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The Month in Brief

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class

Bombay, Sholapur and Nagpur Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for the month of September 1970, with the average prices for the year ended December 1960 equal to 100 were 182, 185 and 191 respectively.

Jalgaon, Nanded, Poona and Aurangabad Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for the month of September 1970, with the average prices for the year ended December 1961 equal to 100, were 186, 196, 170 and 186 respectively.

Industrial Disputes

During July 1970, there were 82 strikes involving 30,971 workmen and a time loss of 1,67,099 working days, as compared to 65 strikes in June 1970, involving 14,719 workers and time loss of 47,989 mandays. Further particulars of industrial disputes are given at pages 374 to 375 and 396 to 403 of this issue.

Absenteeism

During August 1970, the average absenteeism in the textile industry in seven important textile centres in the State viz. Bombay City, Nagpur, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nanded, Akola and Aurangabad amounted to 17.01 per cent. as against 19.66 per cent. in July 1970. For further particulars see pages 376 of this issue.

Production of Cotton Yarn Spun and Manufacture of cloth

During May 1970, Mills in Bombay City produced a total of 1,44,29,000 Kgs. of yarn, 2,45,000 Kgs. of miscellaneous goods such as blankets, hosiery goods and knitted fabrics and packed 58,000 meters of Cotton goods mixed with Silk, Wool, terene etc. and packed wearable and non-wearable cloth and those 9,60,69,000 in rest of Maharashtra produced 44,54,000 Kgs. of yarn, 1,30,000 Kgs. of miscellaneous goods such as blankets, hosiery and knitted fabrics and packed 2,49,71,000 meters of wearable and non-wearable cloth. The total production of cotton yarn, miscellaneous goods and mixed with Silk, Wool, terene etc. packing of wearable and non-wearable cloth for the whole State of Maharashtra amounted to 1,88,83,000 Kgs. 3,75,000 Kgs. 58,000 metres and 12,10,40,000 metres respectively.

Current Notes

Proposals for Improving Industrial Relations: British Government publishes consultative document

Proposals for improving industrial relations in Britain are revealed in a consultative document published by the Government on 5th October 1970.

The 10,000 word document foreshadows the first comprehensive Industrial Relations Act in British history. It is intended as the basis of consultations between Government, industry and trades unions in preparation for an Industrial Relations Bill to go before Parliament later this year.

In a foreword, the document emphasises the economic and social importance of improving industrial relations; the collective responsibility which management, unions, employers and Government share in bringing about an improvement; and the importance of voluntary action to strengthen collective bargaining.

New Standards

The Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity Mr. Robert Carr said yesterday that the Bill "would set new guidelines and standards for good industrial relations practice by managements and trades unions, with particular attention to the need for increasing the status of the individual".

The Government believed that a proper framework of law would have a progressive influence in creating an environment within which management, unions and employers could conduct their relationships with greater confidence and mutual benefit.

The document outlines proposals to achieve the following objects

Encourage good industrial relations practice by setting national standards;

Protect the rights of the individual in employment and as a member of a trade union;

Safeguard those who conform to the new standards by enabling them to go, as a last resort, to a new system of courts and tribunals for industrial relations questions which would enforce their rights and uphold the new standards;

Provide new methods of resolving disputes over the machinery of industrial relations;

Protect the public interest when it is severely threatened by a breakdown in industrial relations.

The proposed Bill would require the Secretary of State to lay a code of industrial relations practice before Parliament within a year of its becoming law.

This code would not be directly enforceable, but compliance or non-compliance with it would be taken into account in cases before a proposed new system of courts—for example, in determining liability or assessing compensation.

The proposed new system of courts would include, at the lower level, the existing industrial tribunals and, at the higher level, a new National Industrial Court (NIRC) with a status equivalent to that of the High Court. The courts would include people with practical experience of industrial relations from both sides of industry, and would have a lawyer as chairman.

Right of appeal from the NIRC on points of law would be to the Court of Appeal. Generally, the NIRC would take appeals on points of law from the industrial tribunals.

Both bodies would be able to award compensation; determine the rights of parties; make orders to refrain from unfair industrial actions; and have limited discretionary power to award costs.

The NIRC would have power to enforce these orders. Collection of debts arising out of cases would be the responsibility of the present country courts.

The document contains proposals for the Commission on Industrial Relations to be put on a statutory basis and given additional functions. Primarily, it would continue to be concerned with helping employers and unions voluntarily to reform industrial relations and procedures.

FUNCTIONS OF REGISTRAR

A new Registrar of Trades Unions and Employers' Associations is proposed. He would be charged with ensuring that the rules of trades unions and employers' associations conformed to certain standards and were observed, that they observed their rules and were properly administered, and that the rights of individuals were protected.

New rights and safeguards are proposed for individuals, including freedom to join or not to join a trade union and take part in its activities; safeguards for existing or past members or applicants for trade union membership; statutory protection against unfair dismissal; and longer periods of notice for longer-service employees.

A new concept of "unfair industrial action" is an important feature of the Government's proposals. These would be actions contrary to good industrial relations practice, and proceedings could be brought in the NIRC or the industrial tribunals against a registered organisation or anyone else for committing such action.

IMMUNITIES

One important proposal is that existing immunities for those who induce workers to take industrial action would be confined to registered trades unions and employers' associations. But these immunities would not be available to

them if an industrial action was defined as "unfair". And leaders of unions, official, or "wild-cat", actions would become liable in the industrial relations courts.

The legal status of agreements is dealt with and the Government proposes to introduce a presumption that collective agreements made after a given future date are legally binding unless it is specifically stated otherwise in the agreement.

Finally, under proposed new measures for dealing with national emergencies, the Secretary of State could apply to the NIRC for an order lasting up to 60 days restraining named organisations or individuals from taking steps to call, induce or finance industrial action which would create a national emergency.

The Secretary of State would also have power to apply to the NIRC for an order that a secret ballot be held where industrial action would lead to danger or grave hardship for the community and where there was doubt that such action was supported by a majority of the workers involved.

Public Utility Services Declared

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

Serial No	Name of the undertaking.	Period	No. and Date of the Notification and Maharashtra Government Gazette, in which published.
1	Industry engaged in the production supply and distribution of petroleum and petroleum products.	Six months from 14th September 1970.	No. I.D.A., 1467/Lab-II, dated 3rd September 1970 published in Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part I-L, dated 10th September 1970, at page No. 5139.
2	Sholapur Municipal Transport undertaking, Sholapur.	Six Months from 1st October 1970.	No. IDA/1468/Lab-II, dated 19th September 1970, published in Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part I-L, dated 24th September 1970 at page No. 5366.

All India Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers (on Base 1960=100) for September 1970.

The New Series of All India Average Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (General) on Base 1960=100 for September 1970 stood at 188. The Index for September 1970 on base 1949=100 derived from the 1960 based index works out to 228.

Articles, Reports, Enquiries, etc.

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

ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS IN PROMOTING SAFETY AND HEALTH OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

BY

J. R. OVALEKAR*

It can be said that in a certain sense accident prevention, or better, the provision of a safe environment, is not yet a coherent and systematic discipline. Often it is found that the elimination or mitigation of hazards met with in industrial operations requires in turn contributions from a wide range of established disciplines—psychology, medical science, engineering and technology. Thus accident prevention remains largely empirical and fragmentary in its approach and those with responsibility for accident prevention are continually in the search for answers to the specific problems they are confronted with in their day to day work. For these reasons value is to be found in the regular collaboration of those with specific accident prevention responsibilities, and those in channels of communication whereby discoveries in particular fields of research can be assessed in the light of their possible contribution to problems in the field of industrial safety.

The conclusion to be drawn from such considerations is that there will be a need for organisations through which collective consciousness and collective experience in accident prevention can be given form and substance and expressed in a manner that makes the collective experience available to the whole of industry. It is from this point of view that the role of trade unions is to be understood.

The victims of industrial accidents are generally members of a Trade Union. The Trade Unions do a lot for their members who get injured in accidents at workplaces—cash benefits, medical treatment, legal advice and assistance—but all this comes after the accident has taken place. What are Trade Unions supposed to do to prevent industrial accidents?

The Trade Unions look after the interest of workers mostly in the field of welfare. They represent, protect, advise and educate their members and also serve the interest of their members generally. The responsibility for providing and maintaining safe work places and safe systems of work and for enforcing the safety regulations is a managerial responsibility. Any attempt to share that responsibility would create considerable legal and practical difficulties, and the uncertainty as to where the responsibility lay, would probably lead to more rather than fewer accidents.

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Trade Unions are aware of the rising trend of industrial accidents and of their cost in economic terms and in terms of human suffering and disability. Reports of the Employees State Insurance Corporation and the Labour Bureau are quite revealing in this respect.

The main grievances of factory workers are about total working hours, rest hours, wages and general conditions of the work in the factories. Agitations and strikes by workers in the past with or without the help of Trade Unions were mainly concerned for improvement of wages rather than for improvement in general working conditions.

It may be stated that hardly any Trade Union in this country has so far chalked out a definite accident prevention programme. There is considerable activity, however, on the part of the trade unions in lodging complaints on specific matters relating to safety and health such as underfoot dampness, poor quality of goggles or gloves supplied, dangerous parts of particular machines being unguarded or guarded inadequately, inadequate lighting at workplaces, obnoxious fumes or vapours from certain manufacturing processes, discomforts or hazards of working near sources of heat, non-availability of potable water, inadequate sanitary facilities and so on. Some of these complaints have been and are being forwarded through trade unions to the statutory authorities such as the Factory Inspectorates and the Labour Officers. Such issues are also brought up nowadays at group meetings and discussions, at training courses, during safety surveys or at enquiries on accidents or on environmental conditions in factories. Decisions are taken on some such complaints and such decisions on specific questions of safety and health do result in reducing accidents or ill-health at workplaces. Taking action on such complaints made by the workers is an important contribution to be expected from trade union towards promotion of industrial safety.

If such interventions on specific questions were to be a regular feature of the duties set upon themselves by the trade unions, they would constitute an accident prevention programme of a kind. But unfortunately such decisions concern only a particular situation and are not related to any integrated plan for improving working conditions which is a fundamental in evolving a policy. The formulation of a comprehensive plan on accident and ill-health prevention would be a substantial step forward. It may be stated that in the industrially advanced countries the trade unions attach very great importance to self-help in enlarging the benefits from statutory provisions relating to occupational safety and health. Recently (June 1968) the TUC in the UK marked the centenary of the first Trade Union Congress (June 1868) by providing funds to establish a permanent research institute of occupational health to discover and attack the causes of industrial diseases.

This might prompt the question what are the factors which inhibit like response from trade unions in this country? Trade Unions are exactly in the same position as any other body which has to provide a service to its members in a free society. They have to assign priorities in their work in accordance with the wishes of their members. The accident rate in a particular plant or industry may be bad, but if industrial relations are also bad then no useful

purpose will be served if a trade union officer talks to his members about co-operation to prevent accidents, when his members have wages and working conditions on their minds. The effort to reduce the toll of accidents must be part of a parcel of the systematic effort to improve working conditions generally. Health and welfare are in fact inseparable.

What our trade unions need do for accidents and ill-health prevention at work?

(1) When trade unions enter into agreements with employers or their associations on terms of employment, wages, etc. they could specifically include terms and conditions about safety and health of workers and provisions of welfare amenities for them. The important points to be taken up are:

- (a) Selection, induction and supervision and promotion of workers in their respective jobs,
- (b) Special protection for young workers and women,
- (c) Intensive training for new workers employed on dangerous machines or processes and effective supervision of their work at initial stages,
- (d) Prohibition of manufacturing processes prejudicial to the health of the worker, safeguarding of all dangerous parts of machines as required under Factories Act,
- (e) Training of workers in safety and health measures, so that such workers could effectively participate in the accident prevention and occupational health work.

(2) Actively participate and encourage workers to take full interest in and advantage of the various training facilities or opportunities provided by employers, government organisations and voluntary organisations.

(3) Encourage participation of workers in joint plant inspection teams, plant safety committees, safety contests and safety suggestion schemes.

(4) To educate workers in all matters pertaining to safety and health, workers should whole heartedly participate in safety and health surveys and properly use all safety devices and personal protective equipment provided by employers, as if they are their own.

(5) Give all co-operation in the investigation of accidents by supervisors and Factory Inspectors.

(6) Educate workers to avail of First Aid facilities provided in factories for even minor injuries, and induce them to learn First Aid.

All such work need not be taken in hand at one time. However, some kind of priority should be applied so that eventually a comprehensive programme in prevention of accidents and ill-health at work can be evolved.

Activities in which the Union can participate

(1) Attendance at Accident Investigation Hearing: Arranging for the attendance of an official representative of the union at the hearing should result in a more complete development of the facts and in the formulation of a decision as to the corrective action to be taken.

(2) Inspection of Plants : If a qualified union representative participates in inspections as a member of the inspecting group or is permitted to make independent (but duly scheduled) inspections, the company would benefit by another pair of educated eyes looking for unsafe practices and conditions from the operator's viewpoint. The union would benefit by being in a well informed position when complaints are registered by the membership. Another advantage might be a reduction in the time spent in adjusting grievances based on alleged accident causes, due to the fact that all parties to the grievance will be better informed.

(3) Distribution of educational material : The best approach to the correction of unsafe work practices is by the education and training of the workers involved. While this education and training are primarily the function of the supervisor, considerable assistance can be obtained through the medium of instruction cards and/or warning notices printed by the company, with notification that the instructions or warnings have union endorsement. News items, feature articles, or editorials on specific subjects pertaining to accident prevention are also effective whether they appear in the company's house organ or the union's newspaper or periodical.

(4) Union support of specific activities : There are certain phases of accident prevention work, involving the workers directly, which are generally as unpopular as they are beneficial. For example, a programme for the universal use of safety glasses, steel-toed shoes, hand hats or gas masks will almost certainly be opposed by the employees affected. No one knows, for certain, the reason for this opposition. Possibly it may be instinctive antagonism to regimentation. In any event, certain companies have found that their plans have brought good results when the union was consulted and their assistance obtained in working out the details. For one thing, the union can understandably be much more willing to support an activity which it has helped to plan.

(5) Co-operation : It is precisely in this field that the unions can be of most use. They cannot initiate and enforce safe and efficient working practices, but if employers are to overhaul their procedures for selecting, training, supervising and promoting their employees, they will do so more smoothly and effectively if, at the outset, they consult the unions and seek their co-operation and active participation.

Once the co-operation of the unions has been sought and secured, it need not be confined to simply underwriting the good intentions of the employer. The unions can persuade their members to accept changes which are in their interest and can educate them to be safety conscious. It is part of the built-in defensive mechanism of human nature that one tends to think that disaster is something that happens to the other fellow. The purpose of education in safe working practices is to demonstrate that disaster need not befall any of us if we learn that there are two ways of doing most things—the right way and the wrong way.

Whenever possible training in safe working practices should be a joint exercise relating to specific industrial conditions, because each industry has its own health and safety problems and to some extent its own terminology. Joint educational activities will help convince the workers concerned that their employer and their union really mean business and that the training courses and safety conferences and committees are not just pious exercises which, in the end, lead to nothing.

Joint Consultation

Joint consultation at every stage and at every level is the key to progress. Employees should be diligently consulted and kept informed in the formative stages of the preventive scheme. Thereafter, their representatives should meet representatives of management regularly and be free to discuss every aspect of accident prevention and to air their criticism and suggestions in the sure knowledge that what they say will receive careful consideration and that the hazards and malpractices to which they draw attention will be remedied.

Conclusion

Accident prevention in itself is certainly an activity over which there should be no labour-management disagreement. Management stands to gain through increased operating efficiency ; employees through the reduction of lost earnings resulting from injuries ; and employees representatives, the unions, stand to gain in prestige by their ability to claim one more constructive measure which they have been able to obtain for their membership.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE : REVIEW FOR THE YEAR 1969

Position of the Acts

In the State of Maharashtra the industrial relations are governed by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 extends to the whole State of Maharashtra and applied to all industries as defined in section 2(1) of the Act except those covered by Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946. The aim of the Act is to settle industrial disputes through mutual negotiation, conciliation or adjudication. There is also provision in the Act for making an application for reference of disputes to arbitration. The parties can also make a joint application for reference to a conciliation board, court of enquiry, labour court, tribunal or national tribunal. The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Administration), Bombay, has been delegated the powers of Government for reference of disputes to adjudication under section 10(2) and also under section 10(1) and 12(5), in relation to individual disputes under section 2A and 2(k) of the Act. The Deputy Commissioner of Labour at Poona and Nagpur have also been delegated powers under section 10(2) and also under section 10(1) and 12(5) of the Act in relation to individual disputes within the meaning of section 2A and 2(k) of the Act.

Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946

The Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 was extended to the whole of the State of Maharashtra on 1st May, 1965.

Prior to May 1, 1965, it was applicable only to the Western Maharashtra (erstwhile Bombay State area) in respect of specified industries viz. Cotton, Silk and Woollen textiles, textile processing, hosiery, sugar, electricity and transport, and banking industry not having branches outside the State. It continues to apply to those specified industries in Western Maharashtra.

In Vidarbha, prior to 1st May 1965, the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947 was in force. The Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 was extended in this area from 1st May 1965 repealing the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947. The Act has been extended to all the industries except certain specified industries.*

* (1) Saw mills ; (2) industries engaged in the generation or supply of electrical energy or both ; (3) industry engaged in the conduct and maintenance of public passenger's transport services by omni bus ; (4) industries engaged in the manufacture of paper and straw boards ; (5) industries undertaken by or on behalf of a municipal council, a Zilla Parishad or a village panchayat constituted under any law, for the time being in force ; (6) industry carried on in any establishment to which the provisions of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948) apply except Banking Companies Act, 1948 not having branches or other establishments outside the State of Maharashtra ; (7) dairy or dairy products industry ; (8) industry engaged in transport of goods by public carriers by roads ; (9) rice, flour, or dal mills ; (10) industry engaged in manufacturing bricks or tiles (including roof tiles) and (11) industry engaged in the construction or maintenance of roads or buildings operations and (12) industries within the Central Sphere.

In Marathwada, prior to 1st May, 1965 only the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 was in force. From 1st May 1965, the provisions of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 have been made applicable only to the cotton textile industry in the local area of Aurangabad Municipality and sugar industry in the local area of Gangapur and Vaijapur Talukas in Aurangabad District.

One Deputy Commissioner of Labour and one Assistant Commissioner of Labour at Bombay have been notified as Chief Conciliator with jurisdiction throughout the State and conciliator (for industry in a specified local area), respectively. The Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Poona and Nagpur have been notified as Additional Chief Conciliators for Poona Division and for Vidarbha and Marathwada Division, respectively. The Assistant Commissioners of Labour at Poona, Nagpur, Kolhapur and Aurangabad have been notified as Conciliators for the industries in the local area specified in the notification.

Position of the Courts

The Government of Maharashtra has constituted labour courts and Industrial Courts in different regions to settle disputes referred to it under Bombay Industrial Relations Act. The same Labour Courts and Industrial Courts act as Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in the State of Maharashtra for adjudication of industrial disputes referred to it by State Government or by the authorities to whom the powers of reference have been delegated by the State Government.

At present in all there are 11 Labour Courts constituted in the State of Maharashtra. They are 5 at Bombay, 3 at Nagpur, 2 at Poona and one at Kolhapur. These courts hear the cases referred to them under various sections of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 as well as the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946. There are 6 Industrial Tribunals, 5 at Bombay and 1 at Nagpur under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, there are permanent Wage Boards for (1) Cotton Textile Industry, (2) Silk Textile Industry and (3) Sugar Industry. They decide cases referred to them relating to wages, workloads, etc.

The industrial relations cases filed during 1969 under both the Acts before the Industrial Tribunals, Industrial Courts, Labour Courts, conciliators and conciliation officers throughout the State of Maharashtra, as also before Wage Boards for Cotton and Silk textile and Sugar industry were about 15,000 out of which 13,463 cases were disposed of. The details of these cases are dealt with below :—

I. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947

(a) Industrial Tribunals :

(i) *Bombay*.—In addition to six hundred and fifty-one adjudication references pending before the tribunals at the beginning of the year 1969, five hundred and thirty-two new cases were referred to them during the year. At the beginning of the year, 241 applications under sections 33 and 124 complaints under section 33A of the Act were pending before the tribunals. To this were added during the year, 546 applications under sections 33 and 196, complaints under section 33A.

Decisions were given in 380 adjudication references, 550 applications under sections 33 and 164, complaints under section 33A, 803 adjudication references, 237 applications under sections 33 and 156, complaints under section 33A were therefore pending before the tribunals at the end of the year.

The following table gives details of disputes for the year 1969 in comparison with that of the previous year.

Subject matter	Pending at the beginning of the		Filed during the year		Decided during the year		Pending at the end of the year	
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Adjudication References.	524	651	523	532	396	380	651	803
Applications	750	241	606	546	1115	550	241	237
Complaints	310	124	676	196	862	164	124	156
Total	1,584	1,016	1,805	1,274	2,373	1,094	1,016	1,196

Disputes Industry-wise.—The table below sets out the details of adjudication references according to industries for the year 1969.

Industry	Number of references filed during 1969
Engineering	59
Chemicals	41
Paper and Printing	35
Pharmaceuticals	19
Electrical machinery, Apparatus, etc.	18
Textiles (Cotton and Silk)	12
Textile Processing	4
Transport	2
Tobacco	10
Cement	4
Oil	4
Public Administration	25
Road Construction and Building Operations	2
Wood, Stone and Glass	14
Rubber	7
Metal	77
Plastic	7
Automobile	7

Number	Number of references filed during 1969
Trading	20
Paint	6
Petroleum	5
Food, Drink	15
Hotel	14
Cinema	6
Miscellaneous (Hospital, Soap factories, etc.)	109
Total	522+10* = 532

* Restored and remanded matters

Out of the 532 adjudication references filed during the year, 11·09 per cent were from the Engineering Industry, 6·58 per cent were from the Paper and Printing Industry, 14·47 per cent were from the Metal Industry, 3·01 per cent were from the Textiles and Textile Processing Industries, 11·28 per cent were from the Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals, 4·70 per cent were from the Public Administration, 2·82 per cent were from the Food and Drink industry, 3·76 per cent were from the Trading Industry and 20·49 per cent were from the Miscellaneous industries.

Issues Involved

Classified according to issues involved, it appears that about 45 per cent of the disputes arose over wage demands (relating to pay scales, dearness allowance and other allowances) and disputes relating to bonus accounted for about 15 per cent of the total number of cases. Details of disputes issue-wise, for the year 1969 are set out in the table below :—

Nature of demand	Number of cases filed during 1969
Wages (relating to Pay scales, dearness allowance and other allowances)	476
Bonus	150
Leave facilities	121
Provident Fund and Gratuity	115
Miscellaneous (Retrenchment, reinstatement, retirement benefits, etc.)	197
Total	1,059

* Demands being over lapping, the total will not tally with the total number of references.

Geographical distribution of disputes

Classified according to districts, Greater Bombay alone accounted for about 77 per cent of the total adjudication cases filed during the year. The following table sets out district-wise classification of adjudication references filed during the year 1969.

Location	Number of cases filed during 1969
Greater Bombay	387
Thana	42
Kolaba	5
Poona	35
Nasik	5
Dhulia	3
Jalgaon	4
Ahmednagar	17
Sangli	9
Sholapur	6
Kolhapur	10
Nanded	1
Total	522+10*=532

*Restored and remanded matters

(ii) *Nagpur*.—There were no cases of the last year pending before the court. During the year 1969, the Industrial Court, Nagpur received 19 cases, of these, 1 case was disposed of and 18 cases remained pending at the end of the year.

During this year, 13 cases were referred to this Industrial Court by the Central Government under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Of these, 2 cases were disposed of and 11 remained pending.

(b) Labour Courts

(i) *Bombay*.—In addition to 1,598 cases pending on 1st January 1969, the Labour Court, Bombay, received 1,665 cases during 1969. Of these 3,263 cases, 1,047 cases were disposed of and 2,216 cases were pending at the end of the year.

(ii) *Poona*.—In addition to 1,445 cases pending on 1st January 1969, the Labour Court at Poona received 402 cases during the year making a total of 1,847 cases, out of which 1,085 cases were disposed of. 762 cases were therefore pending at the end of the year.

(iii) *Kolhapur*.—In addition to 205 cases pending on 1st January 1969, the

(iv) *Nagpur*.—In addition to 8,594 cases pending on 1st January 1969, the court received 1,655 cases during the year. Of these 10,249 cases, 964 cases were disposed of. Remaining 9,285 cases were thus pending at the end of the year.

During the year 1969, the Labour Court, Nagpur, had before it 293 cases (including 177 cases of the previous year) referred by the Central Government, 90 cases were disposed of and 203 cases remained pending at the end of the year.

Conciliation under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

The 6,617 cases (including 1,387 cases brought forward from the previous year) were taken up by the conciliation machinery during the year 1969. Conciliation efforts were successful in 1,106 cases. They failed in 1,572 cases. The cases not pursued or withdrawn or closed were 2,773. The cases pending at the end of the year were 1,166.

Disputes according to demands

Out of the 5,230 disputes received during the year, 2,532 arose over questions of wages, allowances and bonus and the remaining 2,698 cases pertained to leave, hours of work and miscellaneous causes.

II. BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT, 1946**(a) Industrial Court**

(i) *Bombay*.—On 1st January 1969, 273 cases were pending before the Industrial Court, Bombay, while during the year 1969, 331 cases were referred to it. Out of these 604 cases, decisions were given in respect of 270 cases during the year. The decided cases comprised of 104 references from Government and other parties under sections 73 and 73-A of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, 1 submission, 154 appeals, 6 miscellaneous applications, 3 review applications and 2 revision applications.

