0.52	0.52	127	127
(4) Katha— Kanpur ..	.. ..	1.78	0.72	1.25	1.25	174	174
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>12.17</b>					
<b>Index Number Sub-group V (a).</b>						<b>176</b>	<b>182</b>
(b) <i>Tobacco and Tobacco Products—</i>							
(1) Bidi— Totapuri ..	Bundle ..	15.38	0.15	0.28	0.28	187	187
(2) Jarda— Hazivazir ..	Packet of 25 gms.	3.18	0.19	0.20	0.20	105	105
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>18.56</b>					
<b>Index Number Sub-group V (b).</b>						<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>
(c) <i>Household Utillties— Utensils Brass— Lota (Poona Market).</i>	Each ..	2.55	7.16	12.00	18.00	251	251
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>2.55</b>					
<b>Index Number Sub-group V (c).</b>						<b>251</b>	<b>251</b>

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS 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	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973	May 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(d) Washing Soap—							
(1) Laundry—							
Ordinary washing and ironing of cotton shirt.	Per piece.	4.86	0.11	0.20	0.20	182	182
(2) Washing Soap—							
Sunlight	Cake	9.27	0.42	0.62	0.62	148	148
Total		14.13					
Index Number Sub-group V(d).						159	159
(e) Medical care—							
(1) Patent Medicine, Amcin.	Two tablets.	4.67	0.12	0.15	0.15	125	125
(2) Mixture (Daily)	Per day.	7.61	0.68	1.00	1.00	147	147
Total		12.28					
Index Number Sub-group V(e).						139	139
(f) Personal Care—							
(1) Hair Oil, Tata Co.	Small bottle.	5.82	1.30	2.63	2.67	202	205
(2) Barber charges—							
(i) Hair cut and shave.	Adult ..	8.70	0.50	1.35	1.35	250	250
(ii) Haircut ..	.. ..	..	0.37	1.00	1.00		
(iii) Shave ..	.. ..	..	0.19	0.40	0.40		
(3) Toilet Soap—							
(i) Life Buoy ..	Cake	2.74	0.48	0.75	0.75	156	156
(ii) Hamam ..	..	..	0.48	0.75	0.75	156	158
(4) Blade Six morning	2 pkts. of 5 blades each.	0.33	0.57	0.89	0.90		
Total		17.59				218	219
Index Number Sub-group V(f).							
(g) Education and Reading—							
(1) School fees for Std. IX.	Student ..	1.90	3.01	5.54	5.54	184	184
(2) School Books, Prathanik ganit. (Govt. Publication).	Copy ..	1.33	0.62	0.95	0.95	153	153
Total		3.23					
Index Number Sub-group V(g).						171	171



## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR AURANGABAD CITY—concd.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973	May 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(h) Recreation and Amusement— Cinema Lowest class ..	Full ticket.	6.90	0.44	1.05	1.05	239	239
Total ..		6.90					
Index Number Sub-group V (h).						239	239
(i) Transport and Communication— (1) Rail— Fare for 50km.. ..	Full ticket.	0.19	1.04	1.50	1.50	144	144
(2) Bus— S. T. fare for 30 miles.	"	0.30	1.50	2.20	2.20	147	147
(3) Postage— (1) Post card ..	Per card	1.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	167	167
(2) Money Order	Rs. 30 ..	..	0.45	0.60	0.60		
Total ..		12.59					
Index Number Sub-group V (i).						147	147
V. Miscellaneous Group—							
(a) Pansupari ..	....	12.17				176	182
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.	....	18.56				173	173
(c) Household utilities ..	....	2.55				251	251
(d) Washing Soap ..	....	14.13				159	159
(e) Medical care ..	....	12.28				139	139
(f) Personal care ..	....	17.59				218	219
(g) Education and Reading.	....	3.23				171	171
(h) Recreation and Amusement.	....	6.90				239	239
(i) Transport and Communication.	....	12.59				147	147
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Miscellaneous Group V.						178	179

**NANDED\*****274—A rise of 5 Points**

In May 1973, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for the Nanded Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 274 being 5 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index related to the Standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at the Nanded Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 8 points to 327 due to an increase in the average prices of wheat, tur dal, gram dal, moong dal, masur dal, groundnut oil, mutton (goat meat), fish dry (Bombil), fish (fresh), turmeric, chillies (dry), tamarind, potatoes, onions, brinjals, tomato (red), garlic, baran and gur.

The index number for fuel and light group decreased by 1 point to 175 due to the decrease in the average price of kerosene oil.

The index number for the housing remained stationary at 141.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 3 points to 224 due to an increase in the prices of dhoti, cloth for trousers and long-cloth.

The index number for the Miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 183 due to an increase in the average price of pan-leaf.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		April 1973	May 1973
I. Food .. ..	61.46	319	327
II. Fuel and Light .. ..	5.88	176	175
III. Housing .. ..	4.62	141	141
IV. Clothing and Footwear .. ..	12.22	221	224
V. Miscellaneous .. ..	15.82	183	184
Total .. ..	100.00		
<i>Consumer Price Index Number</i> .. ..		269	274

\*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	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973	May 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I. Food Group—</b>			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—</b>							
(1) Rice	Kg.	13.02	0.64	1.24	1.24	194	194
(2) Wheat	"	6.81	0.42	0.88	0.91	210	217
(3) Jowar	"	30.64	0.34	1.62	1.62(1)	476	476
(4) Grinding charges	5 Kgs.	2.82	0.13	0.15	0.15	115	115
Total		53.29					
<b>Index Number Sub-group I (a).</b>						354	355
<b>(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—</b>							
(1) Turdal—							
(a) Gawra (medium)	Kg.	3.89	0.64	2.50	2.51	391	392
(2) Gramdal Punjab (medium)	"	1.84	0.57	1.94	2.01	340	353
(3) Moongdal—							
Without husk	"	1.55	0.66	3.17	3.20	480	485
(4) Uriddal without husk	"	0.54	0.77	3.01	3.00	391	390
(5) Masurdal—							
(a) Big	"	0.82*	0.61	*1.95	2.00	320	324
(b) Medium	"		0.61				
Total		8.64					
<b>Index Number Sub-group I (b).</b>						389	394
<b>(c) Oil and Fats—</b>							
(1) Groundnut Oil Meethatel (Reddish in Colour).	Kg.	4.84	2.22	6.92	7.80	312	351
Total		4.84					
<b>Index Number Sub-group (c)</b>						312	351

\*As no masurdal of medium variety is available in the market full weight is imputed to masurdal (big).  
(1) Quotation for April 1973.

## 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	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973	May 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
1) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—							
1) Mutton—							
(i) Goat Meat	1 Kg.	5.62	1.08	2.56	2.75	236	244
(ii) Beef	Kg.	....	0.96	2.25	2.25		
2) Fish (dry)—							
(i) Bombil	Kg.	0.61	2.46	5.00	5.45		
(ii) Zinga	"	....	2.02	4.50	4.50		
3) Fish (fresh) —							
Varieties available in April 1973 —							
(i) Rahu	Kg.	....	1.33	2.50		223	306
(ii) Katetna	"	....	1.27	3.55			
Varieties available in May 1973 —							
(i) Rahu	Kg.	....	0.92		3.25		
(ii) Katetna	"	....	0.94		4.00		
Total		6.23					
Index Number Sub-group I(d)						234	250
4) Milk and Milk Products —							
(1) Milk (Buffalo)	200 ml.	4.54	0.13	0.30	0.30	231	231
(2) Ghee (Buffalo)	1 Kg.	0.29	3.01	7.88	7.83	262	260
Total		4.83					
Index Number Sub-group I(e)						233	233
5) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt white	Kg.	0.28	0.12	0.20	0.20	167	167
(2) Turmeric Khandaki	50 gms.	0.24	0.06	0.21	0.24	350	400
(3) Chillies (dry)—							
(i) Gawarani (fine)	Kg.	4.22	1.30	5.00	5.44	383	419
(ii) Gawarani (med.)	"	....	1.18	4.50	4.94		
(4) Tamarind, Kadiwali	200 gms.	0.77	0.25	0.68	0.90	272	360
(5) Mixed spices, Bojwar	50 gms.	1.61	0.20	0.25	0.25	125	125
Total		7.12					
Index Number Sub-group I(f)						303	335

## 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	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973	May 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Potatoes—							
(i) Big size	4 Kgs.	0.99	0.30	0.47	0.65	155	204
(ii) Small size	"	"	0.25	0.40	0.50		
(2) Onions—							
(i) Red	Kg.	0.97	0.31	0.44	0.51	150	166
(ii) White	"	"	0.31	0.49	0.52		
(3) Brinjals (Eali)	250 gms.	0.50	0.11	0.30	0.40	273	364
(4) Tomatoes—							
(i) Red	250 gms.	0.66	0.21	0.34	0.62	162	295
(ii) Green	"	"	0.13	"	"		
(5) Garlic Gawathan	50 gms.	0.54	0.05	0.10	0.12	200	240
Other vegetables—							
Varieties available in the month of April 1973—							
(i) Gawar Phalli	250 gms.	0.120	0.13	0.38		292	
(ii) Bhendi	"	"	0.16	"			
Varieties available in the month of May 1973—							
(i) Gawar Phalli	250 gms.	"	0.12		0.34		281
(ii) Karela	"	"	0.18		0.50		
Total		4.29					
Index Number	Sub-group I(g).					212	248
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—							
(1) Banana—							
(i) Big size	Dozen	0.87*	0.35	1.00	1.46	286	383
(ii) Medium	"	"	0.29	"	0.01		
(iii) Small	"	"	0.22	"	"		
Total		0.87					
Index Number	Sub-group I(h)					286	383
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products—							
(1) Sugar—							
(i) D-grade	Kg.	3.57	1.17	2.49	2.15	213	184
(2) Gur—							
(i) Gawran 1st quality	200 gms.	0.70	0.10	0.38	0.41	380	410
(ii) Gawran 2nd quality	"	"	0.10	"	"		
Total		4.27					
Index Number	Sub-group I(i)					240	221

\* Entire weight of "Tomatoes (green)" is imputed to "Tomatoes (red)"

\*\* Entire weight of "Bhendi" is imputed to "Gawar Phalli"

## 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	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973	May 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(j) Beverages—							
(i) Tea leaf—							
(i) Brooke Bond	Packet of 50 gms.	1.13	0.35	0.55	0.55	157	157
(ii) Lipton	..	..	0.35	0.55	0.55		
(2) Hot drink—							
(i) Chalu Chaha	Per Cup	4.49	0.07	0.15	0.15	232	232
(ii) Canteen tea	..	..	0.04	0.10	0.10		
Total		5.62					
Index Number Sub-group I(j).						217	217
I. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products		53.29				354	355
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products		8.64				389	394
(c) Oils and Fats		4.84				312	351
(d) Mutton Fish and Eggs		6.23				234	250
(e) Milk and Milk Products		4.83				233	233
(f) Condiments and Spices		7.12				303	335
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products		4.29				212	248
(h) Fruit and Fruit Products		0.87				286	383
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products		4.27				240	221
(j) Beverages		5.62				217	217
Total		100.00				319	327
Index Number for Food Group I.							
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and Chips							
(i) Dhawda (old)	20 Kgs.	80.76	1.66	2.82	2.82	165	165
(ii) Gaheri	..	..	1.57	2.50	2.50	258	250
(2) Kerosene—							
(i) Rock oil white in colour.	Per litre	13.99	0.26	0.67	0.65	133	133
(3) Match Box—							
(i) Wimco, Horse Brand.	Per Box (50 sticks).	5.25	0.06	0.08	0.08		
Total		100.00				176	175

## 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	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973	May 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>III. Housing Rent—</b>							
(1) Rent of selected Tenements.	P.M.	100.00	5.47			141	141
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Index Number for Group III.</i>						141	141
<b>IV. Clothing and Footwear—</b>							
<b>(a) Clothing—</b>							
(1) Dhoti ..	Per Sq. Metre	11.53	1.08	2.34	2.54	217	235
(2) Saree ..	..	19.77	1.24	2.41	2.41	194	194
(3) Cloth for Trousers ..	..	1.58	2.74	4.96	5.04	181	184
(4) Long cloth ..	..	27.48	1.44	3.58	3.64	249	253
(5) Coloured fabrics ..	..	31.21	1.81	4.05	4.05	224	224
Total ..		91.57					
<i>Index Number for sub-group IV(a).</i>						223	227
<b>(b) Footwear—</b>							
<b>(1) Shoes—</b>							
(i) Bata, Janata ..	Per Pair ..	4.89	15.02	28.55	28.55	181	181
(ii) Carona Master Junior.	.. ..	....	18.34	31.35	31.35		
<b>(2) Chappals—</b>							
(i) Bata All wear Rubber Sole.	Per Pair ..	3.54	4.45	10.45	10.45	212	209
(ii) Panther Bata ..	.. ..	....	6.18	11.05	10.45		
(iii) Carona Kolhapur ..	.. ..	....	8.35	19.25	19.25		
(iv) Carona Bahadur ..	.. ..	....	8.65	17.55	17.55		
Total ..		8.43					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group IV(b).</i>						194	193
<b>IV. Clothing and Footwear—</b>							
(a) Clothing ..		91.57				223	227
(5) Footwear ..		8.43				194	193

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	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973	May 1973
			4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3					
<b>V. Miscellaneous</b>							
<b>(a) Pansupari</b>							
(1) Pan leaf—							
(i) Local medium	Bundle of 25 leaves	2.83	0.07	0.20	0.22	330	357
(ii) Local inferior	"	"	0.04	0.15	0.16		
(2) Pan finished without masala	Per Vida	0.61	0.04	0.05	0.05	125	125
(3) Supar Manglori	50 gms	4.22	0.41	0.39	0.37	95	90
Total		13.66					
Index Number for Sub-group V(a).						158	162
<b>(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products</b>							
(1) Bidi Kahlalali	Bundle of 25 Bides.	9.00	0.13	0.22	0.22	169	169
(2) Cigarettes—							
(i) Golkonda	Packet of 10 Cigarettes.	6.34	0.10	0.32	0.32	333	333
(ii) Charminar	"	"	0.13	0.45	0.45		
(3) Jarda Lal Dadhi Brand.	Packet of 25 gms.	1.63	0.14	0.25	0.25	179	179
Total		16.97					
Index Number for Sub-group V(b).						231	231
<b>(c) Household Utilities—</b>							
(1) Utensils Brass—Lota, Poona	Kg.	1.90	7.80	18.00	18.00	231	231
(2) Utensils Aluminium—Baghuna without chhap.	100 gms.	0.69	0.90	1.13	1.13	126	126
Total		2.59					
Index Number for Sub-group V(c).						203	203
<b>(d) Washing soap—</b>							
(1) Laundry ordinary washing and ironing.	Per shirt...	3.74	0.12	0.20	0.20	167	167
(2) Washing soap Shama	Cake	6.52	3.25	0.25	0.25	100	100



CONST

Article

(i) Transport  
(1) Rail—  
(i) Fare 50 km.  
(a) Bus—  
for 20  
(2) Postage  
(i) Card  
(ii) M. O  
(3) Ricksha  
2 miles

Index Number  
DOW V(1).

P. Miscella  
(a) Parsur

(3) Tobacco Product

(c) House

(e) Medic

(5) Person

(d) Education.

(6) Transp

Indica

Index Num

—

11

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NANDED CITY—concl'd.

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight propor- tional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	April 1973 5	May 1973 6	April 1973 7	May 1973 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(i) Transport and Com- munications—</i>							
<i>(1) Rail—</i>							
(i) Fare for III Class 50 km.	Adult Ticket.	7.94	1.04	1.50	1.50	144	144
(ii) Bus—S. T. Bus fare for 20 miles.	..	3.14	1.00	1.55	1.55	155	155
<i>(2) Postage—</i>							
(i) Card ..	Single ..	0.57	0.05	0.10	0.10	167	167
(ii) M. O. Charges	Rs. 30 ..	....	0.45	0.60	0.60		
(3) Rickshaw Fare for 2 miles.	One Passen- ger.	3.29	0.22	0.50	0.50	227	227
Total ..		14.94					
<i>Index Number for Sub- group V(i).</i>						166	166
<i>V. Miscellaneous—</i>							
(a) Pansupari ..		13.66	....	....	....	158	162
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.		16.97	....	....	....	231	231
(c) Household Utilities		2.59	....	....	....	203	203
(d) Washing soap ..		10.26	....	....	....	124	124
(e) Medical care ..		14.83	....	....	....	126	126
(f) Personal care ..		13.40	....	....	....	221	221
(g) Education and Read- ing.		6.73	....	....	....	215	215
(h) Recreation and Amusement.		6.62	....	....	....	250	250
(i) Transport and Com- munication.		14.94	....	....	....	166	166
Total ..		100.00				183	184
<i>Index Number for Group V</i>							

## JALGAON CENTRE\*

## 234—A Rise of 5 points

In May, 1973, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Jalgaon City with base January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 234 being 5 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during 1958-59 Family Living Survey at Jalgaon Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 9 points to 271 due to a rise in the average prices of gramdal, uriddal, groundnut oil, vanaspati, mutton, milk, ghee, turmeric, coriander, zeera, potatoes, onions, garlic, banana, sugar and gur.

