

LABOUR GAZETTE

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

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LABOUR GAZETTE

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LABOUR GAZETTE

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

Vol. L]

BOMBAY, OCTOBER 1970

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The Month in Brief

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class

The Bombay, Sholapur and Nagpur Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for the month of August 1970, with the average prices for the year ended December 1960 equal to 100 were 181, 183 and 187 respectively. Jalgaon, Nanded, Poona and Aurangabad Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for the month of August 1970, with the average prices for year ended December 1961 equal to 100 were 186, 192, 169 and 184 respectively.

Industrial Disputes

During June 1970, there were 65 strikes involving 14,719 workmen and a time loss of 147,989 working days, as compared to 64 disputes in May 1970 involving 14,486 workers and time loss of 127,978 mandays. Further particulars of industrial disputes are given at pages 236 to 237 and 264 to 269 of this issue.

Absenteeism

During July 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 19.66 per cent as against 23.34 per cent in June 1970. For further particulars see page 239 of this issue.

Production of Cotton Yarn Spun and Manufacture of Cloth

During April 1970, Mills in Bombay City produced a total of 14,696,000 Kgs. of yarn, 264,000 Kgs. of Miscellaneous goods such as blankets, hosiery goods and knitted fabrics and packed 123,000 metres of cotton goods mixed with silk, wool, terene etc. and packed 99,176,000 wearable and non-wearable cloth and those kgs. in rest of Maharashtra produced 4,443,000 Kgs. of yarn 125,000 Kgs. of miscellaneous goods such as blankets, hosiery and knitted fabrics and packed 26,044,000 metres of wearable and non-wearable cloth. The total production of cotton yarn, miscellaneous goods and mixed with silk wool, terene etc. packing of wearable and non-wearable cloth for the whole State of Maharashtra amounted to 19,139,000 Kgs., 389,000 Kgs. and 123,000 metres and 125,220,000 metres respectively.

Current Notes

Central Committee of Employment Reconstituted

The Government of India have reconstituted the Central Committee on Employment. The Union Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation, Shri D. Sanjivayya will be Chairman of the 48-member committee. It will advise the Ministry of Labour and Employment on problems relating to employment, creation of employment opportunities and working of the National Employment Service.

Besides the chairman, the committee includes two members of the Lok Sabha (Shri Ram Dhan and Shri A. Durairasu) and two from the Rajya Sabha (Shri Sawai Singh Sisodia and Shri Manoranjan Roy). A representative from each of the States, Union Territories, Central Trade Union Organisations (INTUC, AITUC and HMS), Employers' Organisations, (Employers' Federation of India, All India Organisation of employers and All India Manufacturers' Organisation), All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Small Scale Industries Board and All India Women's Conference are also among members of the committee.

The following are the other members : Dr. Baljit Singh, Professor of Economics, Lucknow University, Lucknow ; Dr. Gautam Mathur, Department of Economics, Osmania University, Hyderabad ; Director, Institute of Applied Man-power Research, New Delhi ; Joint Secretary to the Government of India and Director of Man-power, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi and the Director-General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, New Delhi.

Proposals soon for Industrial Relations Legislation in Great Britain

The British Government's proposals for industrial relations legislation will probably be made public in near future.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Edward Heath, told representatives of the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) on 8th September 1970 that a "consultative document" containing their proposals would then be completed.

On the basis of this document, the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, Mr. Robert Carr, would enter into discussion with the trade unions, CBI and other bodies.

Mr. Heath reiterated his Government's determination to stand by their economic policies—to expand the economy ; improve living standards through higher real earnings ; secure reductions in costs ; and achieve higher investment and increased productivity.

He however emphasised that there was no question of "Crash action" which might achieve some immediate improvement but create future pressures. The intention was still to secure lasting solutions.

In Mr. Heath's view, the greatest single encouragement to higher investment and productivity would be a steady and sustained expansion of demand.

The review of public expenditure initiated by the Government would be a continuing process aimed at establishing a proper order of priorities and ensuring that Government expenditure was concentrated where it could get the best value.

Cambridge Conference to discuss Employment prospects in : Indian delegates to attend

Ninety representatives from more than 40 countries (including India) and international organisations attended a conference on "Prospects for employment opportunities in the 1970" at Cambridge from September 14 to 24.

Indian representatives included in the provisional list of conference members are Mr. B. D. Jayal, Minister (Economic) at the Indian High Commission in London ; Professor S. S. Khera, of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies, London University ; Mr. Pitambar Pant, Member of the Planning Commission, New Delhi ; Dr. K. N. Raj, Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University ; and professor V. S. Vyas of Sardar Patel University, Gujarat.

PARTICIPANTS

The Conference, held at Jesus College was sponsored by the Cambridge Overseas Studies Committee at the request of the British Ministry of Overseas Development. Among the participants were Ministers, senior officials and academics. Representatives from ILO, FAO, OECD, UNESCO, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the private sector also attended.

Development countries represented at the conference included Britain, the United States, Japan, Australia, Canada, Federal Germany and the Netherlands. Some 30 developing countries—from Asia and the Far East Africa and the Pacific were represented.

The conference was opened by Sir Geoffrey Wilson, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Overseas Development. Mr. David A. Morse, former Director General of the International Labour Office in Geneva, represented the key opening paper, entitled "Dimensions of the employment problem".

Collective Bargaining Key to cost inflation Problem— Minister exchanges views with employers

The main responsibility for bringing the current rate of cost inflation in Britain under control rested with those engaged in collective bargaining, Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, told British employers on 11th September 1970.

Expansionary policies, he said, could not bridge the present large gap between the rise in earnings and the rise in productivity.

Mr. Carr was meeting heads of leading private companies and employers' organisations at the headquarters of the Confederation of British Industries for an exchange of views on the economic situation, with particular reference to cost inflation, which he singled out as the crucial immediate economic problem.

NO WAGE FREEZE

Mr. Carr stressed that the Government had no intention of reimposing any statutory incomes policy or of calling for a wage freeze. Nor, he added, did recent experience suggest that it would be helpful to lay down norms or detailed criteria for pay increases.

All employers, including the Government, must accept responsibility for negotiating less inflationary wage settlements, and by this and every other means keep price increases to a minimum, said Mr. Carr.

The Minister said the Government intended to take a firm yet fair line in negotiations with its own employees and to encourage other employers in the public sector to do the same. It expected private employers to adopt a similar instance.

Employment Problem in the Developing Countries Mr. David Morse speaks at Cambridge conference

Mr. David A. Morse, former Director General of the International Labour Office, on 14th September 1970 called for the "dethronement" of gross national product (GNP) as the goal for planning and the measure of performance in development.

He was speaking at a conference in Cambridge on "Prospects for employment opportunities in the 1970s". The conference, which was sponsored by the Cambridge Overseas Studies Committee at the request of the British Ministry of Overseas Development, was attended by more than 140 delegates from 40 countries (including India) and international organisations. It was opened on 14-9-70 by Sir Geoffrey Wilson, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Overseas Development.

OBJECT OF DEVELOPMENT

"The object of development", Mr. Morse said, "is not simply to increase the national income, but to ensure that such increases as are achieved really do lead to improvements in standards of living of the vast numbers of people at the bottom of the income distribution pyramid.

"It should now be clear that these improvements will not come about spontaneously, at least not in the time-span of any social planning or policy-making that is politically acceptable. But it does imply that true progress depends on other factors besides growth of GNP, that economic growth is

in itself the cure for many of the major ills besetting society, and that there are other criteria of performance and progress on which planners and policy-makers must set their sights if development is to lead, as it must lead, to higher standards of living and a more hopeful future for the dispossessed masses of the world's population."

POPULATION EXPLOSION

Proceeding, Mr. Morse said: "In the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the tragic waste of human potential for development and the appalling degree of human misery which are associated with the words 'unemployment' or 'underemployment' are caused not so much by fluctuations in the levels of economic activity as by the underdeveloped structure of the economy, coupled with a population explosion of a totally unprecedented magnitude.

During the decade of the 1970s, an increase in the labour force in developing countries of about 225 million people may be expected. This would mean that to absorb both the projected increase in the labour force and the existing visible surplus of labour supply, around 300 million jobs would have to be created in developing countries between now and 1980.

The experience of the first Development Decade, however, has shown that in developing countries an automatic mechanism linking increases in production to increases in employment, let alone anything approaching full employment, simply does not exist.

"The UN Committee for Development Planning has remarked that although the annual rates of growth recorded in developing countries during the 1960s have in general been modest, they have often marked a break from the stagnation and inertia characteristic of the decades preceding the second World War, but these encouraging achievements have not been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the welfare of the masses of the population; on the contrary, in some countries relatively high rates of economic growth were actually accompanied by a decrease in levels of employment."

This has meant that large—and growing—numbers of the population have been completely by-passed by development, with no opportunities either to contribute to it or to benefit from it.

"If, therefore, we dethrone GNP from its position as the alpha and omega of development, even if we give employment objectives quite as much weight in development policies and planning as rates of economic growth, we still will only have begun our search for patterns of development that will guarantee all people in the decades to come at least those adequate and decent standards of living—including proper medical care, nutrition, education and housing—which must remain the goal and the purpose of development."

Among the topics being discussed at the 10-day conference were the need to stimulate means of population control, to find work for young people on the threshold of life who have most to contribute, and to place the creation of employment alongside GNP.

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 Notification and M. G. O. in which published
1	2	3	4
1	Employment under the Bombay Municipal Corporation in the following Industries, viz. (i) Transport (other than Railway) for the carriage of refuse, cesspool water, drainage silt, meat offals and hearses, and (ii) services in hospitals, dispensaries and Maternity homes.	Six months from 14th August 1970.	No. IDA-1468/3667/Lab-II dated 4th August 1970 published in M. G. O. Part I-L, dated 20th August 1970 at page No. 464.
2	Road Transport Service operated by the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation in Maharashtra.	Six months from 26th August 1970.	No. IDA-1468/Lab-II, dated 10th August 1970 published in M. G. O. Part I-L, dated 20th August 1970 at page No. 4,768.

**All India Average Consumer Price Index Numbers For Industrial Workers
(on Base 1960 = 100) for August 1970**

The New Series of all India Average Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (General) on Base : 1960 = 100 for August 1970 is 187 as compared to 186 in July 1970.

The index for August 1970 on Base 1949 = 100 derived from the 1960 based index works out to 227.

Articles, Reports, Enquiries, etc.

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

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

BY

SYED WAHID ALI*

The phrase "Collective Bargaining" was coined by the famous British Social thinker Mr. Sydney Webb. It has been defined in the Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences as a "process of discussions and negotiations between two parties one or both of whom is a group of persons acting in concert". This is a wider sense of the term applicable to all agreements resulting out of bargain between parties in all walks of life. In its restricted sense, however, it is a "procedure by which an employer or employers and a group of employees agree upon the conditions of work". A more comprehensive and self-explanatory definition is given in an I.L.O. publication entitled "Collective Bargaining—A Workers' Education Manual". It is defined as "negotiations about the working conditions and terms of employment between an employer, a group of employers or one or more employers organisations on the one hand and one or more representative workers organisations on the other hand with a view to reach an agreement."

From the above definition, it is clear that Collective Bargaining has three essential ingredients viz. :—

1. Parties to the agreement.
2. Subject matter of agreement and
3. Objects of the agreement.

These aspects are discussed in details in the following Paras.

(A) *Parties to the Agreement.*—As in any other contract, for collective bargaining also two parties are necessary. As far as employers are concerned a single employer can also be a party to collective bargaining. In fact in most of the agreements a single employer is a party and the other side is always a union. In such cases bargaining is collective only on the workers side. Bargaining can also be with a group of employers. For instance when employers engaged in similar trades join forces and adopt a common policy, bargaining takes place between two collective parties. Such cases are not rare now-a-days. In industrially advanced countries where strong trade unions exist, the employers in the same trade unite and form their own associations. The main object of such association is to maintain equal and matching bargaining strength with the equally strong trade union. Bargaining between such groups of employers and union is collective on both the sides.

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Bargaining in the case of workers is always done by a body which acts as a contracting party. Unlike employers an individual worker cannot be a party to a collective bargaining. Thus in respect of workers bargaining is always collective. When we say a body of workers we mean a group of workers organised and called trade union. Trade Unions can be formed where freedom of association is guaranteed. Freedom of association is therefore, a *quanon* for collective bargaining. However mere freedom of association is not enough unless the unions are free and independent. In collective bargaining only a truly representative union can act as a bargaining agent on behalf of the workers. Management sponsored unions or unions patronised by the employers known as "yellow unions" are not free and independent unions and therefore are not truly representative unions to bargain on behalf of workers. The other conditions necessary for effective bargaining is the recognition of unions. In the early stages of trade union movement the employers used to look upon unions with suspicion and distrust. They used to prefer having talks with workers as individuals and refused to accept the unions as their bargaining agents. In advanced countries this stage of suspicion or distrust is over and employers have realised that unions have come to stay. Even then, in many of the industrially advanced countries where collective bargaining has been established as a regular method of settling industrial disputes, various systems of recognition of unions as representative or recognised unions have been adopted.

In Canada the Labour Relations Boards set up under the Disputes Investigations Act, 1948, have powers to certify organisations as exclusive agents of employees for the purposes of collective bargaining. In U.S.A. the representative character of a union is determined by Government officials in accordance with the National Labour Relations Act. In Australia and New Zealand only a union registered by an Arbitration Court can appear before such courts to submit its claim in disputes arising out of collective bargaining.

In India, recognition of a union is not a simple problem. Multiplicity of Unions organised on the basis of political ideologies makes the problem more complex. In 1947 an attempt was made to introduce the system of compulsory recognition of unions by amending the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1923. This could not however materialise and the amendment lapsed. Thus there is still no Central legislation on the subject of recognition. In some States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, M.P. and Rajasthan there are laws which provide for compulsory recognition. Under these local enactments, the question of recognition is restricted to such areas and to such industries where and to whom these enactments are applicable. In a country like India where workers are not properly organised and where much depends upon the attitude of the employer, the case for compulsory recognition is much more strong. The Royal Commission of Labour had long ago cautioned the employers that "existence of two or more rival unions is not in itself a sufficient ground for refusing to recognise any or all of them. The combination of all employees with common interest for a single union is conveniently desirable in their own interest but this is a matter for them (workers) and not for the employers." It is obvious that unity amongst workers is a greatest source which brings them recognition. In the words of Shri V. V. Giri, "the workers must

realise that recognition is not a favour to be sought by them or a patronage to be extended to them by the employers. If any union in an industry or a thereof is strong enough in membership, and is in a position to prove that it has sanctions and further is able to achieve reasonable and just conditions for workers by negotiations, through democratic trade union principles, recognition in such cases by the employer should be automatic."

The National Commission on Labour has also favoured compulsory recognition under a central law. It could not however, make a clear recommendation either in favour of verification of membership records or holding a secret ballot as a method of ascertaining the majority character of the union claiming recognition. The feelings in support of and against the secret ballot are so strong that a body of the status of the National Commission also could not come to a firm conclusion and the controversy still remains unresolved. In Maharashtra where the provisions of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 are already in force in respect of certain specified industries, a lead has again been taken to introduce a legislation on the subject of unfair labour practices and recognition of unions. The Bill makes a provision for recognition of a single majority union as a sole bargaining agent in the undertakings which for the time being employ hundred or more persons. It would be a pioneering step in the right direction in respect of compulsory recognition of unions by employers when the bill is enacted into Law.

Subject-matter of Collective Bargaining

The subjects discussed in collective negotiations and included in collective agreements cover all matters relating to working conditions and terms of employment. In some countries the subject matters are determined solely by the parties themselves and in some others the law of the country specifies certain subjects which should be covered necessarily by agreements. Denmark, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, U.K., U.S.A. are among the countries where the subject-matters of collective bargaining are left entirely to the decision of the parties. It is however, necessary in these countries that no agreement should provide for conditions of employment contrary to law or below the standards laid down by law. In France, and some Latin American countries the subject matters are specified by law. Whether the parties are free to select the matter or whether the matters are provided by law, the broad categories, under which the terms of agreement fall are as under :—

- (a) Those which sets standards of employment.
- (b) Those which regulate the relations between the parties.

In the first category the following are the matters generally covered :—

- (1) Wages and other allowances including profit sharing.
- (2) Hours of work and rest intervals.
- (3) Leave facilities.
- (4) Seniority and promotions.
- (5) Annual Holidays with pay.
- (6) Discharges and dismissals.
- (7) Retirement benefits.

and other like matters which are directly applicable to the relations between an individual employer and a worker.

In the second category the following matters are covered which relate to the relations between the bargaining parties viz. the *employers and the unions*

- (1) Procedure for joint consultation.
- (2) Method and procedure of settling disputes and differences over interpretation of agreements.
- (3) Prohibition of strikes and lockouts during the period covered by the agreement.
- (4) Duration of the agreement.
- (5) Procedure for negotiating new agreements.

It is usually the questions relating to wages and allowances which in majority of the cases are the subject matters of collective bargaining.

(C) *Object of collective bargaining*

The sole object of resorting to collective bargaining is to settle disputes by mutual negotiations. This is a method of maintaining peace and harmony in industrial relations. In collective bargaining much reliance is put on direct negotiations instead of looking forward for external interference. The right of workers to strike and the right of employers to lockout is implied in collective bargaining. These rights of both the parties are regarded as essential safe-guards for freedom of collective bargaining. As the alternative to collective bargaining is either a strike or a lockout it is imperative on the parties to collective bargaining to be sincere in their respective stands and both should make genuine efforts to reach settlement. Collective bargaining demands from the unions that they would not put up exaggerated claims upon the industry and it equally requires from the employers that they would accommodate the reasonable claims of the unions without making it a prestige issue. The spirit of "give and take" and co-operation is therefore, necessary in collective bargaining.

Thus, the main object of collective bargaining is to make sincere efforts to settle genuine disputes with direct mutual negotiations and discussions without inviting the interference from any outside agency.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION AT THE LEVEL OF UNDERTAKING

Collective bargaining is to be distinguished from consultation and co-operation at the plant level. Discussions in Works Committees and production Committees, between the representatives of the employers and workers, in individual factories have some features resembling to collective bargaining. The two processes are, however fundamentally different. In Collective Bargaining the object is to reach agreement on vital issues like wages, allowances and other terms of employment which form part of a contract of employment. Here the parties to the bargain start with divergent view point but try to reach

compromise by negotiations. When the bargain succeeds the terms of agreement are put to effect. In consultation and co-operation the task is usually to exchange information and consider suggestions for improving less vital issues like safety health welfare etc. There is however no bar on considering grievances and other vital issues but usually such matters are kept outside the purview of consultation at the plant level and usually discussions take place on matters of common interest about which exchange of views is mutually advantageous. The outcome of such discussions in the consultative bodies like works committees and production committees take the form of recommendations on which the final decision is left to the management. It could thus be seen that though consultation and co-operation at plant level resemble to collective bargaining, the main difference lies in the approach and in the final outcome. In consultation the emphasis is on co-operation on matters of common interests, whereas in collective bargaining it is on "reconciliation of divergent interests and demands"

Collective Bargaining and India

At present in many of the industrially advanced countries collective bargaining is practised as a regular method of settling disputes. According to one I. L. O. report the conditions of work of one-third of the non-agricultural labour force in U. S. A. are determined through Collective bargaining. In Switzerland about half of the nation's labour force is benefited by collective agreements. The working conditions of about half of the industrial workers are also fixed through collective bargaining in Australia, Belgium Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg, Scandinavian countries and U. K. In the Soviet Union and other Eastern European democracies collective contracts at the level of the undertaking extend to the vast majority of the workers.

As stated earlier, collective bargaining could not make much head way in India. The reasons are obvious. Trade Unions in real sense came into being in India after the 1st world war. Because of the ignorance and illiteracy of the Indian working class, the union leadership is very often in the hands of outsiders who are politically influenced. This has led to the formation of labour organisations on political grounds. Multiplicity of political parties in the country also reflected in more than one trade union organisation resulting in inter-union rivalries. Lack of solidarity and unity in the working class weakens their bargaining strength. This infirmity in the trade union movement of India is also responsible to a greater extent for the slow progress of collective bargaining.

The recent changes in the attitude of the workers and the employers manifested in the agreements recently concluded are however encouraging. No account of the history of collective bargaining in India would however be complete if no mention is made of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946. This is the first important piece of legislation on industrial relations in India which provided for compulsory recognition of unions. The Act makes it necessary to register unions as representative unions on the principle of one union in one industry in a given local area. Such a representative union has a legal right to enter into an agreement with the employers in the industry and no employer can bring about any change in the working conditions except with

the consent of the representative union. In case of failure to arrive at any settlement by direct negotiation, the parties submit to conciliation. The working of the Act since past several years has established that in majority of the cases disputes are settled amicably by mutual negotiations. The Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 is thus the first legislation which has encouraged collective bargaining.

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 was amended in 1956 and one new clause 'P' was added in section 2 of the Act. It defines "settlement" to include a written agreement between the employer and workmen arrived at otherwise than in the course of conciliation proceedings. With this amendment, agreements reached as a result of direct negotiations between the parties outside conciliation have been given legal status like settlements arrived at in conciliation. This has encouraged the parties to enter into direct talks and settle the disputes by collective bargaining. Such types of agreements are increasing day by day. The addition of section 9A in the Act requiring employers to give a notice of change to workers before actually effecting any change in working conditions has also encouraged direct negotiations which are nothing but collective bargaining. The Act, however, requires radical changes if it is to recognise collective bargaining as a method of settlement of industrial disputes. Compulsory adjudication is still the main basis of this Act and the above two amendments are only the beginning to achieve the goal of collective bargaining. The usefulness of collective bargaining is accepted by one and all but there is a consensus of opinion that the time is not yet ripe in India to eliminate compulsory adjudication altogether.

Shri V. V. Giri in one of his speeches delivered in the early 60s had maintained that "time to embark on a scheme of settlement of disputes based solely on mutual negotiations, to the exclusion of compulsory adjudication has not yet come. The starting of a new experiment at this juncture which may lead to an increase in industrial strife, even if it be temporary, might become inconsistent with the successful implementation of the Five Year Plans to which we are all pledged." He was also of the view that "while every efforts should be made to encourage collective bargaining and mutual settlement of disputes and gradually to make that process a habit rather than a necessity, nothing should be done to weaken the existing machinery for promoting settlement of disputes in industrial undertakings or to deprive the Government of the discretion that they now have to order reference of disputes to tribunals."

Recently the National Commission on Labour has also examined the problem minutely. It is strange enough that even after a lapse of a decade there has been not much difference between the views expressed by the Commission and the views of Shri V. V. Giri as quoted above.

The Commission while recognising that compulsory adjudication tends to prolong disputes, has maintained that collective bargaining as it has developed in West is not quite suitable for India. In the words of the Commission "it cannot appropriately co-exist with the concept of planned economy where certain specified production targets have to be fulfilled." While admitting the

need of State interference in maintaining industrial peace the commission has recommended that such state regulation must co-exist with collective bargaining. In the considered view of the commission "there is a case for shift in emphasis and this shift will have to be in the direction of an increasingly greater scope for and reliance on collective bargaining." But any sudden change from adjudication to collective bargaining is according to the Commission, neither desirable nor feasible. "The process has to be gradual", the Commission opined and suggested that "a beginning has to be made in the move towards collective bargaining by declaring that it will acquire primacy in the procedure settling industrial disputes."

From the above discussions it emerges that collective bargaining is a desirable system for settlement of industrial disputes. There cannot however, be a sudden shift in replacing the present system of adjudication by a system of collective bargaining. In a developing and planned economy, collective bargaining to the total exclusion of adjudication is not desirable. The present system of adjudication and state interference for settlement of industrial dispute is necessary for ensuring fixed targets of production. The role of the State in regulating industrial relations in planned economy is now well recognised. The state cannot be a silent spectator to the spectacle of industrial conflict, since it has vital stakes in the social and economic goals of the nation. Collective bargaining has, therefore, to develop and to co-exist with the present system of state regulation of industrial relations.

STUDY OF FACTORS AFFECTING PRODUCTIVITY IN AN ENGINEERING CONCERN IN BOMBAY

BY

S. B. KARMARKAR*

Introduction

A study was conducted in one of the sections of an engineering concern in Bombay to find out the reasons for stagnancy in productivity. The study was carried out after nearly two years from the introduction of incentive scheme.

Details of Incentive Scheme

The Scheme covers only the productive workmen of the shop. Nearly 350 employees are covered under the scheme. The scheme was introduced after conducting a proper time study for nearly two years. Employees are grouped and incentive is paid on the performance of the group and not on individual performances. Wage incentive is based on group performance index of a certain period (current month preceding one or two months' average) which is worked out as follows :—

Standard Man hours output of the group during the period	X	100 SMH Output
		100
<hr/>		
Actual man hours worked (Against the above output by the group during the same period.)	X	Total input AMH
		100 AMH where SMH is not available. Total idle time AMH.

No incentive is paid if the group performance index is 45 per cent. or below. The maximum incentive limit to be paid corresponds to the rate at 134 per cent. performance index. Even if performance Index exceeds 134 per cent. in any month payment rate will correspond to 134 per cent.

The enclosed table gives the group number, average number of persons working in the group and average performance index in the years 65/66, 66/67 and 67/68.

Conary to expectations, the performance index in the shop under consideration did not show appreciable rise even after the introduction of the incentive scheme.

The stagnancy was studied with reference to a number of variables like supervision, nature of the work group, nature of the job, grievance handling communication, personal characteristics, social background, production technique, etc. Since the study was intended to reveal the forces at work which hampered higher productivity inspite of corresponding monetary advantage, it was necessary to take into account all the abovementioned variables which have the potentialities to influence productivity either way.

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Method of Study

The interview schedule containing open-ended questions was prepared covering all the abovementioned areas. The Group Leaders were chosen for interviews since they are the first line supervisors. These group leaders are worker-supervisors and are supervising the work of nearly 12 to 15 employees each. These group leaders can play a very important part in increasing the performance index since they are on the shop floor and are in constant touch with workers.

Details of Study

The answers received to different questions can be summarized as follows :—

Question 1.—Do you think that the workers are co-operative ?

*Answer.—*The majority of the group leaders expressed that the workers are co-operative. Only one group leader points out that in his group only 50 per cent. of the employees are co-operative. A small percentage of group leaders felt that in their groups there are one or two individuals who are hampering the increased production. These group leaders feel that strict action should be taken against the minor bad elements which are setting a bad example for other willing workers.

Question 2.—Do they require constant supervision ?

*Answer.—*Fifty per cent. of the group leaders expressed the opinion that constant supervision on the workers working under them is not required. Only two group leaders were of the opinion that constant supervision is required. The rest of the answers can be grouped as follows :—

- 40 per cent. constant supervision is required.
- Only in initial stage supervision is required.
- Sometimes drawings required more explanation.
- One or two employees in the group requires constant supervision.

Question 3.—Do they take genuine interest in the work ? If not what are the reasons ?

*Answer.—*Varied and divergent opinions were expressed. Only four groups leaders pointed out that most of the workmen working under them take genuine interest in the work. The other three group leaders thought that mostly workmen working under them take interest but when they see that workmen from other groups are wasting their time, these workmen try to follow them.

The other views can be grouped as follows :—

- Workmen who do not take interest believe that no one can take any action against them.
- Workmen feel that they are not properly designated and hence they do not take interest in work.
- Some of the workmen do not take interest as they are frustrated.
- Workmen have a feeling that injustice is done to them and that they are neglected.
- 3 Group leaders refused to reply to this question on the ground that they can't express any opinion on this point.

Question 4.—Do they properly understand the instructions? If not, what efforts are made to get clear understanding?

Answer.—The majority of the group leaders felt that instructions given to the workmen are properly understood. A few cases of individuals who do not understand any instructions were reported. One interesting point was raised by one of the group leaders namely that no one working under him is prepared to accept his instructions. He had reported the matter to the superior, but however, no action has been taken till date. A majority of the group leaders take special pains to see that instructions are followed. Only one group leader reported that the workmen working under him are of so low calibre that any amount of explanation is of no use. This group leader has lost complete hope of educating some employees to understand the instructions and read blue prints.

Question 5.—Are the workers satisfied and contented in general?

Majority of the group leaders were of the opinion that generally workers working under them are satisfied. Minor cases of discontent were mentioned. The reasons of discontent were mentioned as follows:—

- (a) Payment not proper.
- (b) No proper designation and wages.
- (c) Skill of the employees is not considered.
- (d) Neglected by superiors.

Question 6.—Are they rude or aggressive? What efforts are made to change their attitudes.

Answer.—Majority of the group leaders expressed that workmen working under them are not rude. Only two group leaders found that 20 per cent. of the workmen working under them are rude and difficult to control. Majority of group leaders thought that their attitudes would change by constructive approach from higher officials. One group leader felt that workmen working under him are beyond anybody's control and that proper designations might improve the position.

Question 7.—Do you think age group, status or place of origin has got any influence on efficiency, obedience or discipline, etc.?

Answer.—Majority of the group leaders have expressed that these factors would not affect productivity much.