As against 1968, the position of cases in 1969 is shown below :—

Subject matter	Pending at the beginning of		Filed during		Decided during		Pending at the end of	
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
1. References	106	150	156	142	112	104	150	188
2. Submissions	3		1	1	4	1		
3. Appeals	85	104	96	161	77	154	104	111
4. Miscellaneous Applications.	18	17	13	14	14	6	17	25
5. Review Applications.			2	9	2	3		6
6. Revision Applications.			2	2		2		
7. Criminal appeals				2				2

Geographical distribution of disputes

The table below sets out the districtwise classification of the references filed during the year 1969 :—

Location	Number of references
Greater Bombay	85
Thana	9
Poona	4
Ahmednagar	21
Sangli	5
Sholapur	5
Kolhapur	13
Total	142

It would appear that about 62 per cent of the cases were from the area of Greater Bombay, followed by Ahmednagar and Kolhapur.

Industrywise distribution of disputes

Analyses of cases according to industries shows that about 60 per cent references pertained to the textile and textile processing industries. The details of industrywise distribution of cases filed during the year are given below

Serial No.	Industries	Number of references
1	Textiles (Cotton and Silk)	44
2	Textile Processing	42
3	Sugar	27
4	Electricity	20
5	Banking	4
6	Hosiery	4
7	Woollen	1
Total	142	

Disputes according to demands

Demandwise classification of disputes regarding wages accounted for about 50 per cent of the total, while those regarding bonus constituted about 11 per cent of the total. The details of the nature of demands are given below :—

Nature of demand	Number of cases filed
Wages (relating to wagescales, dearness allowance and other allowances).	50
Bonus	28
Leave facilities	8
Provident Fund and Gratuity	6
Miscellaneous (Retrenchment, reinstatement, retirement benefits, etc.)	75
Total	167*

*Demands being overlapping, the total will not tally with the total number of References.

(i) *Nagpur*.—Under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 in addition to 345 pending cases this bench of Industrial Court also received 406 cases during the year 1969. Of these 751 cases, 538 cases were disposed of and 213 cases remained pending at the end of the year.

Under the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947, in addition to 82 pending cases, 122 cases were received during the year. Of these 204 cases, 72 cases were disposed of and 132 cases remained pending at the end of the year.

(b) Labour Courts

(i) *Bombay*.—In addition to 856 cases pending on 1st January, 1969, the Labour Courts, Bombay, received 856 cases during the year 1969. Of these 1,712 cases, 861 cases were disposed of and 851 cases were pending at the end of the year.

(ii) *Poona*.—In addition to 273 cases pending on 1st January 1969, the Labour Court, Poona received 446 cases during the year 1969. Of these 719 cases, 49 cases were disposed of and 670 cases were pending at the end of the year.

(iii) *Kolhapur*.—In addition to 153 cases pending on 1st January 1969, the court received 98 cases during the year 1969. Of these 251 cases, 157 cases were disposed of and 94 cases were pending at the end of the year.

(iv) *Nagpur*.—Under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, in addition to 992 cases pending on 1st January 1969, the Labour Court, Nagpur, received 635 cases during the year 1969. Of these 1,627 cases, 675 cases were disposed of and 952 cases remained pending at the end of the year.

Under the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947, in addition to 28 pending cases, 5 cases were received during the year. Of these 33 cases, 14 cases were disposed of and the 19 cases remained pending at the end of the year.

(c) Wage Boards

(i) *Cotton Textile Industry*.—During the year 1969, the Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry received 11 references in addition to 2 references pending before the Board at the beginning of the year. Out of these 13 references the Board disposed of 2 references during the year 1969 and 11 references were pending at the end of the year.

(ii) *Silk Textile Industry*.—During the year 1969, the Wage Board for the Silk Textile Industry received 1 reference. There were no references pending before the Board at the beginning of the year. The reference which was received during the year 1969 remained pending at the end of the year.

(iii) *Sugar Industry*.—During the year 1969, the Wage Board for Sugar Industry received 2 references in addition to 6 references pending before the Board at the beginning of the year. Out of these 8 references, the Board disposed of 3 references and 5 references were pending at the end of the year.

(d) Conciliation

(i) *Under Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946*.—Out of the 830 cases (including 475 cases brought forward from the previous year) dealt with in conciliation during the year 1969, conciliation was successful in 82 cases, while no settlement could be brought about in 138 cases, 232 cases were closed, not pursued or withdrawn by the parties concerned and 378 cases remained pending at the end of the year.

Disputes according to demands

Out of the 355 cases received during the year, 147 disputes arose over the questions of pay, allowances and bonus, while leave, hours of work and other miscellaneous causes accounted for the remaining 208 disputes.

Industrywise classification of disputes

Out of the 355 cases received during the year, 159 cases were from the cotton textile industry, 52 cases were from the silk textile industry, 13 cases were from the woollen textile industry, 30 cases were from the textile processing industry, 35 cases were from the sugar industry, 15 cases were from the banking industry, 25 cases were from the hosiery industry, and 26 cases were from the electricity (supply and transport) industry.

Districtwise classification of disputes

According to districtwise classification of the 355 disputes received during the year, Greater Bombay accounted for 200 disputes, Kolhapur 67 disputes, Ahmednagar 21 disputes, Poona 19 disputes, Thana 16 disputes, Sangli 13 disputes, Sholapur 7 disputes, Jalgaon 6 disputes, Nasik 5 disputes and Satara 1 dispute.

(ii) *Under Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1947*.—Out of the 112 cases (including 27 cases brought forward from the previous year), conciliation was successful in 28 cases, while conciliation proceedings in 44 cases ended in failure, 25 cases were closed, not pursued or withdrawn by the parties concerned, and 15 cases remained pending at the end of the year.

Disputes according to demands

Out of the 85 disputes received during the year, 40 disputes arose over questions of pay, allowances and bonus, and the remaining 45 disputes pertained to leave, hours of work and other miscellaneous causes.

Industrywise classification of disputes

Out of the 85 disputes received during the year, 34 disputes were from the textile industry, 18 disputes were from the printing industry, 8 disputes were from the cinema industry, 8 disputes were from the paper industry, 4 disputes were from the bidi industry, 2 disputes were from the local bodies and the remaining 10 disputes were from other miscellaneous industries.

Districtwise classification of disputes

According to districtwise classification of the 85 disputes received during the year, Nagpur accounted for 41 disputes, Akola 11 disputes, Aurangabad 2 disputes, Amravati 1 dispute and 15 disputes each were from Wardha and Buldhana Districts.

Notifications Under Labour Laws

The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952

*Industries and Labour Department No.EPF. 1670/135204/Lab. I, dated 22nd September 1970*¹—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (XIX of 1952), the Government of Maharashtra hereby appoints Shri T. K. Dongle, to be Inspector, Grade II, for the purpose of the said Act and of any Scheme framed thereunder, for the whole of the State of Maharashtra.

Factories Act, 1948

Industries and Labour Department No. FAC. 1167/148661/Lab-III. dated 24th September 1970.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), the Government of Maharashtra hereby exempts the Government Presses mentioned in the Schedule appended hereto from the provisions of sections 51, 53, 54 and 56 of the said Act for the period of three months from the 1st October 1970 subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (i) no worker shall be allowed to work for more than 11 hours on any day ;
- (ii) the periods of work of a worker shall be so arranged that they shall not spread over more than 12 hours on any day in each shift.

SCHEDULE

- (1) Government Central Press, Bombay ;
- (2) Government Photozinco Press, Poona ;
- (3) Government Press and Book Depot, Nagpur ;
- (4) Yeravada Prison Press, Poona ;
- (5) Government Press and Stationery Stores, Kolhapur ;
- (6) Government Press, Aurangabad ;
- (7) Government Central Jail Press, Nagpur.

Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948

*Industries and Labour Department, No.SIA.1570/147054/LAB(I), dated 25th September 1970*².—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 90 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (XXXIV of 1948), the Government of Maharashtra hereby exempts (1) the Yeravada Prison Press, Poona, and (2) the Government Photozinco Press, Poona, from the operation of the said Act, for a further period of one year with effect from 30th September 1970 upto and inclusive of 29th September 1971.

Payment of Bonus Act, 1965

*Industries and Labour Department, No. PBA. 1170/Lab-II, dated 24th September 1970*³.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 27 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 (No. 21 of 1965), and in supersession of Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. IDA. 4465/Lab-II, dated 29th November 1965, the Government of Maharashtra hereby appoints the officers mentioned in column 1 of the schedule appended hereto to be Inspectors for the purposes of the said Act, and assigns to them jurisdiction over the areas specified against them in column 2 of the said schedule.

¹M.C.G. Pt. I-L, October 1, 1970, p. 5611.

²M.C.G. Pt. I-L, October 1, 1970, p. 5612.

SCHEDULE

Officers	Areas
1	2
I. Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay.	The whole State of Maharashtra.
II. (1) Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bombay.	Greater Bombay.
(2) Government Labour Officer, Bombay.	Greater Bombay.
III. (1) Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Thana.	Thana and Kolaba Districts.
(2) Government Labour Officer, Thana.	Thana and Kolaba Districts.
(3) Government Labour Officer, Kalyan.	Thana and Kolaba Districts.
IV. Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Nasik.	Nasik, Jalgaon and Dhulia Districts.
V. Government Labour Officer, Nasik.	Nasik District.
VI. Government Labour Officer, Jalgaon.	Jalgaon and Dhulia Districts.
VII. Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Poona.	Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Sangli, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri Districts.
VIII. Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Poona.	Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur Districts.
IX. Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Kolhapur.	Sangli, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri Districts.
X. Government Labour Officer, Poona.	Poona District.
XI. Government Labour Officer, Sholapur.	Sholapur District.
XII. Government Labour Officer, Kolhapur.	Kolhapur District and Ratnagiri District, Sangameshwar Taluka, Rajapur Taluka, Devkankavali Mahal, Mahakudal Mahal, Vengurla, Sawantwadi Taluka of District.
XIII. Government Labour Officer, Sangli.	Sangli, Satara Districts, Taluka, Khed Taluka, Taluka, Dapoli Taluka, Taluka of Ratnagiri District.
XIV. Government Labour Officer, Ahmednagar.	Ahmednagar District.
XV. Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Nagpur.	Buldhana, Akola, Amravati, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Yavat, Aurangabad, Jalgaon, Dhule Districts.

	Officers	Arcas
	1	2
XVI.	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Nagpur.	Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chandrapur Districts.
XVII.	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Akola.	Akola and Buldhana Districts.
XVIII.	Government Labour Officer, Nagpur.	Nagpur District.
XIX.	Government Labour Officer, Wardha.	Wardha and Chandrapur Districts.
XX.	Government Labour Officer, Amravati.	Amravati and Yeotmal Districts.
XXI.	Government Labour Officer, Bhandara.	Bhandara District.
XXII.	Government Labour Officer, Akola.	Akola and Bhandara Districts.
XXIII.	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Aurangabad.	Aurangabad, Parbhani and Bhir Districts.
XXIV.	Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Nanded.	Nanded and Osmanabad Districts.
XXV.	Government Labour Officer, Aurangabad.	Aurangabad and Parbhani Districts.
XXVI.	Government Labour Officer, Nanded.	Nanded, Osmanabad and Bhir Districts.

Employee's State Insurance Act, 1948.

Industries and Labour Department No. SIA, 1470/129468-Lab-I, dated 5th October 1970—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 of the Employee's State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), and sub-rule (1) of rule 9 of the Bombay Employee's Insurance Court Rules, 1959, the Government of Maharashtra hereby,—

(1) constitutes, with effect from the 5th day of October 1970 an Employee's Insurance Court, consisting of one Judge for the areas specified in the Schedule appended hereto, and

(2) appoints Sri V. M. Deshpande, Civil Judge, Senior Division, Wardha, to be the Judge of that Court.

SCHEDULE

(i) The Municipal limits of Pulgaon town, and

(ii) the survey numbers 395 1/K, 392/2, 399 to 402, 415 to 417, 419/1, 420, 436 1 and 436/2 of village Nachangaon in the taluka of Wardha in the District of Wardha.

Factories Act, 1948.

Industries and Labour Department No. FAC.1666/150926/LAB-III, dated 15th October 1970.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 66 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), the Government of Maharashtra hereby in respect of the Fish Curring Fish Freezing and Fish Canning Factories in the State of Maharashtra, varies the limits laid down in clause (b) of the said sub-section (1), so that no woman shall be employed in any such factory except between the hours of 6-00 a.m. and 10-00 p.m. during

BEFORE THE ADDITIONAL REGISTRAR OF UNIONS, BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT, 1946 NAGPUR

INDUSTRIAL ENQUIRY No. 1 OF 1970

of the Applicant Union—Maharashtra Ferro Alloys Mazadur Sangh, Tumsar.

In the matter of the application under section 13(1) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 made by the Maharashtra Ferro Alloy Mazadur Sangh, Tumsar for its registration as a Representative Union under the said Act.

Order

(Passed this 1st day of September 1970).

The Maharashtra Ferro Alloys Mazadur Sangh, Tumsar (hereinafter referred to as the Union) submitted an application on 22nd December 1969 under section 13(1) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (hereinafter referred to as the Act) for its registration as a Representative Union under the said Act in the industry engaged in processing Manganese Ore by Electro-Metallurgical Process for the local area of Bhandara Taluka excluding the area within the limits of the Bhandara Municipality.

2. The Union has been registered under the Indian Trade Union Act, 1926 on the 29th day of September 1962 under Certificate No. 4277.

3. The establishment where the Union is functioning has already been recognised as undertaking under section 11 of the Act.

4. The application, the resolution and the constitution of the Union have been scrutinised by this office and they were found to be in order.

5. As provided under section 14 of the Act read with rule 28-A of the Bombay Industrial Relations Rules, 1947 (hereinafter called as the Rules) the Union credited a sum of Re. 1 as fees for registration of the Union.

6. As required under section 14 of the Act read with rule 28-A of the Rules an enquiry was fixed for 17th April 1970 at 11-30 a.m. in this office. The Union was informed through this office letter No. Dy. C. L./BIR 6974, dated 17th March 1970 about the date fixed for holding an enquiry and the Union was given 15 days notice through the said letter as provided under rule 28-A of the Rules. Through the said letter the Union was requested to produce the following records :

(a) Membership Register.

(b) Counter-foils of receipts of subscription for 9 calendar months immediately preceding the calendar month in which the Union

(c) Minute Book.

(d) Cash Book.

(e) Bank Pass Book.

(j) An audited statement of membership for each of the 9 calendar months in which the Union made the application i.e. for the period from March 1969 to November 1969 (both months inclusive).

7. The General Secretary of the Union was further informed through the said letter that if he failed to be present before the undersigned on the date fixed for the enquiry or if he failed to produce the documents as required by sub-rule (3) of rule 28-A of the Rules, his application would be dismissed as per sub-rule (5) (a) of rule 28-A of the Rules.

8. On 17th of April 1970 the Union produced the required documents except Bank Pass Book which were directed to be produced as per this office letter dated 26th March 1970. The Union however, promised to produce the Bank Pass Book at the time of spot verification.

9. Through this office letter No. Dy. C. L./VII-F/11518, dated 30th April 1970, the General Secretary of the Union was informed that a spot enquiry into the valid membership of the Union would be held in the Factory premises on 16th May 1970 at 8:00 a.m. The spot enquiry had to be postponed due to pre-occupation. The spot verification was, therefore, fixed for 17th June 1970 at 8:00 a.m., at the Factory premises. The General Secretary of the Union was informed accordingly.

10. The undersigned visited Tumsar on 17th June 1970 for spot verification of membership. The spot verification of the membership was conducted in the presence of the General Secretary of the Union and in the presence of the Labour Welfare Officer of Messrs. Universal Ferro and Allied Chemicals Ltd., Tumsar, district Bhandara. For interviewing the members of the Union the procedure followed was to call every tenth member from the membership register of the Union and interrogate him. In cases, where the worker selected for interview as per the above procedure was not available for interview either on account of his absence or any other reason, the person whose name appeared immediately below such selected member was substituted for interview. In all 17 members of the Union were interrogated. Out of 17 members of the Union interrogated, only 3 said that they were not the members of the Union during the relevant period.

11. On verification of the membership records, such as, membership registers and counter-foils of receipts, it was revealed that the Union had month-wise membership in accordance with section 3(25) of the Act for whole of the period from September 1969 to November 1969 as follows

	September 1969	October 1969	November 1969
As against employment,	142	142	142
	196	198	201

12. The percentage of the total membership to the total employment in industry in the local area works out to—

	September 1969	October 1969	November 1969
	72%	72%	70%

13. As worked out above, it will be seen that the Union during the relevant period i.e. September 1969, October 1969 and November 1969 has members of not less than 25% of the total employees employed in the industry engaged in processing Manganese Ore by Electro-Metallurgical Process in the local area of Bhandara Taluka excluding the area within the limit of the Bhandara Municipality.

14. I am satisfied that the application for registration of the Union is made *bona fide* in the interest of the employees.

15. From the enquiries made, it is revealed that the Union has not instigated, aided or assisted commencement or continuation of a strike or stoppage which has been held or declared to be illegal within six months immediately preceding the date of the application for registration or thereafter.

16. The rules made by the Union relating to its membership do not contain any provision debarring any employee employed in the industry engaged in processing Manganese Ore by Electro-Metallurgical Process from being a member of the Union on the ground that he is or is not an employee in any particular undertaking in the said industry.

17. After conducting the enquiries I have come to the conclusion that the condition requisite for the registration of the Union as specified in section 13 of the Act and rule 28-A of the Rules have been satisfied and that the Union is not otherwise disqualified for registration.

18. I, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred on me under section 13 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 and rule 26 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Rules, 1947, do hereby on this 1st day of September 1970 register the Maharashtra Ferro Alloys Mazadur Sangh, Tumsar as a Representative Union for the industry engaged in processing Manganese Ore by Electro-Metallurgical Process in the local area of Bhandara Taluka excluding the area within the limits of the Bhandara Municipality.

Labour Legislation

The Maharashtra Factories (Amendment) Rules, 1970

Industries and Labour Department No.FAC. 1165/151397/LAB-III, dated 8th October 1970.
In exercise of the powers conferred by section 112 read with section 87 of the Factories Act 1948 (63 of 1948), and of all powers enabling it in that behalf, the Government of Maharashtra hereby makes the following rules, the same having been published as required by section 115 of the said Act :—

1. These rules may be called the Maharashtra Factories (Amendment) Rules, 1970.

2. In the Maharashtra Factories Rules, 1963 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal rules"), after the existing Schedule XVI annexed to rule 114, the following new Schedule shall be inserted, namely :—

SCHEDULE XVII

1. *Application.*—This Schedule shall apply to factories in which any of the following processes is carried on :—

- (i) breaking, crushing, disintegrating, opening, grinding, mixing or sieving of asbestos and any other processes involving handling and manipulation of asbestos incidental thereto;
- (ii) all processes in the manufacture of asbestos textiles including preparatory and finishing processes;
- (iii) making of insulation slabs or sections, composed wholly or partly of asbestos, and processes incidental thereto;
- (iv) making or repairing of insulating mattresses, composed wholly or partly of asbestos, and processes incidental thereto;
- (v) manufacture of asbestos card board paper;
- (vi) manufacture of asbestos card board and paper;
- (vii) application of asbestos by spray method;
- (viii) sawing, grinding, turning, abrading and polishing, in the dry state, of articles composed wholly or partly of asbestos;
- (ix) cleaning of any room vessel, chambers fixture or appliances for the collection of asbestos dust;

Provided that if the Chief Inspector is satisfied that in respect of any factory or workshop or part thereof by reason of the restricted use of asbestos or the method of working of occasional nature of work or otherwise, all or any of the provisions of this Schedule can be suspended or relaxed without danger to the health of the persons employed therein, he may grant suspension or relaxation in writing under such conditions as he may think fit. Any such certificate may be revoked at any time.

2. *Definition.*—For the purposes of this Schedule—

- (i) 'asbestos' means any fibrous silicate mineral, and any admixture containing any such mineral, whether crude, crushed or opened;
- (ii) 'asbestos textiles' means yarn of cloth composed of asbestos or asbestos mixed with any other material;
- (iii) 'preparing' means crushing, disintegrating, and any other process or in incidental to the opening of asbestos;
- (iv) 'approved' means approved for the time being in writing by the Chief Inspector;
- (v) 'breathing apparatus' means a helmet or face piece with necessary connection by means of which a person using it breathes air free from dust, or any other approved apparatus.

LABOUR GAZETTE—NOVEMBER 1970

3. An exhaust draught effected by mechanical means which prevents the escape of dust into the air of any room in which persons work, shall be provided and maintained as follows :—

- (a) manufacturing and conveying machinery, namely :—
 - (i) preparing, grinding or dry mixing machines;
 - (ii) carding, card waste-end, ring spinning machines, and looms;
 - (iii) machines or other plant fed with asbestos;
 - (iv) machines used for the sawing, grinding, turning, abrading or polishing of articles composed wholly or partly of asbestos;
- (b) Cleaning and grinding of the cylinders or other part of a carding machine;
- (c) chambers, hoppers or other structures into which loose asbestos is delivered;
- (d) work benches for asbestos waste sorting or for other manipulation of asbestos by hand;
- (e) work places at which the filling or emptying of sacks, skips or other containers, weighing or other process incidental thereto which is effected by hand;
- (f) sack-cleaning machines :

Provided that this clause shall not apply (i) to a machine or other plant which does not give rise to asbestos dust, or is so enclosed as to prevent escape of asbestos dust from the aid of any room in which persons work, or (ii) where the asbestos is so wet with grease or other material as to prevent the evaluation of dust, or (iii) to the repairing of insulating matters, or (iv) to mixing or blending by hand of asbestos.

4. (1) Mixing or blending by hand of asbestos shall not be carried on except in an exhaust draught effected by mechanical means so designed and maintained as to prevent as far as practicable the suppression of dust during the processes.

(2) In premises which are constructed or reconstructed after this Schedule comes into force, the mixing or blending by hand of asbestos shall not be done except in a room or place in which no other work is ordinarily carried on.

(3) (i) The making or repairing of insulating mattresses composed wholly or partly of asbestos shall not be carried on in any room in which any other work is done.

(ii) In every room in which the making or repairing of insulating mattresses is carried on, (a) adequate exhaust and in-let ventilation in accordance with arrangements to be made in each case shall be provided and maintained;

(b) no person other than those engaged in filling, beating or levelling of mattresses present whilst such processes are being carried on and work shall not be resumed in the room after filling, beating or levelling, for at least ten minutes ;

(c) the floors and benches shall be kept damped so as to prevent dust arising from the processes effectively ; and

(d) the covers shall be effectively damped immediately after being cut off and the case of fibre filled mattresses shall be kept damp whilst filling, beating, or levelling is carried on.

(4) (a) Storage chambers or bins for loose asbestos shall, in the case of premises which are reconstructed after this Schedule comes into force, be effectively separated from the work-room and, in the case of other premises be effectively separated from the work-room.

(b) Chambers or apparatus for dust settling and filtering shall not be allowed in work-room ;

(c) Arrangements shall be made to prevent asbestos dust discharge from exhaust apparatus being drawn into the air of any work-room.

(5) All machinery used in preparing, grinding of asbestos carding, card roller cleaning and grinding and sack cleaning and all card waste-end machines, lattices, elevators, chutes and conveyers shall be so constructed and maintained that dust or debris containing asbestos cannot escape from any part thereof, other than dust removed by air exhaust draught provided in accordance with clause 3 of the Scheme.

(6) (a) Cleaning by hand of the cylinders (including the doffer cylinders) of a carding machine, shall not be done, whilst any person other than those performing or assisting in the cleaning is present.

(b) After six months from the date of which this Schedule comes into force such cleaning as aforesaid shall not be done by means of hand strickles or other hand tools :

Provided that the Inspector or the Chief Inspector may direct such other measures and precaution to be taken as may be considered necessary for securing the health of the worker employed on processes and work specified in clause 4.

5. (1) In every room in which any of the requirements of this Schedule apply :—

(a) the floors, work benches and plant shall be kept in a cleanly state and free from asbestos debris and suitable arrangements shall be made for the storage of asbestos not immediately required for use ;

(b) the floors shall be kept free from any materials, plant or other articles not immediately required for the work carried on in the room which would obstruct the proper leaning of the floor ; and

(2) Every room as aforesaid shall be adequately lighted.

6. (a) A sack which has contained asbestos shall not be cleaned by hand beating but by a machine, complying with clause 3 and sub-clause (5) of clause 4.

(b) All sacks used as containers for the purposes of transport of asbestos within the factory shall be constructed of impermeable material and shall be taken in good repair.

7. (a) All ventilating plant used for the purposes of extracting or suppressing dust as required by this Schedule shall at least once in every six months be thoroughly examined and tested by a competent person and any defect disclosed by such examination and test shall be rectified forthwith.

(b) A Register containing particulars of such examination and test and the state of the plant and the repairs or alterations (if any) found to be necessary shall be kept, and shall be available for inspection by an Inspector.