The index numbers for the fuel and light, the clothing and footwear and the miscellaneous groups and housing remained stationary at 184, 205, 173 and 137 respectively.

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CITY

(Average price for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		April 1973	May 1973
I. Food ..	60.79	262	271
II. Fuel and Light ..	7.20	184	184
III. Housing ..	6.11	137	137
IV. Clothing and Footwear ..	10.29	205	205
V. Miscellaneous ..	15.61	173	173
Total ..	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number ..		229	234

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

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CITY

Articles  1	Unit of Quantity  2	Weight proportional to total ex- penditure  3	Price per unit of quantity			IndexNumber	
			Basic Price  4	April 1973  5	May 1973  6	April 1973  7	May 1973  8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and cereal Products—							
(1) Rice ..	kg. ..	6.72	0.63	1.20	1.20	190	190
(2) Wheat ..	" ..	10.89	0.46	0.88	0.88	191	191
(3) Jowar ..	" ..	21.16	0.35	1.26	1.26	360	360
(4) Grinding charges— For cereals ..	7 kg. ..	1.94	0.12	0.35	0.35	292	292
Total ..		40.71					
Index Number for Sub- group I (a).						284	284
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Turdal—							
(i) Jalna ..	kg. ..	3.79	0.73	2.60	2.60	356	356
(ii) Gawran (Bharwa) ..	" ..	....	0.66	..	..	..	..
(2) Gramdal ..	" ..	2.13	0.58	1.89	1.95	326	336
(3) Moongdal—							
(i) With husk ..	kg. ..	1.35	0.70	3.00	2.98	407	406
(ii) Without husk ..	" ..	....	0.83	3.20	3.20		
(4) Uriddal—							
(i) With husk ..	kg. ..	0.86	0.65	2.79	2.79	395	397
(ii) Without husk ..	" ..	....	0.83	3.00	3.02		
Total ..		8.13					
Index Number for Sub- group I (b).						361	363
(c) Oil and Fats —							
(1) Groundnut oil ..	kg. ..	7.21	2.28	7.03	8.05	308	353
(2) Vanaspathi dalda (loose)	½ kg. ..	1.16	1.99	3.38	3.42	170	172
Total ..		8.37					
Index Number for Sub- group I (c).						289	328

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973	May 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Mutton—							
(i) Goat meat ..	½ kg.	4.33	1.45	2.75	3.00	190	207
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(i) Bombil big ..	kg.	0.91	2.72	7.00	7.00		
(ii) Zinga ..			2.70	6.00	6.00		
(3) Fish fresh—							
Varieties selected for April 1973.—							
(i) Rahu ..	..	....	1.90	3.75			
(ii) Balm ..	..	....	1.61	3.00		212	195
(iii) Shindkhol ..	..	....	1.52	3.00			
Varieties selected for May 1973—							
(i) Rahu ..	..	....	2.14		4.00		
(ii) Balm ..	..	....	1.88		3.00		
(iii) Sangada ..	..	....	2.57		3.83		
Total ..		5.29					
Index Number for Sub-group I(d).						194	205
(e) Milk and Milk products—							
(1) Milk (Buffalo) ..	l.	8.42	0.77	1.68	1.70	218	221
(2) Ghee (Buffalo) ..	½ kg.	1.31	3.71	7.92	8.25	213	222
Total ..		9.73					
Index Number for Sub-group I(e).						218	221
(f) Condiments and Spices							
(1) Salt—							
(i) White ..	kg.	0.29	0.13	0.22	0.22		
(ii) Black ..	"	....	0.12	0.22	0.22	176	176
(2) Turmeric—							
(i) Sangli (whole) ..	250 g.	0.30	0.34	0.97	1.29	285	379
(3) Chillies (dry)—							
(i) Asoda ..	kg.	4.56	1.65	5.19	5.03	315	305
(4) Coriander ..	250 g.	0.24	0.31	0.68	0.80	219	258
(5) Mixed spices—							
(i) Garam Masala ..	"	1.86	4.95	11.22	11.22		
(ii) Lahoti powder ..	200 gr.	....	1.79	1.72	1.71	161	161
(6) Jira ..	250 gr.	0.37	0.68	1.60	1.77	235	260
Total ..		7.62					
Index Number for Sub-group I(f).						264	264

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CITY—contd.

Index Number

April 1973	May 1973
7	8

190	207
212	195
94	205
83	221
221	222
176	
379	
305	
258	
161	
260	
264	

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973	May 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products—							
(1) Potatoes—							
(i) Big ..	1 kg.	1.15	0.28	0.40	0.52	140	180
(ii) Small ..	..	....	0.24	0.33	0.42		
(2) Onions—							
(i) Red ..	kg.	0.86	0.27	0.36	0.45	131	167
(ii) White ..	..	....	0.27	0.35	0.45		
(3) Garlic ..	250 g.	0.54	0.20	0.60	1.01	300	505
(4) Other Vegetables ..							
Varities selected for April 1973—							
(i) Brinjals ..	250 g.	2.92	0.05	0.16	0.27	216	
(ii) Cabbage ..	..	....	0.07	0.16			
(iii) Ladies fingers ..	..	....	0.27	0.27			
Varities selected for May 1973—							
(i) Brinjals ..	..	....	0.06		0.16	198	
(ii) Pumpkin ..	..	....	0.09		0.15		
(iii) Gawar sheng ..	..	....	0.13		0.21		
Total ..		5.47				195	220
Index Number for Sub-group I (g).							
(h) Fruits and Fruit products—							
(1) Banana—							
(i) Big ..	dozen	1.61	0.29	0.75	0.75	258	260
(ii) Small ..	..	....	0.23	0.59	0.60		
Total ..		1.61				258	260
Index Number for Sub-group I (h).							
(i) Sugar, Honey and related products—							
(1) Sugar ..	kg.	5.60	1.23	2.33	2.78	189	226
(2) Gur—							
(i) Kopargaon Quality.	1st	1.63	0.57	1.97	2.11	346	370
Total ..		7.23				225	259
Index Number for Sub-							

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CITY—

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index
			Basic Price	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
(f) Beverages—						
(i) Tea leaf—						
(i) Brooke Bond	Pkt. of 50g.	2.11	0.40	0.60	0.60	148
Putli Brand						
(ii) Lpton Laoice	.. ..	..	0.41	0.60	0.60	
Lable						
(2) Hot drink—						
Prepared tea	Cup of 3½ ozs.	3.73	0.12	0.25	0.25	208
Total ..		5.84				
Index Number for Sub-group I(f).						187
I. Food—						
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products.	....	40.71	..			284
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products.	....	8.13	..			361
(c) Oils and Fats	.. ....	8.37	..			289
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs.	....	5.29	..			194
(e) Milk and Milk Products.	....	9.73	..			218
(f) Condiments and Spices.	....	7.62	..			264
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products.	....	5.47	..			195
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products.	....	1.61	..			258
(i) Sugar, Honey and related Products.	....	7.23	..			225
(j) Beverages	.. ....	5.84	..			187
Total ..		100.00				
Index Number for all Food groups.						262
II. Fuel and Light—						
(1) Firewood and chips—						
(i) Khair	37 kgs. ..	78.50	3.39	6.50	6.50	199
(ii) Dhawda	.. ..	....	3.15	6.50	6.50	
(iii) Adjator Mixed	.. ..	....	2.71	5.39	5.40	
(2) Kerosene—						
(i) Chakkar Brand	1 ..	11.40	0.45	0.65	0.65	144
(3) Electricity charges	Per Unit ..	6.28	0.50	0.36	0.36	72
(4) Match Box—						
Horse head brand	Box of 50 ..	3.82	0.06	0.10	0.10	167
Box of 50 sticks.	sticks					
Total ..		100.00				
Index Number for group II						

**LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1973**

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

**JALGAON CITY—contd.**

Index Number	
April 1973	May 1973
7	8
148	148
208	208
187	187
284	284
361	363
289	324
194	205
218	221
264	264
195	220
258	260
225	259
187	187
262	271
199	199
144	144
72	72
167	167
184	184

Article 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to Total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number 7
			Basic Price 4	April. 1973 5	May. 1973 6	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
<b>III. Housing</b>						
(1) Rent—						
(i) Rent for selected tenements.	p.m.	100.00				137
Total ..		100.00				
<i>Index Number for III Group—</i>						
						137
<b>IV. Clothing and Footwear—</b>						
(a) Clothing—						
(1) Dhoti ..	per sq. mt.	17.82	1.23	2.44	2.42	198
(2) Saree ..	..	27.15	1.24	2.20	2.22	177
(3) Cloth for trouser ..	..	0.51	2.15	5.33	5.51	248
(4) Long cloth ..	..	32.06	1.61	3.88	3.94	241
(5) Coloured poplin ..	..	14.36	2.13	4.32	4.14	203
Total ..		91.90				
<i>Index number for Sub-group IV (a)—</i>						
						208
(b) Foot wear—						
(1) Shoes—						
(i) Bata Co. ..	per pair ..	3.53	17.20	29.65	29.65	162
(ii) Carona Co. ..	..	....	18.78	28.55	31.25	
(2) Chappals—						
(i) Bata Co. ..	..	4.57	6.25	10.45	10.45	167
Total ..		8.10				
<i>Index number for Sub-group IV (b).—</i>						
						165
<b>IV. Clothing and Footwear—</b>						
(1) Clothing ..		91.90				208
(2) Foot wear ..		8.10				165
Total ..		100.00				
<i>Index Number for Group IV—</i>						
						205
<b>V. Miscellaneous—</b>						
(a) Pan Supari—						
(1) Pan leaf—						
(i) Akda pan ..	Bundle of 100	2.01	0.55	0.75	0.67	136
(2) Pan finished—						
(i) With Masala ..	Vida ..	5.39	0.04	0.05	0.05	125
(3) Supari (Manglori) ..	250 g.	2.81	2.98	2.09	2.09	100
(4) Katha—						
(i) Kanpur ..	50 g. ..	0.85	0.73	1.19	1.23	173
(ii) Belgaum ..	..	....	0.36	0.66	0.66	
Total ..		11.06				
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V (a).—</i>						
						125



## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS 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	April. 1973	May 1973	April. 1973	May 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—</i>							
<i>(1) Bidis—</i>							
(i) Camel brand ..	Bundle of 25	5.80	0.19	0.35	0.35	171	171
(ii) Shiledar ..	..	..	0.19	0.30	0.30		
<i>(2) Jarda—</i>							
(i) Gangaram Brand.	Pkt. of 50g.	3.54	0.24	0.55	0.55	234	234
(ii) Chandrakant brand	..	..	0.23	0.55	0.55		
Total ..		9.34					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(b)—</i>						195	195
<i>(c) Household utilities—</i>							
<i>(1) Utensils—</i>							
(i) Lota (Poona) ..	½ kg. ..	5.28	3.55	9.08	9.00	260	257
(ii) Lota (Nasik) ..	..	..	3.45	9.12	9.00		
Total ..		5.28					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(c)—</i>						260	257
<i>(d) Washing Soap—</i>							
<i>(1) Laundry—</i>							
(1) Ordinary washing and ironing of cotton	per piece ..	2.54	0.10	0.20	0.20	200	200
<i>(2) Washing soap—</i>							
(i) 501 Bar Soap ..	Par ..	7.44	1.40	2.10	2.10	162	165
(ii) B. Dhantak Co.	Cake ..	..	0.40	6.70	0.72		
Total ..		9.98					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(d)—</i>						172	174
<i>(e) Medical Care—</i>							
<i>(1) Dr. Vaze's Cough syrup.</i>							
(1) Dr. Vaze's Cough syrup.	Small bottle.	3.80	1.50	2.00	2.00	133	133
(2) Daily mixture ..	per day ..	11.98	0.58	0.62	0.62	107	107
Total ..		15.78					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(e).</i>						113	113

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

Articles	Unit or quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	April. 1973	May 1973	April. 1973	May 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(f) Personal care—							
(1) Hair oil — Tata Co. ...	Small bottle	4.89	1.32	2.80	2.80	212	212
(2) Barber charges—							
(i) Hair cut with shave	Adult ..	7.32	0.50	1.25	1.25		
(ii) Hair cut	.. ..	..	0.40	1.00	1.00	217	217
(iii) Shave	.. ..	..	0.20	0.30	0.30		
(3) Toilet Soap—							
(i) Life Buoy	.. Cake ..	3.02	0.48	0.75	0.75	155	155
(ii) Hamam cake	.. ..	..	0.49	0.75	0.75		
(4) Blades—							
(i) Bharat Blade	.. Pkt. of 10 blades.	0.11	0.44	0.80	0.80	179	179
(ii) Six Morning	.. 2 Pkts. of 5 blades each	..	0.57	1.00	1.00		
Total		15.34					
Index Number for Sub-group V (f).						203	203
(g) Education and Reading—							
(1) Books—							
Balbharati Chauthi Pustak.	.. Copy ..	5.42	0.75	2.00	2.00	267	267
(2) School fees—							
For VIII Std.	.. Per student per month	3.46	5.00	5.00	5.00	100	100
Total ..		8.88					
Index Number for Sub-group V (g).						202	202
(h) Recreation and Amusement—							
(1) Cinema (Lower class)	.. Adult ..	6.69	0.32	0.78	0.78	244	244
Total ..		6.69					
Index Number for Sub-group V (h).						244	244
(i) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Rail—							
Railway fare 50 km. ...	.. Per Passenger.	12.48	0.98	1.50	1.50	153	153
(2) Bus fare—							
S. T. Bus 32 km. ( Full ticket).	.. ..	4.09	1.00	1.55	1.55	155	155
(3) Postage—							
(i) Single card	.. Per card ..	1.08	0.05	0.10	0.10	167	167
(ii) M. O. charges, Rs. 30.		..	0.45	0.60	0.60		
Total ..		17.65					
Index Number for Sub-group V (i)						154	154

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS 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	April. 1973	May 1973	April. 1973	May 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V. Miscellaneous—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(a) Pan-Supari ..	....	11.06	..	..	..	125	122
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.	....	9.34	..	..	..	195	195
(c) Household Utilities	....	5.28	..	..	..	260	257
(d) Washing Soap ..	....	9.98	..	..	..	172	174
(e) Medical Care ..	....	15.78	..	..	..	113	113
(f) Personal Care ..	....	15.34	..	..	..	203	203
(g) Education and Reading.	....	8.88	..	..	..	202	202
(h) Recreation and Amusement.	....	6.69	..	..	..	244	244
(i) Transport and Communications.	....	17.65	..	..	..	154	154
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Group V.						173	173

## POONA CENTRE\*

## 219—A rise of 6 points

In May 1973, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Poona City with base January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 219 being 9 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at the Poona Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 15 points to 254 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, bajari, turdal, gramdal, groundnut oil, mutton, fish, ghee, turmeric, tamarind, mixed spices, potatoes, onions, brinjals, tomatoes other vegetables and banana.

The index Numbers for the fuel and light and housing groups remained stationary at 191 and 124 respectively.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 6 points to 205 due to a rise in the prices of dhoti, saree, cloth for trousers and coloured poplin.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 172 due to a rise in the average prices of pan-leaf and utensils.

Final index No. 219.

### 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	
					April 1973	May 1973
I.	Food	..	..	55.85	239	254
II.	Fuel and Light	..	..	6.89	191	191
III.	Housing	..	..	6.65	124	124
IV	Clothing and Footwear	..	..	10.31	199	205
V.	Miscellaneous	..	..	20.30	171	172
Total				100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number					210	219

\*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

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR POO

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			
			Basic price	April 1973	May 1973	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
<b>I. Food Group —</b>						
<b>(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—</b>						
(1) Rice ..	kg.	13.31	0.76	1.24	1.26	
(2) Wheat ..	"	11.28	0.53	0.90	0.90	
(3) Jowar ..	"	8.39 ) 11.47 )	0.45	....	....	
(4) Bajari ..	"	3.08 )	0.51	1.68	1.91	
(5) Grinding Charges— For Cereals ..	4 kg.	1.42	0.14	0.32	0.32	
Total ..		37.98				
<b>Index Number for Sub-group I(a).</b>						
<b>(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—</b>						
<b>Turdal—</b>						
Laxmi Ohhap or Surti (Fine) ..	kg.	3.80	0.80	2.76	2.86	
Gramdal ..	"	1.81	0.60	1.95	2.07	
<b>Mungdal—</b>						
Without Husk (Medium) ..	"	0.68	0.82	3.37	3.36	
Total ..		6.29				

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR POONA CITY—contd.