Question 8.—What are the usual nature of complaints received from the workers?

The following are the complaints:—

- (a) Additional hands required because work is heavy.
- (b) Non-availability of tools and material.
- (c) Not paid properly.
- (d) Extra increment not received.
- (e) No proper designation.
- (f) Expect better treatment from superior.
- (g) Feeling that work is not appreciated.
- (h) Promotion Policy of the Company.
- (i) Supply of material not regular.

Question 9.—Do you think that you have sufficient number of workmen in your group?

Answer.—The majority of the group leaders feel that they have sufficient number of workmen in their groups considering the work load.

Question 10.—Do you receive proper instructions from your superiors or conflicting instructions are given to you?

Answer.—The majority of the group leaders opined that the instructions given to them by their superiors are always clear.

Question 11.—Do you get proper tools and material required for your job or you have to waste your time in securing them?

Answer.—The majority of the group leaders felt that sometime is lost in securing tools. It was pointed out that groups were to be equipped with tools and the matter was discussed on a number of occasions but no action has resulted till this day. Two group leaders mentioned that no time is lost in procuring tools. Only one group leader said that much time wasted in securing tools required for the jobs.

Question 12.—What is your opinion regarding the time allotted to your jobs?

Answer.—All the group leaders complained regarding time allotted to the jobs. The other complaints were like:—

- (a) Wrong timing.
- (b) Lack of proper feeling.
- (c) Insufficient work.
- (d) Change of workmen from one group to another.
- (e) Wrong classification.
- (f) Time lost in seeking classification.
- (g) Defective machines.
- (h) Poor maintenances.
- (i) Dissatisfaction in the groups.
- (j) Loss of time in procuring nuts and bolts.
- (k) Drawings not clear.

One group leader did not give any information on this point.

Question 13.—What are your suggestions to increase the performance index which would benefit all the workmen from your group?

The views were as follows:—

- (a) Continuous work.
- (b) Correct time.
- (c) Continuous flow of material and tools.
- (d) Proper job classification.
- (e) No mistakes in drawings.
- (f) Proper atmosphere in the groups.
- (g) Production in-charge and planning in-charge should devote some more time in solving the problems of workmen.
- (h) Better grouping of workmen.
- (i) Disciplinary actions against defaulters.

One group leader suggested that persons who are transferred from his group should be re-transferred to his group and he would be in a position to show higher index.

Unions Attitude towards Incentive

The attitude of the Union towards incentive was that Union was opposed to the Incentive Scheme on the following grounds.

Unemployment in India might increase since future employment is restricted due to the introduction of Incentive.

However, since the workers had accepted the Incentive and payment made thereof the Union was committed practically to incentive if following conditions were satisfied:—

- (1) No warning or charge-sheet is to be given to an employee if his index falls down.
- (2) No harrassment from supervisors.
- (3) No exploitations.

Conclusions

(a) Defective work grouping was found to be one of the factors which hampered higher productivity. The group leaders pleaded for better grouping of workmen in order to enhance productivity. Some groups were having plus workmen. Frequent changes of workmen from one group to another and unnecessary additions of workmen to different groups were also the factors which affected productivity. It was pointed out that there are one or two workers who stand in the way of higher productivity. Group leaders have suggested stronger disciplinary actions against these bad elements. Effective disciplinary action should be taken against such employees.

(b) Poor supervisions was found to be another factor which caused stagnancy in productivity. One of the supervisors reported that no one working under him was prepared to accept his instructions. Another group leader has reported that workers working under him were of very low calibre. It was also reported that workers expected better treatment from their superiors.

(c) The management policy in regard to classification, increments, transfers, etc. was not explained to the workers properly which has resulted in a feeling that it has affected increased productivity. Attempts would be required to be made to improve this situation.

(e) Inefficient handling of problems connected with Incentive also affected productivity.

(f) Low standards was also a major problem. Incentive checks should be found out to give correct standard time.

(g) Factors like excessive time loss in securing tool—defective machines, poor maintenance, lack of proper lighting, etc. also affected productivity.

In general we can say that management as well as employees can equally be blamed for stagnancy in productivity.

PERFORMANCE INDEX

Group	Average Pro. of Product		Absence		Incentive Paid (Rs.)		Comments	
	1965-67	1966-67	1965-67	1966-67	1965-67	1966-67	1965-67	1966-67
A	11	13	32	42	1,259	1,559	1,219.04	1,160
B1	14	14	36	46	149	149	96.01	1,14
B	11	11	31	31	354	354	1,199.74	1,116
C	11	11	31	31	100	100	1,110.00	0.67
D	14	14	31	31	1,756	1,756	1,197.60	1,110
E	14	14	34	34	607	607	1,199.31	1,189
F	14	14	36	36	606	606	1,198.04	1,189
G	14	14	38	38	219	219	1,110.09	1,130
H	11	11	35	35	1,273	1,273	1,199.16	1,166
I	14	14	35	35	787	787	1,199.83	1,166
J	14	14	35	35	1,037	1,037	1,195.42	0.90
K	14	14	35	35	751	751	1,195.42	1,166
L	14	14	35	35	888	888	1,199.31	1,166
M	14	14	35	35	1,023	1,023	1,199.83	1,166
N	14	14	35	35	576	576	1,199.83	1,166
O	14	14	35	35	1,016	1,016	1,199.83	1,166
P	14	14	35	35	1,016	1,016	1,199.83	1,166
Q	14	14	35	35	1,016	1,016	1,199.83	1,166
R	14	14	35	35	1,016	1,016	1,199.83	1,166
S	14	14	35	35	1,016	1,016	1,199.83	1,166
T	14	14	35	35	1,016	1,016	1,199.83	1,166
U	14	14	35	35	1,016	1,016	1,199.83	1,166
V	14	14	35	35	1,016	1,016	1,199.83	1,166
W	14	14	35	35	1,016	1,016	1,199.83	1,166
X	14	14	35	35	1,016	1,016	1,199.83	1,166
Y	14	14	35	35	1,016	1,016	1,199.83	1,166
Z	14	14	35	35	1,016	1,016	1,199.83	1,166

PERFORMANCE INDEX—contd.

Group No.	Average No. of Persons				Average Perform Index			Incentive Paid/Year				Incentive Max. Month		
	1965-66	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	
S	14	12	21	57	36	2,629	8,839.03	...	...	...	...	...	...
T	18	12	31.3	41	40	1,261	1,679.95	498	...	...	...	...	...
U	3	13	22.6	54	51	2,300	3,306.34	...	...	...	...	...	...
V	0	12	28	87	51	1,502	1,914.47	95	...	...	...	...	...
W	9	12	37.2	47	48	1,818	2,198.68	672	...	...	...	...	...
X	17	14	28.5	42	51	931	2,391.48	342	...	...	...	...	...
Y	1	1	43.5	78	80	...	92.03	...	...	...	...	...	...
Z	1	1	...	...	...	4,294.14	...	1,692	...	...	...	...	...

Notifications Under Labour Laws

Industrial Relations Act, 1946

Banking in the Banking Industry

Under the Industrial Relations Act, 1946, No. 122/70, dated 24th July 1970, the Government of Maharashtra conferred on the following establishments the benefits of the Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (LXI of 1947), and in continuation of Maharashtra No. 122/70 dated 24th July 1970, the following establishments are notified as follows:

After entry No. 1222 in the said notification the following entries shall be inserted,

- 1223. The Ahmednagar District Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd. (H. O.), Ahmednagar, District Ahmednagar.
- 1224. The Ahmednagar District Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., Nagpur Branch, District Ahmednagar.
- 1225. The Ahmednagar District Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., Rahur Branch, District Ahmednagar.
- 1226. The Ahmednagar District Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., Kopargaon Branch, District Ahmednagar.
- 1227. The Ahmednagar District Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., Shrinapur Branch, District Ahmednagar.
- 1228. The Ahmednagar District Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., Sangamner Branch, District Ahmednagar.
- 1229. The Ahmednagar District Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., Akola Branch, District Ahmednagar.
- 1230. The Ahmednagar District Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., Newasa Branch, District Ahmednagar.
- 1231. The Ahmednagar District Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., Shevgaon Branch, District Ahmednagar.
- 1232. The Ahmednagar District Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., Pathar Branch, District Ahmednagar.
- 1233. The Ahmednagar District Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., Karjat Branch, District Ahmednagar.
- 1234. The Ahmednagar District Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., Jamshed Branch, District Ahmednagar.
- 1235. The Ahmednagar District Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., Shrigonda Branch, District Ahmednagar.
- 1236. The Ahmednagar District Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., Parner Branch, District Ahmednagar.

Factories Act, 1948

Under the Industries and Labour Department No. 1659/12472/LAB-III, dated 21st August 1970, the Government of Maharashtra conferred on the following establishments the benefits of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948). The Government of Maharashtra hereby exempts the India Government Mint, Fort Bombay, from the provisions of section 11 of the Act for the period of three months from the date of issue of this notification.

¹ M.G.G. Pt. I-L, September 3, 1970, p. 4946.
² M.G.G., Pt. I-L, September 3, 1970, p. 5051.

Bombay Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Act, 1958.

Industries and Labour Department No. BRU 2170/115114/Lab-I, dated 26th August 1963.
Whereas by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. BRU 95397/LAB-I, dated the 14th March 1963, the Government of Maharashtra has—

(a) declared under section 3 of the Bombay Relief Undertaking (Special Provisions) Act, 1958 (Bom. XCVI of 1958) (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), that the industrial undertaking called "the Pratap Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company Limited, Amalner" to which a loan has been provided by the State Government shall for a period of one year commencing on the 14th March 1963 and ending on the 14th March 1964, be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief (the said undertaking being hereinafter referred to as the "the said relief undertaking") and

(b) directed under section 4 of the said Act that in relation to the said relief undertaking and in relation to the said period of one year for which that relief, undertaking continues as such, the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 42, clauses (a), (i) (ii) and (iii) of sub-section (2) of section 46 and section 98 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1947) and of Chapter V-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), shall not apply and the said relief undertaking shall be exempt from those provisions;

And whereas from time to time the Government of Maharashtra made declarations and directions in relation to the said relief undertaking with a view to extending the period for which the said undertaking shall be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief;

And whereas, by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. BRU 2170 159106/LAB-(I), dated the 12th March 1970, the Government of Maharashtra—

(a) declared under section 3 of the said Act that the said relief undertaking shall, for a further period of six months commencing on the 14th March 1970 and ending on the 13th September 1970, be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief; and

(b) directed under section 4 of the said Act, that the provisions of,—

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

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

(iii) all provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (XX of 1946), shall not apply to the said relief undertaking in relation to the said period of six months and that the said relief undertaking shall be exempt from the aforesaid provisions; and further directed that in relation to the said relief undertaking and in respect of the period for which the said relief undertaking continues as such under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the said Act, and right, privilege, obligation or liability accrued or incurred before the said relief undertaking was declared to be a relief undertaking (not being a right, privilege, obligation or liability accrued or incurred in relation to the written contract, dated the 17th December 1962, entered into by the said relief undertaking with the Seksaria Cotton Mills Limited for the sale of Saco Lawell High Speed Combing Equipment and other machinery mentioned in the contract) and any remedy for the endorsement thereof shall be suspended and all proceedings relative thereto pending before any Court, Tribunal, Officer or Authority shall be stayed; and that in relation to the said relief undertaking the awards and order specified in column 1 of the Schedule thereto appended shall be suspended in operation to the extent specified in column 2 of the Schedule in respect of the periods respectively specified against them in column 3 of that Schedule; and any right, privilege, obligation and liability arising from non-payment of wages, dearness allowance and gratuities and stipulated under the said awards and order shall not be enforceable in respect of the said periods;

* M.G.G., Pt. I-L, September 3, 1970, pp. 5053-57.

and whereas, by Government Notification, Industries and Labour Department, No. BRU 784907/LAB (I), dated the 23rd March 1967, the Government of Maharashtra has directed under section 4 of the said Act that, with effect from the 14th day of March 1963, in relation to the said relief undertaking and in respect of the period for which the said relief undertaking continues as such under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the said Act the award dated the 23rd May 1957, of the Industrial Court, Bombay, in Reference (IC) No. 99 of 1954; No. 199 of 1955 and No. 254 of 1955 made under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1947), which was applicable to the said Relief Undertakings immediately before a loan was provided to it by the State Government for being run a relief undertaking, so far as it relates to the payment of gratuity to the employees of the Pratap Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company Limited, Amalner, shall be suspended in operation for the period from the 14th March 1963 upto the period for which the said relief undertaking continues to be a relief undertaking; and any right, privilege or obligation arising from non-payment of gratuity as stipulated under the said award shall be suspended in operation, and any right, privilege or obligation arising from non-payment of gratuity as stipulated under the said award and any remedy for the enforcement thereof shall be suspended and all proceedings relative thereto pending before any Court, Tribunal, Officer or Authority shall be stayed;

And whereas, the Government of Maharashtra is of opinion that the said relief undertaking should be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief for a further period of one year commencing on the 14th September 1970 and ending on the 13th September 1971 and that it should be exempt from the aforesaid provisions for the aforesaid period and that any right, privilege, obligation or liability accrued or incurred before the said relief undertaking was declared to be a relief undertaking shall be suspended and all proceedings relative thereto pending before any Court, Tribunal, Officer or Authority shall be stayed;

And whereas, the Government of Maharashtra is also of the opinion that in relation to the said relief undertaking, the awards and order specified in column 1 of the Schedule hereto appended shall be suspended in operation to the extent specified in column 2 of that Schedule in respect of the periods respectively specified against them in column 3 of that Schedule and any right, privilege, obligation or liability arising from non-payment of wages, dearness allowance and gratuities as stipulated under the said awards and order shall not be enforceable in respect of the said period;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 and section 4 of the Bombay Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Act, 1958 (Bom. XCVI of 1958), the Government of Maharashtra hereby—

(a) declares that the industrial undertaking called the Pratap Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company Limited, Amalner, shall for a further period of one year commencing on the 14th September 1970 and ending on the 13th September 1971 (both days inclusive) be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief the said undertaking being hereinafter referred to as "the said Relief Undertaking"; and

(b) directs,—

(i) that in relation to the said relief undertaking and in respect of the said period of one year from the 14th September 1970 to 13th September 1971 (both days inclusive) for which that relief undertaking continues as such the provisions of—

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

(b) chapter V-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947); and

(c) all provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (XX of 1946),

shall not apply; and the said relief undertaking shall be exempt from the aforesaid provisions of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (Bom. XI of 1947), chapter V-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), and all provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (XX of 1946);

(ii) that in relation to the said relief undertaking and in respect of the period for which the said relief undertaking continues as such under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the said Act, any right, privilege, obligation or liability accrued or incurred before the said relief undertaking was declared to be a relief undertaking (not being a right, privilege, obligation or liability accrued or incurred in relation to the written contract, dated the 17th December 1962 entered into by the said relief undertaking with the Seksaria Cotton Mills Limited, for the sale of Saco Lawell High Speed Combing Equipment and other machinery mentioned in the contract) and any remedy for the enforcement thereof shall be suspended and all proceedings relative thereto pending before any Court, Tribunal, Officer or Authority shall be stayed; and

(iii) that in relation to the said relief undertaking the awards and orders specified in column 1 of the Schedule hereto appended shall be suspended in operation to the extent specified in column 2 of that Schedule in respect of the periods respectively specified against them in column 3 of that Schedule; and any right, privilege, obligation and liability arising from non-payment of wages, dearness allowance and gratuities as stipulated under the said awards and order shall not be enforceable in respect of the said periods.

SCHEDULE

Award or order as modified from time to time	Extent of suspension	Period of suspension
1	2	3
Award of the Industrial Court, dated 24th June 1946 in submission Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of 1946.	So far as it relates to payment of dearness allowance to operatives employed in the said relief undertaking.	4th March 1967, date upto which the said relief undertaking continues to be as such.
Award, dated 21st May 1947 of the Industrial Court in Reference (I.C.) No. 10 of 1949.	So far as it relates to payment of wages to the operatives employed in the said relief undertaking.	14th March 1967 to the date upto which the said relief undertaking continues to be as such.
Order, dated 23rd January 1950 of the Wage Board for Cotton Textile Industry, in Reference No. 33 of 1949.	So far as it relates to payment of dearness allowance to the employees employed in the Clerical Department in the said undertaking.	14th March 1967 to the date upto which the said relief undertaking continues to be as such.
Award, dated the 23rd May 1957 of the Industrial Court, Bombay, in Reference (IC) No. 99 of 1954, No. 199 of 1955 and No. 254 of 1955.	So far as it relates to the payment of gratuity to the employees employed in the said relief undertaking.	14th March 1963 to the date upto which the said relief undertaking continues to be as such.

Factories Act, 1948

Industries and Labour Department No. FAC. 1667/143800/LAB-III, dated 26th August 1970.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948), the Government of Maharashtra hereby exempts the Central Dairies under the Government Milk Scheme at Poona, Dhulia, Nasik, Miraj, Sholapur and Kolhapur from the provisions of sections 51, 54 and 56 of the said Act, for the period of three months from the 5th September, 1970, subject to the condition that no worker shall be allowed to work for more than sixty hours during any week.

⁴ M.G.G. Pt. I-L, Sept. 3, 1970, p. 5057.

योग व कामगार विभाग.—कमांक इ. पी. एफ. १६३०/१४१६०२-कामगार, दिनांक ६ सप्टेंबर १९७०.—भारत सरकारच्या कामगार, सेवा आणि पुनर्वसन विभागातील कामगार आणि विभागाची खालील लॉडमुक्तता मर्यादा भारत पुन्हा प्रसिद्ध करित आहे —

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION
(DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT).

New Delhi, Dated the 29th July 1970/Sravana, 1892.

S.O. —In exercise of the powers, conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Sarvashri P. D. Shanbhag and P. A. Oze to be Inspectors for the whole of the State of Maharashtra of any scheme framed thereunder, in relation to any establishment belonging or under the control of the Central Government or in relation to any establishment connected with a railway company, a major port, a mine or an oilfield or a controlled industry.

[File No. 21/8/69-PF-I]

महाराष्ट्राचे कामगार यांच्या सोयीसाठी व नावाने

मो. अ. र. सिद्दिकी,
शासनाचे सहायक

योग व कामगार विभाग.—कमांक इ. पी. एफ. २५३०/१३६२२२-कामगार, दिनांक ६ सप्टेंबर १९७०.—भारत सरकारच्या कामगार, सेवा आणि पुनर्वसन विभागातील कामगार आणि विभागाची खालील लॉडमुक्तता मर्यादा भारत पुन्हा प्रसिद्ध करित आहे —

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

(DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT).

New Delhi, Dated the 6th July 1970/15th Asadha, 1892

S.O. —In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5A of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby constitutes with effect from the 6th July 1970, the Central Board of Trustees consisting of the following persons, namely:—

Chairman

1. The Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) New Delhi.

Members

2. The Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) (Incharge Provident Funds), New Delhi.
3. Shri Dharni Dhar, Deputy Secretary and Internal Financial Adviser, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), New Delhi.

¹ M. G. G., Pt. I-L, September 17, 1970, p. 5250.

² M. G. G., Pt. I-L, September 17, 1970, pp. 5250-52.

4. The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs (Department of Industrial Development), New Delhi.
5. The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) (Labour and Rehabilitation Branch), New Delhi.
6. Sri B. S. Batnagar, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering, New Delhi.
7. The Secretary to the Government of Bihar, Department of Labour and Employment, Patna.
8. The Deputy Secretary to the Government of Gujarat, Education and Labour Department, Ahmedabad.
9. The Deputy Secretary (Health and Labour) to the Government of Kerala, Health and Labour (G) Department, Trivandrum.
10. The Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Industries and Labour Department, Bombay.
11. The Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Food, Civil Supplies and Labour Department, Bangalore.
12. The Secretary to the Government of Tamil Nadu, Labour Department, Madras.
13. The Commissioner of Labour, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Kanpur.
14. The Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Labour Department, Calcutta.
15. The Joint Secretary to the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Home Department, Hyderabad.
16. The Secretary to the Government of Madhya Pradesh, Labour Department, Bhopal.
17. The Secretary to the Government of Orissa, Labour, Employment and Housing Department, Bhubaneswar.
18. The Labour Commissioner, Delhi Administration, 15, Rajpur Road, Delhi.
19. Sri Surrottam P. Huthessing, Ahahibag, Ahmedabad.
20. Sri S. N. Bose, Director, Bata Shoe & Co. (P) Limited, 30, Shakespeare Sarani, Calcutta-17.
21. Sri H. P. Merchant, 'Shakti Vila' Ground Floor, 14, Laburnam Road (Gamdevi), Bombay-7.
22. Sri M. V. Arunachalam, Carborandum, Universals Limited, 11/12, North Beach Road, Madras-1.
23. Dr. Mohanlal Piramal, Managing Director, Morarjee, Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company Ltd., Dr. Ambedkar Road, Parel, Bombay-12.

Officials of the
Government Central

Representatives of the
State Governments

24. Sri M. Ghose, Labour Adviser, Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Royal Exchange, 6, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
25. Sri M. C. Narasimhan, President, Karnatak, Provincial Committee of All India Trade Union Congress, No. 2, Mills Corner, Sampige Road, Bangalore-3.
26. Sri Diwakar, Vice-President, M.P. State Committee of A.I.T.I.C., 29-B, Rajindra Nagar, District Indore (M.P.).
27. Sri Kisan Tulpule, General Secretary, Mill Mazdoor Sabha, 39, Patel Terrace, Parel, Bombay-12.
28. Sri Kali Mukherjee, President, Indian National Trade Union Congress, Bengal Branch, 177/B, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-14.
29. Sri N. S. Deshpande, General Secretary, Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Parel, Bombay-12.
30. Sri R. N. Sharma, Vice-President Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Polytechnic Road, Dhanbad.

Representative of
Employers, appointed
by the Central
Government in con-
sultation with the
Organisation of
Employees.

[No. 12(5)/69-P.F.II]

Factories Act, 1948.

Industries and Labour Department No. FAC. 1667/143160/LAB-III, dated 10th September 1970.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXII of 1948) the Government of Maharashtra hereby exempts all Government Defence Factories from the provisions of sections 51, 52, 54 and 56 of the said Act for a period of three months from the 17th September 1970.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this notification "defence factory" means any factory which is engaged in the production of ammunitions or any defence supplies or in work which is directly in furtherance of the efficient defence, in India.

Industries and Labour Department No. WJA-1068/140339-Lab-II, dated 8th September 1970.—The following Resolution by the Government of India Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation is republished:—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

(DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT)

New Delhi, dated the 13th July, 1970

RESOLUTION

No. W-15(17)/69.—By their Resolution No. WB-15(1)/64, dated the 28th May, 1966, the Government of India set up a Central Wage Board for Electricity Undertakings with the following composition and terms of reference:—

(A) COMPOSITION:

Chairman

Sri P. P. R. Sawhny.

¹ M. G. G., Pt. I-L, September 17, 1970, p. 5252-53.

² M. G. G., Pt. I-L, September 17, 1970, p. 5253-5266.

Independent Members

1. Shri Jagannath Rao Chandriki, M.P.
2. Shri M. B. Desai.

Members Representing Employers

1. Shri R. P. Aiyer.
2. Shri S. N. Ray.
3. Shri U. Chandu Nair.

Members Representing Workers

1. Shri J. C. Dixit.
2. Shri D. P. Pathak.
3. Shri Vimal Mehrotra.

Member Secretary

Shri Teja Singh Sahni

Subsequently, Shri G. Venkatswami, M.P. was appointed a Member of the Board in place of Shri Jagannath Rao Chandriki. Similarly Shri S. Dutt Mazumdar was appointed in place of Shri S. N. Ray and Shri G. Sambasiviah in place of Shri Chandu Nair. Later, Shri S. T. Raja was appointed in place of Shri Sambasiviah.

Shri Vidya Prakash was appointed Member-Secretary of the Wage Board in place of Shri Teja Singh Sahni.

The above changes in the composition of the Board were notified from time to time.

(B) TERMS OF REFERENCE :

- (a) to determine the categories of employees (manual, clerical, supervisory etc.) who should be brought within the scope of the proposed wage fixation ;
- (b) to work out a wage structure based on the principles of fair wages as set forth in the Report of the Committee on Fair Wages ; and
- (c) to evolve a Gratuity Scheme for the Industry.

Explanation.—In evolving a wage structure, the Board should, in addition to the considerations relating to fair wages, also take into account—

- (i) the public utility character of electricity undertakings ;
- (ii) the need of the industry in a developing economy ;
- (iii) the requirements of social justice ;
- (iv) the need for adjusting wage differentials in such a manner as to provide incentive to workers for advancing their skill ; and
- (v) the desirability of extending the system of payment by results.

Explanation.—In applying the system of payment by results, the Board shall keep in view the need for fixing a minimum (fall-back wage) and also to safeguard against over-work and undue speed.

2. The Wage Board made interim recommendations and these were accepted in terms of Government Resolution No. WB-15(24)/67, dated the 20th June, 1968.

3. The Board's final report was submitted to Government on the 19th December 1969. A summary of conclusions and recommendations of the Board is appended.

4. After careful consideration, Government has decided to accept the recommendations of the Wage Board in so far as they relate to matters falling within its terms of reference, and request the parties to take steps for expeditious implementation of the recommendations.

9. Workmen covered by the recommendations of the Wage Board, and falling within the purview of the Third Pay Commission or like body set up by the Central or State Governments, shall not be entitled to claim benefits under the recommendations of both. In any undertaking such workmen can be governed either by the recommendations of the Wage Board or by the present wage structure, subject, in the latter case, to revision, if any, by the other appropriate pay body.

10. The Government of India wish to express their appreciation of the manner in which the Board has dealt with matters referred to it and made unanimous recommendations.

(Signed) T. S. SANKARAN,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

Order

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all concerned.
Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* (Extraordinary) for general information.

(Signed) T. S. SANKARAN,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

Appendix**CENTRAL WAGE BOARD FOR ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKING.***Summary of conclusions and recommendations*

1. The recommendations of the Wage Board cover workmen employed in Licensee undertakings coming within the purview of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and of the State Electricity Boards. They would, however, not cover employees of the Damodar Valley Corporation, Bombay Electricity Supply and Transport Undertakings Electricity Undertakings which are run as Government departments and where Service conditions of the employees are regulated by the departmental orders applicable to Government servants in general.
2. The recommendations apply to all workmen who are covered by the definitions of workman as given in section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and who are drawing a salary i.e. wages upto Rs. 750 per month.
3. The staff engaged on muster roll, on work-charged basis and on daily-rates of pay fall within the purview of the Board.
4. The teaching, medical and guest house staff are excluded from the purview of the Board because of the peculiar and varying nature of their employment.
5. It is essential that the rural electrification which is an important feature of the over-all development programme, is made economically viable as early as possible.
6. Since power resources are not evenly distributed, future power development will have to be planned on a national basis. In this context, the establishment of super-power stations and the formation of regional and national grids is an urgent necessity for optimum utilisation of the available resources.
7. The special features of the development and growth of the electricity industry have been kept in view while dealing with the task entrusted to the Wage Board.

8. The Wage Board, after giving the due thought to all aspects of the matter, has based its recommendations for the country as a whole on practical considerations keeping in mind the minimum needs of the workers in the electricity industry as well as the capacity of the vital industry to meet such needs.

9. It is likely that the present financial position of the industry as revealed by the financial statements of the undertakings for the last few years, particularly of the State Electricity Boards, may improve gradually in future. As their development and expansion programmes, oriented to a social purpose, progress, the component of productive content of their structure is likely to enlarge eventually and the time may come when the Boards would be able to concentrate on intensification of supply. Both these aspects have a bearing on the profitability and usefulness of the activities of the State Electricity Boards.

10. The financial position of the State Electricity Boards can also improve if steps are taken to increase revenue and to decrease expenditure by such means as higher working efficiency, reduction in transmission losses and rationalisation of manpower.

11. It is not possible for the Wage Board to assess the impact of their recommendations on the profitability of the electricity undertakings. The Wages of workers in this industry are being examined for the first time on a national level while in the case of quite a few industries, second wage boards have already completed their labours.

12. The State Electricity Boards have no equity capital and depend solely on loan capital. According to the recommendations of the Venkataraman Committee, they are required to earn a higher net return on their capital base than the licensee undertakings. It is recommended that these aspects of the finances of the State Electricity Board are taken up by the Government for a review with a view to suitable revision.

13. The measurement of labour productivity in the industry presents formidable problems. However, in some limited areas group incentive schemes can be considered. The formulation of such schemes has to be left to the individual organisations and their unions.

14. For achieving completion of large projects ahead of schedule and to attain higher reliability and station efficiency, provision of in-plant training facilities to the workers assumes great importance.

15. So also the introduction of welfare schemes has a positive impact on the efficiency of the workers.

16. In view of the needs of the electricity industry in the developing economy of the country and the limitation of its resources, the Wage Board have not found it feasible to recommend a need-based minimum wage; nor have the Wage Board attempted to make their own estimate of such a wage.

17. Owing to the peculiar nature of the industry, it is not expedient or feasible to link wages to productivity at this stage.