8. A breathing apparatus shall be provided for every person employed—

(a) in chambers containing loose asbestos ;

(b) in cleaning dust settling or filtering chambers or apparatus ;

(c) in cleaning the cylinders, including the doffer cylinders, or other part of the carding machine by means of handstrickles ;

(d) in filling, beating or levelling in the manufacturing or repair of insulating mattresses

9. There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons employed in the cleaning of dust settling and filtering apparatus including asbestos dust settling apparatus, hand

10. No young person shall be employed in or in connection with the manufacturing of insulating mattresses, in mixing or blending of asbestos by hand, in sack cleaning or apparatus for dust settling or filtering, in chambers containing loose asbestos, in grinding the cylinders including the doffer-cylinders or other part of a carding

11. (1) *Medical Examination.*—(a) No worker shall be employed in any of the processes specified in clause 1, unless he has been medically examined by the Inspector of Factories/Certifying Surgeon and has been declared fit and granted a certificate of fitness in Form No. 32.

(b) Every worker employed on any of the aforesaid processes on the date this Schedule comes into force shall be radiologically examined by the qualified radiologist at the cost of the Occupier and the standard size chest X-ray plate shall be submitted to the Inspector of Factories/Certifying Surgeon for medical examination within the said date.

(c) Every worker employed on any of the aforesaid processes shall be medically examined by the Medical Inspector of Factories/Certifying Surgeon at intervals of twelve months from the first medical examination conducted under sub clause (a) and (b). If at any time the Medical Inspector of Factories/Certifying Surgeon is of the opinion that the person in the said process shall be examined radiologically by a qualified radiologist, the occupier to arrange for such examination at his cost and then to submit the standard size chest X-ray plate of the worker to the Medical Inspector of Factories/Certifying Surgeon.

(d) A worker already in employment and declared unfit by the Medical Inspector of Factories/Certifying Surgeon shall not be allowed to work on any of the processes specified in clause 1, unless he has been examined again along with standard size chest X-ray plate from a qualified radiologist at the cost of the occupier and has been certified to be fit to work on the said processes again.

(e) A worker declared to be unfit to work on any of the aforesaid processes, may be allowed to do such other work or process as may be considered safe and as may be advised by the Inspector of Factories/Certifying Surgeon :

Provided that if the Medical Inspector of Factories/Certifying Surgeon is of the opinion that a worker has been completely incapacitated and he is not fit to be employed on any of the said processes, such worker, shall not be allowed to continue to work on any work or process specified in clause 1.

(f) The Medical Inspector of Factories/Certifying Surgeon may direct that a worker shall be X-rayed or he may be subjected to further examination by a specialist or to a medical examination, clinical, pathological or otherwise or that he should undergo a specified examination and it shall be the responsibility of the employer (Occupier and Manager), to arrange for such specified examination and/or treatment and to bear all expenses thereof or therewith.

(g) The Certifying Surgeon shall after each examination grant a certificate in Form No. 32.

(h) The Manager shall maintain all the certificates in a proper register or book and shall produce all the certificates before an Inspector whenever demanded.

(i) The Manager shall maintain the details of every medical examination in a separate register and the register shall be produced before an Inspector whenever demanded.

12. After existing Form No. 31 new Form No. 32 shall be added, namely

FORM No. 32
(Rule 114)

Certificate of fitness for Dangerous Operations

Serial Number	Serial Number
Name of Person examined.	I certify that I have personally examined
Father's name	(Name) Son of
Sex.	(address) who
Address	(Name and factory in
Name of the factory in which employed/in which wishes to be employed.	(Department and Process, and that as nearly as can be ascertained from my examination is fit/unfit for employment at the above noted factory.
Process of department in which employed/wishes to be employed.	2. He is fit to be employed and may be employed on any other non-hazardous operation such as
Whether certificate granted	3. He may be produced for further examination after a period of
Whether declared unfit and certificate returned	4. He is advised following further examination:
Reference number of previous certificate granted or refused.	
Name of person examined.	He is advised following treatment:
	The serial number of the previous certificate is
	L.T.J. of person examined.

Signature of
Certifying Surgeon.

Signature of
Certifying Surgeon

Note.—(1) The counterfoil should be retained by the Certifying Surgeon and maintained in a bound book or in a file.
(2) The para. which does not apply may be cancelled

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

S. A. VAIDYA.

THE CONTRACT LABOUR (REGULATION AND ABOLITION) ACT, 1970¹

Act No. 37 of 1970

[5th September 1970]

An Act to regulate the employment of contract labour in certain establishments and to provide for its abolition in certain circumstances and for matters connected therewith.

MINISTRY OF LAW

(LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT)

New Delhi, the 7th September, 1970/Bhadra 16, 1892 (Saka).

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 7th September 1970 and is hereby published for general information.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-first Year of the Republic of India that

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. *Short title, extent, commencement and application.*—(1) This Act may be called the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.
 - (2) It extends to the whole of India.
 - (3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint and different dates may be appointed for different States or parts thereof.
 - (4) It applies—
 - (a) to every establishment in which twenty or more workmen are employed on any day of the preceding twelve months as contract labour;
 - (b) to every contractor who employs or who employed on any day of the preceding twelve months twenty or more workmen:

Provided that the appropriate Government may, after giving not less than thirty days notice of its intention so to do, by notification in the Official Gazette, apply this Act to any establishment or contractor employing such number of workmen as may be specified in the notification.
 - (5) (a) It shall not apply to establishments in which work only of an intermittent or casual nature is performed.
 - (b) If a question arises whether work performed in an establishment is of an intermittent or casual nature, the appropriate Government shall decide that question after consulting with the Central Board or, as the case may be, a State Board, and its decision shall be final.
- Explanation.*—For the purpose of this sub-section, work performed in an establishment shall not be deemed to be of an intermittent nature—
- (i) if it was performed for more than one hundred and twenty days in the preceding twelve months; or
 - (ii) if it is of a seasonal character and is performed for more than sixty days in any one season.

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

(a) “appropriate Government” means,—

(1) In relation to—

(i) any establishment pertaining to any industry carried on by or under the authority of the Central Government, or pertaining to any such controlled industry as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government, or

(ii) any establishment of any Railway, Cantonment Board, major port, mine or oil field, or

(iii) any establishment of a banking or insurance company, or

(2) in relation to any other establishment, the Government of the State in which that other establishment is situated :

(b) a workman shall be deemed to be employed as “contract labour” in or in connection with the work of an establishment when he is hired in or in connection with such work by or through a contractor, with or without the knowledge of the principal employer.

(c) “contractor”, in relation to an establishment, means a person who undertakes to produce a given result for the establishment, other than a mere supply of goods or articles of manufacture to such establishment through contract labour or who supplies contract labour for any work of the establishment and includes a sub-contractor ;

(d) “controlled industry” means any industry the control of which by the Union has been declared by any Central Act to be expedient in the public interest ;

(e) “establishment” means—

(i) any office or department of the Government or a local authority, or

(ii) any place where any industry, trade, business, manufacture or occupation is carried on ;

(f) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act,

(g) “principal employer” means—

(i) in relation to any office or department of the Government or a local authority, the head of that office or department or such other officer as the Government or the local authority, as the case may be, may specify in this behalf,

(ii) in a factory, the owner or occupier of the factory and where a person has been named as the manager of the factory under the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948), the person so named,

(iii) in a mine, the owner or agent of the mine and where a person has been named as the manager of the mine, the person so named.

(iv) in any other establishment, any person responsible for the supervision and control of the establishment.

Explanation.— For the purpose of sub-clause (iii) of this clause, the expressions “mine”, “owner” and “agent” shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in clause (j), clause (l) and clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952) :

(h) “wages” shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (vi) of section 2 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (4 of 1936) ;

(i) “workman” means any person employed in or in connection with the work of any establishment to do any skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled manual, supervisory, technical or clerical work for hire or reward, whether the terms of employment be expressed or implied, but does not include any such person—

(A) who is employed mainly in a managerial or administrative capacity ; or

(B) who, being employed in a supervisory capacity draws wages exceeding five hundred rupees per mensem or exercises, either by the nature of the duties attached to the office or by reason of the powers vested in him, functions mainly of a managerial nature ; or

(C) who is an out-worker, that is to say, a person to whom any articles or materials are given out by or on behalf of the principal employer to be made up, dressed, packed, altered, ornamented, finished, repaired, adapted or

Any reference in this Act to a law which is not in force in the State of Jammu and Kashmir shall, in relation to that State, be construed as a reference to that law in force in that State.

CHAPTER II

THE ADVISORY BOARDS

1 *Central Advisory Board.*—(1) The Central Government shall, and may, constitute a board to be called the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board (hereinafter referred to as the Central Board) to advise the Central Government on all matters of the administration of this Act as may be referred to it and to carry out such functions assigned to it under this Act.

(2) The Central Board shall consist of—

(a) a Chairman to be appointed by the Central Government ;

(b) the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), *ex-officio* ;

(c) such number of members, not exceeding seventeen but not less than seven, as the Central Government, may nominate to represent that Government, the coal industry, the mining industry, the contractors, the workmen and other interests which, in the opinion of the Central Government, ought to be represented on the Central Board.

(3) The number of persons to be appointed as members from each category specified in sub-section (2), the term of office and other conditions of service to be followed in the discharge of their functions by, and the procedure to be followed in the discharge of their functions by, and the vacancies among, the members of the Central Board shall be such as may be prescribed.

Provided that the number of members nominated to represent the workmen shall be less than the number of members nominated to represent the principal employers and the contractors.

4. *State Advisory Board.*—(1) The State Government may constitute and may, constitute a board to be called the State Advisory Contract Labour Board (hereinafter referred to as the State Board) to advise the State Government on such matters arising out of the administration of this Act as may be referred to it and to carry out other functions assigned to it under this Act.

(2) The State Board shall consist of—

(a) a Chairman to be appointed by the State Government ;

(b) the Labour Commissioner, *ex-officio*, or in his absence any other officer appointed by the State Government in that behalf ;

(c) such number of members, not exceeding eleven but not less than five, as the State Government, may nominate to represent that Government, the contractors, the workmen and any other interests which, in the opinion of the State Government, ought to be represented on the State Board.

(3) The number of persons to be appointed as members from each category specified in sub-section (2), the term of office and other conditions of service to be followed in the discharge of their functions by, and the procedure to be followed in the discharge of their functions by, and the vacancies among, the members of the State Board shall be such as may be prescribed.

Provided that the number of members nominated to represent the workmen shall be less than the number of members nominated to represent the principal employers and the contractors.

5. *Power to constitute committees.*—(1) The Central Board or the

(3) The members of a committee shall be paid such fees and allowances for attending meetings as may be prescribed ;

Provided that no fees shall be payable to a member who is an officer of Government or any corporation established by any law for the time being in force.

CHAPTER III

REGISTRATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING CONTRACT LABOUR

6. *Appointment of registering officers.*—The appropriate Government may, by an order notified in the *Official Gazette*—

(a) appoint such persons, being Gazetted Officers of Government as it thinks fit to be registering officers for the purposes of this Chapter; and

(b) define the limits, within which a registering officer shall exercise the powers conferred on him by or under this Act.

7. *Registration of certain establishments.*—(1) Every principal employee of an establishment to which this Act applies shall, within such period as the appropriate Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, fix in this behalf with respect to establishments generally or with respect to any class of them make an application to the registering officer in the prescribed manner for registration of the establishment :

Provided that the registering officer may entertain any such application for registration after expiry of the period fixed on this behalf, if the registering officer is satisfied that the applicant was prevented by sufficient cause from making the application in time.

(2) If the application for registration is completed in all respects, the registering officer shall register the establishment and issue to the principal employer of the establishment a certificate of registration containing such particulars as may be prescribed.

8. *Revocation of registration in certain cases.*—If the registering officer is satisfied, either on a reference made to him in this behalf or otherwise, that the registration of any establishment has been obtained by misrepresentation or supercession of any material fact, or that for any other reason the registration has become useless or ineffective and, therefore, requires to be revoked, the registering officer may, after giving an opportunity to the principal employer of the establishment to be heard and with the previous approval of the appropriate Government, revoke the registration.

9. *Effect of non-registration.*—No principal employer of an establishment, to which this Act applies, shall—

(a) in the case of an establishment required to be registered under section 7, but which has not been registered within the time fixed for the purpose under that section.

(b) in the case of an establishment the registration in respect of which has been revoked under section 8.

employ contract labour in the establishment after the expiry of the period referred to in clause (a) or after the revocation of registration referred to in clause (b), as the case may be.

10. *Prohibition of employment of contract labour.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the appropriate Government may, after consultation with the Central Board or, as the case may be, a State Board, prohibit, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, employment of contract labour in any process, operation or other work in any establishment.

(2) Before issuing any notification under sub-section (1) in relation to an establishment, the appropriate Government shall have regard to the conditions of work and benefits provided for the contract labour in that establishment and other relevant factors, such as

(b) whether it is of perennial nature that is to say, it is of sufficient duration to regard to the nature of industry, trade, business, manufacture or occupation of that establishment,

(c) whether it is done ordinarily through regular workmen in that establishment or in an establishment similar thereto ;

(d) whether it is sufficient to employ considerable number of whole-time workmen.

Explanation.—If a question arises whether any process or operation or other work is of perennial nature, the decision of the appropriate Government thereon shall be final.

CHAPTER IV

LICENSING OF CONTRACTORS

11. *Appointment of licensing officers.*—The appropriate Government may, by an order notified in the *Official Gazette*,—

(a) appoint such persons, being Gazetted Officers of Government as it thinks fit to be licensing officers for the purposes of this Chapter ; and

(b) define the limits, within which a licensing officer shall exercise the powers conferred on licensing officers by or under this Act.

12. *Licensing of contractors.*—(1) With effect from such date as the appropriate Government may by notification in the *Official Gazette* appoint, no contractor to whom this Act applies shall undertake or execute any work through contract labour except in accordance with a licence issued in that behalf by the licensing officer.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, a licence under sub-section (1) may be issued on such conditions in cluding, in particular, conditions as to hours of work fixation of other essential amenities in respect of contract labour as the appropriate Government may deem fit to impose in accordance with the rules, if any, made under section 35 on payment of such fees and on the deposit of such sum, if any, as security for the performance of the conditions as may be prescribed.

13. *Grant of licences.*—(1) Every application for the grant of a licence under this section shall be made in the prescribed form and shall contain the following particulars, namely:—
(a) the name of the contractor, the name of the establishment, the nature of process, operation or other work in which contract labour is to be employed and such other particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) The licensing officer may make such investigation in respect of the application under sub-section (1) and in making any such investigation the licensing officer may follow such procedure as may be prescribed.

(3) A licence granted under this Chapter shall be valid for the period specified in the licence and may be renewed from time to time for such period and on payment of such fees and on such conditions as may be prescribed.

14. *Revocation, suspension and amendment of licences.*—(1) If the licensing officer is satisfied, either on a reference made to him in this behalf or otherwise, that—

(a) a licence granted under section 12 has been obtained by misrepresentation or supercession of any material fact, or

(b) the holder of a licence has, without reasonable cause, failed to comply with the conditions subject to which the licence has been granted or has contravened any provision of this Act or the rules made thereunder.

then, without prejudice to any other penalty to which the holder of the licence may be liable under this Act, the licensing officer may, after giving the holder of the licence an opportunity of showing cause, revoke or suspend the licence or forfeit the sum, if any, or any part thereof deposited by the holder in compliance of the conditions subject to which the licence was granted.

(3) The members of a committee shall be paid such fees and allowances for attending the meetings as may be prescribed :

Provided that no fees shall be payable to a member who is an officer of Government or any corporation established by any law for the time being in force.

CHAPTER III

REGISTRATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING CONTRACT LABOUR

6. *Appointment of registering officers.*—The appropriate Government may, by an order notified in the *Official Gazette*—

(a) appoint such persons, being Gazetted Officers of Government as it thinks fit to be registering officers for the purposes of this Chapter; and

(b) define the limits, within which a registering officer shall exercise the powers conferred on him by or under this Act.

7. *Registration of certain establishments.*—(1) Every principal employee of an establishment to which this Act applies shall, within such period as the appropriate Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, fix in this behalf with respect to establishments generally or with respect to any class of them make an application to the registering officer in the prescribed manner for registration of the establishment :

Provided that the registering officer may entertain any such application for registration after expiry of the period fixed on this behalf, if the registering officer is satisfied that the applicant was prevented by sufficient cause from making the application in time.

(2) If the application for registration is completed in all respects, the registering officer shall register the establishment and issue to the principal employer of the establishment a certificate of registration containing such particulars as may be prescribed.

8. *Revocation of registration in certain cases.*—If the registering officer is satisfied, either on a reference made to him in this behalf or otherwise, that the registration of any establishment has been obtained by misrepresentation or supercession of any material fact, or that for any other reason the registration has become useless or ineffective and, therefore, require to be revoked, the registering officer may, after giving an opportunity to the principal employer of the establishment to be heard and with the previous approval of the appropriate Government, revoke the registration.

9. *Effect of non-registration.*—No principal employer of an establishment, to which this Act applies, shall—

(a) in the case of an establishment required to be registered under section 7, but which has not been registered within the time fixed for the purpose under that section.

(b) in the case of an establishment the registration in respect of which has been revoked under section 8.

employ contract labour in the establishment after the expiry of the period referred to in clause (a) or after the revocation of registration referred to in clause (b), as the case may be.

10. *Prohibition of employment of contract labour.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the appropriate Government may, after consultation with the Central Board or, as the case may be, a State Board, prohibit, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, employment of contract labour in any process, operation or other work in any establishment.

(2) Before issuing any notification under sub-section (1) in relation to an establishment, the appropriate Government shall have regard to the conditions of work and benefits provided for the contract labour in that establishment and other relevant factors, such as—

(a) whether the process, operation or other work is incidental to, or necessary for the

(b) whether it is of perennial nature that is to say, it is of sufficient duration to be classified to the nature of industry, trade, business, manufacture or occupation carried on in that establishment,

(c) whether it is done ordinarily through regular workmen in that establishment or through contract labour in an establishment similar thereto ;

(d) whether it is sufficient to employ considerable number of whole-time workmen.

Explanation.—If a question arises whether any process or operation or other work is of perennial nature, the decision of the appropriate Government thereon shall be final.

CHAPTER IV

LICENSING OF CONTRACTORS

11. *Appointment of licensing officers.*—The appropriate Government may, by an order notified in the *Official Gazette*,—

(a) appoint such persons, being Gazetted Officers of Government as it thinks fit to be licensing officers for the purposes of this Chapter ; and

(b) define the limits, within which a licensing officer shall exercise the powers conferred on licensing officers by or under this Act.

12. *Licensing of contractors.*—(1) With effect from such date as the appropriate Government may by notification in the *Official Gazette* appoint, no contractor to whom this Act applies, shall undertake or execute any work through contract labour except under and in accordance with a licence issued in that behalf by the licensing officer.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, a licence under sub-section (1) may contain such conditions as may be prescribed, including, in particular, conditions as to hours of work, fixation of wages, and other essential amenities in respect of contract labour as the appropriate Government may think fit to impose in accordance with the rules, if any, made under section 35 and shall be valid only so long as the contractor deposits with the licensing officer such sum, if any, as security for the performance of the conditions as may be prescribed.

13. *Grant of licences.*—(1) Every application for the grant of a licence under sub-section (1) of section 12 shall be made in the prescribed form and shall contain the particulars regarding the location of the establishment, the nature of process, operation or work in which contract labour is to be employed and such other particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) The licensing officer may make such investigation in respect of the application received under sub-section (1) and in making any such investigation the licensing officer shall follow such procedure as may be prescribed.

(3) A licence granted under this Chapter shall be valid for the period specified therein and may be renewed from time to time for such period and on payment of such fees and on such conditions as may be prescribed.

14. *Revocation, suspension and amendment of licences.*—(1) If the licensing officer is satisfied, either on a reference made to him in this behalf or otherwise, that—

(a) a licence granted under section 12 has been obtained by misrepresentation or supercession of any material fact, or

(b) the holder of a licence has, without reasonable cause, failed to comply with the conditions subject to which the licence has been granted or has contravened any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder.

then, without prejudice to any other penalty to which the holder of the licence may be liable under this Act, the licensing officer may, after giving the holder of the licence an opportunity of showing cause, revoke or suspend the licence or forfeit the sum, if any, or any portion thereof deposited as security for the due performance of the conditions subject to which the licence has been granted.

(2) Subject to any rules that may be made in this behalf, the licensing officer may vary or amend a licence granted under section 12.

15. *Appeal.*—(1) Any person aggrieved by an order made under section 7, section 8, section 12 or section 14 may, within thirty days from the date on which the order is communicated to him, prefer an appeal to an appellate officer who shall be a person nominated on behalf by the appropriate Government :

Provided that the appellate officer may entertain the appeal after the expiry of the said period of thirty days, if he is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from preferring the appeal in time.

(2) On receipt of an appeal under sub-section (1), the appellate officer shall, after giving the appellant an opportunity of being heard dispose of the appeal as expeditiously as may be possible.

CHAPTER V

WELFARE AND HEALTH OF CONTRACT LABOUR

16. *Canteens.* (1) The appropriate Government may make rules requiring that in every establishment

(a) to which this Act applies,

(b) wherein work requiring employment of contract labour is likely to continue for such period as may be prescribed, and

(c) wherein contract labour numbering one hundred or more is ordinarily employed by a contractor,

one or more canteen shall be provided and maintained by the contractor for the use of such contract labour.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(a) the date by which the canteens shall be provided ;

(b) the number of canteens that shall be provided and the standards in respect of construction, accommodation, furniture and other equipment of the canteens ; and

(c) the foodstuffs which may be served therein and the charges which may be made therefor

17. *Rest-rooms.*—(1) In every place wherein contract labour is required to halt at night in connection with the work of an establishment—

(a) to which this Act applies, and

(b) in which work requiring employment of contract labour is likely to continue for such period as may be prescribed,

there shall be provided and maintained by the contractor for the use of the contract labour such number of rest-rooms or such other suitable alternative accommodation within such time as may be prescribed.

(2) The rest-rooms or the alternative accommodation to be provided under sub-section (1) shall be sufficiently lighted and ventilated and shall be maintained in a clean and comfortable condition.

18. *Other facilities.*—It shall be the duty of every contractor employing contract labour in connection with the work of an establishment to which this Act applies, to provide and main-

19. *First-aid facilities.*—There shall be provided and maintained and so be readily accessible during all working hours a first-aid box equipped with contents at every place where contract labour is employed by him.

Liability of principal employer in certain cases.—(1) If a liability is provided under section 16, section 17, section 18 or section 19 for the benefit of contract labour employed in an establishment is not provided by the contractor or is not provided therefor, such amenity shall be provided by the principal employer in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) All expenses incurred by the principal employer in providing the amenity shall be recovered by the principal employer from the contractor either by deduction from any amount payable to the contractor under any contract or as a debt payable by the contractor.

21. *Responsibility for payment of wages.*—(1) A contractor shall be liable to make payment of wages to each worker employed by him as contract labour and such payment shall be made before the expiry of such period as may be prescribed.

(2) Every principal employer shall nominate a representative duly authorised to be present at the time of disbursement of wages by the contractor and in the absence of such representative to certify the amounts paid as wages in such manner as may be prescribed.

(3) It shall be the duty of the contractor to ensure the disbursement of wages in the presence of the authorised representative of the principal employer.

(4) In case the contractor fails to make payment of wages within the prescribed period or makes short payment, then the principal employer shall be liable to make payment in full or the unpaid balance due, as the case may be, to the contract labourer by the contractor and recover the amount so paid from the contractor either by deduction from any amount payable to the contractor under any contract or as a debt payable by the contractor.

CHAPTER VI

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE

22. *Obstructions.*—(1) Whoever obstructs an inspector in the discharge of his duties under this Act or refuses or wilfully neglects to afford the inspector any facilities for making any inspection, examination, inquiry or investigation authorised by this Act in relation to an establishment to which or a contractor to whom, this Act applies, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

(2) Whoever wilfully refuses to produce on the demand of an inspector any document kept in pursuance of this Act or prevents or attempts to prevent any person which he has reason to believe is likely to prevent any person from appearing before or examined by an inspector acting in pursuance of his duties under this Act or obstructs an inspector with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

23. *Contravention of provisions regarding employment of contract labour.*—Whoever contravenes any provision of this Act or of any rules made thereunder for regulating the employment of contract labour, or contravenes any provision granted under this Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both, in the case of a continuing contravention with an additional fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for every day during which such contravention continues.

25. *Offences by companies.*—(1) If the person committing an offence under this Act is a company, the company as well as every person in charge of, and responsible to, the company for the conduct of its business at the time of the commission of the offence 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 exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

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

Explanations—For the purpose 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..

26. *Cognizance of offences.*—No court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act except on a complaint made by, or with the previous sanction in writing of, the inspector and no court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a magistrate of the first class shall try any offence punishable under this Act.

27. *Limitation of prosecutions.*—No court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Act unless the complaint thereof is made within three months from the date on which the alleged commission of the offence came to the knowledge of an inspector :

Provided that where the offence consists of disobeying a written order made an inspector complaint thereof may be made within six months of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

CHAPTER VII

MISCELLANEOUS

28. *Inspection Staff.*—(1) The appropriate Government may by notification in the *Official Gazette* appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be inspectors for the purposes of this Act, and define the local limits within which they shall exercise their powers under this Act.

(2) Subject to any rules made in this behalf, an inspector may, within the local limits for which he is appointed—

(a) enter, at all reasonable hours, with such assistance (if any), being persons in the service of the Government or any local or other public authority as he thinks fit any premises or place where contract labour is employed, for the purpose of examining any register or record or notices required to be kept or exhibited by or under this Act or rules made thereunder and require the production thereof for inspection ;

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

(c) require any person giving out work and any workman, to give any information, which is in his power to give with respect to the names and address of the persons to, for and from whom the work is given out or received, and with respect to the payment to be made for the work ;

(d) seize or take copies of such register, record of wages or notices or portions thereof as he may consider relevant in respect of an offence under this Act which he has reason to

(3) Any person required to produce any document or thing or to give any information required by an inspector under sub-section (2) shall be deemed to be legally bound within the meaning of section 175 and section 176 of the Indian Penal Code (404).

