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LABOUR GAZETTE

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

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The Month in Brief

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class

The Bombay, Solapur and Nagpur Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for the month of October 1978 with the average prices for the year ended December 1960 equal to 100 were 326, 353, and 335 respectively. The Jalgaon, Nanded, Pune and Aurangabad Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for the month of October 1978 with the average prices for the year ended December 1961 equal to 100 were 329, 337, 310, and 347 respectively.

Industrial Disputes in Maharashtra State

During September 1978, there were 30 strikes involving 22,287 workmen and a time-loss of 1,46,396 working days, as compared to 26 disputes in August 1978 involving 15,790 workmen and time loss of 72,881 Mandays. Further particulars of industrial disputes are given at page 378 and 379 of this issue.

Current Notes

Job Security to Middle Managers

For the first time, a provision is being made into law to provide job security to middle managers. This was stated recently by Dr. Ramkripal Sinha, Union Minister of State for Labour while speaking to the industrial relations and personnel managers at a meeting convened under the auspices of the National Institute of Labour Management, Andhra Pradesh, Chapter.

Dr. Sinha cited an example of family in which father liked much to elder child and mother to the youngest and none to middle one. In this same way in the establishments too, the top managers and workers were closed to management and the middle managers being in between of these two, remained neglected.

The Minister said that the Industrial Relations Bill was prepared keeping three parties into view, namely, labour, industry and society. The Bill has certain provisions in the interest of the working class. The Bill has a provision of going to the court directly—he added.

Speaking on the registration of a trade union, Dr. Sinha said that at present with the membership of seven persons a union could be formed. But according to the Bill, there should be a membership of 10 per cent. employees of an establishment subject to a minimum of 10 and maximum 100. This provision restrained the proliferation of trade unions. The Registrar of Trade Unions would have to register the union within 60 days.

Explaining the role of the outsiders, the Union Minister said that the Bill restricted their number to 25 per cent. on executive and they could not represent more than four unions as office bearers. Under the Act, the trade union executive would have to submit an annual statement of their accounts.

Dr. Ramkripal Sinha disclosed that now the bargaining agent was selected on the whims and fancies of the management which did not reflect the choice of majority. According to the Bill, only that union could be called as "sole negotiating agent" which had the support of 65 per cent. of employees. Other unions having the support of less than 65 and 50 per cent. of employees would be known as chief negotiating agent and local union respectively.

The decision to go on a strike was also to be supported by a majority of 75 per cent. of the employees—he added.

Dr. Sinha observed that no law could be complete and there would be always scope for improvement and change.

On the occasion, Mr. S. Subramaniam, President, Mr. Y. Yadagiri Yadav, Chairman and Mr. Y. Bhardwaj, Secretary of the National Institute of Labour Management, Andhra Pradesh Chapter, also spoke.

(National Labour and Industrial Chronicle, 30th November 1978)

More Factories and Establishments brought under E.S.I. Scheme in Maharashtra
With effect from November 12, 1978, the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is being implemented in Maharashtra in factories employing 10 or more work

with power, or 20 or more without power, besides shops, hotels, restaurants, unions and newspaper establishments provided the establishments concerned are employing minimum of 20 or more workers. As a result, over 3,000 new establishments employing about one lakh workers would be covered bringing the total coverage in Maharashtra to 15.35 lakh insured persons. Beneficiaries in the State touch two figure of 60 lakhs.

(Industrial Bulletin, 15th December 1978)

Provision For Minimum Bonus Upheld

The Supreme Court on November 17, ruled that the restriction imposed by the Bonus Act in compelling the employer to pay the statutory minimum bonus even in years in which the management sustained a loss, was reasonable or in public interest within the meaning of article 19(6) and 302 of the Constitution and, therefore, constitutionally valid.

The court, therefore, dismissed an appeal filed by Jalan Trading Company Ltd. against a judgment of the Bombay High Court on a certificate of fitness granted by the High Court.

The constitutional issues raised in the appeal, which was heard by Shri Justice, V. R. Krishna Iyer, Shri Justice, P. S. Kailasam and Shri Justice, A. D. Koshal, were whether section 10 of the Bonus Act, imposing restriction on the management to pay the minimum bonus, was ultra vires of articles 19(1) (g) and 301 of the Constitution.

In its judgment, the court said that what was reasonable depended on a variety of circumstances but what was important was the directive principles of the State Policy in Part IV of the Constitution on fundamental to the Governance of the country.

“Therefore, what is directed as state policy by the founding fathers of the Constitution cannot be regarded as unreasonable or contrary to public interest even in the context of articles 19 or 302 of the Constitution.”

The court said that from the reasoning, it followed that payment of bonus being in implementation of Articles 39 and 43 of the Constitution is reasonable. It concurred with the finding of the High Court and dismissed the appeal.

(Indian Worker, 27th November 1978)

Centre sets-up Job Reservation Panel.

The Union Minister of State for Home announced on November 15, 1978 that the Centre had constituted an all India Committee to go into the question of job reservation for backward classes. The five-member committee would submit its report within a year. The terms of reference of the committee were : to fix the criteria for defining socially and educationally backward classes, examine desirability of reservation in jobs and suggest steps for their advancement.

Prevention of Occupational Hazards

Dr. (Smt.) Pramilatai Tople, Maharashtra's Minister for Health inaugurated at Nagpur on December 10 the Vidarbha branch of the Indian Association of Occupational Health and a seminar on occupational health at the I.M.A. Hall.

Delegates from all over Vidarbha and guest speakers from Bombay participated in the seminar organised under the joint auspices of the Indian Association of Occupational Health Rotary Club of Nagpur and the Indian Medical Association Nagpur.

Speaking on the occasion the Minister for Public Health said that rapid industrialisation was bound to increase occupational hazards and accidents as such the aspect of prevention should receive our foremost attention.

The new Government, she said would contribute its mite in warding off the hazards posed to Public Health and expected the association to come out with concrete suggestions in this direction.

Describing the seminar as the first of its kind in Nagpur the second capital of Maharashtra and quite a new venture Smt. Tople expected the deliberations to throw useful suggestions and assured that the Government would consider any suggestions for change in the curriculum of the Medical Education also.

Dr. B. R. Akre in his introductory speech informed that the National body on occupational health was formed 20 years ago.

Shri B. A. Sathye, President of the Rotary Club of Nagpur in his welcome speech said that the establishment of the branch of I.A.O.H. in Nagpur would prove a new milestone in meeting occupational hazards in industry in Vidarbha Region ensuring community safety, at home and safety at work.

Dr. C. V. Talwarkar, President of the I.A.O.H. in his speech explained the features of occupational health. Dr. G. B. Mundhada, President of the I.A.O.H. branch also spoke. On the occasion, Dr. Talwarkar declared, published at book on "occupational safety and health in industries and mines" by Shri C. P. Singh, Mines Superintendent, Western Coal Fields Limited.

Dr. M. M. Soni, Secretary of the Nagpur branch of the association proposed a vote of thanks.

Small Industry equal to large Sectors in Quality

The small scale industry had demonstrated that if it was given opportunities, encouragement and assistance, it could produce the entire range of products manufactured by medium and large scale, equal in quality, observed Shri S. A. Solanke, Minister for Industries while inaugurating the Maharashtra Pavilion in the National Small Industries Fair, 1978, in New Delhi on November 1978.

Speaking on the occasion he said that the small sector on the export front which was conspicuous by its absence until recently had shown a remarkable performance by successfully entering the markets not only of the underdeveloped countries but of the advanced countries also, inspite of many serious handicaps.

Lauding the efforts of the small units in Maharashtra the Minister said the

map in terms of expansion, diversification and degree of technological sophistication. Maharashtra, he informed, had a proud share of percentage in respect of small units, employment, investment etc. The Government had also taken several progressive measures to promote the development of small industries.

With the formulation of the new industrial policy, emphasis had shifted to the development of small scale industries. Reservation of more than 500 items for exclusive development in small sector had thrown open new opportunities for the entrepreneurs.

Among those present included Shri Mohan Dharia, Union Minister for Commerce and Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Minister for Labour.

Shri S. M. Lad, Director of Export Promotion, proposed a vote of thanks.

Bihar Government takes over all Sugar Mills

The Bihar Cabinet at a special meeting held on October 29, 1978, decided to take over 16 private sector sugar mills in the state with immediate effect. This dramatic step taken under the Bihar Sugar Undertakings (Acquisition) Act, 1976 marks a totally unexpected climax to the crisis caused by sugar decontrol and brings all the sugar mills in the state under the public sector. Out of 29 factories, nine are already in the hands of the State under the Bihar Sugar Corporation and one is closed. Of the remaining 19, three belong to the British India Corporation whose management is already controlled by the Government.

The cabinet's decision to take over the remaining 16 private sector mills is understood to be a sequel to an ultimatum served by the sugar barons that they would not be able to run the factories unless certain concessions were offered to neutralise the "ill-effects" decontrol. It may be recalled that Prime Minister Morarji Desai had, at a public meeting in Patna recently warned the sugar companies that the Government would not hesitate to take over the units if the existing managements were not prepared to run them efficiently.

(Industrial Bulletin, 15th November 1978.)

46 P. C. Indians Below Poverty Line

The Prime Minister Mr. Morarji Desai told the Rajya Sabha on November 23, 1978 that 46.33 per cent. of the population lived below the poverty line. The percentage of population for rural and urban areas was 47.85 and 40.71 respectively. The poverty line was estimated at 2,400 calories or Rs. 61.80 for rural areas and 2,100 calories or Rs. 71.80 for urban areas per person per month. Mr. Desai said assuming a modest poverty line equivalent to 75 per cent. of the basic line for the above projections, 25.55 per cent. of the population was estimated to be below the modest line in 1977-78. With the growth of the economy at 4.7 per cent. per annum, as stipulated in the Sixth Plan, it was expected that this 25.55 per cent. of the population would move above the modest poverty line by 1982-83, he said.

The estimates of population below the poverty line, made in 1977-78 for the draft sixth Plan (1978-83), were based on data from national sample surveys

distribution of consumption among various sections of the population would remain the same in 1977-78 as in 1973-74.

(Industrial Bulletin, 1st December 1978)

Shift Work in America

In the United States, no laws deal specifically with shift work. However, some laws affect shift work scheduling, such as the Fair Labour Standards Act (FLSA), Walsh-Healey Act, and the Work-Hours Contract Act. Generally, U.S. workers deal with the subject through collective bargaining, with 80 per cent of the major collective bargaining agreements in 1975 including some reference to shift work.

But while there are no specific laws, related federal statutes are among the factors that must be weighted in consideration of shift work, along with the rate of pay or shift differentials sequence of shift rotation, frequency of shift changes, the number of crews to be used, hours of rest, and the human physiological, psychological and social factors. Many of these factors are inter-related.

The design of shift work inevitably touches on federal and state laws dealing with the number of hours permitted per day or per week without an overtime penalty. The basic law, the FLSA, requires time and one-half premium for hours worked in excess of 40 hours per week. Other details affect shift work. FLSA regulations detail what is meant by hours of work; for example, a lunch period of 20 minutes or less is considered work time and not time off the job. This can be used as a form of shift bonus; for example, the day shift may work from 8 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. with a staggered, one-half hour, unpaid lunch period, providing continuous coverage for $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The second shift, or evening shift, then works from 4-30 p.m. to 12-30 a.m. with staggered 20-minutes, paid lunch breaks, giving 8 hours of continuous coverage. On the second shift, the worker really works seven hours and 40 minutes for eight hours of pay, but continuous coverage is provided for the plant. These shortened work periods on the second shift are then described as a shift bonus of 20 minutes. Twenty minutes is not enough time for a decent lunch break and cannot be considered as time off the job under FLSA.

The third shift, or the night crew, must complete the 24-hour coverage from 12-30 a.m. to 8-00 a.m. They also receive another 20-minutes staggered meal break—at this time of night it is hard to call it a lunch break. Nevertheless, the result is $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours of coverage, generally at eight hours of pay for 7 hours, 10 minutes actual time on the job.

This method of integrating the FLSA regulations into shift work schedules and treating the $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours of coverage for the third shift as a bonus works out to less than 7 per cent.

There are other statutes such as Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act and the Work-Hours Contract Act that also bear on shift work scheduling. This law applies to workers providing goods to the federal government through contracts and requires an overtime premium for all hours in excess of eight

per day or 40 per week. Thus, if the employer has a government contract, the spacing of work schedules during shift changes can become critical.

Studies of shift work show union representation particularly effective in winning shift work differentials. For instance, in the predominantly unionized basic steel industry, 48 per cent of the work force works on late shifts and all 48 per cent receive premium pay for the odd hours. In the textile industry not so highly organized, a similar percentage, 47·2 works the late shift, but with only 18·7 per cent receiving shift differentials. Shift work premiums in major union contracts are paid in three basic ways : (i) an extra per cent of the basic hourly rate ; (ii) a fixed rate of additional cents per hour for the shift work ; and (iii) the same basic daily pay, but with fewer hours to earn it. A 1975 survey of 1,514 major private sector labour agreements showed 80 per cent (a total of 1,214) had shift premiums of some type. A money differential was paid in 78 per cent of these, 12 per cent use the shorter hours for the same money as a premium, 6 per cent combined shorter hours with a premium rate and 4 per cent were in a miscellaneous category. A similar BLS survey of public sector workers showed that 41 per cent of the union contracts provide for money shift work premiums, but none of the state and country agreements surveyed contained one of the other forms of shift work differentials.

In both the public sector and private sector agreements, the cents per hour premium is the most common. In that 1975 study of major private sector agreements, the second shift average was 16 cents per hour and 21 cents per hour for the third shift. When the percentage form of shift premium is used, as it was in 20 per cent of these agreements, the average second shift premium was 8 per cent while the average third shift premium was 10 per cent. The percentage approach, of course, tends to maintain wage differentials, keeps pace with negotiated wage increases and does not need the frequent review required in the cents-per-hour method. The Steelworkers' major steel agreements provide 20 cents per hour premium for the afternoon shift and 30 cents per hour for the night shift. Steel-workers at Textron Inc. in Connecticut receive a 17 per cent premium for all work on either the second or third shift.

A Machinists' analysis

A Machinists' analysis of the shift work provisions in their agreements noted a difference in the direction or sequence of shift rotation. The most common is the chronological rotation of shifts from day, evening to night as opposed to the opposite direction of day, night to evening rotation. Interestingly enough, some physiological studies of the impact of shift rotation on workers tend to show a lesser impact if the cycle rotation is counter to the chronological order rather than chronological. Air travellers and crews also comment on the difference in their ability to adjust depending on whether the trip was east to west or west to east.

The Machinists note that in some shift schedules the number of hours at rest during the cycle rotation are affected. Time off between shifts varies widely. Some old schedules required a crew to work a 16-hour turn during rotation. Many of the more modern schedules provide 25 hours to as much as 72 hours off. Thus, the placement and number of hours off for rest on a

shift schedule should be considered in terms of the optimum benefit to the worker.

The weekly rest period making free Sundays available to the worker are also important. The seventh day falling in mid week does not help family and social life much even though it may be a better day of rest. This, of course, varies with the design of the system adopted and the length of the cycle. In some cases, the Sunday may go in conjunction with a free Saturday, giving a free week-end to the worker. However, in most shift schedule designs, this cannot happen more than once during a given cycle of rotation.

The length of cycle rotation is the amount of time it takes for the worker to complete one full sequence of the schedule. Short or rapid rotation cycles appear to appeal to some as equitable. But, when viewed in terms of the ability of the body to adjust to the changes, it can become abusive. However, if the period on nights is short enough, the body systems may not change and the harm may be minimized.

(Industrial Bulletin, 15th October 1978)

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.

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I

FOOD FOR WORK

In rural areas there are a large number of people who are landless and remain unemployed most of the time. They are always in dire need of some work or employment to earn money to purchase food.

It happens at times that in their very village or in its vicinity there are public works like roads, panchayatghars, schools, irrigation systems etc., on the construction of which large sums of money had been spent in the past, but which are now suffering for want of proper care.

'Food for Work' programme aims at the maintenance of these rural assets and creation of new ones, on the one hand, and providing employment to the needy poor on the other.

As an average worker spends a sizeable portion of his wages on food, the wages are paid in the form of food. Since foodgrains alone cannot meet all his requirements, e.g., he would need fuel, condiments, fat etc., to prepare the meal and clothes to wear, part of his wages are paid in cash.

The scheme was initially conceived to make effective utilisation of the huge reserves of nearly 20 million tonnes of foodgrains built in the country. As it costs a good deal to keep this buffer stock in good condition the Government thought of utilising part of this stock for paying wages in kind to the rural unemployed now engaged in the construction and maintenance of rural public works. This would not only ease the pressure on godown space, create more employment, but also save the exchequer huge storage expenses.

Objectives

The programme thus has four main objectives :—

- (i) To generate more employment opportunities for the rural poor.
- (ii) To build up durable rural community assets such as roads and irrigation projects.
- (iii) To help maintain village public works.
- (iv) To utilise surplus foodgrain stocks for productive efforts.

The programme thus seeks to help the rural community at large and the most under-privileged people in the countryside, and, also the Government.

'Food for Work' is primarily a development programme. Launched in April 1977, it is quite different from the public relief works that are started at the time of acute distress due to drought and failure of crops. Essentially an employment generating and anti-poverty scheme, it seeks to utilise built up reserves of foodgrains for rural development.

How it operates

The scheme is implemented by the State Governments and Administrations in Union Territories. The Centre only provides them with cost free stocks of foodgrains. Originally, only wheat was being provided to State Governments for making wage payments. Now, however, rice is being introduced as an alternative to wheat.

The value of wheat supplied by the Centre is equivalent in Money value to 30 per cent of the State Governments' current level of expenditure on the maintenance of public works in rural areas. The States and Union Territories have to make a matching contribution in cash for this purpose, the price of wheat is calculated at Rs. 105 per quintal, subject to local variations. The State has to find this money over and above its budgeted outlay for these works. If it does not do that, the value of foodgrains supplied is to be recovered from it.

Foodgrains, available under this scheme, can also be used for payment to labourers engaged by contractors; provided the contractors maintain proper accounts. State Governments may also entrust such works to voluntary organisations of repute and standing.

What can be taken up

Initially the programme was started as a non-plan scheme for maintenance of public works. Subsequently, its scope has been enlarged to include on-going plan and non-plan schemes and new items such as capital works and works related to floods.

Projects of various kinds are now being taken up e.g., major, medium and minor irrigation works; flood protection, drainage and anti water-logging works, soil and water conservation and afforestation works; roads, including State highways; construction of intermediate and main drains, field channels and land levelling, etc., in the irrigation command areas; school buildings and community centres belonging to Government and local bodies, including Panchayats.

Recently, a pilot project was launched in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh to undertake social forestry and cattle breeding also under this programme. Ten kg. of wheat and some nutrient food per family per week were supplied to about 5,000 families, throughout the year.

The families are expected to take up afforestation and fodder cultivation on degenerated, waste or scrub forest lands. While this will meet their requirement for fuel and fodder, they will also be provided with assistance for breeding improved varieties of cattle.

Actually, there is practically no financial limit to the expansion of the programme. The expansion depends merely on the absorbing and organising capacity of the States implementing the programme.

Progress of the Programme

Initiated by the Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture

lakh tonnes of foodgrains to different States for the year 1977-78 (1.46 lakh tonnes was actually lifted by them), the scheme has gradually started picking up and tempo of work is increasing.

The state-wise information regarding employment generated and physical assets created during 1977-78 under 'Food for Work' programme is given below :—

Serial No.	State	Employment generated (Mandays)	Physical assets created
1	Bihar ..	.. 14,76,000	486 km. (Roads), 450 Hect. (Minor irrigation), 30 Hect. (Soil conservation), 2,850 Hect. (Flood protection).
2	Karnataka ..	.. 4,79,000	N.A.
3	Kerala ..	.. 21,42,808	1,279 Hect. (Minor irrigation), 504 Hect. (Flood protection), 651 km. (Road construction).
4	Orissa ..	.. 68,68,820	17,000 Hect. (Minor irrigation), 16,400 Hect. (Flood protection), 18,700 Hect. (Soil conservation), 2,650 Nos. (Plantations), 65 Nos. (Gully control), 3,000 Hect. (Conservation), 22,400 km. (Roads repaired), 260 km. (New roads constructed).
5	Punjab ..	.. 48,860	N.A.
6	Uttar Pradesh ..	.. 58,19,000	2,893 km. (Road-earth work), 1,375 Hect. (afforestation), 1,479 km. (roads in progress).

Distinct progress can also be seen in West Bengal where 216 new roads have been built, 10,000 schemes for road repairs executed and about 30,000 hectares of land brought under irrigation. About a dozen projects have been launched in Tamil Nadu providing employment to 10,000 people daily.

For 1978-79 the Central Government had made a budget provision of Rs. 30 crores for the programme. This would have enabled it to allocate about 2.5 lakh tonnes of wheat to State Governments. But encouraged by the performance in a number of States, the Government has decided to allocate one million tonnes of wheat valued at Rs. 125 crores. With a matching investment of at least Rs. 75 crores by the State for the cash component, the total investment will come to Rs. 200 crores.

An investment of this magnitude is expected to generate additional employment of about 40 crore mandays in 1978-79, reckoned on the basis of 21 kgs. of wheat per person per day plus some cash. This should take care of a substantial number of rural un-employed and underemployed.

Achievements

The programme has the potentiality of becoming a major instrument of rural development and employment.

It is creating durable community assets and strength-ening the rural infrastructure, which would raise the financial condition of the rural people in the long run.

It is helping in narrowing the economic disparity between the urban and the rural people, thereby checking the exodus of village folk to cities.

It is employing the unemployed, supplying food to the underprivileged, creating assets like rural roads, minor irrigation, maintenance of canals and flood control.

It is reducing the storage problems arising from a large accumulation of food stocks.

II

SURVEY ON DETERMINING WAGE INCREASES

The recent years of high worldwide inflation have seen the establishment in many countries of a close relationship between increases in the cost of living and compensatory adjustments to average earnings. The relationship may be 'automatic' with collective agreements or government legislation stipulating that wage increases should be triggered by specified percentage rises in the consumer or retail price index. Alternatively the recent rate of increase in the cost of living will invariably figure strongly in free collective negotiations between management and unions together with improvements in productivity etc. This relationship, whilst on the face of it safeguarding union member interests, may in fact be having the opposite effect, prolonging tendencies and hindering the world's economic recovery. This is a theme taken up by Mr. William R. Pulliam a Partner of Hewitt Associates the Illinois-based (U.S.A.) consultants on international remuneration policies and practices. In his article Mr. Pulliam reviews the customs and practices for determining wage increases in existence in 17 countries, including many of the advance economies but also some of the developing nations in South America as follows.