18. The Wage Board's recommendations regarding minimum wage, wage-scales, dearness allowance, house rent allowance and other fringe benefits, and fitment of workers are laid down in paragraph 8.32 to 8.38. (Extracts at Annexure I).

19. The recommendations regarding muster-roll and work-charged workers find mention in paras. 8.40 to 8.42. (Extracts at Annexure I).

20. The Wage Board's recommendations regarding categorisation of workers are contained in paras. 8.39 and 9.13. (Extracts at Annexure I).

21. The recommendations of the Wage Board would be operative for five years from 1st April 1969.

22. The difference between the existing basic wages and dearness allowance (including interim relief) and those recommended by the Board excluding house rent allowance shall be made up as far as practicable in three equated annual instalments from 1st April, 1969.

23. It will not be open to workmen to raise any dispute or demand any revision in the wage structure during a period of four years from 1st April 1969.

24. The gratuity scheme recommended by the Board is laid down in the Annexure to Chapter X (Copy at Annexure II).

25. The gratuity scheme would be applied with effect from the 1st April 1972 in the undertakings which at present have no gratuity scheme whatsoever. The undertaking may, however, consider paying gratuity in accordance with the scheme on an *ex-gratia* basis to all employees covered by the scheme from 1st April 1971 i.e., to those who retire after 31st March, 1971.

26. All such undertakings as have gratuity scheme at present will apply the scheme recommended by the Wage Board from 28th May, 1966.

27. In medium and small sized licensee undertakings where there is no scheme of gratuity at present the scheme recommended will be introduced subject to the condition that their respective liability will be limited to such number of months basic wages as there are years left before the undertaking is acquired by the purchasing authority provided such years are less than three in number.

28. Where an employee of a licensee undertaking is taken over by the State Electricity Board at the time the undertaking is acquired, and the terms of the transfer of the services of the employees satisfies the three conditions laid down in the proviso to section 25 FF of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the employee will be entitled to receive the gratuity from the Electricity Board in terms of the scheme laid down by the Wage Board.

29. In regard to existing gratuity schemes certain benefits accruing thereunder will not be reduced for existing employees to bring them in line with the scheme recommended by the Board.

Annexure I

(Extracts of paras. 8.32 to 8.42 and para. 9.13 in the Report of the Central Wage Board for Electricity Undertakings)

8.32. *Minimum wage.*—(1) The total monthly emoluments of the lowest paid unskilled worker would be Rs. 148 constituted as under:—

Basic wage	Rs. 55 00
Dearness allowance	Rs. 85 00
House rent allowance	Rs. 8 00

(2) However, in big cities, covered by the list of Class "A", "B1" and "B2" published by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India for the grant of House Rent Allowance to the Central Government employees (list given below), the House Rent Allowance would be Rs. 15 instead of Rs. 8 thus making a total minimum monthly emoluments of Rs. 155 as against Rs. 148 elsewhere:

Class A	.. 1. Bombay.
	2. Calcutta.
	3. Delhi.
	4. Madras.
Class B 1	.. 1. Ahmedabad.
	2. Bangalore.
	3. Hyderabad.
	4. Kanpur.
	5. Poona.

Class B 2

1. Agra.
2. Allahabad.
3. Banaras (Varanasi).
4. Jaipur.
5. Lucknow.
6. Madurai.
7. Nagpur.

Undertakings units paying house rent allowance in excess of Rs. 8 or Rs. 15 as the case may be, would continue to do so at the same rate without any reduction and the difference in the allowance would not be adjusted against the increase that might accrue to the total of the other two constituents of the minimum wage, namely, the Basic Wage and the dearness allowance put together. If the employer is providing rent-free quarters or charging a rental of less than 10 per cent. of the Basic Wage, the difference between the actual rent charged and 10 per cent. of the Basic Wage will be set off against the amount of Rs. 8 or Rs. 15 as the case may be.

(3) The basic wage and the dearness allowance put together shall not be less than Rs. 140. Where an undertaking has been paying more than Rs. 55 as the basic wage, it would be required to pay the difference between Rs. 140 and the basic wage so paid as dearness allowance. Where an undertaking has been paying less than Rs. 55 as the basic wage, it will have to increase the basic wage to Rs. 55 and pay the balance of Rs. 85 as dearness allowance.

(4) The dearness allowance of Rs. 85 (on the basis of Rs. 55 as the basic wage) would be linked to the cost of living index at 171 with the 1960 series of the all India Average Consumer Price Index Numbers of Working Class published by the Labour Bureau, Simla as base. For every rise or fall in the index number, an adjustment of 75 paise per point would be made in the dearness allowance. The revision will be effective prospectively from 1st April every year on the basis of the average of the indices for the preceding 12 months from January to December. No adjustment in dearness allowance would, however, be made if the index falls below 171.

(5) The total minimum monthly emoluments recommended above would take effect from 1st April 1969 and the first adjustment of dearness allowance will be effective from 1st April 1970 based on the average of the Consumer Price Index Numbers from January 1969 to December 1969.

(6) If an undertaking or unit had on 31st March 1969 a wage scale under which the starting basic wage plus dearness allowance payable on such wage to an unskilled worker was more than Rs. 140 per month, the recommendation made above regarding the minimum wage payable to the unskilled worker will not apply to such an undertaking/Unit; and the unskilled worker in such an undertaking will continue to be entitled to the same higher basic wage-cum-dearness allowance that he may be receiving.

(7) The cash value of the food subsidy wherever provided by an establishment or unit would be adjustable against the dearness allowance but the worker would have the option to prefer the dearness allowance in cash or partly in cash and partly in the form of subsidised food.

8.33. (1) *Wage-scales*.—The Board recommends the following 21 scales of pay for the different categories of workers and employees (both technical and administrative) in which all of them would be placed in the manner suggested hereafter :—

Sr. No	Technical	
	Scale	Span
1.	Unskilled .. 55—2(10)—75—3(5)—90	15 years.
2.	Semi-skilled B .. 70—2(3)—76—3(6)—94—4(6)—118	15 years.
3.	Semi-skilled A .. 80—4(10)—120—5(5)—145	15 years.
4.	Skilled C .. 110—5(5)—135—6(10)—195	15 years.
5.	Skilled B .. 130—7(10)—200—8(5)—240	15 years.
6.	Skilled A .. 150—9(5)—195—10(9)—285	14 years.
7.	Highly skilled B .. 190—10(6)—250—12(5)—310—15(3)14 years.	—355.

	Scale	Span
8.	Highly skilled A .. 250—16(5)—330—18(5)—420—20—14 years.	(4)—500—(E.B.—after 10th stage).
9.	Supervisory C .. 250—16(5)—330—18(5)—420—20—14 years.	(4)—500—(E.B.—after 10th stage).
10.	Supervisory .. 300—20(4)—380—25(5)—505—30(5)14 years.	—655—(E.B.—after 10th stage).
11.	Supervisory A .. 400—25(5)—525—30(4)—645—35(3)12 years.	—750—(E.B.—after 10th stage).

Administrative

	Scale	Span
1.	Unskilled .. 55—2(10)—75—3(5)—90	15 years.
2.	Semi-skilled B .. 70—2(3)—76—3(6)—94—4(6)—118	15 years.
3.	Semi-skilled A .. 80—4(10)—120—5(5)—145	15 years.
4.	Skilled B .. 110—8(5)—150—10(10)—250	15 years.
5.	Skilled A .. 150—12(10)—270—15(5)—345	15 years.
6.	Highly skilled B .. 190—12(8)—286—15(6)—376	14 years.
7.	Highly skilled A .. 250—16(5)—330—18(5)—420—20(4)—500.	(E.B.—after 10th stage).
8.	Supervisory C .. 250—16(5)—330—18(5)—420—20(4)—500.	(E.B.—after 10th stage).
9.	Supervisory B .. 300—20(4)—380—25(5)—505—30(5)—655.	(E.B.—after 10th stage.)
10.	Supervisory A .. 400—25(5)—525—30(4)—645—35(3)—750.	(E.B.—after 10th stage.)

(II) *Dearness allowance*.—The Board recommends the following rates of dearness allowance for different slabs of basic wage :—

Pay slab	Dearness allowance
Rs.	Rs.
Upto 109	Upto 85*
110—149	98
150—209	122
210—399	146
400—449	160
450—499	164
500—542	Amount by which the pay falls short of Rs. 663.
543—999	120

*The exact amount of dearness allowance for this slab would be fixed in the manner as recommended in paragraph 8.32(3).

(III) *House rent allowance*.—The Board also recommends that the house rent allowance for the lowest paid category of unskilled workers, namely Rs. 8 and Rs. 15 as the case may be in para 8.32(1) and (2) should be extended to three more categories of wage-scales, viz. 2, 3 and 4 both under "Technical" and "Administrative" as shown in paragraph 8.33.

Where rent-free quarters have been provided or a rental of less than 10 per cent. of the basic wage is being charged the difference between the actual rent charged and 10 per cent. of the basic wage will be set off against the amount of house rent allowance as the case may be.

In the case of undertakings where appropriate scales of pay and dearness allowance together exceed the total quantum of basic pay and dearness allowance including house allowance recommended by the Wage Board in respect of the corresponding scale no allowance by way of house rent allowance will be payable by them.

(IV) *Miscellaneous.*—(1) The above recommendations will not apply (i) in the case of officers employed in undertakings whose terms of service are governed by specific provisions for a limited specified period not exceeding five years and (ii) in the case of workmen by undertakings who are governed by agreements between recognised unions and the employers, which specifically provide for non-application of the Wage Board's recommendations provided such agreements were entered into after 20th June 1968, the date of the Government of India Resolution accepting the interim recommendations of the Board.

(2) If an employee in any category other than the unskilled worker was enjoying on 31st March 1969 a higher scale of wages or higher annual increments or higher dearness allowance or higher house rent allowance, he will continue to get the same.

(3) If any employee in an undertaking was getting any allowance, benefit, concession, or fringe benefits of any kind whatsoever, other than basic wage, dearness allowance and house rent allowance, the allowance, benefit, concession or fringe benefit will not be curtailed in any manner on the ground that it is basic wage, dearness allowance or house rent allowance has been increased as a result of the recommendations of the Wage Board.

(4) The Wage Board have considered whether or not the system of free electricity obtained in some undertakings should be extended universally. After mature consideration the Board has felt that in view of the limitations imposed by section 23 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, the benefit of free electricity to an employee as such would be objectionable. Section 23 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, stipulates that "a licensee shall not in making any agreement for the supply of energy show undue preference to any person". The words "any person" should encompass employees as well, and consequently the analogy of railway systems and air systems offering free passages to the employees would not be appropriate.

Although the provision of section 23 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, does not apply to the State Electricity Boards, it is only proper that the principles enunciated against undue preference should be applied uniformly to the Industry as a whole. Consequently the Wage Board propose to make no recommendations. This however will not adversely affect the existing situation.

8.34. (V) *Fitment.*—In paragraphs 8.23 and 8.33 above, the Board has made recommendations about the minimum basic wage as well as the quantum of dearness allowance payable to an unskilled worker, the scales of basic wages for different categories of employees drawing upto Rs. 750 per month and the amount of dearness allowance payable to them on the basis of different slabs of basic wages. It is now necessary to define the principles that should guide the different undertakings in the matter of fitment of the workers into the new scales as recommended. An electricity undertakings in the country have adopted widely divergent scales of pay with equally divergent nomenclatures and designations, it has really been a problem for this Board to define clear-cut principles so as to achieve uniformity in the matter of adoption of standard scales *vis-a-vis* their fitment. However, after very careful consideration, the Board recommends the following principles.

8.35. For the first slab of basic wages upto Rs. 109 per month only, the quantum of dearness allowance will have to be fixed in the light of the prevailing basic wages. According to our recommendations made in paragraph 8.32(3) read with paragraph 8.32(i), the quantum of dearness allowance for the lowest paid unskilled worker of this slab would be Rs. 85 when the basic wage is Rs. 55 per month. The quantum of dearness allowance is, however, variable depending on the basic wage. The following illustrations will enable the undertakings to determine the quantum of dearness allowance payable to their lowest paid unskilled worker:—

(In all sections of paragraphs 8.35 and 8.36 including the five illustrations given below, the basic wage has to be taken as the starting salary of the lowest paid unskilled worker

a) In case where the basic wage is less than Rs. 55 and the dearness allowance is also less than Rs. 85 and the total is less than Rs. 140 per month, the basic wage will be raised to Rs. 55 and the dearness allowance to Rs. 85;

(b) If dearness allowance is more than Rs. 85 but the total of the dearness allowance and the basic wage is less than Rs. 140, then the basic wage shall be raised to Rs. 55 and the dearness allowance reduced to Rs. 85;

(c) Where the basic wage is more than Rs. 55 but the total of the basic wage and the dearness allowance is less than Rs. 140, then the existing basic wage shall remain undisturbed and the quantum of dearness allowance will be the difference between Rs. 140 and the existing basic wage;

(d) Where the total of basic wage and dearness allowance is more than Rs. 140 but the basic wage is less than Rs. 55, the basic wage shall be raised to Rs. 55 and the balance of the total will be treated as dearness allowance; and

(e) Where the total of the basic wage and the dearness allowance is more than Rs. 140 and the basic wage is also more than Rs. 55 per month, there shall be no change and the basic and dearness allowance will continue to be the same.

The quantum of dearness allowance as determined in the above manner for the lowest paid unskilled worker in an undertaking will be admissible to all workers drawing basic wages upto Rs. 109 per month.

8.36. (a) The quantum of dearness allowance having been fixed as above, the basic wage of a worker drawing more than Rs. 55 but less than 109 per month will be fixed in the new scale as applicable to him at the stage higher than his existing basic wage as on 1st March 1970. His next increment in the New Scale will be admissible one year after the date on which his basic pay is fixed in the New scale as above.

(b) (i) Where the existing basic wages are less than Rs. 55, such basic wages shall have to be raised to Rs. 55. Workers with varying lengths of service will thus start in the new scale with Rs. 55 as basic wage except in cases provided in (ii) below and will thereafter derive the benefits of the new increments as in the new scales.

(ii) Where the difference between the existing basic wage of a worker and the minimum of the new scale in which he is to be fitted is less than three times the rate of initial increment in the new scale, he will be entitled to service increments at the rate of one increment for every five years of uninterrupted qualifying service subject to a maximum of three increments in all and his initial basic wage in the new scale will be fixed accordingly.

(iii) Where the existing wage of a worker is equal to the minimum of the new scale in which he is to be fitted, he will be entitled to service increments at the rate of one increment for every five years of uninterrupted qualifying service subject to a maximum of three increments in all and his initial basic wage in the new scale will be fixed accordingly.

(iv) Where the existing basic wage of a worker is in between two stages of the new scale his basic wage will be brought first of all to the next higher stage of the new scale, and thereafter he will be entitled to service increments at the rate of one increment for every five years of uninterrupted qualifying service upto a maximum of two increments.

8.36A. The same principles as in paragraph 8.36 will apply to the next higher slab of pay viz. Rs. 110—149.

8.37 For subsequent slabs of pay viz., Rs. 150—209, Rs. 210—399, Rs. 400—449, 450—500—542 and Rs. 543—750, the quantum of dearness allowance has been indicated in paragraph 8.33(ii). It will now be necessary to fix the basic wage of a worker entitled to the new scale of basic wage falling under any of those slabs in the following manner:—

(a) First of all, the worker has to be given the appropriate new scale depending on the nature of the job he is performing and the degree of his skill;

(b) Where the existing basic wage of a worker is not less than the minimum of new scale in which he is to be fitted, his new basic wage will be fixed in the new scale at the next

(c) Where the existing basic wage of a worker is less than the minimum of the new scale in which he is to be fitted, he will start from the minimum of the new scale. If, however, the difference between this existing basic wage and the minimum of the new scale is less than the amount representing twice the amount of the initial annual increment of the new scale, he will be entitled to service increments at the rate of one increment for five years of uninterrupted qualifying service subject to a maximum of three increments in all, or Rs. over the minimum of the new scale; whichever is less, and his initial basic wage in the new scale will be fixed accordingly.

(d) Where the minimum of the new scale is higher than that of the existing scale of a worker, but the rate of dearness allowance received by him is higher than what has been recommended by the Board and the total of the two items exceeds the amount to which he would otherwise have been entitled under (c) above, the excess in dearness allowance representing the difference between what has been recommended and what the worker is receiving, will be merged with his existing basic pay. For example, if a worker is at present drawing Rs. 150 as basic wage and Rs. 150 as dearness allowance, making the total of these two items Rs. 300, the dearness allowance now suggested being Rs. 122, the excess of Rs. 28 will get added on to the existing basic wage of the worker. Similarly, if a worker is receiving Rs. 380 as basic wage, his dearness allowance according to the recommendation of the Board will be Rs. 146; but if his actual dearness allowance at present is Rs. 200, this difference of Rs. 54 will get added on to his present basic wage. After adding this difference to the basic wage, if the worker is entitled to any higher basic wage in the light of what has been recommended, he would get it. In other words, he will get one increment for every five years of completed uninterrupted service subject to a maximum of three increments in all provided on 1st April 1969 his length of uninterrupted completed service is five years or more.

8.38. In calculating the existing total emoluments of a worker (including basic wage and dearness allowance), the interim relief wherever paid or payable will be included.

8.39. (VI) *Categorisation*.—The Board have examined the question of categorisation of workers according to the nature of their jobs and the degree of the skill so that the undertakings could fit them in the appropriate new scales as recommended. It was found that the existing scales of pay as well as designations of workers vary widely from undertaking to undertaking and it is really difficult for the Board to make specific recommendations in regard to categorisation because of the complexities involved. The Sub-Committee on Standardisation of Nomenclatures with Job Description also examined this aspect and felt that "each undertaking will process the fitment of each of its employees in his proper category and the allocation of a standard nomenclature. This will be done by scrutinizing the possible standard nomenclatures and corresponding job descriptions and following the procedures adopted by the Sub-Committee as explained in this Report in section 5 (Procedures adopted for the study and Appendix D and as illustrated in the study in depth for Gujarat Electricity Board)". The Board, therefore, recommends that this matter of categorisation should be left to the respective undertakings which should decide this question on the basis of proper examination and processing through a Committee consisting of the representatives of the management and of the recognised unions.

8.40. (VII) *Muster-roll and work-charged workers*.—The Wage Board have considered the question of nominal muster-roll and work-charged workers employed in electricity undertakings, especially the State Electricity Boards. This category of workers has been in existence in the Public Works Departments of the State Governments since a long time. With the expansion of activities under various development programmes, the State Electricity Boards employed muster-roll workers in projects. On completion of the projects many of these workers have had to leave the organisation and seek employment elsewhere as it was not possible for the Electricity Boards to absorb all of them. It has been mentioned to this Board that even in other branches of the State Electricity Boards, the practice of employing muster-roll workers is still prevalent.

This Board, however, feels that in other branches of the State Electricity Boards where the work is regular and permanent in nature as for example the maintenance and the operational branches, such posts should be filled up by regular workers and not by muster-roll/work-charged workers. This Board is of the view that it is desirable to discontinue as soon as possible, and according to a phased programme, the practice of employing muster-roll workers in regular and permanent posts. The Wage Board recommends that such posts should be filled up by regular workers chosen from amongst the existing muster-roll and work-charged workers as far as practicable depending on their suitability.

8.42. It is the Board's recommendation that an unskilled muster-roll/work-charged worker should be paid a minimum of Rs. 3.50 as a consolidated daily wage. Where a higher wage is paid, it should continue to be paid. If under the existing statutes any other benefits is admissible, such benefit should also be given to this category of workers.

Note.—The terms present basic wage or existing basic wage means the basic wage of a worker as on 31st March, 1969.

9.13. The Report of the Sub-Committee was considered by the Wage Board and was formally adopted subject to the clear understanding that the categories of employees as mentioned under each classification in the studies made by the Sub-Committee of the three Boards and two private undertakings were only illustrative in nature and open to suitable modifications wherever considered necessary. It was further decided that there should be 21 times scales of pay instead of the nineteen recommended by the Sub-Committee, the 2 additional being for two new categories under the Administrative and Clerical classification, namely Semi-skilled B and A instead of "Semi-skilled" and Highly skilled B and A instead of "Highly skilled". Based on the Report of the Sub-Committee the Wage Board recommend as follows —

(1) Each undertaking shall divide all its employees into two classifications, each with two groups, as stated in the preceding para and then evaluate the job of each employee for its relative skill or worth. This will be done following the procedures adopted by the Sub-Committee as explained in its report in section 5 (Procedures adopted for study), Appendix D, and as illustrated in the study in depth for Gujarat Electricity Board (Appendix I in Sub-Committee's Report).

(2) Based on the results of the above evaluation, each employee shall be fitted in his proper category from the list given in para. 7.1 of the Sub-Committee's Report, as modified by the decision of the Board to recommend twenty-one scales. This will be done separately for each of the two groups in the two classifications. In the placement of employees in appropriate categories, it is to be cautioned that the points scored by different categories of employees will vary with each undertaking depending upon the regional differences, the requirements of education and experience and several other factors. Therefore the range of points within which a category or its wage-scale will be encompassed will differ from one undertaking to another. To amplify, para. 5.9 of the Sub-Committee's report is reproduced below because of its relevance and importance:—

"The range of points within which a particular category would fall will differ from one undertaking to another to some extent, depending on the organisational structure of each undertaking. For this reason the point ratings of various categories in different undertakings cannot be directly compared. Also since the plans for evaluation in the case of the two classifications of employees are basically different and since even in the same classification, the approach to evaluation differs between the supervisory and non-supervisory groups, the points ratings under the four groups of the two classifications cannot be directly compared. Therefore, while the points scored will be a general guide in the determination of wages, it is to be cautioned that an attempt should not be made numerically to link by means of a formula, the points with the wages."

duties. The procedure for this purpose is illustrated in Appendix I and note in Appendix E to F of the Sub-Committee's report. No significance will, however, be attached to descriptions except that they will be useful in understanding the functions of an employee in his daily work and that they will reflect local practices.

(4) The Sub-Committee in its study and report have excluded the jobs of Guest House Teaching and Medical Staff. Accordingly, the staff under these categories shall not be covered by present recommendations and their cases shall be considered by each individual undertaking depending upon local conditions.

(5) The undertakings shall avoid down-grading in case of any of their existing employees, although it is inevitable that the existing grading of some jobs will be disturbed while allocating standard nomenclatures to their employees, instead the approach shall be to re-allocate the work content of the particular job on mutually agreed basis. This deviation from standardisation shall be avoided in case of new entrants.

(6) It is possible that while implementing the above recommendations there may be employees who are evaluated as falling between two categories. Further, to suit the needs of individual undertakings and to promote efficiency, it will be sometimes desirable to permit marginal upward adjustments in the duties as compared to standard job descriptions. Examples are office staff using specialised office machines, steno-typists doing confidential work, clerks handling cash, accountants with limited power of attorney. These departures from standardisation may be permitted.

(7) The undertakings shall endeavour where feasible to combine and allocate jobs pertaining to more than one nomenclature to an employee on a mutually agreed basis. Such a combination will result in the duties of an employee being of an omnibus type. In such cases, the employees will be given the standard nomenclature, corresponding to his main duties, while for convenience the standard nomenclatures covering his other duties can be indicated in brackets. In this connection, a reference can be made for further details to paragraph 6.3 of the Sub-Committee's report.

(8) Employees shall also be allocated stand-by and staggered duties, as described in para. 6.3 of the Sub-Committee's report.

(9) Undertakings shall so allocate their staff as to ensure that employees working in units of larger sizes are fitted into higher categories, commensurate with the responsibilities involved. For this purpose, units whether they are generating stations or receiving stations or transmission/distribution systems shall be classified as large, medium and small according to local conventions subject to the norms laid down in paragraph 6.9 of Chapter VI. For example, if an operator is put in the category 'Skilled C' when working in a generation station, say 30 MW, capacity, an operator doing more or less similar work but in a generating station of medium size of say 100 MW, capacity may be placed in the category 'Skilled B', to take care of the increased responsibility. The mechanism for arriving at the details of such placements will be decided by individual Electricity Board and their units.

(10) For promotion from one category to another, the emphasis shall be on higher skill and not only on seniority and, at the same time, maintaining some ratio for promotion from a lower to a higher category to open up promotional avenues. It is suggested that undertakings shall evolve standard trade tests upto highly skilled category. For supervisory categories, more weightage shall be given to supervision, improvement and goals achieved.

(11) Manuals for the smooth implementation of recommendations 5 to 10 inclusive shall be prepared by each undertaking to suits individual needs and character. These manuals will also define the nature of compensation payable to employees (i) for marginal increases in duties from the standard job descriptions where an existing employee is considered as rated between 2 categories, and (ii) for omnibus, stand-by, and staggered type of duties. The Wage Board do not consider that the preparation of such manuals falls within their

(12) In implementing, the above recommendations, undertakings will arrive at final settlement in consultation with their unions and by applying the principles of collective bargaining.

(13) It is also recommended that the Ministry of Labour and Employment may set up a suitable panel or machinery to provide the services of independent experts for assisting the undertakings in the implementation of the above recommendations, specially when external assistance is sought to resolve any differences that may be outstanding.

Annexure II

COVERAGE

The Gratuity Scheme will apply to all the employees who are in regular or permanent employment but will not apply to work-charged, and muster-roll workers. The benefits of the Gratuity Scheme will also apply from the date of their continuous employment, to the temporary, substitute, and probationary employees, on regular or permanent posts but when they are confirmed in their respective posts.

ENTITLEMENT

- (1) The minimum qualifying period of service would be five years.
- (2) Employees (or their nominees or legal heirs) would be entitled to gratuity in the event of—
 - (i) death ;
 - (ii) termination ;
 - (iii) disablement or medical unfitness ;
 - (iv) retirement ;
 - (v) voluntary retirement with the consent of the employer prior to age of superannuation ;
 - (vi) retrenchment for any reason whatsoever ;
 - (vii) resignation after completing 10 years of service ;
 - (viii) discharge or dismissal for misconduct provided the misconduct is not of a gross nature.
- (3) The minimum qualifying period of service laid down above shall not apply in the case of 2(i) and 2(ii):—

QUANTUM

The quantum of gratuity will be equal to 15 days' basic wage for each completed year of qualifying service for those employees who retire before rendering 15 years of service, and for employees who retire after 15 years of qualifying service, the quantum of gratuity will be equal to one month's basic wage for each completed year of service subject to a maximum of 15 months basic wage or Rs. 10,000 whichever is lower.

Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948

Industries and labour Department No. BSE 1470/144263/LAB-II, dated 16th September 1970.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to section 4 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, "1948 (Bom LXXXIX of 1948) (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), the Government of Maharashtra hereby amends Schedule II to the said Act as follows namely:—

In the said Schedule II, after entry No. 148, the following entry shall be added, namely

"Shops selling flowers, pans, garlands, coconuts, and sweet oil etc., situated in the premises of Shri Tulja Bhavani Temple, Tuljapur. Sections 10(1), 11(1) (a), subject to condition that no shops shall be opened earlier than 5-00 a.m. and be closed later than 10-00 p.m. on any day. Section 18 subject to the condition that the employees concerned are granted one day holiday in a week without making any deduction."

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Industries and Labour Department, No. IDA 1168/129230/LAB. II, dated 20th August 1970.
In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (a) and (g) of sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Government of Maharashtra, hereby makes the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section 38 of the said Act, namely

Rules

1. These rules may be called the Industrial Disputes Bombay (Third Amendment) Rules, 1970.

2. Rules 26 of the Industrial Disputes (Bombay) Rules, 1957, shall be renumbered as sub-rule (1) of that rule and after sub-rule (1) as so renumbered, the following new sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“(2) Where any award, order or decision is made *ex-parte* under sub-rule (1), the aggrieved party may, within thirty days of the receipt of a copy thereof, make an application to the Board, Court, Labour Court, Tribunal or an Arbitrator, as the case may be, to set aside such award, order or decision. If the Board, Labour Court, Tribunal or Arbitrator is, satisfied that there was sufficient cause for non-appearance of the aggrieved party, it or he may set aside the award, order or decision so made and shall appoint a date or proceeding with the matter;

“Provided that, no award, order or decision shall be set aside on any application as aforesaid unless notice thereof has been served on the opposite party.”

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for August 1970

BOMBAY*

181—A fall of 2 points

In August 1970, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Bombay Centre with base : January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 181 being lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59, family living survey at the Bombay Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 3 points to 199, due to fall in the average prices of rice, bajra, arhar-dal, gramdal, moongdal, masur-dal, fish fresh bums, eggs, milk-pure, curd, ghee, sugar, and a fall in the sub-group index of vegetables and fruits.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco, etc. group decreased by 4 points to 185 due to fall in the average price of pan-leaf.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 1 point to 158 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoties, saree, shirting, trousers cloth, full pant, and vest.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 156 due to a rise in the average prices of exercise book, hair oil, toilet soap, tooth-powder, umbrella, durrie, washing soap, and tailoring charges of blouse.