(4) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (5 of 1898), shall apply to any search or seizure under sub-section (2) as they apply to an offence made under the authority of a warrant issued under section 98 of the said Code.

29. *Registers and other records to be maintained.*—(1) Every principal employer shall maintain such registers and records giving such particulars of contract labour as may be prescribed, the nature of work performed by the contract labour, the rates of wages and such other particulars in such form as may be prescribed.

(2) Every principal employer and every contractor shall keep exhibited in such form as may be prescribed within the premises of the establishment where the contract labour is employed notices in the prescribed form containing particulars about the hours of work and such other information as may be prescribed.

30. *Effect of laws and agreements inconsistent with this Act.*—(1) The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any law or in the terms of any agreement or contract of service or in any standing order or in any rule or order made by or under this Act in an establishment whether made before or after the commencement of this Act.

Provided that where under any such agreement contract of service or standing order or in any rule or order made by or under this Act in an establishment contract labour employed in the establishment are entitled to benefits in respect of any matter more favourable to them than those to which they would be entitled to under this Act, the contract labour shall continue to be entitled to the more favourable benefits in respect of that matter, notwithstanding that they receive benefits in respect of other matter under this Act.

(2) Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as precluding any such contract labour from entering into an agreement with the principal employer or the contractor, as the case may be, granting them rights or privileges in respect of any matter which are more favourable to them than those to which they would be entitled under this Act.

31. *Power to exempt in special cases.*—The appropriate Government may in an emergency, direct, by notification in the *Official Gazette* that subject to such conditions and restrictions, if any, and for such period or periods, as may be specified in the notification, all or any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder shall not apply to any establishment or class of establishments or any class of contractors.

32. *Protection of action taken under this Act.*—(1) No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any registering officer, licensing officer or any other person acting in good faith in the discharge of his duties as such officer or as a Government servant or as a member of the Central Board or the State Board, as the case may be, for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or any rule or order made thereunder.

(2) No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Government for any damage caused or likely to be caused by anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or any rule or order made thereunder.

33. *Power to give directions.*—The Central Government may give directions to the Government of any State as to the carrying into execution in the State of the provisions of this Act.

34. *Power to remove difficulties.*—If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order published in the *Official Gazette*, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as appears to it to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice the generality of the foregoing power, such rule may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(a) the number of persons to be appointed as members representing various interests on the Central Board and the State Board, the term of their office and other conditions of service, the procedure to be followed in the discharge of their functions and the manner of filling vacancies;

(b) the times and places of the meetings of any committee constituted under this Act the procedure to be followed at such meetings including the quorum necessary for the transaction of business, and the fees and allowances that may be paid to the members of a committee;

(c) the manner in which establishments may be registered under section 7, the levy of a fee therefor and the form of certificate of registration;

(d) the form of application for the grant or renewal of a licence under section 13 and the particulars it may contain;

(e) the manner in which an investigation is to be made in respect of an application for the grant of a licence and the matters to be taken into account in granting or refusing a licence;

(f) the form of a licence which may be granted or renewed under section 12 and the conditions subject to which the licence may be granted or renewed the fees to be levied for the grant or renewal of a licence and the deposit of any sum as security for the performance of such conditions;

(g) the circumstances under which licences may be varied or amended under section 14;

(h) the form and manner in which appeals may be filed under section 15 and the procedure to be followed by appellate officers in disposing of the appeals;

(i) the time within which facilities required by this Act to be provided and maintained may be so provided by the contractor and in case of default on the part of the contractor by the principal employer;

(j) the number and types of canteen, rest-rooms, latrines and urinals that should be provided and maintained;

(k) the type of equipment that should be provided in the first-aid boxes;

(l) the period within which wages payable to contract labour should be paid by the contractor under sub-section (1) of section 21;

(m) the form of registers and records to be maintained by principal employers and contractors;

(n) the submission of returns, forms in which, and the authorities to which, such returns may be submitted;

(o) the collection of any information or statistics in relation to contract labour; and

(p) any other matter which has to be, or may be, prescribed under this Act.

(3) Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act 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 successive sessions, and if before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule 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 anything previously done under that rule.

(Signed) N. D. P. NAMBOODIRIPAD,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

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

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for September 1970

BOMBAY*

182—A rise of 1 point

In September 1970, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Bombay Centre with base ; January to December 1965 equal to 100 was 182 being 1 point higher than that in the preceding month. The Index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the 1965 family living survey at the Bombay Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 2 points to 199 due to a rise in the average prices of arhardal, gramdal, moongdal, masur, coconut oil, groundnut oil, vanaspati (loose), mutton, fish-dry-salt, chillies-dry, chillies-green, onion, coconut and jalebi.

The clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 1 point to 158 due to a rise in the average prices of sarees, shirting, longcloth, trouser and vest.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco etc. group decreased by 3 points to 185 due to a fall in the average prices of pan-leaf and tobacco.

The index numbers for the fuel and light, the miscellaneous and housing remained constant at 179, 156 and 113 respectively.

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

(Average price for the calendar year 1960=100)

Group	Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Gro
		Index N
I-A. Food	57.1	199
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	4.9	185
II. Fuel and Light	5.0	179
III. Housing ..	4.6	113
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.4	158
V. Miscellaneous	19.0	156
Total ..	100.0	182
Consumer Price Index Number ..		181

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

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
			Year ended December 1960	August 1970	September 1970	August 1970	Sept. 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I-A Food—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—</i>							
(1) Rice	kg. ..	59.23	0.70	1.21	1.21	173	
(2) Wheat	" ..	25.05	0.41	0.92	0.92	224	173
(3) Jawar	" ..	9.42	0.53	0.90	0.90	170	224
(4) Bajra	" ..	3.22	0.55	1.10	1.10	200	170
(5) Bread	125 g. ..	0.92	0.12	0.23	0.23	192	200
(6) Grinding charges	3 kg.	2.16	0.09	0.15	0.15	167	192
						167	167
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(a) ..						186	186
<i>(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—</i>							
(1) Arhar dal	kg. ..	63.78	0.78	1.75	1.84	224	
(2) Gram dal	" ..	12.99	0.60	1.46	1.47	243	236
(3) Moong dal	" ..	12.21	0.90	1.81	1.85	201	245
(4) Masur dal	" ..	7.87	0.78	1.45	1.46	186	206
(5) Urid dal	" ..	3.15	0.88	1.75	1.80	199	187
						205	205
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(b) ..						220	229
<i>(c) Oils and Fats—</i>							
(1) Coconut oil	500 ml.	9.55	1.36	3.91	4.06	288	299
(2) Groundnut Oil	" ..	71.05	1.00	2.56	2.66	256	266
(3) Vanaspati (loose)	500 g.	19.40	1.75	3.57	3.62	204	207
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(c) ..						249	258
<i>(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—</i>							
(1) Goat's Meat	500 g. ..	52.54	1.48	2.95	3.19	199	

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit quantity	
			Year ended December 1960	August 1970
1	2	3	4	5
<i>(e) Milk and Milk Products—</i>			Rs. P.	Rs. P.
(1) Milk—	L. ..	86.87	1.15	2.45
(i) Pure	" ..		1.03	1.70
(ii) Aarey	kg. ..	1.31	1.57	3.11
(2) Curd ..	" ..	11.82	7.50	14.41
(3) Ghee	" ..			
Total		100.00		
Sub-group Index I-A(e) ..				
<i>(f) Condiments and Spices—</i>				
(1) Salt	kg. ..	5.40	0.13	0.21
(2) Turmeric	300 g. ..	5.40	0.72	2.51
(3) Chillies (dry)	" ..	28.42	1.35	3.00
(4) Chillies (green)	" ..	6.83	0.41	0.81
(5) Onion	" ..	19.42	0.15	0.21
(6) Garlic	" ..	4.67	0.60	1.31
(7) Cloonul	Each (500 g.)	12.95	0.33	0.91
<i>Other Spices—</i>	500 g.	16.91	3.69	5.11
(8) Pepper	" ..		1.80	3.00
(9) Jeera	10 g.		0.31	1.00
(10) Lavang	" ..			
Total		100.00		
Sub-group Index I-A(f) ..				
<i>(g) Vegetables and fruits—</i>				
Potatoes	½ kg.	20.68	0.25	
Judi	" ..	2.05	0.06	
Muli	½ kg.	8.63	0.26	
Brijals	" ..	4.55	0.35	
Cauliflower	" ..	6.36	0.26	
Cabbage	" ..	4.55	0.42	
Bhendi	" ..	10.23	0.38	
Tomatoes (ripe)	" ..		0.25	
Tomatoes (raw)	" ..	0.68	0.23	
Pumkin (white)	" ..	2.27	0.20	
Pumkin (red)	" ..	1.59	0.42	
Karela	" ..	0.68	0.48	
Peas	Judi	1.36	0.06	
Palak	" ..	3.18	0.06	
Methi	" ..	7.73	0.26	
Tondli	½ kg.	5.00	0.06	

LABUOR GAZETTE—NOVEMBER 1970

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	August 1970	Sept. 1970	August 1970	Sept. 1970
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(h) Other Food—							
(1) Sugar (Crystal) ..	500 g. ..	29.57	0.60	0.80	0.80	133	133
(2) Tea Leaf ..	50 g. ..	12.52	0.30	0.56	0.56	144	144
(3) Snacks (Bhajiya)	Plate of 8 pieces	15.01	0.71	0.25	0.25	227	227
(4) Snacks (Jalebi) ..	kg	7.11	1.90	5.04	5.10	265	268
(5) Tea Readymade ..	Cup	34.55	0.07	0.14	0.14	200	200
(6) Cold Drink	Bottle of 340 ml.	1.24	0.12	0.41	0.41	342	342
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(h) ..						184	184
I-A. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and cereals Products.		35.29				186	186
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products.		4.79				220	229
(c) Oils and Fats		5.78				249	258
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs		10.62				202	205
(e) Milk and Milk Products.		9.53				190	189
(f) Condiments and Spices.		6.76				242	258
(g) Vegetables and Fruits		8.24				208	207
(h) Other Food		18.99				184	184
Total		100.00					
Food-group Index I-A						199	201
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.							
(1) Pan (leaf) ..	100 leaves	18.55	0.52	1.13	1.02	217	196
(2) Pan (finished) ..	Each ..	9.89	0.04	0.09	0.09	225	225
(3) Supari ..	500 g. ..	19.44	3.42	5.69	5.71	166	167
(4) Katha ..		3.53	4.76	12.62	12.61	265	265
(5) Bidi ..	Katta of 25	28.80	0.16	0.25	0.25	156	156
(6) Cigarette ..	Pkt. of 10	6.54	0.14	0.33	0.33	236	236
(7) Chewing Tobacco ..	kg. ...	13.25	4.16	6.39	6.48	154	156
Total		100.00					

LABOUR GAZETTE—NOVEMBER

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	August 1970
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Housing—		100.00		
(1) Residential House ..		100.00		
Total ..				
Bedding and				
Pair		10.72	9.97	19.41
Each		28.14	8.89	14.18
Metre		24.87	11.74	16.85
Each		5.95	10.72	14.43
Each		2.76	1.68	2.75
Each		2.76	1.65	2.72
Each		8.54	1.60	2.63
Each		3.94	1.80	2.88
Each		3.77	2.23	4.31
Each		2.18	1.09	1.74
Each		3.10	4.20	6.05
Pair		6.03	5.45	10.61
Pair		6.03	1.18	1.76
Pair		6.03	16.75	27.45
Pair		6.03	6.57	8.74
Total		100.00		
Group Index I-B				
Per Visit.		19.78	2.58	3.88
4 Doses		32.46	0.76	0.97
4 Doses		47.76	0.69	0.70
Total ..		100.00		

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	August 1970	Sept. 1970	August 1970	Sept. 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(c) Transport and Communication—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Railway fare for 80 Km.	Per Passenger.	51.13	1.61	2.10	2.10	130	130
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult	38.60	0.15	0.20	0.20	133	133
(3) Postage	Per Card	10.27	0.05	0.10	0.10	200	200
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(c)						139	139
(d) Personal Care and Effect—							
(1) Hair Oil	Bottle (114 ml.)	26.92	1.36	2.35	2.37	173	174
(2) Barber Charges	Per head	44.23	0.94	1.45	1.45	154	154
(3) Toilet Soap	Cake	14.91	0.44	0.73	0.74	166	166
(4) Tooth Powder	Small Bottle No. 3.	7.21	0.50	0.74	0.74	148	148
(5) Blade	Pkt. of 5	0.96	0.27	0.31	0.30	115	111
(6) Umbrella	Each	5.77	5.55	10.31	10.17	186	183
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(d)						162	163
(e) Others—							
(1) Durrie	Each	2.66	4.93	6.21	6.24	126	127
(2) Trunk	"	2.66	5.82	12.24	12.24	210	210
(3) Utensils (Brass)	500 g.	7.99	2.84	10.05	10.05	354	354
(4) Bucket (Balti)	Each	2.16	2.96	5.46	5.46	184	184
(5) Laundry charges	Per Piece	25.29	0.15	0.29	0.29	193	193
(6) Washing Soap	Bar	35.28	1.28	2.04	2.04	159	159
(7) Tailoring charges of Shirt.	Each	23.96	1.19	2.17	2.17	167	167
(8) Tailoring charges of Blouse.	"		0.89	1.35	1.35		
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(e)						186	186
V Miscellaneous Group—							
(a) Medical Care		28.27	..	..	..	120	120
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement.		11.94	..	..	..	190	190
(c) Transport and Communication.		14.81	..	..	..	139	139
(d) Personal Care and Effects.		18.89	..	..	..	162	163
Total		73.91	..	..	..	186	186

SHOLAPUR *

Increase of 2 points

In September, 1970 the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Sholapur centre with base January to December 1960 = 100 was 185 being 2 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1960-61 living survey in Sholapur city.

The index number for the food group increased by 2 points to 198 due to a rise in the average prices of arhar dal, groundnut oil, salt, chana, pulses, gur and a rise in index number for the vegetables and fruits sub-group.

The index number for the Pan, supari, tobacco, etc. group increased to 162 due to a rise in the average prices of supari and Bidi.

The index number for the Clothing bedding and footwear group increased to 174 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, long cloth and footwear.

The index number for the fuel and light and the miscellaneous group remained steady at 171, 160, 132 respectively.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		August 1970	Sept. 1970
I. Food ..	63.0	196	198
II. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc. ...	3.4	161	162
III. Fuel and Light	7.1	171	171
IV. Housing ..	5.2	132	132
V. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.0	173	174
VI. Miscellaneous	12.3	160	160
Total ..	100.0	163	163
Consumer Price Index Number		185	

Details regarding scope and method of compilation of the index may be obtained from the Director of Labour, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai.

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I-A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Products—							
(1) Rice	kg.	26.98	0.55	1.19	1.09	216	198
(2) Wheat	"	13.53	0.41	0.90	0.89	220	217
(3) Jowar	"	56.97	0.46	0.71	0.71	154	154
(4) Grinding Charges	3 kg.	2.52	0.05	0.15	0.15	300	300
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index (a)						184	178
(b) Pulses and Products—							
(1) Arhar dal	kg.	76.17	0.75	1.76	1.99	235	265
(2) Gram dal	"	18.22	0.56	1.41	1.38	252	246
(3) Masur dal	"	5.61	0.73	1.42	1.39	195	190
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index (b)						236	258
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut oil	kg.	98.91	1.94	5.50	5.64	284	291
(2) Vanaspati (loose)	500 g.	1.09	1.86	3.99	3.97	215	213
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index (c)						283	290
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Goat Meat	kg.	72.32	2.45	5.00	5.00	204	204
(2) Beef	"	23.69	0.66	1.50	1.50	227	227
(3) Fish (fresh) Rahu	"	1.50	1.46	3.00	3.00	205	205
(4) Fish (dry) Zinga	"	2.49	2.14	4.00	4.00	187	187
Total		100.00					

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	Aug. 1970
1	2	3	4	5
(f) Condiments and Spices—				
(1) Salt	kg.	4.71	0.09	0.09
(2) Turmeric	300 g.	4.98	0.23	0.23
(3) Chillies (green)	"	59.43	0.65	1.11
(4) Chillies (dry)	kg.	7.59	1.20	2.20
(5) Mustard	"	10.73	0.23	0.23
(6) Onions	300 g.	7.85	0.24	0.24
(7) Garlic	Each	1.31	0.27	0.27
(8) Coconut	"			
Total		100.00		
Sub-group Index (f)				
(g) Vegetables and Fruits—				
(1) Potatoes	kg.	12.66	0.46	0.46
(2) Brinjals	300 g.	15.61	0.11	0.11
(3) Muli	"	0.85	0.09	0.09
(4) Muli	"	13.92	0.25	0.25
(5) Tomatoes	"	0.85	0.21	0.21
(6) Lady's Finger	200 g.	6.33	0.12	0.12
(7) Methi	300 g.	11.39	0.13	0.13
(8) Dodka	200 g.	26.58	0.09	0.09
(9) Ambadi	dozen	11.39	0.51	0.51
(10) Lemon	"	0.42	0.28	0.28
Total		100.00		
Sub-group Index (g)				
(h) Other Food—				
(1) Other Food	kg.	47.53	1.16	1.16

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
I-A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Products		48.79					
(b) Pulses and Products.		7.28			184	178	
(c) Oils and Fats		4.99			236	258	
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs.		6.79			283	290	
(e) Milk and products ..		7.37			209	209	
(f) Condiments and spices.		8.25			222	222	
(g) Vegetables and Fruits.		4.29			251	260	
(h) Other Food		12.24			144	178	
Total		100.00			144	146	
Group Index I-A							
					196	198	
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco etc.							
(1) Pan (leaf)	100 leaves	10.22	0.19	0.44			
(2) Pan finished	Each	6.07	0.04	0.06	232	174	
(3) Supari	300 g. ..	19.49	1.77	2.48	150	144	
(4) Katha	50 g. ..	3.84	0.51	1.25	140	150	
(5) Bidi	katta of 25	37.06	0.19	0.25	245	144	
(6) Cigarettes	Pkt. of 10	5.43	0.15	0.34	132	245	
(7) Chewing tobacco	50 g. ..	17.89	0.21	0.36	227	147	
Total		100.00			171	227	
Group Index I-B							
					161	162	
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood	40 kg. ..	62.01	3.57	5.89			
(2) Coal		13.81	6.99	13.00	165	165	
(3) Dung cake	100 cakes	7.06	0.85	1.34	86	186	
(4) Match Box	Each (50 Sticks)	4.06	0.05	0.07	158	158	
(5) Kerosene Oil	500 ml. ..	13.06	0.15	0.30	140	140	
Total		100.00			200	200	
Group Index II							
					171	171	
III. Housing—							
(1) House rent	P. M.	100.00					
Total		100.00			132	13	
Group Index III							

LABOUR GAZETTE—NOVEMBER 1970
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER (NEW SERIES) FOR WORKING CLASS FOR
MOLAPUR CENTRE—contd.

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970		
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
Bedding							
Dhoti—	Pair	8.53	10.69	16.72			
(i) Laxmi Mills	..	..	..	16.72			
(ii) Vishnu Mills	..	..	..	17.53		162	
Saree	Each	29.79	10.05	16.50			
Shirt	..	2.92	3.41	4.74			164
Long cloth	m.	7.48	1.39	2.47			139
(i) Ahmedabad Mills	..	25.70	1.61	2.84			178
(ii) Century Mills	..	..	1.49	2.50			172
Markin	..	17.41	1.28	2.61			204
Trousers cloth	..	2.57	1.47	2.97			202
Shoes (Lady's)	Pair	4.67	6.40	8.95			140
Shoes (Gent's)	..	0.93	15.98	24.15			151
Total		100.00					
Group Index IV							
							173
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Medical care—							
(1) Doctor's fee	Per visit	29.23	4.33	5.00			115
(2) Medicine	Phial of 3 doses	70.77	0.71	0.92			130
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(a)							
							125
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement—							
(1) School fee	Per Student	33.15	6.00	5.70			95
(2) School Book	Each	22.65	2.50	2.86			114
(3) Stationery—							
(i) Exercise Book	..	5.53	0.12	0.15			125
(ii) Pencil	..	..	0.12	0.15			125
(4) Cinema	Per adult	38.67	0.31	0.90			290

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
I-A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Products		48.79				184	
(b) Pulses and Products.		7.28				236	
(c) Oils and Fats		4.99				283	178
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs		6.79				209	209
(e) Milk and products ..		7.37				222	209
(f) Condiments and spices.		8.25				251	222
(g) Vegetables and Fruits.		4.29				251	222
(h) Other Food		12.24				144	260
Total ..		100.00				144	178
Group Index I-A						144	146
						196	198
I-B. Pan, Separi, Tobacco etc.							
(1) Pan (leaf)	100 leaves	10.22	0.19	0.44			
(2) Pan finished	Each	6.07	0.04	0.06	0.33		
(3) Supari	300 g. ..	19.49	1.77	2.48	0.06	232	
(4) Katha	50 g. ..	3.84	0.51	1.25	2.55	150	174
(5) Bidli	katta of 25	37.06	0.19	0.25	1.25	140	150
(6) Cigarettes	Pkt. of 10	5.43	0.15	0.34	0.28	245	144
(7) Chewing tobacco	50 g. ..	17.89	0.21	0.36	0.34	132	245
Total ..		100.00			0.36	227	147
						171	171
Group Index I-B						161	162
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood	40 kg. ..	62.01	3.57	5.89	5.89		
(2) Coal		13.81	6.99	13.00	13.00	165	165
(3) Dung cake	100 cakes	7.06	0.85	1.34	1.34	86	158
(4) Match Box	Each (50 Sticks)	4.06	0.05	0.07	0.07	158	140
(5) Kerosene Oil	500 ml. ..	13.06	0.15	0.30	0.30	140	140
Total ..		100.00				200	200
Group Index II						171	171
III. Housing—							
(1) House rent	P. M.	100.00				132	13
Total ..							

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Index Number	
			Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970
			7	8
V. Miscellaneous—				
(a) Medical care—				
(1) Doctor's fee	Per visit.	29.23		4.0
(2) Medicine	Phial of 3 doses	70.77		0.0
Total ..		100.00		
Sub-group Index V(a)				
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement—				
(1) School fee	Per Student.	33.15		6.0
(2) School Book	Each	22.65		2.0
(3) Stationery—				
(i) Exercise Book		5.53		0.0
(ii) Pencil		..		0.0
(4) Cinema	Per adult	38.67		0.0

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(c) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Railway fare (from Sholapur to Poona).	Per Passenger	67.41	5.22	6.60	6.60	126	
(2) Bus fare	Per adult	32.59	0.15	0.20	0.20	133	126
Total ..		100.00					133
Sub-group Index V (c) ..						129	129
(d) Personal care and Effects—							
(1) Hair Oil	Bottle of 250 g.	39.28	2.00	4.88	4.88	244	
(2) Barber charges	Per adult	49.11	0.62	1.00	1.00	161	244
(3) Toilet Soap	Each	8.93	0.44	0.75	0.75	170	161
(4) Ornaments (glass) ..	Per dozen	2.68	0.75	0.50	0.50	67	170
Total ..		100.00					67
Sub-group Index V (d) ..						192	192
(e) Others—							
(1) Utensils (Copper)		6.07	3.25	13.50	13.50	415	415
(2) Laundry Charges	Per piece	9.64	0.11	0.19	0.19	173	173
(3) Washing Soap	Bar of 12 pieces	44.64	1.31	2.16	2.17	165	166
(4) Tailoring Charges—							
(i) Shirt	Each ..	36.43	0.80	1.25	1.25	145	145
(ii) Blouse	.. ..	....	0.70	0.94	0.94		
(5) Durrie	.. ..	3.22	3.80	7.50	7.50	197	197
Total ..		100.00					
Sub group Index V (e) ..						175	175
V. Miscellaneous Group—							
(a) Medical care		25.86				125	125
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement.		15.92				177	177
(c) Transport and Communication.		12.49				129	129
(d) Personal care and Effects.		21.02				192	192
(e) Others		24.71				175	175
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index V ..						160	160

NAGPUR*

191—A rise of 4 points

In September 1970, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Nagpur Centre with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 191 being 4 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index number 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 7 points to 216 due mainly to a rise in the average prices of rice, arhar dal, gingelli oil, groundnut oil, linseed oil, goat meat, ghee, chillies dry, onions, ginger, gur and rise in the index number for the vegetables and fruits sub-group.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco, etc. group decreased by 5 points to 176 due to a fall in the average price of pan leaf.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 2 points to 186 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, shirting and marking.