In numerous countries, mandated (or, at least irresistible) increases in industrial wages are an important impetus to comprehensive and far-reaching increases in earnings levels. Laws and customary practices, which illustrate prevalent structural means by which upward pressures are exerted on earnings, are summarised below for 17 countries. As wages increase, so do costs for social benefits. As we know, overall increases in labour costs contribute to higher prices or, if prices are not raised, to a reduction in capital available for expansion. Many governments are calling for austerity programmes to help reduce stagnation in economic growth. Stagnation must be overcome if unemployment levels are to be reduced. Although the situation has been recently improved slightly in some countries, it may become necessary for governments to take steps to avoid—at least for a temporary period—mandated or customary wage and salary increases which are a 'built-in' hindrance to economic growth.

Some of the systems for regulating wages in various countries are noted here.

Argentina :

The government periodically issues decrees for percentage wage increases which must apply to all employees covered by collective bargaining contracts. In addition, companies may (but need not) grant another 45 per cent increase over the official rise. However, any rise in excess of 45 per cent of the government increase is not tax deductible to the employer.

Australia :

Almost 90 per cent of employees are covered by either a State or Federal Award (wage agreement) which, in some industries, extends to salaried employees and lower ranks of management. Unions negotiate wage agreements specifying the minimum wage for each job, a margin for skill and an 'over-award' amount. The first two parts of the award are officially set by a Federal or State Wage Tribunal. The 'over-award' amount is subject to the collective bargaining process and an employer is free to pay more than the award amount to individual employees or to make agreements with the union to pay more to all employees.

Each quarter, the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission sets a percentage rise for all employees covered by an award. Although the increase is required only for employees paid at the minimum award level, it is customary to give the same percentage to all wage earners and salaried employees even if their earnings are higher than the minimum. The government is currently attempting to keep wage increases at 75 to 80 per cent of the rise in the consumer price index. However, the Australian Council of Trade Unions is pressing for award increases which match the rise in the consumer price index.

To avoid compression in salary structures, companies often give executives the same percentage as the award rise through the process of annual salary reviews, which also take into account merit and market conditions. Over the past few years, executives' salaries have not risen as rapidly as the increase in the average weekly wages for others.

Belgium :

Belgium uses an automatic wage indexing system linked to the retail price index. Other increases are negotiated by industry collective agreements. The government tries to exert a moderating influence on the increases granted in new agreements, but has not actually frozen wages since 1976.

Brazil :

Industry-wide collective bargaining agreements, *dissidios*, set the wages for various jobs. Each agreement is approved by the Minister of Labour who also sets guidelines, based on the rise in the cost of living for the previous 12 months and future estimates of inflation, for the percentage increase in the *dissidio*. Each industry negotiates the timing of the increase which applies to all employees on wages up to thirty times the minimum wage in each state. Customary practice is for companies to anticipate the annual *dissidio* increase two or three times during the year, based on the cost of living, in order to keep up the purchasing power of their employees.

The minimum wage varies by state, the highest amount running about 40 per cent over the amount in the lowest minimum wage state.

Management personnel are subject to dissidio increases for salary up to thirty times the minimum wage. Many companies give dissidio increases on salaries above thirty times the minimum wage to avoid compression and reduction in standard of living. Currently, the only government control is that increases in salaries above thirty times the minimum wage cannot be used to justify a price increase.

Chile :

The government adjusts wages automatically three times per year for all employees. The minimum wage is also adjusted in line with the cost of living. The automatic indexing is perhaps more important in Chile since many workers are paid at the minimum wage level.

Colombia :

The government sets the increases in the minimum wage only, approximately every eighteen months. Other wage increases are included in collective bargaining agreements of individual companies. Usually an increase of approximately the same as the rise in the cost of living is negotiated. Non-unionised and management employees receive increases based on company practice.

Denmark :

Denmark has ordinarily adjusted wages by means of two -year national collective bargaining contract. However, this system was interrupted in 1977 when an agreement could not be reached between the trade union confederation and the employers' associations. The government intervened and legislated a compromise. Increases of Dkr 70 per hour are now mandated each six months the contract is in force for all employees paid on time rates. Large numbers of employees are paid on piece rates and are not covered by the agreement.

France :

The minimum wage is periodically increased by the government . - During 1978, it was scheduled to be increased on three occasions with a target of providing the lowest-paid workers a slightly larger increase than the rise in the cost of living.

Salaries, including salaries of managers, are generally governed by collective bargaining agreements. Major agreements have clauses which allow for wages to be renegotiated whenever the cost of living has risen significantly. However, clauses linking wages to the inflation rate automatically are disallowed.

During 1978, the government froze salaries for persons earning over FFfr 30,000 per month. Increases for other employees were to be limited to ten per cent in hopes that salaries would not exceed the projected rate of inflation.

India :

Wage-earners and salaried employees in firms with over fifty employees receive a basic wage and a 'dearness' allowance. The 'dearness' allowance, which may be a fairly high percentage of base pay, must be linked with the

rise in the cost of living. Wage restraints have been in effect on higher salaries. The government has shown considerable interest in keeping, or reducing, the ceiling on executive salaries for the next few years.

Israel :

About 90 per cent of employees in Israel belong to a union, most of which are affiliated with Histadrut, the General Federation of Labour; Histadrut and the employers' associations negotiate nationwide labour relations agreements every two years. An industry wage agreement is negotiated separately.

Earnings covered under collective agreements are indexed to the rise in the cost of living. Increases of 70 per cent of the rise in the cost of living must be given on wages up to a ceiling in April and October each year if the cost of living index rises by at least five per cent over the previous six months.

There is no minimum wage law, but a minimum wage is guaranteed by the agreement between Histadrut and the employers' associations. It is set by collective bargaining and also linked to the rise in the cost of living.

Additional wage increases may be negotiated over the indexed amount. For 1977, the average increase in wages was kept just under the inflation rate. The same trend is expected during 1978.

Italy :

Salary increases are granted automatically every three months according to the scala mobile system. Since 1977, the increase has been based on a new cost of living index which incorporates increases in prices of imports. Flat salary increases are awarded for each point increase in the cost of living index.

Wages for union employees are set by industry wage agreements which are usually for a duration of three years. In addition, companies may have a factory agreement with their workers which requires a small additional increase. During 1977, employees earning over Lira 8 million per year received the sacala mobile increase in post-dated bonds. Those earning between Lira 6 million and Lira 8 million received half their increase in bonds.

Japan :

General wage increases which are intended to adjust for changes in costs of living are negotiated each spring by unions and employers' associations. Individual wages and salaries are based on education, age, and length of service. Allowances may be given for supervisory positions, good attendance and other specified reasons. Semi-annual bonuses of several times the basic monthly wage are also paid based on collective agreements or actual productivity.

Because of recent inflation, companies are increasingly basing wage changes on profitability and interest in merit increase systems is growing.

Mexico :

Mexico has a government/employer/employee commission which sets the minimum wages for each economic zone. Any wages above this are set by collective

Singapore :

The National Wages Council recommends guidelines for wage increases each year. For the year ending in June 1978, this was six per cent. However, any increases already given by a company, including merit, promotion or collective bargaining increases and pro-rated bonuses, may be offset against the six per cent. The guidelines are not mandatory, but most companies comply with them, unless their conditions prevent it. Management employees usually have individual contracts and do not come under the wages guidelines.

United States :

All employees covered by the Fair Labour Standards Act (FLSA) must receive a minimum wage. Increases in minimum rates of 9.4 per cent from January 1, 1979, 6.9 per cent from January 1, 1980, and 8.1 per cent from January 1, 1981 have already legislated. It would not be surprising if Congress passes further increases prior to these effective dates. Changes in minimum wages are the only mandated increases ; however, rates for the vast majority of employees who are paid more than the minimum are normally raised to maintain differentials. Hourly-paid employees in large manufacturing industries are likely to be subject to collective bargaining agreements which provide for higher pay levels. These agreements set the pattern for earnings in the same or similar industries. Negotiated rates reflect the unions efforts to obtain pay increases which not only recognise cost of living increases but also provide improvements in the standard of living. For example, the United Auto Workers agreement, negotiated in 1976, specified a general increase of three per cent of wages plus US \$0.20 per hour for the first year of the agreement and an additional three per cent of wages for each of the second and third years of the agreement. A cost of living adjustment of US \$0.01 per hour for each increase of 0.3 points in the consumer price index was in addition. There were also special adjustments of US \$0.20 to US \$0.25 for skilled workers the first year, and US \$0.10 the second year to recognise differentials. Industries with three-year collective agreements are more likely to require automatic cost of living adjustments during the term of the agreement.

Many companies have non-union hourly-paid employees as well as union members. Any benefits obtained for union members through collective bargaining are usually extended to all employees in the group whether or not they are union members. Companies with hourly-paid employees, name of whom are union members, set wages at the minimum level or above, according to market conditions, skill, living costs in the area and, in some cases, rates which will help to avoid unionisation.

Salaried employees who have the authority to hire or to terminate the employment of other workers (or effectively to recommend such actions) are exempt from FLSA. Also exempt are certain professional and administrative personnel and outside salesmen.

Generally, salaried employees are not unionised except, perhaps, the lower ranks in certain industries ; however, salary rates are normally set at or above negotiated hourly rates for jobs of equivalent responsibilities. Salary levels may also be maintained at competitive levels when compared to jobs in the same

industry and geographical area. Companies in the United States place a good deal of weight on surveys of salaries paid by 'competition', probably contributing to a spiralling upward of salary levels once an increase among competitors has been identified.

Most medium sized and large companies have formal salary structures with pay ranges for specific groups of jobs. These ranges are moved upwards keeping with economic and labour market conditions. Individual salary increases within the ranges may be granted annually or more often and usually reflect merit as well as preserving the individual's position in the range, and inherent recognition of cost of living changes.

Mandated increases in minimum wages, patterns set by collective agreements and market rates as defined by salary surveys are the main irresistible force influencing earnings levels in the United States. President Carter has asked companies and unions to exercise voluntary pay restraints, however it is unlikely that involuntary controls will be imposed.

Uruguay :

The government sets mandatory increases several times per year for all employees including management. These increases are in line with the cost of living index, but not directly linked to it. Additional increases by the company are permitted but may not be used as a reason for raising prices on specified price controlled items. Workers may be informed that an increase is granted in anticipation of the next mandatory increase. Interestingly, unions are not involved in wage negotiations.

West Germany :

No wage increases or freezes are mandated by the government. The unions of major industries negotiate wage increases, which then set the trend for other collective bargaining agreements.

Automatic linking of wage increases to a price index is prohibited. However clauses requiring renegotiation of wages whenever the cost of living rises by a specified amount are common in agreement.

Implications of wage increases

One might argue that increasing earnings boosts consumer demand and, consequently, contributes to economic growth. This will occur only if spendable incomes rises faster than prices which under present conditions cannot be achieved by earnings increases which simply match inflation rates. Also simply boosting consumer demand may be self-defeating. For example increased demand may lead to extra spending on imported goods, hurting balance of payments and not helping spending at home.

Governments typically announce that they are attacking economic problems by limiting wage increases, cutting government spending and instituting voluntary or involuntary price curbs. So far, only a few countries have attempted to make structural revisions in existing laws and systems so that 'automatic' earnings increases are limited to increased productivity. Perhaps this is to

Labour Legislation

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS
(LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT)

New Delhi, the 9th November 1978/Kartika 18, 1900 (Saka)

THE SUGAR UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) ORDINANCE, 1978

No. 5 of 1978

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

*An Ordinance to provide for the temporary taking over, in the public interest,
of the management of certain sugar undertakings in certain
circumstances*

WHEREAS for maintaining the continuity of production of sugar, for avoiding undue hardship to cane producing farmers and to best subserve the interest of all sections of the people, it is expedient in the public interest to provide for the taking over for a limited period the management of every sugar undertaking which fails or ceases to manufacture sugar or which fails to pay promptly, amounts due for the cane acquired for the purposes of the undertaking ;

AND WHEREAS Parliament is not in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action ;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 123 of the Constitution, the President is pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance :—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Ordinance may be called the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1978.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

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

(a) “appointed day”, in relation to any sugar year, means such day in the year as the Central Government may, by notification, specify having regard to the agro-climatic conditions prevailing or likely to prevail, the quantity of cane available or likely to be available for crushing and other relevant factors ;

Provided that for the sugar year 1978-79, the appointed day shall be the 15th day of November 1978 ;

(b) “Cane” means sugarcane ;

(c) "date of vesting", in relation to a sugar undertaking, means the date on which the management of the undertaking vests in the Central Government under section 3 ;

(d) "notification" means a notification published in the *Official Gazette* ;

(e) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Ordinance ;

(f) "sugar undertaking" means an undertaking engaged in the manufacture or production of sugar by means of vacuum pans and with the aid of mechanical power and "notified sugar undertaking" means a sugar undertaking in respect of which a notification has been issued under section 3 ;

(g) "sugar year" means the period of twelve months commencing on the 1st day of October and ending with the 30th day of September next following ;

(h) words and expressions used but not defined in this Ordinance and defined in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951), shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act and for this purpose a sugar undertaking shall be deemed to be an industrial undertaking within the meaning of that Act ;

(i) words and expressions used but not defined in this Ordinance or in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951), but defined in the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Companies Act, 1956.

CHAPTER II

TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT

3. *Vesting of management of sugar undertaking in Central Government—*(1) Where the Central Government is satisfied—

(a) that any sugar undertaking has in any sugar year failed to commence the manufacture of sugar on or before the appointed day in respect of that year, or having started the manufacture of sugar on or before that day ceased to manufacture sugar before the expiry of the average period of manufacture of sugar in relation to that undertaking ; or

(b) that on any date in any sugar year (hereafter in this clause referred to as the current sugar year) any sugar undertaking has, in relation to the cane purchased before that date for the purposes of the undertaking, arrears of cane dues to the extent of more than ten per cent. of the total price of the cane so purchased during the immediately preceding year ; and

(c) that in either case the effective functioning of the undertaking is necessary for the purposes of this Ordinance,

the Central Government may issue a notice in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed to the owner or the manager of such sugar undertaking calling upon such owner or manager to report in writing within such

time, not being less than five days, as may be specified in the notice, the circumstances under which such undertaking has so failed to commence or ceases to manufacture sugar or, as the case may be, clear the said arrears of cane dues and to show cause as to why the management of such undertaking should not be taken over by the Central Government under this Ordinance.

(2) As soon as may be, after the receipt of the report under sub-section (1) from the sugar undertaking, or where the sugar undertaking has failed to make such report within the time specified in the notice to that undertaking under sub-section (1), after the expiry of such time, the Central Government may make such further inquiry (if any) as it may deem fit, and

(a) if the Central Government is satisfied that having regard to all the circumstances of the case and the purposes of this Ordinance that it would expedient to give further time to the undertaking to enable it to commence or resume production of sugar or as the case may be, clear the arrears of cane dues, it may, by order in writing, specify the date on or before which and the manner in which such undertaking shall commence or resume production of sugar or, as the case may be, clear the said arrears of cane dues ; or

(b) if the Central Government is not satisfied as provided in clause (a), declare by notification that the management of such undertaking shall vest in the Central Government on and from such date as may be specified in such notification.

(3) If a sugar undertaking has failed to comply with an order made under clause (a) of sub-section (2), or having commenced or resumed the production of sugar on or before the date specified in such order, ceased to manufacture sugar before the expiry of the average period of manufacture of sugar in relation to that undertaking, and the Central Government is satisfied that it is necessary so to do for the purposes of this Ordinance, it may, by notification, declare that the management of such sugar undertaking shall vest in the Central Government on and from such date as may be specified in such notification.

(4) Any failure on the part of the owner or manager of the sugar undertaking to utilise the undertaking for the manufacture of sugar during any period shall not be taken into account for the purpose of issuing a notification in respect of that undertaking under clause (b) of sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) where such failure is attributable to any circumstances (other than financial difficulties) beyond his control.

(5) Every notification issued under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) for vesting the management of a sugar undertaking in the Central Government shall be in force for such period not exceeding three years from the date of vesting as may be specified in the notification but if the period so specified is less than three years from the date of vesting and the Central Government is of opinion that it is expedient in the public interest that the management of the sugar undertaking should continue to vest in the Central Government after the expiry of the period so specified, it may, by notification, extend the period for which the management of the sugar undertaking shall vest in the Central Government.

by notification, directions for such continuance for such further period as may be specified in the directions ;

Provided that the total period for which the management of the undertaking may remain vested in the Central Government shall in no case exceed three years from the date of vesting.

(6) For the purposes of this section,—

(a) “cane dues” in relation to any cane purchased by a sugar undertaking, means the price payable in accordance with the agreement (whether express or implied) or arrangement relating to such purchase and where there is no such agreement or arrangement, the price as determined in accordance with the law applicable to such purchase ;

(b) any cane dues being the price payable for any cane acquired for the purpose of a sugar undertaking shall not be deemed to be in arrears at any time before the expiry of fourteen days from the date of delivery of such cane to the undertaking ;

(c) the average period of manufacture of sugar in relation to any sugar undertaking with respect to any sugar year (hereafter in this clause referred to as the current sugar year) shall be calculated by dividing the total number of calendar days during which the undertaking manufactured sugar during the period of three sugar years immediately preceding the current sugar year by the number of sugar years in which the undertaking manufactured sugar during the said period of three years.

4. *Assets, etc., of notified sugar undertaking.*—(1) The notified sugar undertaking shall be deemed to include all assets, rights, powers, authorities and privileges, in relation to the said undertaking and all property, movable and immovable, including lands, buildings, workshops, stores, instruments, machinery, automobiles and other vehicles and goods under production or in transit, cash balances, reserved fund, investments and all other rights and interest in or arising out of, such property as were, immediately before the date of vesting, in the ownership, possession, power or control of that undertaking, whether within or outside India, and all books of account, registers and all other documents of whatever nature relating thereto.

(2) Any contract, whether express or implied, or other arrangement (whether under any statute or otherwise) in so far it relates to the management of the business and affairs of the notified sugar undertaking, and in force immediately before the date of vesting, or any order made by any Court in so far as it relates to the management of the business and affairs of that undertaking and in force immediately before the said date, shall be deemed to have terminated on that date.

(3) All persons in whom the management of the business and affairs of the notified sugar undertaking vests immediately before the date of vesting

(4) Notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of any Court, tribunal or other authority or anything contained in any law (other than this Ordinance) for the time being in force, every Receiver, Official Liquidator or other person in whose possession or custody or under whose control the notified sugar undertaking or any part thereof may be immediately before the date of vesting, shall, on that date, deliver the possession of the said undertaking or such part thereof, as the case may be, to the Custodian, appointed under section 5, or, where no Custodian has been appointed, to such other person as the Central Government may direct.

(5) The Central Government may take, or cause to be taken, all necessary steps for securing the possession of the notified sugar undertaking.

5. Appointment of Custodian.—(1) The Central Government may, as soon as it is convenient administratively so to do, appoint an individual or a body of individuals or a Government company as the Custodian of a notified sugar undertaking or a group of notified sugar undertakings for the purpose of taking over the management of such undertaking or undertakings and the Custodian so appointed shall carry on the management of such undertaking or undertakings for and on behalf of the Central Government.

(2) The Central Government may also appoint an individual or a Government company as the Custodian-General for exercising supervision and control over all the notified sugar undertakings, and on such appointment, every Custodian appointed under sub-section (1) shall act under the guidance, control and supervision of the Custodian-General.

(3) On the appointment of a Custodian under sub-section (1), the charge of management of the notified sugar undertaking or group of notified sugar undertakings, as the case may be, shall vest in such Custodian and all persons in charge of the management of such undertakings or undertakings immediately before such appointment shall cease to be in charge of such management and shall be bound to deliver to the Custodian all assets, books of account, registers or other documents in their custody relating to such undertaking or group of undertakings.

(4) The Central Government may issue such directions (including directions as to initiating, defending or continuing any legal proceedings before any Court, tribunal or other authority) to the Custodian or Custodian General as to his or its powers and duties as the Central Government deems desirable and the Custodian-General or, if there is no Custodian-General, the Custodian may apply to the Central Government at any time for instructions as to the manner in which the Custodian or the Custodian-General shall conduct the management of the notified sugar undertaking or in relation to any matter arising in the course of such management.

(5) Any person, who, on the appointed day, has in his possession or under his control any books, papers or other documents relating to the notified

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sugar undertaking, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, be liable, to account for the books, papers and other documents, to the Custodian and shall deliver them up to the Custodian or to such other person as may be authorised by the Central Government or the Custodian in this behalf.

(6) Every person in charge of the management of the notified sugar undertaking, immediately before the date of vesting, shall, within ten days from that date or within such further period as the Central Government may allow in this behalf, furnish to the Custodian a complete inventory of all the properties and assets (including particulars of book debts, investment and belongings) forming part of the undertaking immediately before the date of vesting and of all liabilities and obligations of the undertaking subsisting immediately before that date and also of all agreements entered into by the owner or manager of the undertaking, in relation to the said undertaking, and in force immediately before that date.

(7) The Custodian-General shall hold office during the pleasure of the Central Government and shall receive such remuneration as may be fixed by the Central Government.

(8) Every Custodian or where a body of individuals has been appointed as the Custodian, each such individual shall hold office during the pleasure of the Central Government and shall receive from the funds of the sugar undertaking or group of sugar undertakings concerned, such remuneration as may be fixed by the Central Government.

Explanation.—The remuneration payable to the Custodian of two or more notified undertakings shall be allocated among the funds of the undertakings in such proportion as the Central Government may, having regard to the quantum of work in respect of such undertakings and other relevant circumstances, by order determine.

6. *Payment of amount.*—(1) The owner of every notified sugar undertaking shall be given by the Central Government an amount in cash for vesting in it under section 3 the management of such undertaking.