The index number for the fuel and light group and housing remained constant at 179 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	group Index Number	
		July 1970	August 1970
I-A. Food	57.1	202	199
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	4.9	189	185
II. Fuel and Light	5.0	179	179
III. Housing	4.6	113	113
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.4	157	158
V. Miscellaneous	19.0	155	156
Total ..	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number		183	181

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

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

LABOUR PRICE INDEX NUMBER (NEW SERIES) FOR WORKING CLASS FOR BOMBAY CENTRE

	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index number		
			Year ended December 1960	July 1970	August 1970	July 1970	August 1970	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8	
d Cereal								
..	kg.	59.23	0.70	1.22	1.21	174	173	
..	"	25.05	0.41	0.92	0.92	224	224	
..	"	9.42	0.53	0.90	0.90	170	170	
..	"	3.22	0.55	1.11	1.10	202	170	
..	"	0.92	0.12	0.23	0.23	192	200	
..	(125 g.)	2.16	0.09	0.15	0.15	167	192	
..	3 kg.						167	
g. charges.								
Total		100.00						
Index I-A(a)..						187	186	
Pulse Pro.								
Dal	kg.	63.78	0.78	1.76	1.75	226	224	
Dal	"	12.99	0.60	1.47	1.46	245	243	
Dal	"	12.21	0.90	1.83	1.81	203	201	
Dal	"	7.87	0.78	1.47	1.45	188	186	
Dal	"	3.15	0.88	1.75	1.75	199	199	
Total		100.00						
Index I-A(b)..						222	220	
Fats—								
..	500 ml.	9.55	1.36	3.80	3.91	279	288	
..	"	71.05	1.00	2.51	2.56	251	255	
..	500 g.	19.40	1.75	3.56	3.57	203	204	
Total		100.00						
Index I-A(c)..						244	249	
Fish and Eggs—								
..	500 g.	52.54	1.48	2.93	2.95	198	199	
Meat—								
..	Dozen	38.41	0.44	1.38	1.05	244	206	
..	Each		1.23	2.14	2.14			
..	Dozen	3.97	0.25	0.54	0.54	216	216	
..	"	5.08	1.93	3.83	3.69	198	198	

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index number		
			Year ended December 1960	July 1970	August 1970	July 1970	August 1970	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8	
(d) Milk and Milk Products—								
(1) Milk—	L. ..	86.87	1.15	2.62	2.45	196	189	
(i) Pure	L. ..		1.03	1.70	1.70			
(ii) Aarey	kg. ..	1.31	1.57	3.14	3.11	200	198	
(2) Curd	kg. ..	11.82	7.50	14.45	14.41	193	192	
(3) Ghee	..							
Total		100.00				196	190	
Sub-group Index I-A(e)..								
(f) Condiments and Spices—								
(1) Salt	kg. ..	5.40	0.13	0.24	0.24	185	185	
(2) Turmeric	500 g. ..	5.40	0.72	2.66	2.55	369	354	
(3) Chillies (dry)	..	28.42	1.35	3.13	3.05	232	226	
(4) Chillies (green)	..	6.83	0.41	0.79	1.80	193	195	
(5) Onion	..	19.42	0.15	0.26	0.29	173	193	
(6) Garlic	..	4.67	0.60	1.37	1.32	228	220	
(7) Coconut	Each (500 g.)	12.95	0.33	0.90	0.91	273	276	
Other Spices—								
(8) Pepper	500 g.	16.91	3.69	5.10	5.10			
(9) Jeera	..		1.80	3.10	3.03	313	306	
(10) Lavang	10 g.		0.31	1.95	1.90			
Total		100.00				242	242	
Sub-group I-A(f) Index								
(g) Vegetables and Fruits								
Potatoes	1/2 kg. ..	20.68	0.25		0.58		232	
Muli	judi	2.05	0.06		0.23		383	
Brinjals	1/2 kg.	8.63	0.26		0.45		173	
Cauliflower	..	4.55	0.35		0.75		214	
Cabbage	..	6.36	0.26		0.85		327	
Bhendi	..	4.55	0.42		0.51		121	
Tomatoe ripe	..	10.23	0.38		1.82			
Tomatoe raw	..		0.25		0.47			
Pumkin white	..	0.68	0.23		0.40		202	
Pumkin red	..	2.27	0.20		0.30		174	
Karela	..	1.59	0.42		0.66		150	
Peas	..	0.68	0.48		0.87		157	
Palak	Judi	1.36	0.06		0.13		181	
Methi	Judi	3.18	0.06		0.13		211	

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960	July 1970	August 1970	July 1970	August 1970
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
Other Food—							
(1) Sugar (Crystal)	500 g.	29.57	0.60	0.80	0.80	135	133
(2) Tea Leaf	50 g.	12.52	0.39	0.56	0.56	144	144
(3) Snacks (Bhajiya)	Plate of 8 pieces	15.01	0.11	0.25	0.25	227	227
(4) Snacks (Jalebi)	kg.	7.11	1.90	5.04	5.04	265	265
(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				184	184
Sub-group Index I-A(h)							
A. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereals Products	..	35.29				187	186
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products	..	4.79				222	220
(c) Oils and Fats	..	5.78				244	249
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs	..	10.62				216	202
(e) Milk and Milk Products	..	9.53				196	190
(f) Condiments and Spices	..	6.76				242	242
(g) Vegetables and Fruits	..	8.24				219	208
(h) Other Food	..	18.99				184	184
Total		100.00				202	199
Sub-group Index I-A							
B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco etc.							
(1) Pan (leaf)	100 leaves	18.55	0.52	1.26	1.13	242	217
(2) Pan (finished)	Each	9.89	0.04	0.09	0.09	225	225
(3) Supari	500 g.	19.44	3.42	5.67	5.69	166	166
(4) Katha	..	3.53	4.76	12.62	12.62	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	6.35	6.39	153	154
Total		100.00				189	185
Sub-group Index I-B							
II. Fuel and Lighting—							
(1) Firewood	40 kg.	11.51	3.39	6.05	5.99	178	177
(2) Kerosene Oil	litre	42.64	0.28	0.54	0.54	193	189
(3) Electricity charges	Unit	9.81	0.22	0.23	0.23	105	105

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price Per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960	July 1970	August 1970	July 1970	August 1970
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
III. Housing—							
(1) Residential House	..	100.00				113	113
Total		100.00				113	113
III. Group Index							
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear—							
(1) Dhoti (Hemmed)	Pair	10.72	9.97	19.21	19.47	175	177
(2) Dhoti (Unbleached)	Each	28.14	8.89	13.94	14.18	139	139
(3) Saree (Ichalkaranji)	..	10.72	11.74	16.78	16.85	164	164
(4) Saree (Malegaon)	m	24.87	1.68	2.76	2.76	164	164
(5) Shirting (Shorrock)	..	5.95	1.65	2.69	2.72	159	160
(6) Shirting (Mafatlal)	..	2.76	1.60	2.63	2.63	177	176
(6A) Long Cloth	..	2.76	1.80	2.86	2.86	145	144
(7) Trouser Cloth	..	8.54	2.23	4.36	4.31	194	195
(8) Mulmul	..	1.09	1.09	1.73	1.73	148	149
(9) Markin	each	3.94	4.20	6.08	6.08	164	164
(10) Beach shirt	..	3.77	5.45	10.59	10.61	133	133
(11) Full Pant	..	2.18	1.18	1.75	1.76	148	149
(12) Vest	..	3.10	16.75	27.45	27.45	164	164
(13) Shoes (Gent's)	Pair	6.03	6.57	8.74	8.74	133	133
(14) Chappal (Lady's)	..	100.00				157	158
Total		100.00				157	158
Group Index IV							
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Medical Care—							
(1) Doctor Fee	Per Visit	19.78	2.58	3.88	3.88	150	150
(2) Medicine	4 Doses	32.46	0.76	0.97	0.97	128	128
(3) E. S. I. Premium	..	47.76	0.69	0.70	0.70	101	101
Total		100.00				120	120
Sub-group Index V(a)							
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement—							
(1) School Fee	Per Student.	22.54	6.75	6.75	6.75	100	100
(2) School Book	Each	7.64	2.47	2.78	2.78	113	113
(3) Stationery—	..	4.73	0.12	0.17	0.19	133	142
(i) Ex. Book	Each	7.64	0.12	0.15	0.15	171	171
(ii) Pencil	Per Copy	57.45	0.07	0.12	0.12	242	242
(4) Newspaper	..	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	105	105

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	July 1970	August 1970	July 1970	August 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(c) Transport and Communication—</i>							
(1) Railway fare for 80 km.	Per passenger.	51.13	1.61	2.10	2.10	130	136
(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
<i>(d) Personal Care and Effect—</i>							
(1) Hair Oil	Bottle (114 ml.)	26.92	1.36	2.31	2.35	170	173
(2) Barber Charges	Per head	44.23	0.94	1.45	1.45	154	154
(3) Toilet Soap	Cake ..	14.91	0.44	0.69	0.73	157	166
(4) Tooth Powder	Small Bottle No. 3	7.21	0.50	0.73	0.74	146	148
(5) Blade	Pkt. of 5	0.96	0.27	0.31	0.31	115	115
(6) Umbrella	Each ..	5.77	5.55	10.30	10.31	186	186
Total .		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(d) .						160	162
<i>(e) Others—</i>							
(1) Durrie	Each ..	2.66	4.93	6.14	6.21	125	126
(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	5.47	5.46	185	184
(5) Laundry Charges	Per Piece	25.29	0.15	0.29	0.29	193	193
(6) Washing Soap	Bar	35.28	1.28	1.95	2.04	152	159
(7) Tailoring Charges of shirt.	Each	23.96	1.19	2.17	2.17	166	167
(8) Tailoring Charges of Blouse.			0.89	1.34	1.35		
Total .		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(e) .						184	186
V. Miscellaneous Group—							
(a) Medical Care		28.27				120	120
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement.		11.94				189	190
(c) Transport and Communication.		14.81				139	139
(d) Personal Care and Effects.		18.89				160	162
(e) Others		26.09				184	186
Total ..		100.00					
						155	156

SHOLAPUR*

183—Index remained stationary

In August 1970, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Sholapur Centre with base : January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 183 being the same as that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey in Sholapur City.

The index Number for the Pan, Supari, tobacco, etc. group decreased by 2 points to 161 due to a fall in the average price of Pan leaf.

The index number for the Miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 160 due to a rise in the average prices of toilet soap, and washing soap.

The index numbers for the food, the fuel and light, the clothing, bedding and footwear groups and housing, however, remained stationary at 196, 171, 173 and 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 Numbers	
		July 1970	August 1970
I-A. Food ..	63.0	196	196
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	3.4	164	161
II. Fuel and Light	7.1	171	171
III. Housing	5.2	132	132
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.0	173	173
V. Miscellaneous	12.3	159	160
Total ..	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number		183	183

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

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	July 1970	August 1970	July 1970	August 1970
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
I.A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Products—							
(1) Rice	kg.	26.98	0.55	1.16	1.19	211	216
(2) Wheat	"	13.53	0.41	0.89	0.90	217	220
(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				182	184
Sub-group Index (a)							
(b) Pulses and Products—							
(1) Arhar dal	kg.	76.17	0.75	1.75	1.76	233	235
(2) Gram dal	"	18.22	0.56	1.43	1.41	255	252
(3) Masur dal	"	5.61	0.73	1.43	1.42	196	195
Total		100.00				235	236
Sub-group Index (b)							
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut oil	kg.	98.91	1.94	5.33	5.50	275	284
(2) Vanaspati (loose)	(500 g.)	1.09	1.86	4.00	3.99	215	215
Total		100.00				274	283
Sub-group Index (c)							
(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				209	209
Sub-group Index (d)							
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk	1	89.79	0.67	1.50	1.50	224	224
(2) Ghee	kg.	10.21	6.19	12.90	12.90	208	208
Total		100.00				222	222
Sub-group Index (e)							

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	July 1970	August 1970	July 1970	August 1970
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt	kg.	4.71	0.09	0.15	0.16	167	178
(2) Turmeric	300 g.	3.40	1.11	5.08	4.89	458	441
(3) Chillies (green)	"	4.98	0.23	0.32	0.27	139	117
(4) Chillies (dry)	"	59.43	0.65	1.80	1.65	277	254
(5) Tamarind	kg.	7.59	1.20	2.84	2.94	237	245
(6) Onions	300 g.	10.73	0.23	0.39	0.52	170	226
(7) Garlic	Each	7.85	0.24	0.75	0.75	312	312
(8) Coconut	Each	1.31	0.27	0.69	0.72	256	267
Total		100.00				259	251
Sub-group Index (f)							
(g) Vegetables and Fruits—							
(1) Potatoes	kg.	13.51	0.46	1.08	1.08	235	235
(2) Brinjola	300 g.	16.67	0.11	0.15	0.15	136	136
(3) Muli	"	0.90	0.09	0.21	0.21	233	233
(4) Tomatoes	"	14.87	0.25	0.32	0.32	128	128
(5) Lady's Finger	200 g.	0.90	0.21	0.19	0.19	90	90
(6) Podika	300 g.	12.16	0.13	0.19	0.19	146	146
(7) Ambadi	200 g.	28.38	0.09	0.10	0.10	111	111
(8) Brinjola	doz.	12.16	0.51	0.76	0.76	149	149
(9) Lemon	doz.	0.45	0.28	0.39	0.39	139	139
Total		100.00				166	144
Sub-group Index (g)							
(h) Dry Food—							
(1) Sugar (Crystal)	kg.	47.53	1.16	1.58	1.57	136	135
(2) Ghee	Pkt. of	7.97	0.64	0.75	0.82	117	128
(3) Tea (leaf)	50 g.	21.56	0.39	0.53	0.55	141	141
(4) Tea (instant)	Cup	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.11	157	157
(5) Snack Sweet (Jalebi)	kg.	1.10	1.60	5.00	5.00	312	312
(6) Snack Sweet (Jalebi)	"	1.10	2.17	4.84	5.00	223	230
Total		100.00				223	223
Sub-group Index (h)							

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	July 1970	August 1970	July 1970	August 1970
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
Food—							
Cereals and Products		48.79				182	
Pulses and Products		7.28				235	184
Oils and Fats		4.99				274	236
Meat, Fish and Eggs		6.79				209	281
Milk and Products		7.37				222	209
Condiments and Spices		8.25				259	222
Vegetables and Fruits		4.29				166	251
Other Food		12.24				143	144
Total		100.00					
Group Index (I-A)							
Pan, Supari, Tobacco						196	196
Pan (leaf)	100 leaves	10.22	0.19	0.50	0.44	263	232
Pan finished	Each	6.07	0.04	0.06	0.06	150	150
Supari	300 g	19.49	1.77	2.43	2.48	137	140
Katha	50 p. l	3.84	0.51	1.25	1.25	245	245
Bidi	Kattu of 25	37.06	0.19	0.25	0.25	132	132
Cigarettes	Pkt. of 10	5.43	0.15	0.34	0.34	227	227
Chewing tobacco	50 g	17.89	0.21	0.36	0.36	171	171
Total		100.00					
Group Index I-B							
Fuel and Light—							
1) Firewood	40 kg.	62.01	3.57	5.89	5.89	165	165
2) Coal		13.81	6.99	13.00	13.00	186	186
3) Dung cake	100 cakes.	7.06	0.85	1.34	1.34	158	158
4) Match Box	Each (50 sticks)	4.06	0.05	0.07	0.07	140	140
5) Kerosene Oil	500 ml.	13.06	0.15	0.30	0.30	200	200
Total		100.00					

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	July 1970	August 1970		
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Group Index II							
(A) Clothing, Bedding and Footwear—							
(i) Cotton Millie	pair	8.53	10.69	16.72	16.72	161	
(ii) Woollen Millie	..		10.47	17.38	17.53		
(iii) J	each	29.79	10.05	16.50	16.50	164	
Shirt	me're ..	2.92	3.41	4.74	4.74	139	
Long cloth	..	7.88	1.39	2.39	2.47	172	
Group Index III							
Shirting—							
(i) Ahmedabad Millie	..	25.70	1.61	2.82	2.84	170	
(ii) Coimbatore Millie	..		1.49	2.47	2.50		
Maxin	..	17.41	1.28	2.65	2.61	207	
Trousers cloth	..	2.57	1.47	2.97	2.97	202	
Chappal-Lady's	pair	4.67	6.40	8.95	8.95	140	
Shoes (Gent's)	..	0.93	15.98	24.15	24.15	151	
Total		100.00				173	173
Group Index IV							
V Miscellaneous—							
(A) Medical care—							
(1) Doctor's fee	Per Visit.	29.23	4.33	5.00	5.00	115	115
(2) Medicine	Phial of 3 doses.	70.77	0.71	0.92	0.92	130	130

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

1	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1960	July 1970	August 1970	July 1970	August 1970
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement—							
(1) School fee	Per Student.	33.15	6.00	5.70	5.70	95	95
(2) School Book	Each	22.65	2.50	2.86	2.86	114	114
(3) Stationery—							
(i) Exercise Book	..	5.53	0.12	0.15	0.15	125	125
(ii) Pencil	..	..	0.12	0.15	0.15	..	..
(4) Cinema	Per Adult	38.67	0.31	0.90	0.90	290	290
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V (b) ..						177	177
(c) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Railway fare (from Sholapur to Poona).	Per Passenger	67.41	5.22	6.60	6.60	126	126
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult	32.59	0.15	0.20	0.20	133	133
Total ..		100.00					
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	244
(2) Barber charges	Per adult	49.11	0.62	1.00	1.00	161	161
(3) Toilet Soap	Each ..	8.93	0.44	0.70	0.75	159	170
(4) Ornaments (glass) ..	dozen	2.68	0.75	0.50	0.50	67	67
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V (d) ..						191	192
(e) Others—							
(1) Utensils (Copper) ..	500 g ..	6.07	3.25				
(2) Laundry Charges ..	Per Piece.	9.64	0.11	13.50	13.50	415	415
(3) Washing Soap	Bar of 12 Pieces.	44.64	1.31	0.19	0.19	173	173
(4) Tailoring Charges—				2.09	2.16	160	163
(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) ..						172	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				191	192
(e) Others		24.71				191	192
Total ..		100.00				172	175

NAGPUR*

rise of 2 points

In August 1970, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Nagpur Centre, with base: January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 187 being 2 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the 1958-59 family living survey in Nagpur City.

The index number for the food group increased by 2 points to 209 due mainly to a rise in the average prices of wheat, gingelli oil, groundnut oil, linseed oil, and onions.

The index number for the Pan-supari, tobacco, etc., group decreased by 2 points to 181 due to a fall in the average price of Pan leaf.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased 4 points to 184 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, shirting, trousers, long cloth, markin, shoes gents, and sandle ladies.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 146 due to a rise in the averages prices of hair oil, toilet soap, face powder, school book, cinema charges, and washing soap.

The index numbers for the fuel and light group and housing remained unchanged at 158 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	
		July 1970	August 1970
I-A. Food	57.2	207	209
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc. ..	3.8	189	181
II. Fuel and Light	5.7	158	158
III. Housing	6.6	130	130
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	10.9	180	184
V. Miscellaneous	15.8	145	146
Total ..	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number ..		185	187

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	July 1970	August 1970	July 1970	August 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I-A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice	kg.	53.60	0.64	1.18	1.16	134	181
(2) Wheat (O.S.)	"	35.69	0.41	0.93	0.95	227	232
(3) Jowar	"	8.72	0.41	0.75	0.75	183	183
(4) Grinding charges	3 kg.	1.99	0.08	0.14	0.14	175	175
Total		100.00					
Sub-group (a) Index						199	199
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Arhar dal	kg.	68.17	0.71	1.69	1.69	238	238
(2) Gram dal	"	28.12	0.52	1.29	1.27	248	244
(3) Moong dal	"	3.71	0.55	1.40	1.40	255	255
Total		100.00					
Sub-group (b) Index						241	240
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Gingalli Oil	kg.	4.84	2.75	5.69	5.04	207	216
(2) Groundnut Oil	"	7.91	1.92	5.50	5.62	286	293
(3) Vanaspati (loose)	500 g.	9.67	1.79	3.38	3.30	189	184
(4) Lunseed Oil	kg.	77.58	1.54	4.00	4.14	260	269
Total		100.00					
Sub-group (c) Index						252	260
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Goat-meat	kg.	90.16	2.68	5.00	5.00	187	187
(2) Mutton	"	5.32	3.22	5.00	5.00	163	163
(i) Raha	"	4.52	3.22	5.50	5.50	163	163
(ii) Mangur	"	4.52	2.06	3.00	3.00	146	146
(3) Eggs	dozen	4.52	2.06	3.00	3.00	146	146
Total		100.00					
Sub-group (d) Index						183	183
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk	l.	71.06	0.80	1.60	1.60	200	200
(2) Curd	kg.	3.57	2.14	4.00	4.00	187	187
(3) Butter	"	24.47	8.85	15.67	16.00	177	181
Total		100.00					

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	July 1970	August 1970	July 1970	August 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.		
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt	kg.	5.59	0.13	0.20	0.20	154	154
(2) Turmeric	"	7.69	1.63	7.00	7.00	429	429
(3) Chillies (dry)	"	49.65	2.88	6.25	6.00	217	208
(4) Onion	"	18.65	0.27	0.42	0.52	156	193
(5) Garlic	"	6.53	1.06	2.50	2.50	236	236
(6) Coriander	"	2.33	1.16	2.88	2.88	248	248
(7) Ginger	"	3.50	2.96	13.00	13.00	439	439
(8) Mustard	"	6.06	3.49	6.00	6.00	172	172
Total		100.00					
Sub-group (f) Index						225	228
(g) Vegetables and fruits—							
(1) Potatoes	kg.	48.33	0.39	1.13	1.13	290	290
(2) Brinjals	"	28.09	0.41	1.19	1.19	290	290
(3) Lady's finger	"	5.00	0.60	0.75	0.75	125	125
(4) Tondli	"	5.56	0.44	0.75	0.75	170	170
(5) Peas	"	5.56	0.31	1.44	1.44	465	465
(6) Chaulisay	"	0.55	0.38	0.66	0.66	174	174
(7) Banana	Dozen	6.11	0.39	0.62	0.62	159	159
Total		100.00					
Sub-group (g) Index						248	276
(h) Other Food—							
(1) Sugar	kg.	44.71	1.22	1.60	1.67	139	187
(2) Gur	"	2.40	0.72	1.00	1.20	139	167
(3) Tea leaf	Pkt. of 25 g.	13.26	0.19	0.28	0.28	147	147
(4) Bhajia	kg.	8.46	2.14	4.00	4.00	187	187
(5) Jalebi	"	1.97	1.61	4.00	4.00	248	248
(6) Tea (readymade)	Cup	29.20	0.06	0.12	0.12	200	200
Total		100.00					
Sub-group (h) Index						164	164
I-A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products.		49.33				199	199
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products.		8.83				241	240
(c) Oils and Fats		6.05				252	260
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs		5.00				183	183
(e) Milk and Milk Products.		7.51				194	193
(f) Condiments and Spices.		6.95				225	228
(g) Vegetables and Fruits		6.67				248	276
(h) Other Food		9.46				164	164
Total		100.00					

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	July 1970	August 1970	July 1970	August 1970
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco.							
(1) Pan-leaf	100 leaves.	14.85	0.29	0.29	0.59	259	
(2) Pan (ready-made)	Each	13.61	0.03	0.08	0.08	267	203
(3) Supari	kg.	26.60	6.71	10.44	10.50	156	267
(4) Katha	kg.	5.36	8.57	14.00	14.00	163	156
(5) Bidi	Katta of 25	21.44	0.16	0.25	0.25	156	163
(6) Cigarettes	Pkt. of 10	8.04	0.15	0.33	0.35	233	156
(7) Chewing and leafy tobacco.	kg.	10.10	5.00	6.00	6.00	120	233
Total ..		100.00					120
						189	181
I-B. Group Index							
11. Fuel and Light—	40 kg.	69.55	2.38	3.69	3.69	155	
(1) Fire-wood	..	5.90	2.88	5.12	5.12	178	155
(2) Coke	..	14.13	0.34	0.60	0.60	176	178
(3) Kerosene Oil	Litre	2.74	0.29	0.36	0.36	124	176
(4) Electricity Charges	Unit	2.61	6.38	10.00	10.00	157	124
(5) Coal	40 kg.	5.07	0.05	0.07	0.07	140	157
(6) Match box	Each (50 sticks)					140	140
Total ..		100.00					140
						158	158
Group II Index for Fuel and Light.							
		100.00				130	130
III. Housing—Residential House							
		100.00				130	130
Group III Index Housing.							
						130	130
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear—							
(1) Dhoto—	Pair		12.10	20.98	21.03		
(i) Empress Mills	..		10.68	20.10	20.10	181	181
(ii) Model Mills	..	36.48	8.09	13.31	13.31	165	165
(2) Saree	..						
(3) Shirting (poplin)—	..	18.35	1.21	2.50	2.70		
(i) Empress Mills	..		1.05	1.77	1.87	188	201
(ii) Model Mills	..		1.43	3.34	3.41	234	238
(4) Trouser's cloth	..		1.14	2.34	2.38	205	209
(5) Long cloth	..						
(6) Other cloth (Marion)—	..	13.06	1.04	2.78	2.78		
(i) Empress Mill	..		1.09	1.91	2.10	221	230
(ii) Model Mill	..		4.25	5.33	5.33	125	125
(7) Payama	Each		1.25	1.38	1.38	112	112
(8) Ganyu	..		1.60	3.75	5.13	137	137
(9) Shirt	..		2.01	8.50	12.23	144	144
(10) Bed sheet	..		4.17	16.00	24.15	151	151
(11) Shoes (Gents)	..		4.17	4.96	10.00	202	202
(12) Chappal (Gents)	..		1.04	6.40	8.95		

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	July 1970	August 1970	July 1970	August 1970
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Miscellaneous—							
(1) Doctor's fee	Per visit..	22.98	3.00	3.00	3.00	100	100
(2) Medicine	Phial of 3 doses.	45.06	0.75	0.75	0.75	100	100
(3) D. S. L. Premium	..	31.96	0.69	0.70	0.70	101	101
Total ..		100.00					
						100	100
Sub-group (A) Index							
(b) Personal care and							
(1) Hair oil	Bottle of 114 ml.	24.01	1.37	1.86	1.99	136	145
(2) Barber charges	Per Adult	38.30	0.50	1.00	1.00	200	200
(3) Toilet soap	Per Cake	15.80	0.46	0.70	0.75	152	163
(4) Tooth powder	Bottle	2.74	0.87	1.40	1.40	161	161
(5) Ornaments (glass) ..	Dozen	4.25	0.75	0.81	0.81	108	108
(6) Watch	Each	12.16	65.00	90.00	90.00	138	138
(7) Face powder (small)	Tin	2.74	1.00	1.81	1.94	181	194
Total ..		100.00					
						164	168
Sub-group (B) Index							
(c) Education, Recreation and Amusements—							
(1) School fee	Per Student.	23.53	5.50	5.50	5.50	100	100
(2) School Book	Each	17.65	2.00	2.15	2.20	108	110
(3) Toy	..	1.02	0.24	0.26	0.26	108	108
(4) Stationery (Ex-book)	Each (40 pages).	1.79	0.12	0.12	0.12	100	100
(5) Cinema	Per Adult	56.01	0.42	0.78	0.79	186	188

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per Unit of Quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	July 1970	August 1970	July 1970	August 1970
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
<i>(d) Transport and Communication—</i>							
(1) Railway fare of 80 km.	Per Passenger	45.49	1.61	2.10	2.10	130	
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult	29.19	0.15	0.20	0.20	133	130
(3) Post card	Each	3.86	0.05	0.10	0.10	200	133
(4) Rickshaw charges	Per Adult	21.46	0.37	0.62	0.62	168	200
Total		100.00					168
<i>Sub-group (d) Index</i>						142	
<i>(e) Others—</i>							
(1) Cot	Each	5.94	5.50	8.00	8.00	145	
(2) Trunk/Box		2.05	5.01	7.50	7.50	150	145
(3) Earthenware		2.05	0.30	1.25	1.25	417	150
(4) Utensil Aluminium	kg.	4.79	8.50	14.00	14.00	165	417
(5) Utensil Brass		11.42	7.71	18.00	18.00	233	165
(6) Laundry charges	Piece	9.59	0.12	0.20	0.20	167	233
(7) Washing Soap	Bar	33.11	1.30	2.10	2.12	162	167
(8) Tailoring } Shirt	Each	31.05	0.88	1.56	1.56		163
Charges } Blouse			0.75	1.50	1.50	189	189
Total		100.00					
<i>Sub-group (e) Index</i>						183	183
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>							
(a) Medical care		28.00	....	....	....	100	100
(b) Personal care and effects		18.30	....	....	....	164	168
(c) Education, Recreation and Amusements		19.55	....	....	....	149	151
(d) Transport and Communication		12.25	....	....	....	142	
(e) Others		21.90	....	....	....	183	142
Total		100.00					183
<i>Miscellaneous group Index</i>						145	146

AURANGABAD*

184—Index remained stationary

In August 1970, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for the Aurangabad Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 184 being the same as that of the previous month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey of the Aurangabad Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 1 point to 198, due to the decrease in the average prices of wheat, gramdal, moongdal, masurdal, karad oil, vanaspati (dalda), mutton (goat-meat), chillies dry and bananas.