The index numbers for the fuel and light and the miscellaneous groups and housing remained steady at 158, 146 and 130 respectively.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960=100)

Groups	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970
I-A. Food	57.2	209	216
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	3.8	181	176
II. Fuel and Light	5.7	158	158
III. Housing	6.6	130	130
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	10.9	184	186
V. Miscellaneous	15.8	146	146
Total	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number		187	191

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

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

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I-A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice	kg.	53.60	0.64	1.16	1.18		
(2) Wheat (O. S.)	"	35.69	0.41	0.95	0.95	181	
(3) Jowar	"	8.72	0.41	0.75	0.75	232	184
(4) Grinding charges	3 kg	1.99	0.08	0.14	0.14	183	183
Total ..		100.00				175	175
Sub-group (a) Index ..							
199							
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Arhar dal	kg.	68.17	0.71	1.69	1.81		
(2) Gram dal	"	28.12	0.52	1.27	1.26	238	241
(3) Moong dal	"	3.71	0.55	1.40	1.38	244	251
Total ..		100.00				255	251
Sub-group (b) Index ..							
240							
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Gingelli Oil	kg.	4.84	2.75	5.94	6.12		
(2) Groundnut Oil	"	7.91	1.92	5.62	5.82	216	223
(3) Vanaspati (loose)	500 g.	9.67	1.79	3.30	3.25	293	303
(4) Linseed Oil	kg.	77.58	1.54	4.14	4.25	184	182
Total ..		100.00				269	276
Sub-group (c) Index ..							
260							
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Goat-meat	kg.	90.16	2.68	5.00	6.00		
(2) Fish (fresh)—							
(i) Rahu	"	5.32	3.22	5.00	5.00	187	224
(ii) Mangur	"	.....	3.22	5.50	5.00		
(3) Eggs	dozen	4.52	2.06	3.00	3.00	163	163
Total ..		100.00				146	146
Sub-group (d) Index ..							
183							
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
217							

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity	
			Basic Price	Aug. 1970
1	2	3	4	5
(f) Confitiments and Spices—				
(1) Salt	kg.	5.59	0.13	0.20
(2) Turmeric	"	7.69	1.63	7.00
(3) Chillies (dry)	"	49.65	2.88	6.00
(4) Onion	"	18.65	0.27	0.52
(5) Garlic	"	6.53	1.06	2.50
(6) Corriander	"	2.33	1.16	2.88
(7) Ginger	"	3.50	2.96	13.00
(8) Mustard	"	6.06	3.49	6.00
Total ..		100.00		
Sub-group (f) Index ..				
201				
(g) Vegetables and Fruits—				
(1) Potato	kg.	45.08	0.39	
(2) Brinjal	"	26.94	0.41	
(3) Cauliflower	500g	2.59	0.33	
(4) Lady's finger	kg.	4.66	0.60	
(5) Tomatoes	"	12.96	0.45	
(6) Beans	"	5.18	0.31	
(7) Chatisag	"	0.52	0.38	
(8) Mathisag	"	2.07	0.33	
Total ..		100.00		
Sub-group (g) Index ..				
251				
(h) Other Food—				
(1) Sugar	kg.	44.71	1.22	1.67
(2) Tea	"	2.40	0.72	1.20
(3) Tea leaf	Pkt. of 25g.	13.26	0.19	0.28
(4) Bhatta	kg.	8.46	2.14	4.00
(5) Jalebi	"	1.97	1.61	4.00
(6) Tea (readymade)	Cup	29.20	0.06	0.12
Total ..		100.00		
Sub-group (h) Index ..				
266				
I.A. Food—				
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products.		49.53		
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products.		8.83		
(c) Oils and Fats		6.05		
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs		5.00		
(e) Milk and Milk Products.		7.51		
(f) Confitiments and Spices.		6.95		

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970
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	0.59	0.48		
(2) Pan (ready-made)	Each	13.61	0.03	0.08	0.08	203	
(3) Supari	kg.	26.60	6.71	10.50	10.50	267	166
(4) Katha	"	5.36	8.57	14.00	14.00	156	267
(5) Bidi	Katta of 25	21.44	0.16	0.25	0.25	163	156
(6) Cigarettes	Pkt. of 10	8.04	0.15	0.35	0.35	156	163
(7) Chewing and leafy tobacco.	kg.	10.10	5.00	6.00	6.00	233	156
						120	233
Total ..		100.00					120
I-B. Group Index							
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Fire-wood	40 kg. ..	69.55	2.38	3.69	3.69		
(2) Coke	" ..	5.90	2.88	5.12	5.12	155	
(3) Kerosene Oil	Litre ..	14.13	0.34	0.60	0.60	178	155
(4) Electricity Charges	Unit ..	2.74	0.29	0.36	0.36	176	178
(5) Coal	40 kg. ..	2.61	6.38	10.00	10.00	124	176
(6) Match box	Each ..	5.07	0.05	0.07	0.07	157	124
	(50 sticks)					140	157
Total ..		100.00					140
Group II Index for Fuel and Light.							
III. Housing—							
Residential House ..		100.00					
Total ..		100.00					
Group III Index for Housing.							
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear—							
(1) Dhoti—							
(i) Empress Mills	Pair ..	9.87	12.10	21.03	21.06		
(ii) Model Mills	" ..		10.68	20.10	20.10	181	
(2) Saree	Each ..	36.48	8.09	13.31	13.31	165	181
(3) Shirting (poplin)—							
(i) Empress Mills	m. ..	18.35	1.21	2.70	2.75		
(ii) Model Mills	" ..		1.05	1.87	1.94	201	
(4) Trouser's cloth	" ..	3.34	1.43	3.41	3.41	238	206
(5) Long cloth	" ..	3.06	1.14	2.38	2.38	238	238
(6) Other cloth (Marking)	" ..					238	238

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit	
			Basic price	Aug. 1970
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. P.	Rs.
V. Miscellaneous				
(a) Medical care—				
(1) Doctor's fee	per visit ..	22.98	3.00	3.00
(2) Doctor's fee	Phial of 3 doses.	45.06	0.75	0.75
(3) E. S. I. Premium		31.96	0.69	0.69
Total ..		100.00		
Sub-group (a) Index				
(b) Personal care and				
(1) Hair cream	Bottle of 114 ml.	24.01	1.37	1.37
(2) Barber charges	Per Adult	38.30	0.50	0.50
(3) Toilet soap	Per Cake	15.80	0.46	0.46
(4) Toilet powder	Bottle	2.74	0.87	0.87
(5) Ornaments (glass)	Dozen	4.25	0.75	0.75
(6) Watch	Each	12.16	65.00	90.00
(1) Face powder (small)	Tin	2.74	1.00	1.00
Total		100.00		
Sub-group (b) Index				
(c) Education, Recreation and Amusements—				
(1) School fee	Per Student.	23.53	5.50	5.50

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970
1	2	3	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(d) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Railway fare of 80km.	Per Passenger	45.49	1.61	2.10	2.10	130	130
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult	29.19	0.15	0.20	0.20	133	133
(3) Post card	Each	3.86	0.05	0.10	0.10	200	200
(4) Rickshaw charges	Per Adult	21.46	0.37	0.62	0.62	168	168
Total		100.00					
Sub-group (d) Index						142	142
(e) Other—							
(1) Cot	Each	5.94	5.50	8.00	8.00	145	145
(2) Trunk/Box	"	2.05	5.01	7.50	7.50	150	150
(3) Earthenware	"	2.05	0.30	1.25	1.25	417	417
(4) Utensil Aluminium	kg.	4.79	8.50	14.00	14.00	165	165
(5) Utensil Brass	"	11.42	7.71	18.00	18.00	233	233
(6) Laundry charges	Per Piece	9.59	0.12	0.20	0.20	167	167
(7) Washing Soap	Bar	33.11	1.30	2.12	2.14	163	163
(8) Tailoring	Shirt	31.05	0.88	1.56	1.56	189	189
	Charges } Blouse.	"	0.75	1.50	1.50	189	189
Total		100.00					
Sub-group (e) Index						183	184
Miscellaneous—							
(a) Medical care		28.00	"	"	"	100	100
(b) Personal care and effects.		18.30	"	"	"	168	169
(c) Education, Recreation and Amusements.		19.55	"	"	"	151	151
(d) Transport and Communication.		12.25	"	"	"	142	142
(e) Others		21.90	"	"	"	183	184
Total		100.00					
Miscellaneous group Index.						146	146

AURANGABAD*

A rise of 2 points

September 1970, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class Aurangabad Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 186 being 2 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at the Aurangabad Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 3 points to 201, due to an increase in the average prices of turdal, gramdal, karadoil, vanaspati (dalda), brinjals, garlic, sugar, gur, tea leaf (Brooke Bond) and a rise in the price-group of other vegetables.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 2 points to 158, due to an increase in the average prices of washing soap (Sunlight), hair oil and toilet soap (Lifebuoy and Hamam).

The index number for the clothing and footwear group decreased by 2 points to 164, due to the decrease in the prices of dhoti and long cloth.

The index number for the fuel and light group and housing remained stationary at 162 and 171 respectively.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR
AURANGABAD CITY

(Average price for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		August 1970	September 1970
I. Food	60.72	198	201
II. Fuel and Light	7.50	162	162
III. Housing	8.87	171	171
IV. Clothing and Footwear	9.29	166	164
V. Miscellaneous	13.62	156	158
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number	...	184	186

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

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

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR AURANGABAD CITY

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Food Group			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—</i>							
(1) Rice	Kg. ..	5.40	0.69	1.08	1.08	157	157
(2) Wheat	.. ..	10.12	0.42	0.87	0.87	207	207
(3) Jowar	.. ..	30.33	0.38	0.68	0.68	179	179
(4) Grinding charges for cereals.	.. ..	2.35	0.02	0.03	0.03	150	150
Total		48.20					
<i>Index Number sub-group I(a)</i>						181	181
<i>(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—</i>							
(1) Turdal, without husk.	Kg. ..	3.96	0.70	1.77	1.94	253	277
(2) Gramdal, Katori.	.. ..	2.05	0.60	1.34	1.35	223	225
(3) Moongdal, without husk.	.. ..	1.11	0.71	1.55	1.52	218	214
(4) Masurdal Thick grain.	.. ..	0.74	0.64	1.43	1.43	223	223
Total		7.86					
<i>Index Number sub-group I(b)</i>						238	250
<i>(c) Oils and Fats—</i>							
(1) Groundnut oil Whitish	1/2 Ltr.	2.00	1.07	2.25(1)	2.25(1)	210	210
(2) Karad Oil	.. ..	3.49	1.11	2.66	2.76	240	249
(3) Vanaspati Dalda.	1 1/2 Kg. (loose)	0.48	1.58	3.23	3.25	204	206
Total		5.97					
<i>Index Number sub-group I(c)</i>						227	232
<i>(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—</i>							
(1) Mutton, Goat meat	1/2 Kg. ..	4.70	1.26	2.22	2.15	176	171
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(a) Bombil	Kg. ..	0.24	2.90	5.13	5.00	164	156
(b) Zinga	.. ..		2.13	3.20	3.00		
(c) Nathmi	.. ..		1.93	3.20	3.00		
Total		4.94					

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity	
			Basic Price	August 1970
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Milk and Milk Products—</i>			Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Milk — (Buffalo Milk)	200 ml. ..	6.65	0.16	0.30
Total		6.65		
<i>Number sub-group</i>				
<i>Condiments and Spices—</i>				
White	.. ..	0.35	0.11	0.15
(2) Turmeric— Whole	Kg. ..	0.31	0.34	1.27
(3) Chillies (dry) Superior quality	250 gms. 1/2 Kg.	4.62	0.90	3.39
(4) Tamarind	.. ..	0.45	0.49	1.56
(5) Mixed spices— Bojwar	.. ..	1.80	0.42	1.06
(6) Jira— Thick Blackish (gray).	250 gms.	0.30	0.69	1.55
Total	.. ..	7.83		
<i>Index Number sub-group I(f)</i>				
<i>(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—</i>				
(1) Potatoes— Medium	1/2 Kg. ..	1.35	0.30	0.53
(2) Onions— Red	.. ..	1.06	0.25	0.35
(3) Brinjals— Medium	.. ..	0.48	0.24	0.51
(4) Tomatoes— (1) Red	.. ..	0.64	0.28	0.59
(2) Green	.. ..		0.18	0.32
(5) Garlic— Medium	50 gms.	0.68	0.06	0.12
<i>Other Vegetables—</i>				
<i>Varieties available in the month of August 1970—</i>				
(i) Bhendi	1/2 Kg. ..	1.80	0.27	0.38
(ii) Gowar	.. ..		0.16	0.27
<i>Varieties available in the month of September 1970—</i>				
(i) Dodaka	.. ..		0.18	
(ii) Gawar	.. ..		0.14	
Total		6.01		

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	August 1970	September 1970	August 1970	September 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—</i>			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Banana— Medium	Doz.	1.14	0.32	0.79	0.77	247	241
Total		1.14					
<i>Index Number sub-group I(h)</i>						247	241
<i>(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products—</i>							
(1) Sugar— Medium	Kg.	3.45	1.17	1.58	1.60	135	137
(2) Gur— Superior	..	1.81	0.46	0.91	0.97	198	211
Total		5.26					
<i>Index Number sub-group I(i)</i>						157	162
<i>(j) Beverages—</i>							
(1) Tea leaf— Brooke Bond	50 gms.	1.86	0.41	0.54	0.55	132	134
(2) Prepared Tea— Chalu Chaha	Cup	4.28	0.08	0.15	0.15	188	188
Total		6.14					
<i>Index Number sub-group I(j)</i>						171	171
<i>Food Group—</i>							
(a) Cereals and cereals products.	..	48.20					
(b) Pulses and pulse products.	..	7.86				181	181
(c) Oils and fats	..	5.97				238	250
(d) Mutton, fish and eggs.	..	4.94				227	232
(e) Milk and milk products.	..	6.65				176	170
(f) Condiments and spices.	..	7.83				188	188
(g) Vegetables and vegetable products.	..	5.01				328	323
(h) Fruits and fruit products.	..	1.14				171	202
(i) Sugar, honey and related products.	..	5.26				247	241

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit	
			Basic Price	Aug 1970
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Fuel and Light—</i>			Rs. P.	Rs.
(1) Firewood and chips— (i) Mixture	37 kgs.	81.82	2.87	4.1
(ii) Babhool	..	..	2.80	4.3
(2) Kerosene Ordinary.	1.	12.44	0.22	0.5
(3) Match Box Wimco, Horse Brand.	Box of 50 sticks.	5.74	0.06	0.0
Total		100.00		
<i>Index Number Group II</i>				
<i>III. Housing—</i>				
House rent for selected tenements.	P. M.	100.00	4.79 (Jan. 1970)	8.1
Total		100.00		
<i>Index Number Group III.</i>				
<i>IV. Clothing and Footwear—</i>				
(a) Clothing—				
(1) Dhoti 8.2 mts. length and 119 to 121 cms. width.	Per sq. metre.	6.04	1.07	1.65
(2) Saree 7.3 to 8.2 mts. length and 102 to 152 cms. width.	..	31.57	1.28	1.86
(3) Cloth for trousers 89 to 97 cms. width.	..	2.51	2.36	4.13
(4) Long cloth 89 to 97 cms. width.	..	36.63	1.64	2.92
(5) Coloured fabric 67 to 69 cms. width.	..	18.17	1.86	3.38
Total		94.92		
<i>Index Number sub-group IV(a).</i>				
(b) Footwear— Shoes—				

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	August 1970	September 1970	August 1970	September 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
IV. Clothing and Footwear—contd.							
(a) Clothing		94.92					
(b) Footwear		75.08				166	164
Total		100.00				160	160
Index Number Group IV						165	164
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pansapar—							
(1) Pan leaf— Madras I	Bundle of 100 leaves	3.84	0.50	0.65	0.60	130	120
(2) Pan Finished— With Masala	Bida	2.19	0.04	0.07	0.07	175	175
(3) upari— Manglori	50 gms.	4.36	0.41	0.57	0.57	139	139
(4) Kamba— Kanpur	..	1.78	0.72	1.25	1.25	174	174
Total		12.17					
Index Number Sub-group V(a)						148	143
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—							
(1) Bidi— Totapuri	Bundle ..	15.38	0.15	0.25	0.25	167	167
(2) Jarda— Hazivazir	Packet of 25 gms.	3.18	0.19	0.20	0.20	105	105
Total		18.56					
Index Number Sub-group V(b)						156	156
(c) Household Utilities—							

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity		
			Basic Price	Aug. 1970	
1	2	3	4	5	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
(d) Washing Soap— Laundry— Ordinary washing and ironing of cotton shirt.	Per piece	4.86	0.11	0.15	
(2) Washing Soap— Sunlight	Cake ..	9.27	0.42	0.60(2)	
Total		14.13			
Index Number Sub-group V(d)					
(e) Medicines— (1) Patent Medicine, Aminin.	Two tablets, Per day.	4.67	0.12	0.14	
(2) Mixture (Daily)	..	7.61	0.68	1.00	
Total		12.28			
Index Number Sub-group V(e)					
(f) Personal Care— (1) Hair Oil, Tata Co.	Small .. bottle.	5.82	1.30	2.02	
(2) Barber charges— (i) Hair cut and shave.	Adult ..	8.70	0.50	1.00	
(ii) Haircut	.. ..	..	0.37	0.75
(iii) Shave	.. ..	..	0.19	0.30
(3) Toilet Soap— (i) Life Buoy	Cake ..	3.11	0.48	0.71	
(ii) Hamam	..	..	0.48	0.71
(4) Blade Six morning.	2 pkts. of 5 blades each.	0.33	0.57	0.56	
Total		17.59			
Index Number Sub-group V(f)					
(g) Education and Reading— (1) School fees for Student ..	..	1.90	3.01	4.98

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(h) Recreation and Amusement— Cinema Lowest class ..	Full ticket.	6.90	0.44	1.00	1.00	227	227
Total ..		6.90					227
Index Number Sub-group V(h).						227	
(i) Transport and Communication— (1) Rail— Fare for 50 k.m. ..	Full ticket	6.19	1.04	1.30	1.30	125	125
(2) Bus— S.T. fare for 30 miles ..	..	5.30	1.50	1.70	1.70	113	113
(3) Postage— (1) Post card	Per card	1.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	167	167
(2) Money Order	Rs. 30.	..	0.45	0.60	0.60		
Total ..		12.59					
Index Number Sub-group V(i).						124	124
V. Miscellaneous Group—							
(a) Pansupari ..	..	12.17	..	..	..	148	145
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products ..	..	18.56	..	..	..	156	156
(c) Household utilities ..	..	2.55	..	..	..	260	260
(d) Washing Soap ..	..	14.13	..	..	..	141	152
(e) Medical care ..	..	12.28	..	..	..	136	136
(f) Personal care ..	..	17.59	..	..	..	169	171
(g) Education and Reading ..	..	3.23	..	..	..	160	160
(h) Recreation and Amusement ..	..	6.90	..	..	..	227	227
(i) Transport and Communication ..	..	12.59	..	..	..	124	124
Total ..		100.00					

INDEXED*

rise of 4 Points

September 1970, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for the Nanded Centre with base year January to December 1961, equal to 196 was 196 being 4 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 from a survey at Nanded Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 5 points to 214 due to an increase in the average prices of jowar, tur-dal, moong-dal, masur, ground-nut oil, potatoes, onions, brinjals and gur and a rise in the sub-group of other vegetables.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 2 points to 172 due to an increase in the prices of dhoti, long-cloth and chaparona Co.).

The index number for the fuel and light group and the miscellaneous group and housing remained stationary at 189, 164 and 136 respectively.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NANDED CITY

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970
I. Food	61.46	209	214
II. Fuel and Light ..	5.88	189	189
III. Housing ..	4.62	136	136
IV. Clothing and Footwear	12.22	170	172
V. Miscellaneous	15.82	164	164
Total ..	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number		192	196

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

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR BANGALORE CITY

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
I. Food Group—							
<i>(a) Cereals and Cereal Product—</i>							
(1) Rice	Kg.	13.02	0.64	1.08	1.01	169	158
(2) Wheat ..	"	6.81	0.42	0.88	0.87	210	207
(3) Jowar	"	30.64	0.34	0.64	0.68	188	200
(4) Grinding charges ..	5 Kgs.	2.82	0.13	0.15	0.15	115	113
Total ..		53.29					
<i>Index Number Sub-group 1 (a).</i>						182	181
<i>(b) Pulses and Pulse Product—</i>							
(1) Turdal—							
(i) Gawran (medium)	Kg.	3.89	0.64	1.66	1.88	259	294
(2) Gramdal Punjab (medium)	"	1.84	0.77	1.27	1.27	223	223
(3) Moongdal— Without husk	"	1.55	0.66	1.48	1.49	224	216
(4) Uriddal without husk	"	0.54	0.77	1.49	1.48	194	192
(5) Masurdal—							
(a) Big	"	0.82	0.61	1.38	1.39	226	228
(b) Medium	"		0.61				
Total ..		8.64					
<i>Index Number Sub-group 1 (b).</i>						238	251
<i>(c) Oils and Fats—</i>							
(1) Groundnut, Meethatel (Redish in Colour).	Oil Kg.	4.84	2.22	5.53	5.69	249	256
Total ..		4.84					

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR BANGALORE CITY

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure			
			1	2	3
<i>(1) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—</i>					
(i) Mutton—					
(i) Goat meat	1/4 Kg.	5.62			
(ii) Beef	Kg.	....		
(2) Fish (dry)—	Kg.	0.61			
(i) Bombil	"	....		
(ii) Zinga	"	....		
(3) Fish (fresh)—					
Varieties available in Aug. 1970—	Kg.	....		
(i) Rahu	"	....		
(ii) Katarna	"	....		
Varieties available in Sept. 1970—	Kg.	....		
(i) Rahu	"	....		
(ii) Katarna	"	....		
Total ..		6.23			
<i>Index Number Sub-group 1 (c).</i>					
(4) Milk and Milk Products—					
(i) Milk (Buffalo)	200 ml.	4.54			
(ii) Ghee (Buffalo)	1/4 Kg.	0.29			
Total ..		4.83			
<i>Index Number Sub-group 1 (d).</i>					
(5) Condiments and Spices—					
(i) Salt white	Kg.	0.28			
(2) Turmeric Khandaki	50 gms.	0.24			
(3) Chillies (dry)—	Kg.	4.22			
(i) Gawran (fine)	"	....		
(ii) Gawran (med.)	"	....		
(4) Tamarind, Kadiwali	200 gms.	0.77			
(5) Mixed spices, Bojwar	20 gms.	1.61			
Total ..		7.12			

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price 4	Aug. 1970 5	Sept. 1970 6	Aug. 1970 7	Sept. 1970 8
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Potatoes—							
(i) Big size	1/2 Kg.	0.69	0.30	0.54	0.61 } 0.48 }	171	154
(ii) Small size	"	"	0.26	0.42			
(2) Onions—							
(i) Red	Kg.	0.97	0.31	0.33	0.46 } 0.49 }	106	153
(ii) White	"	"	0.31	0.33			
(3) Brinjals (Kali)	250 gms.	0.50	0.11	0.22	0.38	200	345
(4) Tomatoes—							
(i) Red	250 gms.	0.39	0.21	0.42	0.33 } 0.19 }	181	152
(ii) Green	"	"	0.13	0.21			
(5) Garlic Gawatban	50 gms.	0.54	0.05	0.19	0.15	380	300
Other vegetables—							
Varieties available in the month of Aug. 1970—							
(i) Dodka	250 gms.	1.20	0.06	0.15 }		107	111
(ii) Ladiesfinger	"	"	0.14				
Varieties available in the month of Sept. 1970—							
(i) Gawarkiphal	250 gms.	"	0.10	0.10 }		111	220
(ii) Dodka	"	"	0.10				
Total		4.29					
Index Number Sub-group I (g).						169	219
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—							
(1) Banana—							
(i) Big size	Dozen	0.87	0.35	1.00	0.92 } 0.74 } 0.58 }	277	261
(ii) Medium	"	"	0.29	0.76			
(iii) Small	"	"	0.22	0.62			
Total		0.87					
Index Number Sub-group I (h).						277	261
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products—							
(1) Sugar—							
(i) D grade	Kg.	3.57	1.17	1.61	1.61	138	138
(2) Gur—							

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to expenditure 3
(i) Beverages—		
(1) Tea leaf—	Packet of 50 gms.	
(i) Brooke Bond	"	
(ii) Lipton	"	
(2) Hot drink—	Per Cup	
(i) Chalu chaha	"	
(ii) Causen tea	"	
Total		
Index Number Sub-group I (i).		
(j) Food Group—		
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products		
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products		
(c) Oils and Fats		
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs		
(e) Milk and Milk Products		
(f) Condiments and Spices		
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products		
(h) Fruit and Fruit Products		
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products		
(j) Beverages		
Total		
Index Number for Food Group I.		
II. Fuel and Light—		
(1) Firewood and Chips—		
(i) Dhawda (old)	20 Kgs.	
(ii) Gaheri	"	

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	Aug. 1970 5	Sept. 1970 6	Aug. 1970 7	Sept. 1970 8
III. Housing Rent—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Rent of selected Tenements.	p. m.	100.00	5.47	7.43	1.41	136	136
Total .		100.00					
Index Number for Group III						136	136
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(a) Clothing—							
(1) Dhoti ..	Per Sq. Metro.	11.53	1.08	1.75	1.81	162	168
(2) Saree ..	" "	19.77	1.24	1.66	1.65	134	134
(3) Cloth for Trousers..	" "	1.58	2.74	5.14	5.02	188	183
(4) Long cloth ..	" "	27.48	1.44	2.71	2.72	188	189
(5) Coloured fabrics ..	" "	31.21	1.81	3.38	3.38	187	187
Total ..		91.57					
Index Number for Sub-group IV (a).						173	174
(b) Footwear—							
(1) Shoes—							
(i) Bata, Janata	Per Pair	4.89	15.02	24.15	24.15	154	154
(ii) Carona Master Junior	" "	....	18.34	26.95	26.95		
(2) Chappals—							
(i) Bata All wear Rubber Sole.	Per Pair	3.54	4.45	7.77	7.77	124	155
(ii) Panther Bata.	" "	....	6.19	7.77	7.77		
(iii) Carona Kolhapur	" "	....	8.35	8.35(1)	13.60		
(iv) Carona Bahadur..	" "	....	8.65	8.35(2)	13.60		
Total ..		8.43					
Index Number for Sub-group IV (b).						141	154

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2
V. Miscellaneous—	
(a) Fanspati—	
(1) Fan leaf—	
(i) Local medium	Bundle of 25 leaves.
(ii) Local inferior ..	" "
(2) Fan finished without metal—	Per Vida.
(3) Supari Manglori ..	50 gms.
Total ..	
Index Number for Sub-group V (a).	
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—	
(1) Gudi Kattikali	Bundle of 25 Bides.
(2) Cigarettes—	Packet of 10 Cigarettes.
(i) Golkonda	" "
(ii) Charminar	" "
(3) Jarda Lal Dadhu Brand.	Packet of 25 gms.
Total ..	
Index Number for Sub-group V (b).	
(c) Household Utilities—	
(1) Utensils Brass—	
Lota, Poona	Kg.
(2) Utensils Aluminium—	
Baghuna without chhap.	100 gms.
Total ..	
Index Number for Sub-group V (c).	