(2) For every month during which the management of the notified sugar undertaking remains vested in the Central Government under this Ordinance, the amount referred to in sub-section (1) shall be—

(a) where the daily cane crushing capacity of the undertaking is five-hundred tonnes or less, an amount of five hundred rupees ; and

(b) where the daily cane crushing capacity of the undertaking is more than five hundred tonnes, an amount computed at the rate of one rupee

CHAPTER III

RELIEF TO SUGAR UNDERTAKINGS AND CANE PRODUCING FARMERS

7. *Power of Central Government to make certain declarations.*—(1) The Central Government may, if it is satisfied, in relation to a notified sugar undertaking that it is necessary so to do, in the interests of the general public with a view to preventing the fall in the volume of production of the sugar industry, it may, by notification, declare that—

(a) all or any of the enactments specified in the Schedule shall not apply or shall apply with such adaptations, whether by way of modification, or omission (which does not, however, affect the policy of the said enactments to such sugar undertaking, as may be specified in such notification, or

(b) the operation of all or any of the contracts, assurances of property, agreement, settlements, awards, standing orders or other instruments in force (to which such sugar undertaking or the person owning such undertaking is a party or which may be applicable to such sugar undertaking or person) immediately before the date of issue of the notification shall remain suspended or that all or any of the rights, privileges, obligations and liabilities accruing or arising thereunder before the said date, shall remain suspended or shall be enforceable with such adaptations and in such manner as may be specified in the notification.

(2) The notification made under sub-section (1) in relation to a notified sugar undertaking shall remain in force, in the first instance, for such period not exceeding one year as may be specified in the notification but the duration of such notification may be extended from time to time by a further notification by a period not exceeding one year at a time.

(3) Any notification made under sub-section (1) shall have effect notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law, agreement or instrument or any decree or order of a Court, tribunal, officer or other authority or of any submission, settlement or standing order.

(4) Any remedy for the enforcement of any right, privilege, obligation or liability referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1) and suspended or modified by a notification made under that sub-section shall, in accordance with the terms of the notification, remain suspended or modified and all proceedings relating thereto pending before any Court, tribunal, officer or other authority shall accordingly remain stayed or be continued subject to such adaptations, so, however, that on the notification ceasing to have effect—

(a) any right, privilege, obligation or liability so remaining suspended or modified shall become revived and enforceable as if the notification had never been made.

(b) any proceeding so remaining stayed shall be proceeded with subject to the provisions of any law which may then be in force, from the stage which had been reached when the proceedings become stayed.

(5) In computing the period of limitation for the enforcement of any right, privilege, obligation or liability referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1), the period during which it or the remedy for the enforcement thereof remained suspended shall be excluded.

8. *Assistance to notified sugar undertakings to clear arrears of cane dues.*—(1) The Central Government may issue such directions as it deems fit to the Custodian-General and the Custodians to facilitate the speedy clearance of arrears of cane dues so as to avoid undue hardship to cane producing farmers.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1), the Central Government may render such assistance in such manner as it may deem fit to any notified sugar undertaking to enable the undertaking to clear the whole or any part of its arrears of cane dues so as to avoid undue hardship to cane producing farmers.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, the expression “arrears of cane dues” shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (6) of section 3.

CHAPTER IV

MISCELLANEOUS

9. *Notified sugar undertaking if a company, not to be wound up.*—(1) No proceeding for the winding up of a notified sugar undertaking, being a company, shall lie in any court or be continued whether by or under the supervision of any court or voluntarily, except with the consent of the Central Government.

(2) In computing the period of limitation prescribed by any law for the time being in force for any application which may be made in the course of winding up of any such notified sugar undertaking in respect of any matter arising out of any transaction in relation to such undertaking, the time during which the making of such application was barred by this Ordinance shall be excluded.

10. *Contracts, etc. in bad faith may be cancelled or varied.*—(1) If the Central Government is satisfied, after such inquiry as it may think fit, that any contract or agreement entered into by the owner or manager of a notified sugar undertaking, in relation to the said undertaking, at any time within twelve months immediately preceding the date of vesting, has been entered into in bad faith and is detrimental to the interests of the undertaking, it may make an order cancelling or varying (either unconditionally or subject to such conditions as it may think fit to impose) the contract or agreement and thereafter the contract or agreement shall have effect accordingly :

Provided that no contract or agreement shall be cancelled or varied except after giving to the parties to the contract or agreement a reasonable opportunity

(2) Any person aggrieved by an order made under sub-section (1) may make an application to the principal Court of civil jurisdiction within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the registered office of the sugar undertaking is situated for the variation or reversal of such order and, thereupon such Court may confirm, vary or reverse such order.

11. *Power to terminate the contract of employment.*—If the Custodian or Custodian-General is of opinion that any contract of employment entered into by any owner or member of a notified sugar undertaking or its agent in relation to the said undertaking, at any time before the date of vesting, is unduly onerous, he may, by giving to the employed one month's notice in writing or the salary or wages for one month in lieu thereof, terminate such contract of employment.

12. *Management of notified sugar undertakings pending taking over physical possession by the Custodian.*—(1) Pending the taking over by, a Custodian, appointed under section 5, of the physical possession of any notified sugar undertaking, the person in charge of the management of such undertaking immediately before the date of vesting shall, on and from that date, be in charge of the management of such undertaking for and on behalf of the Central Government ; and the management of such undertaking shall be carried on by such person subject to the provisions contained in sub-section (2) and such directions if any, as the Central Government may give to him, and no other person, including the said undertaking shall, so long as such management continues, exercise any powers of management in relation to the said undertaking.

(2) No person in charge, under sub-section (1), of a notified sugar undertaking shall, without the previous approval of the Custodian-General appointed under section 5—

(i) incur any expenditure from the assets appertaining to the undertaking otherwise than for the purpose of making routine payments of salaries or commissions to employees, agents or for the purpose of meeting the routine day-to-day expenditure ;

(ii) transfer or otherwise dispose of any such assets or create any charge, hypothecation, lien or other incumbrance thereon ;

(iii) invest in any manner any moneys forming part of such assets ;

(iv) acquire any immovable property out of the moneys forming part of such assets ;

(v) enter into any contract of service or agency, whether expressly or by implication, for purposes connected wholly or partly with the undertaking or vary the terms and conditions of any contract relating to any such transaction subsisting on the date of vesting.

13. Protection of action taken in good faith.—(1) No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Government, the Custodian-General or any other officer of Government or any Custodian in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Ordinance.

(2) No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Government, the Custodian-General or any other officer of Government or any Custodian for any damage caused, or likely to be caused, by anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Ordinance.

14. Delegation of powers.—(1) The Central Government may, by notification, direct that all or any of the powers exercisable by it under this Ordinance, other than those under this section or section 8 or section 20 may also be exercised by any person or persons as may be specified in the notification.

(2) Whenever any delegation of power is made under sub-section (1), the person to whom such power has been delegated shall act under the direction, control and supervision of the Central Government.

15. Debts incurred for the purposes of notified sugar undertakings to have priority.—Every debt arising out of any loan advanced to a notified sugar undertaking by the Central Government or a State Government for carrying on the management of such undertaking—

(a) shall have priority over all other debts, whether secured or unsecured, incurred before the management of such undertaking was taken over under this Ordinance ;

(b) shall be a preferential debt within the meaning of section 530 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956) ;

and such debts shall rank equal among themselves and be paid in full out of the assets of the undertaking unless such assets are insufficient to meet them, in which case they shall abate in equal proportions.

16. Penalties.—If any person—

(a) fails to deliver to the Custodian any assets, books of account, registers or any other documents in his custody relating to any notified sugar undertaking, or

(b) retains any property of such undertaking or removes or destroys it, or

(c) fails to comply with the provisions of section 5, or

(d) fails to comply with any direction made under this Ordinance,

he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to

17. *Offences by companies.*—(1) Where an offence under this Ordinance has been committed by a company, every person who at the time the offence was committed was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company in the conduct of the business of the company shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly :

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Ordinance has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to, any neglect on the part of any director, manager, secretary or other officer, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section,—

(a) “ company ” means any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals ; and

(b) “ director ”, in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.

18. *Ordinance not to apply to certain sugar undertakings.*—(1) The provisions of this Ordinance shall not apply to any sugar undertaking which is owned by or is under the management of the Central Government or a State Government or a corporation established by or under an enactment (including this Ordinance) or a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956).

(2) For the purposes of sub-section (1), the management of a sugar undertaking by a receiver or an authorised controller appointed by the Central Government or a State Government under any law for the time being in force shall also be deemed to be management of the undertaking by the Central Government or a State Government, as the case may be.

19. *Ordinance to have over-riding effect.*—The provisions of this Ordinance shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any law (other than this Ordinance) or any judgment, decree or order of a Court, tribunal or other authority or any instrument having effect by virtue of any law other than this Ordinance.

20. *Power to make rules.*—The Central Government may, by notification, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance.

21. *Laying of rules and certain notifications.*—Every rule made by

section 7 shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or notification or both Houses agree that the rule or notification should not be made, the rule or notification shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be ; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of any thing previously done under that rule or notification.

THE SCHEDULE

(See section 7)

1. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (20 of 1946).
2. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947).
3. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948).

(M. G. G., Part VI, dated 7th December 1978 at Pages 449 to 460).

Gist of Important Notifications Under Labour Laws

A. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

(I) *Declaration of Public Utility Service.*—(a) Government of Maharashtra has declared the Industry engaged in the manufacture of basic heavy organic chemicals and employing 20 or more workmen to be a public utility service for 6 months from 20th October 1978.

(Notification No. IDA/1477/3885/Lab-4, dated 25th September 1978 published in M.G.G., Part I-L., dated 26th October 1978, Page No. 4464).

(b) Government of Maharashtra has declared the employment of workmen in Solapur Municipal Transport Undertaking, Solapur, to be a public utility service for 6 months from the date of publication of the Notification in M.G.G., i.o. 23rd September 1978.

(Notification No. IDA/1475/(2573)/Lab-4, dated 23rd September 1978, published in M.G.G., Part I-L., dated 26th October 1978, Page No. 4465).

B. Factories Act, 1948

(I) *Varying the Limits of hours of work in respect of Female Employees.*—Government of Maharashtra has varied the limits laid down in clause (b) of sub-section (I) of Section 66 of the said Act in respect of the women employed in all the factories situated in Santacruz Electronics Export Processing Zone (SEEPZ), Bombay 400 096, with effect from 21st September 1978 until further orders, subject to the following conditions :—

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

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

(Notification No. FAC. 1677/755/Lab-11, dated 21st September 1978 published in M.G.G., Part I-L., dated 26th October 1978 Page No. 4464 and 4465).

C. Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948

(I) *Suspension of the Provision of the Act on Certain Occasions.*—(a) Government of Maharashtra has suspended the operation of the provisions of Sections 10 (1)(b), 11(1)(b) 14, 16, 18, 19(1), 20, 21 and 24 for the period from 18th November 1978 to 20th November 1978 (both days inclusive) in respect of all shops, restaurants and eating houses in the Akot Municipal area in Akola District on the occasion of Narsingh Maharaj Fair, subject to the conditions mentioned in the notification.

(Notification No. P. 7378/CR/2327/Lab-5, dated 18th September 1978, published in M.G.G., Part I-L., dated 26th October 1978, Page Nos. 4446 and 4447).

(b) Government of Maharashtra has suspended the provisions of Section 10(1)(b), 11(1)(b), 14, 16 and 18 for the period from 3rd October 1978 to 13th October 1978 (both days inclusive), in respect of all shops in the Municipal Council Area, Digras, District Yavatmal on the occasion of Ghanthibaba Fair, Subject to the conditions mentioned in the notification.

(Notification No. P. 7378/CR-2320/Lab-5, dated 16th September 1978 published in M.G.G., Part I-L., dated 26th October 1978, Page No. 4449 and 4450).

(c) Government of Maharashtra has suspended the provisions of Sections 10(1)(b) 11(1) 14, 16, 18, 19(1), 20, 21 and 24 for the period from 13th November 1978 to 20th November 1978 (both days inclusive), in respect of all Shops, Restaurants and eating houses in the Arvi Municipal area in Wardha District on the occasion of Koundanyapur Fair subject to the conditions mentioned in the notification.

(Notification No. P. 7378/CR-2325/Lab-5, dated 20th September 1978 published in M.G.G., Part I-L., dated 26th October 1978, Page No. 4451 and 4452).

(d) Government of Maharashtra has suspended the provisions of Sections 11(1)(a), 14, 16 and 18 for the period from 2nd October 1978 to 11th October 1978 (both days inclusive), in respect of all the establishments in State of Maharashtra on the occasion of Dasara, subject to the conditions mentioned in the notification.

(Notification No. P. 7378/CR-2314/Lab-5, dated 21st September 1978 published in M.G.G., Part I-L., dated 26th October 1978, Page No. 4451 and 4452).

(e) Government of Maharashtra has suspended the provisions of Sections 11 (1) (a), 14, 16 and 18 for the period from 3rd October 1978 to 2nd November 1978 (both days inclusive), in respect of Shops selling Account Books, Shops selling Fire Works in the State of Maharashtra, on the occasion of Diwali Festival, subject to the conditions mentioned in the notification.

(Notification No. P. 7378/CR-2319/Lab-5, dated 21st September 1978 published in M.G.G., Part I-L., dated 26th October 1978, page No. 4452 and 4453).

(f) Government of Maharashtra has suspended the provisions of section 11(1)(a), 14, 16 and 18 for the period from 19th October 1978 to 2nd November 1978 (both days inclusive) in respect of all shops in State of Maharashtra, on the occasion of Diwali Festival, subject to the conditions mentioned in the notification.

(Notification No. P. 7378/CR-2316/Lab-5, dated 21st September 1978, published in M.G.G., Part I-L., dated 26th October 1978, page Nos. 4453 and 4454).

(g) Government of Maharashtra has suspended the provisions of Sections 19(1), 21, 23 and 28 for the period from 14th to 16th October 1978 (both days inclusive) in respect of all Shops, Authorised Stall Holders who possess a certificate of registration of an eating houses issued by the Commissioner of Police and a Licence from Bombay Municipal Corporation and all Residential Hotels, Restaurants and eating houses, in the State of Maharashtra, on the occasion of Kojagiri Purnima, subject to the conditions mentioned in the notification.

(Notification No. P. 7378/CR-2321/Lab-5, dated 21st September 1978 published in M.G.G., Part I-L., dated 26th October 1978, page Nos. 4454 and 4455).

(h) Government of Maharashtra has suspended the provisions of Sections 10(1), 11(1)(a), 14, 16 and 18 for the period from 25th to 30th December 1978 (both days inclusive) in respect of all Shops selling cloth, shoes, perfumes, cosmetics, sweets, tailoring establishments and Hair Cutting Saloons in the State of Maharashtra, on the occasion of Christmas, subject to the conditions mentioned in the notification.

(Notification No. P. 7378/CR-2329/LAB-5, dated 22nd September 1978, published in M.G.G., Part I-L., dated 26th October 1978, page Nos. 4455 and 4456).

(i) Government of Maharashtra has suspended the provisions of Sections 10, 11, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 24 for the period from 5th to 15th November 1978, (both days inclusive) in respect of all shops, sweetmeat shops, Restaurants and eating houses in the Municipal area in Pandharpur, District solapur, on the occasion of Kartiki Fair, Pandharpur, subject to the conditions mentioned in the notification.

(Notification No. P. 7378/CR-2323/Lab-5, dated 18th September 1978, published in M.G.G., Part I-L., dated 26th October 1978, page Nos. 4458 and 4459).

(j) Government of Maharashtra has suspended the provisions of sections 10(1), (d), 11(1) (a), 14, 16, 18, 19(1), 20, 21, 23 and 24 for the period from 10th to 26th November-1978 (both days inclusive) in respect of all shops, sweetmeat shops, hotels, restaurants and eating houses in the Khopoli Municipal area in Kulaba district, on the occasion of shri Takai Vithoba Festival, Kartik shudhha Ekadashi to Kartik Vadya skadashi, subject to the conditions mentioned in the notification.

(Notification No. P. 7378/CR/2324/Lab-5, dated 18th September 1978, published in M.G.G., Part I-L., dated 26th October 1978, page Nos. 4459 and 4460).

(k) Government of Maharashtra has suspended the provisions of sections 11(1)(a) 14, 16 and 18 for the period from 26th December 1978 to 9th January 1979 (both days inclusive) in respect of all shops, restaurants and eating houses in the Municipal area in satana, District

Nashik, on the occasion of Dev Mamlatdar Yeshwantrao Maharaj Festival, subject to the conditions mentioned in the notification.

(Notification No. P. 7378/CR-2333/Lab-5, dated 18th September 1978 published in M.G.G. Part I-L, dated 26th October 1978, page Nos. 4460 and 4461).

(l) Government of Maharashtra has suspended the operation of the provisions of Section 10 (1), 11(1), 18, 19(1), 21 and 24 for the period from 2nd to 17th October 1978 (both days inclusive) in respect of all Shops, restaurants and eating houses in Pune Municipal area, Pune district, on the occasion of Chaturshringi Fair subject to the conditions mentioned in the notification.

(Notification No. P. 7378/CR-2377/Lab-5, dated 29th September 1978 published in M.G.G. Part I-L, dated 26th October 1978, page No. 4461 and 4462).

(m) Government of Maharashtra has suspended the operation of the provisions of Section 10, 11, 14, 16 and 18 for the period from 5th December 1978 to 14th December 1978 (both days inclusive) in respect of all Shops, Restaurants and eating houses in Sailu Municipal Area, District Parbhani on the occasion of Jatra Baba-Saheb Sailu, subject to the conditions mentioned in the notification.

(Notification No. P. 7378/CR-2330/Lab-5, dated 18th September 1978 published in M.G.G. Part I-L, dated 26th October, 1978, page Nos. 4466 and 4467).

(n) Government of Maharashtra has suspended the operation of the provisions of Section 10 (1), 11 (1), 16, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 24 for the period from 10th to 14th November 1978 (both days inclusive) in respect of all Shops, Restaurants and eating houses, in the State of Maharashtra on the occasion of Bekri Id Festival, subject to the conditions mentioned in the notification.

(Notification No. P. 7378/CR-23206/Lab-5, dated 22nd September 1978 published in M.G.G. Part I-L, dated 26th October 1978, page Nos. 4457 and 4468).

II. *Declaration of the Fair as Public Fairs and suspension of the Provisions of the Act.*—Government of Maharashtra has in pursuance of Rule 4 of the Maharashtra Shops and Establishments Rules 1961, recognised the "Kartik Amavas" and Shri Datta Jayanti fairs held within the limits of the Uran Municipal areas as public fairs for the purpose of Rule 1, of the said Rules and suspended the provisions of Sections 11(1) (a), 12, 14, and 15 for the period from 30th November 1978 and upto 2-00 a.m. of the following day, in respect of all Shops, restaurants, and eating houses within the limits of the Uran Municipal area, on the occasion of Kartik Amavas as well as the Provisions of Sections 11(1) (a), 12, 15, 16, 19(1), 21 and 24 for the period from 14th December 1978 and upto 2-00 a.m. of the following day. In respect of all Shops, restaurants and eating houses within the limits of the Uran Municipal areas, on the occasion of Shri Datta Jayanti subject to the conditions mentioned in the notification.

(Notification No. P. 7378/CR-2328/Lab-5, dated 18th September 1978 published in M.G.G. Part I-L, dated 26th October 1978, page Nos. 4447 and 4448).

III. *Additions to the Entries in Schedule II to the Act.*—(a) Government of Maharashtra has amended Schedule II as follows namely:—

In the said Schedule II, in entry No. 79 col. 2, after entry ZJ, the following entry shall be added namely:—

"ZK-Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Regional Sales Office, Brown Boveri House 264-5, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Bombay-400 025."

(Notification No. BSE. 1477/CR-1469/Lab-5, dated 11th September 1978 published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 26th October 1978, page No. 4449).

D. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923

(I) *Appointments of Labour Court, as Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation.*—

(a) Government of Maharashtra has appointed the Presiding Officer, Second Labour Court, Pune, to be the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for the Pune District and

Presiding Officers, of the Second and the Third Labour Court at Nagpur to be the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for the Nagpur District.

(Notification No. WCA. 1478/1070/Lab-II, dated 18th September 1978 published in M.G.G., Part I-L., dated 26th October 1978, Page No. 4456 and 4457).

E. Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948

(I) *Exemption of Employees under the Act.*—(a) Government of Maharashtra has exempted such employees of Messrs. Model Mills, Nagpur, who remain on tour for 7 months or more in a year for a period of one year with effect from 25th March 1978 upto and inclusive of 24th March 1979, from the provisions of the said Act except Chapter V-A thereof, on the following conditions :—

1. That the above factory wherein the employees are employed shall maintain a register showing the names and designations of the exempted employees ;

2. That notwithstanding this exemption, the employees shall continue to receive such benefits under the said Act to which they might have become entitled to on the basis of contribution paid prior to the date from which the exemption granted by this notification operates ;

3. That the contribution already paid for the exempted period shall not be refunded.

(Notification No. SIA. 1778/Lab-11, dated 25th September 1978, published in M.G.G., Part I-L., dated 26th October 1978, Page No. 4464).

(II) *Extension of the Act to Additional Establishment.*—Government of Maharashtra in consultation with Employees' State Insurance Corporation and with the approval of the Central Government, after having given six months' notice as required by the said sub-section (5), of section (1) with effect from 12 day of November 1978, extends all the provisions of the said Act to the classes of establishments, mentioned in column 1 of the Schedule hereto appended, in the areas in column 2 thereof:

SCHEDULE

Classes of establishments (1)	Areas (2)
1. All establishments wherein not less than ten and not more than twenty employees are employed or were employed for wages on any day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power or is ordinarily so carried on ; but excluding a mine subject to the operation of the Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952), or a railway running shed or an establishment which is exclusively engaged in any of the manufacturing processes specified in clause (12) of section 2 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948).	1. The area within the limits of Municipal Greater Bombay. 2. The following talukas of the Thane District :— (a) Thane, (b) Kalyan (c) Bhiwandi, (d) Bassein, and (e) Ulhasnagar.
2. All establishments wherein twenty or more employees are employed or were employed for wages on any day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which manufacturing process is being carried on without the aid of power : or is ordinarily so carried on ; but excluding a mine subject to the operation of this Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952) or a railway running shed or an establishment which is exclusively engaged in any of the manufacturing processes specified in clause (12) of section 2 of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948).	
3. The following establishments wherein twenty or more employees are employed, or were employed for wages on any day of the preceding twelve months, namely :— (i) hotels :	

Classes of establishment	Area
(iii) shops ; (iv) cinemas including preview theatres ; and (v) newspaper establishments as defined in section (2)(d) of the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 (45 of 1955).	