The index number for the miscellaneous group decreased by 1 point to 156, due to the decrease in the average price of pan leaf.

The index number for housing increased by 10 points to 171, as a result of the Six-Monthly House-Rent Survey conducted at Aurangabad during July 1970.

The index numbers for the fuel and light and the clothing and footwear groups remained stationary at 162 and 166 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	
		July 1970	August 1970
I. Food	60.72	199	198
II. Fuel and Light	7.50	162	162
III. Housing	8.87	161	171
IV. Clothing and Footwear	9.29	166	166
V. Miscellaneous	13.62	157	156
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number		184	184

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

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	July 1970	August 1970	July 1970	August 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice	Kg.	5.40	0.69	1.08	1.08	157	157
(2) Wheat	"	10.12	0.42	0.38	0.87	210	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					
Index Number sub-group I(a).						181	181
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Turdal without husk.	Kg.	3.96	0.70	1.73	1.77	247	253
(2) Gramdal, Katori..	"	2.05	0.60	1.40	1.34	233	223
(3) Moongdal without husk.	"	1.11	0.71	1.68	1.55	237	218
(4) Masurdal Thick grain.	"	0.74	0.64	1.46	1.43	228	223
Total		7.86					
Index Number sub-group I(b)						240	238
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut Whitish	oil 1/2 Ltr.	2.00	1.07	2.25(1)	2.25(1)	210	210
(2) Karad Oil	"	3.49	1.11	2.67	2.66	241	240
(3) Vanaspathi Dalda.	1/2 kg. (loose)	0.48	1.58	3.24	3.23	205	204
Total		5.97					
Index Number sub-group I(c)						228	227
(d) Mutton, fish and Eggs—							
(1) Mutton, Goat meat	1/2 Kg.	4.70	1.26	2.25	2.22	179	176
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(a) Bombil	Kg.	0.24	2.90	5.00	5.13	156	164
(b) Zinga	"	....	2.13	3.00	3.20		
(c) Nathmi	"	....	1.93	3.00	3.20		
Total		4.94					

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	July 1970	August 1970	July 1970	August 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(i) Milk and Milk Products—							
Milk (Buffalo Milk)	200 ml.	6.65	0.16	0.30	0.30	188	188
Total		6.65					
Index Number sub-group I(d)						188	188
(j) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt	Kg.	0.35	0.11	0.15	0.15	136	136
(2) Turmeric	250 gms.	0.31	0.34	1.26	1.27	371	374
(3) Chillies (dry) Superior quality	1/2 Kg.	4.62	0.90	3.42	3.39	380	377
(4) Tamarind	"	0.45	0.49	1.51	1.56	308	318
(5) Mixed spices—Bojwar	250 gms.	1.80	0.42	1.06	1.06	252	252
Total		7.83				225	225
Index Number sub-group I(e)						329	328
(k) Vegetable and Vegetable Products—							
(1) Potatoes—Medium	1/2 Kg.	1.35	0.30	0.54	0.53	180	177
(2) Onions—Red	"	1.06	0.25	0.21	0.35	84	140
(3) Brinjals—Medium	"	0.48	0.24	0.32	0.51	133	212
(4) Tomatoes—(1) Red	"	0.64	0.28	0.64	0.59	212	194
(2) Green	"	"	0.18	0.35	0.32		
(5) Garlic—Medium	50 gms.	0.68	0.06	0.12	0.12	200	200
Varieties available in the month of July 1970.							
(i) Dilpasand	1/2 Kg.	1.80	0.17	0.37	0.33	158	
(ii) Gawar	"	"	0.18	0.30			
(iii) Bhendi	"	"	0.37	0.33			
Varieties available in the month of August 1970.							
(i) Gawar	"	"	0.16	0.27	0.38		135
(ii) Bhendi	"	"	0.27	0.38			
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	July 1970	August 1970	July 1970	August 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	1.08	0.79	338	247
Total		1.14					
<i>Index Number sub-group I(h)</i>						338	247
<i>(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products—</i>							
(1) Sugar—Medium	Kg.	3.45	1.17	1.59	1.58	136	135
(2) Gur—Superior	"	1.81	0.46	0.84	0.91	183	198
Total		5.26					
<i>Index Number sub-group I(i)</i>						152	157
<i>(j) Beverages—</i>							
(1) Tea leaf—Brooke Bond	50 gms.	1.86	0.41	0.53	0.54	129	132
(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>						170	171
<i>Food Group—</i>							
(a) Cereals and cereal products.		48.20				181	181
(b) Pulses and pulse products.		7.86				240	238
(c) Oils and fats		5.97				228	227
(d) Mutton, fish and eggs.		4.94				177	176
(e) Milk and Milk products.		6.65				188	188
(f) Condiments and spices.		7.83				329	328
(g) Vegetables and vegetable products.		6.01				158	171
(h) Fruits and fruit products.		1.14				338	247
(i) Sugar, honey and related products.		5.26				152	157
(j) Beverages		6.14				170	171

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	July 1970	August 1970	July 1970	August 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>II. Fuel and Light—</i>			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Firewood and chips							
(i) Mixture	37 kgs.	81.82	2.87	4.12	4.12	149	149
(ii) Babhool	"	"	2.80	4.33	4.32		
(2) Kerosene Ordinary	l.	12.44	0.22	0.57	0.57	259	259
(3) Match Box Wimco, Home Brand.	Box of 50 sticks.	5.74	0.06	0.08	0.08	133	133
Total		100.00					
<i>Number Group II</i>						162	162
<i>III. Housing—</i>							
Rent—House rent for selected tenements.	P. M.	100.00	4.79 (Jan. 1970)	7.69	8.19	161	171
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Number Group III.</i>						161	171
<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	1.65	154	154
(2) Saree 7.3 to 8.2 mts. length and 102 to 152 cms. width.	"	31.57	1.28	1.85	1.86	145	145
(3) Cloth for trousers 89 to 97 cms. width.	"	2.51	2.36	4.13	4.13	175	175
(4) Long cloth 89 to 97 cms. width.	"	36.63	1.64	2.92	2.92	178	178
(5) Coloured fabric 67 to 69 cms. width.	"	18.17	1.86	3.38	3.38	182	182
Total		94.92					
<i>Index Number Sub-Group IV (a).</i>						166	166
<i>(b) Footwear—</i>							
Shoes—							
(i) Bata Co.	Per pair.	5.08	15.08	24.15 } 20.75 }	24.15 } 30.75 }	160	160
			19.22				

SUMMER 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	July 1970	August 1970	July 1970	August 1970	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8	
Clothing and Footwear—contd.								
Clothing		94.92	..	..	..	166	166
Footwear		5.08	..	..	..	160	160
Total		100.00						
Number Group IV							166	166
Miscellaneous—								
Consumption—								
(1) Pan leaf—Madras I	Bundle of 100 leaves	3.84	0.50	0.83	0.65	166	130	
(2) Pan Finished—With Masala	Bida ..	2.10	0.04	0.07	0.07	175	175	
(3) Supari—Manglari	50 gms.	4.36	0.41	0.57	0.57	139	139	
(4) Katha—Kanpur	.. ..	1.78	0.72	1.25	1.25	174	174
Total		12.17						
Number Sub-Group (a)							159	148
Tobacco and Tobacco products—								
(1) Bidi—Totapari	Bundle ..	13.38	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						
Number Sub-Group (b)							156	156
Household Utilities—								
Consumption—								
(1) Pensils Brass—								

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	July 1970	August 1970	July 1970	August 1970	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8	
Washable Soap								
(1) Laundry Soap—Ordinary washing of clothes	Per piece.	4.86	0.11	0.15	0.15	136	136	
(2) Washing Soap—Sunlight	Cake	9.27	0.62	0.60(2)	0.60(2)	143	143	
Total		14.13						
Number Sub-Group (a)							141	141
Medical Care—								
(1) Medical Care—Medicine	Two tablets, Per day.	4.67	0.12	0.13	0.14	108	117	
(2) Medical Care—Medicine	.. ..	7.61	0.68	1.00	1.00	147	147
Total		12.28						
Number Sub-Group (b)							132	136
Personal Care—								
(1) Personal Care—Shampoo	Small bottle.	5.82	1.30	2.02	2.02	155	155	
(2) Barber charges—(i) Hair cut and shave.	Adult	8.70	0.50	1.00	1.00	187	187	
(ii) Haircut and Shave	.. ..	.. ..	0.37	0.75	0.30		
(3) Toilet Soap—(i) Hamam	Cake ..	2.74	0.48	0.70	0.71	146	148	
(ii) Hamam	.. ..	.. ..	0.48	0.70	0.71		
(4) Blade, Six morning.	2 pkts. of 5 blades each.	0.33	0.57	0.56	0.56	98	198	
Total		17.59						
Number Sub-group (c)							168	169
Education and								
(1) Education fee for Student.	.. ..	1.90	3.01	4.98	4.98	165	165

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR AURANGABAD (1970)

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	July 1970	August 1970	July 1970	August 1970
1	2	3	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(h) Recreation and Amusement— Cinema Lowest class	Full ticket.	6.90	0.44	1.00	1.00	227	227
Total		6.90					
Index Number Sub-group V(h).						227	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	..	..	..	159	148
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.	..	18.56	..	..	..	156	156
(c) Household utilities ..	..	2.55	..	..	..	260	260
(d) Washing Soap ..	..	14.13	..	..	..	141	141
(e) Medical care ..	..	12.28	..	..	..	132	136
(f) Personal care ..	..	17.59	..	..	..	168	169
(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					
Index Number for Miscellaneous Group V.						157	156

INDEXED

A fall of 3 points

August, 1970, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Aurangabad with base year January to December, 1961—equal to 100—was 170 being 3 points lower than that of the preceding month. The Index is the standard of life determined during the year 1958-59 family living survey at the National Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 4 points to 209 due to decrease in the average prices of wheat, jowar, gramdal, moongdal, urid-dal, masur dal, fresh, chillies dry, potatoes, onions, tomato (green) banana and other vegetables.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 1 point to 170 due to an increase in the prices of saree, cloth for trousers and long cloth.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 164 due to an increase in the average prices of toilet soap.

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

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NANDED (1970)

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		July 1970	August 1970
I. Food	61.46	213	209
II. Fuel and Light	5.88	189	189
III. Housing	4.62	136	136
IV. Clothing and Footwear	12.22	169	170
V. Miscellaneous	15.82	163	164
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number ..		195	192

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

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

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR Nanded City

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	July 1970	August 1970	July 1970	August 1970
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
I. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Product—							
(1) Rice	Kg.	13.02	0.64	1.08	1.08	169	169
(2) Wheat	"	6.81	0.42	0.93	0.88	221	210
(3) Jowar	"	30.64	0.34	0.66	0.64	194	184
(4) Grinding charges ..	5 Kg.	2.82	0.13	0.15	0.15	115	112
Total		53.29					
Index Number Sub-group I(a).						187	183
(b) Pulse and Pulse Product—							
(1) Turdal—							
(i) Gawran (medium)	Kg.	3.89	0.64	1.65	1.66	258	259
(2) Gramdal Punjab (medium)		1.84	0.57	1.29	1.27	226	223
(3) Moongdal—							
Without husk		1.55	0.66	1.57	1.48	238	234
(4) Uriddal, without husk.		0.54	0.77	1.56	1.49	203	194
(5) Masurdal—							
(a) Big		0.82	0.61	1.41	1.38	231	226
(b) Medium		.....	0.61				
Total ..		8.64					
Index Number Sub-group I(b).						242	238
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut, Meethatel (Redish in Colour).	Oil Kg.	4.84	2.22	5.27	5.53	237	240
Total		4.84					

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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR Nanded City

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity		
			Basic Price	July 1970	August 1970
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
(d) Mutton, Fish and Poultry—					
(i) Goat meat	½ Kg.	5.62	1.08	2.00	3.00
(ii) Beef	Kg.	.....	0.96	2.50	2.50
(iii) Chicken—					
(i) Bombay	Kg.	0.61	2.46	5.05	5.05
(ii) Zinga	"	.....	2.02	4.55	4.55
(iv) Fish (Hansa)—					
Varieties available in July 1970—					
(i) Rahu	Kg.	.....	1.68	.....	.....
(ii) Katerna	"	.....	1.40	.....	.....
Varieties available in August 1970—					
(i) Rahu	Kg.	.....	1.73	2.50	2.50
(ii) Katerna	"	.....	1.64	3.00	3.00
Total ..		6.23			
Index Number Sub-group I(d).					
(e) Milk and Milk Product—					
(1) Milk (Buffalo)	200 ml	4.54	0.13	0.30	0.30
(2) Ghee (Buffalo)	½ Kg.	0.29	3.01	7.00	7.00
Total ..		4.83			
Index Number Sub-group I(e).					
(f) Condiments and					
(1) Salt white	Kg.	0.28	0.12	0.15	0.15
(2) Turmeric Khandaki	50 gms.	0.24	0.06	0.25	0.26
(3) Chillies (dry)—					
(i) Gawrani (fine)	Kg.	4.22	1.30	6.59	6.59
(ii) Gawrani (med.) ..	"	.....	1.18	6.05	6.05
(4) Tamarind, Kadiwali	200 gms.	0.77	0.25	0.57	0.57
(5) Mixed spices, Bojwar	"	1.61	0.20	0.27	0.27
Total ..		7.12			

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NANDED CITY

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	July 1970	August 1970	July 1970	August 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products—							
(1) Potatoes—	Kg.	0.88	0.30	0.69	0.54	209	171
(i) Big size			0.26	0.49	0.42		
(ii) Small size	"	"					
(2) Onions—	Kg.	0.97	0.31	0.40	0.33	129	106
(i) Red			0.31	0.40	0.33		
(ii) White	"	"					
(3) Brinjals (Kali)—	250 gms.	0.50	0.11	0.22	0.22	200	200
(4) Tomatoes—	250 gms.	0.39	0.21	0.39	0.42	189	181
(i) Red			0.13	0.25	0.21		
(ii) Green	"	"					
(5) Garlic Gawathan	50 gms.	0.54	0.05	0.19	0.19	200	380
Other vegetables—							
Varieties available in the month of July 1970—							
(i) Karela	250 gms.	1.20	0.11	0.22	0.22	141	
(ii) Lady's finger	"	....	0.23	0.19	0.19		
Varieties available in the month of August 1970—							
(i) Dodka	"	....	0.06	....	....	107	
(ii) Lady's finger	"	....	0.14	....	0.15		
Total ..		4.29					
Index Number Sub-group 1 (g).						191	169
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—							
(1) Banana—	Dozen ..	0.87	0.35	0.99	1.00	293	277
(i) Big size			0.29	0.82	0.76		
(ii) Medium			0.22	0.69	0.62		
(iii) Small	"	....				
Total ..		0.87					
Index Number Sub-group 1 (h).						293	277
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products—							
(1) Sugar—	Kg. ..	3.57	1.17	1.58	1.61	135	138
(i) D-grade			1.17	1.58	1.61		
(2) Gur—	200 gms.	0.70	0.10	0.10	0.10		
(i) Gawran 1st Quality			0.10	0.10	0.10		

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	July 1970	August 1970	July 1970	August 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(j) Beverages—							
(1) Tea—	Packet of 50 gms.	1.13	0.35	0.54	0.54	154	156
(i) Assam			0.35	0.54	0.55		
(ii) Chala chaha	"	....				
(2) Coffee—	Per Cup.	4.49	0.07	0.15	0.15	157	157
(i) Coffee			0.07	0.15	0.15		
(ii) Coffee	"	"	0.04	0.04	0.04		
(3) Green tea	"	....				
Total ..		5.62					
Sub-group 1 (j).						157	157
(k) Food and Cereal Products—							
(1) Cereals and Cereal Products—		53.29	....	....	....	187	182
(i) Pulses		8.64	....	....	....	242	238
(ii) Oil and Fat		4.84	....	....	....	237	249
(iii) Milk and Eggs		6.23	....	....	....	261	261
(iv) Milk and Milk Products		4.83	....	....	....	231	231
(v) Condensed Milk		7.12	....	....	....	392	377
(vi) Vegetables and Vegetable Products		4.29	....	....	....	191	169
(vii) Fruit and Fruit Products		0.87	....	....	....	293	277
(viii) Sugar, Honey and Related Products		4.27	....	....	....	135	141
(ix) Beverages		5.62	....	....	....	157	157
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number Food Group 1.						213	209
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and Charcoal	20 Kgs.	80.76	1.66	3.30	3.29	188	187
(i) Dhawda (old)			1.66	3.30	3.29		
(ii) Gaheri	"	"	1.57	2.79	2.77		
(2) Kerosene	Per litre	13.99	0.26	0.58	0.58	223	223
(i) White			0.26	0.58	0.58		

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	July 1970	August 1970	July 1970	August 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
III. Housing—Rent—							
(1) Rent of selected Tenements.	p. m.	100.00	5.47	7.43	7.43	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	1.75	162	162
(2) Saree	"	19.77	1.24	1.65	1.66	133	134
(3) Cloth for Trousers .	"	1.58	2.74	4.53	5.14	165	188
(3) Long cloth	"	27.48	1.44	2.69	2.71	187	188
(4) Coloured fabrics	"	31.21	1.81	3.38	3.38	187	187
Total .		91.57					
Index Number Sub-group IV (a).						172	173
(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.	"	3.54	4.45	7.77	7.77	124	124
(ii) Panther Bata .	"	....	6.18	7.77	7.77		
(iii) Carona Kolhapur .	"	....	8.35	8.35(1)	8.35(1)		
(iv) Carona Bahadur .	"	....	8.65	8.35(2)	8.35(2)		
Total		8.43					
Index Number for Sub-group IV (b).						141	141
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(a) Clothing							
(b) Footwear							
Total .		100.00					

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	July 1970	August 1970	July 1970	August 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Miscellaneous—							
(1) Pro leaf—	Bundle of 25 leaves	2.83	0.07	0.25	0.25	429	429
(i) Local madhwa ..			0.04	0.20	0.20		
(ii) Local ..			0.04	0.20	0.20		
(2) Pan imibet without ..	Per Vida..	6.61	0.04	0.05	0.05	125	125
(3) Super Madhwa ..	50 gms.	4.22	0.41	0.50	0.50	122	122
Total ..		13.66					
Index Number for Sub-group V (a).						187	187
(b) Miscellaneous—							
(1) Bidis and Bidis ..	Bundle of 25 Bidis.	9.00	0.13	0.20	0.20	154	154
(i) Bidis ..							
(2) Cigarettes—	Packet of 10 Cigarettes.	6.34	0.10	0.26	0.26	253	253
(i) Gokhale ..							
(ii) Charninar ..			0.13	0.32	0.32		
(3) Jarda Lal Dadhi Brand	Packet of 25 grms.	1.63	0.14	0.22	0.22	157	157
Total ..		16.97					
Index Number for Sub-group V (b).						191	191
(c) Household Utensils—							
(1) Utensils ..	kg.	1.90	7.80	17.67	17.67	227	227
Lota, Poona ..							
(2) Utensils Aluminium—	100 gms.	0.69	0.90	1.08	1.08	120	120
Baghuna without chhap.							
Total ..		2.59					
Index Number for Sub-group V (c).						198	198
(d) Washing soap—							
(1) Laundry ordinary washing and ironing.	Per shirt..	3.74	0.12	0.20	0.20	167	167
(2) Washing soap Shama Washing soap	Per Cake.	6.52	0.25	0.25	0.25	100	100

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	July 1970	August 1970	July 1970	August 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(e) Medical care—							
(1) Patent Medicine—							
(i) Anacin	2 Tablets	9.36	0 13	0 13	0 13	118	118
(ii) Aspro	"	"	0 10	0 12	0 12		
(iii) Zinda, Liniment	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 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 70	0 75	146	156
(ii) Lifebuoy	" "	"	0 48	0 70	0 75		
(4) Blade—							
(i) Buarat	Per Pkt. of 10 blades.	0 07	0 47	0 55	0 55	119	119
(ii) Six Morning	2 pkts of 5 blades each.	"	0 54	0 65	0 65		
Total		13.40					
Index Number for Sub-group V (f).						165	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) Marachi 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

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NANDED CITY

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	July 1970	August 1970		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(i) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Rail—							
(i) Fare for IIIrd Class 50 k.m.	Adult Ticket.	7.94	1 04	1 30	1 30	12	12
(ii) Bus—S. T. fare for 20 miles.	Adult Ticket.	3.14	1 00	1 15	1 15		
(2) Postage—							
(i) Card	Single	0 57	0 05	0 10	0 10	16	16
(ii) M. O. Charges for Rs. 30	"	"	0 45	0 60	0 60		
(3) Rickshaw Fare for 2 miles	One Passenger	3.29	0 22	0 40	0 40	18	18
Total ..		14.94					
Index Number for Sub-group V (i).						13	13
(ii) Miscellaneous—							
(i) Miscellaneous ..		13.66	....	....	....	18	18
(ii) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.		16.97	....	....	....	19	19
(c) Household Utilities.		2.59	....	....	....	10	10
(d) Washing soap		10.26	....	....	....	12	12
(e) Medical care		14.83	....	....	....	11	11
(f) Personal care		13.40	....	....	....	16	16
(g) Education and Reading.		6.73	....	....	....	210	210
(h) Recreation and Amusement.		6.62	....	....	....	200	200
(i) Transport and Communication.		14.94	....	....	....	13	13
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Group V.						163	163

JALGAON*

186—A rise of 1 point

In August 1970, the Consumer Price Index Number for working class for Jalgaon City with base calendar year 1961 equal to 100 was 186 being 1 point higher 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 decreased by 2 points to 176 due to a fall in the electricity charges.

The index number for housing increased by 1 point to 136 due to a six monthly house-rent survey conducted by the Office of the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, during the period ending July 1970.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 1 point to 157 due to a rise in the prices of dhoti and long cloth.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 4 points to 159 due to a rise in the average prices of washing soap, hair oil, barber charges and toilet soap.

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 Numbers	
		July 1970	August 1970
I Food	60.79	204	204
II Fuel and Light	7.20	178	176
III Housing	6.11	135	136
IV Clothing and Footwear	10.29	156	157
V Miscellaneous	15.61	155	159
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number		185	186

*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index are 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 of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	July 1970	August 1970	July 1970	August 1970
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—	kg.	6.72	0.63	1.00	1.05	159	167
(1) Rice	..	10.89	0.46	0.87	0.92	189	209
(2) Wheat	..	21.16	0.35	0.68	0.68(R)	194	194
(3) Jowar	..	1.94	0.12	0.20	0.20	167	167
Total		40.71					190
Number for Sub-Group							
(i) Jalsa	kg.	3.79	0.73	1.77	1.77	250	252
(ii) Without husk	..	2.13	0.58	1.26	1.25	217	216
(iii) Without husk	kg.	1.35	0.70	1.39	1.39	203	200
(iv) Without husk	..	0.86	0.65	1.48	1.33	216	204
Total		8.13					
Number for Sub-Group						230	219
(c) Groundnut oil	kg.	7.21	2.28	5.42	5.50	238	241
(2) Vanspati (Loose)	kg.	1.16	1.99	3.24	3.25	163	163
Total		8.37					
Number for Sub-Group						227	

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	July 1970	August 1970	July 1970	August 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—</i>							
(1) Mutton—							
(i) Goat meat ..	½ kg. ..	4.38	1.45	2.50	2.50	172	172
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(i) Bombil big ..	kg. ..	0.91	2.72	5.33	5.33		
(ii) Zinga ..	" ..		2.70	5.00	5.00		
<i>Varieties selected for July 1970—</i>							
(1) Sandkhol ..	" ..		1.68	4.33			
(2) Baric Machhali ..	" ..		1.11	3.25			
(3) Karshi ..	" ..		2.50	4.00		199	180
<i>Varieties selected for August 1970—</i>							
(1) Rahu ..	" ..		3.22		4.00		
(2) Shingcoa ..	" ..		2.14		2.83		
(3) Baric Machhali ..	" ..		1.05		2.77		
Total		5.29					
<i>Index number for Sub-group 1(d).</i>						177	174
<i>(e) Milk and Milk products—</i>							
(1) Milk (Buffalo)		8.42	0.77	1.50	1.48	195	192
(2) Ghee (Buffalo)	½ kg.	1.31	3.71	8.00	7.70	216	208
Total		9.73					
<i>Index number for Sub-group 1(e).</i>						198	194
<i>(f) Condiments and spices—</i>							
(1) Salt—							
(i) White ..	kg. ..	0.29	0.13	0.15	0.15		
(ii) Black ..	" ..		0.12	0.15	0.15		
(2) Turmeric—						120	120
(i) Sangli (whole)	250 g. .	0.30	0.34	1.20	1.17	353	344
(3) Chillies (dry)—							
(i) Asoda ..	kg. ..	4.56	1.65	7.64	6.82	463	413
(4) Coriander ..	250 g. .	0.24	0.31	0.66	0.69	213	223
(5) Mixed spices—							
(i) Garam Masala (whole) ..	" ..	1.86	4.95	10.75	10.85		
(ii) Lahoti Powder	200 gr		1.79			158	150

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	July 1970	August 1970	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
<i>(g) Vegetable and vegetable products—</i>						
(1) Potatoes—						
(i) Big ..	kg. ..	1.15	0.28	0.58	0.53	
(ii) Small ..	" ..		0.24	0.50	0.49	208
(2) Onions—						
(i) Red ..	kg. ..	0.86	0.27	0.27	0.38	
(ii) White ..	250 g. ..	0.54	0.27	0.28	0.42	102
(3) Garlic ..	" ..		0.20	0.60	0.69	300
<i>Varieties selected for July 1970—</i>						
(1) Chavlisheng ..	250 g. ..	2.92	0.26	0.30		
(2) Mula ..	" ..		0.03	0.13		
(3) Padwal ..	" ..		0.13	0.25		247
<i>Varieties selected for August 1970—</i>						
(1) Chavlisheng ..	" ..		0.09		0.21	
(2) Mula ..	" ..		0.05		0.12	
(3) Padwal ..	" ..		0.09		0.23	
Total		5.47				
<i>Index Number for Sub-group 1(g).</i>						221
<i>(h) Fruits and fruit products—</i>						
(1) Banana—						
(i) Big ..	dozen ..	1.61	0.29	0.70	0.69	
(ii) Small ..	" ..		0.23	0.59	0.57	249
Total		1.61				
<i>Index Number for Sub-group 1(h).</i>						249
<i>(i) Sugar, Honey and related products—</i>						
(1) Sugar ..	kg. ..	5.60	1.23	1.61	1.61	131
(2) Gur—						

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	July 1970	August 1970	July 1970	August 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(J) 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 Laojee ..	..	..	0.41	0.55	0.55		
(2) Hot drink—							
(i) Prepared tea	Cup of 3½ ozs.	3.73	0.12	0.20	0.20	167	167
Total		5.84					
Index Number for Sub-group 1 (J).						156	156
I. Food—							
(a) Cereals and cereal products.	..	40.71	..	..	..	186	190
(b) Pulses and pulse products.	..	8.13	..	..	..	230	229
(c) Oils and Fats	..	8.37	..	..	..	227	230
(d) Mutton, fish and eggs	..	5.29	..	..	..	177	174
(e) Milk and milk products.	..	9.73	..	..	..	198	194
(f) Condiments and spices.	..	7.62	..	..	..	351	322
(g) Vegetables and vegetable products.	..	5.47	..	..	..	221	228
(h) Fruits and fruit products.	..	1.61	..	..	..	249	243
(i) Sugar, honey and related products.	..	7.25	..	..	..	140	144
(j) Beverages	..	1.64	..	..	..	156	156
Total		100.00					
Index Number for all food groups.						204	204
II. Fuel and light—							
(1) Firewood and chips—							
(i) Khair	37 kg.	78.50	3.39	6.50	6.50	195	195
(ii) Dhawda	..	..	3.15	6.46	6.50		
(iii) Adjator Mixed	..	..	2.71	5.08	5.10		
(2) Kerosene—							
(i) Chakkar Brand	l.	11.40	0.45	0.55	0.55	122	122
(3) Electricity charges	Unit	6.28	0.50	0.45	0.32	90	64
(4) Match Box—	Box	3.82	0.06	0.08	0.08	133	133

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	July 1970	August 1970	July 1970	August 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Housing—							
Rent—							
(i) Rent for selected tenements.	P.m. ..	100.00	7.84	10.59	10.66	135	136
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Group IV						135	136
IV. Clothing and foot—							
(a) Clothing—							
(1) Dhori	Per sq. mt.	17.82	1.23	1.72	1.73	140	141
Saree	..	27.15	1.24	1.64	1.64	132	132
Cloth for trouser	..	0.51	2.15	4.11	4.07	191	189
(4) Long clo h	..	32.06	1.61	2.95	3.00	183	186
(5) Coloured poplin	..	14.36	2.13	3.37	3.32	158	156
Total ..		91.90					
Index Number for Sub-group IV (a)						156	157
(b) Foot-wear—							
Shoes—							
(i) Bata Co.	Per pair.	3.53	17.20	27.45	27.45	152	152
(ii) Carona Co.	..	..	18.78	26.95	26.95		
(3) Chappals—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Bata Co.	..	..	4.57	6.25	10.00	160	160
Total ..		8.10					
Index Number for Sub-group IV (b)						156	156
V. Clothing and foot—							
(1) Clothing		91.90				156	157
(2) Footwear		8.10				156	156
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number Group IV						156	157
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan Supari—							
(1) Pan leaf—							
(i) Akda pan	Bundle of 100	2.01	0.55	0.50	0.47	91	85
(2) Pan finished—							
(i) With Masala	Vida	5.39	0.04	0.05	0.05	125	125
(3) Supari (Manglori)	250 g. ..	2.81	2.08	2.65	2.66	127	128
(4) Katha—							
(i) Kanpur	50 g. ..	0.85	0.73	1.20	1.20	170	170
(ii) Belgaum	..	..	0.36	0.63	0.63		

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	July 1970	August 1970	July 1970	August 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	138
(ii) Photo Chhap Bhikusa Yamasa.	"	....	0.19	0.30	0.30		
(2) Jarda—							
(i) Gangaram Brand ..	Pkt of 50 g.	3.54	0.24	0.45	0.45	196	194
(ii) Chandrakant Brand.	"	....	0.23	0.47	0.46		
Total ..		9.34					
Index Number for Sub-group V (b).						172	171
(c) Household utilities—							
(1) Utensils—							
(i) Lota (Poona)	½ kg.	5.28	3.55	8.67	8.67	241	241
(ii) Lota (Nasik)	"	....	3.45	8.17	8.17		
Total ..		5.28					
Index Number for sub-group V (c).						241	241
(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) 501 Bar Soap ..	Bar	7.44	1.40	2.00	2.10	159	169
(ii) B. Dhantak Co...	Cake	....	0.40	0.70	0.75		
Total ..		9.98					
Index Number for Sub-group V (d)						164	172
(e) Medical Care							

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	July 1970	August 1970	July 1970	August 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(f) Personal care—							
(1) Hair oil—							
(i) Tata Co.	Small bottle.	4.89	1.32	2.34	2.40	177	
(2) Barber charges—							
(i) Hair cut with shave	Adult	7.32	0.50	1.00	1.25		
(ii) Hair cut	"	....	0.40	0.75	1.00	171	
(iii) Shave	"	....	0.20	0.25	0.30		
(3) Toilet Soap—							
(i) Life buoy	Cake	3.02	0.48	0.70	0.75	144	
(ii) Hamam cake	"	....	0.49	0.70	0.75		
(4) Blades—							
(i) Bharat Blade	Pkt of 10 Blades.	0.11	0.44	0.50	0.50	101	
(ii) Six morning	2 Pkt of 5 Blades each.	....	0.57	0.50	0.50		
Total ..		15.34					
Index Number for Sub-group V (f)						167	
(g) Education and							
(1) Books—							
(i) Balbhart Chauthe Pustak.	Copy	5.42	0.75	2.00	2.00	267	
(2) School fees—							
For VIII Std.	Per Student p.m.	3.46	5.00	5.00	5.00	100	
Total ..		8.88					
Index Number for Sub-group V (g)						202	
(h) Recreation and Amusement—							
(1) Cinema—							
(Lowest class)	Adult	6.69	0.32	0.60	0.60	188	
Total ..		6.69					
Index Number for Sub-group V (h)						188	
(i) Transport and Communication							
(1) Rail—							
Railway fare 50 km.	Per Passenger	12.48	0.98	1.30	1.30	133	

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR JALGAON CITY—

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			July 1970	August 1970
			Basic price	Dec. 1969	Jan. 1970		
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan Supari	...	11.06	..	..	..	123
(b) Tobacco and tobacco products.	...	9.34	..	..	..	172
(c) Household Utilities	...	5.28	..	..	..	241
(d) Washing Soap	...	9.98	..	..	..	164
(e) Medical Care	...	15.78	..	..	..	105
(f) Personal Care	...	15.34	..	..	..	167
(g) Education and Reading.	...	8.88	..	..	..	204
(h) Recreation and Amusement.	...	6.69	..	..	..	188
(i) Transport and Communication.	...	17.65	..	..	..	131
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Group V						155	

(R) Quotation for July 1970.