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportion- al to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	April 1973 5	May 1973 6	April 1973 7	May 1973 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(c) Oils and Fats—							
Groundnut Oil ..	kg.	1.94	2.32	6.94	8.22	299	354
Karadai Oil ..	1 kg.	3.94	1.20	...	.. R	....	....
Vanaspati (Dalda) ..	..	1.22	1.66	3.09	3.09	186	186
(Loose)							
Total ..		7.10					
Index Number for Sub- group I (c).						280	325
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—							
Mutton—							
Goat Meat ..	1 kg.	3.68	1.51	3.12	3.50	206	231
Sheep Meat ..	..	....	1.52	3.12	3.50		
Fish (Dry)—							
Bombil (Big) ..	kg.	1.01	2.60	5.80	5.95		
Bombil (Small) ..	..	....	2.46	5.80	5.95		
Zinga ..	..	....	2.57	5.00	5.00		
Fresh Fish—							
Varieties selected in the month of April 1973—							
(i) Butter fish ..	kg.	....	1.79	4.00		237	288
(ii) Khawala ..	..	....	1.92	5.00			
(iii) Amali ..	..	....	1.05	3.00			
Varieties selected in the month of May 1973—							
(i) Bombbay ..	kg.	....	1.77		5.20		
(ii) Singada ..	..	....	1.33		5.20		
(iii) Amli ..	..	....	1.06		4.00		
Eggs (Hen's) ..	Each	0.57	0.17	0.35	0.35	206	206
Total ..		5.26					
Index Number for Sub- group I (d).						212	239
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
Milk buffalo ..	200 ml.	10.66	0.15	0.32	0.32	213	213
Ghee Amul (tinned) ..	kg.	0.93	7.88	16.38	16.90	208	214
Total ..		11.59					
Index Number for Sub- group I (e).						213	213

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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price 4	April 1973 5	May 1973 6	April 1973 7	May 1973 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(f) Condiments and Specie—</i>							
Salt White (Medium)	Kg. ..	0.16	0.11	0.22	0.22	200	2
Chillies (Dry) Gawran Medium.	250 g. ..	2.04	0.47	1.32	1.32	281	2
Turmeric, Sangli and Akhi (Medium).	..	0.15	0.33	0.96	1.07	291	3
Tamarind-Old Chinch No. 1.	Kg. ..	0.24	1.08	2.60	3.40	241	3
Mixed Specie— Garam Masala ..	50 g. ..	3.27	0.84	2.48	2.53	295	3
Total ..		5.86					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I(f).</i>						285	2
<i>(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—</i>							
Potatoes—							
Big Size ..	1 kg. ..	1.87	0.29	0.46	0.58	155	2
Small Size ..	..	..	0.23	0.35	0.52		
Onions—							
Big Size ..	kg. ..	0.92	0.31	0.48	0.61	146	2
Small Size ..	..	..	0.24	0.33	0.51		
Brinjals—Big Size ..	..	0.56	0.49	1.09	1.35	222	2
Tomatoes—Medium Red No. 2.	..	0.77	0.79	1.90	2.58	241	3
Other vegetables ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varieties selected for April 1973—							
(i) Gawar ..	kg. ..	4.42	0.74	2.11	..	314	..
(ii) Dodki ..	..	..	0.45	1.60			
(iii) Tondli ..	..	..	0.50	1.50			
Varieties selected for May 1973—							
(i) Dodki ..	kg. ..	..	0.44	1.50	1.43	..	3
(ii) Todli ..	..	..	0.41				
(iii) Gawar ..	..	..	0.53				
Total ..		8.54			1.77		
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I(g).</i>						248	2
<i>(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—</i>							
Banana—							
Big Size ..	doz. ..	1.23	0.49	1.00	1.19	201	2
Small Size ..	..	..	0.39	0.77	0.92		
Total ..		1.23					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I(h).</i>						201	2

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973	May 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<b>(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products—</b>							
Sugar ..	kg. ..	6.29	1.18	2.84	2.67	241	226
Gur ..	" ..	1.20	0.58	2.14	2.29	369	395
Total ..		7.49					
<b>Index Number Sub-group I (i).</b>						261	253
<b>(j) Beverages—</b>							
Tea leaf—							
Brooke Bond (Medium) ..	Packet of 50 gs. ..	3.43	0.38	0.63	0.59	164	153
Lipton (Medium) ..	" ..	..	0.39	0.63	0.59		
Hot drinks—							
Prepared Tea ..	Cup of 3 1/2 ozs. ..	5.23	0.06	0.15	0.15	250	250
Total ..		8.66					
<b>Index Number Sub-group I (j).</b>						216	212
<b>I. Food Sub-groups—</b>						218	232
(a) Cereals and Cereal products. ....		37.93	..	..	..	346	360
(b) Pulses and Pulse products. ....		6.29	..	..	..	280	325
(c) Oils and Fats ..		7.10	..	..	..	212	239
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs. ....		5.26	..	..	..	213	213
(e) Milk and Milk products. ....		11.59	..	..	..	285	292
(f) Condiments and Spices. ....		5.86	..	..	..	248	293
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable products. ....		8.54	..	..	..	210	239
(h) Fruits and Fruit products. ....		1.23	..	..	..	261	253
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related products. ....		7.49	..	..	..	216	212
(j) Beverages ..		8.66	..	..	..		
Total ..		100.00					
<b>Index Number Group I ..</b>						239	254



## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR POONA CITY—

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportion- al to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index April 1973 7
			Basic Price 4	April 1973 5	May 1973 6	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
<b>II. Fuel and Light—</b>						
(1) Firewood and chips (Rawal medium).	37 kg. . .	30.63	3.08	6.09	6.07	198
(2) Kerosene, Chavi Brand.	5 litres . .	24.03	1.54	3.15	3.15	205
(3) Electricity charges . .	Per unit . .	6.45	0.19	0.28	0.28	147
(4) Charcoal—						
(i) Big Size . .	37 kg. . .	35.36	7.47	13.40	13.49	183
(ii) Patti or Rawal . .	.. ..	.. ..	5.63	10.51	10.61	
(5) Match box (Tekka 50 sticks).	Box . .	3.53	0.05	0.10	0.10	200
Total . .		100.00				
<i>Index Number Group II.</i>						191
<b>III. Housing—</b>						
(2) Rent for selected tenements.	Per month	100.00				124
Total . .		100.00				
<i>Index Number Group III</i>						124
<b>IV. Clothing and Foot- wear—</b>						
(a) <i>Clothing—</i>						
(1) Dhoti . .	Per sq. metre. . .	3.57	1.28	2.44	2.46	191
(2) Saree . .	.. ..	29.86	1.28	2.54	2.64	198
(3) Cloth for trousers . .	.. ..	5.25	2.62	5.14	6.00	196
(4) Long cloth . .	.. ..	11.76	1.64	3.63	3.54	221
(5) Coloured Poplin . .	.. ..	40.44	2.25	4.48	4.59	199
Total . .		90.88				
<i>Index Number Sub-group IV(a).</i>						201
(b) <i>Footwear—</i>						
(1) Shoes—						
(i) Bata Co. . .	Per Pair . .	4.27	17.14	29.65	29.65	174
(ii) Flex Co. . .	.. ..	.. ..	19.30	33.95	33.95	
(2) Chappals—						
(i) Bata Co. . .	.. ..	4.85	6.13	10.00	10.00	183
(ii) Flex Co. . .	.. ..	.. ..	8.40	17.10	17.10	
Total . .		9.12				
<i>Index Number Sub-group IV(b).</i>						179

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR POONA CITY—contd.

Index Number	May 1973	Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
					Basic Price	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973	May 1973
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
197		IV. Clothing and Foot-wear—contd.							
203		(1) Clothing ..		90.88	....	....	....	201	207
147		(2) Foot-wear ..		9.12	....	....	....	179	179
185		Total ..		100.00					
200		Index Number Group IV						199	205
		V. Miscellaneous—							
		(a) Pan-Supari—							
191		(1) Pan-leaf—							
		(i) Gawran Kachhi. 100 ..		1.08	0.33	0.93	1.18	282	358
		(2) Pan Finished—							
		(i) Poona Masala .. Each vida ..		1.82	0.04	0.10	0.10	250	250
124		(3) Supari—							
		(i) Manglori .. 50 gs. ..		1.57	0.45	0.54	0.49	120	109
		Total ..		4.47					
124		Index Number Sub-group V(a).						212	226
		(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—							
192		(1) Bidies—							
206		(i) Churbhai .. Bundle of 25 bidies.		2.56	0.15	0.30	0.30	200	200
229		(ii) Pawar .. ..		....	0.15	0.30	0.30		
216		(2) Cigarettes—							
204		(i) Charminar Pkt. of 10 Cigarettes		1.94	0.15	0.50	0.50	292	292
		(ii) Pila Hathi .. ..		....	0.20	0.50	0.50		
		(3) Chewing Tobacco—							
		(i) Akoli Jarda No. 1 50 g. ..		1.92	0.37	0.50	0.50	152	152
		(ii) Akoli Jarda No. 2 .. ..		....	0.28	0.45	0.45		
		(iii) Satara Jarda .. ..		....	0.31	0.50	0.50		
207		Total ..		6.42					
		Index Number Sub-group V(b).						213	213
174		(c) House-hold Utilities							
183		Utensils Brass—							
		(1) Lota .. kg ..		4.76	7.14	17.67	18.00	247	252
		Total		4.76					
179		Index Number Sub-group V(c)						247	252

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR POONA CITY—contd.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973	May 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>d) Washing Soap—</i>			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Laundry charges (Ordinary. Washing and Ironing).	Per Piece	4.23	0.13	0.25	0.25	192	192
(2) Washing Soap BB Chhap.	Cake	7.37	0.40	0.72	0.72	180	180
Total		11.60					
Index Number Sub-Group V(d)						184	184
<i>(e) Medical Care—</i>							
(1) Patent Medicine—							
(i) Glycodine Terp Vasa. n	Bottle of 70 ml.	17.37	1.84	2.64	2.64	124	124
(ii) Anacin	2 Tablets	...	0.12	0.13	0.13	137	137
(2) Mixture, Daily Mixture	Per Day	1.35	0.57	0.78	0.78		
Total		18.72					
Index Number Sub-Group V(e)						125	125
<i>(f) Personal Care—</i>							
(1) Hair oil, Tata etc.	Small Bottle	3.37	1.34	2.69	2.67	201	199
(2) Barber charges—							
(a) Haircut with shave	Per Adult	6.52	0.75	1.42	1.42	173	173
(b) Haircut	"	...	0.65	1.08	1.08		
(c) Shave	"	...	0.20	0.33	0.33		
(3) Toilet Soap—							
(a) Lifebuoy	Cake	2.29	0.49	0.75	0.75	156	156
(b) Lux	"	...	0.49	0.78	0.78		
(4) Tooth Powder—							
(a) Bytco (Family size)	Bottle	1.98	1.87	3.25	3.25	184	184
(b) Bytco (Small size)	"	...	0.46	0.89	0.89		
(5) Blades—							
(a) Bharat	Packet of 10	0.04	0.43	0.90	0.90	180	180
(b) 6 Morling	2 Packet of 5 each.	...	0.60	0.90	0.90		
Total		14.20					
Index Number Sub-group A (f)						179	178
<i>(g) Education and Reading—</i>							
(1) School Fees for Std. VIII.	Per month	8.86	4.85	5.17	5.17	107	107
(2) School Books—Std. VIII—							
(i) Sahitya Sarita-	Per Copy	2.55	2.42	3.00	3.00	124	124
(ii) Ankaganit	"	...	1.75	2.50	2.50		
(iii) Apala Bhulok	"	...	1.88	1.95	1.95		
(3) News Papers—							
(i) Sakal Daily	Per Copy	2.50	0.07	0.13	0.13	200	200
(ii) Maratha Daily	"	...	0.07	0.15	0.15		
Total		13.91					

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR POONA CITY—concl'd

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportion- al to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	April 1973 5	May 1973 6	April 1973 7	May 1973 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(h) Recreation and Amusement— Cinema— Lowest Class ..	Ticket ..	6.74	0.52	1.25	1.25	240	240
Total ..		6.74					
Index Number Sub-group V(h)						240	240
(i) Transport and Communication— (1) Railway— (1) Railway Fare for 50 k.m. (2) Bus Fare— (1) P.M.T. Bus fare 3.22 k.m. (ii) S. T. Fare 48 k.m.	Per Passenger .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	6.46 11.43 ....	0.98 0.10 1.50	1.50 0.20 2.20	1.50 0.20 2.20	153 173 167	153 173 167
(3) Postage— (i) Single Card .. (ii) M. O. Charges ..	Per card .. Rs. 25 ..	1.29 ....	0.05 0.45	0.10 0.60	0.10 0.60	167	167
Total ..		19.18					
Index Number Sub-group V(i).						166	166
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan Supari ..	....	4.47	....			212	226
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.	....	6.42	....			213	213
(c) House-hold Utilities	....	4.76	....			247	252
(d) Washing Soap ..	....	11.60	....			184	184
(e) Medical Care ..	....	18.72	....			125	125
(f) Personal Care ..	....	14.20	....			179	178
(g) Education and Reading.	....	13.91	....			126	126
(h) Recreation and Amusement.	....	6.74	....			240	240
(i) Transport and Communication.	....	19.18	....			166	166
Total ..		100.00					

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

The following table gives the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Bombay, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nagpur Nanded, Aurangabad, Poona, Madras and Kanpur during April 1973 and May 1973 :—

*Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class of certain Industrial Centres in India for the months of April 1973 and May 1973.*

Groups	Bombay (a)		Sholapur (a)		Nagpur (a)	
	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973	May 1973
Food .. .. .	241	254	286	303	232	242
Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc. ..	223	240	177	182	174	188
Fuel and Light .. .. .	208	208	181	188	186	186
Housing .. .. .	118	118	152	152	138	138
Clothing, bedding, footwear ..	205	209	209	209	227	235
Miscellaneous .. .. .	174	174	178	178	166	166
Consumer Price Index Number ..	217	225	248	259	210	217

Groups	Jalgaon		Nanded		Aurangabad	
	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973	May 1973
Food .. .. .	262	271	319	327	298	316
Fuel and Light .. .. .	184	184	176	175	168	168
Clothing .. .. .	205	205	221	224	198	215
House Rent .. .. .	137	137	141	141	194	194
Miscellaneous .. .. .	173	173	181	184	178	179
Consumer Price Index Number ..	229	234	269	274	253	266

Groups	Poona		Madras		Kanpur	
	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973	May 1973
Food .. .. .	239	254	INR	INR	INR	INR
Pan, Supari, Tobacco, Intoxicants ..	..	..				
Fuel and Light .. .. .	191	191				
Clothing .. .. .	199	205				
House Rent .. .. .	124	124				
Miscellaneous .. .. .	171	172				
Consumer Price Index Number ..	210	219				

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.

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	Ahmeda- bad	Sholapur	Jalgaon	Nagpur	Madras	Kanpur
May	1972	829	803	1,004	1,047	1,028	..	..
June	..	850	812	1,047	1,058	1,049	..	..
July	..	858	825	1,078	1,084	1,060	..	..
August	..	842	834	1,104	1,100	1,065	..	..
September	..	858	834	1,119	1,106	1,065	..	..
October	..	858	860	1,141	1,116	1,065	..	..
November	..	854	868	1,173	1,143	1,070	..	..
December	..	863	899	1,199	1,153	1,070	..	..
January	1973	867	916	1,199	1,148	1,065	..	..
February	..	880	934	1,214	1,164	1,075	..	..
March	..	896	951	1,256	1,180	1,081	..	..
April	..	917	..	1,297	1,211	..	..	..
May	..	951	..	..	..	..	..	..

Nagpur (a)	
April 1973	May 1973
232	242
174	188
186	186
138	138
227	235
166	166
210	217

Aurangabad	
April 1973	May 1973
298	316
168	168
198	215
194	194
178	179
253	266

Kanpur	
April 1973	May 1973
INR	INR

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

Month and Year		Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Jalgaon
May	1972	367	276	365	355
June	..	376	280	380	359
July	..	380	284	392	367
August	..	373	287	401	373
September	..	380	287	406	375
October	..	380	292	414	378
November	..	378	299	426	387
December	..	382	309	435	391
January	1973	384	316	435	389
February	..	390	322	441	395
March	..	397	327	456	400
April	..	406	..	471	410
May	..	422	..	..	..
June	..	431	..	..	..