(Notification No. ESI. 1677/3910/PH-15, dated 18th September 1978. published in M. G. G., Part IV-A, dated 5th October 1978, page Nos. 985 and 986).

III. *Declaration of the date for Extension of the Act to additional establishments.*—Government of Maharashtra having already given six months notice hereby appoints 20th August 1978 as the date on which all the provisions of the Act shall extend to the classes of all establishments mentioned in column 1 in the areas mentioned in column 2 of the schedule below :—

SCHEDULE

Description of Establishments (1)	Areas in which the establishments are situated (2)
1. Any premises including the precincts thereof whereon 10 or more persons but in any case less than 20 persons are employed or were employed for wages on any day of the preceding 12 months and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power or is ordinarily so carried on : but excluding the mine subject to the operation of the Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952) or a railway running shed or establishment which is exclusively engaged in any of the manufacturing process specified in clause (12) of section 2 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948).	Hingna Industrial Area, Nagpur.
2. Any premises including the precincts thereof whereon 20 or more persons are employed for wages on any day of the preceding 12 months and in any part of which is a manufacturing process is being carried on without the aid of power or is ordinarily so carried on but excluding a mine subject to the operation of the Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952) or a railway running shed or an establishment which is exclusively engaged in any of the manufacturing processes specified in clause 12 of section 2 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948).	Do.
3. The following establishments whereon 20 or more persons are employed or were employed for wages on any day of the preceding 12 months namely :— 1. Hotels. 2. Restaurants 3. Shops 4. Road Motor Transport Establishments. 5. Cinema including preview theatres. 6. News paper establishments, as defined in Working Journalists (conditions of service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 (4 of 1955).	Do.

F. Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1953

(I) *Appointment of Independent member on the Board.*—(a) Dr. Ishaq Jamkhanwala Bombay is nominated in place of Shri Tejsingharao Laxmanrao Bhosale, Kamptee as a Independent member on the Maharashtra Labour Welfare Board.

(Notification No. MLW. 1178/1154/Lab-11, dated 21st September 1978 published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 26th October 1978, page No. 4467).

G. Indian Boilers Act, 1923

(I) *Exemption of Boilers under the Act.*—(a) Government of Maharashtra has excluded the 3 Nos. HP. Heaters Nos. 5, 6 and 7 manufactured by Krasny Kotelshevik Works, U.S.S.R. and to be connected to the boilers at Maharashtra State Electricity Board's, Koradi Thermal Power Station Unit No. 5, Koradi, District Nagpur, from the operation of all the provisions of the said Act, subject to the following conditions and restrictions :

1. If any accident occurs, the same shall be reported immediately to the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, Maharashtra State, Bombay.

2. The HP Heaters shall be offered for inspection and hydraulic test before erection according to plan approved by the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, Maharashtra State, Bombay.

3. This exemption can be withdrawn or modified as and when considered necessary by Government.

(Notification No. IBA. 1078/CR-2258/Lab-5, dated 22nd August 1978 published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 26th October 1978, page Nos. 4465 and 4466).

(b) Government of Maharashtra has exempted the boiler bearing No. MR/1749 and belonging to the Western Coalfields Limited, Ballarpur Colliery, P.O. Ballarpur, District Chandrapur, from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of 4 months from the 6th October 1978 to 5th February 1979 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA. 1078 CR.2312/Lab-5, dated 20th September 1978 published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 26th October 1978, page No. 4469).

(c) Government of Maharashtra has exempted the boiler bearing Nos. MR/9737 and MR/9704 and belonging to the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., Rasayani, District Kulaba from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of one year from the 18th October 1978 to 17th October 1979 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA. 1078/CR.2380/Lab-5, dated 30th September 1978 published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 26th October 1978, page No. 4469).

(d) Government of Maharashtra has exempted the boiler bearing No. MR/5911 and belonging to Messrs. Wimco Limited, Ambarnath, district Thane, from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of fifteen days from the 21st September 1978 to 5th October 1978 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA. 1078/CR-2343/Lab-5, dated 20th September 1978, published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 26th October 1978, page No. 4469).

(e) Government of Maharashtra has exempted the boiler bearing No. MR/8597 and belonging to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Paras Thermal Station, P. O. Vidyutnagar, from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of six months from the 16th October to 15th April 1979 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA. 1078/CR-2349/Lab-5, dated 26th September 1978 published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 26th October 1978, page No 4488)

(f) Government of Maharashtra has exempted the boiler bearing No. MT/9594 and belonging to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Nashik Thermal Power Station, P. O. Eklahare, Nashik from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for period of three months from the 22nd October 1978 to 22nd January 1979 (both days inclusive).

(g) Government of Maharashtra has exempted the boiler bearing No. MR.9890 and belonging to the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Mahul, Bombay 400 074, from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of one year from 17th October 1978 to 16th October 1979 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA. 1078/CR-2350/Lab-5, dated 26th September 1978 published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 26th October 1978, page No. 4488).

H. Minimum Wages Act, 1948

I. Publication of the Draft Notification revising Minimum Rates of Wages.—Government of Maharashtra has published draft notification containing the proposals for revising the Minimum Rates of Wages payable to employees employed in the employment in any tobacco (including Bidi making) manufactory for information of all persons likely to be affected thereby. Notice is also given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Government after the expiry of the two months from the date of this notification i.e. 22nd September 1978. Government has announced that any representation that may be received by the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay-34, from any person in respect of said draft before the aforesaid date will be taken into consideration by the Government.

(Notification No. MWA. 1578/1865/Lab-7, dated 22nd September 1978, published in M.G.G. Part I-L, dated 19th October 1978, page No. 4341).

I. Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Act, 1977

An Act (No. XX of 1978) to make effective provisions for securing right to work by guarantee employment to all adult persons who volunteer to do unskilled manual work in the rural area in the State of Maharashtra published.

(Published in M. G. G., Part IV, dated 13th October 1978, page No. 149)

DECLARATION OF SPECIAL ALLOWANCES PAYABLE IN ADDITION TO THE BASIC WAGES TO THE EMPLOYEES EMPLOYED IN VARIOUS SCHEDULED EMPLOYMENTS UNDER THE MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948

(1) Employment in paper and paper board manufactory

Period	Zone	Rate per month
Three months commencing on the 1st day of October 1978 ..	Zone I ..	Rs. 76.00
	Zone II ..	60.80

(2) Employment in cloth dyeing and/or cloth printing

Period	Zone	Rate per month
Three months commencing on the 1st day of October 1978 ..	Zone I ..	Rs. 100.00
	Zone II ..	100.00

(3) Employment in rubber manufacturing Industry

Average of the Bombay City Consumer Price Index Number for the months of July, August and September 1978	Rise of such average over 190	Cost of living allowance ordinarily payable for the months of October, November and December 1978 at the rate of 3 paise per day per point rise over 190	Cost of living allowance for October, November and December 1978 at the rate of 3 paise per day per point rise over 190 upto 275
1	2	3	4

(4) Employment in engineering Industry (not being an employment falling under entry 26 in Part I of the Schedule), that is to say, any industry engaged in any manufacturing process in relation to any machinery, tools, instruments, utensils or articles or parts thereof manufactured from ferrous or non-ferrous metals or any alloys (including manufactures of ancillary products for automobile industry manufacture of bicycles including its spare parts) and processes connected therewith such as shapping, pressing, extrusion, turning, fabricating, processing, smelting, refining, drilling, cutting, joining, grinding, forging, welding, buffing, electroplating and moulding.

Bombay City Consumer Price Index Number for the months of July, August and September 1978	Rise of such average over 259	Cost of living allowance ordinarily payable for the months of October November and December 1978 at the rate of 7.5 paise per day for every 2 points rise over 259	Cost of living allowance for the months of October, November and December 1978 at the rate of 7.5 paise per day for every 2 points rise over 259 upto 301
1	2	3	4
326	67	Rs. 2.48	Rs. 1.57

(5) Employment in Salt Pan Industry

Period	Zone	Rate per month
Twelve months commencing on the 1st day of October 1978 ..	Zone I ..	98.00
	Zone II ..	85.75
	Zone III ..	80.85

[Source :—M.G.G., Part I-L (Extraordinary), dated 2nd November 1978 at pages 302 to 311].

(6) Employment in the Film Production Industry (i.e. Cine Studios and Cine Laboratories).

Period	Zones	Rates per month
		Rs.
(A) Six months commencing on the 1st day of January 1977..	Zone I ..	36.00
	Zone II ..	36.00
(B) Six months commencing on the 1st day of July 1977 ..	Zone I ..	48.00
	Zone II ..	39.00

(Source :—M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 30th November 1978 at pages 5384 to 5392.)

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for October 1978

BOMBAY*

326—A fall of 1 point

In October, 1978 the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Bombay Centre with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 326 being 1 point lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at the Bombay Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 2 points to 347 due mainly to a fall in the average prices of groundnut oil, vanaspati, goatmeat, fish fresh bumlows, fish-dry bombil, milk, curd, ghee, sugar, bhajia, jalebi and a fall in the sub-group index number for the vegetables and fruits.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco etc. group decreased 2 points to 339 due to a fall in the average price of pan-leaf only.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 272 due to a rise in the average prices of hair oil, barber charges, umbrella, durrie, trunk, utensils brass and tailoring charges for blouse.

The index numbers for the fuel and light, the clothing, bedding and footwear groups and housing remained steady at 392, 346 and 150 respectively.

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

(Average price for the calendar year 1960 = 100)

Group		Weight proportional to the total expenditure.	Group Index Numbers.	
			September 1978	October 1978
I-A.	Food	57.1	349	347
I-B.	Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	4.9	341	339
II.	Fuel and Light	5.0	392	392
III.	Housing	4.6	150	150
IV.	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.4	346	346
V.	Miscellaneous	19.0	271	272
Total		100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number .. .. .		....	327	326

*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found on pages 598 to 600 of the December 1965 issue of *Labour Gazette*. For Errata see page 867 of January 1966 issue.

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

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
			Year ended December 1960	Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978	Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I-A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice ..	Kg.	59.23	0.70	1.79	1.79	256	256
(2) Wheat ..	"	25.05	0.41	1.38	1.38	337	337
(3) Jowar ..	"	9.42	0.53	1.60	1.62	302	306
(4) Bajra ..	"	3.22	0.55	1.63	1.62	296	295
(5) Bread ..	125 g.	0.92	0.12	0.37	0.37	308	308
(6) Grinding charges ..	3 kg.	2.16	0.09	0.42	0.42	467	467
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (a)						267	287
(b) Pulses and pulse Products—							
(1) Arhar dal ..	kg.	63.78	0.78	5.53	5.61	709	719
(2) Gram dal ..	"	12.99	0.60	3.25	3.32	542	553
(3) Moong dal ..	"	12.21	0.90	5.08	5.09	564	566
(4) Masur dal ..	"	7.87	0.78	4.41	4.46	565	572
(5) Urid dal ..	"	3.15	0.88	4.85	4.91	551	558
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (b)						653	662
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Coconut oil ..	500 ml.	9.55	1.36	7.04	7.13	518	524
(2) Groundnut oil ..	"	71.05	1.00	3.42	3.41	342	341
(3) Vanaspati (loose) ..	500 g.	19.40	1.75	5.45	5.44	311	311
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (c)						353	353
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Goat's Meat ..	500 g.	52.54	1.48	7.07	7.00	478	473
(2) Fish fresh ..							
(i) Bumbloves ..	Dozen	38.41	0.44	1.76	1.58	400	368
(ii) Pamfret ..	Each	....	1.23	....	4.64		
(3) Fish dry Bombil ..	Dozen ..	3.97	0.25	1.28	1.22	512	488
(4) Eggs ..	"	5.08	1.93	5.43	5.58	281	289
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (d)						439	424

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
			Year ended December 1960 4	Sept. 1978 5	Oct. 1978 6	Sept. 1978 7	Oct. 1978 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(e) Milk and Milk Pro- duce—							
(1) Milk—							
(i) Pure ..	L.	86.87	1.15	3.63	3.51	264	259
(ii) Aarey ..	"		1.03	2.19	2.19		
(2) Curd ..	kg.	1.31	1.57	5.88	5.86	375	373
(3) Ghee ..	"	11.82	7.50	26.94	26.70	359	356
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(e)—						277	272
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt ..	kg.	5.40	0.13	0.51	0.57	392	438
(2) Turmeric ..	500 g.	5.40	0.72	5.63	5.68	782	789
(3) Chillies (dry) ..	"	28.42	1.35	4.39	4.88	325	361
(4) Chillies (green) ..	"	6.83	0.41	1.15	1.27	280	310
(5) Onion ..	"	19.42	0.15	0.57	0.61	380	407
(6) Garlic ..	"	4.67	0.60	3.43	3.82	572	637
(7) Coconut ..	Each (500 g.)	12.95	0.33	1.54	1.54	467	467
Other spices—							
(8) Pepper ..	500 g.	16.91	3.69	12.65	12.68		
(9) Jeera ..	"		1.80	13.91	13.59	603	595
(10) Lavang ..	10 g.		0.31	2.15	2.13		
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(f)—						438	460
(g) Vegetables and Fruits—							
(1) Potatoes ..	½ kg.	20.82	0.25		0.81		324
(2) Muli ..	Judi.	2.06	0.06		0.25		417
(3) Brinjals ..	½ kg.	8.83	0.26		0.81		312
(4) Cauliflowers ..	"	4.65	0.35		1.43		409
(5) Cabbage ..	"	6.51	0.26		1.13		435
(6) Bhendi ..	"	4.65	0.42		0.93		221
(7) Tomato ripe ..	"	10.45	0.38		0.99		
(8) Tomato raw ..	"		0.25		0.63		256
(9) Pumpkin red ..	"	2.32	0.20		0.52		260
(10) Karela ..	"	1.62	0.42		1.02		243
(11) Peas ..	½ kg.		0.48		N.A.		
(12) Palak ..	Judi.	1.37	0.06		0.25		417
(13) Methi ..	"	3.20	0.06		0.28		467
(14) Tondli ..	½ kg.	7.90	0.26		0.93		358
(15) Alu leaves ..	Ju. i.	5.03	0.06		0.16		267
(16) Banana ..	Doz.	14.87	0.48		1.51		315
(17) Orange ..	"	3.66	2.10		4.00		190
(18) Lemon ..	"	2.06	0.48		2.65		552
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Sub- Group I-A(g).						332	325

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
			Year ended December 1960	Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978	Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(h) Other Food—							
(1) Sugar (Crystal) ..	500 g. ..	29.57	0.60	1.31	1.22	218	203
(2) Tea Leaf ..	50 g. ..	12.52	0.39	1.10	1.11	282	285
(3) Snacks (Bhajiya) ..	Plate of pieces.	15.01	0.11	0.50	0.49	455	445
(4) Snacks (Jalebi) ..	Kg. ..	7.11	1.90	8.84	8.75	465	461
(5) Tea Readymade ..	Cup ..	34.55	0.07	0.27	0.27	386	386
(6) Cold Drink ..	Bottle of 340 ml.	1.24	0.12	1.24	1.24	1033	1033
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index 1-A(h) ..						347	341
I-A, Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and cereals Products.	....	35.29	....	....	....	287	287
(b) Pulses and Products.	....	4.79	....	....	....	653	662
(c) Oils and Fats ..	....	5.78	....	....	....	353	353
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs ..	....	10.62	....	....	....	439	424
(e) Milk and Milk Products.	....	9.53	....	....	....	277	272
(f) Condiments and Spices.	....	6.76	....	....	....	438	460
(g) Vegetables and Fruits ..	....	8.24	....	....	....	338	325
(h) Other Food. ..	....	18.99	....	....	....	347	341
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for I-A Food Group.						349	347
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.							
(1) Pan (leaf) ..	100 leaves	18.55	0.52	2.05	2.01	394	387
(2) Pan (finished) ..	Each	9.89	0.04	0.19	0.19	475	475
(3) Supari ..	500 g. ..	19.44	3.42	6.59	6.59	193	193
(4) Katha ..	"	3.53	4.76	37.81	37.81	794	794
(5) Bidi ..	Katta of 25	28.80	0.16	0.49	0.49	306	306
(6) Cigarette ..	Pkt. of 10	6.54	0.14	0.79	0.79	564	564
(7) Chewing Tobacco ..	Kg.	13.25	4.16	9.46	9.46	227	227
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-Group I-B-index ..						341	339
II. Fuel and Lighting—							
(1) Firewood ..	40 kg. ..	11.51	3.39	15.43	15.71	455	463
(2) Kerosene Oil ..	Litre ..	42.64	0.28	1.20	1.20	429	429
(3) Electricity charges ..	Unit ..	9.81	0.22	0.34	0.34	155	155
(4) Charcoal ..	40 kg. ..	28.30	7.36	31.17	30.98	424	421
(5) Match box ..	Each (50 sticks).	7.74	0.05	0.14	0.14	280	280
Total ..		100.00					
Fuel and Light Group-II						392	392

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

Articles	Unit of quantit	Weight proportional to total ex- penditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960 4	Sept. 1978 5	Oct. 1978 6	Sept. 1978 7	Oct. 1978 8
1	2	3					
III. Housing—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Residential House ..		100.00	....	....	....	150	150
Total ..		100.00					
Group III. Index ..						150	150
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear :—							
(1) Dhoti Bleached ..	Pair ..	10.72	9.97	39.55	39.55	397	397
(2) Dhoti Unbleached ..	" ..	8.89	8.89				
(3) Saree Ichalkaranjee ..	Each ..	28.14	11.74	32.78	32.59		
(4) Saree Malegaon ..	" ..	10.72	10.72	30.39	29.80	281	278
(5) Shirting Shorrock ..	Metro ..	24.87	1.68	6.19	6.19	364	361
(6) Shirting Mafatlal ..	" ..	5.95	1.65	5.94	6.03		
(7) Long Cloth ..	" ..	2.76	1.60	6.42	6.49	401	406
(8) Trouser Cloth ..	" ..	8.54	1.80	6.56	6.58	364	366
(9) Mulmul ..	" ..	2.23	2.23	8.81	8.91	433	435
(10) Markin ..	" ..	1.09	1.09	5.14	5.12		
(11) Bush Shirt ..	Each ..	3.94	4.20	14.86	14.88	354	354
(12) Full Pant ..	" ..	3.77	5.45	19.62	19.64	360	360
(13) Vest ..	" ..	2.18	1.18	4.67	4.66	396	395
(14) Shoes Gents ..	Pair ..	3.10	16.75	56.15	56.15	335	335
(15) Chappal Ladies ..	" ..	6.03	6.57	17.67	17.67	269	269
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Group IV ..						346	346
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Medical Care—							
(1) Doctor's Fee ..	Per Visit ..	19.78	2.58	5.04	5.04	195	195
(2) Medicine ..	4 Doses ..	32.46	0.76	1.69	1.69	222	222
(3) E. S. I. Premium ..	....	47.76	0.69	0.70	0.70	101	101
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index-V (a) ..						159	159
(b) Education Recreation and amusement—							
(1) School Fee ..	Per Student ..	22.54	6.75	8.00	8.00	119	119
(2) School Book ..	Each ..	7.64	2.47	2.50	2.50	101	101
(3) Stationery—							
(i) Exercise Book ..	" ..	4.73	0.12	0.21	0.21		
(ii) Pencil ..	" ..		0.12	0.31	0.31	217	217
(4) Newspaper ..	Per Copy ..	7.64	0.07	0.35	0.35	500	500
(5) Cinema ..	Adult ..	57.45	0.48	1.91	1.91	398	398
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-Group Index V (b) ..							

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960 4	Sept. 1978 5	Oct. 1978 6	Sept. 1978 7	Oct. 1978 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(c) Transport and Communications—							
(1) Railway fare for 80 Km.	Per Passenger ..	51.13	1.61	3.45	3.45	214	214
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult ..	38.60	0.15	0.40	0.40	267	267
(3) Postage	Per Card ..	10.27	0.05	0.15	0.15	300	300
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(c) ..						243	243
(d) Personal Care and Effect—							
(1) Hair Oil	Bottle .. (114 ml.)	26.92	1.36	5.50	5.55	404	408
(2) Barber Charges	Per head ..	44.23	0.94	2.66	2.69	283	286
(3) Toilet Soap	Cake ..	14.91	0.44	1.29	1.29	293	293
(4) Tooth Powder	Small Bottle No. 3.	7.21	0.50	1.16	1.16	232	232
(5) Blade	Pkt. of 5 ..	0.96	0.27	0.48	0.48	178	178
(6) Umbrella	Each ..	5.77	5.55	20.66	20.94	372	377
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(d) ..						318	320
(e) Others—							
(1) Durrie	Each ..	2.66	4.93	16.68	17.15	338	348
(2) Trunk	..	2.66	5.82	21.60	21.66	371	372
(3) Utensils (Brass)	500 g ..	7.99	2.84	17.52	17.57	617	619
(4) Bucket	Each ..	2.16	2.96	11.65	11.65	394	394
(5) Laundry charges	Per Piece ..	25.29	0.15	0.47	0.47	313	313
(6) Washing Soap	Bar ..	35.28	1.28	3.87	3.87	302	302
(7) Tailoring charges of Shirt	Each ..	23.96	1.19	5.02	5.02	395	397
(8) Tailoring charges of Blouse	..	..	0.89	3.27	3.31		
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group (e) ..						357	358
V. Miscellaneous Group—							
(a) Medical Care	..	28.27	..	..	..	159	159
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement	..	11.94	..	..	..	311	311
(c) Transport and Communication	..	14.81	..	..	..	243	243
(d) Personal Care and Effect	..	18.89	..	..	..	318	320
(e) Others	..	26.09	..	..	..	357	358
Total ..		100.00					
						271	272

SOLAPUR***353—A rise of 7 points**

In October, 1978, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Solapur Centre with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 353 being 7 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey in Solapur City.

The index number for the Food group increased by 11 points to 374 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, jowar, arhardal, gramdal, masurdal, fish (fresh and dry), turmeric, chillies dry, garlic and coconut.

The index number for the Pan-Supari Tobacco, etc. group increased by 1 point to 304 due to a rise in the average price of katha only.

The index number for the Fuel and Light group increased by 14 points to 397 due to a rise in the average prices of firewood and coal.