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	August 1970	September 1970	August 1970	September 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(e) Medical Care—							
(1) Patent Medicines—							
(i) Anacin	2 Tablets	9.36	0.13	0.13	0.13	118	118
(ii) Aspro	"	....	0.10	0.12	0.12		
(iii) Zinda, Tilismath	Bottle	....	0.37	0.50	0.50		
(2) Mixture, Doctor's daily mixture.	Per day	5.47	0.62	0.75	0.75	121	121
Total ..		14.83					
Index Number for Sub-group V (e).						119	119
(f) Personal Care—							
(1) Hair Oil—							
(i) Tata Co. Coconut Oil.	Small bottle.	4.20	1.34	2.00	2.00	149	149
(2) Barber charges—							
(i) Hair cut with shave	Adult ..	7.20	0.41	0.75	0.75	179	179
(ii) Hair cut	" ..	....	0.31	0.50	0.50		
(iii) Shave	" ..	....	0.14	0.27	0.27		
(3) Toilet soap—							
(i) Hamam	Cake ..	1.93	0.48	0.75	0.75	156	156
(ii) Lifebuoy	" ..	....	0.48	0.75	0.75		
(4) Blades—							
(i) Bharat	Packet of 10 blades	0.07	0.47	0.55	0.55	119	119
(ii) 6 Morning	2 pkts. of 5 blades each	....	0.54	0.65	0.65		
Total ..		13.40					
Index Number for Sub-group V (f).						166	166
(g) Education and Reading—							
(1) School fees for VIII Standard.							
(1) School fees for VIII Standard.	Per student.	3.30	2.14	4.66	4.66	218	218
(2) School Books—							
(i) Marathi Vachan Mala.	Per copy	3.43	0.75	2.00	2.00	202	202
(ii) Subodh Ganit ..	" ..	....	0.69	0.95	0.95		
Total ..		6.73					
Index Number for Sub-group V (g).						210	210
(h) Recreation and Amusement—							
(1) Cinema—							

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX N

Articles	Unit of quantity
1	2
(1) Transport and Communication—	
(1) Rail—	
(i) Fare for III Class 50 k.m.	Adult Ticket.
(ii) Bus—S. T. Bus fare for 20 miles.	"
(2) Postage—	
(i) Card	Single
(ii) M. O. Charges for Rs. 30.	
(3) Rickshaw Fare for 2 miles.	One Passenger.
Total ..	
Index Number for Sub-group V (i).	
Miscellaneous—	
(a) Pansupari	
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.	
(c) Household Utilities	
(d) Washing soap	
(e) Medical care	
(f) Personal care	
(g) Education and Reading.	
(h) Recreation and Amusement.	
(i) Transport and Communication.	
Total ..	
Index Number for Group	

JALGAON*

186 Index remained Stationary

In September 1970, the consumer Price Index Number for working class for Jalgaon City with base calendar year 1961 equal to 100 was 186 being no change than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the consumption of a pattern revealed during the year 1958-59 family living survey for Jalgaon City.

The index number for the food group remained steady at 204.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained stationary at 176.

The index number for the housing remained constant at 136.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group remained unchanged at 157.

The index number for the miscellaneous group also remained unchanged at 159.

Final Index Number 186.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CITY

(Average price for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		August 1970	September 1970
I. Food	60.79	204	204
II. Fuel and Light	7.20	176	176
III. Housing	6.11	136	136
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.29	157	157
V. Miscellaneous	15.61	159	159
Total	100.00	186	186

Consumer Price Index Number

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

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CITY

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit and quantity		
			Basic Price	August 1970	September 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
I. Food Group—					
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—					
(1) Rice	kg.	6.72	0.63	1.05	1.00
(2) Wheat	..	10.89	0.46	0.92	0.90
(3) Maize	..	21.16	0.35	0.68R	0.60
(4) Other cereals— Pigeon Peas	7 kg.	1.94	0.12	0.20	0.20
Total ..		40.71			
Index Number for Sub-group I(a)					
(b) Pulses and Gram Products—					
(1) Turdal—					
(i) Jalsa	kg.	3.79	0.73	1.77	1.90
(ii) Gawra (Bharwa)	..	....	0.66	1.72	1.70
(2) Gramdal	..	2.13	0.58	1.25	1.20
(3) Mungdal—					
(i) With husk	kg.	1.35	0.70	1.39R	1.30
(ii) Without husk	..	....	0.83	1.68	1.50
(4) Uridal—					
(i) With husk	kg.	0.86	0.65	1.33	1.30
(ii) Without husk	..	....	0.83	1.68	1.60
Total ..		8.13			
Index Number for Sub-group I(b)					
(c) Oils and Fats—					
(1) Groundnut oil	kg.	7.21	2.28	5.50	5.80
(2) Vanaspati (loose)	dalda ½ kg.	1.16	1.99	3.25	3.20
Total ..		8.37			
Index Number for Sub-group I(c)					

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	August 1970	September 1970	August 1970	September 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(a) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—</i>							
<i>(1) Mutton—</i>							
(i) Goat meat	½ kg.	4.38	1.45	2.50	2.50	172	172
<i>(2) Fish (dry)—</i>							
(i) Bombil big	kg.	0.91	2.72	5.33	5.33		
(ii) Zinga	"	"	2.70	5.00	5.00		
<i>Varieties selected for August 1970—</i>							
(1) Rahu	"	"	3.22	4.00		180	174
(2) Shingada	"	"	2.14	2.83			
(3) Barik Machali	"	"	1.05	2.77			
<i>Varieties selected for Sept. 1970—</i>							
(1) Balm	"	"	2.23		3.00		
(2) Shingada	"	"	2.11		2.83		
(3) Barik Machali	"	"	1.13		2.50		
Total		5.29					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I (d).</i>						174	173
<i>(e) Milk and Milk products—</i>							
<i>(1) Milk (Buffalo)</i>							
(1) Milk (Buffalo)	l.	8.42	0.77	1.48	1.41	192	183
<i>(2) Ghee (Buffalo)</i>							
(2) Ghee (Buffalo)	½ kg.	1.31	3.71	7.70	7.50	208	202
Total		9.73					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I (e).</i>						19	186
<i>(f) Condiments and Spices—</i>							
<i>(1) Salt—</i>							
(i) White	kg.	0.29	0.13	0.15	0.15	120	120
(ii) Black	"	"	0.12	0.15	0.15		
<i>(2) Turmeric—</i>							
(i) Sangli (whole)	250 g.	0.30	0.34	1.17	1.14	344	335
<i>(3) Chillies (dry)—</i>							
(i) Asoda	kg.	4.56			6.82	413	413

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Index Number	
			August 1970	September 1970
1	2	3	7	8
<i>Vegetable and Vegetable Products—</i>				
<i>(1) Potatoes—</i>				
(i) Big	½ kg.	1.15		
(ii) Small	"	"		
<i>(2) Onions—</i>				
(i) Red	kg.	0.86		
(ii) White	"	"		
(3) Garlic	250 g.	0.54		
<i>Varieties selected for August 1970—</i>				
(1) Chavlisheng	250 g.	2.92		
(2) Mula	"	"		
(3) Padwal	"	"		
<i>Varieties selected for September 1970—</i>				
(1) Chavlisheng	"	"		
(2) Mula	"	"		
(3) Padwal	"	"		
Total		5.47		
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I (g).</i>				
<i>(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—</i>				
<i>(1) Banana—</i>				
(i) Big	dozen	1.61		
(ii) Small	"	"		
Total		1.61		
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I (h).</i>				
<i>(i) Sugar, Honey and related products—</i>				

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CITY—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	August 1970 5	September 1970 6	August 1970 7	September 1970 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(f) Beverages—							
(1) Tea leaf—							
(i) Brooke Bond Putli Brand.	Pkt of 50 g.	2.11	0.40	0.55	0.55	136	136
(ii) Lipton Yellow Label.	" "		0.41	0.55	0.55		
(2) Hot drink— Prepared tea	Cup of 3½ ozs.	3.73	0.12	0.20	0.20	167	167
Total ...		5.84					
Index Number for Sub-group I (J).							
I. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereals Products.	....	40.71	...	...	...	156	156
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products.		8.13	...	...	...	190	192
(c) Oils and Fats	....	8.37	....	....	....	229	234
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs	....	5.29	.....	.....	.....	230	243
(e) Milk and Milk Products.	....	9.73	.....	.....	.....	174	173
(f) Condiments and Spices.		7.62	...	...	...	194	186
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products.		5.47	...	...	...	322	322
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products.		1.61	...	...	...	228	213
(i) Sugar, Honey and related Products.	....	7.23	...	...	...	243	218
(j) Beverages	....	5.84	...	...	...	144	149
Total ..		100.00				156	156
Index Number for all Food Groups.							
I. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and chips—							
(i) Khair	kg. ...	78.50	3.39	6.50	6.50	195	195
(ii) Dhawda	" "	....	3.15	6.50	6.50		
(iii) Adjator Mixed	" "	....	2.71	5.10	5.10		
(2) Kerosene—							
(i) Chakkar Brand	l	11.40	0.45	0.55	0.55	122	122
(3) Electricity charges	Per Unit.	6.28	0.50	0.32	0.32	64	64
(4) Match Box— Horse-head brand	Box of	3.82	0.06	0.06	0.06		

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight propor- tional to total ex- penditure 3	Basic Price 4	August 1970 5	September 1970 6	Index Number August 1970 7	Index Number September 1970 8
III. Housing							
(1) Rent—							
(i) Rent for selected tenements.							
Total ..							
Index Number for III (i)							
IV. Clothing and Footwear							
(1) Clothing—							
(i) Shirts							
(ii) Trousers							
(iii) Long shirts							
(iv) Coloured poplin							
Total ..							
Index number for Sub-group IV (i)							
(2) Footwear—							
(i) Bata Co.							
(ii) Arona Co.							
(2) Chappals—							
(i) Bata Co.							
Total ..							
Index number for Sub-group IV (ii)							
IV. Clothing and Footwear							
(1) Clothing							
(2) Foot wear							
Total ..							
Index Number for Group IV (i)							
(a) Pan Supari—							
(1) Pan leaf—							
(i) Akda pan							
(2) Pan finished—							
(i) With Masala							
(3) Supari (Manglon)							

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—							
(1) Bidi:—							
(i) Camel brand	Bundle of 25.	5.80	0.19	0.30	0.30	158	158
(ii) Shiledar.	..	..	0.19	0.30	0.30		
(2) Jarda—							
(i) Gangaram Brand..	Pkt. of 50 g.	3.54	0.24	0.45	0.45	194	194
(ii) Chandrakant Brand.	..	..	0.23	0.45	0.46		
Total ..		9.34					
Index Number for Sub-group V (b).						171	171
(c) Household utilities—							
(1) Utensils—							
(i) Lota (Poona)	½ kg. ..	5.28	3.55	8.67	8.83	241	248
(ii) Lota (Nasik)	..	....	3.45	8.17	8.50		
Total ..		5.28					
Index Number for Sub-group V (c).						241	248
(d) Washing Soap—							
(1) Laundry—							
(i) Ordinary washing and ironing of cotton cloth.	per piece.	2.54	0.10	0.18	0.18	180	180
(2) Washing soap—							
(i) 50l Bar Soap	Bar ..	7.44	1.40	2.10	2.10	169	169
(ii) B. Dhantak Co. ..	Cake ..	....	0.40	0.75	0.75		
Total ..		9.98					
Index Number for Sub-group V (d).						172	172

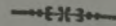
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Index Number	
			Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970
1	2		7	8
(1) Personal care—				
(i) Hair oil—	5 m a 11 bottle.			
Tata Co.	..			
(2) Barber charges—				
(i) Hair cut with shave	Adult ..			
(ii) Hair cut	..			
(iii) Shave	..			
(3) Toilet Soap—				
(i) Life Buoy	Cake ..			
(ii) Handam cake	..			
(iii) blades—	Pkt. of 10 blades			
(i) Unawat Blade	2 Pkts. of 5 blades each.			
(ii) Six Morning	..			
Total ..				
Index Number for Sub-group V (f).				
(g) Education and Reading—				
(1) Books (Marathi Pustak).	Chautha Copy ..			
(2) School fees—	Student			
For VIII Std.	..			
Total ..				
Index Number for Sub-group V (h).				
(h) Recreation and Amusement—				
(i) Cinema (Lower class)	Adult			
Total ..				
Index Number for Sub-group V (i).				
(i) Transport and Communication—				

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR BILGAON CITY—1970

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	June 1970	July 1970	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V. Miscellaneous—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(a) Pan Supari	11.06	....	....	....
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.	9.34	....	....	....	122	
(c) Household Utilities	5.28	....	....	....	171	
(d) Washing Soap	9.98	....	....	....	241	
(e) Medical Care	15.78	....	....	....	172	
(f) Personal Care	15.34	....	....	....	105	
(g) Education and Reading.	8.88	....	....	....	193	
(h) Recreation and Amusement.	6.69	....	....	....	202	
(i) Transport and Communications.	17.65	....	....	....	188	
Total ..		100.00				131	
Index Number for Group V.						159	

(1) Quotation for July 1970.



POONA*

In September 1970, the Consumer Price Index Number for Poona City with base calendar year 1961=100 was 169, 1 point higher than that in the preceding month. The increase in the consumption of a number of commodities during the month in Poona city.

The index number for the food group increased by 2 points in the average prices of turdal, groundnut oil (kardamam), fish, milk, tamarind, mixed spices (garam-masala), other vegetables, gur and tea leaf.

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

The index number for the housing remained stationary at 117.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group rose to 156 due to a fall in the prices of long cloth and coloured poplin.

The index number for the miscellaneous group remained unchanged.

Final Index Number 170.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS POONA CITY

(Average price for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index August 1970
I. Food	55.85	184
II. Fuel and Light	6.89	165
III. Housing	6.65	117
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.31	160
V. Miscellaneous	20.30	153
Total	100.00	
Consumer Price Index Number		169

*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index are given on pages 1727 to 1730 of the August 1965 issue of Labour Gazette. For errors see page 217 of September 1965 issue.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR POONA CITY

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price 4	Aug. 1970 5	Sept. 1970 6	Aug. 1970 7	Sept. 1970 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice ..	kg. ..	13.81	0.76	1.15	1.15	151	151
(2) Wheat ..	" ..	11.28	0.53	0.92	0.90	174	170
(3) Jowar ..	" ..	8.39	0.45	0.75	0.75	167	167
(4) Bajri ..	" ..	3.08	0.51	1.02	1.02	200	167
(5) Grinding Charges— For Cereals ..	4 kg. ...	1.42	0.14	0.20	0.20	143	200
Total ..		37.98				143	143
Index Number for Sub-group I (a)						165	164
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
Turdal—							
Laxmi Chhap or Surti (Fine) ..	kg. ..	3.80	0.80	1.84	1.96	230	245
Gramdal ..	" ..	1.81	0.60	1.44	1.42	240	237
Mungdal— Without Husk ..	" ..	0.68	0.82	1.80	1.76		

LABOUR GAZETTE
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3
(c) Oils and Fats—		
Groundnut oil ..	kg. ..	1
Karadai oil ..	½ kg. ..	3
Vanaspati (Dalda) (Loose) ..	" ..	1
Total ..		7
Index Number for Sub-group I (c)		
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—		
Mutton— Chest Meat ..	½ kg. ..	3
Sheep Meat ..	" ..	
Fish (Dry)— Bombay (Hindi) Bombay (Marathi) Zinga ..	kg. ..	1
selected in August 1970—		
(i) Butter fish ..	kg. ..	
(ii) Bombay wamb. ..	" ..	
(iii) Amali ..	" ..	
Varieties selected in Sept. 1970—		
(i) Bombay wamb ..	kg. ..	
(ii) Butter fish ..	" ..	
(iii) Singada ..	" ..	
Eggs (Hen s) ..	Each ..	0
Total ..		9
Index Number for Sub-group I (d)		

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(f) Condiments and Spices—</i>							
Salt White (Medium). Chillies (Dry)	kg.	0.16	0.11	0.14	0.14	127	
Gawran Medium ..	250 g. ..	2.04	0.47	1.68	1.67	357	127
Turmeric, Sangli and Akhi (Medium).	.. ..	0.15	0.33	1.52	1.47	461	353
Tamarind—Old Chinch No. 1	kg.	0.24	1.08	2.11	2.17	195	443
Mixed Spices—Garam Masala ..	50 g. ..	3.27	0.84	2.06	2.08	245	201
Total ..		5.86					244
Index Number for Sub-group 1 (f)						285	285
<i>(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—</i>							
<i>Potatoes—</i>							
Big size	½ kg. ..	1.87	0.29	0.49	0.44	174	154
Small Size	.. ..	.. ..	0.23	0.41	0.36		
<i>Onions—</i>							
Big Size	kg.	0.92	0.31	0.42	0.53	136	175
Small Size	.. ..	.. ..	0.24	0.33	0.43		
Brinjals—Big Size ..	.. ..	0.56	0.49	0.65	0.69	133	141
Tomatoes—Medium Red No. 2.	.. ..	0.77	0.79	1.50	1.21	190	153
<i>Other vegetables Varieties selected for August 1970—</i>							
(i) Bhen i	kg.	4.42	0.52	0.65	160		
(ii) Watana	.. ..	.. ..	0.85	1.20			
(iii) Ghevada	.. ..	.. ..	0.37	0.78			
<i>Varieties selected for Sept. 1970—</i>							
(i) Bhendi	kg.	.. ..	0.49	0.67	170		
(ii) Watana	.. ..	.. ..	1.16	1.48			
(iii) Ghevada	.. ..	.. ..	0.31	0.76			
Total ..		8.54					

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Articles	Unit of quantity	Index Number
1	2	3
<i>(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products—</i>		
Sugar ..	kg.	.. ..
Gur—		
Total ..		
Index Number—Sub-group 1 (i).		
<i>(j) Beverages—</i>		
Tea leaf—		
Brooke (Medium). Bond		
Lipton (Medium)		
Hot drinks—		
Prepared Tea ..		
Total ..		
Index Number—Sub-group 1 (j)		
L. Food Sub-groups—		
(a) Cereals and Cereal products		
(b) Pulses and pulse products		
(c) Oils and Fats		
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs		
(e) Milk and Milk Products		
(f) Condiments and		

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and chips (Raywal medium).	37 kg. ..	30.63	3.08	5.08	5.03	165	163
(2) Kerosene, Chavi Brand.	5 litres ..	24.03	1.54	2.85	2.85	185	185
(3) Electricity charges ..	Per unit ..	6.45	0.19	0.28	0.28	147	147
(4) Charcoal—							
(i) Big Size	37 kg. ..	35.36	7.47	11.68	11.75	157	158
(ii) Patti or Rawal ..	.. ..	.. ..	5.63	8.85	8.89		
(5) Match box (Tokka, 50 sticks.)	Box ..	3.53	0.05	0.07	0.07	140	140
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Index Number Group (II)</i>						165	165
III. Housing—							
(1) Rent for selected tenements.	Per month.	100.00	8.96	10.51	10.51	117	117
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Index Number Group (III)</i>						117	117
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
<i>(a) Clothing—</i>							
(1) Dhoti ..	Per sq. metre.	3.57	1.28	1.85	1.85	145	145
(2) Saree ..	..	29.86	1.28	2.00	2.00	156	156
(3) Cloth for trousers	..	5.25	2.62	4.06	4.20	155	160
(4) Long cloth	..	11.76	1.64	2.75	2.69	168	164
(5) Coloured Poplin	..	40.44	2.25	3.62	3.38	161	150
Total		90.88					
<i>Index Number Group (IV)</i>							
<i>(a).</i>						159	154
<i>(b) Footwear—</i>							

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX N

Articles	Unit of quantity
1	2
Clothing and Footwear—	
<i>(1) Clothing</i>	
<i>(2) Footwear</i>	
Total ..	
<i>Index Number Group (IV)</i>	
<i>(a) Clothing—</i>	
(1) Dhoti ..	100
(2) Saree ..	Each piece
(3) Cloth for trousers	50 gs.
(i) Manglori	
Total ..	
<i>Index Number Sub-Group V(a)</i>	
<i>(b) Fibres and Tobacco Products—</i>	
<i>(1) Bidi—</i>	
(i) Charbhai	Bundle of 25 bides
(ii) Pawar	..
<i>(2) Cigarettes—</i>	
(i) Charminar	Pkt. of 10 Cigarettes
(ii) Pila Hathi	..
<i>(3) Chewing Tobacco—</i>	
(i) Akoli Jarda No. 1	50 gs.
(ii) Akoli Jarda No. 2	..
(iii) Akoli Jarda	..
Total ..	

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

The following table gives the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class in Bombay, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Nanded, Aurangabad, Poona, Madras and during August 1970 and September 1970

*Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for certain
industrial centres in India for the months of August
and September 1970*

Groups	Bombay (a)		Sholapur (a)		Nagpur (a)	
	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970
Food	199	201	196	198	209	209
Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	185	182	161	162	181	181
Fuel and Light ..	179	179	171	171	158	158
Housing Rent ..	113	113	132	132	130	130
Clothing, bedding and footwear	158	159	173	174	184	184
Miscellaneous ..	156	156	160	160	146	146
Consumer Price Index Number	181	182	183	185	187	187

Groups	Jalgaon (b)		Nanded (b)		Aurangabad (b)	
	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970
Food	204	204	209	214	198	201
Fuel and Light ..	176	176	189	189	162	162
Clothing	157	157	170	172	166	164
House Rent	136	136	136	136	171	171
Miscellaneous ..	159	159	164	164	156	158
Consumer Price Index Number	186	186	192	196	184	186

Groups	Poona (a)		Madras (a)		Kanpur (c)	
	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970
Food	184	186	170	171	1044	1052
Tobacco Pan, Supari & intoxicants.			167	173	..	..
Fuel and Light ..	165	165	200	201	747	753
Clothing	160	155	141	141	728	728
House Rent	117	117	175	175	252	252
Miscellaneous ..	153	153	168	168	841	861
Consumer Price Index Number	169	170	170	171	884	891

(a) Average prices for January to December 1960 = 100.

(b) Average prices for January to December 1960 = 100.

Madras Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for September 1970, with base 1960 equal to 100 was 171, which is higher than that in the preceding month. The index numbers for fuel and light and the miscellaneous groups have increased by 1 point to 171, 173 and 201 respectively, whereas the index numbers for clothing, bedding and footwear, the miscellaneous group and housing have remained unchanged at 141, 168 and 175 respectively.

The Kanpur Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for September 1970 with base August 1939 equal to 100 was 891, which is higher than that in the preceding month. The index numbers for fuel and light and the miscellaneous groups have increased by 1 point to 1,052, 753 and 861 respectively, whereas the index numbers for clothing group and housing have remained steady at 728 and 252 respectively.

The following table shows the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Bombay, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Madras and Kanpur for the months of 1969 and 1970 on base 1939 equal to 100.