# Labour Intelligence

## INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1973

### 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. <i>Industrial Courts—</i>		No.
(a) Industrial Court, Maharashtra, Bombay.	15	4 References. 2 Submissions. 3 Appeals. .... Revision applications. .... Review applications. .... Criminal appeals. 4 Miscellaneous applications. 2 Miscellaneous Applications (TR) (IC). .... Appeals under Chapter (regarding S. Os.)
	Total ..	15
(b) Industrial Court, Maharashtra (Nagpur Bench)	11	2 References. .... Submissions. 6 Appeals. .... Revision applications. .... Review applications. .... Criminal appeals. 3 Miscellaneous applications. .... Appeals under Chapter (regarding S. Os.)
	Total ..	11
II. (a) Industrial Court, Maharashtra, (Nagpur Bench). Cases under section 16 of the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes settlement Act, 1947.	..	....
	Total ..	....

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1973

Name of the Court	No. of applications etc. received during the months	Break-up of the applications
1	2	3

*Under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947*

III. (a) Industrial Tribunals, Bombay.	77	No. ....	References. 51 Adjudications. 22 Applications. 4 Complaints.
Total ..	77		

(b) Industrial Tribunals, Nagpur.	10	No. ....	References. 3 Adjudications. 2 Applications. 5 Complaints.
Total ..	10		

IV. *Labour Courts—*

Name of the Court	Total No. of Applications etc., received	Break up of the applications received under			
1	2	Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946	
		3	4	5	
(1) Labour Courts, Bombay.	318	No. 26	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1
		Under Sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B.	Illegal strikes and lockouts.	Under Section 13-A.	
			7	Illegal change.	
			68	Criminal Complaints	
			2	Submissions.	
		Under Section 33(2)(b).	References.		
		11 Under Section 33C(2).	11 Miscellaneous applications.		
			88	Miscellaneous matters.	
		Under Section 36A.	1	Application under section 78-D.	
		3 Miscellaneous applications.			
Total ..	140	Total ..	178	Total ..	



1636

LABOUR COURT

Name of the Court	Total No. of Applications 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 Courts, Poona.	109	No.	No.	No.	No.	
		13	Under Sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B.	1	Illegal strikes and lockouts.	Under Section 13-A.
		..	Under Section 33(2)(b)	1	Illegal change. Criminal complaints.	
		89	Under Section 33C(2).	..	Submissions.	
		..	Under Section 36A.	..	References.	
		4	Miscellaneous applications.	..	Miscellaneous applications.	
		..		..	Remanded Appeals.	
Total		.. 106	3	..		
(3) Labour Courts, Kolhapur.	28	No.	No.	No.	No.	
		7	Under Sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B.	..	Illegal strikes and lockouts.	Un Sect 13-A
		..	Under section 33(2)(b).	..	Illegal change. Criminal complaints.	
		18	Under Section 33C (2).	..	Submissions.	
		..	Under Section 36A.	..	References.	
		..	Miscellaneous applications.	3	Miscellaneous matters.	
		..		..	Miscellaneous applications.	
Total		.. 25	3	..		

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
(4) Labour Courts, Nagpur.	48	No. 7 Under Section 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B.  .. Under Section 33(2)(b).  22 Under Section 33C(2).  .. Under Section 36A.  .. Miscellaneous applications.	No. 1 Illegal strikes .. 3 and lockouts. .. Illegal change. .. Criminal complaints. .. Submissions. .. References. 1 Miscellaneous application. 13 Miscellaneous matters. 1 Validation.	Under Section 13A        
Total	..	29	19	..
(5) Labour Court, Akola.	37	No. 1 Under Section 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B.  .. Under section 33(2) (b).  33 Under Section 33C (2).  .. Under Section 36A.  ... Miscellaneous applications.	No. 1 Illegal Strikes .. 2 and lockouts. .. Illegal change. .. Criminal complaints. .. Submissions. .. References. .. Miscellaneous applications. .. Reinstatements.	Under Section 13A.        
Total	..	34	3	..

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.
(6) Labour Court, Sholapur.	98	Under Section 10, 10A, 12(5), 33A and 33B.	1 Illegal strikes and lockouts.	Under Section 13A.
			19 Illegal change.	
			1 Criminal complaint.	
		Under Section 33(2)(b).		
		42 Under Section 33C(2).		
		Under Section 36A.		
		Miscellaneous applications.		
			Submissions.	
			References.	
			35 Miscellaneous applications.	
			Reinstatements.	
	Total	42	56	..

## V. Labour Court, Nagpur

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

Total .. ....

## Wage Boards—

In all 3 references were received by the Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry 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
Remanded references ..	3	....	....	3
Modification applications ..	....	....	....	....
Implementation references ..	....	....	....	....
Total ..	3	....	....	3

# Conciliation

An analysis of disputes handled by the Conciliation Machinery in the State during April 1973 under various Acts is given below :—

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

Act	Issues relating to pay, allowances and bonus	Employment, leave hours of work and Miscellaneous causes	Total
(1) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	162	249	411
(2) Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	8	15	23
(3) Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964	2	7	9
Total ..	172	271	443

(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)	Pending at the end of the month
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
I.D. Act, 1947	1097	411	101	144	79	61	385	1123
B.I.R. Act, 1946	252	23	5	13	22	3	43	232
B.I.R. (Ext. and Amdt.) Act, 1964	24	9	..	..	1	..	1	32
Total ..	1,373	443	106	157	102	64	429	1,387

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

Act	Cotton Textile	Silk Textile	Woollen Textile	Textile Processing	Hosiery	Banking	Sugar	Electricity	Transport.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B.I.R. Act, 1946	11	2	..	..	..	3	3	..	4	23

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.	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9

District-wise analysis is given below :—

Act	Bombay	Dhulia	Poona	Sholapur	Satara	Sangli	Kolhapur	Ahmednagar	Total
B.I.R. Act, 1946	16	....	1	5	....	....	1	..	23

Act	Nagpur	Wardha	Chanda	Akola	Buldhana	Total
B.I.R. (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.	8	....	1	....	....	9

Registration of Agreements, Settlements, Awards, etc.

Twenty-two Agreements, 2 Settlements, 9 Awards, 3 Termination notices 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 April 1973.

# INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING MARCH 1973

*Disputes in March 1973	..	..	..	..	107
Workpeople involved	..	..	..	..	36,220
Working days lost	..	..	..	..	2,95,736

The number of disputes and number of workers affected and mandays lost due to strike activity in Maharashtra State during the month of March 1973 have increased as compared to the previous months.

The figures for the month under review show 107 disputes in progress involving 36,220 workers and a time loss of 295,736 man days as compared to 92 disputes in February 1973 with 20,830 workers affected and time loss of 2,14,306 man-days.

Twenty-one of the total disputes in progress during March 1973—were in the Textile industry, 36 in the Engineering Industry and the remaining 50 were in other industries 64 of the total disputes involving 23,607 workers were actually recorded during the month while 43 disputes involving 12,613 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			No. of work-people involved in all disputes March 1973	Aggregate man days lost in March 1973
	Started before beginning March 1973	Started in March 1973	Total		
Textile .. ..	7	14	21	8,676	57,163
Engineering .. ..	18	18	36	11,328	83,530
Miscellaneous .. ..	18	32	50	16,216	1,55,043
Total, March 1973 ..	43	64	107	36,220	2,95,736
Total, February 1973 ..	31	61	92	20,830	2,14,306

\*The word "disputes" in the official sense means interruption of work and it is hereby

DURING

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March  
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57,163

83,530

1,55,043

2,95,736

2,14,306

Forty-nine of the disputes arose over questions of "pay allowances and bonus issues" 42 related to "retrenchment and grievances about personnel" one on leave and hours of works and the remaining 15 were due to other causes.

Out of the 68 disputes that terminated during the course of the month, 21 were settled either entirely or partially in favour of the workers 38 in favour of the employers, while the result of the remaining nine disputes were indefinite.

### PROGRESS OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1973

1. *Oil Seals Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd. and its Sister Concern, Bombay.*—The workers of Oil Seals Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd. and its Sister Concern at Bombay employing about 455 workers resorted to strike from 23rd October 1972 over their demands for increase in wages. The strike Continued till the end of the month.

2. *Ghatge and Patil Industry, Uchgaon, District Kolhapur.*—The strike in the Ghatge and Patil Industry at Uchgaon, District Kolhapur, which commenced from January 13, 1973 affecting 1,167 workers over their demand for implementation of the award, has ended on 3rd March 1973.

3. *Murphy India Ltd. at Thana.*—The strike in Murphy India Ltd. Thana which commenced from February 10, 1973, affecting 1,781 workers protesting against retrenchment of workers has ended on March 20, 1973.

4. *Messrs. M. V. Jog & Co. and other concern at Koradi, District Nagpur.*—The strike of 2,000 workers employed in Messrs. M. V. Jog & Co. and other concern at Koradi, District Nagpur, which commenced from 20th January 1973 protesting against termination of 11 workers has ended on March 1973.

5. *Swastik Rubber Products Pvt. at Chinchwad, Poona.*—The workers Swastik Rubber Products Pvt. at Chinchwad, District Poona, employed about 3,005 workers resorted to strike from 2nd February 1973 protesting against suspension of 3 workers. The strike Continued till the end of month.

6. *Rajabhadur Motilal Poona Mills Ltd., Poona.*—The strike in Rajabhadur Motilal Poona Mills Ltd. at Poona, which commenced from March 1973 affecting 2,200 workers over their demand for Weekly Off, Dearness Allowance with Poona Consumers Price Index

7. *Aryabhushan Press and 10 other Printing Presses at Poona.*—The strike at Aryabhushan Press and 10 other Printing Presses at Poona, which commenced on 4th March 1973 affecting 621 workers protesting against filing appeal to the Industrial Tribunal Award in regards D.A., continued till the end of the month.

8. *Voltas Ltd., and its branches at Bombay.*—The workers of the Voltas Ltd., and its branches at Bombay and Thana employing about 4,301 workers resorted to strike from 12th February 1973 over their demand for Wages, Working Hours etc. continued till the end of the month.



ABSENTEE

The Textile In

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## ABSENTEEISM STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1973

## The Textile Industry

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

Returns were received from 58 Mills i.e. 73.42 per cent. of the 79 Mills during April 1973. The average absenteeism in the Textile Industry in these centres amounted to 20.79 per cent as against 17.19 per cent in the previous month.

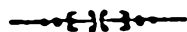
The following table shows the average percentage of absenteeism at the seven centres for the month of April 1973 on the basis of information for all Working shifts :—

Centre	Number of Mills		Percentage column 3 to column 2	No. of man- days Sched- uled to work	No. of man- days absent	Average percent- age of absen- teeism	
	Working	Furni- shed informa- tion				April 1973	March 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Bombay ..	58	44	75.86	34,62,771	7,31,902	21.14	18.47
2. Sholapur ..	7	4	57.14	2,79,914	60,343	21.56	17.62
3. Jalgaon ..	3	3	100.00	1,00,888	13,155	13.04	11.61
4. Nagpur ..	2	1	50.00	2,22,168	48,190	21.69	17.68
5. Akola ..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
6. Aurangabad ..	1	1	100.00	9,874	1,999	20.24	17.37
7. Nanded ..	1	..	....	....	....	....	22.81
8. Other Centres ..	7	5	71.43	2,04,920	34,551	16.86	15.76
9. All Centres ..	79	58	73.42	42,80,535	8,90,140	20.79	17.19



## NIGHT SHIFT IN COTTON MILLS IN BOMBAY

At the beginning of May 1973 there were 48 mills in Bombay City Working Night Shift and the number of men doing night work was 79,202.



## LABOUR TURNOVER IN COTTON TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS FOR APRIL 1973.

In all 66 Cotton Textile undertakings in Maharashtra State employing 242434 workers on an average recorded an average percentage of Labour Turnover of 2.72 for the month of April 1973. The increase in employment of Labour (accession) was reported to be 1.50 per cent. Whereas the extent of decrease in employment (separation) registered in the total labour employed in all undertaking was 1.22.

The following table indicates the correlation of labour turnover with the size of establishments :—

## LABOUR TURNOVER FOR MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR APRIL 1973.

Group	No. of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
Upto 100 ..	80	16.25	13.75	30.00	2.50	..
101 to 500 ..	717	....	0.70	0.70	....	0.70
501 to 1,000 ..	4,845	2.44	1.18	3.62	1.26	..
1,001 to 2,000 ..	12,314	2.15	1.29	3.44	0.86	..
More than 2,000	2,24,478	1.45	1.21	2.66	0.24	..

It may be seen that the rate of labour turnover was the highest viz. 30.00 per cent in establishment engaging upto 100 workers, while it was lowest viz. 0.70 per cent in undertaking employing upto 101 to 500 workers.

Considering the labour turnover according to centres, it may be observed that the highest rate of labour turnover viz. 5.36 per cent was recorded in Aurangabad Centres, whereas Nagpur area registered the smallest rate of 0.98 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 APRIL 1973.

Centre	No. of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour increase	Labour Decrease
Bombay ..	196009	1.58	1.38	2.96	0.20	..
Sholapur ..	14214	1.28	0.61	1.89	0.67	..
Dhulia ..	95658	2.57	0.31	2.88	2.26	..
Jalgaon ..						
Aurangabad ..	8398	3.93	1.43	5.36	2.50	..
Nagpur ..	18832	0.22	0.76	0.98	..	0.54
Other Centres ..	2975	1.48	0.34	1.82	1.14	..
All Centres	242434	1.50	1.22	2.72	0.28	..

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

### LABOUR TURNOVER FOR BOMBAY CITY FOR APRIL 1973.

Group	No. of workers.	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour increase	Labour Decrease
Up to 100 ..	29	34.48	27.59	62.07	6.89	....
101 to 500 ..	249	....	0.80	0.80	....	0.80
501 to 1,000 ..	2449	3.02	1.84	4.86	1.18	....
1,001 to 2,000 ..	9596	1.73	1.58	3.31	0.15	....
Over 2,000	183684	1.55	1.36	2.91	0.19	....
All Establishments	196007	1.58	1.38	2.96	0.20	....

The percentage of workers was 62 from 101 to 500. workers

In Sholapur recorded in the following table

LABOUR

Group

Up to 100

101 to 500

501 to 1,000

1,001 to 2,000

Over 2,000

All Establishments

The percentage of labour turnover in establishments engaging up to 100 workers was 62.07 whereas it was only 0.80 in concerns engaging upto 131 to 500. workers.

In Sholapur the highest rate of labour turnover of 11.76 per cent was recorded in mills engaging upto 100 employees. This can be seen from the following table :—

LABOUR TURNOVER FOR SHOLAPUR FOR APRIL 1973.

Group	Number of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
Up to 100	51	5.88	5.88	11.76	..	..
101 to 500	..	..	..	..	..	..
501 to 1,000	657	0.61	..	0.61	0.61	..
1,001 to 2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 2,000	13506	1.30	0.62	1.92	0.68	..
All Establishments	14214	1.28	0.61	1.89	0.67	..

# WORKING OF TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926 IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

## REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1973

On the 30th April 1973, there were 2914 Trade Unions registered under Trade Unions Act, 1926.

33 Trade Unions were registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926, by the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay, the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Nagpur, the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Poona and the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Aurangabad during the month of May, 1973.

They are as follows :-

1. Bombay Division	10
2. Nagpur Division	15
3. Poona Division	Nil
4. Aurangabad Division	8
Total	33

The total number of registered Trade Unions thus stood at 2947 at the end of the month of May, 1973.

Serial No.	Name of the Union	Address of the Union	Registration No. & Date	Name of the President	Name of the Gen. Secretary
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Carriers Transport Employees' Union of Maharashtra.	Khandelwal Bhavan, 1st Floor, 166, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay-1.	6707, 2nd May 1973.	Shri Yeshawant Koli.	Shri U. K. Na
2	Guest Keen Williams Supervisors' Association.	C/o Guest Keen Williams Ltd., Precision Pressings Division, Bhandup, Bombay-78.	6708, 16th May 1973.	Shri R. Krishnamurthy.	Shri M. Balan Nair.
3	Kokan Dugdha Yojana Kamgar Sangh.	C/o V. G. Bhawe, Bapat Ali Chiplun, District Ratnagiri.	6709, 16th May 1973.	Shri Vishwanath Ganesh Bhawe.	Shri Gangar Laxman Pooja
4	Food Corporation of India Employees' Association, Western Zone, Bombay.	C/o Food Corporation of India Office, Mistry Bhavan, D. N. Road, Churchgate, Bombay-20 BR.	6710, 19th May 1973.	Dr. M. G. Bhulekar.	Mr. N. M. M wani.
5	Petroleum Refineries, Employees' Union.	Aziz Baugh, R. C. Marg, Chembur, Bombay-74.	6711, 19th May 1973.	Shri J. Furia.	Shri G. Khapolkar.
6	Nocil Supervisory Staff Association.	C/o National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd. Thana Belapur	6712, 19th May 1973.	Shri N. P. Ramaswami.	Shri R. Gangule.