The index number for the Miscellaneous group and Housing remained steady at 275 and 200.

The index number for the Clothing, Bedding and Footwear group decreased by 1 point to 389 due to a fall in the average prices of dhoti, markin and trouse cloth.

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

(Average price for the calendar year 1960=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978
I-A. Food	63.0	363	374
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	3.4	303	304
II. Fuel and Light	7.1	383	397
III. Housing	5.2	200	200
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.0	390	389
V. Miscellaneous	12.3	275	275
Total	100.0	....	....
<i>Consumer Price Index Number</i>		346	353

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

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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Sept. 1978 5	Oct. 1978 6	Sept 1978 7	Oct. 1978 8
I-A. Food—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(a) Cereals and Products—							
(1) Rice ..	kg. ..	26.98	0.55	1.65	1.72	300	313
(2) Wheat ..	" ..	13.53	0.41	1.38	1.38	337	337
(3) Jowar ..	" ..	56.97	0.46	1.20	1.25	261	272
(4) Grinding Charges ..	3 kg. ..	2.52	0.05	0.30	0.30	600	600
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(a) ..						290	300
(b) Pulses and Products—							
(1) Arhar dal ..	kg. ..	76.17	0.75	5.47	6.20	729	827
(2) Gram dal ..	" ..	18.22	0.56	3.12	3.18	557	568
(3) Masur dal ..	" ..	5.61	0.73	4.09	4.12	560	564
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(b) ..						688	765
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut oil ..	kg. ..	98.91	1.94	7.42	7.42	382	382
(2) Vanaspati (loose) ..	500 g. ..	1.09	1.86	5.81	5.74	312	309
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(c) ..						382	382
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Goat meat ..	kg. ..	72.32	2.45	11.00	11.00	449	449
(2) Beef ..	" ..	23.69	0.66	5.00	5.00	758	758
(3) Fish (fresh) Rahu ..	" ..	1.50	1.46	6.10	6.50	418	445
(4) Fish (dry) Zinga ..	" ..	2.49	2.14	7.68	7.88	359	368
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(d) ..						519	520
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk ..	L ..	89.79	0.67	3.00	3.00	448	448
(2) Ghee ..	kg. ..	10.21	6.19	23.90	23.83	386	385

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure. 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Sept. 1978 5	Oct. 1978 6	Sept. 1978 7	Oct. 1978 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(f) Condiments and spices—</i>							
(1) Salt ..	kg.	4.71	0.09	0.40	0.40	444	444
(2) Turmeric ..	..	3.40	1.11	10.51	10.81	947	974
(3) Chillies (green) ..	300 gm.	4.98	0.23	0.39	0.30	170	130
(4) Chillies (dry) ..	..	59.43	0.65	2.44	2.59	375	398
(5) Tamarind ..	kg.	7.59	1.20	8.30	8.25	692	688
(6) Onions ..	..	10.73	0.23	0.81	0.74	352	322
(7) Garlic ..	300 gm.	7.85	0.24	1.84	1.99	767	829
(8) Coconut ..	Each	1.31	0.27	1.21	1.27	448	470
Total ..		100.00				441	455
<i>Sub-group Index I-A (f)</i>							
<i>(g) Vegetable and Fruits Products—</i>							
Potatoes ..	kg.	12.87	0.46	..	1.49	..	324
Brinjals ..	300 gm.	15.88	0.11	..	0.49	..	445
Muli ..	..	14.16	0.25	..	0.44	..	176
Tomato ..	200 gm.	6.44	0.12	..	0.26	..	217
Dodka ..	300 gm.	11.59	0.13	..	0.41	..	315
Ambadi ..	200 gm.	27.04	0.09	..	0.15	..	167
Banana ..	Doz.	11.59	0.51	..	1.25	..	245
Lemon ..	..	0.43	0.28	..	2.40	..	857
Total ..		100.00				280	265
<i>Index Number for sub-group IA (g)</i>							
<i>(h) Other food—</i>							
(1) Sugar (Crystal) ..	kg.	47.53	1.16	2.36	2.28	203	197
(2) Gur ..	..	7.97	0.64	1.77	1.67	277	261
(3) Tea (leaf) ..	Pkt. of 50 g.	21.56	0.39	0.91	0.91	233	233
(4) Tea (readymade) ..	Cup	20.74	0.07	0.40	0.40	571	571
(5) Snack saltish (Bhajia) ..	kg.	1.10	1.60	8.50	8.50	531	531
(6) Snack sweet (Jalebi) ..	..	1.10	2.17	6.42	6.38	296	294

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978	Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I-A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Products,		48.79				290	300
(b) Pulses and Products,		7.28				658	765
(c) Oils and Fats ..		4.99				382	382
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs		6.79				519	520
(e) Milk and products ..		7.37				441	441
(f) Condiments and Spices,		8.25				441	455
(g) Vegetables and Fruits,		4.29				280	265
(h) Other Food ..		12.24				297	292
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index I-A						363	374
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.—							
(1) Pan (leaf) ..	100 leaves	10.22	0.19	0.68	0.66	358	347
(2) Pan finished ..	Each ..	6.07	0.04	0.18	0.18	450	450
(3) Supari ..	300 g. ..	19.49	1.77	2.72	2.70	154	153
(4) Katha ..	50 g. ..	3.84	0.51	3.97	4.19	778	822
(5) Bidi ..	Katha of 25	37.06	0.19	0.50	0.50	263	263
(6) Cigarette ..	Pkt. of 10	5.43	0.15	0.85	0.85	567	567
(7) Chewing tobacco ..	50 g. ..	17.89	0.21	0.60	0.60	286	286
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index I-B						303	304
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood ..	40 kg. ..	62.01	3.57	13.00	13.75	364	385
(2) Coal ..	" ..	13.81	6.99	34.00	34.75	486	497
(3) Dung cake ..	100 cakes ..	7.06	0.85	3.00	3.00	353	353
(4) Match Box ..	Each (50 sticks).	4.06	0.05	0.10	0.10	200	200
(5) Kerosene Oil ..	500 ml. ..	13.06	0.15	0.65	0.65	433	433
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index II						383	397
III. Housing—							
(1) House rent ..	P.M.	100.00				200	200

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

Articles 1	Unity of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Sept. 1978 5	Oct. 1978 6	Sept. 1978 7	Oct. 1978 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear—							
Dhoti—							
(i) Laxmi Mills ..	Pair ..	8.53	10.69	38.48	44.05	384	399
(ii) Vishnu Mills ..	" ..	..	10.47	42.68	40.45		
Saree ..	Each ..	29.79	10.05	36.61	36.61	364	364
Shirt ..	" ..	2.92	3.41	9.86	9.86	289	289
Long cloth ..	M. ..	7.48	1.39	6.36	6.43	458	463
Shirting—							
(i) Ahmadabad Mills ..	" ..	25.70	1.61	5.29	5.32	348	350
(ii) Century Mills ..	" ..	..	1.49	5.46	5.51		
Markin ..	" ..	17.41	1.28	6.58	6.32	514	494
Trousers cloth ..	" ..	2.57	1.47	5.85	5.81	398	395
Chappal (lady's) ..	Pair ..	4.67	6.40	18.65	18.65	291	291
Shoes (Gent's) ..	" ..	0.93	15.98	56.38	56.38	353	353
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index IV ..						390	389
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Medical Care—							
(1) Doctor's fee ..	Per Visit	29.23	4.33	5.67	5.67	131	131
(2) Medicine ..	Phial of 3 doses.	70.77	0.71	1.25	1.25	176	176
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(a) ..						163	163
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement—							
(1) School fee ..	Per student	33.15	6.00	7.00	7.00	117	117
(2) School Book ..	Each ..	22.65	2.50	2.50	2.50	100	100
(3) Stationery—							
(i) Ex-Book ..	" ..	5.53	0.12	0.29	0.29	237	237
(ii) Pencil ..	" ..	..	0.12	0.28	0.28		
(4) Cinema ..	Per Adult	38.67	0.24	0.24	0.24	361	361

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Sept. 1978 5	Oct. 1978 6	Sept. 1978 7	Oct. 1978 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(c) Transport and Communication—</i>							
(1) Railway fare (from Solapur to Pune).	Per Passenger.	67.41	5.22	9.70	9.70	186	186
(2) Bus fare ..	Per Adult	32.59	0.15	0.31	0.31	207	207
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(c) ..						193	193
<i>(d) Personal care and Effects—</i>							
(1) Hair Oil ..	Bottle of 250 g.	39.28	2.00	9.60	9.60	480	480
(2) Barber charges ..	Per adult	49.11	0.62	2.00	2.00	323	323
(3) Toilet Soap ..	Each ..	8.93	0.44	1.32	1.32	300	300
(4) Ornaments (glass) ..	Per dozen	2.68	0.75	3.00	3.00	400	400
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(d) ..						384	384
<i>(e) Others—</i>							
(1) Utensils (Copper) ..	500 g ..	6.07	3.25	35.00	35.00	1077	1077
(2) Laundry Charges ..	Per Piece..	9.64	0.11	0.42	0.42	382	382
(3) Washing Soap ..	Bar of 12 Pieces.	44.64	1.31	4.00	4.00	305	305
(4) Tailoring Charges—							
(i) Shirt ..	Each ..	36.43	0.80	3.09	3.09	363	363
(ii) Blouse ..	" ..	..	0.70	2.38	2.38		
(5) Durvie ..	" ..	3.22	3.80	12.96	12.96	341	341
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(e) ..						382	382
<i>V. Miscellaneous Group—</i>							
(a) Medical care ..	..	25.86	..	..	..	163	163
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement. ..	..	15.92	..	..	..	214	214
(c) Transport and Communication. ..	..	12.49	..	..	..	193	193
(d) Personal care and Effects. ..	..	21.02	..	..	..	384	384
(e) Others ..	..	24.71	..	..	..	382	382
Total ..		100.00					

NAGPUR*

335—A rise of 1 point

In October 1978 the Consumer Price Index Number for working class (New Series) for the Nagpur Centre, with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 335 being 1 point higher than that in the preceeding month. The Index relates to the Standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59. Family Living Survey in Nagpur City.

The Index Number for the Food group increased by 1 point to 370 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, wheat, arhardal, gingelli, oil, goatmeat, fish, fresh eggs, turmeric, chillies dry, garlic, corriander, zeera and gur.

The Index number for the Pan-Supari, Tobacco, etc. group increased by 10 points to 289 due to a rise in the average prices of pan-leaf, Supari, Katha and cigarettes.

The Index number for the Fuel and Light group decreased by 1 point to 324 due to a fall in the average prices of firewood, coke and coal.

The Index number for the Housing remained steady at 188.

The Index Number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 2 points to 400 due to a rise in the average prices of saree, shirting, long cloth and bed-sheet.

The Index Number for the miscellaneous group increased by 2 points to 242 due to a rise in the average prices of Toilet Soap and Rickshaw charges.

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	
		Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978
I-A. Food	57.2	369	370
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	3.8	279	289
II. Fuel and Light	5.7	325	324
III. Housing	6.6	188	188
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	10.9	398	400
V. Miscellaneous	15.8	240	242
Total	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number .. .. .	.....	334	335

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

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

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WATER

2 points to 21

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Index No.

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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price 4	Sept. 1978 5	Oct. 1978 6	Sept. 1978 7	Oct. 1978 8
(f) Condiments and Spices—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Salt ..	kg.	5.59	0.13	0.40	0.40	308	308
(2) Turmeric ..	"	7.69	1.63	12.14	12.19	745	748
(3) Chillies (dry) ..	"	49.65	2.88	8.58	9.72	298	338
(4) Onion ..	"	18.65	0.27	1.03	1.00	381	370
(5) Garlic ..	"	6.53	1.06	6.36	6.75	600	637
(6) Corriander ..	"	2.33	1.16	4.53	4.66	391	402
(7) Ginger ..	"	3.50	2.96	23.12	23.09	781	780
(8) Zeera ..	"	6.06	3.49	26.78	26.88	767	770
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group I-A(f) Index						416	436
(g) Vegetables and fruits —							
(1) Potatoes ..	kg.	39.91	0.39		1.57		403
(2) Brinjals ..	"	23.85	0.41		1.37		334
(3) Cabliflower ..	12 kg.	2.29	0.33		0.96		291
(4) Lady's finger ..	kg.	4.13	0.60		1.26		210
(5) Tomato ..	"	11.47	0.45		1.57		349
(6) Gawarphali ..	"	1.83	0.32		1.12		350
(7) Tondli ..	"	4.59	0.44		1.21		275
(8) Palak ..	"	4.59	0.31		1.31		423
(9) Chaulisag ..	"	0.46	0.38		1.10		289
(10) Methisap ..	"	1.83	0.33		1.50		455
(11) Banana ..	Doz.	5.05	0.39		1.06		272
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number Sub-group I (g)						408	358
(h) Other Food—							
(1) Sugar ..	kg.	44.71	1.22	2.70	2.51	221	206
(2) Gur ..	"	2.40	0.72	2.08	2.14	289	297
(3) Tea (leaf) ..	Pkt. of 50 g.	13.26	0.19	0.50	0.50	263	263
(4) Bhaji ..	kg.	8.46	2.14	8.25	8.25	386	386
(5) Jalebi ..	"	1.97	1.61	8.00	8.00	497	497
(6) Tea (ready made) ..	Cup	29.20	0.06	0.40	0.40	667	667
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group I-A (h) Index						378	371
I-A, Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products.		49.53	....	....	....	301	308
(b) Pulses and pulse Products.		8.83	....	....	....	692	694
(c) Oils and Fats		6.05	....	....	....	425	425
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs		5.00	....	....	....	428	433
(e) Milk and Milk Prods		7.51	....	....	....	264	264
(f) Condiments and Spices		6.95	....	....	....	416	436
(g) Vegetables and Fruits		6.67	....	....	....	408	358
(h) Other Food ..		9.46	....	....	....	378	371
Total ..		100.00					

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Sept 1978	Oct 1978	Sept 1978	Oct 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.—							
(1) Pan-leaf ..	100 leaves..	14.85	0.29	0.87	1.00	300	345
(2) Pan (ready-made) ..	Each ..	13.61	0.03	0.10	0.10	333	333
(3) Supari ..	kg. ..	26.60	6.71	11.88	11.91	177	178
(4) Katha ..	..	5.36	8.57	47.00	48.50	548	566
(5) Bidi ..	Katta of 25 ..	21.44	0.16	0.40	0.40	250	250
(6) Cigarettes ..	Pkt. of 10 ..	8.04	0.15	0.82	0.86	547	573
(7) Chewing and leaf tobacco.	kg. ..	10.10	5.00	7.38	7.38	148	148
Total ..		100.00					
I-B. Group Index ..						279	289
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Fire-wood ..	40 kg. ..	69.55	2.38	7.60	7.56	319	318
(2) Coke ..	..	5.90	2.88	10.83	10.74	376	373
(3) Kerosene Oil ..	Litre ..	14.13	0.34	1.30	1.30	382	382
(4) Electricity Charges..	Unit ..	2.74	0.29	0.36	0.36	124	124
(5) Coal ..	40 kg. ..	2.61	6.38	27.82	27.75	436	435
(6) Match box ..	Each (50 sticks).	5.07	0.05	0.12	0.12	240	240
Total ..		100.00					
Group II Index for Fuel and Light.						325	324
III. Housing—							
Residential House ..	....	100.00	..	..	..	188	188
Total ..		100.00					
Group III Index for Housing.						188	188
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear:—							
(1) Dhoti Emp. Mill ..	Pair ..	9.87	12.10	49.99	49.99	412	412
(2) " Model Mill ..	..	..	10.68	43.79	43.79	..	..
(3) Saree ..	Each ..	36.48	8.09	28.02	28.23	346	349
(4) Shirt Emp. Mill..	M ..	18.35	1.21	4.68	4.68	431	431
(5) " Model Mill.	" ..	..	1.05	4.98	4.99	..	..
(6) Trousers cloth ..	" ..	3.34	1.43	7.48	7.48	523	523
(7) Long cloth ..	" ..	3.06	1.14	6.43	6.55	564	575
(8) Markin Emp. Mill ..	" ..	13.06	1.04	6.29	6.29	..	..
(9) Markin Model Mill..	" ..	..	1.09	4.52	4.52	510	510
(10) Pajama ..	Each ..	1.60	4.25	11.50	11.50	271	271
(11) Ganji ..	" ..	1.25	1.23	3.50	3.50	285	285
(12) Shirt ..	" ..	1.60	3.75	12.00	12.00	320	320
(13) Bed Sheet ..	Pair ..	2.01	8.50	26.43	26.62	311	313
(14) Shoes gents ..	" ..	4.17	16.00	60.75	60.75	380	380
(15) Chappal gents ..	" ..	4.17	4.96	15.70	15.70	317	317
(16) Sandal ladies ..	" ..	1.04	6.40	15.70	15.70	245	245
Total ..		100.00					

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Sept 1978 5	Oct 1978 6	Sept 1978 7	Oct 1978 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
4. Miscellaneous—							
<i>(a) Medical care—</i>							
(1) Doctor's fee ..	Per visit ..	22.98	3.00	5.00	5.00	167	167
(2) Medicine ..	Phial of 3 doses.	45.06	0.75	1.00	1.00	133	133
(3) E.S.I. Premium ..	....	31.96	0.69	0.70	0.70	101	101
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Sub-group V(a) Index ..</i>						131	131
<i>(b) Personal care and effects—</i>							
(1) Hair oil ..	Bottle of 114 ml.	24.01	1.37	4.94	4.94	361	361
(2) Barber charges ..	Per Adult ..	38.30	0.50	1.50	1.50	300	300
(3) Toilet soap ..	Per Cake ..	15.80	0.46	1.34	1.35	291	293
(4) Tooth powder (Medium size).	Bottle ..	2.74	0.87	2.25	2.25	259	259
(5) Ornaments (glass)	Doses ..	4.25	0.75	2.00	2.00	267	267
(6) Watch ..	Each ..	12.16	65.00	108.57	108.57	167	167
(7) Face powder (small).	Tin ..	2.74	1.00	4.26	4.26	426	426
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Sub-group V(b) Index ..</i>						298	298
<i>(c) Education, Recreation and Amusements—</i>							
(1) School fee ..	Per student	23.53	5.50	7.00	7.00	127	127
(2) School Book ..	Each ..	17.65	2.00	2.50	2.50	125	125
(3) Toy ..	" ..	1.02	0.24	0.95	0.95	396	396
(4) Stationery (Ex-book).	Mech. (40 pages).	1.79	0.12	0.21	0.21	175	175
(5) Cinema ..	Per Adult ..	56.01	0.42	1.24	1.24	295	295
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Sub-group V(c) Index ..</i>						225	225

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Sept 1978	Oct 1978	Sept 1978	Oct 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.		
(d) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Railway fare of 80 km	per Passenger	45.49	1.61	3.45	3.45	214	214
(2) Bus fare ..	Per Adult	29.19	0.15	0.30	0.30	200	200
(3) Post card ..	Each	3.86	0.05	0.15	0.15	300	300
(4) Rickshaw charges ..	Per Adult	21.46	0.37	0.80	1.00	216	270
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group V (d) Index ..						214	225
(e) Others—							
(1) Cot ..	Each ..	5.94	5.50	18.00	18.00	327	327
(2) Trunk/Box ..	" ..	2.05	5.01	26.36	26.36	526	526
(3) Earthenware ..	" ..	2.05	0.30	2.44	2.44	813	813
(4) Utensil Aluminium	kg. ..	4.79	8.50	30.00	30.00	353	353
(5) Utensil Brass ..	" ..	11.42	7.71	34.83	34.83	452	452
(6) Laundry Charges ..	per piece ..	9.59	0.12	0.32	0.32	267	267
(7) Washing Soap ..	Bar ..	33.11	1.30	4.00	4.00	308	308
(8) Tailoring { Shirt ..	Each ..	31.05	0.88	4.00	4.00	377	377
Charges { Blouse ..	"	0.75	2.25	2.25		
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group V (e) Index ..						360	360
Miscellaneous—							
(a) Medical care ..		28.00	131	131
(b) Personal care and effects.		18.30	298	298
(c) Education Recreation and Amusements.		19.55	225	225
(d) Transport and Communication.		12.25	214	225
(e) Others..		21.90	360	360
Total ..		100.00					
Miscellaneous group Index						240	242

AURANGABAD*

347—A fall of 1 point

In October 1978, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Aurangabad Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 347 being 1 point lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Aurangabad Centre.

The index number for food group decreased by 3 points to 381 due to a fall in the average prices of potatoes, onions, brinjals, other vegetables, banana, sugar and gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained steady at 366.

The index number for housing remained steady at 219 (being six monthly item).

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 2 points to 344 due to a rise in the prices of cloth for trouser and long cloth.