Months and Year	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Jalgaon	Nagpur
September 1969	744	751	921	942	942
October 1969	744	742	921	931	942
November 1969	736	725	932	920	942
December 1969	736	725	937	936	942
January 1970	740	738	947	947	942
February 1970	740	738	942	947	942
March 1970	744	742	942	947	942
April 1970	757	756	942	947	942
May 1970	761	764	952	947	942
June 1970	770	768	958	957	942
July 1970	774	760	958	979	942
August 1970	766	756	958	984	942
September 1970	770	768	968	984	942

**INDEX NUMBERS FOR BOMBAY, SHOLAPUR
AHMEDABAD ON BASE SHIFTED TO 1944 = 100**

Month and Year	Bombay	Sholapur
September, 1969	330	334
October, 1969	330	334
November, 1969	326	338
December, 1969	326	340
January, 1970	328	344
February, 1970	328	342
March, 1970	330	342
April, 1970	335	342
May, 1970	337	346
June, 1970	341	348

Labour Intelligence

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1970 Industrial Courts and Tribunals

Name of the Court	No. of applications etc. received during the month	Break-up of the applications
1	2	3
(a) Industrial Courts—		
(1) Industrial Court, Maharashtra, Bombay.	22	10 References (IC). .. Submissions (IC). 9 Appeals (IC). .. Revision applications. 2 Miscellaneous applications under B.I.R. Act. .. Miscellaneous Appeals under I.E. (S.O.) Act. .. Revision application. 1 Review Application.
	Total	22
(2) Industrial Court, Maharashtra, Nagpur Bench, Cases under C. P. & Berar Industrial Disputes @ Act.	3	2 Industrial Revisions. .. Industrial Appeals. .. Industrial Applications. .. Industrial References. 1 Miscellaneous applications
	Total	3
(3) Industrial Court, Maharashtra, Nagpur Bench, Cases under Bombay Industrial Relations (E. & A.) Act, 1964.	12	1 References (ICN). .. Submissions (ICN). 1 Appeals (ICN). .. Applications (ICN). .. Criminal Applications. 9 Revision Applications (ICN). 1 Miscellaneous Applications
	Total	12

LABOUR GAZETTE—NOVEMBER 1970

Name of the Court	Number of applications etc. received during the month	Break-up of the applications		
1	2	3		
(b) Industrial Tribunals—				
Industrial Tribunals, Bombay	59	31 References. .. Adjudications. .. References. 23 Applications. 5 Complaints.		
	Total	59		
(c) Labour Courts—				
Name of the Courts	Total No. of applications etc. received	Break-up of the No. of applications received—		
1	2	Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	Industrial Employment Standing Orders Act	Miscellaneous applications
1	2	3	4	5
(1) Labour Court, Bombay.	175	21 Under sections 10, 10-A, 13(3), 83-B and 33-(A). 31 Under section 33-C(1) & (2). .. Misc. Applications (IDA) 1 Complaints.	U/S 13-A	1 Illegal strikes. 8 Illegal changes. 110 Misc. causes. 1 Criminal complaints. .. Submissions. .. References. 2 Miscellaneous Applications under BIR Act.
	Total	53		122
(2) Labour Court at Nagpur.	194	.. Indl. Revisions. .. Indl. Appeals. 118 Indl. Applications. 4 Indl. References. .. Misc. applications.		.. Illegal strikes. 29 Illegal changes. 40 Reinstatements. 3 Misc. causes. .. Criminal complaints. .. References. .. Submissions.
	Total	122		72

Name of the Court	Total No. of applications etc. received	Break-up of the		No. of applications received
		Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	Industrial Employment Standing Orders Act	
1	2	3	4	5
(3) Labour Court at Poona	350	References Under section 10, 10A, 12(1), 83-B & 35-A. 340 Applications (IDA) under section 33-A .. Complaints (IDA) .. Misc. Applications.	U/S 13A .. Illegal strikes and lockouts. .. Illegal changes .. Miscellaneous .. Criminal pl.ints. 1 Remanded cases .. Submissions 2 Misc. Applications.	7 340
Total .. 347		Total .. 3		
(4) Labour Court at Kolhapur.	14	References Under section 10, 10-A, 12 (2), 33-B and 36-A. 4 Under section 33-C(1) and (2). .. Under section 33-A. .. Miscellaneous.	U/S 13-A .. Illegal Strikes and lockouts .. Illegal changes 1 Misc. Causes .. Criminal pl.ints. Remanded Application. .. Submissions. .. References. .. Misc. applications.	9 4
Total .. 13		Total .. 1		

Wage Boards

No reference was received by the Wage Boards during the month under review.

An analysis of disputes handled by the Conciliation Commission during the month of November 1970 under various Acts is given below:—

Causewise Analysis of the cases received during the month

Act	Issues relating to pay, allowances and bonus	Employment hours and miscellaneous
(1) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 ..	89	
(2) Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.	7	
(3) Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1964. (Extension and Amendment)	7	
Total	103	

Resultwise 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	Under review by
	1	2	3	4	5
I. R. Act, 1947	790	272	78	105	
B. I. R. Act, 1946	369	17	1	21	
B. I. R. (Ext. and Amdt.) Act, 1964	16	1	1	2	
Total ..	1,157	296	80	128	

Industry-wise and district-wise analysis of the cases received during the month of November 1970 under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 and Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1964 are given below:—

Act	Cotton Textile	Silk Textile	Woollen Textile	Textile Processing	Hosiery	Banking
	1	2	3	4	5	6
I. R. Act, 1946	8	2		4	...	

Act	Textile Industry	Paper Industry	Printing Industry	Press Industry	Shops	Banking
	1	2	3	4	5	6
B. I. R. (Extension and Amendment) 1964.	2	..	..	..	..	2

District-wise analysis is given below:—

Act	Bombay	Poona	Sholapur	Satara	Sangli	Kolhapur
B. I. R. Act, 1946	9	2				

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING JULY 1970

*Disputes in July 1970	82
Work people involved	30,971
Working days lost	1,67,099

The number of strike and wage earners affected due to strikes activities in Maharashtra State during the month July 1970 have increased compared to the previous month.

The figures for the month under review show 82 disputes in progress involving 30,971 workers and a time loss of 1,67,099 mandays as compared to 65 disputes in June 1970 with 14,719 workers affected and a time loss of 1,47,989 mandays.

Ten of the total disputes in progress during July 1970 were in the Textile Industry, 28 in the Engineering Industry and the remaining 44 were in other industries.

Sixty two of the total disputes involving 26,792 workers were actually recorded during the month while 20 disputes involving 4,179 workers were carried over from the previous month.

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

Industry Group	Number of disputes in Progress			Number of Work-people involved in all disputes in July 1970	Aggregate mandays lost in July 1970
	Started before beginning of July 1970	Started in July 1970	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Textile ..	1	9	10	9,702	13,982
Engineering ..	8	20	28	8,015	68,309
Miscellaneous ..	11	33	44	13,254	84,802
Total, July 1970 ..	20	62	82	30,971	1,67,099
Total, June 1970 ..	19	46	65	14,719	1,47,989

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

... nine of the disputes arose over questions of "pay, allowances issues". 26 related to "retrenchment and grievances about personal leave and hours of work" and the remaining 15 were due to "...

Of the 54 disputes that terminated during the course of the month settled either entirely or partially in favour of the workers, 32 in favour of employers, while the result of remaining eight disputes were inde...

PROGRESS OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES FOR MONTH OF JULY 1970

Bombay

Ceat Tyres of India Limited, Bombay.—The strike of the 1,064 workers employed in the Ceat Tyres of India Limited, Bombay which started on 13. 1970 over the workers demand for discontinuance of Relay System Unit Section of Textile Department was in progress till the end of July 1970 without any material change.

Mukund Iron and Steel Works, Bombay and Thana.—Out of the total complement of 3,486 workers employed in the Mukund Iron and Steel Works, Bombay and Thana, 127 workers stopped work from May 22, 1970 protesting against the charge-sheet given to the workers. 2,467 workers were involved. The strike was in progress till the end of July, 1970 without any material change.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE
JULY 1970***Disputes in July 1970****Work people involved****Working days lost**

The number of strike and wage earners affected due to strikes in Maharashtra State during the month July 1970 have compared to the previous month.

The figures for the month under review show 82 disputes in progress involving 30,971 workers and a time loss of 1,67,099 mandays as compared to 65 disputes in June 1970 with 14,719 workers affected and a time loss of 1,47,983 mandays.

Ten of the total disputes in progress during July 1970 were in the Textile Industry, 28 in the Engineering Industry and the remaining 44 were in Miscellaneous Industries.

Sixty two of the total disputes involving 26,792 workers were recorded during the month while 20 disputes involving 4,179 workers were carried over from the previous month.

The following table gives an analysis of industrial disputes by industry groups.

Industry Group	Number of disputes in Progress			Number of Work-people involved in all disputes in July 1970	Time lost in July 1970
	Started before beginning of July 1970	Started in July 1970	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Textile	1	9	10	9,702	13,983
Engineering	8	20	28	8,015	68,300
Miscellaneous	11	33	44	13,254	84,800
Total, July 1970	20	62	82	30,971	1,67,099
Total, June 1970	19	46	65	14,719	1,47,983

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

Thirty nine of the disputes arose over questions of "pay, allowances and bonus issues". 26 related to "retrenchment and grievances about persons to "leave and hours of work" and the remaining 15 were due to "other issues".

Out of the 54 disputes that terminated during the course of the month were settled either entirely or partially in favour of the workers, 32 in favour of the employers, while the result of remaining eight disputes were indefinite.

PROGRESS OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES FOR
MONTH OF JULY 1970**Bombay**

Ceat Tyres of India Limited, Bombay.—The strike of the 1,064 workers employed in the Ceat Tyres of India Limited, Bombay which started on 13, 1970 over the workers demand for discontinuance of Relay System in the Unit Section of Textile Department was in progress till the end of July, 1970 without any material change.

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ABSENTEEISM STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1970

The Textile Industry

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

Returns were received from 65 Mills, i.e., 87.84 per cent. of the 74 Mills reported as working at these Centres during August 1970. The average absenteeism in the Textile Industry in these centres amounted to 17.01 per cent. as against 19.66 per cent. in the previous month.

The following table shows the average percentage of absenteeism at the seven centres for the month of August 1970, on the basis of information for all working shifts :—

Centres	Number of Mills		Percentage column 3 to column 2	Average percentage of Absenteeism	
	Working	Furnished information		July	Aug.
1. Bombay	54	49	90.74	19.01	16.30
2. Sholapur	6	6	100.00	28.72	27.13
3. Jalgaon	3	2	66.67	11.00	10.28
4. Nagpur	2	2	100.00	22.86	20.79
5. Akola					
6. Aurangabad	1	1	100.00	13.39	13.49
7. Nanded	1			30.53	..
8. Other Centres	7	5	71.43	13.55	11.44
9. All Centres	74	65	87.84	19.66	17.01

The Engineering Industry

In the Engineering Industry in Bombay City the average absenteeism in representative Workshops was 17.26 per cent. as against 19.24 per cent. in the previous month.

The percentage of absenteeism in Bombay Port Trust amounted to 17.80 in the Chief Engineer's Department and 16.15 among the monthly paid labourers employed in the Port Trust Docks. The percentage of absenteeism in 5 out of 6 concerns employing more than 500 workers in the States comes to 14.06 per cent.

NIGHT SHIFT IN COTTON MILLS IN BOMBAY CITY

At the beginning of August 1970, there were 52 mills in Bombay City working night shift and the number of men doing night work was 81,093.

LABOUR TURNOVER IN COTTON TEXTILE UNDERTAKING FOR AUGUST 1970.

In all 76 Cotton Textile undertakings in Maharashtra State employing 48,976 workers on an average recorded an average percentage of Labour Turnover of 2.43 for the month of August 1970. The increase in employment of Labour (accession) was reported to be 0.87 per cent. Whereas, the extent of decrease in employments (separation) registered in the total labour employed in all undertakings was 1.56. The following table indicates the correlation of Labour turnover with the size of establishments :—

LABOUR TURNOVER FOR MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR AUGUST 1970.

Group	Number of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
Up to 100	206	18.45	13.11	31.56	5.34	
101 to 500	1,152	1.82	4.17	5.99		2.35
501 to 1,000	2,997	5.24	0.10	5.34	5.14	
1,001 to 2,000	13,281	2.74	1.70	4.44	1.04	
More than 2,000	2,31,340	6.80	1.53	8.33	5.27	
All Establishments	2,48,976	0.87	1.56	2.43		0.69

It may be seen that the rate of labour turnover was the highest, viz. 31.56 per cent. in establishments engaging upto 100 workers, while it was lowest, viz. 4.44 per cent. in undertakings employing more than 2,000 workers.

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

Considering the labour turnover according to centres, it may be observed that the highest rate of labour turnover, viz. 4.59 per cent. was recorded at other Centres, whereas Dhulia and Jalgaon area registered the smallest rate of 0.54 per cent. The following table indicates percentages of labour turnover in cotton textile undertakings in different areas of the State :—

CENTER-WISE LABOUR TURNOVER FOR AUGUST 1970

Centre	Number of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
Bombay	2,07,850	0.89	1.69	2.58		0.80
Sholapur	16,861	0.65	1.28	1.93		0.63
Khandesh	6,717	0.18	0.36	0.54		0.18
Aurangabad	481	2.49	0.83	3.32	1.66	
Nagpur	14,473	0.73	0.45	1.18	0.28	
Other Centres	2,594	2.27	2.32	4.59		0.05
All Centres	2,48,976	0.87	1.56	2.43		0.69

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

LABOUR TURNOVER FOR BOMBAY CITY FOR AUGUST 1970

Group	Number of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
Upto 100	121	31.40	22.31	53.71	9.09	
100 to 500	254	..	17.32	17.32		17.32
501 to 1,000	584	16.78	2.74	19.52	14.04	
1,001 to 2,000	10,833	2.64	1.55	4.19	1.09	
Over 2,000	1,96,058	0.73	1.66	2.39	..	0.93
All Establishments	2,07,850	0.89	1.69	2.58	..	0.80

The percentage of labour turnover in establishments with 100 workers was 53.71 whereas it was only 2.39 in establishments with more than 2,000 workers.

In Sholapur the highest rate of labour turnover of 8.31 per cent. was recorded in mills engaging 501 to 1000 employees. This can be seen from the following table :—

LABOUR TURNOVER FOR SHOLAPUR FOR AUGUST 1970

Group	Number of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
Upto 100	38					
101 to 500						
501 to 1,000	74	6.40	1.91	8.31		
1,001 to 2,000	1,055	2.65		2.65		
Over 2,000	15,034	0.23	1.34	1.57		
All Establishments	16,861	0.65	1.28	1.93		

WORKING OF THE TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926
MAHARASHTRA STATE

Review for the month of September, 1970

On the 1st September 1970 there were 2,570 trade unions registered under Trade Unions Act, 1926.

18 Trade Unions were registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926 by Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay, the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Poona, the Additional Registrar of Trade Unions, Nagpur, the Dy. Registrar of Trade Unions, Aurangabad during the month of September 1970. State of Maharashtra, they are as follows :—

Bombay Division	9
Poona Division	6
Nagpur Division	Nil
Aurangabad Division	3
Total	18

The total number of registered trade unions thus stood 2,588 at the end of the September 1970.

Serial No.	Name of the Union	Address	Registration No. and Date	President	General Secretary
1	2	3	4	5	6

BOMBAY DIVISION

1	Eve's Weekly Pvt. Ltd, Empl. yee's Union.	Eve's Weekly Pvt. Ltd, Apollo Street, Bombay-1.	6347, 2nd September 1970.	Shri K. S. Rao	Shri P. Raghunathan.
2	Cable Corporation of India Workers Union, Bombay.	C/o. M. Y. Kubal (General Secretary 714/8, Stone Building, Ground floor, R. No. 8.	6348, 5th September 1970.	Shri N. T. More	Shri M. Y. Kubal
3	Bombay Taximen and Transporter's League.	197, Kamal Kunj, Opp. Kolivada Rly. E. Sion, Bombay-22.	6349, 5th September 1970.	Shri Gurcharan Singh Kachhar.	Shri Ajit Singh Bindra.
4	Colgate Workers Union, India.	Gangashram, 12, Bhavani Shankar Road, Bombay-28.	6350, 11th September 1970.	Shri V. K. Shivaraman.	Shri M. P. Gupta.
5	The Shirpur Taluka Sweet Dhanya Dukandar Association, Shirpur.	Shirpur, District Dhulia.	6351, 11th September 1970.	Shri V. Y. Joshi.	Shri P. S. Pardekar.
6	Central Ordinance Department, K.	C/o. Congress Kutir,	6352, 11th	Shri G. P.	Shri K. Chandra Pillai.

Name of the Union	Address	Reg. No. and date	President
2	3	4	5

BOMBAY DIVISION—contd

1	Maharashtra Rajya Nim-Sarkari Karma-coari Sangh.	414, Cleveland Rd, Worli Prabhadevi, Bombay-25.	6353, 16th September 1970.	Shri K. ran.
2	Herdillia Chemicals Employee's Union.	C/o. Herdillia Chemicals Ltd, P. B. No. Thana-Belapur Rd., Thana.	6354, 17th September 1970.	
3	Gas Kamgar Sanghatana.	C/o. The Bombay Gas Co. Ltd., Gas Works, Lalbaug, Bombay-12. DD.	6355, 17th September 1970.	Shri P. re

POONA DIVISION

10	Research Development Establishment Employee's Union, Pashan.	F/34/1, Boys Batalian, Ganeshkhind, Poona.	PN-413, 5th Septem 1970.	Shri
11	Maharashtra Rajya Sangh, Pune.	Congress House, Shivajinagar, Poona-5.	PN-414, 19th September 1970.	Shri Na
12	Satara Zilla Bank Karmachari Union, Satara.	Kamgar Kendra, 373, Shaniwar Peth, Satara.	PN-415, 21st September 1970.	Shri
13	Bharat Forge Kamgar Sangh.	Bharat Engineering Works, Sholapur Rd., Poona-13.	PN-416, 24th September 1970.	
14	Velhe Taluka Sahakar Chitnis Sangh.	At and Post Ambawane Taluka Velhe, Dist. Poona.	PN-417, 25th September 1970.	Shri
15	Poona Taxi Union.	Cabs 117, Nana Peth, Poona-2.	PN 18, 29th September 1970.	Shri

AURANGABAD DIVISION

16	The Hamal Parbhani. Union.	C/o. Immamuddin Yag-een, Parbhani.	AWB-184, 11th September 1970.	Shri Y.
17	Rashtriya Tel Udyog Kamgar Sangh, Latur.	C/o. I. N. T. U. C. Office Dayaram Road, Latur, District Osmanabad.	AWB-185, 26th September 1970.	Shri Ra ch
18	Rashtriya Gumashtha Mandal, Latur.	Do.	AWB-186, 28th September 1970.	Shri K.

MAHARASHTRA DURING SEPTEMBER 1970 SCHEME OF

Non-Medical Side

The following table shows the registration of employees and payment of cash benefit paid under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme during September 1970

Sr. No.	Registration	During the month		Since 1st April 1970	
		Bombay	Nagpur	Bombay	Nagpur
1	No. of workers registered	15,840	478	....	....
2	Net No. of I. Ps. entitled to medical care at the end of the month.	8,94,011	35,900	....	....
<i>Employment Injury Benefit</i>					
3	No. of accident reports received	6,575	697	37,034	3,466
4	No. of T. D. B. payments	5,799	747	32,211	3,862
5	Amount of Temporary Disablement Benefit paid Rs.	3,30,107.82	25,956.75	18,90,140.03	1,27,800.85
6	No. of cases referred to medical Board (fresh).	360	28	1,882	62
7	No. of cases decided (admitted)	283		1,379	
	(a) Partial permanent disablement.	283		1,378	10
	(b) Total permanent disablement.				10
8	Amount of P. D. B. paid Rs.	6,16,608.25	4,168.80	36,36,578.24	52,780.36
9	Total No. of I. Ps. got fitted with artificial limbs.	....	....	3	....
10	No. of dependants admitted to Dependants Benefit.	14		147	
11	Amount of Dependants' Benefit paid Rs.	61,897.61	1,311.78	3,71,904.76	7,987.32
<i>Sickness Benefits</i>					
12	No. of Sickness Benefit payments	1,00,844	7,151	6,02,192	39,653
13	Number of Sickness Benefit days	6,64,717	43,769	41,95,490	2,41,401
14	Amount of Sickness Benefit paid Rs.	33,22,454.36	1,59,351.14	2,01,23,620.83	9,24,117.59
15	Amount of E. S. B. paid Rs.	3,02,298.46	13,616.00	16,45,536.65	74,454.02

	During the month	
	Bombay	Nagpur
<i>Maternity Benefit</i>		
16	Number of fresh maternity cases admitted	171
17	Maternity Benefits days	14,857
18	Maternity Benefit paid Rs.	1,22,403.80
		3,294

Decisions of the Court on application filed by the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

Section under which Action taken

Section 73(D) ..

Section 42

Section 47(D)

Medical Side

Information for July 1970

1. The number of insured workers attending Diagnostic Centres ..
2. The number of insured workers attending Diagnostic Centres ..
3. The X-Ray Plates taken during the month ..
4. Blood Examination ..
5. Number of persons admitted to the Hospital ..
6. The total number of beds occupied during the month ..
7. Payments made to the Chemists during the month ..
8. Payments made to Insurance Medical Practitioners during the month ..

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING AUGUST

During August 1970, 9 work-people were reported to have died from accidents during the course of their employment. Detailed figures for separate trades are given below :—

209. <i>Manufacture of miscellaneous food preparations—</i>	
209(a) Manufacture of edible oils (other than hydrogenated Oil)	1
23. <i>Textiles—</i>	
231 (a) Cotton Mills	2
239. <i>Manufacture of textiles not elsewhere classified</i>	
239(c) Others	1
319. <i>Manufacture of miscellaneous chemical products—</i>	
319 (f) Others	1
321. <i>Petroleum refineries etc.—</i>	
321 (a) Petroleum	2
321. <i>Petroleum refineries etc.—</i>	
321 (a) Petroleum	1
51. <i>Electricity, gas and steam—</i>	
511 Electricity light and power	1
Total	9

Industrial Diseases

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

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN MAHARASHTRA STATE IN THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1970:

Vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges during September 1970 showed a marked rise and increased to 7,134 from 4,925 in August 1970.

Placements effected by Employment Exchanges also showed a slight rise and increased to 2,764 during September 1970 from 2,717 in August.

There was appreciable rise in the number of vacancies notified by Central and State Government employers. 1,453 vacancies were notified by Central Government employers as against 1,082 in August, while the number of vacancies notified by State Government employers was 2,324 as against 1,448 in the previous month. Demands from private employers also increased to 2,700 from 1,624 in August 1970. The number of vacancies notified by Quasi Government employers however declined to 657 from 771 in August, 1970.

Placements showed a rise in State Government Establishments which increased to 1,422 in September 1970 from 1,153 in August 1970. Placements in the private sector also rose to 384 from 367 in August placements in Central Government establishments and Quasi Government Establishments however decreased to 636 from 768 in August and to 322 from 429 in August respectively.

Registration effected during September rose to 33,041 from 32,379 in August, 1970. There were 3,25,423 applicants on the Live Registrar of Employment Exchanges at the end of September, 1970.

Appreciation of Statistics Rendered

(a) *Registration.*—33,041 applicants were registered with Employment Exchanges in September 1970, as against 32,379 in August, 1970.

(b) *Vacancies notified.*—7,134 vacancies were notified to the Employment Exchanges in September 1970 as against 4,925 in August, 1970.

(c) *Submission.*—2,7,511 submissions were made by Employment Exchanges in September 1970 as against 26,089 in August, 1970.

(d) *Placements.*—2,764 applicants were placed by Employment Exchanges in September 1970 as against 2,717 in August 1970.

(e) *Employers using the Exchanges.*—1,542 employers notified vacancies to Employment Exchanges in September 1970.

(f) *Live Registers.*—There were 3,25,423 applicants on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of September 1970 as against 3,20,753 in August, 1970.

Shortages and Surplus of Manpower

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

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

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

Vacancy Clearing

(a) Fresh vacancies circulated by S. E. C. O.	125
(b) Vacancies filled during the month—	
(1) Vacancy Exchange	11
(2) Other Exchanges	11
(c) Vacancies at the end of the month under limited or unlimited circulations.	
(1) Less than 3 months	635
(2) More than 3 months but less than 6 months	321
(3) More than 6 months	296

Interesting Placements

Nasik.—(1) One M. Sc. 1st class candidate was placed as Senior Scientific Assistant in Maharashtra Engineering Research Institute, Nasik on Rs. 452 p.m.

(2) One B. E. (Civil) Hons. was placed as Deputy Engineer in the office of the Superintending Engineer, B. & C. circle, Nasik, on Rs. 395 p.m.

(3) One M. Sc. 1st class candidate was placed as Jr. Scientific Assistant in Maharashtra Engineering Research Institute, Nasik, on Rs. 357 p.m.

Aurangabad.—(1) One M.Sc. (Maths) candidate registered with the University Bureau, Aurangabad was placed as a Non-Gazetted Lecturer in Maths with the Principal, College of Engineering, Aurangabad by Aurangabad Exchange, on Rs. 540 p.m.

(2) One candidate (B. E. Civil) registered with the University Bureau Aurangabad was placed by Aurangabad Exchange, as a Jr. Engineer (Civil) with the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Research Division, Aurangabad on Rs. 395 p.m.

Thana.—(1) One B. Com. candidate was placed on Rs. 370 p.m. with Cadbury Fry India Ltd., Thana.

(2) One Mechanical Engineer was placed on Rs. 340+C. A. with National Rayon Corporation, Mohane, Kalyan.

Nanded.—One lady candidate was placed as Assistant Lady Vaidya with the Dean Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Nanded on Rs. 396 p.m.

Satara.—(1) One B. E. Metallurgy was placed as Assistant Lecturer in Metallurgy with the Principal, College of Engineering, Karad on Rs. 437 p.m.

(2) One B. E. (Civil) candidate was placed as Junior Engineer with the Superintending Engineer, D. I. C. C. III, Satara on Rs. 377 p.m.

Poona.—Four applicants were placed as Demonstrator with the Commandant, Armed Forces Medical College, Poona, on Rs. 335 p.m.

One B. E. (Civil) applicant was placed as Overseer with Executive Engineer, Hydro Electric Division No. 3, Nagpur on Rs. 415 p.m.

One B. E. (Mech.) applicant was placed as Shift Engineer with Executive Engineer, Public Health Works Division No. II, Nagpur on Rs. 415 p.m.

Two B. E. applicants were placed in the Indian Yeast Co., Kegaon as Laboratory Workmen on Rs. 300 p.m.