POONA

A fall of 1 point

In August 1970, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Poona City with base calendar year 1961 equal to 100 was 169 being 1 point lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the consumption pattern revealed during the year 1958-69 family living survey for Poona City.

The index number for the food group decreased by 1 point in the average prices of bajari, milk, ghee, mixed spices, potatoes, brinjals, tomatoes and banana.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained stationary at 165. The index number for housing remained stationary as a result of the monthly house rent survey conducted during July 1970.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group remained stationary at 160.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 155 due to a rise in the average prices of sugar, infant medicine, daily necessities and tooth powder.

The general index number remained stationary at 169.

General Index Number—169

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR POONA CITY

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		July 1970	August 1970
I. Food ..	55.85	185	184
II. Fuel and Light ..	6.89	165	165
III. Housing ..	6.65	117	117
IV. Clothing and Footwear ..	10.31	160	160
V. Miscellaneous ..	20.30	152	153
Total ..	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number ..		170	169

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

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	July 1970	Aug. 1970	July 1970	Aug. 1970
1	2	3	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
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	0.92	174	174
(3) Jowar	"	8.39	0.45	0.75	0.75	167	167
(4) Bajri	"	3.08	0.51	1.05	1.02	206	200
(5) Grinding Charges— For Cereals	4 kg.	1.42	0.14	0.20	0.20	143	143
Total		37.98					
Index Number for Sub-group 1. (a)						165	165
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
Turdal— Laxmi Chhap or Surti (Fine)	kg.	3.80	0.80	1.84	1.84	230	230
Gramdal	"	1.81	0.60	1.42	1.44	237	240
Mungdal— Without Husk (Medium)	"	0.68	0.82	1.80	1.80	220	220
Total		6.29					

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	July 1970	Aug. 1970	July 1970	Aug. 1970
1	2	3	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(c) Oils and Fats—							
Groundnut Oil	kg.	1.94	2.32	5.54	5.57	239	240
Karadal (V)	½ kg.	3.94	1.20	2.80	2.84	233	237
Vanaspati (Daida) (Loose)	"	1.22	1.66	2.95	2.95	178	178
Total		7.10					
Index Number for Sub-group 1(c).						225	227
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—							
Mutton—							
Goat Meat	½ kg.	3.68	1.51	2.62	2.62	175	175
Sheep Meat	"		1.52	2.69	2.69		
Fish (Dry)—							
Bombil (Big)	kg.	1.01	2.60	4.80	4.80		
Bombil (Small)	"		2.46	4.80	4.80		
Singa	"		2.57	5.00	5.00		
Fresh Fish—							
Varieties selected for the month of July 1970—							
(i) Bombay wamb	kg.		2.29	3.50		183	183
(ii) Butter fish	"		2.21	3.67			
(iii) Aml	"		1.21	2.47			
Varieties selected for the month of Aug. 1970—							
(i) Butter fish	kg.		2.20		3.84		
(ii) Bombay wamb	"		2.22		3.54		
(iii) Aml	"		1.32		2.50		
Eggs (Hen's)	100	0.57	0.17	0.30	0.31	176	182
Total		5.26					
Index Number for Sub-group 1(d).						177	177
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
Milk buffalo	200 ml.	10.66	0.15	0.29	0.28	193	187
Obes Aml (tinned)	kg.	0.93	7.88	14.26	14.22	181	180

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR POONA CITY

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number		
			Basic Price	July 1970	Aug. 1970	July 1970	Aug. 1970	
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8	
(f) Condiments and Spices—								
Salt White (Medium). Chillies (Dry)—	kg.	0 16	0 11	0 14	0 14			
Gawran Medium ..	250 g.	2 04	0 47	1 68	1 68	127	127	
Turmeric, Sangli and Akhi (Medium).	"	0 15	0 33	1 48	1 52	357	357	
Tamarind Old Chinch No. 1.	kg.	0 24	1 08	2 10	2 11	448	357	
Mixed Spices—						194	461	
Garam Masala	50 g.	3 27	0 84	2 13	2 06	195	195	
Total ..		5 86				254	245	
Index Number for Sub-group I (f).							289	285
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—								
Potatoes—								
Big size	½ kg.	1 87	0 29	0 57	0 49	207	174	
Small size	"		0 23	0 50	0 41			
Onions—								
Big Size	kg.	0 92	0 31	0 45	0 42	150	136	
Small Size	"		0 24	0 37	0 33			
Brinjals Big Size	"	0 56	0 49	0 74	0 65	151	133	
Tomatoes Medium Red No 2.	"	0 77	0 79	1 80	1 50	228	190	
Other Vegetables	"							
Varieties selected for July 1970								
(i) Bhendi	kg.	4 42	0 69	0 74	0 66	149	160	
(ii) Tondli	"		0 53	0 80				
(iii) Ghewda	"		0 42	0 79				
Varieties selected for August 1970—								
(i) Bhendi	kg.		0 52		0 20	169	161	
(ii) Gr. Watana	"		0 85		0 78			
(iii) Ghewda	"		0 37					
Total ..		8 54						
Index Number for Sub-group I (g).							169	161
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—								
Banana—								
Big Size	doz.	1 23	0 49	1 00	0 97	198	195	
Small Size	"		0 39	0 75	0 75			
Total ..								

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR POONA CITY

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index	
			Basic Price	July 1970	Aug. 1970		
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(i) Sugar Honey and Related Products—							
Sugar	kg.	6 29	1 18	1 59	1 60	135	
Gur	"	1 20	0 58	0 98	0 98	169	
Total ..		7 49					
Index Number—Sub-group I (i)							140
(j) Beverages—							
Tea leaf—							
Brooke Bond	Packet of 50 gs.	3 43	0 38	0 50	0 50	134	
(Mamuni) (Tipton) (Medium).	"		0 39	0 53	0 53		
Prepared Tea	Cup of ½ ozs.	5 23	0 06	0 13	0 13	217	
Total ..		8 66					
Index Number—Sub-group I (j)							184
1. Food sub-groups—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal products		37 98				165	
(b) Pulses and products		6 29				231	
(c) Oils and Fats		7 10				225	
(d) Mutton, Poultry and Fish		5 26				177	
(e) Vegetables and Vegetable products		11 59				192	
(f) Fruits and Fruit products		5 86				289	
(g) Sugar, Honey and Related products		8 54				169	
(h) Beverages		1 23				198	
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related products		7 49				140	
(j) Beverages		8 66				184	

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	July 1970	Aug. 1970	July 1970	Aug. 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	5.08	165	165
(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	11.68	157	157
(ii) Patti or Rawal ..	..	..	5.63	8.85	8.85		
(5) Match box (Tekka, 50 sticks)	Box ..	3.53	0.05	0.07	0.07	140	140
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number Group (II)							
III. Housing—							
(2) Rent for selected tenements	Per month	100.00	8.96	10.50	10.51	117	117
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number Group (III)							
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(a) Clothing—							
(1) Dhoti	Per square 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	4.05	4.06	155	155
(4) Long Cloth	.. ..	11.76	1.64	2.75	2.75	168	168
(5) Coloured Poplin	.. ..	40.44	2.25	3.62	3.62	161	161
Total ..		90.88					
Index Number Group (IV)(a)							
(b) Foot wear—							
(1) Shoes—							
(i) Bata Co.	Per pair..	4.27	17.14	27.45	27.45	159	159

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity		
			Basic Price	July 1970	Aug. 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
V. Clothing and Footwear—contd.					
(1) Clothing	..	90.88			
(2) Footwear	..	9.12			
Total ..		100.00			
Index Number Group (IV)					
V. Miscellaneous—					
(a) Pan-Sari—					
(1) Pan leaf—	100	1.08	0.33	0.54	0.53
(2) Gauria Kacchi ..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Pan Panchal—	Each vida	1.82	0.04	0.08	0.08
(1) Poona Masala ..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Supari—	50 gs	1.57	0.45	0.55	0.56
(1) Manglori ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		4.47			
Index Number Sub-Group V(a).					
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—					
(1) Bidis—	Bundle of 25 bidies	2.56	0.15	0.25	0.25
(i) Cherbisi	..	..	0.15	0.25	0.25
(ii) Pauri	..	..	0.15	0.25	0.25
(2) Cigarettes—	Pkt. of 10 Cigarettes	1.94	0.15	0.35	0.35
(i) Charnimar	..	..	0.20	0.40	0.40
(ii) Pila Halki	..	..	0.20	0.40	0.40
(3) Chewing Tobacco—	50 g. ..	1.92	0.37	0.42	0.42
(i) Akoli Jarda No. 1	..	..	0.28	0.33	0.33
(ii) Akoli Jarda No. 2	..	..	0.31	0.40	0.40
(iii) Satara Jarda ..	..	..	0.31	0.40	0.40
Total ..		6.42			
Index Number Sub-Group V(b).					

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	July 1970	Aug. 1970	July 1970	Aug. 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(d) Washing Soap—charges	Per piece	4.23	0.13	0.25	0.25	192	
(1) Laundry (Ordinary and Ironing).	Washing						192
(2) Washing Soap BB Chhap.	Cake	7.37	0.40	0.70	0.70	175	175
Total ..		11.60					
Index Number Sub-Group V(d).						181	181
(e) Medical Care—							
(1) Patent Medicine—							
(i) Glycodine Vasaka.	Terf/ Bottle of 70 ml.	17.37	1.89	2.40	2.69	118	125
(ii) Anacin	2 Tablets per day.		0.12	0.13	0.13		
(2) Mixture, Mixture.	Daily		0.57	0.69	0.73	121	128
Total ..		18.72					
Index Number Sub-Group V(e).						118	126
(f) Personal Care—							
(1) Hair Oil, Tata Co.	Small Bottle.	3.37	1.34	2.07	2.07	154	154
(2) Barber charges—							
(a) Haircut with shave.	Per Adult	6.52	0.75	1.42	1.42		
(b) Hair cut	Per Adult		0.65	1.08	1.08	173	173
(c) Shave	Per Adult		0.20	0.33	0.33		
(3) Toilet Soap—							
(a) Life-buoy	Cake	2.29	0.49	0.75	0.75	153	153
(b) Lux	Cake		0.49	0.75	0.75		
(4) Tooth Powder—							
(a) Bytco (Family size)	Bottle	1.98	1.87	3.06	3.14	169	171
(b) Bytco (Small size)	Bottle		0.46	0.80	0.80		
(5) Blades—							
(a) Bharat	Packet of 10	0.04	0.43	0.62	0.62	124	124
(b) 6' Morning	2 Packets of each.		0.60	0.62	0.62		
Total ..		14.20					
Index Number Sub-Group V(f).						165	163
(g) Education and Reading—							
(1) School Fees, for Std. VIII.	Per month.	8.86	4.85	5.17	5.17	107	107
(2) School Books—Std. VIII.							
(f) Subhash Vachan.	Per	2.55	2.42	2.80	2.80		

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS FOR POONA CITY

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number
			Basic Price	July 1970	Aug. 1970	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
(h) Recreation and Entertainment—						
(1) Cinema—						
(i) Lowest Class	Ticket	6.74	0.52	1.17	1.17	
Total ..		6.74				
Index Number Sub-Group V(h).						
(i) Transport and Communication—						
(1) Railways—						
(i) Railway Fare for 1st Class	Per Passenger	6.46	0.98	1.30	1.30	
(ii) Bus Fare—						
(i) P.M.T. Bus fare 1-22k.m.	"	11.43	0.10	0.15	0.15	
(ii) T. Fare (0-48 k.m.)	"		1.50	1.70	1.70	
(iii) Passage—	Per card...	1.29	0.05	0.10	0.10	
(i) Single Card	Rs. 25 ..		0.45	0.60	0.60	
(ii) M. & Charges						
Total ..		19.18				
Index Number Sub-Group V(i).						
V. Miscellaneous—						
(a) Pan Supari		4.47				
(b) Hold 12/20/25		6.42				
(c) Hold 12/20/25		4.76				
(d) Hold 12/20/25		11.60				
(e) Medical Care		18.72				
(f) Personal Care		14.20				
(g) Education and Reading.		13.91				
(h) Recreation and Entertainment.		6.74				
(i) Transport and Communication.		19.18				
Total ..		100.00				

**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 for Bombay, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Nanded, Aurangabad, Poona, Madras and Kanpur for July 1970 and August 1970.

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

Groups	Bombay (a)		Sholapur (a)		Nagpur	
	July 1970	Aug. 1970	July 1970	Aug. 1970	July 1970	Aug. 1970
Food	202	199	196	196	207	209
Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	189	185	164	161	189	181
Fuel and Light	179	179	171	171	158	158
Housing	113	113	132	132	130	130
Clothing, bedding, footwear	157	158	173	173	180	184
Miscellaneous ..	155	156	159	160	145	146
Consumer Price Index Number	183	181	183	183	185	187

Groups	Jalgaon (b)		Nanded (b)		Aurangabad (b)	
	July 1970	Aug. 1970	July 1970	Aug. 1970	July 1970	Aug. 1970
Food	204	204	213	209	199	198
Fuel and Light	178	176	189	189	162	162
Clothing	156	157	169	170	166	166
House Rent	135	136	136	136	161	171
Miscellaneous ..	155	159	163	164	157	156
Consumer Price Index Number	185	186	195	192	184	184

Groups	Poona (b)		Madras (a)		Kanpur (c)	
	July 1970	Aug. 1970	July 1970	Aug. 1970	July 1970	Aug. 1970
Food	185	184	168	100	1033	1044
Pan, Supari intoxicants			168	167		
Fuel and Light	165	165	199	200	750	747
Clothing	160	160	141	141	728	728
House Rent	117	117	175	175	252	252
Miscellaneous ..	152	153	167	168	834	841
Consumer Price Index Number	170	169	179	170	876	884

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

The Madras Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for the month of August 1970, with base 1960 equal to 100 was 170 being 1 point higher than that in the preceding month. The index number for the food, fuel and light and miscellaneous groups increased by 2, 1 and 1 points to 170, 200 and 168 respectively. The index numbers for the tobacco and pan, supari and intoxicant group decreased by 1 point to 167. The index numbers for the clothing, bedding and footwear group and housing remained unchanged at 728 and 141 respectively.

The Kanpur Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for the month of August 1970 with base August 1939 equal to 100 was 884 being 8 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index numbers for the food and miscellaneous groups increased by 11 and 7 points to 1,044 and 841 respectively, whereas the index number for the fuel and light group decreased by 3 points to 747. However the index number for the clothing group and housing remained stationary at 728 and 252 respectively.

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

Month and Year	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Jalgaon	Nagpur	Madras	Kanpur
August 1969 ..	744	734	915	947	829	752	865
September 1969 ..	744	751	921	942	819	747	873
October 1969 ..	744	742	921	931	824	754	878
November 1969 ..	736	725	932	920	814	754	863
December 1969 ..	736	725	937	936	834	756	868
January 1970 ..	740	738	947	947	845	790	882
February 1970 ..	740	738	947	947	845		887
March 1970 ..	744	742	942	947	845	792	878
April 1970 ..	757	756	942	947	860	797	866
May ..	761	764	952	947	866	811	872
June 1970 ..	770	768	958	957	866	820	876
July 1970 ..	774	760	958	984	876	826	884
August 1970	766	756	958				

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR BOMBAY, SHOLAPUR, JALGAON AND
AURANGABAD ON BASE SHIFTED TO 1944 EQUAL TO 100**

Month and Year	Bombay	Sholapur	Jalgaon	Ahmedabad
August, 1969 ..	330	332	321	253
September, 1969 ..	330	334	319	258
October, 1969 ..	330	334	316	256
November, 1969 ..	326	338	312	250
December, 1969 ..	326	340	317	250
January, 1970 ..	328	344	321	254
February, 1970 ..	328	342	321	254
March, 1970 ..	330	342	321	260
April, 1970 ..	335	346	321	263
May 1970 ..	337	348	324	265
June, 1970 ..	341	348	332	262
July, 1970 ..	343	348	334	260
August 1970 ..	339			

Labour Intelligence

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA

REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1970

Industrial Courts and Tribunals

Name of the Court	Number of applications, etc. received during the month	Break-up of the applications
1	2	3
(a) Industrial Courts—		
(1) Industrial Court, Maharashtra, Bombay.	18	4 References (IC). 14 Appeals. (IC). .. Revision applications. .. Miscellaneous Applications under B. I. R. Act. .. Miscellaneous Appeals under I.E. (S.O.) Act. .. Revision applications. .. Review application (IC).
		Total .. 18
(2) Industrial Court, Maharashtra, Nagpur Bench, cases under C.P. and Berar I.D.S. Act.	3	3 Industrial Revisions .. Industrial Appeals. .. Industrial Applications. .. Industrial References. .. Miscellaneous applications.
		Total .. 3
(3) Industrial Court, Maharashtra, Nagpur Bench cases under B.I.R. (E. and A) Act, 1964.	13	1 Reference (ICN). 1 Submission (ICN). 1 Appeal (ICN). .. Applications (ICN). .. Criminal Applications (ICN). 8 Revision Applications (ICN). 2 Misc. Applications (ICN).
		Total .. 13

Name of the Court	No. of applications etc. received during the month	Break-up of the applications		
1	2	3		
Industrial Tribunals—				
Industrial Tribunals, Bombay.	82	.. References. 50 Adjudication References. 18 Applications. 14 Complaints.		
		Total .. 82		
Labour Courts—				
Name of 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
Labour Court, Bombay.	148	24 Under sections 10, 10-A, 13(3), 33(B) and 33-(A). 36 Under section 33-C (1) & (2). 6 Misc. (IDA). Applications —Complaints	Under section 13-A.	.. Illegal strikes, 15 Illegal changes. 56 Misc. causes. 10 Criminal complaints. .. Submissions. .. References. 1 Miscellaneous Application under BIR Act.
		Total .. 66	Total ..	82
Labour Court at Nagpur.	180	.. Indl. Revisions. .. Indl. Appeals. 98 Indl. Applications. 51 Indl. References. 7 Misc. Applications.		1 Illegal strike. 7 Illegal changes. 8 Reinstatements. 4 Misc. causes. 3 Criminal complaints. .. References. 1 Submissions.
		Total .. 156	Total ..	24

Name of Courts	Total No. of Applications, etc. received	Break-up of the No. of applications received		
		Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	Industrial Employment Standing Orders Act	Miscellaneous applications
1	2	3	4	5
(3) Labour Court at Poona.	..	Reference under sections 10, 10A, 12(5), 33B & 36A. .. Application (IDA) under section 33 A .. Complaints (IDA) .. Misc. Application		.. Misc. Applications .. Illegal strikes and lockouts. 3 Illegal changes. 4 Miscellaneous. 1 Criminal complain .. Remanded cases. .. Submissions. .. Misc. Applications.
	Total ..		Total ..	8
(4) Labour Court at Kolhapur.	46	2 Under sections 10, 10-A, 12 (2), 33-B and 36-A. 40 Applications under sections 33-C(1) and (2) .. under section 33-A. .. Miscellaneous.	Under section 13-A	.. Illegal strikes and lockouts. 3 Illegal changes. .. Misc. Causes. .. Criminal complaints. 1 Remanded Application. .. Submissions. .. References. .. Misc. Applications.
	Total ..	42	Total ..	4

Wage Boards

No references were received by the Wage Boards during the month under review.

Conciliation

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

Causewise analysis of the cases received during the month—

Act	Issues relating to pay, allowances and bonus	Employment, leave, hours of work and Misc. causes	Total
Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	126	370	496
(1) Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1947	7	8	15
(2) Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.	5	3	8
Total	138	381	519

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

Act	Pending at the beginning of the month	No. of cases received during the month	Settled amicably	Ended in failure	Withdrawn or not pursued by parties	Closed	Total handled (3 to 6)	Pending at the end of the month
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	604	496	72	82	32	124	310	790
Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1947	367	15	6	6	1	..	13	369
Bombay Industrial Relations (Ext. & Amdt) Act, 1964	16	8	4	4	..	..	8	16
Total	987	519	82	92	33	124	331	1,175

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

Act	Cotton Textile	Silk Textile	Woolen Textile	Textile Processing	Hosiery	Banking	Sugar	Electricity Industry	Transport Industry	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay I. R. Act, 1946.	11	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	15

Act	Textile Industry	Paper Industry	Printing Industry	Press Industry	Shops	Bidi	Cinema	Local Bodies	Other Misc.	Total
Bombay I.R. (Extension Amendment) Act, 1964	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	8

District-wise analysis is given below—

Bombay I. R., Act, 1946	Bombay	Poona	Sholapur	Satara	Sangli	Kolhapur	Nasik	Ahmednagar	Total
	10	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	15

Bombay I.R. (Extension & Amendment) Act, 1964.	Nagpur	Wardha	Chanda	Akola	Buldhana	Total
	8	..	..	..	..	8

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING JUNE 1970

*Disputes in June 1970	..	65
Work people involved	..	14,719
Working days lost	..	1,47,989

The number of wage earners affected and time loss due to strike activity in Maharashtra State during the month of June 1970 have increased as compared to the previous month.

The figures for the month under review show 65 disputes in progress involving 14,719 workers and a time loss of 1,47,989 mandays as compared to 64 disputes in May 1970 with 14,486 workers affected and a time loss of 1,27,977 mandays.

Twelve of the total disputes in progress during June 1970 were in the Textile Industry, 19 in the Engineering Industry and the remaining 34 were in other industries.

Forty-six of the total disputes involving 10,943 workers were actually recorded during the month while 19 disputes involving 3,776 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 June 1970	Aggregate man-days lost in June 1970
	Started before beginning of June 1970	Started in June 1970	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Textile	2	10	12	5,813	47,784
Engineering	5	14	19	3,310	26,090
Miscellaneous	12	22	34	5,508	73,209
Total, June 1970	19	46	65	14,719	1,47,989

Twenty Seven of the disputes arose over questions of "pay, allowances and bonus". 23 related to "retrenchment and grievances about personnel", "to leave and hours of work" and the remaining 11 were to "other"

Of the 45 disputes that terminated during the course of the month, 12 were settled either entirely or partially in favour of the workers 26 in favour of the employers while the result of the remaining Seven disputes were indefinite.

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

Bombay

Kamala Mills, Bombay.—About 954 workers from the Weaving department of the Kamala Mills, Bombay, struck work from June 11, 1970, protesting against the management for transferring a jobber and his helper from Automatic loom. Due to this strike about 2,746 workers were indirectly affected. The strike was in progress till June 22, 1970. The workers resumed duties on June 23, 1970 on the advice given by the union leader Rashtriya Girmi Kamgar Sangh. Due to this strike about 39 mandays were lost.

Ceat Tyres of India Limited, Bombay.—The strike of the 1,018 workers employed in the Ceat Tyres of India Limited, Bombay which started on April 13, 1970 over the workers' demand for discontinuance of Relay system of in Dip Unit section of Textile department was in progress till the end of June 1970 without any material change.

Mukund Iron and Steel Works, Bombay.—100 of the total complement of 2,816 workers employed in the Mukund Iron and steel works, Bombay 127 workers stopped work from May 26, 1970 protesting against the charge-sheets given to the workers. 572 workers were indirectly affected. The strike was in progress till the end of June, 1970 without any material change.

Thana

Polyolefins Industries Private Limited, Belapur.—Out of the total complement of 750 workers employed in the Polyolefins Industries Private Limited, Belapur, Thana 600 workers struck work from June 11, 1970 to June 28, 1970, protesting against the order of the termination of services of the worker. The result of the strike was un-successful from the view point of the workers.

ABSENTEEISM STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1970

Textile Industry

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

Returns were received from 70 Mills i.e., 94.59 per cent. of the 74 Mills reported as working at these Centres during July, 1970. The average absenteeism in the Textile Industry in these centres amounted to 19.66 per cent. as against 23.34 per cent. in the previous month.

The following table shows the average percentage of absenteeism at the seven centres for the month of July 1970, on the basis of information for all Working shifts

Centres	Number of Mills		Percentage col. 3 to col. 2	Average percentage of Absenteeism	
	Working	Furnished information		June 1970	July 1970
	2	3	4	5	6
1. Bombay	54	52	96.30	23.72	19.01
2. Sholapur	6	6	100.00	20.99	28.72
3. Jalgaon	3	2	66.67	12.16	11.00
4. Nagpur	2	2	100.00	26.96	22.86
5. Akola		.....		
6. Aurangabad	1	1	100.00	17.24	13.39
7. Nanded	1	1	100.00	.....	30.53
8. Other Centres	7	6	85.71	18.66	13.55
9. All Centres	74	70	94.59	23.34	19.66

The Engineering Industry

In the Engineering Industry in Bombay City the average absenteeism in representative Workshops was 19.24 per cent. as against 23.46 per cent.

The percentage of absenteeism in Bombay Port Trust amounted to 17.58 in the Chief Engineer's Department and 24.98 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 15.81 per cent.