MHARASHTRA

registered under

ns Act, 1926, by  
ity Registrar of  
ions, Poona and  
ng the month of

10

15

Nil

8

33

2947 at the end

Name of the  
Gen. Secretary

6

Shri U. K. Nair

Shri - M. - K.  
Balas Nair.

Shri Gangaram  
Laxman Poojan

Mr. N. M. Ma  
wani.

Shri G.  
Khanolkar.

Shri R.  
Gangule.

Serial No.	Name of the Union	Address of the Union	Registration No. & Date	Name of the President	Name of the Gen. Secretary
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Patta Barden Mazdoor Sangha.	29, 2nd Pophali Wadi, 4th Floor, Bhuleshwar, Bombay-2.	6713, 22nd May 1973.	Shri Amra-nath Dube.	Shri Hari Gen-Sinh.
8	Shasakiya Doodh Yojana Shramik Sangh.	51, Jaihind Colony, Deopur, District Dhule.	6714, 23rd May 1973.	Shri Baburao Dhondur Patil.	Shri Ramesh-Appaji Gaikwad.
9	Jeewanlal Employees' Union.	Kamgar Karyalaya, 61, Parel Village, Bombay-400 012.	6715, 23rd May 1973.	Shri Krishna J.	Shri Raman N. Parelkar.
10	Shahada Taluka Sakhar Kamgar Union.	C/o Trade Union Centre, 51, Jaihind Colony, Deonur Dhule.	6716, 25th May 1973.	Shri B. D. Patil.	Shri Kashinath N. Alwanji.
Nagpur Division					
11	Girni Majoor Sangh, Hinganghat.	Tilak Chowk, Hinganghat, District Wardha.	NGP/556, 5th March 1973.	Shri T. P. Bakare.	Shri K. M. Zado.
12	Gin Press Kamgar Sabha, Warud.	C/o Shri Govindbabu Ginnatrao Khasbade, Shahid Chowk Warud, District Amravati.	NGP/557, 5th March 1973.	Shri M. K. R. himbale.	Shri G. G. Khasbade.
13	Rashtriya Gitti Khadan Kamgar Union, Akola.	C/o Shri S. D. Jadhav, Near Dagadipulajawal, Guljarpura, Ward No. 2, Akola.	NGP/558, 9th March 1973.	Shri S. G. Misal	Shri S. D. Jadhav
14	National Coal Loading Works, Umred.	C/o Shri Seokram Pradhan, N. C. L. W. U. Railway Sayding, N. C. D. C. C., Umred.	NGP/559, 13th March 1973.	Shri Seokram Pradhan.	Shri P. G. Vaghmare.
15	Maharashtra Hume Pipe Mazdoor Sangh.	C/o Shri Haridas Belekur, Naya Gudam, Kamptee, District Nagpur.	NGP/560, 14th March 1973.	Shri M. P. Gedam.	Shri H. C. Belekur
16	Rashtriya Kamgar Union Soot Girni, Pandharkaoda.	C/o Shri Shivanand Vishwanathrao Gude, Garter, Vasant Sahnkari Soot Girni, Pandharkaoda, District Yeotmal.	NGP/561, 14th March 1973.	Shri P. A. Dhu-male.	Shri S. V. Gad
17	The Municipal Council Staff Union Umred.	C/o Shri B. K. Pongade, Advocate, Peth Budhwar, Taluka Umred, District Nagpur.	NGP/562, 15th March 1973.	Shri B. K. Pongade.	Shri K. S. Sata
18	Ner Gin Press, Majoor Sangh, Ner.	C/o Shri Mahadeo Domaji Totam, Ner, Taluka Darwaha, District Yeotmal.	NGP/563, 21st March 1973.	Shri B. A. Kapshikar.	Shri M. Toram.
19	Amravati Zilha Vayaosak Kamgar Sangh, Amravati.	C/o Shri C. G. Alkari, Danisath Amravati.	NGP/564, 21st March 1973.	Shri C. G. Alkari.	Shri Vasant Ku karni.

Serial No.	Name of the Union	Address of the Union	Registration No. & Date	Name of the President	Name of the Gen. Secretary
1	2	3	4	5	6
20	Central Ground Water Board, Employees Union Nagpur.	Behind Dr. Pharmasht, Sadar, Nagpur.	NGP/565, 26th March 1973.	Shri A. B. Bardhan.	Shri R. B. Bhoriya.
21	Central Potteries Workers Union, Nagpur.	C/o Advocate Shri R. N. Kolhe, Laxmibhuvan, Dharampeth, Nagpur.	NGP/566, 26th March 1973.	Shri S. V. Bandbudhe.	Shri R. Kolhe.
22	The Hindustan Lalpeth Colliery Staff Association, Chandrapur.	Anpurna Bhavan. Near Mahakali Mandir, Chandrapur.	NGP/567, 11th April 1972.	Shri R. R. Iyer.	Shri V. R. Lahamge.
23	Bhandara Zilla Parishad Work-Charge Employees Union.	C/o Shri H. D. Suryawanshi Dinaji Wasnik's House, Mukharji Ward, Ramnagar, Gondia, District Bhandara.	NGP/568, 13th April 1973.	Shri N. G. Chandrika-pure.	Shri S. B. Ramteke.
24	Rickshaw Kamgar Unathi Mandal, Nagpur.	C/o Industrial Service Institute, Kings-way, Nagpur.	NGP/569, 17th April 1973.	Shri M. S. Bhagat	Shri R. Tahade.
25	Ration Dukandar Karma-chari Sangh, Nagpur.	C/o Shri Daryan Ramteke, Milind Nagar, Circle No. 14/20 Ward No. O d 32, Nagpur.	NGP/570, 18th April 1973.	Shri S. L. Admane.	Shri C. Bhagwat.

## Aurangabad Division

26	Swasta Dhanya Dukan Malak Union.	Basmathnagar, District Parbhani.	AWB/250, 3rd May 1973.	Shri G. P. Lalpoty	Shri Abdul Razack Shaikh Dalal Barari.
27	The Retail Food Grain Dealers Association.	Itwara, Nanded ..	AWB/251, 5th May 1973.	Shri Abdul Wahed Ghudu.	Abdul Satta S/o. Wahed.
28	Vrutpatra Mudran Kamgar Sangh, Aurangabad.	C/o Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh, Supari Hanuman Road, Aurangabad.	AWB/252, 9th May 1973.	Shri Sidna-ramappa Kashinath Appa Mirche.	Govind Tatyab Manwatkar.
29	Bhir Zilla Bakery, Chalak Union, Bhir.	C/o Mohd. Rajesh Sulim, Juna Bazar, Bhir.	AWB/253, 9th May 1973.	Shri Sham Sudin Baba-miya.	Shri Mohd. Rashadu Salim Mohd. Yusuf.
30	Hamal Majoor Union ..	Basmathnagar, District Parbhani.	AWB/254, 9th May 1973.	Shri B.B. Patre.	Shri Abdul Razak Sk. Dadu Barar
31	Indira Gandhi Trade Workers Association, Nanded.	Kazi Gali, Nanded ..	AWB/255, 11th May 1973.	Shri M. Z. Siddiqui.	Shri M. Dhakle.
32	Hamal Union, Sailu ..	Sailu, Taluqa Pathri, District Parbhani.	AWB/256, 11th May 1973.	Shri Vasantao Luxmanrao	Shri G. M. Shing

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1973

WORKING OF THE EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME  
OF MAHARASHTRA DURING MAY 1973

Non-Medical Side

The following table shows the registration of employees and payment of cash benefit under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme during May 1973.

Serial No.	Registration	During the month			
		Bombay	Nagpur		
1	Number of workers registered ..	19,181	517	.....	.....
2	Net Number of I. Ps. entitled to medical care at the end of the month.	9,09,440	31,028	.....	.....
Serial No.	Employment Injury Benefit	During the month		Since 1st April 1973	
		Bombay	Nagpur	Bombay	Nagpur
3	Number of accident reports received ..	5,759	678	11,453	1,000
4	Number of Temporary Disablement Benefit payments.	5,020	808	9,933	1,000
5	Amount of Temporary Disablement Benefit paid Rs.	2,86,209. 20	28,771. 20	5,55,278. 10	56,000. 00
6	Number of cases referred to Medical Board (fresh).	363	11	746	1,000
7	Number of cases decided (admitted).	278	10	558	1,000
	(a) Partial permanent disablement ..	277	10	556	1,000
	(b) Total permanent disablement ..	1	....	2	1,000
8	Amount of Permanent Disablement Benefit paid Rs.	5,23,022. 09	6,903. 38	11,32,191. 14	14,000. 00
9	Total Number of I. Ps. got fitted with artificial limbs.	....	....	1	1,000
10	Number of dependants admitted to Dependant Benefit.	45	....	70	1,000
11	Amount of Dependants Benefit paid Rs	89,939. 95	3,143. 35	1,80,586. 25	9,000. 00
<b>Sickness Benefit</b>					
12	Number of Sickness Benefit payments ..	60,057	6,726	1,16,069	12,000
13	Number of Sickness Benefit days ..	3,11,396	39,789	5,94,466	73,000
14	Amount of Sickness Benefit paid Rs. ..	15,55,915. 71	1,74,368. 50	29,85,176. 41	3,22,000
15	Amount of Extended Sickness Benefit paid Rs.	2,41,158. 35	29,947. 45	4,49,045. 20	54,000
<b>Maternity Benefit</b>					
16	Number of fresh maternity cases admitted	237	4	467	1,000
17	Number of Maternity Benefit days ..	15,879	381	33,127	1,000
18	Amount of Maternity Benefit paid Rs.	1,37,989. 60	2,343. 90	2,74,527. 95	5,000

Decisions of the Court on application filed by the employees' State Insurance Corporation, Bombay, for enforcement of various legal provisions of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948.

Section under which action taken

No. of cases

Amount recovered



## Medical Side

1	Prescriptions issued during the month of January, 1973	2,30,392
2	The Number of ensured workers attending Diagnostic Centres	23,419
3	The X-Ray plates taken during the month	3,004
4	The Blood Examination	2,977
5	Number of persons admitted in the Hospital (T. B. - 419 ; General - 2,655)	3,074
6	The total No. of beds occupied during the month (T. B. - 21,618 ; General 33,292)	54,911
7	Payment made to the chemists during the month	Rs. 10,57,133
8	Payment made to Insurance Medical Practitioners during the month	Rs. 24,074.60
9	Change of increase in the No. of Diagnostic Centres	....
10	Any other special features of interest during the month	ESI Scheme Hospi- tal at Aundh has been started on 26th January, 1973 for T. B. patients needing admission.

LABOUR GAZETTE - JULY 1973

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND INDUSTRIAL DISEASE  
IN MAHARASHTRA DURING MAY 1973.

During May 1973, 13 work people in the State of Maharashtra who death occurred by the accident in the course of their employment were reported during the Month of May 1973.

Industrial Accidents

20. Food except beverages—

206. Manufacture of bakery products	..	..	1
207. Sugar Factories and Refineries	..	..	1
209. Manufacture of miscellaneous food preparations	..	..	1

23. Textiles—

231. Spinning, Weaving and Finishing of Textiles—

(a) Cotton Mills	..	..	..	..	1
(c) Silk Mills	..	..	..	..	1

31. Chemical products (and chemical products)—

319. Manufacture of miscellaneous chemical products—	..	..	..	..	1
(f) Others	..	..	..	..	..

33. Non-metallic mineral products (except products of petroleum and coal)—

332. Manufacture of glass and glass products (excepting optical lenses).	..	..	..	..	1
--	----	----	----	----	---

35. Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)—

350. Manufacture of metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)—	..	..	..	..	1
(a) Metal containers and steel trunks	..	..	..	..	1
(h) Others	..	..	..	..	..

36. Machinery (except electrical machinery)—

360. Manufacture of machinery (except electrical machinery)—	..	..	..	..	1
(d) machine tools, wood working machinery and other tools	..	..	..	..	..

38. Transport equipment—

382. Manufacture and repair of rail road equipment—	..	..	..	..	2
(a) Railway workshops	..	..	..	..	..
384. Repair of motor vehicles and cycles—	..	..	..	..	1
(a) Motor vehicles	..	..	..	..	..

2,30,392

23,419

3,004

2,977

3,074

54,911

Rs. 10,57,133

Rs. 24,074.60

ESI Scheme Hospital at Aundh has been started on 26th January, 1973 for T. B. patients needing admission

## MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1973.

### 1. Employment situation in general in Maharashtra State for the month of April 1973.

After a continuous rise in placements since December 1972, the number of applicants placed by Employment Exchanges during April 1973 showed a steep fall. Total number of vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges during April 1973 also showed a fall as compared to the previous month.

The number of applicants placed in April 1973 declined to 2,950 from 4,126 in March 1973 and the total demands notified to Employment Exchanges during the month fell to 6,816 from 7,527 in the last month.

Placements have shown a fall in all sectors except the State Government establishments where the number of applicants placed showed a rise of over 300.

A comparative sectorwise position of placements is given below :—

	March 1973	April 1973
Central Government .. .. .	1,772	712
State Government .. .. .	1,122	1,442
Quasi Government .. .. .	627	252
Private .. .. .	625	544

A marked fall in placements in the Central Government sector is attributed to the fall in the notification of vacancies to the District Employment Exchange, Chandrapur which received bulk demands from the Ordnance Factory during the previous month.

Placements have fallen sharply at Regional Employment Exchange, Bombay—250 in April 1973 as against 379 in March; Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Bombay—707 as against 820, District Employment Exchange, Jalgaon—99 as against 151, District Employment Exchange, Buldana—4 as against 41, District Employment Exchange, Akola—53 as against 217, Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Nagpur—64 as against 141, District Employment Exchange, Chandrapur—38 as against 589 and Employment Exchange, Pimpri—64 as against 115.

An analysis of vacancies notified showed a fall in all Sectors except the Private establishments where there was a rise. A comparative position sectorwise is given below :—

			March 1973	April 1973
Central Government	..	..	2,626	1,761
State Government	..	..	2,006	1,964
Quasi Government	..	..	912	603
Private	..	..	1,983	2,488
Total	..	..	7,527	6,816

The number of applicants registered during April 1973 decreased to 29,507 from 35,367 in March 1973. There were 6,15,121 applicants on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges at the end of April 1973.

## II. Appreciation of statistics rendered

(a) *Registration* : 29,507 applicants were registered with Employment Exchanges in April 1973 as against 35,367 in March 1973.

(b) *Vacancies Notified* : 6,816 vacancies were notified to the Employment Exchanges in April 1973 as against 7,527 in March 1973.

(c) *Submission* : 28,622 submissions were made by Employment Exchanges in April 1973 as against 32,041 in March 1973.

(d) *Placements* : 2,950 applicants were placed by Employment Exchanges in April 1973 as against 4,126 in March 1973.

(e) *Employers Using the Exchanges* : 1,211 employers notified vacancies to Employment Exchanges at the end of April 1973.

(f) *Live Register* : There were 6,15,121 applicants on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of April 1973 as against 6,24,524 in March 1973.

## IV. Vacancies Clearing—

(a) Fresh vacancies circulated by S.E.C.O.

(b) Vacancies filled during the month—

(1) Vacancy Exchange

(2) Other Exchanges

(c) Vacancies at the end of the month under limited or unlimited

### V. Interesting Placements

*S.R.E.E. Sholapur.*—(1) One Diploma holder in Art (with Fine Art Photography) was placed as Artist-cum-Photographer with the C.E.O., Zilla Parishad, Sholapur on Rs. 310 per month.

(2) One Commerce Graduate and one Lady Post Graduate were placed as Taluka Saving Organisers with Assistant Director of Savings, Sholapur on Rs. 430 per month.

*Nasik.*—(1) 25 candidates holding Diploma in Mechanical Engineering were placed as Mechanical Overseers with the Superintending Engineer, Mechanical Circle (C.P.) Poona-1, Central Building, I&P. Department, Poona on Rs. 400 per month on Scarcity Works.