The index number for the miscellaneous group decreased by 1 point to 268 due to a fall in the average prices of patent medicine and blades.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS
FOR AURANGABAD CENTRE

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups					Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
						Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978
I.	Food	..	..	..	60.72	384	381
II.	Fuel and Light	..	..	..	7.50	366	366
III.	Housing	..	..	..	8.87	219	219
IV.	Clothing and Footwear	..	..	..	9.29	342	344
V.	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	13.62	269	268
Total					100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number					....	348	347

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

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

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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportion- al to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price 4	Sept. 1978 5	Oct. 1978 6	Sept. 1978 7	Oct. 1978 8
I. Food Group—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice	kg. ..	5.40	0.69	1.65	1.65	239	239
(2) Wheat	" ..	10.12	0.42	1.36	1.36	324	324
(3) Jowar	" ..	30.33	0.38	1.34	1.34	353	353
(4) Grinding charges for cereals.	" ..	2.35	0.02	0.10	0.10	500	500
Total ..		48.20					
Index Number sub-group I(a)						341	341
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Turdal, without husk.	kg. ..	3.96	0.70	5.49	5.58	784	797
(2) Gramdal, Katori ..	" ..	2.05	0.60	2.87	3.00	478	500
(3) Moongdal, without husk	" ..	1.11	0.71	4.56	4.53	642	638
(4) Masurdal Thick grain	" ..	0.74	0.64	4.05	4.24	633	662
Total ..		7.86					
Index Number sub-group I(b)						670	684
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut oil whitish	½ Ltr. ..	2.00	1.07	3.80	3.80	355	355
(2) Karad Oil ..	" ..	3.49	1.11	3.60	3.60	324	324
(3) Vanspati Dalda ..	½ kg. (loose)	0.48	1.58	4.99	5.00	316	316
Total ..		5.97					
Index Number sub-group I(c)						334	334
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Mutton, Goat meat	½ kg. ..	4.70	1.26	5.75	5.88	456	467
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(a) Bombil ..	kg. ..	0.24	2.90	10.00	10.00	313	337
(b) Zinga ..	" ..	..	2.13	6.00	7.00		
(c) Nathmi ..	" ..	..	1.93	.....	.....
Total ..		4.94					
Index Number sub-group I(d)						449	460

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price 4	Sept. 1978 5	Oct. 1978 6	Sept. 1978 7	Oct. 1978 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(e) Milk and Milk Products— Milk— (Buffalo Milk) ..	200 ml. ..	6.65	0.16	0.50	0.50	312	312
Total ..		6.65					
Index Number sub-group 1(e).						312	312
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt— White ..	Kg. ..	0.35	0.11	0.30	0.30	273	273
(2) Turmeric— Whole ..	250 gms. ..	0.31	0.34	2.50	2.50	735	735
(3) Chillies (dry)— Superior quality ..	½ kg. ..	4.62	0.90	4.50	4.56	500	507
(4) Tamarind ..	" ..	0.45	0.49	3.44	3.26	702	665
(5) Mixed spices— Bojwar ..	250 gms. ..	1.80	0.42	2.50	2.50	595	595
(6) Jira— Thick Blackish (gray) ..	" ..	0.30	0.69	6.32	6.35	916	920
Total ..		7.83					
Index Number sub-group 1(f).						549	551
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—							
(1) Potatoes— Medium ..	½ kg. ..	1.35	0.30	0.93	0.85	310	283
(2) Onions— Red ..	Kg. ..	1.06	0.25	0.96	0.90	384	360
(3) Brinjals— Medium ..	½ kg. ..	0.48	0.24	0.70	0.65	292	271
(4) Tomatoes— (1) Red ..	" ..	0.64	0.28	0.65	0.75	241	278
(2) Green ..	" ..	....	0.18	0.45	0.52		
(5) Garlic— Medium ..	50 gms. ..	0.68	0.06	0.33	0.32	550	533
Other Vegetables—							
Varieties available in the month of Sept. 1978—							
(i) Dodka ..	½ kg. ..	1.80	....	0.70	....	402	....
(ii) Gawar ..	" ..	....	0.18 0.14	0.58			
Varieties available in the month of Aug. 1978—							
(i) Pankobi ..	½ kg. ..	....	0.33	0.60 0.53	....	....	247
(ii) Pumpkin ..	" ..	....	0.11				
Total ..		6.01					
Index Number sub-group 1(g).						369	313

Sept 11

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight Proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978	Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	8	7
(h) Fruits and fruit Products— Banana— Medium ..	Doz. ..	1.14	Rs. P. 0.32	Rs. P. 1.46	Rs. P. 1.37	456	428
Total ..		1.14					
Index Number sub-group I (h)						456	428
(i) (f) Sugar, Honey and Related Product— (1) Sugar— Medium ..	Kg. ..	3.45	1.17	2.45	2.25	209	192
(2) Gur— Superior ..	" ..	1.81	0.46	1.50	1.42	326	309
Total ..		5.26					
Index Number sub-group I (i)						250	232
(j) Beverages— Tea leaf— Brooke Bond ..	50 gms. ..	1.86	0.41	0.90	0.90	220	220
(2) Prepared Tea— Chalu Chaha ..	Cup of 3½ Ozs.	4.28	0.08	0.30	0.30	375	375
Total ..		6.14					
Index Number sub-group I (j)						328	328
Food Group— (a) Cereals and cereal products.	....	48.20	....	....	....	341	341
(b) Pulses and pulse products.	....	7.86	....	....	....	670	684
(c) Oils and fats ..	....	5.97	....	....	....	334	334
(d) Mutton, fish and eggs.	....	4.94	....	....	....	449	460
(e) Milk and Milk products.	....	6.65	....	....	....	312	312
(f) Condiments and spices.	....	7.83	....	....	....	549	551
(g) Vegetables and vegetable products.	....	6.01	....	....	....	369	313
(h) Fruits and fruit products.	....	1.14	....	....	....	456	428
(i) Sugar, honey and related products.	....	5.26	....	....	....	250	232
(j) Beverages ..	....	6.14	....	....	....	328	328
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number sub-group I (j)						384	381

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number			
			Basic price 4	Sept. 1978 5	Oct. 1978 6	Sept. 1978 7	Oct. 1978 8		
			Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.				
II. Fuel and Light—									
(1) Firewood and chips—									
(i) Mixture ..	37 kg. ..	81.82	2.87	9.25	9.25	347	347		
(ii) Babhool ..	"	2.80	10.40	10.40				
(2) Kerosene Ordinary ..	1 Litre ..	12.44	0.22	1.25	1.25	568	568		
(3) Match Box wimco Horse Brand.	Box of 50 Sticks.	5.74	0.06	0.12	0.12	200	200		
Total ..		100.00							
<i>Index Number Group II.</i>						366	366		
III. Housing—									
Rent—									
House rent for selected tenements.	P.M.	100.00	219	219		
Total ..		100.00							
<i>Index Number Group III.</i>						219	219		
IV. Clothing and Footwear—									
(1) Dhoti 8.2 mts. length and 119 to 121 cms. width.	per sq. metre.	6.04	1.07	3.50	3.50	327	327		
(2) Saree 7.3 to 8.2 mts. length and 102 to 152 cms. width.	" ..	31.57	1.28	3.67	3.42	287	267		
(3) Cloth for trousers 89 to 97 cms. width.	" ..	2.51	2.36	7.90	8.14	335	345		
(4) Long cloth 89 to 97 cms. width.	" ..	36.63	1.64	6.10	6.44	372	393		
(5) Coloured fabric 67 to 69 cms. width.	" ..	18.17	1.86	7.43	7.43	399	399		
Total ..		94.92							
<i>Index Number sub-group IV (a).</i>						345	347		
(b) Footwear—									
Shoes—									
(i) Bata Co. ..	per pair ..	5.08	15.08	44.50	44.50	284	284		
(ii) Flex Co- ..	"	19.22	52.50	52.50				
Total ..		5.08							
<i>Index Number sub-group IV (b).</i>						284	284		

FOR

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price 4	Sept. 1978 5	Oct. 1978 6	Sept. 1978 7	Oct. 1978 8
IV. Clothing and Footwear—contd.			Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.		
(a) Clothing	94.92	345	347
(c) Footwear	5.08	284	284
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number Group IV.						342	344
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan-supari—							
(1) Pan leaf— Madras I ..	Bundle of 100 leaves	3.84	0.50	1.38	1.40	276	280
(2) Pan Finished with Masala ..	Wida ..	2.19	0.04	0.20	0.20	500	500
(3) Supari Manglori	50 gms. ..	4.36	0.41	0.70	0.70	171	171
(4) Katha Kanpur ..	" ..	1.78	0.72	3.96	3.95	550	549
Total ..		12.17					
Index Number Sub-group V(a)						319	320
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—							
(1) Bidi— Totapuri ..	Bundle of 25 bidies	15.38	0.15	0.45	0.45	300	300
(2) Jarda— Hazivazir ..	Packet of 25 gms.	3.18	0.19	0.25	0.25	132	132
Total ..		18.56					
Index Number Sub-group V(b)						271	271
(c) Household Utillties— Utensils Brass— Lota (Poona Market)	kg. ..	2.55	7.18	37.00	37.00	515	515
Total		2.55					
Index Number Sub-group V(c)						515	515

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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Sept. 1978 5	Oct. 1978 6	Sept. 1978 7	Oct. 1978 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(d) Washing Soap— (1) Laundry— Ordinary washing and ironing of cotton shirt.	Per piece ..	4.86	0.11	0.25	0.25	227	227
(2) Washing Soap— Sunlight ..	Per Cake ..	9.27	0.42	1.15	1.15	274	274
Total ..		14.13					
Index Number Sub-group V(d).						258	258
(e) Medical care— (1) Patent Medicine Anacin	Two tablets.	4.67	0.12	0.17	0.15	142	125
(2) Mixture (Daily) ..	Per day ..	7.61	0.68	1.50	1.50	221	221
Total ..		12.28					
Index Number Sub-group V(e).						191	184
(f) Personal Care— (1) Hair Oil, Tata Co.	Small bottle	5.82	1.30	4.80	4.80	369	369
(2) Barber charges— (i) Hair cut with shave.	Adult ..	8.70	0.50	1.75	1.75	317	317
(ii) Haircut ..	..	..	0.37	1.25	1.25		
(iii) Shave ..	..	..	0.19	0.50	0.50		
(3) Toilet Soap— (i) Life Buoy ..	Per Cake ..	2.74	0.48	1.30	1.30	281	281
(ii) Hamam ..	..	..	0.48	1.40	1.40		
(4) Blade Six morning	2 pkts. of 5 blades each	0.33	0.57	1.30	1.10	228	193
Total ..		17.59					
Index Number Sub-group V(f).						327	326
(g) Education and Reading—							
(1) School fees for Std. X.	Per Student per month	1.90	3.01	7.00	7.00	233	233
(2) School Books, Prathamik Ganit, (Govt. Publication).	Copy ..	1.33	0.62	1.05	1.05	169	169
Total ..		3.23					
Index Number Sub-group							

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

Index Number		Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978				Basic Price	Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978	Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978
7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		(h) Recreation and Amusement—			Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.		
227	227	Cinema							
		Lowest class ..	Full ticket.	6.90	0.44	1.05	1.05	239	239
274	274	Total ..		6.90					
		Index Number Sub-group V(h).						239	239
258	258	(i) Transport and Communication—							
142	125	(1) Rail—							
		Fare for 50 km. ..	Full ticket	6.19	1.04	2.25	2.25	216	216
221	221	(2) Bus—							
		S.T. fare for 30 miles ..	" ..	5.30	1.50	2.90	2.90	193	193
		(3) Postage—							
		(1) Post card ..	Per card ..	1.10	0.05	0.15	0.15	261	261
		(2) Money Order ..	For Rs. 30 ..	..	0.45	1.00	1.00		
191	184	Total ..		12.59					
369	369	Index Number Sub-group V(i).						211	211
317	317	V. Miscellaneous Group—							
		(a) Panupari ..	....	12.17	....	....	....	319	320
281	281	(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.	....	18.56	....	....	....	271	271
228	193	(c) Household utilities	....	2.55	....	....	....	515	515
		(d) Washing Soap ..	....	14.13	....	....	....	258	258
		(e) Medical care ..	....	12.28	....	....	..	191	184
		(f) Personal care ..	....	17.59	....	....	....	327	326
327	326	(g) Education and Reading.	....	3.23	....	....	....	207	207
		(h) Recreation and Amusement.	....	6.90	....	....	....	239	239
233	233	(i) Transport and Communication.	....	12.59	....	....	....	211	211
169	169	Total ..		100.00					

NANDED*

337—Index remained steady

In October 1978, the Consumer Price Index Number for working class (New Series) for the Nanded Centre with base January to December, 1961 equal to 100 was 337 being remained steady as in the preceeding month. The Index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 Family Living Survey at Nanded City.

The Index Number for the food group increased by 2 points to 373 due to a rise in the average prices of wheat, jowar, turdal, moongdal, and uriddal.

The Index Numbers for the Fuel and Light, the Clothing and Footwear groups and the Housing remained steady at 353, 309 and 166.

The Index Number for the miscellaneous group decreased by 1 point in 266 due to a fall in the average price of Pan Leaf only.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS
FOR NANDED CITY.

(Average prices for the calender year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978
I. Food	61.46	371	373
II. Fuel and Light	5.88	353	353
III. Housing	4.62	166	166
IV. Clothing and Footwear	12.22	309	309
V. Miscellaneous	15.82	267	266
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number .. .. .	.....	337	337

*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 viz., 2.45.

working class (November, 1961 equal to month. The Index 8-59 Family Living

points to 373 d
ngdal, and unde
d Footwear group
l by 1 point in 2

NG CLASS

)

Group Index Number

Sept. 1978

371

353

166

309

267

337

... will be found

1947

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight propor- tional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number		
			Basic price 4	Sept. 1978 5	Oct. 1978 6	Sept. 1978 7	Oct. 1978 8	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—								
(1) Mutton—								
(i) Goat Meat ..	½ Kg. ..	5.62	1.08	6.00	6.00	434	434	
(ii) Beef ..	Kg. ..	....	0.96	3.00	3.00		
(2) Fish (dry)—								
(i) Bombil ..	Kg. ..	0.61	2.46	7.00	7.00			
(ii) Zinga ..	" ..	....	2.02	6.00	6.00		
(3) Fish (fresh)—								
Varieties available in Sept. 1978—								
(i) Rahu ..	Kg. ..	....	2.06	6.00		306	311
(ii) Katema ..	" ..	....	2.00	7.00			
Varieties available in Oct. 1978—								
(i) Rahu ..	Kg. ..	....	2.07		6.00		
(ii) Katema ..	" ..	....	1.87		7.00		
Total ..		6.23						
Index Number Sub-group I(d).							421	422
(e) Milk and Milk Pro- ducts—								
(1) Milk (Buffalo) ..	200 ml. ..	4.54	0.13	0.40	0.40	308	308	
(2) Ghee (Buffalo) ..	½ Kg. ..	0.29	3.01	12.50	12.50	415	415	
Total ..		4.83						
Index Number Sub-group-I(e).							314	314
(f) Condiments and Spices—								
(1) Salt white ..	Kg. ..	0.28	0.12	0.35	0.35	292	292	
(2) Turmeric Khandaki	50 gms. ..	0.24	0.06	0.50	0.50	833	833	
(3) Chillies (dry)—								
(i) Garwarani(fine)	Kg. ..	4.22	1.30	7.00	7.00	523	523	
(ii) Garwarani(med.)	" ..	....	1.18	6.00	6.00		
(4) Tamarind, Kadiwali	200 gms. ..	0.77	0.25	1.00	1.10	400	400	
(5) Mixed spices, Bojwar	50 gms. ..	1.61	0.20	0.60	0.60	300	300	
Total ..		7.12						
Index Number Sub-								

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expendi- ture 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price 4	Sept. 1978 5	Oct. 1978 6	Sept. 1978 7	Oct. 1978 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(f) Averages—							
(i) Tea leaf—							
(i) Brooke Bond ..	Packet of 50 gms.	1.13	0.35	0.90	0.90	287	287
(ii) Lipton ..	"	....	0.35	1.11	1.11		
(2) Hot drink—							
(i) Chalu Chaha ..	Per Cup ..	4.49	0.07	0.25	0.25	329	329
(ii) Canteen tea ..	" ..	....	0.04	0.12	0.12		
Total ..		5.62					
Index Number Sub-group I(f).						320	320
I. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products.		53.29	....	....	....	327	330
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products.		8.64	....	....	....	665	706
(c) Oils and Fats ..		4.84	....	....	....	333	325
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs.		6.23	....	....	....	421	422
(e) Milk and Milk Products.		4.83	....	....	....	314	314
(f) Condiments and Spices.		7.12	....	....	....	461	461
(g) Vegetable and Vego- table Products.		4.29	....	....	....	424	358
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products.		0.87	....	....	....	430	427
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products.		4.27	....	....	....	221	201
(ii) Beverages ..		5.62	....	....	....	320	320
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for food Group I						371	373
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and Chips							
(i) Dhawda (old) ..	20 Kgs.	80.76	1.66	6.00	6.00	340	340
(ii) Gaheri ..	" ..	..	1.57	5.00	5.00		
(2) Kerosene—							
(i) Rock oil white in colour.	Per litre ..	13.99	0.26	1.30	1.30	500	500
(3) Match Box—							
(i) Wimco, Horse Brand.	Per Box (50 sticks).	5.25	0.06	0.10	0.10	167	167
Total ..		100.00					

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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price 4	Sept. 1978 5	Oct. 1978 6	Sept. 1978 7	Oct. 1978 8
			Rs. p.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
III. House Rent—							
(1) Rent of selected Tancment.	P. M. ..	100.00	5.47	....	....	166	166
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Group III						166	166
IV. Clothing and Footwear							
(a) Clothing—							
(1) Dhoti ..	per sq. met.	11.53	1.08	2.99	2.99	277	277
(2) Saree ..	" ..	19.77	1.24	2.97	2.97	240	240
(3) Cloth for Trousers ..	" ..	1.58	2.74	6.41	6.07	234	222
(4) Long Cloth ..	" ..	27.48	1.44	5.06	5.06	351	351
(5) Coloured fabrics..	" ..	31.21	1.81	6.21	6.20	343	343
Total ..		91.57					
Index Number for sub-group IV (a).						313	313
(b) Footwear—							
(1) Shoes—							
(i) Bata, Janata ..	per Pair ..	4.89	15.02	42.50	42.50	248	248
(ii) Carona Master Junior	" ..	....	18.34	39.15	39.15		
(2) Chappals—							
(i) Bata All wear	per Pair ..	3.54	4.45	13.60	13.60		
Rubbers Sole.	" ..	....	6.18	15.70	15.70	297	297
(ii) Panther Bata ..	" ..	....	8.35	25.30	25.30		
(iii) Carona Kolhapur	" ..	....	8.65	28.05	28.05		
(iv) Carona Bahadur	" ..	....				
Total ..		8.43					
Index Number for Sub-group IV (b).						269	269
IV. Clothing and Footwear							
(a) Clothing ..		91.57				313	313
(b) Footwear ..		8.43				269	269
Total ..		100.00					

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quality			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Sept. 1978 5	Oct. 1978 6	Sept. 1978 7	Oct. 1978 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan supari—							
(1) Pan leaf							
(i) Local (medium) ..	Bundle of 25 leaves	2.83	0.07	0.30	0.30	477	464
(ii) Local (inferior) ..	" "	....	0.04	0.21	0.20		
(2) Pan finished without masala	Per Vida	6.61	0.04	0.15	0.15	375	375
(3) Supari Manglori ..	50 gms. ..	4.22	0.41	0.60	0.60	146	146
Total ..		13.66					
Index Number for Sub-group V(a).						325	323
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—							
(1) Bidi Kalilakali ..	Bundle of 25 Bides	9.00	0.13	0.35	0.35	269	269
(2) Cigarettes—							
(i) Golkonda ..	Packet of 10 Cigarettes.	6.34	0.10	0.50	0.50	519	519
(ii) Charminar ..	" "	....	0.13	0.70	0.70		
(3) Jerda Lal Dadhi Brand	Packet of 25 gms.	1.63	0.14	0.30	0.30	214	214
Total ..		16.97					
Index Number for Sub-group V(b).						357	357
(c) Household Utilities—							
(1) Utensils Brasas— Lota, Poona ..	Kg. ..	1.90	7.80	34.33	34.33	440	440
(2) Utensils Aluminium— Baghuna without Chhap.	100 gms.	0.69	0.90	2.20	2.20	244	244
Total ..		2.59					
Index Number for Sub-group V(c).						388	388
(d) Washing soap—							
(1) Laundry ordinary washing and ironing.	Per shirt ..	3.74	0.12	0.25	0.25	208	208
(2) Washing soap shama	Per Cake	6.52	0.25	0.25	0.25	100	100
Total ..		10.26					
Index Number for Sub-group V(d).						120	139

CONSUM

Articles

1

(i) Medical Care—
(1) Patient Medi
(2) Anacin
(3) Argon
(4) Zinda T

(2) Mixture,
daily Mixture

Index Number
group V(a).Index Number
group V(b).

(1) Personal Ca
(1) Hair Oil—
(2) Tatu Co
Oil

(2) Barber chi
(3) Hair cut
(4) Hair cu
(5) Shave
(6) Toilet soa
(7) Hamam

(8) Lifebu
(9) Blades—
(10) Bharat

(11) 6 Mon

(12) 6 Mon

(13) 6 Mon

(14) 6 Mon

(15) 6 Mon

(16) 6 Mon

(17) 6 Mon

(18) 6 Mon

(19) 6 Mon

(20) 6 Mon

(21) 6 Mon

(22) 6 Mon

(23) 6 Mon

(24) 6 Mon

(25) 6 Mon

(26) 6 Mon

(27) 6 Mon

(28) 6 Mon

(29) 6 Mon

(30) 6 Mon

ER 1978

WORKING CLASS FOR

quality

Index No.

Oct. 1977

6

Rs. P.