NIGHT SHIFT IN COTTON MILLS IN BOMBAY CITY

At the beginning of July 1970 there were 53 mills in Bombay City working night shift and the number of men doing night work was 80,924.

LABOUR TURNOVER IN COTTON TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS FOR JULY 1970

In all 76 Cotton Textile undertakings in Maharashtra State employing 264,167 workers on an average recorded an average percentage of Labour Turnover of 2.67 for the month of July 1970. The increase in employment of Labour (accession) was reported to be 0.97 per cent. Whereas the extent of decrease in employment (separation) registered in the total labour employed in all undertakings was 1.52. The following table indicates the correlation of Labour Turnover with the size of establishments.

LABOUR TURNOVER FOR MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR JULY 1970

Group	No. of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
Upto 100	119	15.53	15.33	30.26	..	..
101 to 500	1,692	8.10	1.00	9.10	7.10	..
501 to 1000	2,382	0.50	1.13	1.76	..	0.63
1001 to 2000	10,202	1.00	1.41	2.41	..	0.41
Over 2000	249,773	0.92	1.53	2.45	..	0.61
All Establishments	264,167	0.97	1.52	2.44	..	0.55

It may be seen that the rate of labour turnover was the highest viz. 30.26 per cent in establishments engaging upto 100 workers, while it was lowest viz. 1.76 per cent in undertakings employing 501 to 1,000 workers.

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

Considering the labour turnover according to centres, it may be observed that the highest rate of labour turnover viz. 7.77 per cent was recorded in Other Centres, whereas Dhulia and Jalgaon area registered the smallest rate of 0.85 per cent. The following table indicates percentages of labour turnover in cotton textile undertakings in different areas of the State :—

CENTRE-WISE LABOUR TURNOVER FOR JULY 1970

Centre	No. of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
Bombay	221,515	0.97	1.54	2.51	..	0.57
Sholapur	15,895	0.71	1.19	1.90	..	0.48
Dhulia & Jalgaon.	6,722	0.43	0.42	0.85	0.01	..
Aurangabad	486	4.53	0.62	5.15	3.91	..
Nagpur	14,503	0.53	1.23	1.76	..	0.70
Other Centres	5,047	3.47	4.30	7.77	..	..
All Centres	264,167	0.97	1.52	2.44	..	0.55

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 JULY 1970

Group	No. of workers	Rate per 100 workers				
		Accession	Separation	Flux	Labour Increase	Labour Decrease
Up to 100	86	20.93	20.93	41.86	..	..
101 to 500	781	11.27	1.79	13.06	9.48	..
501 to 1000	..	..	..	..	..	..
1001 to 2000	8,802	1.05	1.44	2.49	..	0.39
Over 2000	2,11,846	0.92	1.53	2.45	..	0.61
All Establishments	2,21,515	0.97	1.54	2.51	..	0.57

Compensation Proceedings

The gross amount of compensation awarded during the quarter under review in Lump sums was Rs. 5,94,401.70 as against the amount of Rs. 4,50,027.50 awarded in the preceding quarter. The total amount of monthly instalment during the same quarter was Rs. 403.33 as against Rs. 125.00 in the preceding quarter.

There were 87 proceedings in respect of fatal accidents, 6 in respect of permanent total disablement, 41 in respect of permanent partial disablement and 18 in respect of temporary disablement, during the quarter under review.

The following table classifies those proceedings to the nature of injury and the total amount of compensation awarded.

Nature of injuries	Original claims for compensation settled in favour of applicants					No. of withdrawal cases	No. of dismissals	No. of recovery cases	Reviews and other miscellaneous applications	Grand Total
	By lump sums		By instalments							
	No. of cases	Total amount	No. of cases	Total amount by instalments (monthly)	Total number of cases					
	Rs.									
Fatal	71	5,00,208.00	4	403.33	75	1	11			87
Permanent disablement.	6	8,933.00			6					6
Permanent partial disablement.	31	75,295.20			31	1	8	1		41
Temporary disablement.	5	9,965.50			5	9	4			18
Total	113	5,94,401.70	4	403.33	117	11	23	1		152

Registration of Agreements

There were, 1 case of fatal accident, 8 cases of permanent total disablement, 87 cases of permanent partial disablement, and 4 cases of temporary disablement. The gross amount of agreed compensation was Rs. 1,29,593.94 as against the compensation of Rs. 1,23,851.00 in the preceding quarter.

The Following table classifies these agreements according to the nature of injuries and the total amount of agreed compensation.

Nature of injuries	Manner of settlement by agreed compensation					Registration refused	Total Cases
	By Lump sums		By instalments				
	No. of cases	Total amount	No. of cases	Monthly amount			

WORKING OF THE TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926, MAHARASHTRA STATE REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1970.

On the 1st August 1970 there were 2,550 trade unions registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926.

Twenty Trade Unions were registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926, during the month of August 1970. The registrars of Trade Unions, Bombay, the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Poona, the Additional Registrar of Trade Unions, Nagpur and the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Aurangabad, during the month of August 1970 in the State of Maharashtra. They are as follows —

Bombay Division	--	--	--	--	8
Poona Division	--	--	--	--	8
Nagpur Division	--	--	--	--	Ni
Aurangabad Division	--	--	--	--	4
Total					20

The total number of registered trade unions thus stood 2,570 at the end of the August 1970.

Serial No.	Name of the Union	Address	Regd. No. and Date	President	General Secy.
1		3	4	5	6

BOMBAY DIVISION

1	Bhogilal and Company Workers' Union.	C/o. R. G. Jagtap, Advocate, Amichand Mansion, R. No. 16, Dr. Deshmukh Lane, Girgaon, Bombay-4.	6339 1-8-70	Shri R. G. Jagtap.	Shri Y. D. T.
2	Mukund Employees' Union (Kurla Unit).	C/o. Shri N. G. Naik, T. No. 2356, Mukund Iron and Steel Works Ltd., Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Kurla, Bombay-70.	6340 5-8-70	Shri N. G. Naik	Shri N. Satnaik.
3	Nandurbar Taluka Gatchinis Sahakari, Sanghatana.	C/o. Nandurbar Taluka Co-operative Super Union Ltd., At & Post Taluka : Nandurbar	6341 5-8-70	Shri B. K. Shimpi.	Shri N. S. Pa

Serial No.	Name of the Union	Address	Regd. No. and date	President	General Secy
1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Nasik Zilla Mazdoor Sangh.	C/o. Prabhakar Achyut Kachole, 1475/76, Pendashe Wada, Pagadband Lane, Nasik.	6344 10-8-70	Shri S. L. Deshpande.	Shri C. M. Uche.
7	Esso Management Staff Association.	24, Sharda Apartment, 'A' Road, Churchgate, Bombay-20.	6345 17-8-70	Prof. A. N. Namjoshi.	Shri G. M. ...
8	Rashtriya Municipal Safai Kamgar Union, Malegaon, Jalna, Nasik.	C/o. Shri Dhanraj Ghasiramji Changare, General Secretary, Rashtriya Municipal Safai Kamgar Union, Malegaon, Jalna, Nasik, House, No. 512, Maja Kholi, Near Piwala Pampa, Malegaon.	6346 18-8-70	Shri Nathu Mantolara.	Shri D. C. ...

POONA DIVISION

9	Malshiras Taluka Sahakari Sanstha Gatchitnis Sanghatana, Akluj.	At and Post Akluj, Taluka Malshiras, District Sholapur.	PN/405 5-8-70	Shri V. B. Shaikh ..	Shri B. K. D.
10	Kopergaon Taluka Rashtriya Sakhar Kamgar Parishad.	Kopergaon Taluka Rashtriya Sakhar Kamgar Parishad P. O. Laxmiwadi, Taluka Kopergaon, District Ahmednagar.	PN/406 5-8-70	Shri D. S. Dhanak	Shri P. Wahadane.
11	Sangli Zilha Mazdoor Panchayat, Miraj.	Sangli Zilha Mazdoor Panchayat, Miraj, C/o. G. K. Malwade, Shaniwar Peth, Miraj District Sangli.	PN/407 6-8-70	Shri K. A. Patil ..	Shri G. Malwade.
12	Godavari Parvara Canal Sahakari Kharedi Vikri Kamgar Sangh.		RM/408 21-8-70		
13	Industrial Engineering Employees' Union, Poona.	Poona Municipal Colony No. 8, R. No. 45, Ghorpade Peth, Poona-2.	PN/409 6-8-70	Shri V. K. Yadav.	Shri S. C. Rathod.
14	Pandharpur Taluka Sahakari Sanstha Gatchitnis Sanghatana, Pandharpur.	Pandharpur Taluka Sahakari Sanstha Gatchitnis Sanghatana, Pandharpur, District Sholapur.	PN/410 17-8-70	Shri S. M. Gaikwad	Shri B. M. Patil.

AURANGABAD DIVISION

17	Nagarpalika Karma-chari Sangh, Kallambh.	Kallambh, District Osmanabad.	AWB/180 3-8-70		Shri Mohanla Oza.
18	Bhir District Nagar Parishad Kamgar Union.	C/o. Shri Asher Baber Bhir.	AWB/181 10-8-70		Shri Asher Baber
19	Partur Partur.	Gumashta, Post Office Road, Partur, District Parbhani.	AWB/182 26-8-70		Shri B. G. Mand...
20	'Sevak Sang' Maharashtra State Electricity Board.	House No. 2-5-43, Kotwalpura, Aurangabad.	AWB/183 23-8-70		Shri S. T. Pradh...

WORKING OF THE EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME OF MAHARASHTRA DURING AUGUST 1970

Non-Medical Side

The following table shows the registration of employees and payment of cash benefits under the Employees State Insurance Scheme during August 1970 :—

Sr. No.		During the month		Since 1st April 1970	
		Bombay	Nagpur	Bombay	Nagpur
<i>Registration</i>					
1	Number of workers registered	16,416	439		
2	Net Number of I.Ps. entitled to medical care at the end of the month.	8,70,878	35,324		
<i>Employment Injury Benefit</i>					
3	Number of accident reports received ..	5,787	564	30,459	
4	Number of Temporary Disablement Benefit payment.	5,407	685	26,412	2,769
5	Amount of Temporary Disablement Benefit paid.	Rs. 3,30,001.77	Rs. 22,767.60	Rs. 15,60,032.21	Rs. 1,01,924.10
6	Number of cases referred to Medical Board (Fresh).	304		1,522	34
7	Number of cases decided (Admitted) ..	231		1,096	10
	(a) Partial Permanent Disablement ..	231		1,096	10
	(b) Total Permanent Disablement ..				
8	Amount of P. D. B. paid	Rs. 6,26,698.44	Rs. 12,487.67	Rs. 30,19,969.99	Rs. 48,611.54
9	Total number of I. Ps. got fitted with artificial limbs.			3	
10	Number of dependants admitted to Dependants' Benefit.	31	....	133	
11	Amount of Dependants Benefit paid ..	Rs. 76,667.25	Rs. 1,192.70	Rs. 1,10,007.15	Rs. 6,675.54
<i>Sickness Benefits</i>					
12	Number of Sickness Benefit payments.	89,664	5,644	5,01,348	32,502
13	Number of Sickness Benefit days	6,44,230	35,290	35,30,773	1,97,632
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

... of the Court on application filed by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation under the provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

Section under which Action taken

Number of cases

...

...

...

41

64

28

Medical Side

Information for June 1970

...

2. The number of injured workers at ... Diagnostic Centres

3. The X-Ray Plates taken during the month ..

4. The Blood Examination ..

5. Number of persons admitted in the Hospital

6. The total number of beds occupied during the month

7. Payment made to the Chemists during the month

8. Payment made to Insurance Medical Practitioners during the month

T.B.

T.B. : 83

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING JULY 1970

During July 1970, 7 work-people were reported to have died from accidents during the course of their employment. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below :—

231. <i>Spinning, Weaving and Finishing of Textiles —</i>	
231 (c) Silk Mills	1
239. <i>Manufacture of Textiles not elsewhere classified —</i>	
239 (c) Others	1
271. <i>Pulp, Paper and Paper Board Mills —</i>	
271(b) Paper ..	1
311. <i>Basic Chemicals including fertilizers —</i>	
311 (f) Others ..	1
350. <i>Metal Products (except machinery and transport equipment) —</i>	
350 (a) Metal containers and steel trunks	1
384. <i>Repairs of motor vehicles and cycle—</i>	
384 (a) Motor Vehicles ..	1
389. <i>Manufacture of transport equipment not elsewhere classified—</i>	
389 (d) Others	1
	7
Total ..	7

Industrial Diseases

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

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1970

There has been a sharp decline in the job opportunities available to Employment Exchanges during August 1970 and the number of applicants placed in employment during that month.

The number of vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges during August 1970 declined to 4925 from 6692 in the last month. The number of applicants placed decreased to 2717 during the month from 3437 in the last month.

A marked fall in the notification of vacancies and the applicants placed is observed at Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Bombay. Vacancies notified at that Exchange slumped to 1037 from 1862 in the last month. Applicants placed by the Exchange fell to 542 from 936. The fall is attributed to the absence of bulk demands from employers and lesser working days during the month.

Placements have also fallen rather markedly at the following Exchanges — Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Thana—163 in August as against 163 in July, D.E.E., Ratnagiri—72 as against 105, S.R.E.E., Nagpur—45 as against 103, D.E.E., Buldana—67 as against 119, D.E.E., Chanda—26 as against 89 and E.E. Pimpri—58 as against 91 in the last month.

An analysis of vacancies notified shows a fall in all sectors. 1082 vacancies were notified by all establishments in August 1970 as against 1431 in July, 648 by State Government employers as against 1864, 771 by Quasi Government employers, as compared to 988 and 1624 by private employers as compared to 2319 in July.

Registrations also declined to 32379 in August from 47680 in July 1970. This indicates a gradual return to norm after the rush of freshers witnessed during the last two months. There were 315820 applicants on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges at the end of August 1970.

Appreciation of Statistics Rendered

(a) *Registration*—32379 applicants were registered with Employment Exchanges in August 1970, as against 47680 in July 1970.

(b) *Vacancies notified*—4925 vacancies were notified to the Employment Exchanges in August 1970 as against 6602 in July 1970.

(c) *Submission*—26089 submissions were made by Employment Exchanges in August 1970 as against 29437 in July 1970.

(d) *Placements*—2717 applicants were placed in by Employment in August 1970 as against 3437 in July 1970.

(e) *Employers using the Exchanges*—1358 employers notified vacancies in employment Exchange in August 1970.

(f) *Live Registers*—There were 320753 applicants on the Live Register of employment Exchanges at the end of August 1970 as against 315820 in July 1970.

Shortages and Surplus of Manpower

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

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

Vacancy Clearing

(a) Fresh vacancies circulated by S. E. C. O.	20
(b) Vacancies filled during the month	
(1) Vacancy Exchange	
(2) Other Exchanges	
(c) Vacancies at the end of the month under limited or unlimited circulations	
(1) Less than 3 months	510
(2) More than 3 months but less than 6 months	321
(3) More than 6 months	296

Interesting Placements

Sholapur—8 candidates were placed as Jr. Engineers with the Superintendent Engineer, Bhima Construction Circle, Sholapur, on Rs. 377 p. m.

Thana (1) One maintenance Fitter was placed on Rs. 300 p. m. with Glass Lab., Thana.

(2) One, B. E. applicant and 2 Diploma holders (Mech. Engg.) were placed on Rs. 350 p. m. with G. G. Dandekar Machine Tools, Bhiwandi.

Poona—(1) One applicant was placed as a chageman Grade-I with the Administration Officer, Research and Development Establishments (Engineering), Dighi, Poona, on Rs. 335 plus Allowance.

(2) One applicant was placed as Assistant Superintendent of Instrumentation with the Principal, College of Engineering, Poona on Rs. 300 plus Allowances.

(3) One candidate was placed as Sr. Scientific Assistant with the Deputy Director, Maharashtra Engineering Research Institute, Nasik on Rs. 300 plus Allowances.

Amravati—(1) One M.Sc. Physics candidate was placed under the Principal, V. M. V., Amravati as a Lecturer in Physics on Rs. 475 p. m.

(2) One Ist class B. E. (Mech.) was placed as Assistant Lecturer under the Director, Rural Institute, Amravati (Pvt. Act. Establishment), on Rs. 500 p.m.

(3) One B. Phasm. applicant was placed as Assistant Lecturer in Phasmology under the Principal Government Poly-Technic, Amravati on Rs. 475 p. m.

(4) Six B. E. (Civil) applicants were placed as Jr. Engineer (Civil) under the Superintending Engineer, Nagpur Public Health Circle, Nagpur on Rs. 380 p. m.

One Arts Graduate was placed as Technical Assistant under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institute, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi on Rs. 500 p. m.

Bombay—(1) One applicant was placed with Bombay Port Trust, on the pay scale of Rs. 350 plus allowances.

(2) One applicant was placed with Tribune India Pvt. Ltd., on Rs. 704 p. m.

(3) One candidate was placed as Stenographer with E. S. S. O. Standard, on Rs. 608 p. m.

Aurangabad—(1) One candidate [B. E. Civil IInd class and Tech. (Soils)] was placed as a Lecturer in Civil Engineering (Non-Gazetted) with the Principal, College of Engineering, Aurangabad on Rs. 540 p. m.

Two candidates registered with the University Employment Information Bureau, Aurangabad and one candidate of Aurangabad Exchange (all B. E. Mech. IInd class) were placed by Aurangabad Exchange as Assistant Lecturers in Mechanical Engineering with the Principal, College of Engineering, Aurangabad on Rs. 465 p. m.

(3) Two candidates (B.Sc. Agro.) were placed as Agricultural Extension Officers with the Chief Executive Officer (Agriculture) Zilla Parishad, Aurangabad on Rs. 365 p. m.

Staff Training

Out of 28 Exchanges, Staff Training classes were held at 15 Exchanges.

Other Items of Interest

Work done by University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux during August 1970.

	Regn.	Vacancies notified	Placements obtained	No. on Live Register
(1) U. E. I. and G. B. Bombay.	35	31	5	1,084
(2) U. E. I. and G. B., Poona.	134	88	20	951
(3) U. E. I. and G. B., Nagpur.	27	17	14	600
(4) U. E. I. and G. B., Aurangabad.	11	—	2	178

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

	Regn.	Vacancies notified	Placements obtained	No. on Live Register
(1) Blind ..	14	2	....	209
(2) Deaf and Dumb ..	2	1	....	42
(3) Orthopaedically Handicapped.	20	5	10	206
(4) Respiratory Disorder.	..	..	..	9
Total	36	8	10	466

Work done by the professional and executive office during the month

(1) No. of X-1s on the Register at the end of the previous month.	2,936
(2) No. of X-1s is received during the month	366
(3) No. of candidates submitted during the month against :—	
(i) Notified Vacancies ..	29
(ii) Central Employment Exchange Vacancies ..	634
(iii) Advertised Vacancies ..	—
(4) No. of P. and E. candidates placed during the month ..	2
(5) No. removed from the Live Register ..	64
(6) No. of P. and E. X-1s on the Register at the end of the month.	3,236

Youth Employment Service

Individual programmes at Employment Exchanges.—During the month of July 1970 in all 1,665 applicants, received individual information of these 856 were applicants, 558 were students, 251 were parents/guardians.

In all 65 postal inquiries in Occupational information were received during the month.

Out of the applicants who received individual guidance 496 were fresh candidates and 29 were review cases.

6,711 applicants were given guidance at the time of registration.

programme at Employment Exchanges.—464 group discussions were held during the month of August 1970.

143 applicants attended these group discussions.

programme outside the Exchanges.—During the month six career talks were held in Schools. 10 visits were paid to schools in connection with dissemination or utilisation of career pamphlets, posters etc.

Visits were paid to employers heads of training institutions in connection with the collection of information of or placement.

Placement/Admission Activities.—During the month 1,569 applicants were referred to various training centres for apprenticeship training.

Out of applicants were actually placed in training.

In all 38 guided applicants were placed in the month of August 1970.

Labour Literature

ARTICLES OF LABOUR INTEREST

1. Gandhian Approach to Industrial Relations, by Dr. G. Raghava Reddy, *The Tamil Nadu Labour Gazette*, Madras, October 1969, p. 1.
2. Works Committees In Industry : Now To make Them Useful by Dr. G. Raghava Reddy, *The Tamil Nadu Labour Gazette*, Madras, November 1969, p. 1.
3. Indian Labour Scene and some important Recommendations of National Commission on Labour, by Shri B. L. Kothari, *M. P. Labour Gazette*, Indore, April 1970, p. 445.
4. Managerial Behaviour and Tensions, by N. K. Singh, *Mysore Labour Journal*, Bangalore, July 1970, p. 3.
5. The Significance of Personnel Management in Improving Productivity by Dr. V. Ramachandran, *Mysore Labour Journal*, Bangalore, July 1970, p. 6.
6. Report of the National Commission on Labour An Appraisal by K. S. Shafecq, *Labour Bulletin*, Hyderabad, July 70, p. 1.
7. Industrial Peace, by B. V. S., Patrudu, *Labour Bulletin*, Hyderabad July 1970, p. 31.
8. Population : A Remedy or A Malady for Progress, by S. Nakkiran, *The Modern Review*, Calcutta, August 1970, p. 104.
9. Industrial Relations in the Seventies—Emergent Factors and Problems by N. N. Chatterjee, *Indian Labour Journal*, Simla, August 1970, p. 1209.
10. Philosophy of Workers' Education, by Shri S. S. Sunder, *Labour Bulletin*, Lucknow, August 1970, p. 1.
11. Five per cent. Employment Growth in Third Plan, Published in *Labour Bulletin*, Lucknow, August 1970, p. 11.
12. Workers Participation in management, published in *Workers Education*, Nagpur, September 1970, p. 47.
13. Role of Public sector in Indian economy, published in *Workers Education*, Nagpur, September 1970, p. 51.
14. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, by S. R. Mohan Das, *Labour Chronicle*, Bombay, September 1970, p. 4.
15. Strikes in The Public Sector, published in *Labour Chronicle*, Bombay, September 1970, p. 7.
16. How Trade Union Policy is Made, published in *Labour Chronicle*, Bombay, September 1970, p. 13.

Cases Under Labour Laws

BEFORE SHRI B. A. EKBOTE, ADDITIONAL COMMISSIONER FOR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION UNDER THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, BOMBAY

APPLICATION No. 970/C—141 OF 1969.

SIMCA SOMA versus THE SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., BOMBAY-1.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923—The applicant workers slipped from the gangway staircase, injured and hospitalised. Permanent partial disablement finally assessed at 8 per cent. Claimed compensation on the basis of Medical Certificate admitted in evidence by the consent of the parties. Held Medical evidence being only opinion evidence would not be decisive of the question of deciding the loss of earning capacity of an injured workman. Diminution or destruction of physical capacity as disclosed by the Medical evidence and the extent which the injured person is thereby disabled from performing the duties which a workman of his class ordinarily performs and from earning the usual remuneration paid for such duties are decisive factors. In view of the re-employment, on the same amount of wages and that too on the work on the Board which is agreed to be made available to the applicant worker till he retires at the age of 60 years, it is held that there is no inability to earn wages as before and the appellant failed to discharge the onus of proving loss of earning capacity and consequently is not entitled to any compensation.

In this application under the Workmen's Compensation Act the applicant Simca Soma claims a lump sum amount of Rs. 1,120 as compensation for personal injury alleged to have been caused to him by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment. The case of the applicant is that he was a workman employed by the Opposite Party as Seacunny on their ship m.v. "Vishva Usha" and that on 19th February 1968 while he was working on the ship he slipped from the gangway staircase and was injured. His left knee Patela was fractured. He was hospitalised at Calcutta for treatment and after some treatment he was repatriated to Bombay on 10th May 1968. He was then treated in St. George's Hospital, Bombay. His permanent partial disability has been finally assessed at 8 per cent. His wages amounted to between Rs. 400 and 500 per month. Applicant states that he is entitled to receive the amount as claimed.

2. Opposite Party denies the claim of the applicant, contending *inter alia* that this Court has no jurisdiction to hear and entertain the claim of the applicant as his wages exceeded Rs. 500 per month. Opposite Party denies that the applicant suffered permanent partial incapacity to the extent of 8 per cent. as alleged and states that it is certified by the hospital that the applicant is fit for duty as from 18th June 1969. Opposite Party contends that as a matter of fact the applicant has been re-employed on the Opposite Party's ship

m.v. 'Visva Kalyan' with effect from 10th July 1969 without any loss in his emoluments and he continues to work on board the ship. Therefore there remains no loss of earning capacity and this application is not tenable.

3. Following issues have been framed :—

(1) Has this Court no jurisdiction to hear and entertain this application as alleged by Opposite Party ?

(2) Does the applicant prove that he has suffered 8 per cent. permanent partial disability ?

(3) Does he prove that his earning capacity is reduced by 8 per cent. ?

(4) What order ?

My findings thereon are as under :—

(1) This Court has jurisdiction.

(2) Yes.

(3) No.

(4) As per final orders.

Reasons

4. Opposite Party's advocate conceded on 17th March 1970, that the wage group of the applicant is between Rs. 400—500 per month and therefore issue No. 1 has been found in favour of the applicant. On 29th June 1970 applicant's advocate admitted that the applicant is re-employed for the second time on the same amount of wages and he made a statement from the Bar that the applicant will continue to work till he completes 60 years. By consent of parties medical certificate issued by St. George's Hospital has been exhibited. A medical certificate is evidence when both parties agree to it being received in evidence. Applicant proves that he has suffered permanent partial disability to the extent of 8 per cent. Although the physical disability of the applicant is assessed at 8 per cent. Opposite Party disputes that the earning capacity of the applicant is reduced and it is contended that if there is no evidence of loss of earning capacity the applicant is not entitled to any compensation.

5. Applicant has failed to go into the witness box and he has not led any other evidence except the medical certificate. His advocate stated that the applicant was re-employed for the second time and he proceeded to argue the case as no evidence was considered necessary in view of the fact that the medical certificate was admitted in evidence by consent of parties. Now the learned advocate of the applicant mainly relies on the medical certificate in support of the claim of the applicant. Reliance is also placed on the Authority 1969 Labour and Industrial cases 971 = A.I.R. 1959 Cal. 378 (Calcutta Licensed Measurers Bengal Chamber of Commerce v. Md. Hussain).