(2) 11 B.Sc. Agricultural Graduates were placed as Overseers with the Commissioner of Bombay Division, Bombay on Rs. 400 per month on Scarcity Works.

(3) 4 candidates holding Diploma in Civil Engineering were placed as Overseers with the Superintending Engineer, National Highway Circle, Nasik on Rs. 400 per month.

*S.R.E.E. Aurangabad.*—(1) One B.E. (Civil) candidate has been placed in employment as Assistant Lecturer in Civil Engineering (Drawing) with the Principal, College of Engineering, Aurangabad on total emolument of Rs. 496 per month.

*Nanded.*—(1) One Diploma holder in Mechanical Engineering has been placed as Draftsman (Mech.) with the Principal, Government Polytechnic, Nanded on pay of Rs. 496 per month.

*Dhulia.*—(1) 2 Science Graduates have been placed as Laboratory Assistants with total emoluments of Rs. 335 per month.

(2) One B. Com. candidate was placed with the Branch Manager, State Bank of India, Nawapur, with total emoluments of Rs. 311 per month.

(3) One Schedule Caste candidate was placed as upper Division Clerk with the Reserved vacancy in the total emoluments of Rs. 311 per month.

*S.R.E.E. Poona.*—(1) 5 candidates were placed as Demonstrators with the Armed Forces Medical College, Poona-1, on Rs. 335 plus Allowance.

*S.R.E.E. Thana.*—(1) One B.E. Civil Engineer was placed as a Planning Assistant with Assistant Director of Town Planning, Thana on Rs. 496 plus Allowances.

## LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1973

*S.R.E.E., Amravati.*—(1) One B.E., in Mechanical Engineering has been placed as Assistant Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering under the Principal, Government Polytechnic, Amravati on monthly emolument of Rs. 575.

(2) Three B.E. Electrical candidates have been placed as Junior Engineer under the Executive Engineer, Public Health Works Division, Amravati on monthly emoluments of Rs. 400.

(3) Seven B.E. Civil, Mechanical and Electrical candidates have been placed as Junior Engineer under the Superintending Engineer, Nagpur Irrigation Circle, Nagpur on monthly emoluments of Rs. 400.

(4) One B.E. Mechanical Engineer has been placed as Junior Engineer under the Executive Engineer, Public Health Works Division, Amravati on monthly emoluments of Rs. 400.

### VI. Appreciation of work done for special type of applicants

	Registration	Placements	
1. A B Standard .. .. .	300	49	
2. Displaced Persons .. . . .	212	....	
3. Discharge Government employees ..	75	21	
4. Women .. . . .	4,410	181	7
5. I.T.I. Trainees .. . . .	392	95	1
6. Part time Employment-seekers—			
(a) Registered .. . . .	....		
(b) Placed .. . . .	....		
(c) Vacancies notified .. . . .	....		
7. Ex-servicemen .. . . .	547	128	
8. Recruitment to Arm Forces—			
	Army	Navy	Airforce
(a) Ex-servicemen .. . . .	....	....	....

Physically Handicapped applicants registered with normal Employment Exchanges (other than the Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped) in the State during April 1973.

Category	No of Registrations affected during the month	No of placements affected during the month	No on Live Register at the end of the month
(1) Blind ..	4	....	185
(2) Deaf and Dumb ..	...	....	29
(3) Orthopaedically Handicapped ..	51	3	1,197
(4) Respiratory Disorder ..	..	....	....
Total ..	55	3	1,411

#### VII. Staff Training :

Out of 30 Exchanges, staff training classes were held at 15 Exchanges.

#### VIII. Inspection :

Nil.

#### IX. Conference and Meetings :

(1) The Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Thana attended the meeting of Planning Committee for Employment Guarantee Scheme at Zilla Parishad, Thana.

(2) The District Employment Officer, Ratnagiri attended the meetings of Employment Guarantee Committee and District Co-ordination Committee.

(3) The Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Nasik District Employment Officer, Akola attended the quarterly meeting of District Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Boards in their districts.

(4) The District Employment Officer, Dhulia, Parbhani and Osmanabad attended the meetings of Special Committee to examine the fairness of submission.

(6) The Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Poona attended the meeting of Plan Review Committee.

X. Any other item of interest :

Work done by Universities Information and Guidance Bureau during the month of April 1973.

Name of University	Registration	Vacancies notified	Placements obtained	No. on Live Register
(1) U.E.I. & G.B., Bombay	2	166	50	3,862
(2) U.E.I. & G.B., Poona	26	15	....	166
(3) U.E.I. & G.B., ..	39	31	1	1,129
(4) U.E.I. & G.B., Aurangabad	11	....	....	169
(5) U.E. I. & G.B., Kolhapur	20	12	1	180

Work done by Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped persons, Bombay during the month of April 1973.

Category	Registration	Vacancies notified	Placements obtained	No. on Live Register.
(1) Blind	2	....	....	241
(2) Deaf and Dumb	6	3	3	44
(3) Orthopaedically Handicapped	32	9	9	308
(4) Respiratory Disorder	....	....	....	4
	40	12	12	597

Employment  
for Physically

No on  
Live  
Register at  
the end of  
the month

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185

29

1,197

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1,411

15 Exchanges.

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District Employment  
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**Work done by the Professional and Executive Unit during the month of April 1973**

(1) No. of X-is on the Live Register at the end of the previous month.	2,163
(2) No. of X-is received during the month	80
(3) No. of candidates submitted during the month against—	
(i) Notified Vacancies (Secondary)	79
(ii) Central Employment Exchanges Vacancies	187
(iii) Advertised Vacancies	48
(4) No. of P. and E. candidates placed during the month	
(5) No. removed from Live Register	10
(6) No. of P. and E. X-is on the Live Register at the end of the month.	2,14

**Youth Employment Service**

(I) *Individual Programme at Employment Exchanges.*—(1) During the month of April 1973 in all 1,673 applicants received individual information. Of these 1,300 were applicants, 214 were students and 160 were parents and guardians.

(2) In all 16 postal inquiries in occupational information were received during the month.

(3) Out of 816 applicants who received individual guidance 789 were first-time candidates and 27 were review cases.

(4) 3,303 applicants were given guidance at the time of registration.

II. *Group programme at Employment Exchanges.*—(5) 203 Group discussions were conducted during the month of April 1973.

(6) 2,112 applicants attended these group discussions.

III. *Programme outside the Employment Exchanges.*—(7) During the month one career talk was delivered in school, 8 visits were paid by employment officers to schools in connection with distribution or utilisation of pamphlets, posters, etc.

(8) 29 visits were paid by Employment Officers to employers and head training institutions in connection with collection of information on placements.

IV. *Placement/Admission Activities.*—(9) During the month 463 applications were forwarded to various training centres for apprenticeship training.

(10) 285 applicants were actually placed in training.

# Textile Employment (Decasualisation) Scheme

During the month of May 1973 the Decasualisation Scheme Bombay registered 3,721 workers, demands for 5,395 workers, were received from the mills. 5,967 Submissions were made against these demands. Placements of 3249 workers were obtained against these submissions.

Similarly during May 1973 the Decasualisation Scheme, Sholapur registered 66 workers, Demands for 124 workers, were received from the mills. 246 Submissions were made to the mills against these demands. Placements of 104 workers obtained against these submissions.

## Appreciation of Statistics rendered (Bombay)

*Registrations.*—3,721 workers were registered under the Decasualisation Scheme as against 3,229 in April 1973.

*Demands Notified.*—5,395 vacancies were notified to the Sectional offices as against 3,623 in April 1973.

*Submissions.*—5,967 Submissions were made by Decasualisation Scheme as against 4,699 in April 1973.

*Placements.*—3,249 workers were employed by the mills as against 2,118 in April 1973.

*Live Register.*—1,067 workers were on the Live Register at the end of May 1973.

## Appreciation of Statistics rendered (Sholapur)

*Registration.*—66 workers were Registered under the Decasualisation Scheme as against 76 in April 1973.

*Demand Notified.*—124 vacancies were notified to the schemes as against 120 in April 1973.

*Submissions.*—246 Submissions were made to the mills as against 224 in April 1973.

*Placements.*—104 workers were employed by the mills as against 39 workers in April 1973.

*Live Register.*—530 workers were on Live Register at the end of May 1973.

# Cases Under Labour Laws

BEFORE SHRI B. A. EKBOTE, AUTHORITY UNDER THE  
MINIMUM WAGES ACT, BOMBAY

APPLICATION No. 13 OF 1972

Shri Sitaram R. Chaturvedi through the B.E.S.T. Worker's Union  
Kennedy Bridge, Bombay.

*Versus*

The B.E.S.T. Undertaking, BEST House, Bombay.

The Minimum Wages Act, 1947, Section 20(2).—Applicant was a clerk bearing check No. 1611 in Consumers (North) Department of the B.E.S.T. Undertaking at Dadar praying that the opposite party be directed to make payment of illegal deduction made from his salary in the months of June and July 1972 with costs and compensation. The Opposite Party had raised a preliminary objection regarding the maintainability of the application and the jurisdiction of the Authority to entertain the same under Section 20(2) of the Minimum Wages Act stating that no application can be filed before the Minimum Wages Authority for deduction of wages and that the proper forum for filing of such application is the Payment of Wages Authority. The Authority therefore held that the application is not maintainable under Section 20(2) of the Minimum Wages Act as the claim does not arise out of payment of less than the minimum rates of wages prescribed under the Act. The claim arises out of the deduction from wages for which the appropriate form is the Application under the Payment of Wages Act and dismissed the application.

## Minimum Wages Act, 1948

This is an application purported to be under Section 20(2) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1947 for the recovery of alleged illegally deducted wages. The facts of the applicant is that he is working as a clerk bearing Check No. 1611 in Consumers (North) Department of the B.E.S.T. Undertaking at Dadar. That on 6th April 1972 he was posted for packet filling duty at Colaba and accordingly he carried out the duties of Packet filler on that date. The packets were handed over by the In-charge of the Cash Department of the Opposite Party. The cash was filled up by a trio including the applicant. That after the packet filling was completed and when the cash had tallied, the packets were handed over to the In-charge of the Cash Department to be delivered to the employees of the B.E.S.T. Undertaking on the next day. The unpaid pay packets were brought to the cash department and handed over to the employees of the B.E.S.T. Undertaking on the next day.

pay packet of an employee was short by Rs. 100 and he was called upon to verify the signature on the pay cover and to give his explanation. The signature on the pay cover was his. He submitted his explanation, stating that he was not responsible for any shortages, since the In-charge had taken over the pay packets which were filled in with cash. The packet in question was lying in the Department for several days and it was not opened in anybody's presence. Applicant further states that on his explanation he was relieved, but to his surprise he noticed that from the following months i.e. June and July 1972, an amount of Rs. 100 was deducted from his salary. It is alleged that there was no enquiry held by any authority appointed under the Minimum Wages Act and the applicant was not given an opportunity to defend his case. That the Authority, who ordered the deduction, violated the principles of natural justice. Applicant was only informed that the amount will be deducted from his salary since the explanation given by him was not acceptable. That under the provision of the Act a person is only liable for deduction for the loss of money for which he is alone required to account. Where the cash is handled by many others during his absence he cannot be held responsible for the same. The amount is illegally deducted under the provision of the Act. Applicant prays that the Opposite Party be directed to make the payment with costs and compensation.

2. Opposite Party has raised a preliminary objection regarding the maintainability of this application and the jurisdiction of this Authority to entertain the same under section 20 of the Minimum Wages Act. It is contended that no application can be filed before the Minimum Wages Authority for deduction of wages and that the proper forum for filing of such application is the Payment of Wages Authority. The rest of the written statement on merits is without prejudice to this legal objection.

3. Parties are heard on the preliminary point raised by the Opposite Party. The Case is well argued on both the sides. I have very carefully considered the respective contentions of the parties. I find great force in the contention of the Opposite Party. The object of the Minimum Wages Act is to make provision for fixing minimum rates of wages in certain employments. In order to provide a remedy against breach of provisions in regard to payment of minimum wages prescribed under the Act, Section 20 provides a special forum and the manner of seeking the remedy. Section 20(1) reads as follows :—

“ The appropriate Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, appoint any Commissioner for Workmen's compensation or any officer of the Central Government exercising functions as a Labour Commissioner for any region or any officer of the State Government not below the rank of Labour Commissioner or any other officer with experience as a Judge of a Civil Court or as stipendiary Juicial Magistrate to be the Authority. To hear and decide for any specified area all claims arising out of payment of wages or in respect of wages not paid within

under clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 13 or of wages at the overtime rate under section 14, to employees employed or paid in that area ”.

The relevant portion of Section 20(1) of the Act indicates that the Authority appointed under the Act is required to hear and decide all claims arising out of payment of less than the minimum rates of wages. The minimum Wages Act is primarily concerned with fixing of rates viz ; rates of minimum wages, overtime rates, rate for payment for work on a day of rest, and it is not really intended to be an Act for enforcement of payment of wages for which provision is made in other laws such as Payment of Wages Act and the Industrial Disputes Act. In the present case the applicant admittedly claims deducted wages. There is no dispute regarding fixation of minimum rate of his wages. Applicant is not claiming difference in wages on account of paying him less than the minimum rate of wages prescribed under the minimum wages Act. In section 20 (1) of the Minimum Wages Act provision is made for seeking remedy in respect of claims arising out of payment less than the minimum rates of wages prescribed under the Act. The language employed in section 20(1) indicates that the Authority appointed under the Act is to exercise jurisdiction for deciding claims which relate to rates of wages, rates for payment of work done on days of rest and overtime rates fixed under the Act. If there be no dispute as to the prescribed rates between the employer and the employee, Section 20(1) of the Minimum Wages Act would not be attracted. The purpose of Section 20(1) is to ensure that the rates prescribed under the Minimum wages Act are complied with by the employer in making payments, and if any attempt is made to make payments at lower rates than the prescribed rates the workmen are given the right to invoke the aid of the Authority appointed under Section 20(1) of the Minimum Wages Act. In cases where there is no dispute as to rates of wages and the only question is whether a particular payment at the agreed rate in respect of minimum wages, overtime or work on off days is due to a workman or not the appropriate authority is provided in the payment of wages Act. If the payment is delayed beyond the time permitted by the Payment of Wages Act, or if the amount claimed by the workman is not paid on the ground that deductions are to be made by the employer, the employee can seek his remedy by an application under Section 15(1) of the Payment of Wages Act which deals with delayed or deducted wages. In cases where Section 15(1) of the Payment of Wages Act may not provide adequate remedy, the remedy can be sought either under Section 33C of the Industrial Disputes Act or by raising a dispute under the said act. There is no doubt that under section 20(3) of the Minimum Wages Act power is given to the Authority dealing with application under Section 20(1) to direct payment of the actual amount found due but this is

in the case "Town Municipal Council, Athani vs. Presiding Officer Labour Court, Hubli and others" I.F.L.R., Vol. 18 of 1969 at page 379.

4. Rule 21 of the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950 provides for time and conditions of payment of wages and the deductions permissible from wages. It does not necessarily follow from this rule that deductions made from wages can be claimed under Section 20(1) of the Act. There are analogous provisions in Section 7(2) (c) of the Payment of Wages Act in respect of deductions for damage to or loss of goods expressly entrusted to the employed person for custody or for loss of money for which he is required to account, where such damage or loss is directly attributable to his neglect or default. The words used in Rule 21(1) Clause (iii) of the Minimum Wages Rule are exactly the same. Jurisdiction of Authority under the Payment of Wages Act is not ousted by the Authority under the Minimum Wages Act. It cannot be assumed as a necessary implication from the facts that the Minimum Wages Act has provided for a remedy for all the rights conferred by it. In the absence of any specific provision barring the jurisdiction of the Authority under the Payment of Wages Act to entertain claims which would be entertained under the provisions of that Act, it would not be correct to imply that rights conferred under the Minimum Wages Act shall have the remedy only under the said Act and not under the Payment of Wages Act. In the circumstances I cannot accede to the submissions made by the applicant's learned representative that Section 20(1) of the Minimum Wages Act covers all claims, including claim for recovery of deducted wages, even though there may be no dispute as to the rates at which the Payments are to be claimed. I hold that the present application is not maintainable under section 20(1) Minimum Wages Act, as the claim of the applicant does not arise out of payment of less than minimum rates of Wages prescribed under the Act. The claim arises out of the deduction from such wages for which the appropriate forum is the Authority under the Payment of Wages Act and not the Authority under the Minimum Wages Act. In the result this application fails and must be dismissed. Hence

#### Order

Application not being maintainable under Section 20(1) of the Minimum Wages Act is dismissed, No order as to costs.