0-30

0-20

0-15

0-60

375

146

325

0-35

0-50

0-70

0-30

214

371

440

24

34-33

2-20

311

208

100

25

25

LABOUR GAZETTE—DECEMBER 1978

351

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Sept. 1978 5	Oct. 1978 6	Sept. 1978 7	Oct. 1978 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(e) Medical Care—							
(1) Patent Medicine—							
(i) Anacin ..	2 tablets ..	9.36	0.13	0.13	0.13	146	146
(ii) Aspro ..	" ..	....	0.10	0.15	0.15		
(iii) Zinda Tilasmath ..	Bottle ..	....	0.37	0.70	0.70		
(2) Mixture, Doctor's daily Mixture.	Per day ..	5.47	0.62	0.83	0.83	134	134
Total ..		14.83					
Index Number for sub-group V(e).						142	142
(f) Personal Care—							
(1) Hair Oil—							
(i) Tata Co. Coconut Oil.	Small bottle.	4.20	1.34	4.50	4.50	336	336
(2) Barber charges—							
(i) Hair cut with shave	Per Adult ..	7.20	0.41	1.50	1.50	352	352
(ii) Hair cut ..	" ..	....	0.31	1.25	1.25		
(iii) Shave ..	" ..	....	0.14	0.40	0.40		
(3) Toilet soap—							
(i) Hamam ..	Cake ..	1.93	0.48	1.31	1.31	261	261
(ii) Lifebuoy ..	" ..	....	0.48	1.20	1.20		
(4) Blades—							
(i) Bharat ..	Packet of 10 blades.	0.07	0.47	0.90	0.90	216	216
(ii) 6 Morning ..	2 pkts. of 5 blades each	....	0.54	1.30	1.30		
Total ..		13.40					
Index Number for sub-group V(f).						333	333
(g) Education and Reading—							
(1) School fees for VIII Standard.	Per student	3.30	2.14	7.00	7.00	327	327
(2) School Books—							
(i) Marathi Vachan Mala.	Per copy ..	3.43	0.75	2.05	2.05	209	209
(ii) Subodh Ganit ..	" ..	....	0.69	1.00	1.00		
Total ..		6.73					
Index Number for sub-group V(g).						267	267
(h) Recreation and Amusement—							
(1) Cinema—Lower Class	Full ticket..	6.62	0.30	0.80	0.80	267	267
Total ..		6.62					
Index Number for sub-group V(h).						267	267

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

Articles	Units of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978	Sept 1978	Oct. 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(i) Transport and Communications—			Rs. P.	Rs. P	Rs. P.		
(1) Rail—							
(i) Fare for III Class 50 km.	Per Adult Ticket	7.94	1.04	2.25	2.25	216	216
(ii) Bus—S.T.Bus fare for 20 miles.	" ..	3.14	1.00	2.15	2.15	215	215
(2) Postage—							
(i) Card ..	Single ..	0.57	0.05	0.15	0.15	261	261
(ii) M.O.Charges for Rs. 30	Rs.30 ..	....	0.45	1.00	1.00		
(3) Rickshaw Fare for 2 miles.	One Passenger.	3.29	0.22	0.70	0.70	318	318
Total ..		14.94					
Index Number for Sub-group V(i).						240	240
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan supari ..		13.66	....	....	....	325	323
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products		16.97	....	....	....	357	357
(c) Household Utilities		2.59	....	....	....	388	388
(d) Washing soap ..		10.26	....	....	....	139	139
(e) Medical care ..		14.83	....	....	....	142	142
(f) Personal care ..		13.40	....	....	....	333	333
(g) Education and Reading.		6.73	....	....	....	267	267
(h) Recreation and Amusement.		6.62	....	....	....	267	267
(i) Transport and Communication.		14.94	....	....	....	240	240
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Group V						267	266

1978
WORKING CLASS FOR

Index Number	Index Number	
	Sept 1978	Oct 1978
6	7	8
2-25	216	216
2-15	215	215
0-15	261	261
1-00	318	318
0-70	240	240
325	323	323
357	357	357
388	388	388
139	139	139
142	142	142
333	333	333
267	267	267
267	267	267
240	240	240
267	267	267

LABOUR GAZETTE—DECEMBER 1978

JALGAON*

329—A fall of 3 points

In October 1978, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class at the Jalgaon Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 329 being 3 points lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family survey at Jalgaon Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 5 points to 359 due to a fall in the average prices of jowar, turdal, gramdal, moongdal, groundnut, vanaspati, milk, ghee, turmeric, garlic, zeera, other vegetables and sugar.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained steady at 390.

The index number for housing remained steady at 144 (being six months' rent per item.)

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 3 points to 321 due to a rise in the prices of saree and long cloth.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 3 points to 261 due to a pusaup rise in the average price of Dr. Vaze's cough syrup.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CENTRE

(Average price for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978
I. Food	60.79	364	359
II. Fuel and Light	7.20	390	390
III. Housing	6.11	144	144
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.29	318	321
V. Miscellaneous	15.61	261	264
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number .. .. .	....	332	329

*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 CENTRE—contd.

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Sept. 1978 5	Oct. 1978 6	Sept. 1978 7	Oct. 1978 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
1. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice ..	Kg. ..	6.72	0.63	1.60	1.60	254	254
(2) Wheat ..	" ..	10.89	0.46	1.36	1.36	296	296
(3) Jowar ..	" ..	21.16	0.35	1.26	1.24	360	354
(4) Grinding charges— For cereals ..	7 kgs. ..	1.94	0.12	0.35	0.35	292	292
Total ..		40.71					
Index Number for sub- group I(a).						322	319
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Turdal—							
(i) Jalna ..	Kg. ..	3.79	0.73	5.71	5.68	782	778
(ii) Gawran (Bharwa) ..	" ..	....	0.66	....	....	....	....
(2) Gramdal ..	" ..	2.13	0.58	3.06	3.00	528	517
(3) Moongdal—							
(i) With husk ..	Kg. ..	1.35	0.70	4.68	4.60	629	621
(ii) Without husk ..	" ..	....	0.83	4.90	4.86		
(4) Uriddal—							
(i) With husk ..	Kg. ..	0.86	0.65	4.00	3.93	572	567
(ii) Without husk ..	" ..	....	0.83	4.38	4.40		
Total ..		8.13					
Index Number for sub- group I(b)						668	661
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut oil ..	Kg. ..	7.21	2.28	7.40	7.34	325	322
(2) Vanaspathi Dalda (loose) ..	½ kg ..	1.16	1.99	4.83	4.81	243	242
Total ..		8.37					
Index Number for sub- group I(c).						313	311

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978	Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Mutton—							
(i) Goat meat ..	½ kg.	4.38	1.45	5.50	5.50		379
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(i) Bombil big ..	kg.	0.91	2.72	12.00	12.00		
(ii) Zinga ..	"	....	2.70	12.00	12.00		
(3) Fish fresh—							
Varities selected for Sept. 1978—							
(i) Bapri ..	kg.	....	2.23	6.00	..		
(ii) Shingada ..	"	....	2.11	6.00	..	359	440
(iii) Baric Machhali ..	"	....	1.13	4.00	..		
Varities selected for Oct. 1978—							
(i) Rahu ..	kg.	....	2.17	....	6.00		
(ii) Shingada ..	"	....	1.75	....	6.00		
(iii) Pompret ..	"	....	3.72	....	5.00		
Total ..		5.29					
Index Number for Sub-group I (d).						376	390
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk (Buffalo) ..	1 litre	8.42	0.77	2.60	2.41	338	313
(2) Ghee (Buffalo) ..	½ kg.	1.31	3.71	13.00	12.06	350	325
Total ..		9.73					
Index Number for Sub-group I (e).						339	315
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt—							
(i) White ..	kg.	0.29	0.13	0.31	0.34	244	256
(ii) Black ..	"	....	0.12	0.30	0.30		
(2) Turmeric—							
(i) Sangli (whole) ..	250 g.	0.30	0.34	2.30	2.29	676	674
(3) Chillies (dry)—							
(i) Asoda ..	kg.	4.56	1.65	9.00	9.00	545	545
(4) Corriander ..	250 g.	0.24	0.31	0.94	0.94	387	303
(5) Mixed spices—							
(i) Garam Masala ..	"	1.86	4.95	15.00	15.00	303	303
(ii) Lahoti powder ..	200 g.	....	1.79	....	....
(6) Jcara ..	250 g.	0.37	0.68	5.84	5.68	859	835
Total ..		7.62					
						490	487

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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight propor- tional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Sept. 1978 5	Oct. 1978 6	Sept. 1978 7	Oct 1978 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products—							
(1) Potatoes—							
(i) Big ..	½ kg. ..	1.15	0.28	0.75	0.75	269	278
(i) Small ..	" ..	....	0.24	0.65	0.69		
(2) Onions —							
(i) Red ..	kg. ..	0.86	0.27	0.79	0.90	328	335
(ii) White ..	" ..	....	0.27	0.98	0.91		
(3) Garlic ..	250g. ..	0.54	0.20	1.50	1.80	750	900
(4) Other Vegetables ..							
Varieties selected for Sept. 1978—							
(i) Chavali sheng ..	250g. ..	2.92	0.08	0.45	....	434	....
(ii) Mulley ..	" ..	....	0.01	0.21			
(iii) Padwal ..	" ..	....	0.10	0.44			
Varieties selected for Oct. 1978—							
(i) Tondli ..	" ..	....	0.13	....	0.47	....	391
(ii) Gilka ..	" ..	....	0.13	....	0.43		
(iii) Dodaka ..	" ..	....	0.10	....	0.48		
Total ..		5.47					
Index Number for Sub-group.						414	409
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—							
(1) Banana—							
(i) Big ..	Dozen ..	1.61	0.29	1.00	1.00	346	346
(ii) Small ..	" ..	....	0.23	1.80	0.80		
Total ..		1.61					
Index Number for Sub-group I (h).						346	346
(i) Sugar, Honey and related products—							
(1) Sugar ..	kg. ..	5.60	1.23	2.58	2.42	210	197
(2) Gur—							
(i) Kopargaon 1st Quality. ..	" ..	1.63	0.57	1.77	1.80	311	316
Total ..		7.23					
Index Number of Sub-group I (i).							

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978	Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(f) Beverages—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Tea leaf—							
(i) Brook Bond Lable	Pkt. of 50 g.	2.11	0.40	0.87	0.87	218	218
(ii) Lipton Lable. Laojee	"	....	0.41	....	....
(2) Hot drink—							
Prepared tea ..	Cup of 3 1/2 ozs.	3.73	0.12	0.40	0.40	333	333
Total ..		5.84					
Index Number for Sub-group I(I).						291	291
I. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products.	....	40.71	....	....	....	322	319
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products.	....	8.13	....	....	....	668	661
(c) Oils and Fats ..	....	8.37	....	....	....	313	311
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs.	....	5.29	....	....	....	376	390
(e) Milk and Milk Products.	....	9.73	....	....	....	339	315
(f) Condiments and Spices.	....	7.62	....	....	....	490	487
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products.	....	5.47	....	....	....	414	409
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products.	....	1.61	....	....	....	346	346
(i) Sugar, Honey and related Products.	....	7.23	....	....	....	232	224
(j) Beverages ..	....	5.84	....	....	....	291	291
Total ..		100.00				364	359
Index Number for an Food Group.							
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and chips—							
(i) Khair ..	37 kgs. ..	78.50	3.39	12.95	12.95	440	440
(ii) Dhawda ..	" ..	....	3.15	12.72	12.72		
(iii) Adjat or Mixed ..	" ..	....	2.71				
(2) Kerosene—							
(i) Chakkar Brand ..	Per Litre ..	11.40	0.45	1.23	1.23	273	273
(3) Electricity charges ..	Per unit ..	6.28	0.50	0.42	0.42	84	84
(4) Match Box—							
Home head brand	Box of 50 sticks.	3.82	0.06	0.12	0.12	200	200
Total ..		100.00					

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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price 4	Sept. 1978 5	Oct. 1978 6	Sept. 1978 7	Oct. 1978 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
III. Housing—							
(1) Rent—							
(1) Rent for selected tenements.	p.m. ..	100.00	....	....	....	144	144
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Group III.						144	144
IV. Clothing and Foot wear—							
(a) Clothing—							
(1) Dhoti ..	per sq. mct. ..	17.82	1.23	4.23	4.23	344	344
(2) Saree ..	" ..	27.15	1.24	3.12	3.13	252	252
(3) Cloth for trouser ..	" ..	0.51	2.15	8.01	7.35	373	343
(4) Long cloth ..	" ..	32.06	1.61	6.06	6.25	376	388
(5) Coloured poplin ..	" ..	14.36	2.13	6.80	6.66	319	313
Total ..		91.90					
Index Number for sub-group IV (a).						324	327
(b) Footwear—							
(1) Shops—							
(i) Bata Co. ..	per pair ..	3.53	17.20	49.40	49.40	254	254
(ii) Carona Co. ..	" ..	....	18.78	41.35	41.35	254	254
(2) Chappals—							
(i) Bata Co. ..	" ..	4.57	6.25	15.70	15.70	251	251
Total ..		8.10					
Index Number for Sub-group IV (b).						252	252
IV. Clothing and Foot wear—							
(1) Clothing ..		91.90	....	....	....	324	327
(2) Foot wear ..		8.10	....	....	....	252	252
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Group IV.						318	321
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan Supari—							
(1) Panleaf—							
(i) Akda pan ..	Bundle of 100 leaves.	2.01	0.55	1.08	1.08	196	196
(2) Pan finished—							
With Masala ..	Vida ..	5.39	0.04	0.15	0.15	375	375
(3) Supari (Manglori)	250 g. ..	2.81	2.08	3.18	3.18	153	153
(4) Katha—							
(i) Kanpur ..	150 g. ..	0.85	0.73	3.64	3.64	499	499
(ii) Belgaum ..	" ..	....	0.36	....	....	499	499
Total ..		11.06					
Index Number for Sub-							

(1) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—

(i) Bidi—
(i) Camel brand

(ii) Shikhar

(2) Jarda—
(i) Gangaram

(ii) Chandrakant

To

Index Number for group V(b).

(a) Household utility—

(i) Utensils—
(i) Lota (Pune)

(ii) Lota (Nashik)

To

Index Number for group V(c).

(a) Washing Soap—

(i) Laundry—
(i) Ordinary

and ironing cotton cloth.

(2) Washing soap
(i) Sol Bar Soap

(ii) B. Dhantak

To

Index Number for group V(d).

(a) Medical Care—

(i) Dr. Vaz's Syrup.

(2) Daily mixture

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

Index Number		Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978				Basic price	Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978	Sept-1978	Oct. 1978
7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
144	144	(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—							
		(1) Bidies—							
		(i) Camel brand ..	Bundle of 25 Bidies.	5.80	0.19	0.60	0.60	289	289
		(ii) Shiledar ..	" ..	....	0.19	0.50	0.50		
144	144	(2) Jarda—							
		(i) Gangaram Brand	Pkt. of 50 g.	3.54	0.24	0.75	0.75	363	363
		(ii) Chandrakant brand	" ..	....	0.23	0.95	0.95		
344	344	Total ..		9.34					
252	252	Index Number for sub-group V(b).						317	317
373	343	(e) Household utilities—							
376	388	(1) Utensils—							
319	313	(i) Lota (Pune) ..	½ kg. ..	5.28	3.55	18.50	18.50	514	514
		(ii) Lota (Nashik) ..	" ..	....	3.45	17.50	17.50		
254	254	Total ..		5.28					
251	251	Index Number for Sub-group V(c).						514	514
252	252	(d) Washing Soap—							
324	321	(1) Laundry—							
252	252	(i) Ordinary washing and ironings of cotton cloth.	Per piece ..	2.54	0.10	0.25	0.25	250	250
		(2) Washing Soap—							
		(i) 501 Bar Soap ..	Bar ..	7.44	1.40	3.73	3.73	268	268
		(ii) B. Dhantak Co. ..	Cake ..	....	0.40	1.15	1.15		
318	321	Total ..		9.98					
196	196	Index Number for Sub-group V(d).						270	270
375	375	(e) Medical Care—							
153	153	(1) Dr. Vazo's Cough syrup.	Small bottle	3.80	1.50	2.50	3.50	167	238
499	499	(2) Daily mixture ..	Per day ..	11.98	0.58	0.62	0.62	107	107
		Total ..		15.78					

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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight Proportional to total Ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price 4	Sept. 1978 5	Oct. 1978 6	Sept. 1978 7	Oct. 1978 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(U) Personal care—							
(1) Hair oil— Tata Co. ..	Small bottle.	4.89	1.32	4.50	4.50	341	341
(2) Barber charges—							
(i) Hair cut with shave	Adult ..	7.32	0.50	1.40	1.40	254	254
(ii) Hair cut ..	" ..	....	0.40	1.25	1.25		
(iii) Shave ..	" ..	....	0.20	0.40	0.40		
(3) Toilet Soap—							
(i) Life buoy ..	Cake ..	3.02	0.48	1.30	1.30	278	278
(ii) Hamam Cake ..	" ..	....	0.49	1.40	1.40		
(4) Blades—							
(i) Bharat Blade ..	Pkt. of 10 blades.	0.11	0.44	1.00	1.00	210	210
(ii) Six Morning Blade.	2 Pkts. of 5 blades each.	....	0.57	1.10	1.10		
Total ..		15.34					
Index Number for Sub- group V(f).						291	291
(g) Education and Read- ing—							
(1) Books— Bal Bharati Chauthe 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	6.00	6.00	120	120
Total ..		8.88					
Index Number for Sub- group V(g).						210	210
(h) Recreation and Amuse- ment—							
(1) Cinema (Lowest class)	Adult ..	6.69	0.32	1.05	1.05	328	328
Total ..		6.69					
Index Number for Sub- group V(h).						328	328
(i) Transport and Com- munication—							
(1) Rail— Railway fare 50 km.	Per Passen- ger.	12.48	0.98	2.25	2.25	230	230
(2) Busfare— S.T. Bus 32 km. (Full ticket).	" ..	4.09	1.00	2.15	2.15	215	215
(3) Postage—							
(i) Single card ..	Per card	1.08	0.05	0.15	0.15	261	261
(ii) M. O. charges ..	for Rs. 30	....	0.45	1.00	1.00		
Total ..		17.65					

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978	Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan-Supari	11.06	....	....	....	296	296
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.	9.34	....	....	....	317	317
(c) Household Utilities	5.28	....	....	....	514	514
(d) Washing Soap	9.98	....	....	....	270	270
(e) Medical Care	15.78	....	....	....	121	138
(f) Personal Care	15.34	....	....	....	291	291
(g) Education and Reading.	..	8.88	....	....	....	210	210
(h) Recreation and Amusement.	6.69	....	....	....	328	328
(i) Transport and Communications.	17.65	....	....	....	228	228
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Group V.						261	264

PUNE***310—Index remained steady**

In October 1978, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Pune Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 310 being remained steady as in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Pune Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 6 points to 334 due to a fall in the average prices of rice, bajri, groundnut oil, dry fish, onions, brinjals big; other vegetables and sugar.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 15 points to 392 due to a rise in the prices of raywal and charcoal (Big and patti).

The index number for housing remained steady at 130 (being six monthly item).

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 6 points to 351 due to a rise in the prices of saree, cloth for trouser, long cloth and coloured poplin.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 6 points to 251 due to a rise in the prices of pan finished, utensils brass, patent medicine, lifebuoy and lux.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978
I. Food	55.85	340	334
II. Fuel and light	6.89	377	392
III. Housing	6.65	130	130
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.31	345	351
V. Miscellaneous	20.30	245	251
Total ..	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number ..	....	310	310

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

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure revised.	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978	Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice	kg.	13.81	0.76	1.66	1.56	218	205
(2) Wheat	"	11.28	0.53	1.38	1.38	260	260
(3) Jowar	"	8.39	0.45	1.58	1.59	351	353
(4) Bajri	"	3.08	0.51	1.50	1.49	294	292
(5) Grinding charge for Cereals.	4 kgs.	1.42	0.14	0.60	0.60	429	429
Total ..		37.98				274	270
Index Number for Sub-group I (a).							
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
Turdal—							
Laxmi Chhap or Surti (Fine).	kg.	3.80	0.80	5.68	5.90	710	738
Gramdal	"	1.81	0.60	3.01	3.05	502	508
Mungdal—							
Without Husk (Medium).	"	0.68	0.82	4.82	4.75	588	579
Total ..		6.29					
Index Number for Sub-							
						637	654

Working Class for
equal to 100 was 310
index relates to the
family living survey at

nts to 334 due to a
ish, onions, brinjals

by 15 points to 392
patti).

(being six monthly

creased by 6 points
er, long cloth and

by 6 points to 251
, patent medicine,

CLASS FOR

up Index Numbers

Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978
340	334
377	392
130	130
345	351
245	251
10	310

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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Sept. 1978 5	Oct. 1978 6	Sept. 1978 7	Oct. 1978 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(c) Oils and Fats—							
Groundnut oil ..	kg. ..	1.94 } 88	2.32	7.98 }	7.80 }	340	336
Karadai oil ..	kg. ..	3.94 } 5	1.20	4.77 }	4.80 }	287	289
Vanaspati (Dalda) ..	" ..	1.22	1.66				
(Loose)							
Total ..		7.10					
Index number for Sub-group I (c).						331	328
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—							
Mutton							
Goat Meat ..	kg. ..	3.68	1.51	6.00 }	6.00 }	396	396
Sheep Meat ..	" ..	....	1.52	6.00 }	6.00 }		
Fish (Dry)—							
Bombil (Big) ..	kg. ..	1.01	2.60	11.20 }	12.00 }		
Bombil (Small) ..	" ..	....	2.46	10.00 }	10.00 }		
Zinga ..	" ..	....	2.57	8.24 }	8.00 }		
Fresh Fish							
Varieties selected in the month of Sept. 1978—						362	345
(i) Bombay wamb ..	kg. ..	....	2.02	8.00			
(ii) Pamyhrt ..	" ..	....	2.76	8.92			
(iii) Halawa ..	" ..	....	2.60	7.67 }			
Varieties selected in the month of Oct. 1978—							
(i) Bombay wamb ..	kg. ..	....	2.02		6.00		
(ii) Pamphret ..	" ..	....	2.76		10.00		
(iii) Halawa ..	" ..	....	2.60		6.00		
(iv) Hen's Eggs ..	Each ..	0.57	0.17	0.45	0.45	265	265
Total ..		5.26					
Index Number for Sub-group I (d).						375	372
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
Milk, buffalo ..	200 ml. ..	10.66	0.15	0.60	0.60	400	400
Ghee Amul (tinned) ..	kg. ..	0.93	7.88	27.04	27.23	343	346
Total ..		11.59					
Index Number for Sub-group I (e).						395	396

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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price 4	Sept. 1978 5	Oct. 1978 6	Sept. 1978 7	Oct. 1978 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(f) Condiments and Spices—</i>							
Salt White (Medium) ..	Kg. ..	0.16	0.11	0.39	0.40	355	364
Chillies (Dry) Gawaran (Medium.)	250 g. ..	2.04	0.47	2.00	2.00	426	426
Turmeric, Sangli and Akhi (Medium).	.. ..	0.15	0.33	2.55	2.50	773	758
Tamarind-Old Chinch No. 1.	Kg. ..	0.24	1.08	6.40	8.00	593	740
Mixed Spices—Garam Masala ..	50 g. ..	3.27	0.84	4.42	4.46	526	531
Total ..		5.86					
Index Number for Sub-group 1 (f).						495	504
<i>(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—</i>							
Potatoes—							
(i) Big size ..	½ kg. ..	1.87	0.29	0.65	0.71	238	259
(ii) Small Size ..	.. ..	....	0.23	0.58	0.63		
Onions—							
(i) Big size ..	Kg. ..	0.92	0.31	1.52	1.00	491	328
(ii) Small Size ..	.. ..	....	0.24	1.18	0.80		
Brinjals—Big Size ..	.. ..	0.56	0.49	1.98	1.88	404	384
Tomatoes Medium Red No. 2.	.. ..	0.77	0.79	1.48	1.50	187	190
Other Vegetables							
Varieties selected for Sept. 1978—							
(i) Bhendi ..	Kg. ..	4.42	0.49	1.36	....	380	....
(ii) Watana ..	.. ..	....	1.16	2.75			
(iii) Ghevda ..	.. ..	....	0.31	1.94			
Varieties selected for Oct. 1978—							
(i) Bhendi ..	Kg. ..	....	0.55	....	1.62	....	313
(ii) Dodki ..	.. ..	....	0.49	....	1.62		
(iii) Watana ..	.. ..	....	1.02	....	....
Total ..		8.54					
Index Number for Sub-group 1 (g).						345	296
<i>(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—</i>							
Banana—							
(i) Big Size ..	Doz. ..	1.23	0.49	1.25	1.25	256	256
(ii) Small Size ..	.. ..	....	0.39	1.00	1.00		
Total ..		1.23					