Recapitulation of Work done for Special Type of Applicants

	Regn.	Placement.		
(1) A. B. Standar	448	67		
(2) Displaced persons	13	1		
(3) Discharged Government Employees	14	5		
(4) Women	4047	296		
(5) Part-time Employment Seekers—				
(1) Registered	2			
(2) Vacancies notified	4			
(3) Placed	1			
(6) Ex-Technical Trainees	1,035	98		
(7) Ex-Servicemen	678	177		
(8) Recruitment to Armed Forces				
	Army	Navy	Airforce	Total
(1) Ex-Servicemen				
(2) Others				

Physically Handicapped applicants registered with the normal Employment Exchanges (other than the Special Employment Exchange for the Physically Handicapped) in the State during the month of September 1970.

Category	No. of registrations effected during the month	No. of placements effected during the month	No. on L.R. at the end of the month
Blind	7		99
Deaf		....	8
Orthopaedically Handicapped	51	6	611
Respiratory Disorders ..	..	....	1
Total	58	6	719

Staff Training

Out of 28 Exchanges, Staff Training Classes were held at 14 Exchanges

Conference and Meetings

The meetings of the District Committees on Employment were held at Bhamburda, Kolhapur and Alibag.

The meeting of the Special Committees to examine the fairness of submission were held at Dhulia and Satara.

The District Employment Officer, Akola, attended the meeting of the Taluka Resettlement Advisory Sub-Committee for Katepurna Project held at Mahanur.

District Employment Officer, Sangli, attended the meeting of the Co-ordination Committee for Integrated Area Development Scheme, Tasgaon Block held in Collectorate, Sangli.

District Employment Officer, Ratnagiri, attended the Integrated Area Development Block meeting held at Deosukh, Ratnagiri.

Most of the Employment Officers attended the meeting of Selection Committee of I. T. I. in their respective District to award stipend to the trainees.

Other Items of Interest

Work done by University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau during September, 1970

	Regn.	Vacancies notified.	Placements obtained	No. on Live Register
(1) U.E.I. & G.B., Bombay	398	21	6	1474
(3) Do. Poona	53	14	10	987
(3) Do. Nagpur	39	2	2	635
(4) Do. Aurangabad	6	1	4	180

Work done by the Special Employment Exchange for the Physically Handicapped persons during September 1970.

	Regn.	Vacancies notified	Placements obtained	No. on Live Register
(1) Blind	8	1	1	210
(2) Deaf and Dumb	2	3	1	41
(3) Orthopaedically Handicapped	14	8	7	197
(4) Respiratory Disorder				9
Total ..	24	12	9	457

Work done by the Professional and Executive Office

1. Number of X-1s on the Register at the end of the previous month.	3,236
2. Number of X-1s is received during the month	304
3. Number of candidates submitted during the month against--	
(i) Notified vacancies	1
(ii) Central Employment Exchange vacancies	62
(iii) Advertised vacancies	11
4. Number of Professional and Executive candidates placed during the month.	
5. Number removed from the Live Register	243
6. Number of Professional and Executive X-1s on the Register at the end of the month.	3,297

Youth Employment Service Individual Programmes at Employment Exchanges

During the month of September 1970 in all 1,544 applicants received individual information of these 821 were applicants, 564 were students and 159 were parents/guardians.

In all 207 postal inquiries in occupational information were received during the month.

Out of the applicants who received individual guidance 543 were fresh candidates and 37 were review cases.

7,999 applicants were given guidance at the time of registration.

Group programme at Employment Exchanges.—373 group discussions were conducted during the month of September 1970.

3,366 applicants attended these group discussions.

Programme outside the Exchanges.—During the month six career talks were delivered in schools. 15 visits were paid to schools in connection with distribution or utilisation of career pamphlets, posters, etc.

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

Placement, Admission Activities.—During the month 1,082 applications were forwarded to various training centres for apprenticeship training.

630 applicants were actually placed in training.

In all 23 guided applicants were placed in the month of September, 1970.

* * * * *

Labour Literature

ARTICLES OF LABOUR INTEREST

- (1) Labour—Intensive Methods in Low—Cost Road Construction—Case Study by J. Muller, *International Labour Review*, Geneva, April 1970, p. 359.
- (2) Industrial Relations—A Public Service Point of View, by Sir Frederick Wheeler, C. B. E., *The Journal of Industrial Relations*, Sydney, July 1970, p. 145.
- (3) Twenty-Third Year of Independence work in the Labour Field, *Labour Journal*, Simla, September 1970, p. 1365.
- (4) Role of the State in Industrial Relations in India, by Dr. P. K. Bhargava and A. K. Jain, *Indian Labour Journal*, Simla, September 1970, p. 1381.
- (5) Safety and Industrial Relations by R. Muthuswamy, *Labour Chronicle*, Bombay, October 1970, p. 4.
- (6) How Trade Union Policy is made, by Derek C. Bok and John P. Dunlop, *Labour Chronicle*, Bombay, October 1970, p. 7.

Cases Under Labour Laws

BEFORE SHRI S. R. DOIPHODE, 2ND ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY UNDER THE PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT, BOMBAY

APPLICATION No. 4461 OF 1969

KHANDUBHAI S. PATEL v. MESSRS. QUALITY INSTRUMENTS CO.,
ANDHERI (EAST), BOMBAY-69.

Payment of Wages Act, 1936—Claim for deducted Wages due to unauthorised suspension—way of penalty—Rejected—As the payment of Wages Authority has no jurisdiction to the claim.

By this application the applicant has sought recovery of Rs. 70·98 being the wages for the period of suspension from 13th November 1969 to 20th November 1969.

2. The case of the applicant is that he was employed by the opposite party on daily wages of Rs. 10·14 and that he is serving the opposite party for last 3 years. The opposite party though is a factory under the provisions of Indian Factories Act 1948, but is not governed by the provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, since the opposite party as at no stage employed 100 or more than 100 workmen to attract the provisions of the aforesaid law. The opposite party had suspended the applicant from 13th September 1969 to 20th September 1969. There is no provision either under the law or under the contract empowering the opposite party to suspend the applicant and refused to pay for the period of suspension. This suspension is without any authority of law. The applicant claims the amount of Rs. 70·98 which has not been paid.

3. The opposite party by its written statement has resisted the claim by denying its liability to pay the amount. It is however admitted that applicant was suspended from 13th November 1969 to 20th November 1969. It is however stated that applicant was suspended by way of punishment for misconduct for remaining absent without information or satisfactory excuse. Since the applicant is claiming wages for the aforesaid period of suspension this Court has no jurisdiction to decide this claim inasmuch as it involves the decision on the validity or otherwise of the aforesaid punishment of suspension imposed on the applicant. It is denied that the provisions of Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, does apply to the concern of the opposite party. It is stated that the opposite party has taken a lenient view and has not dismissed the applicant from service for misconduct of his remaining absent without sufficient excuse. The applicant is not entitled for wages.

4. Upon these pleadings the following point arised for consideration—
(1) Whether this Court has got jurisdiction ?

5. My findings is in the negative for the following reasons.

6. Both parties almost have *not disputed the material facts*. The applicant was suspended for misconduct from 13th November 1969 to 20th November 1969 for which his wages were deducted. This was by way of punishment. Applicant used to remain absent on and off and after getting explanation from the applicant opposite party not finding explanation satisfactorily suspended the applicant by way of punishment for the above period for which they did not pay. There is no dispute about these facts. The learned representative of the applicant relying on Hotel Imperial case, has urged, that there is no authority vested by law in the opposite party to suspend the applicant inasmuch as there is no contract of employment or there is no Standing Orders. The learned pleader for the opposite party has however urged that the Standing Orders did apply but subsequently conceded the point that the Standing Orders did not apply as the company did not employ at any time more than 100 people. The learned pleader of the opposite party however has urged upon me that the case of Hotel Imperial and others are based on suspension which is by way of not punishment but which was pending inquiry. He says that under the common ground the *master has got the right to dismiss or suspend the worker irrespective of Model Standing Orders*. I have given careful consideration to the argument of both sides. Now under section 7 explanation II any loss of wages resulting from the imposition, for good and sufficient cause upon a person employed any of the following penalties, namely, (1) withholding of increment, (2) the reduction to a lower post and (3) suspension, shall not be deemed to be deducted from wages in any case where the rules framed by the employer for the imposition of any such penalty are in conformity with the requirements if any. It is thus clear from this explanation which was added by Amendment Act that deductions pursuant to the suspension could be deductions authorised under the *Payment of Wages Act*. Explanation II provides that any loss of wages caused by the imposition of the penalty of suspension shall not be deemed to be a deduction of wages. What appears to be significant in this respect is that the Legislature contemplates suspension by way of penalty. Suspension is of two kinds namely *punitive suspension* and *suspension pending inquiry into charges*. In the former case it clearly amounts to a punishment and the principles relating to the inflicting of punishment will ordinarily apply to it. However, *suspension pending an enquiry* is not by way of imposing penalty and is not a judicial nor a quasi-judicial act. That being the case here the opposite party has suspended the applicant for the above period by way of punishment. The opposite party

got power to punish the applicant either by way of dismissal or by suspension is a lower punishment. In the case of dismissal it is well settled law that the Court has no jurisdiction to go whether the order of dismissal issued by the employer against the employee is proper or improper. Similarly the order of suspension which is by way of penalty cannot be questioned before this authority. The order of suspension is on par with the order of dismissal. If the applicant feels aggrieved by the order of suspension as being illegal or improper he will have to agitate the matter before a proper forum but certainly before this Court. Since the order of suspension is by way of penalty, the Court cannot go into the question whether the order of suspension is or illegal. This Court therefore has no jurisdiction to grant the claim. In the result I dismiss the application for the reasons stated above.

Bombay, dated 24th September 1970.

Statistics

EMPLOYMENT THROUGH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND DECASUALISATION SCHEME OFFICES* (Maharashtra)

Year and Month	Number of applicants on Live Registers at the end of the month/year	Registration	Placements	Number of Employers who used the exchanges	Vacancies notified	Vacancies outstanding at the end of the month/year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1964	2,58,676	3,68,711	72,583	....	1,36,667	24,071
1965	2,76,852	4,04,490	75,301	..	1,42,716	23,654
1966	2,82,826	3,96,688	71,336	....	1,32,680	18,206
1967	2,86,676	4,05,063	40,634	....	76,018	14,103
1968	2,94,711	4,12,803	39,704	....	80,487	18,376
1969	3,00,133	3,92,540	42,104	....	86,450	23,954
1969—						
June	2,98,707	43,494	3,917	1,583	7,907	22,876
July	3,11,405	45,430	3,991	1,481	7,804	22,988
August	3,14,984	36,730	3,274	1,314	5,609	22,276
September	3,14,711	30,542	2,901	1,420	6,506	23,096
October	3,09,539	29,585	3,309	1,440	7,385	23,312
November	2,91,533	26,429	3,285	1,383	7,339	23,685
December	3,02,015	33,353	3,163	1,369	7,292	23,954
1970—						
January	3,03,944	33,414	3,237	1,698	7,862	24,422
February	3,01,627	29,850	3,341	1,535	7,160	22,972
March	2,93,332	29,038	2,983	1,446	6,355	21,530
April	2,85,965	31,903	3,675	1,803	8,286	23,517
May	2,83,568	28,589	3,067	1,739	9,058	26,527
June	2,96,061	41,307	3,370	1,580	7,869	26,919
July	3,15,820	47,680	3,437	1,539	6,602	26,218
August	3,20,753	32,379	2,717	1,358	4,923	25,476
September	3,25,423	33,041	2,764	1,542	7,134	24,659

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR LOW DIFFERENT MOFUSSIL CENTRES IN THE ANDHRA PRADESH STATES FOR THE MONTHS OF AUGUST 1970 AND

(Base : Year ended June 1936=100)

Groups	Visakhapatnam		Eluru		A.P.
	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970	
Food	185	INR	INR	INR	
Food Pan Supari and Tobacco	243				
Fuel and Lighting	215				1
Clothing	151				
House-rent	104				
Miscellaneous	134				
Consumer Price Index Number	174				

Groups	Madurai		Coimbatore
	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1970	
Food	953	944	882
Fuel and Lighting	607	619	766
Clothing	630	641	867
House-rent	452	456	663
Miscellaneous	600	600	450
Consumer Price Index Number	779	777	815

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

Centre	August 1970	
	Number of working days	Dearness allowance
Bombay	24	184.95
Sholapur	25	143.00
Nanded	I.N.R.	I.N.R.
	I.N.R.	I.N.R.
	I.N.R.	I.N.R.

MONTHLY RETURN OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1970

Industry	Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in dispute	Date when dispute		Maximum No. of workers involved		No. of mandays lost		Result
			Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	During the month	Till the close of the month	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Textile	Bombay— Apollo Mills Ltd. (Pvt.).	Others— Protest against not increasing the staff in folding department.	31st July 1970	31st July 1970	2,640	..	2,640	2,640	Unsuccessful.
Textile	Ahmednagar— Atmaram Narayan Yangandul and sister concern (Power-loom Units) (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for bonus.	28th May 1970		111	..	2,997	6,216	Contd.
Textile	Aurangabad— The Aurangabad Mills, Ltd. (Pub.).	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of one dismissed worker.	20th July 1970	21st July 1970	90	..	180	180	Successful.
	Bombay— The India United Mills Ltd. No. 5 (Pub.).	Others— Demand for promotion of a jobber to a Supervisory post.	2nd July 1970	2nd July 1970	262	52	314	314	Unsuccessful.
	Bombay— The India United Mills No. 5 (Pub.).	Personnel— Demand for promotion of tackler to supervisory post.	29th July 1970	29th July 1970	284	293	577	577	Unsuccessful.
	Sholapur— The Laxmi Vishnu Cotton Mills and the Narsingpurji Mills (Pvt.).	Wages— Protest against non-implementation of the recommendation of the 2nd wage board.	20th July 1970	20th July 1970	5,531	..	5,531	5,531	Unsuccessful.
	Thana— Poonam Woollen Mill, (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in wages.	18th July 1970	24th July 1970	105	..	630	630	Successful.
	Bombay— Shree Krishna Woollen Mills (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for pay for the 7th June 1970	8th July 1970 (4 p.m.)	9th July 1970 (12 noon)	80	..	55	55	Successful.

	Works.	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of 120 employees.	6th July 1970	6th July 1970	120	..	120	120	Unsuccessful.
	Thana— Wellman India Co., (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in wages, D. A. etc.	14th July 1970	14th July 1970	125	..	325	325	Unsuccessful.
	Sholapur— Messrs. Sarda Dresses (Pvt.).	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of retrenched worker.	9th July 1970	9th July 1970	34	..	34	34	Unsuccessful.
	Sholapur— Sarda Dresses and another (Pvt.).	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of retrenched workers.	28th July 1970		29	..	116	116	Contd.
	Bombay— Bhuia Enterprises (Pvt.).	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of retrenched worker.	11th July 1970	17th July 1970	40	..	240	240	Unsuccessful.
	Bombay— Chemical Moulding Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd. (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in pay, D. A. etc.	26th May 1970	7th July 1970	188	..	1,068	6,636	Indefinite.
	Bombay— Ceat Tyres of India Ltd. (Pvt.).	Wages and hours of work Demand for discontinuance of Relay system	13th April 1970.		786	278	26,528	88,542	Contd.

MONTHLY RETURN OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1970—contd.

No. of the concern and locality	Matter in dispute	Date when dispute		Maximum No. of workers involved		No. of Mandays lost		Result
		Began	Ended	Directly	In-directly	During the month	Till the close of the month	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Glass works,	<i>Wages—</i> Protest against not giving them pay on 7th July 1970.	7th July 1970.	8th July 1970.	505	..	890	880	Successful.
Glass Co.	<i>Retrenchment—</i> Protest against the retrenchment of the workers.	30th July 1970.	..	400	..	800	800	Contd.
(Pvt.)— Glass Works,	<i>Wages—</i> Demand for increase in wages, etc.	21st March 1970	..	262	..	4,984	25,239	Contd.
Products, (Pvt.)	<i>Retrenchment—</i> Demand for reinstatement of retrenched workers.	15th July 1970.	29th July 1970.	52	..	676	676	Indefinite.
Dist. United Casting	<i>Wages—</i> Demand for unemployment allowances	14th July 1970.	14th July 1970	48	..	48	48	Unsuccessful.
Eng. (Pvt.)	<i>Wages—</i> Demand for increase in wages.	28th July 1970.	..	29	..	116	116	Contd.
Engineering Cor- (Pvt.)	<i>Wages—</i> Demand for O. T. and leave with wages.	29th July 1970.	30th July 1970	13	..	26	26	Successful
Indus- (Pvt.)	<i>Personnel—</i> Demand for reinstatement of discharged Workers.	29th June 1970.	..	303	..	8,181	8,787	Contd.
Industries, (Pvt.,)	<i>Wages—</i> Demand for increase in pay etc.	30th June 1970.	..	52	..	1,404	1,450	Contd.

Eng. Co.,	<i>Personnel—</i> Demand for reinstatement of one worker.	27th May 1970	..	100	..	1,334	1,200	Contd.
tery Mfg., (Pvt.)	<i>Personnel—</i> Protest against lay-off	27th July 1970	..	251	..	1,221	1,221	Contd.
ics, (Pvt.)	<i>Personnel—</i> Protest against termination of services of three workers.	15th June 1970	20th July 1970	39	..	663	1,209	Successful.
al Works,	<i>Personnel—</i> Protest against the management suspension of a worker.	9th July 1970	9th July 1970	95	..	48	48	Successful.
al Works, (Pvt.)	<i>Wages—</i> Demand for increase in pay bonus, etc.,	27th July 1970	28th July 1970	148	37	357	357	Unsuccessful
al Works and	<i>Others—</i> Protest against harass-	30th July 1970	..	109	29	212	212	Contd.

MONTHLY RETURN OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1970—concl'd.—

Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in disputes	Date when dispute		Maximum No. of workers involved		No. of mandays lost		Result
		Began	Ended	Directly	In-directly	During the month	Till the close of the month	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mumbai— Mumbai Read, Mfg., (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in Pay. D.A., etc.,	18th June 1970	6th July 1970	26	..	156	442	Indefinite.
Mumbai— T.R., Mfg., Indus- tries, Ltd., (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in wages, etc.	14th July 1970	14th July 1970	299	..	299	299	Unsuccessful.
Mumbai— International Com- puters Ind., Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Pvt.)	Others— Protest against for not conceding the demand.	22nd July 1970	22nd July 1970	620	..	620	620	Unsuccessful.
Mumbai— International Compu- tation Indian, Mfg., Co. (Pvt.)	Others— Protest against for not conceding their de- mands.	24th 1970.	July 24th 1970.	575	..	575	575	Unsuccessful.
Mumbai and Thana— Iron and Works, Ltd., (Pvt)	Personnel— Demand for withdrawal of chargesheet.	22nd 1970.	May	127	2,467	38,181	56,733	Contd.
Mumbai— Metal Industries, (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstat- ment of retrenched worker.	14th July 1970.	14th July 1970	49	..	49	49	Unsuccessful.
Mumbai— Metal Industries, (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against suspen- sion of the workers.	16th July 1970.	16th July 1970.	49	..	49	49	Unsuccessful.
Mumbai— Metal, Industries, (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against suspen- sion of a worker.	21st July 1970.	....	49	..	490	490	Contd.
Mumbai— Metal Industries, (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against suspen- sion of a worker.	18th July 1970.	18th July 1970.	266	..	266	266	Successful.
Mumbai— Metal Industries, (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against suspen- sion of a worker.	23rd July 1970.	31st July 1970.	71	..	456	456	Unsuccessful.
Mumbai— Metal Industries, (Pvt.)	Personnel— Demand for implementation of the agreement from retrospective effect.	3rd July 1970.	7th July 1970.	41	19	240	240	Do.
Mumbai— Metal Enterprises Ltd., (Pvt.)	Retrenchment— Protest against retrench- ment of 28 workers.	25th July 1970	may	239	....	1434	1,434	Contd.
Mumbai— District Eldes Wire, Ltd., (Pvt.)	Wages (a)— Demand for increase in wages.	22nd June 1970.	14th July 1970.	435	....	2191	5671	Unsuccessful
Mumbai— Mechanical Ind., Pvt. Ltd.,	Others (a) Protest against alleged harrasing.	15th July 1970	16th July 1970	1180	....	2360	2360	Indefinite.
Mumbai— National Tractor, Ltd., (Pvt.)	Personnel— Protest against issuing notices to 4 workmen on 10th July 1970.	3rd July 1970	4th July 1970.	75	....	350	350	Unsuccessful.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1970—concl'd.

Name of the Concern and Locality	Matter in disputes	Date when dispute		Maximum No. of workers involved		No. of man-days lost		Result
		Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	During the month	Till the close of the month	
Thana— Contractors of W. H. Deeth & Co., (Pvt.)	Wages— Protest against reduction of piece rate wages.	18th July 1970	..	150	..	1,800	1,800	Contd.
Gondia (Dist. Bhandara) Municipal Council, (Pub.)	Wages— Demand for payment of wages on 6th July, 1970.	6th July 1970	8th July 1970	249	..	498	498	Unsuccessful.
Bombay Bata Shoe Co., & 37 Shops in Greater Bombay (Pvt.)	Wages - Demand for increase in wages etc.	8th July 1970	8th July 1970	237	..	237	237	Unsuccessful
Bombay - 13 Nut bolt shops, (Pvt)	Bonus— Demand for bonus for the year 1966.	23rd July 1970	..	90	..	576	576	Contd.
Wanded Osmanshahi Mills Clerical, Staff Co-operative Canteen, (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in wages and introducing Provident Fund Scheme were not accepted by management.	1st July 1970	1st July 1970	27	..	27	27	Indefinite.
Viraj (District Saugli) Hospital, (Pvt.)	Wages - Demand for increase Dearness Allowances in etc.	18th July 1970.	27th July 1970.	254	..	762	762	Successful.
Bombay - Drej & Boyces Delhi Kamgar Sahakari Society (Pvt.)	Wages— Protest against suspension of workers from 18th July 1970.	20th July 1970.	27th July 1970.	74	..	407	407	Unsuccessful.

LABOUR GAZETTE—NOVEMBER 1970

Tajjar & Co. (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in wages.	24th July 1970.	..	25	..	500	500	Contd.
..	..	..	..	100	..	400	400	Contd.
(District) Kolaba syndicate Mitha-Vyapari Sangha. (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for increase in wage rates.	24th April 1970.	..	350	..	9,450	34,650	Contd.
..	Wages— Demand for increase in Dearness Allowance etc.	9th June 1970	16th July 1970.	22	..	280	698	Successful.
..	Others— Protest against the show cause notice served on a supervisor.	2nd July 1970.	..	673	..	11,310	11,310	Contd.
..	Retrenchment— Protest against retrenchment of the workers.	15th July 1970.	25th July 1970.	15	..	150	150	Unsuccessful.

LABOUR GAZETTE

ERRATA TO LABOUR GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER, 1970

Page	Line/Entry/Item	Column/Paragraph	Incorrect	Correct
1	6th line	Production of Cotton Yarn Spun and Manufacture of Cloth.	1,78,000	1,78,000
59	(a) Cereals and Cereals Products.	7	Blank	182
64	2nd line	5	Cigarettes	182
67	(i) Gawarani 1st Quality (ii) Gawarani 2nd Quality.	8	166	160
94	Table No. 2	Col. 3, 2nd line	83-B	33-B
95	Table No. 1	Col. 3, 3rd line	83-B	33-B
95	Item No. 3 of Table No. 1.	Col. 3, 3rd line	12(2)	12(5)
101	2nd line of 1st table—Centre-wise—Labour Turnover for June 1970.	Sholapur—No workers Column	15,984	15,983
101	2nd line of 1st table—Centre-wise—Labour Turnover for June 1970.	All Centres' line ..	2,47,250	2,47,249
102	Last table—last line	All establishments' column.	15,984	15,983
103	3	....	02	92
103	4	....	1170	1970
104	5	....	1170	1970
104	6	....	1170	1970
104	7	....	1170	1970
105	18	....	1170	1970
105	21	....	1170	1970
105	22	....	1170	1970
105	26	....	1170	1970
126	Serial No. 8	Column No. 3	Mitujan	Mitusal
127	Serial No. 18	Column No. 5	12th May 1960	12th May 1970
127	Serial No. 20	Column No. 6	3rd Jay 1970	3rd May 1970
128	Serial No. 31	Column No. 3	Martes	Marbles
129	Serial No. 32	Column No. 3	Grahan	Graham
131	Serial No. 62	Column No. 5	10th February	10th February 1970

ERRATA TO LABOUR GAZETTE

Page	Line/Entry/Item	Column/Paragraph
177	Chillies green	6
179	Mango (Ratnagiri)	3
179	Mango (Ratnagiri)	4
179	Mango (Ratnagiri)	6
179	Mango (Ratnagiri)	8
179	Mango (Amba)	6
214	....	1
220		7 and 8
234	Item No. 4 of Table No. 1.	Column 3—3rd line
240	Table.—L. T. O. for Maharashtra State for July 1970.	Flux
	Last—line—Item :—	All establishments
239	Table.—Absenteeism for July 1970.	4th para.
246	7	....
246	8	....
246	9	....
246	10	....
246	11	....
246	14	....
246	15	....
264	Serial No. 5	Column No. 5
264	Serial No. 7	Column Nos. 9 & 8
265	Serial No. 13	Column No. 2
265	Serial No. 15	Column No. 6
265	Serial No. 16	Column No. 2
265	Serial No. 17	Column No. 2
267	Serial No. 38	Column No. 8
269	Serial No. 55	Column No. 2