6. It is held in 1957 Cal. 601 that the Workmen's Compensation Act regards a person only as a wage earner, and is concerned not with any physical pain or suffering or disfigurement to which a workman might be subjected by accident, but only with the loss of power to earn wages resulting from the injury. 1936 All 493 lays down that while assessing the compensation in the case

of a permanent partial disablement what the Court has got to see is the fact as to whether the earning capacity of the workman has been reduced in every employment which he was capable of undertaking at the time of accident and not merely the particular employment in which he was engaged at the time of accident resulting in the disablement. The Workmen's Compensation Act lays down the principles under which the compensation is to be computed after a claim has been established. The compensation is for loss of earning and the loss of earning has reference to futurity. When the Authority awards compensation to a workman on the ground of partial or complete disability it does so on the basis that in future the workman would not be in a position to earn at the old rate or earn anything at all. See 1956 I LL.J. Cal. 26 (Satya Juga v. B. Chatterjee). Under the statute the measure of compensation to be awarded to an injured workman in respect of his injury is the difference between what he earned prior to the accident and what he is earning or able to earn in some suitable employment after the accident. Award of compensation cannot be based on mere surmises or conjectures, nor guess can take the place of inference or presumption. Applicant has to prove loss of earning capacity as a matter of fact. If there is no other evidence of loss of earning capacity then the applicant is not entitled to any compensation merely on the basis of medical certificate, because a medical certificate is only a statement of doctor's view as to the injuries and disability. It is not a proof of incapacity to earn. The jurisdiction to decide the loss of earning capacity of an injured workman is with the Commissioner. Medical evidence, being only opinion evidence, would not be decisive of the question and the Commissioner has to independently give a finding as to the extent of the loss of earning capacity. *A finding as to incapacity or the extent of incapacity to earn can not be founded upon mere medical certificate. The certificate of the Medical Expert can only say about the physical incapacity of the man and not about his loss of capacity to earn.* 1968 ACJ. 270 Cal. (Electric supply Corporation Ltd. v. Habur Chandra Das) lays down that no compensation can be granted for any physical disability unless there is loss of earning capacity. *It is only in the case of Scheduled injury that such loss of earning is presumed. Where the injury is of a type not specified in the Schedule the workman must prove the loss of earning capacity, if any, as a matter of fact.* It must be proved by evidence which establishes that the workman, as a result of the injury, is *unable to earn as much as he did before.* This is a question of fact and has to be proved by evidence like any other question of fact. It is also held in A.I.R. 1967 Cal. 7 (Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta v. Prayagram) that loss of earning capacity is quite different from loss of physical capacity. The loss of earning capacity is an issue of fact which must be proved by evidence of physical injury resulting in a loss of earning capacity. This issue cannot be decided upon medical evidence only. The loss of earning capacity is not co-extensive with the loss of physical capacity and certainly the former does not prove the latter. In the case 1968 II LL.J. 393 Cal. there was no evidence about the loss of earning capacity and it was held that the applicant was not entitled to receive compensation. The liability to pay compensation in a non-scheduled injury is enforceable only when the workman is able to prove that by reason of the harm caused to his bodily system by the accident his earning capacity has been affected. The substance of the medical evidence as to the

nature and measure of the physical infirmity has to be applied in the of the loss of earning capacity as one of the factors and perhaps the factor. *The loss of earning capacity or the extent of it has got to be by taking into account the diminution or destruction of physical disclosed by the medical evidence and then it is to be seen to what diminution or destruction could reasonably be taken to have affected person from performing the duties which a workman ordinarily performed and from earning the normal remuneration paid for such duties. In number of cases in spite of physical injury and the effect will be no loss of earning capacity. The present case is one of such. It is an admitted fact that the applicant has been re-employed twice amount of wages to work on board the ship and there is a statement of the advocate of the applicant that the applicant will continue to work till he is at the age of 60 years without any loss of earning in future. The accident was not the effect of removing the applicant from one class of work to another. The onus was on the applicant to prove that he is not able to get work for as much as Rs. 400—500 per month, the amount he earned at the time of the accident, by reason of the injury sustained. He does not even suggest that he could not get work for the same amount of wages owing to his injury. On the contrary he admits that the work is available to him till he retires and there is no reduction in his monthly wages. There are no changes in the circumstances peculiar to this man. Before he is employed on board the ship he has to undergo medical examination and twice he was found fit to undertake the same work on board the ship and was re-employed and to continue to work as such. There is no evidence on record to show that independently of the present employers the applicant is not able to earn the same amount of wages on account of the injury. In the case of disablement of a permanent nature the reduction of earning capacity is spoken with regard to every employment in which the workman is capable of undertaking at the time of accident. The object of the Workmen's Compensation Act is to give an injured workman a livelihood so long as the injury arising from the accident incapacitates him from giving his living. Compensation given by the Act is not a compensation for the injury but a compensation for the consequences resulting from the injury, such consequences disclosing themselves in the form of inability to earn wages due to the injury sustained. The consequences which form the basis of the measurement of the damages are to be found in the inability to earn wages due to the injury sustained. In the present case there is no inability to earn wages as before. The words 'inability to earn wages due to the injury' are the key note of the measure of the compensation recoverable. Inability to earn is inability to get employment owing to some incapacity to work personal to the workman. I have already said above that the same employment is available to the applicant till the date of his retirement at the age of 60 years and as such there is no question of inability to earn wages by the applicant. The rules laid down appear to be that the workman is entitled to compensation if the accident disables him from earning wages such as he was*

time. In other words compensation which the workman is entitled to is that which is to be apportioned to his injury in a normal market. No evidence is led in this case to show that the applicant has suffered any loss of earnings by reason of his injury, nor there is any reasonable probability shown that the incapacity would ensue in future. There is no evidence to establish definitely that applicant's chance of earning is not equal to what he would have earned if there had been no accident, and in the absence of any such evidence we cannot say that the earning capacity of the applicant has been reduced on par with his physical disability assessed by the hospital. The governing principles are (a) whether the man's disability prevents him from following the calling and whether it prevents him from getting employment outside his calling for the same amount of wages. This is a case of non-scheduled injury and in the case of non-scheduled injury there is no presumption that the earning capacity of the workman is reduced to the extent of his physical incapacity assessed by the doctor. Applicant has failed to discharge the onus which heavily lay on him to establish loss of his earning capacity to the extent of 8 per cent. It is not a matter of course at all that whenever a man has received an injury of a permanent partial character it should necessarily follow an award of compensation on the basis of the physical disability assessed by the doctor. The issue of reduction in the earning capacity being a question of fact has to be proved by evidence as a matter of fact.

7. The authority relied upon by the learned advocate of the applicant viz. 1969 Lab. I.C. 971 = A.I.R. 1969 Cal. 378 is not on all its fours with the present case. That authority also lays down that loss of earning capacity or extent of it is a question of fact and the case reported in A.I.R. 1957 Cal. 660, Kalidas Ghosal v. S. K. Mondal, has been followed. It does not lay down as a principle that even in a case of non-scheduled injury of a permanent partial character it is presumed or that the medical evidence should be taken as a *prima facie* proof of the fact that the injured person's earning capacity has been reduced to the extent of his physical disability in every employment which he was capable of undertaking at the time of the accident. On the material before me I hold that applicant's earning capacity has not been reduced by 8 per cent. or to any extent and therefore he is not entitled to receive any compensation from the Opposite Party. Hence,

Order

Application is dismissed. Applicant to pay Rs. 25 as costs to Opposite Party within 15 days.

Bombay : Dated 18th August 1970.

nature and measure of the physical infirmity has to be applied in the assessment of the loss of earning capacity as one of the factors and perhaps the principal factor. *The loss of earning capacity or the extent of it has got to be determined by taking into account the diminution or destruction of physical capacity as disclosed by the medical evidence and then it is to be seen to what extent such diminution or destruction could reasonably be taken to have disabled the affected person from performing the duties which a workman of his class ordinarily performed and from earning the normal remuneration paid for such duties.* In number of cases inspite of physical injury and the effect of it there will be no loss of earning capacity. The present case is one of such instances. *It is an admitted fact that the applicant has been re-employed twice on the same amount of wages to work on board the ship and there is a statement of the learned advocate of the applicant that the applicant will continue to work till he retires at the age of 60 years without any loss of earning in future. The accident has not the effect of removing the applicant from one class of work to another.* The onus was on the applicant to prove that he is not able to get as much as Rs. 400—500 per month, the amount he earned at the time of the accident, by reason of the injury sustained. He does not even suggest that he could not get work for the same amount of wages owing to his injury. On the contrary he admits that the work is available to him till he retires and there is no reduction in his monthly wages. There are no changes in circumstances peculiar to this man. Before he is employed on board the ship he has to undergo medical examination and twice he was found fit to undertake the same work on board the ship and was re-employed and will continue to work as such. There is no evidence on record to show that independently of the present employers the applicant is not able to earn the same amount of wages on account of the injury. In the case of disablement of a permanent nature the reduction of earning capacity is spoken with regard to every employment in which the workman is capable of undertaking at the time of accident. The object of the Workmen's Compensation Act is to give an injured workman a livelihood so long as the injury arising from the accident incapacitates him from giving his living. Compensation given by the Act is not a compensation for the injury but a compensation for the consequences resulting from the injury, such consequences disclosing themselves in the form of inability to earn wages due to the injury sustained. *In the present case there is no inability to earn wages as before.* The words 'inability to earn wages due to the injury' are the key note of the measure of the compensation recoverable. Inability to earn is inability to get employment owing to some incapacity to work personal to the workman. I have already said above that *the same employment is available to the applicant till the date of his retirement at the age of 60 years and as such there is no question of inability to earn wages by the applicant.* The rules laid down appear to be that *the workman is entitled to compensation if the accident disables him from earning wages such as he was capable of earning previously to the accident, that the compensation is to be measured by the disability that is due to the injury sustained, and that compensation to be turned into money value according to the state of normal market at*

In other words compensation which the workman is entitled to be apportioned to his injury in a normal market. No evidence is shown to show that the applicant has suffered any loss of earnings by reason of an injury, nor there is any reasonable probability shown that the applicant's earning capacity would ensure in future. There is no evidence to establish definitely that the applicant's chance of earning is not equal to what he would have earned had he had no accident, and in the absence of any such evidence we cannot say that the earning capacity of the applicant has been reduced on par with his physical disability assessed by the hospital. The governing principles are whether the man's disability prevents him from following the calling and whether it prevents him from getting employment outside his calling for the same amount of wages. This is a case of non-scheduled injury and in the case of a non-scheduled injury there is no presumption that the earning capacity of a workman is reduced to the extent of his physical incapacity assessed by the doctor. Applicant has failed to discharge the onus which normally lay on him to establish loss of his earning capacity to the extent of 25 per cent. It is not a matter of course at all that whenever a man has received an injury of a permanent partial character it should necessarily follow an award of compensation on the basis of the physical disability assessed by the doctor. The issue of reduction in the earning capacity being a question of fact has to be proved by evidence as a matter of fact.

7. The authority relied upon by the learned advocate of the applicant in 1969 Lab. I.C. 971 = A.I.R. 1969 Cal. 378 is not on all its fours with the present case. That authority also lays down that loss of earning capacity or extent of it is a question of fact and the case reported in A.I.R. 1957 Cal. 660, *Kalidas Ghosal v. S. K. Mondal*, has been followed. It does not lay down as a principle that even in a case of non-scheduled injury of a permanent partial character it is presumed or that the medical evidence should be taken as a *facie* proof of the fact that the injured person's earning capacity has been reduced to the extent of his physical disability in every employment in which he was capable of undertaking at the time of the accident. On the material before me I hold that applicant's earning capacity has not been reduced by 25 per cent. or to any extent and therefore he is not entitled to receive any compensation from the Opposite Party. Hence,

Order

Application is dismissed. Applicant to pay Rs. 25 as costs to Opposite Party within 15 days.

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 month/year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1964 ..	2,58,676	3,68,711	72,583	....	1,36,667	24,078
1965 ..	2,76,852	4,04,490	75,301	....	1,42,716	23,654
1966 ..	2,82,826	3,96,688	71,336	....	1,32,680	18,208
1967 ..	2,86,676	4,05,063	40,634	....	76,018	14,103
1968 ..	2,94,711	4,12,803	39,704	....	80,487	18,376
1969 ..	3,00,133	3,92,540	42,014	....	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	6,596	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	23,683
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	283,568	28,589	3,067	1,739	9,058	26,527

LABOUR GAZETTE—OCTOBER 1970

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR LOW-PAID EMPLOYEES AT DIFFERENT MOFUSSIL CENTRES IN THE ANDHRA AND MADRAS STATES FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY 1970 AND AUGUST 1970.

(Base : Year ended June 1936=100)

Groups	Visakhapatnam		Eluru		Cuddalore	
	July 1970	Aug. 1970	July 1970	Aug. 1970	July 1970	Aug. 1970
Food ..	182	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	I.N.R.	880	927
Fuel and Lighting	119				1110	1110
Clothing	136				518	518
House-rent	104				491	491
Miscellaneous	135				929	946
Consumer Price Index Number.	170				826	858

Groups	Madurai		Coimbatore		Kannur
	July 1970	Aug. 1970	July 1970	Aug. 1970	
Food	923	953	861	882	1110
Fuel and Lighting ..	599	607	766	766	766
Clothing	628	630	867	867	491
House-rent	452	452	663	663	491
Miscellaneous	600	600	450	450	491
Consumer Price Index Number .	761	779	801	851	927

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

Centre	July 1970		Aug.
	Number of working days	Dearness allowance	
Bombay			

LABOUR DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1970

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
... & Sons.	Wages— Demand for increase in D. A. etc.	9th June 70		22	....	418	418	Contd.
... State ... Corpora- ... (Clerical ...)	Wages— Demand for increase in pay.	9th June 1970.	16th June 1970.	26	....	182	182	Indefinite.
... Society.	Wages— Demand for increase in wages, etc.	1st June 1970.	3rd June 1970.	600	....	1500	1500	Unsuccessful.
... (.)	Wages— Demand for bonus.	28th May 1970.		111	....	2886	3219	Contd.
... (.)	Wages— Demand for increase in D. A. etc.	1st June 1970.	11th June 1970.	696	....	696	696	Un-successful.
...	... ... transfer of a worker.	11th June 1970	23rd June 1970.	954	2746	39,022	39,022	Unsuccessful.
... enter the Mills at 8-30 p.m.	Protest against decision third enter	23rd June 1970.	24th June 1970.	233	....	933	933	Successful.

LABOUR GAZETTE—OCTOBER 1970

... ... (vt.)	Demand for increase in pay, etc.	14th June 1970.	24th June 1970.	16	....	16	16	Unsuccessful.
... ... Mills	Wages— Demand for immediate payment for the month of May, 1970.	8th June 1970.	8th June 1970.	239	....	239	239	Successful.
... ... (Pvt.)	Wages— Demand for wages from January, 1970 as per Sholapur Tex award.	27th June 1970.	27th June 1970.	400	....	400	400	Compromise.
... ... Pvt. ... concerns.	Wages— Demand for increase in Pay, D. A. etc.	6th June 1970.	26th June 1970.	188	....	3384	3384	Indefinite.
... ... Weaving ... (.)	Wages— Protest against not crediting the suspension period to leave period of suspended worker.	15th June 1970.	18th June 1970.	22	....	88	88	Successful.
... ... Indust- ... (Pvt)	Others— Protest against lay-off.	26th March 1970.	6th June 1970.	110	....	380	9498	Unsuccessful.
... ... Indust ... (Pvt.)	Others— Demand for lay-off compensation.	10th June 1970.	10th June 1970.	27	....	6	6	Unsuccessful.
... ... Indust- ... Ltd.,	Personnel— Demand for withdrawal of charge sheet.	21st June 1970.	26th June 1970.	71	....	284	284	Unsuccessful.
... ... Sales Co.	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of a worker.	15th April 1970.	17th June 1970.	40	....	436	2036	Unsuccessful.
... ... Mould- ... Pvt. ... (.)	Wages— Demand for increase in Pay, D. A., etc.	26th May 1970.		188	....	4628	5568	Contd.

LABOUR GAZETTE—OCTOBER 1970

Sl. No.	Matter in dispute	Date when dispute		Maximum No. of workers involved		No. of workers lost		Result
		Began	Ended	Directly	In-directly	During the month	Till the close of the month	
4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Others— Protest against Hostile & Non-co-operative attitude, of the workers.	12th May 1970.	....	60	....	1560	2580	Contd.
	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of retrenched workers.	11th June 1970.	15th June 1970.	49	....	184	184	Indefinite.
	Bonus— Demand for 20 per cent bonus.	15th June 1970.	30th June 1970.	100	....	1400	1400	Unsuccessful.
	Leave and Hours of work— Demand for discontinuance of Relay system in Din units, Section of Tex. Department, etc.	13th April 1970	..	786	219	25541	62014	Contd.
	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of retrenched workers.	15th June 1970	16th June 1970	70	....	140	140	Indefinite.
	Personnel— Demand for withdrawal of order of termination on a worker.	11th June 1970.	28th June 1970.	600	....	9,000	9,000	Unsuccessful
	Bonus— Demand for 15% bonus.	11th June 1970.	12th June 1970.	40	....	80	80	Compromise.
	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of 20 retrenched workers.	13th June 1970	22nd June 1970	45	....	326	326	Compromise.
	Others— Demand for withdrawal of show cause notice.	27th June 1970	27th June 1970.	76	....	10	10	Unsuccessful.
	Wages— Demand for increase in wages.	8th April 1970.	6th June 1970.	20	....	120	1040	.....
	Leave and hours of work— Demand for annual leave.	8th June 1970.	18th June 1970.	26	....	260	260	Successful.
	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of discharged workers.	29th June 1970.	.....	303	....	606	606	Contd.
	Wages— Demand for payment of wages, for suspension period.	24th June 1970.	24th June 1970.	180	....	180	180	Unsuccessful.
	Wages— Demand for increase in pay, etc.	30th June 1970	.....	52	....	52	52	Contd.
	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of one worker.	27th May 1970	.....	100	....	1498	1898	Do,
	Personnel— Protect against termination of services of Three workers.	15th June 1970.	.....	39	....	46	546	Do.
	Personnel— Protest against not taking a worker on work after unauthorised absence.	22nd June 1970	22nd June 1970	83	42	42	42	Unsuccessful.
	Others— Protest against shifting of machinery.	16th February 1970.	13th June 1970.	50	....	500	5100	Unsuccessful.

DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1970—contd.

Sl. No.	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	
4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Others— Protest against Hostile & Non-co-operative attitude, of the workers.	12th May 1970.	.	60	....	1560	2580	Contd.
	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of retrenched workers.	11th June 1970.	15th June 1970.	49	....	184	184	Indefinite.
	Bonus— Demand for 20 per cent bonus.	15th June 1970.	30th June 1970.	100	....	1400	1400	Unsuccessful.
	Leave and Hours of work— Demand for discontinuance of Relay system in Din units, Section of Tex. Department, etc.	13th April 1970	....	786	219	25541	62014	Contd.
	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of retrenched workers.	15th June 1970	16th June 1970	70	....	140	140	Indefinite
	Personnel— Demand for withdrawal of order of termination on a worker.	11th June 1970.	28th June 1970.	600	....	9,000	9,000	Unsuccessful
	Bonus— Demand for 15% bonus.	11th June 1970.	12th June 1970.	40	....	80	80	Compromise.
	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of 20 retrenched workers.	13th June 1970	22nd June 1970	45	....	326	326	Compromise.
		27th June 1970	....	76	....	10	10	Unsuccessful.
	Protest against for not paying the dues of a worker.	1970.	1970.	515	....	515	515	Unsuccessful.
	Wages— Demand for increase in wages etc.	21st March 1970.	....	262	....	5065	20255	Contd.
	Wages— Demand for increase in wages.	8th April 1970.	6th June 1970	20	....	120	1040	Compromise.
	Leave and hours of Work— Demand for annual leave.	8th June 1970.	18th June 1970.	26	....	260	260	Successful.
	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of discharged workers.	29th June 1970.	....	303	....	606	606	Contd.
	Wages— Demand for payment of wages, for suspension period.	24th June 1970.	24th June 1970.	180	....	180	180	Unsuccessful.
	Wages— Demand for increase in pay, etc.	30th June 1970	....	52	....	52	52	Contd.
	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of one worker.	27th May 1970	....	100	....	1498	1898	Do,
	Personnel— Protect against termination of services of Three workers.	15th June 1970.	....	39	....	546	546	Do

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

Sl. No.	Matter in disputes	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	
		4	5	7	8	9	10	
1	Bonus— Demand for bonus, etc.	11th June 1970.	29th June 1970.	22	352	352	Successful.
2	Other Protest against appointing a new welder without consulting the workers.	20th May 1970.	.....	30	.....	780	3576	Continued
3	Personnel— Demand for withdrawal of charge-sheet.	22nd May 1970.	.....	127	572	16656	18552	Do.
4	Bonus— Demand for Bonus.	4th June 1970.	4th June 1970.	223	.....	29	29	Unsuccessful.
5	Personnel— Protest against Suspension of 2 workers.	21st May 1970.	1st June 1970.	450	.....	450	4500	Unsuccessful.
6	Personnel— Demand for classification of grades, etc.	24th June 1970.	24th June 1970.	65	.....	65	65	Indefinite.
7	Others— Protest against alleged harassing.	22nd June 1970.	.....	435	.....	3480	3480	Continued.
8	Leave and Hours of work— Demand for Change of working hours.	22nd June 1970.	.....	60	.....	480	480	Do.
9	Wages— Demand for increase in wages.	11th June 1970.	.....	28	.....	56	56	Do.
10	Bonus— Demand for increase in bonus, etc.	11th June 1970.	.....	97	.....	1623	1623	Do.

11	Personnel— Protest against	20th June 1970.	.....	35	.....	70	70	Unsuccessful.
12	of work.	.....	.....	35	.....	35	35	Do.
13	for payment	1st June 1970.	1st June 1970.	27	.....	108	108	Indefinite.
14	.....	.....	22nd June	35	.....	12	12	Unsuccessful.
15	.....	.....	26th June	250	.....	250	250	Do.
16	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	125	125	Indefinite.
17	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	19	19	Unsuccessful.
18	.....	.....	25th June	35	.....	175	175	Do.
19	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	9100	25200	Continued.
20	.....	.....	.....	274	.....	7228	15000	Do.
21	.....	.....	11th June 1970.	448	.....	448	448	.....

LABOUR DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1970—concl.

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	Indirectly	During the month	Till the close of the month	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mumbai— v. Bhagwan Sh- (F & Sons, (Pvt.))	Bonus— Demand for bonus, etc.	11th June 1970.	29th June 1970.	22	....	352	352	Unsuccessful.
Mumbai— Standard wire pro- ducts, (Pvt.).	Other— Protest against appointing a new welder without consulting the workers.	20th March 1970.		30	....	780	576	Continued
Mumbai— Kund Iron and Steel Works, Ltd., (Pvt.)	Personnel— Demand for withdrawal of charge-sheet.	22nd May 1970.		127	572	16656	18552	Do.
Mumbai— Sarat, Bijlee, Ltd. (Pvt.).	Bonus— Demand for Bonus.	4th June 1970.	4th June 1970.	233	....	29	29	Unsuccessful.
Mumbai— Saidayal Stain- less Steel Indust- ries (Pvt.).	Personnel— Protest against Suspen- sion of 2 workers.	21st May 1970.	1st June 1970.	450	....	450	4500	Unsuccessful.
Mumbai— Saidayal Cable , (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for classification of grades, etc.	24th June 1970.	24th June 1970.	65	....	65	65	Indefinite.
Mumbai— Stern Mechan- ical Industries, (Pvt.).	Others— Protest against alleged harassing.	22nd June 1970.	....	435	...	3480	3480	Continued.
Mumbai— Surg Motors (Pvt.).	Leave and Hours of work— Demand for Change of working hours.	22nd June 1970.	....	60	....	480	480	Do.
Mumbai— Tail Pen Co	Wages— Demand for increase in	29th June 1970.	....	28	....	56	56	Do.
Mumbai— & Co.,	Demand for reinstatement of retrenched worker.	10th June 1970.	10th June 1970.	130	....	1300	1300	Unsuccessful.
Mumbai— Indust- rial Ltd.,	Retrenchment— Protest against retrench- ing 35 workers.	20th April 1970.	....	34	....	884	2108	Continued
Mumbai— Bake- stries,	Personnel— Protest against alleged insulting misbehaviour.	19th June 1970.	20th June 1970.	35	....	70	70	Unsuccessful.
Mumbai— Elect- ric Co.	Leave and Hours of Work— Demand for classification of work.	25th June 1970.	25th June 1970.	35	...	35	35	Do.
Mumbai— Nagar, (Sub).	Wage— Demand for payment of Wages on 7th of the follo- wing months etc.	9th June 1970.	12th June 1970.	27	...	108	108	Indefinite.
Mumbai— Sup- Scheme,	Wages— Demand for payment of over time allowance.	22nd June 1970.	22nd June 1970.	35	....	12	12	Unsuccessful.
Mumbai— ops at (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in D. A. etc.	26th June 1970.	26th June 1970.	250	...	250	250	Do.
Mumbai— Bhandar	Others— Protest against direct recruitments.	6th June 1970.	6th June 1970.	250	....	125	125	Indefinite.
Mumbai— Restaurant,	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of dismissed worker.	13th June 1970.	13th June 1970.	19	....	19	19	Unsuccessful.
Mumbai— Hindu (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of a dismissed worker.	22nd June 1970.	26th June 1970.	35	....	175	175	Do.
Mumbai— Kolada Syndicate Vyapari (Pvt.).	Wages— Demand for increase in wages rates.	8th April 1970.		350	....	9100	25200	Continued.
Mumbai— Palmolive (Pvt. Ltd.)	Others— Lockout due to go slow tactics adopted by the Worker.	27th April 1970.		278	....	7228	15503	Do.
Mumbai— Iron and (Pvt.).	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of a suspended worker.	11th June 1970.	11th June 1970.	448	....	448	448	Unsuccessful.
Mumbai— Eng Co.)	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement	15th June 1970.	25th June 1970.					

DISPUTES IN PROGRESS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1970—concl.

No. of the dispute	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
— Shingwan Shingwan Shingwan (Pvt.)	Bonus— Demand for bonus, etc.	11th June 1970.	29th June 1970.	22	.....	352	352	Successful.
— Wire pro- Pvt.)	Other— Protest against appointing a new welder without consulting the workers.	20th March 1970.		30	.....	780	3576	Continued
— Iron and works, Ltd..	Personnel— Demand for withdrawal of charge-sheet.	22nd May 1970.		127	572	16656	18552	Do.
— Bijlee, Ltd.	Bonus— Demand for Bonus.	4th June 1970.	4th June 1970.	233	.....	29	29	Unsuccessful.
— Stain- el Indust- t.)	Personnel— Protest against Suspension of 2 workers.	21st May 1970.	1st June 1970.	450	.....	450	4500	Unsuccessful.
— Cable	Personnel— Demand for classification of grades, etc.	24th June 1970.	24th June 1970.	65	.....	65	65	Indefinite.
— Mechani- Industries, (Pvt.)	Others— Protest against alleged harassing.	22nd June 1970.	.....	435	.....	3480	3480	Continued.
— Motors iles,,	Leave and Hours of work— Demand for Change of working hours.	22nd June 1970.	.....	60	.....	480	480	Do.
— en Co.,	Demand for increase in wages.	29th June 1970.		28	.....	56	56	Do.
— o.,	Retrenchment— Demand for reinstatement of retrenched worker.	10th February 1970.	10th June 1970.	150	.....	1500	1500	Continued.
— st- d.,	Retrenchment— Protest against retrenching 35 workers.	20th April 1970.		34	.....	884	2108	Continued.
— ke- e,	Personnel— Protest against alleged insulting misbehaviour.	19th June 1970.	20th June 1970.	35	.....	70	70	Unsuccessful.
— ct- Co.	Leave and Hours of Work— Demand for classification of work.	25th June 1970.	25th June 1970.	35	.....	35	35	Do
— r,	Wage — Demand for payment of Wages on 7th of the following months etc.	9th June 1970.	12th June 1970.	27	.....	108	108	Indefinite.
— p- ne,	Wages — Demand for payment of overtime allowance.	22nd June 1970.	22nd June 1970.	35	.....	12	12	Unsuccessful.
— at	Wages— Demand for increase in D. A. etc.	26th June 1970.	26th June 1970.	250	.....	250	250	Do.
— lar	Others— Protest against direct recruitments.	6th June 1970.	6th June 1970.	250	.....	125	125	Indefinite.
— ant,	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of dismissed worker.	13th June 1970.	13th June 1970.	19	.....	19		Unsuccessful.
— adu	Personnel— Demand for reinstatement of a discharged worker.	22nd June 1970.	26th June 1970.	35	.....	175	175	Do
— adu) ate ari	Wages— Demand for increase in wages rates.	8th April 1970.	.....	350	.....	9100	25200	Continued.

STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN URBAN AREAS DURING JULY 1970

BOMBAY							POONA					
Kolaba		Ratnagiri	Nasik		Dhulia	Jalgaon	Ahmednagar		Poona	Sangli	Shclapur	Kolhapur
Mahad	Ashbag	Ratnagiri	Nasik	Mali-gaon	Nandurbar	Jalgaon	Shevgaon	Shrirampur	Poona	Miraj	Sholapur	Ichalkaranji
	(8)		(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)		(8)	(8)
	Rs. P.		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. p.	Rs. P.		Rs. P.	Rs. p.
R. I.N.R.	8 00	I .N.R.	10.00	8.00	5.00	5.00	8.00	10.00	7.00	I.N.R.	6.50	7.00
	10.00		10.00	8.00	5.00	4.00		10.00	7.00		5.50	6.00
			7.00	8.00	5.00	3.00		10.00	7.00		4.50	5.50
	3.50		3.00	3.00	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.50		3.50	4.00
	2.00		2.50	2.00	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.50		2.75	3.50
	2.00			1.50	1.25	1.00	1.50	1.00	2.50		2.00	3.00
	3.00		3.00	3.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	3.00	3.50		2.50	3.50
	2.00		2.50	2.00	1.75	2.00	2.00	1.50	2.50		1.75	3.00
	1.50			1.50	1.25	1.00		1.00	2.50		1.25	2.50
	3.50		3.00	3.00	2.50	3.00		2.50	5.00		2.00	2.00
	3.00		2.50	2.00	1.75	2.00		1.50	4.00		1.50	1.00
	2.50			1.50	1.25	1.00		0.75	3.00		1.25	1.00

LABOUR GAZETTE—OCTOBER 1970

STATE OF GUJARAT, WHICH IN URBAN AREAS BEING REFERRED TO IN THE...

AURANGABAD				NAGPUR								
Bhir	Mandol	Chandrapur	Mudhane	Axole	Amravati	Yeshmal	Wardha	Nagpur	Rajnandgaon	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	
Mominabad	Mandol	Bembli	Shegaon	Mangrulpir	Amravati	Digras	Wardha	Nagpur	Gondia	Warora	Deasaganji	
	(8)		(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	
	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	I.N.R.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
6.00			4.00		5.00	6.00	5.00	7.00	6.00	5.00	7.00	5.50
5.00			3.00		5.00	6.00	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	7.00	4.50
3.50			3.00		5.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	3.00	3.50	4.00
2.50			3.00		2.50	2.50	2.50	3.00	4.00	1.75	3.00	2.50
1.75			1.50		1.50	2.50	1.50	1.50	2.00	1.25	1.50	1.50
1.00			1.00		1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	0.75	1.50	1.00
2.50			3.00		2.00	2.50	2.75	4.50	6.00	2.00		

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BOMBAY, NOVEMBER 1970

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