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure to Revised weight 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price 4	Sept. 1978 5	Oct. 1978 6	Sept. 1978 7	Oct. 1978 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products—</i>							
Sugar ..	Kg. ..	6.29	1.18	2.48	2.31	210	196
Gur ..	" ..	1.20	0.58	1.90	1.95	328	336
Total ..		7.49					
<i>Index Number Sub-group 1 (i).</i>						229	218
<i>(j) Beverages—</i>							
Ten leaf— Brooke (Medium), Bond	Package of 50 gs.	3.43	0.38	1.15	1.15	299	299
Lipton (Medium) ..	" ..	..	0.39	1.15	1.15		
Hot drinks— Prepared Tea ...	Cup of 3 1/2 ozs.	5.23	0.06	0.20	0.20	333	333
Total ..		8.66					
<i>Index Number Sub-group 1 (j).</i>						320	320
I. Food Sub-groups							
(a) Cereals and Cereal products.	....	37.98	..	..	..	274	270
(b) Pulses and pulse products.	....	6.29	..	..	..	637	654
(c) Oils and Fats ..	....	7.10	..	..	..	331	328
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs.	....	5.26	..	..	..	375	372
(e) Milk and Milk Products.	....	11.59	..	..	..	395	396
(f) Condiments and spices.	....	5.86	..	..	..	495	504
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products.	....	8.54	..	..	..	345	296
(h) Fruits and Fruits products.	....	1.23	..	..	..	256	256
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products.	....	7.49	..	..	..	229	218
(j) Beverages ..	....	8.66	..	..	..	320	320
Total ..		100.00					

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Sept. 1978 5	Oct. 1978 6	Sept. 1978 7	Oct. 1978 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and chips (Raywal/medium).	37 kg. ..	30.63	3.08	13.18	14.55	428	472
(2) Kerosene, Chavi Brand.	5 litres ..	24.03	1.54	6.10	6.10	396	396
(3) Electricity charges ..	Per unit ..	6.45	0.19	0.38	0.38	200	200
(4) Charcoal— (i) Big size ..	37 kg. ..	35.36	7.47	28.90	29.27	359	365
(ii) Patti or Raywal ..	" ..	..	5.63	18.64	19.01		
(5) Match box (Teeka of 50 sticks).	Box ..	3.53	0.05	0.15	0.15	300	300
Total ...		100.00					
Index Number Group II ..						377	392
III. Housing—							
(2) Rent for selected tenements.	Per month..	100.00	..	..	..	130	130
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number Group III ..						130	130
IV. Clothing and Foot- wear—							
(a) Clothing—							
(1) Dhoti ..	Per sq. metre. ..	3.57	1.28	5.13	5.13	401	401
(2) Saree ..	" ..	29.86	1.28	3.96	4.00	309	312
(3) Cloth for trousers	" ..	5.25	2.62	9.20	9.47	351	361
(4) Long cloth ..	" ..	11.76	1.64	6.62	6.74	404	411
(5) Coloured poplin ..	" ..	40.44	2.25	8.24	8.43	366	375
Total ..		90.88					
Index Number Sub-group (IV)(a).						353	359
(b) Footwear—							
(1) Shoes—							
(i) Bala Co.	Per Pair ..	4.27	17.14	47.10	47.10	262	262
(ii) Flex Co. ....	" ..	..	19.30	47.90	47.90		
(2) Chappals—							
(i) Bala Co.	" ..	4.85	6.18	17.70	17.70	280	280
(ii) Flex Co. ....	" ..	..	8.40	22.95	22.95		
Total ..		9.12					
Index Number Sub-group (IV)(b).						271	271

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weigh proportional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Sept. 1978 5	Oct. 1978 6	Sept 1978 7	Oct. 1978 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
IV. Clothing and Foot- wear— <i>contd.</i>							
(1) Clothing ..		90.88	..	..	..	353	359
(2) Foot-wear ..		9.12	..	..	..	271	271
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number Group IV						345	351
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan Supari—							
(1) Pan-leaf—							
(i) Gawran Kachhi. ..	Bundle of 100 leaves..	1.08	0.33	1.50	1.50	455	455
(2) Pan Finished							
(i) Poona Masala ..	Each vida	1.82	0.04	0.15	0.20	375	500
(3) Supari—							
(i) Manglori	50gs.	1.57	0.45	0.60	0.60	133	133
Total ..		4.47					
Index Number Sub-group V (a).						309	360
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—							
(1) Bidies—							
(i) Charbhai	Bundle of 25 bidies.	2.56	0.15	0.50	0.50	333	333
(ii) Pawar ..	" ..	..	0.15	0.50	0.50		
(2) Cigarettes—							
(i) Charminar ..	Pkt. of 10 Cigarettes	1.94	0.15	0.80	0.80	479	479
(ii) Pila Hathi ..	" ..	..	0.20	0.85	0.85		
(3) Chewing Tobacco—							
(i) Akoli Jarda No. 1	50g.	1.92	0.37	0.60	0.60	178	178
(ii) Akoli Jarda No. 2	" ..	..	0.28	0.50	0.50		
(iii) Satara Jarda ..	" ..	..	0.31	0.60	0.60		
Total ..		6.42					
Index Number Sub-group V (b).						331	331
(c) House-hold Utillies Utensils Brass—							
(1) Lota ..	kg. ..	4.76	7.14	32.00	34.00	448	476
Total ..		4.76					
Index Number Sub-group V (c).						448	476

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978	Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(d) Washing Soap—							
(1) Laundry charges (Ordinary, Washing and Ironing).	Per Piece ..	4.23	0.13	0.40	0.40	308	308
(2) Washing Soap BB Chhap.	Per Cake ..	7.37	0.40	1.05	1.05	262	262
Total ..		11.60					
Index Number Sub-group V(d).						279	279
(e) Medical Care—							
(1) Patent Medicine—							
(i) Glycodine Trut/Vasaka	Bottle of 70 ml.	17.37	1.89	4.00	3.60	158	168
(ii) Anacin ..	2 Tablets ..	....	0.12	0.15	0.15		
(2) Mixture, Mixture.	Daily per day ..	1.35	0.57	1.00	1.00	175	175
Total ..		18.72					
Index Number Sub-group V(e).						159	169
(f) Personal care—							
(1) Hair oil Tata Co. etc.	Small Bottle	3.37	1.34	4.60	4.60	343	343
(2) Barber charges—							
(a) Haircut with shave	Per Adult	6.52	0.75	2.00	2.00	249	249
(b) Haircut ..	"	....	0.65	1.50	1.50		
(c) Shave ..	"	....	0.20	0.50	0.50		
(3) Toilet Soap—							
(a) Lifebuoy ..	Cake ..	2.29	0.49	1.30	1.32	273	281
(b) Lux ..	"	....	0.49	1.38	1.43		
(4) Tooth Powder—							
(a) Bytco(Family size)	Bottle ..	1.98	1.87	5.05	5.05	265	265
(b) Bytco(Small size)	"	....	0.46	1.20	1.20		
(5) Blades—							
(a) Bharat ..	Packet of 10	0.04	0.43	0.90	0.90	180	180
(b) 6' Morning ..	2 Packets of 5 each	....	0.60	0.90	0.90		
Total ..		14.20					
Index Number Sub-group V(f).						277	279
(g) Education and Reading—							
(1) School Fees for Std. VIII.	Per student Per month	8.86	4.85	5.50	5.50	113	113
(2) School Books—Std. VIII—							
(i) Kumar bharati ..	Per Copy	2.55	2.42	2.50	2.50	194	194
(ii) Ankaganit ..	"		1.75	5.75	5.75		
(iii) Apali Prithawi ..	"		1.88	2.80	2.80		
(3) News Papers—							
(i) Sakal Daily ..	"	2.50	0.07	0.30	0.30	429	429
(ii) Maratha Daily ..	"		0.07	0.30	0.30		
Total ..		13.91					

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total Expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978	Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(h) Recreation and Amusement—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Cinema—							
Lowest Class ..	Per Adult	6.74	0.52	1.39	1.39	267	267
Total ..		6.74					
Index Number Sub-group V (h).						267	267
(1) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Railway—							
(i) Railway fare for 50 k.m.	Per passenger.	6.46	0.98	2.25	2.25	230	230
(2) Bus Fare—							
(i) P.M.T. Bus fare for 3-22 km.	..	11.43	0.10	0.25	0.25	222	222
(ii) S. T. Fare for 48 k.m.	..	..	1.50	2.90	2.90		
(3) Postage—							
(i) Single Card ..	Per card ..	1.29	0.05	0.15	0.15	261	261
(ii) M. O. Charges ..	for Rs. 25 ..	..	0.45	1.00	1.00		
Total ..		19.18					
Index Number Sub-group V (i).						227	227
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan, Supari ..	....	4.47	..	..	..	309	360
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco products.	....	6.42	..	..	..	331	331
(c) House-hold utilities	....	4.76	..	..	..	448	476
(d) Washing Soap ..	....	11.60	..	..	..	279	279
(e) Medical Care ..	....	18.72	..	..	..	159	168
(f) Personal Care ..	....	14.20	..	..	..	277	279
(g) Education and Reading.	....	13.91	..	..	..	185	185
(h) Recreation and Amusement.	....	6.74	..	..	..	267	267
(i) Transport and Communication.	....	19.18	..	..	..	227	227
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number Group V						245	251

CLASS FOR

Year	Index Number	Oct 1978	Sept 1978	Oct 1977
6		1978	1978	1977
R. P.				
1.39	257	257	257	257
2.25	230	230	230	230
0.25	222	222	222	222
2.90	261	261	261	261
0.15	261	261	261	261
0.00	261	261	261	261
277	277	277	277	277
309	309	309	309	309
331	331	331	331	331
448	448	448	448	448
279	279	279	279	279
139	139	139	139	139
277	277	277	277	277
185	185	185	185	185
267	267	267	267	267
221	221	221	221	221

Quantity	Index Number	Oct 1978	Sep 1978	Oct 1977
6		1978	1978	1977
Rd. P.				
1.39	257	21	207	21
2.25	230	20	207	21
0.25	222	22	207	21
2.90	261	21	207	21
0.15	261	21	207	21
0.00	261	21	207	21
309	301	30	207	21
331	311	30	207	21
448	416	30	207	21
279	20	30	207	21
139	18	30	207	21
277	20	30	207	21
185	15	30	207	21
267	20	30	207	21
221	21	30	207	21

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

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

LABOUR GAZETTE—DECEMBER 1978

**ALL INDIA AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (ON BASE 1960=100)
FOR OCTOBER 1978**

All India Average Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (General) on Base 1960=100 for October 1978 is 340 as against 336 in September 1978. The Index Number for October 1978 on base 1949=100 derived from the 1960 based index works out to 413 as against 408 for September 1978.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Serial No.	Centre	Base	Months		
			Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978	
1960 SERIES OF THE LABOUR BUREAU					
All-India	1960=100 1949=100*	336 408	340 413	
Andhra Pradesh					
1 Gudur	1960=100	319	319	
2 Guntur	1960=100	384	389	
3 Hyderabad	1960=100 1943-44=100*	344 757	346 761	
Assam					
4 Digboi	1960=100	337	341	
5 Doom-Dooma	1960=100	289	294	
6 Labac	1960=100	273	278	
7 Mariani	1960=100	289	292	
8 Rangapara	1960=100	298	303	
Bihar					
9 Jamshedpur	1960=100	332	334	
10 Jharia	1960=100	326	331	
11 Kodarma	1960=100	356	353	
12 Monghyr	1960=100	365	365	
13 Noamundi	1960=100	321	327	
Gujarat					
14 Ahmedabad	1960=100 1926-27=100*	326 1,033	328 1,040	
15 Bhavnagar	1960=100	344	344	
Haryana					
16 Yamunanagar	1960=100	367	369	
Jammu and Kashmir					
17 Srinagar	1960=100	336	338	
Karnataka					
18 Ammathi	1960=100	320	335	
19 Bangalore	1960=100 1935-36=100*	341 1,538	342 1,542	
20 Chikmagalur	1960=100	341	342	
21 Kolar-Gold-Field	1960=100	326	325	
Kerala					
22 Alleppey	1960=100	341	334	
23 Alwaye	1960=100 1939=100*	335 1,548	341 1,575	

Serial	Centre	Base	Months		
			Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978	
Madhya Pradesh					
25	Balaghat	.. .. 1960=100	361	366
26	Bhopal	.. .. 1960=100	346	345
27	Gwalior	.. .. 1960=100	355	358
28	Indore	.. .. 1960=100	360	362
Maharashtra					
29	Bombay	.. .. 1960=100	327	326
		.. .. 1933-34=100*	1,452	1,447
30	Nagpur	.. .. 1960=100	334	335
		August .. 1939=100*	1,743	1,749	
31	Sholapur	.. .. 1960=100	346	353
		.. .. 1927-28=100*	1,322	1,348
Orissa					
32	Barbil	.. .. 1960=100	321	318
33	Sambalpur	.. .. 1960=100	367	370
Punjab					
34	Amritsar	.. .. 1960=100	350	354
Rajasthan					
35	Ajmer	.. .. 1960=100	346	344
36	Jaipur	.. .. 1960=100	372	367
Tamil Nadu					
37	Coimbatore	.. .. 1960=100	327	327
38	Coonoor	.. .. 1960=100	318	320
39	Madras	.. .. 1960=100	313	318
		.. .. 1935-36=100*	1,490	1,514
40	Madurai	.. .. 1960=100	339	344
Uttar Pradesh					
41	Kanpur	.. .. 1960=100	346	352
42	Saharanpur	.. .. 1960=100	349	356
43	Varanasi	.. .. 1960=100	401	406
West Bengal					
44	Asansol	.. .. 1960=100	348	359
45	Calcutta	.. .. 1960=100	343	353
46	Darjeeling	.. .. 1960=100	277	287
47	Howrah	.. .. 1960=100	323	341
48	Jalpaiguri	.. .. 1960=100	287	290
49	Raniganj	.. .. 1960=100	333	345
Delhi Territory					
50	Delhi	.. .. 1960=100	376	374
		.. .. 1944=100*	632	628
		August .. 1939=100*	1,650	1,639	

Serial No.	Centre	Base	Months		
			Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978	
OTHER SERIES OF THE LABOUR BUREAU					
1	Berhampur	1949=100	463	468	
2	Cuttack	1949=100	414	422	
3	Jabalpur	1949=100	454	461	
4	Beawar	1951-52=100	388	389	
5	Tripura	1961=100	293	292	
6	Himachal Pradesh	1965=100	242	245	
7	Goa	1966=100	229	229	
8	Bhilai	1966=100	234	235	
9	Bhilwara	1966=100	222	221	
10	Chhindwara	1966=100	191	191	
11	Kothagudem	1966=100	221	220	
12	Rourkela	1966=100	247	252	

*Converted on old base.

Labour Intelligence

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1978

Industrial Courts, Tribunals and Labour Courts

In all 1136 applications were received by the Industrial Courts, Tribunals and Labour Courts during the month. Their break-up are as under :—

Serial No.	Name of the Industrial Court/ Tribunal and Labour Court	No. of applications, etc. received during the month under the—			Total
		B.I.R. Act, 1946	I.D. Act, 1947	Other Acts	
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Industrial Courts/Tribunals—					
1	Industrial Court, Bombay ..	12	..	48	60
2	Industrial Tribunal, Bombay ..	..	25	..	25
3	Industrial Court, Nagpur ..	3	..	18	21
4	Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur ..	..	..	..	..
5	Industrial Court, Pune ..	3	..	9	12
6	Industrial Tribunal, Pune ..	..	11	..	11
7	Industrial Court, Thane ..	..	..	16	16
8	Industrial Tribunal, Thane..	..	10	..	10
Total ..		18	46	91	155
II. Labour Courts—					
1	Labour Court, Bombay ..	97	157	46	300
2	Labour Court, Pune ..	14	91	20	125
3	Labour Court, Nagpur ..	9	56	36	101
4	Labour Court, Thane ..	1	31	22	54
5	Labour Court, Kolhapur ..	9	22	25	56
6	Labour Court, Sholapur ..	6	24	53	83
7	Labour Court, Akola ..	1	62	70	133
8	Labour Court, Nasik ..	4	27	19	50
9	Labour Court, Aurangabad ..	3	49	27	79
Total ..		144	519	318	981

WAGE BOARDS—

Five references were received by the Wage Boards for Cotton Textile and Silk Textile Industries during the month under review.

Conciliation

An analysis of disputes handled by the Conciliation machinery in the State during September 1978 under various Acts is given below:—

(a) Cause-wise analysis of the cases received during the month—September, 1978.

Act	Issues relating to pay, allowances and bonus	Employment, leave, hours of work and Miscellaneous causes	Total
(1) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	82	298	380
(2) Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 ..	24	40	64
(3) Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.	5	2	7
Total ..	111	340	451

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

Act	Pending at the beginning of the month	No. of cases received during the month	Settled amicably	Ended in failure	Withdrawn or not pursued by parties	Closed	Total (4 to 7)	Pending at the end of the month
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L.D. Act, 1947	1357	380	125	131	64	88	408	1329
B.I.R. Act, 1946	294	64	8	25	4	1	38	320
B.I.R. (Ext. and Amdt.) Act, 1964	38	7	3	..	..	3	6	39
Total ..	1689	451	136	156	68	92	452	1688

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, 1963 are given below:—

Act	Cotton Textile	Silk Textile	Woollen Textile	Textile Processing	Hosiery	Misc.	Sugar	Banking	Beedi	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B.I.R. Act, 1946	43	3	1	4	1	4	6	1	1	64

Act	Textile Industry	Paper Industry	Printing Industry	Press Industry	Shops	Banking	Engineering	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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7

District-wise analysis is given below:—

Act	Bombay	Pune	Thane	Solapur	Jalgaon	Kolhapur	Ahmednagar	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B.I.R. Act, 1946	23	..	1	26	..	9	5	64

Act	Amravati	Nagpur	Wardha	Chanda	Akola	Buldhana	Total
B.I.R. (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.	..	5	2	..	..	..	7

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING SEPTEMBER 1978

	Aug. 78	Sept. 78	Sept. 77
No. of Disputes	26	30	43
No. of Workers involved ..	15790	22287	43691
No. of Man-days lost ..	72881	146396	69757

Industry-wise classification is given below :—

Name of the Industry Group	Number of disputes in progress			Number of work people involved in all disputes	Aggregate man-days lost in
	Started before beginning of the month i.e. before Sept. 1978	Started during the month i.e. Sept. 1978	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Textile	1	4	5	13611	14625
Engineering	7	7	14	5008	59729
Miscellaneous	3	3	6	2608	46019
Chemical	3	2	5	1060	26023
September 1978 Total ..	14	16	30	22287	146396
August 1978 Total ..	5	21	26	15790	72881

3 of the disputes arose over questions of "pay, allowances and bonus issues", 4 related to "Retrenchment and grievances about personnel", 4 disputes on leave and hours of work and the remaining 19 were due to other causes.

Out of the 19 disputes that terminated during the course of the month, 7 were settled either entirely or partially in favour of the workers, 7 in favour of the employers, while the result of the remaining 5 disputes was indefinite.

*The word "Work stoppages" in the ... hereby used in the ...

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE DETAILED INFORMATION OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CAUSING MORE THAN 10,000 MAN-DAYS LOST DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1978.

Sl. No.	Name of the Concern	Sector	S/L	Reason	Date of work-stoppages		No. of workers Involved	Man-days lost		Result
					Began	Ended		During the month	Till the close of the month	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Ciba Geigy of India Ltd., Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Bhandup, Bombay.	Pvt.	S	General Demands.	4-9-78	....	598	10,822	10,822	Continued
2	Parle Products Pvt. Ltd., Tejpal Road, Vila Parle (East), Bombay.	Pvt.	S	Charter of General Demands.	16-9-78	....	2,006	26,998	26,998	Continued

BENEFITS UNDER THE EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME—REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1978

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme applies to 26 Centres in the State of Maharashtra and provides protection to 14,37,987 workers in the event of employment injury, Sickness and Maternity. This protection is made available in two ways, namely by provision of medical care and cash benefits when needed. During the month of October 1978, 12,777 Insured Persons received Rs. 24,24,668.75 cash benefits due to employment injuries. This includes 4,190 persons who were in receipt of Pensions for Permanent disablement and 1,812 persons who were in receipt of Dependent Benefit as dependant's of deceased Insured Persons. During the month 8,948 accidents were reported as against 10,974 during the preceding month.

Comparatively fewer persons need the employment injury benefits but a fairly large number need Cash Benefit in the event of Sickness. During October-1978, 82,529 claims were received and an amount of Rs. 60,12,312.20 was paid out as Sickness Benefit. During the preceding month 99,665 claims were received and an amount of Rs. 70,40,789.80 was disbursed as Sickness Benefit.

Some Insured Persons suffering from T. B., Mental, Malignant, other long term diseases etc., require more attention and they are being paid additional benefit called Extended Sickness Benefit. During the month an amount of Rs. 7,01,335.40 paid towards this benefit.

During the month 287 Insured Women Workers claimed Rs. 4,11,069.90 by way of Maternity Benefit. The attendance at the dispensaries as per certificates received was 2,21,390 during the month.

During the month Funeral Benefit in 183 cases amounting to Rs. 18,299.80 was paid.

During the month Confinement Charges in respect of wives of Insured Persons amounting to Rs. 80,340.00 were paid.

During the Month an amount of Rs. 7,898.00 was paid as Enhanced Sickness Benefit to 58 Insured Persons who had gone under sterilisations operation for Family Planning.

For recovery of arrears of Contribution under the Scheme, Legal proceeding had to be initiated in 23 cases against defaulting employers.

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