(Sd.) B. A. EKBOTE,  
Authority under the Minimum Wages Act,  
Bombay.

Dated 2nd April 1973.

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# Statistics

## EMPLOYMENT THROUGH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

(Maharashtra)

Year and Month	Number of applicants on Live Registers at the end of the month/year	Registration	Placements	Number of Employers who used the exchanges	Vacancies notified	Vou a e mo
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1964 ..	2,58,676	3,68,711	72,583	....	1,36,667	
1965 ..	2,76,852	4,04,490	75,301	....	1,42,716	
1966 ..	2,82,826	3,96,688	71,336	....	1,32,680	
1967 ..	2,86,676	4,05,063	40,634	....	76,018	
1968 ..	2,94,711	4,12,803	39,704	....	80,487	
1969 ..	3,00,133	3,92,540	42,104	....	86,450	
1970 ..	3,28,313	4,02,039	38,662	....	87,221	
1971 ..	4,29,578	4,75,360	44,184	....	85,253	
1972—						
March ..	4,38,035	20,214	3,284	1,331	5,318	
April ..	4,34,177	33,413	3,251	1,531	60,808	
May ..	4,45,532	29,723	2,994	1,494	7,476	
June ..	4,62,799	35,774	2,798	1,362	6,397	
July ..	4,91,627	41,399	3,353	1,400	7,149	
August ..	5,18,093	37,117	2,651	1,406	7,268	
September ..	5,39,879	32,398	3,213	1,445	6,869	
October ..	5,57,729	30,533	2,931	1,410	7,532	
November ..	5,75,690	28,735	3,596	1,343	7,351	
December ..	5,97,650	33,561	2,932	1,280	6,007	
1973—						
January ..	6,18,540	32,651	3,056	1,413	7,016	
February ..	29,066	27,635	3,117	1,330	6,321	
March ..	32,047	35,367	4,126	1,522	7,227	

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

Year	and	Months	Registra- tions	Demands	Sub- missions	Place- ments	Live Register
71—			35,109	34,649	40,652	20,455	23,678
72—							
March	..		3,980	3,781	5,495	2,443	1,223
April	..	..	2,760	2,604	3,561	1,601	1,601
May	..	..	4,121	4,726	5,655	3,560	623
June	..	..	2,246	2,021	2,718	2,464	817
July	..	..	1,999	1,980	2,040	1,097	1,003
August	(Bombay)		1,982	1,324	1,909	1,087	1,459
	(Sholapur)		69	30	180	59	635
September	(Bombay)		1,978	1,458	1,800	672	1,716
	(Sholapur)		55	19	35	15	663
October	(Bombay)		1,750	1,009	1,408	613	1,953
	(Sholapur)		40	26	51	19	666
November	(Bombay)		2,811	1,771	2,597	690	2,442
	(Sholapur)		72	85	181	19	528
December	(Bombay)		2,296	1,321	1,927	849	2,420
	(Sholapur)		188	55	83	83	830
—Grand Total	(Bombay)		31,869	28,839	37,758	17,551	19,267
Grand Total	(Sholapur)		424	215	530	195	3,322
Grand Total		..	32,293	29,054	38,288	17,746	22,589

January	(Bombay)	2,400	1,174	1,899	754	3,439
	(Sholapur)	75	20	11	9	871
February	(Bombay)	2,582	3,458	4,372	1,104	2,351
	(Sholapur)	89	122	270	22	950
March	(Bombay)	3,435	3,425	5,231	2,009	1,873
	(Sholapur)	84	106	150	119	794
April	(Bombay)	3,229	3,623	4,699	2,118	1,858
		76	120	224	39	1010

Industry	Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in dispute	Date when work stoppage		Maximum No. of workers affected		No. of mandays lost		Result
			Began	Ended	Directly	In-directly	During the month	Till the close of month	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ice Cream	Bombay— Joy Ice Creams (Bangalore) Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt).	Bonus— Demand for Bonus.	22nd March 1973	22nd March 1973	96	..	96	96	Successful.
Food products	Ahmednagar— Sukadi Karkhana (Pvt).	Wages— Demand for increase in wages, etc.	20th March 1973	20th March 1973	275	..	275	275	Unsuccessful.
Biscuit	Bombay— Shangrila Food Products Ltd. (Pvt).	Personnel— Protest against lay off in batches.	7th March 1973	8th March 1973	72	..	126	126	Indefinite.
Processing	Latur (Dist. Osmanabad) The Co-operative Oil Industries Ltd., (Pvt. Co-op).	Wages— Demand for D.A.	14th March 1973	18th March 1973	162	..	798	798	Successful.
Oil	Bombay— Ahmed Umar Oil Mill (Pvt).	Wages— Protest against non payment of advance as usual.	20th March 1973	20th March 1973	117	..	73	73	Successful.
Distillery	Tilaknagar (District Ahmednagar)— The Maharashtra Sugar Mills Ltd. (Pvt).	Retrenchment Demand for reinstatement of retrenched workers.	12th March 1973	28th March 1973	41	..	559	559	Unsuccessful.
Aerated Water	Poona— Poona Beverages Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for wage scale, D.A. etc.	1st March 1973	12th March 1973	82	..	820	820	Successful.
Mfg. Cigarette	Bombay— Golden Tobacco Co., Ltd., (Pvt.)	Others— Protest against instruction to show Identity Card while receiving salary.	7th March 1973	7th March 1973	1,079	..	540	540	Unsuccessful.
Cotton Yarn	Sholapur— Bali Cotton Waste Spg. Mills, (Pvt).	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of terminated worker.	25th February 1973	2nd March 1973	384	..	768	1,569	Unsuccessful.

Cotton Textile	Mumbai— The India United Wvg. Co., Ltd. (Pvt).	Personnel— Demand for proper working condition.	25th March 1973	27th March 1973	98	1,304	2,057	2,057	Unsuccessful.
Do.	Bombay— The India United Mills Ltd., (Pub.)	Others— Protest against bad working conditions.	28th March 1973	28th March 1973	1098	..	1,098	1,098	Indefinite.

Cotton Textile	Bombay— The Coorla Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd. (Pvt).	Others— Demand for proper working condition.	26th 1973	March	27th 1973	March	98	1,364	2,657	2,657	Unsuccessful.
Do.	Bombay— The India United Mills Ltd., (Pub.)	Others— Protest against bad working conditions.	28th 1973	March	28th 1973	March	1098	..	1,098	1,098	Indefinite.
Do.	Bombay— The Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd., No. 3 (Pvt).	Wages— Demand for increase in wages on standard rates.	27th 1973	Feb- ruary	2nd 1973	March	41	..	53	117	Unsuccessful.
ing of cloth and yarn	Bombay— Kamal Yarn Sizing & Printing Mills and its sister concern.	Personnel— Protest against lay off	1st 1973	March	3rd 1973	March	100	..	300	300	Unsuccessful.
Cotton Textile	Sholapur— The Narsinggirji Mills (Pub).	Wages— Demand for increase in wages.	1st 1973	March	2nd 1973	March	134	..	185	185	Unsuccessful.
Cotton	Bombay— The Shreeniwas Cotton Mills Ltd., (Pvt).	Wages— Demand for increase in wages.	25th 1973	February	1st 1973	March	24	..	12	108	Unsuccessful.
Cotton Textile	Bombay— The Shreeniwas Cotton Mills Ltd. (Pvt).	Wages— Demand for higher wages, etc.	7th 1973	March	7th 1973	March	16	..	8	8	Unsuccessful.
Do.	Bombay— The Shreeniwas Cotton Mills Ltd., (Pvt).	Wages— Demand for higher wages for working on new frames.	10th 1973	March	11th 1973	March	89	477	698	698	Unsuccessful.
Cotton Textile	Bombay— The Shreeniwas Cotton Mills Ltd, (Pvt).	Wages— Demand for payment of wages for lay-off period.	13th 1973	March	13th 1973	March	182	..	91	91	Unsuccessful.
Silk Textile	Bombay— Adishakti Textile Art Silk (Pvt).	Personnel— Demand for regular work.	23rd 1973	March	23rd 1973	March	287	..	287	287	Indefinite.
Silk Textile	Bombay— L. D. Weaving Ind. Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt)	Wages— Protest against delay in payment of wages.	7th 1973	March	10th 1973	March	180	..	720	720	Unsuccessful.
Silk Textile	Thana— Sushama Fabrics Pvt. Ltd. Pvt.	Personnel— Protest against lay-off.	24th 1973	March	31st 1973	March	35	..	245	245	Successful.

UTES IN PROGRESS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE IN THE STATE SPHERE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1973—contd

1672

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1973

Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in disputes	Date when Work-Stoppages		Maximum No. of workers affected		No. of mandays lost		Result
		Began	Ended	Directly	In-directly	During the month	Till the close the month	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thana— Kishanchand Spinning Mills (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of dismissed workers.	17th March 1973	....	119	21	1,846	1,846	Contd.
Bombay— Leela Scottish Lace Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of retrenched workers.	13th January 1973	....	43	..	1,161	2,838	Contd.
Bombay— Ambernath (Dist. Thana) Ludhiana Woollen & Silk Mills (Pvt.).	Others— Altercation between a worker of Embroidery Department and a supervisor of processing department.	18th March 1973	18th March 1973	54	..	54	54	Unsuccessful.
Bombay— Maharashtra Wood Works (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of a suspended workers.	30th January 1973	....	11	..	297	572	Contd.
Bombay— Wood Products Co. (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in wages.	16th March 1973	16th March 1973	28	..	28	28	Successful.
Netivil, Kalyan, Dist.) Thana) Suchak Paper and Board Mills (Pvt.)	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of a suspended worker.	25th March 1973	31st March 1973	27	..	162	162	Unsuccessful.
Bombay— Schrader Scovill Duncan Limited, (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in wages, D. A. etc.	9th February 1973	....	171	31	5,454	8,888	Contd.

C. foot-	Bombay— Metro Bangles (Pvt.).	Others— Protest against giving alleged substitute work	27th February 1973	26th March 1973	81	..	1,782	1,944	Unsuccessful.
r bolls lloons.	Poona— Kohinoor Rubber Pro- ducts (Pvt.).	Leave and Hours of work Protest against giving in writing regarding prior sanctioned of leave.	10th March 1973	21st March 1973	45	..	472	472	Unsuccessful.
er bolls lloons.	Bombay— Oil Seals Mfg., Co. Pvt. Ltd., and its sister concern (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in wages.	23rd October 1972	....	455	..	12,285	62,563	Contd.
..	Bombay— Super Plastic Industries Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in wages.	27th March 1973	....	52	..	208	208	Contd.
cal ..	Bombay and Thana— Plasti Peel Chemical Plastics Pvt. Ltd., and its sister concern (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against lay off.	4th January 1973	7th March 1973	21	..	84	896	Unsuccessful.
ic. and	Bhosari (Poona) K. K. Nag. Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for 8-33 percent bonus.	24th February 1973	....	104	..	2,808	3,224	Contd.
ical ..	Bombay— Asian Chemicals works (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for more D.A.	24th March 1973	....	75	..	525	525	Contd.
hical ..	Thana— J. K. Chemical (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against charge sheet given to four workmen.	26th March 1973	28th March 1973	597	..	1,492	1,492	Successful
& Zink de.	Bombay— Kamani Metallic Oxides Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for wage scales and classification etc.	29th January 1973.	24th March 1973.	66	..	1,320	3,102	Successful.
maceuti -	Thana— Duphar Interfran Ltd., (Pvt.).	Others— Demand for Continua- tion of canteen con- tractor.	22nd March 1973	22nd March 1973.	250	..	125	125	Unsuccessful.
Do. ..	Kolshet Road (Thana)— Bayer (India) Ltd. Pvt.	Personnel— Demand for reinsta- ment of discharged workmen etc.	14th March 1973	14th March 1973.	606	..	606	606	Unsuccessful.
pincher ..	Bombay— Maharashtra Engi- neers & Founders (Pvt.).	Retrenchment— Demand for reinsta- ment of retrenched workmen.	17th February 1973	27th March 1973.	19	4	552	781	Unsuccessful.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE IN THE STATE SPHERE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1973—contd.

1674

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1973

Industry	Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in disputes	Date when work stoppage		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— Mukund Engineering Works (Pvt.)	Others— Protest against the removing of machine.	23rd November 1972.	12th March 1973.	40	..	400	3,760	Unsuccessful.
Engineering (Fabrication)	Poona— Jaibiech Engineering Works (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against harassment by supervisory staff.	14th February 1973.	....	30	9	1,014	1,521	Continued.
Chromium Plating and Moulding	Bhosari (Poona)— Subodh Chromo Plasts (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Protest against retrenchment of 15 workers.	20th January 1973.	7th March 1973.	12	..	72	1,492	Partially Successful.
Engineering ..	Bombay— B. Kumar Metal Forging Works and its sister concern (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of retrenched workers.	3rd February 1973.	22nd March 1973.	41	..	779	1,722	do.
Engineering Mfg. of Aluminium collapsible boxes containers)	Bombay— Bharat containers Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for wage scale, classification etc.	15th February 1973.	....	124	..	3,324	4,812	Continued.
Engineering ..	Thane— De. Smet (India) Ltd., (Pvt.)	Others— Lockout due to go slow indiscipline behaviours etc. in pursuance of their charter of demand.	12th February 1973.	6th March 1973.	345	95	2,200	8,800	Indefinite.
Mfg. of Printed and Tinned Containers and sheets	Bombay— H. A. H. Bachooali Tin Factory (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in wages, D. A etc.	3rd February 1973.	....	41	..	1,107	2,009	Continued.
Engineering	Bombay— Ajay Mac-Fab Industries (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against disciplinary action against one worker.	5th March 1973.	13th March 1973.	12	..	78	78	Unsuccessful.

Engineering ..	Bombay—	Personnel—	13th March 1973.	21st March 1973.	51	..	357	357	Partially Successful.
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	... (Pvt.)	... action against one worker.	1973.	1973.	78	78	Unsuccessful.		
Engineering	Bombay— B. Mohanlal and Co. (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against Lay-off	13th March 1973.	21st March 1973.	51	..	357	357	Partially successful.
Engineering	Poona— Nichrome Metal Works (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for rise in pay scales etc.	23rd March 1973.	....	50	..	400	400	Continued.
Engineering	Ahmednager— Nita Engineering Works (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for Bonus and increase in wages	9th March 1973.	12th March 1973.	28	..	112	112	Successful.
Engineering ..	Bombay— Christensen Long Year (India) Ltd., (Pvt.)	Others— Demand for time concession (with wages) in case of ferry breakdown	28th March 1973.	....	186	..	558	558	Continued.
Engineering ..	Lonavla (Poona)— The Antifriction Bearings Corporation Ltd., (Pvt.)	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of a terminated worker.	11th March 1973.	15th March 1973.	471	..	2,029	2,029	Successful.
Engineering ..	Bombay— Associated Industries (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against charge sheet given to one worker.	5th March 1973.	13th March 1973.	31	..	243	243	Indefinite.
Engineering ..	Poona— Masvy & Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.	Bonus— Demand for Bonus for the year 1971-72.	2nd March 1973.	22nd March 1973.	112	..	2,016	2,016	Successful.
Electro Plating	Bombay— Atul Industrial Corporation, (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against Lay-off—	9th February 1973.	10th March 1973.	39	..	351	702	Unsuccessful.
Engineering ..	Bombay— AARTI Engineering Company (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of retrenched workers.	19th February 1973.	....	17	..	459	595	Continued.
Engineering	Sangli— New Vijay Industries Ltd., (Pub.)	Wages— Demand for wage scale D.A. etc.	16th March 1973.	16th March 1973.	100	..	100	100	Unsuccessful.
Cranes ..	Bombay— Bardai Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of retrenched workers.	15th July 1972.	....	56	..	1,512	12,488	Continued.
Oil Engines, Pumps.	Uchagaon (Kolhapur)— Ghatge Patil Industries Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for implementation of the award.	13th January 1973.	3rd March 1973.	1,095	72	3,501	50,181	Partially successful.



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE IN THE STATE SPHERE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1973—contd.

Industry	Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in disputes	Date when work-stoppages		Maximum No. of workers affected		No. of mandays lost		Result
			Began	Ended	Directly	In-directly	During the month	Till the close of the month	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Engineering ..	Poona— The Southern Machine Industries (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in wages etc.	24th March 1973.	.....	91	...	637	637	Continued.
Small Scale Light Eng- ineering Ancillary under technicians Scheme.	Poona— Messrs. Mungi Elect- ricals (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against disci- plinary action against 3 workers.	19th March 1973.	.....	16	.....	320	320	Continued.
Bulb Mfg ..	Poona— Rakesh Bulb Indus- tries (Pvt.)	Personnel— Demand to take action against a worker for his quarrelling with another Labour.	9th March 1973.	27th March 1973.	52	.....	869	869	Indefinite.
Radio Receiver Components.	Thana— Murphy-India Ltd., (Pvt.).	Retrenchment— Protest against re- trenchment of Wor- kers.	10th February 1973.	20th March 1973.	1,781	...	28,496	86,992	Unsuccessful.
Electrical ..	Bombay— R. G. Keswani Indus- tries (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for wage scale D. A. etc.	29th March 1973.	.....	159	.....	451	451	Continued.
Electrical and Elect- ronic Com- ponents.	Chinchwad (Poona)— Elpro International Ltd. (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for pay scale, D. A. etc.	23rd March 1973.	23rd March 1973.	230	39	269	269	Unsuccessful.
Railway	Ambernath (Dist-Thana) V. F. Steel Co.	Personnel— Protest against Lay- off.	31st March 1973.	31st March 1973.	815	.....	815	815	Successful.

	(Pvt.).	the closure period of the concern due to fire.								
Mfg. Bicycles	Thana— Altra Steel Engineering Co. (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in Wages and Bonus.	24th March 1973.	28th March 1973.	22	....	88	88	Indefinite.	
Grain Mill Products.	Nagour— Messrs. U. K. Roller Flour Mills (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for 20 per cent bonus.	20th February 1973.	13th March 1973.	29	....	294	526	Unsuccessful.	
Confectionary Products.	Pimpri (Dist-Poona)— Harnik Food Industries. (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of a terminated worker.	26th February 1973.	....	78	....	2,106	2,340	Continued.	
Cotton Textile	Poona— Rajabhadur Motilal Poona Mills Ltd., (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for weekly off sick leave D.A. should be linked with Poona consumer price Index etc.	9th March 1973.	....	2,200	....	44,000	44,000	Continued.	
Cotton Textile	Sholapur— The Narsinggirji Mills (Pvt.).	Others— Demand for inquiry in to the ended cloth.	23rd March 1973.	23rd March 1973.	1,300	....	406	406	Unsuccessful.	
Powerloom ..	Sholapur— Bajaj Karwa Textile (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for wages for the period of closure.	8th February 1973.	25th March 1973.	37	....	777	1,443	Unsuccessful.	
Powerloom ..	Ichalkaranj (Kolhapur) Chandra Shekhar Weaving Factory, (Ltd.).	Wages— Demand for increased in wages.	20th January 1973.	....	26	....	702	1,586	Continued.	
Printing & Publishing	Poona— Aryabhushan Press & 10 other Printing Presses (Pvt.)	Wages— Protest against Filling appeal in the Industrial Tribunal Award in regards to wages D. A.	4th March 1973.	....	621	....	12,836	12,836	Continued.	
Glass and glass Products	Hadapsar (District Poona) J. N. Parikh (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against lay-off	16th March 1973.	....	19	....	266	266	Continued.	
Engineering—	Poona— Jolly Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd., (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Workers demand for reinstatement.	28th March 1973.	28th March 1973.	110	....	110	110	Successful.	

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE IN THE STATE SPHERE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1973

Sl. No.	Industry	Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in dispute	Date when work stoppages		Maximum No. of workers affected		Man-days 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	
	Metal Products	Bombay— Luthra Import and 2 other sister concern (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of suspended workers.	3rd February 1973.	....	28	....	756	1,372	Contd.
	Brass utensil..	Bombay— Lakhi Trading Co. and its sister concerns (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for withdrawal of termination notice on apprentice.	9th January 1973.	....	311	...	8,397	18,661	Contd.
	Automobile Ancillary and Engineering.	Bombay Asha Metal Works and its sister concern (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in wages etc.	13th February 1973.	....	114	....	2,960	4,556	Contd.
	Engineering..	Bombay— Hindustan Transmission Products Co. (Pvt.).	Others— Protest against remarks of an officer.	10th March 1973.	10th March 1973.	421		421	421	Unsuccessful.
	Publisher ..	Bombay— Times of India and 3 others publications (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in wages.	20th March 1973.	20th March 1973.	3,063		3,063	3,063	Unsuccessful.
	Engineering..	Bombay— Voltas Ltd. and its Branches (Pvt.).	Wages— Employees demand for wages, working hours etc.	12th February 1973.	....	4,031		17,021	24,883	Contd.
	Cloth Dyeing Mill.	Dombivli, Dist. Thana Navrang Dyeing Pvt. Ltd.,	Others— Protest against putting up closure notice from 1st March 1973.	24th February 1973.	3rd March 1973.	217	148	1,095	2,555	Successful.
	Electricity Supply.	Ahmednagar— Maharashtra State Electricity Board.	Personnel— Demand for permanency of casual labourer.	22nd March 1973.	22nd March 1973.	21	....	21	21	Unsuccessful.
	Building Contractor.	Bombay— Premji Sunderji Bachu- bhai (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in wages.	16th March 1973.	26th March 1973.	50	....	450	450	Unsuccessful.
				15th March 1973.	20th March 1973.	153	....	765	765	Successful.

Con-	Maharashtra State Electricity Board.	Demand for permanency of casual labourer.	22nd 1973.	March	22nd 1973.	March	21	....	21	21	Unsuccessful.
	Bombay—Premji Sunderji Bachu-mist (Pvt.).	Wages—Demand for increase	16th 1973.	March	26th 1973.	March	50	....	450	450	Unsuccessful.
Con-	Bombay—Shapurjee Palanji Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Wages—Demand for immediate payment of wages.	15th 1973.	March	20th 1973.	March	153	....	765	765	Successful.
tion..	Bombay—Mistry Premji Sunderji and Co. (Pvt.).	Retrenchment—Protest against retrenchment.	14th 1973.	March	....		21	....	336	336	Contd.
tion..	Koradi (District Nagpur) Messrs. V. M. Jog and Co. and other construction (Pvt.).	Retrenchment—Protest against termination of 11 workers.	26th 1973.	January	8th 1973.	March	2,000	....	14,000	54,000	Unsuccessful.
m and dis-	Bombay—Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (Marketing Division) (Pub.).	Others—Protest against alleged delay in signing a short term agreement.	26th 1973.	March	26th 1973.	March	1,530	....	1,530	1,530	Unsuccessful.
service	Bombay—Handy Gas Service (Pvt.)	Personnel—Protest against show cause notice issued to a driver.	21st February 1973.	....	....		39	....	1,063	1336	Contd.
	Bombay—Caesars Palace (Pvt.).	Wages—Demand for revision of Wages, D.A. etc.	9th December 1972.	....	....		76	....	2,052	7,372	Contd.
	Bombay—Y.M.C.A. International House (Pvt.).	Retrenchment—Protest against retrenchment of one worker.	15th 1973.	March	..		60	....	300	300	Contd.
vn	Bombay—Ruparel Bros. Cement Godown (Pvt.).	Others—Demand for early decision of Pending case in the labour Court and abolition of contract system.	6th 1973.	March	26th 1973.	March	20	....	360	360	Unsuccessful.
ital	Bombay—S.K. Patil Arogyadham Hospital (Pvt.).	Wages—Demand for increase in D.A. and House rent.	6th 1973.	March	6th 1973.	March	145	....	145	145	Indefinite.
	Bombay—Royal Western India Turf Club Mahalaxmi Race Course (Pvt.).	Bonus—Demand for Bonus.	15th 1973.	March	16th 1973.	March	385	....	770	770	Indefinite.
le sale	Bombay—Mayur Barrels Supplying Co. and its sister concern (Pvt.).	Personnel—Demand for reinstatement of terminated workmen.	9th 1973.	January	....		15	....	405	1,065	Contd.
ders.	Bombay—Siddharth Tailors (Pvt.).	Bonus—Demand for 8.33 per cent bonus.	3rd November 1972.	....	....		25	....	675	3,200	Contd.

L DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN HAMARASHTRA STATE IN THE STATE SPHERE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1973—contd.

Country	Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in disputes	Date when work stoppages		Minimum No. of workers affected		No. of mandays lost		Result
			Began	Ended	Directly	In-directly	During the month	Till the close of the month 10	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
..	Bombay— Kank Tailors (Pvt.) ..	Bonus— Demand for 8.33 per cent bonus.	1st November 1972.	....	35	....	945	4,550	Contd.
..	Bombay— Keshavrao Tailors (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for 8.33 per cent bonus.	3rd November	....	22	....	594	2,816	Contd.
..	Bombay— A. Sequeira Tailoring Shops, (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for 8.33 per cent bonus.	25th October 1972.	....	60	....	1,620	8,160	Contd.
..	Bombay— Kohinoor Cleaners (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in wages.	26th March 1973.	28th March 1973.	10	....	30	30	Partially Successful.
..	Bombay— Acme Bobbins and Shuttlers Pvt. Ltd.	Others— Lockout on account of alleged disciplinary behaviours of the workers.	15th January 1973.	29th March 1973.	42	....	1,050	2,688	Unsuccessful.
..	Bombay— K. E. M. Hospital (Pub.)	Personnel— Demand for female sweepers in nurse's quarters.	30th March 1973.	30th March 1973	106	....	50	50	Successful.
..	Bombay— Nand Jadia Sanitary	Retrenchment—	26th March	..	42	....	252	252	Contd.

1680

LABOUR GAZETTE JULY 1973

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR LOW-PAID EMPLOYEES IN  
DIFFERENT MOFUSSIL CENTRES IN THE ANDHRA AND MADRAS  
STATES FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL 1973 AND MAY 1973**

(Base : Year ended June 1936= 100).

Groups	Visakhapatnam		Eluru		Cuddalore		Trichirapalli	
	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973	May 1973
Food .. ..	IN	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
Fuel and Lighting ..								
Clothing ..								
House-rent ..								
Miscellaneous ..								
Consumer Price Index Number.								

Groups	Madurai		Coimbatore		Koghikade	
	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973	May 1973	April 1973	May 1973
Food .. ..	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
Fuel and Lighting ..						
Clothing ..						
House-rent ..						
Miscellaneous ..						
Consumer Price Index Number ..						

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

Centre	April 1973		May 1973	
	Number of working days	Amount	Number of working days	Amount
Bombay ..	26	236.60	26	242.85
Sholapur ..	INR	INR	INR	INR
Jalgaon ..	26	205.92	24	195.53
Nagpur ..	INR	INR	INR	INR

**STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN URBAN AREAS DURING APRIL 1973**

1682

LABOUR GAZETTE JULY 1973

Division	BOMBAY									POONA					
District	Thana		Kolaba		Ratnagiri	Nasik		Dhulia	Jalgaon	Ahmednagar		Poona	Sangli	Sholapur	Kolhapur
Wage	Kalyan	Palghar	Allbag	Mahad	Ratnagiri	Nasik	Malegaon	Nandurbar	Jalgaon	Shevgaon	Shirampur	Poona	Miraj	Sholapur	Ichalkarnaji
Normal Working Hours.		(8)	(8)			(8)	(8)			(8)					
Type of Labour	I.N.R.	Rs.P.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.
Skilled Labour—															
(a) Carpenters ..		8.00	9.00			8.00	8.00			6.00					
(b) Blacksmiths ..		8.00	10.00			9.00	9.00			6.00					
(c) Mochies Cob- bers.		3.00	..			7.00	7.00			6.00					
Field Labour—															
(a) Men ..		2.75	4.00			3.00	3.00			3.00					
(b) Women ..		2.50	3.00			2.50	2.50			2.00					
(c) Children ..		1.50	3.00			1.50	1.50			1.50					
Other Agricultural Labour—															
(a) Men ..		..	2.50			2.00	2.00			3.00					
(b) Women ..		..	2.00			1.50	1.50			2.00					
(c) Children ..		..	2.00			0.75	0.75			1.75					
Herdsmen—															
(a) Men ..		..	3.50			3.00	..			4.00					
(b) Women ..		..	2.25			..	..			3.00					

STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN URBAN AREAS DURING APRIL 1973—*contd.*

ON	AURANGABAD					NAGPUR								
	Auran- gabad	Par- bhani	Bhir	Nan- ded	Osman- abad	Bul- dhana	Akola	Amra- vati	Yeot- mal	Wardha	Nagpur	Bhan- dara	Chandrapur	
age	Auran- gabad	Hin- goli	Momi- nabad	Nan- ded	Bembli	She- gaon	Man- garpur	Amra- vati	Digras	Wardha	Narkhed	Gondia	Warora	Desai- gunj
Working							(8)	(8)			(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Labour	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
enters ..							6.00	6.50			10.00	5.00	7.00	7.00
smiths ..							6.00	6.50			7.00	5.00	7.00	5.00
ies(Cobblers)							3.00	6.50			6.00	3.00	3.50	4.00
our—							(8)							
..							2.50	2.75			4.50	1.75	3.00	3.00
men ..							2.00	2.75			1.25	1.25	1.00	2.00
dren ..							1.00	2.00			..	0.75	1.00	1.00
Agricultural														
..							2.00	2.50			5.00	2.00	3.00	..
men ..							1.50	2.25			2.00	1.25	1.50	..
ldren ..							1.00	1.75			2.00	0.75	1.50	..
men—														
en ..							..	2.75			3.00	1.50	3.00	3.00
omen ..							..	2.25			1.50	..	1.50	1.25
ildren ..							..	1.50			1.50	..	1.50	1.00

I.N.R.—Information not received.

LABOUR GAZETTE—JULY 1973

1683



**STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN RURAL AREAS DURING APRIL 1973**

1684

LABOUR GAZETTE JULY 1973

DIVISION	BOMBAY												POONA					
District	Thana		Kola-ba	Ratna-giri	Nasik		Dhulia			Jalgaon			Ahmednagar			Poona	Satara	
Village	Tana-shi	Dolk-hamb	Man-gaon	Masure	Lasal-gaon	Pimpal-gaon	Taloda	Pimpalner	Kapadne	Wagholi	Rotwad	Chinawal	Rashin	Deolali	Kalsai khurd	Jun-nar	Kelghar	Budh
Normal Working Hours.							(8)		(8)			(8)			(8)			
Type of Labour	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.
Skilled Labour—																		
(a) Carpenters ..							6.00		6.00			6.00			4.50			
(b) Blacksmiths ..							6.00		5.00			6.00			4.00			
(c) Mochies (Coblers).							6.00		5.00			6.00			3.00			
Field Labour—																		
(a) Men ..							2.50		3.00			3.00			3.50			
(b) Women ..							2.00		2.50			1.50			2.00			
(c) Children ..							1.50		2.00			1.50						
Other Agricultural Labour—															1.50			
(a) Men ..							2.50		3.00			4.00			3.50			
(b) Women ..							2.00		2.50			2.00			2.00			
(c) Children ..							1.50		2.00			1.00			1.50			
Herdsmen—																		
(a) Men ..							2.50		..			..			4.50			
(b) Women ..							2.00		..			..			4.00			
(c) Children ..							1.50		..			..			2.50			

I.N.R.—Information not received.

DIVISION	POONA					AURANGABAD					NAGPUR								
District	Sangli		Sholapur	Kolhapur		Auran- gabad	Par- bhani	Bhir	Nan- ded	Osma- nabad	Bul- dhana	Akola	Yeot- mal	War- dha	Nag- pur	Bhan- dara	Amra- vati	Chandrapur	
Village	Jath	Atpadi	Hajapur	Gar- goti	Kadoli	Phul- mari	Pingali	Amal- nair	Loha	Latur	Mera Bk.	Akoli	Babul- gaon	Seloo	Fetri	Sakoli	Khala- pur	Mul	Brah- ma- puri
Normal Working Hours.		(8)										(8)			(8)	(8)	(8)		
Type of Labour	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.
Skilled Labour—																			
(a) Carpenters..		6.00										2.50			6.00	5.00	6.00		
(b) Blacksmiths		5.00										2.50			6.00	4.00	6.00		
(c) Mochies (Cobblers.)		..										2.50			6.00	4.00	6.00		
Field Labour—															(10)				
(a) Men ..		..										1.50			3.00	2.50	2.50		
(b) Women ..		..										0.75			2.00	1.50	2.00		
(c) Children ..		..										..			1.25	1.00	1.50		
Other Agricultural Labour—															(8)				
(a) Men ..		4.50										..			2.50	2.50	2.25		
(b) Women ..		2.50										..			1.50	1.50	2.00		
(c) Children ..		..										..			1.00	1.00	1.50		
Herdsmen—															(10)				
(a) Men ..		2.50										1.50			3.00	2.00	2.50		
(b) Women ..		2.00										..			1.50	1.50	2.00		
(c) Children ..		..										..			1.25	1.00	1.25		

I.N.R. = Information not received.

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