



LABOUR GAZETTE

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LABOUR GAZETTE

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

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CONTENTS		Page
THE MONTH IN BRIEF—		937
CURRENT NOTES—		
12 M. Mandays Lost in 1980		938
Government Pension and Gratuity Entitlement		938
PF Interest @ 12 Pc.		938
Maharashtra Labour Minister Supports Verification Method		938
For Industrial peace and Harmony Proposals mooted to amend Labour Laws—		939
Country has 25 M Child Labourers		939
Closures in Industry		940
Full wages for the Disabled		940
Resurrection of Wage Boards		940
Over one Lakh Bonded Labour Rehabilitated		941
Maharashtra State Handicrafts Board Constituted -		941
Regularising Contract Labour		942
Charges in Labour Laws in the offing—		
Statutory Wage Board for each Industry likely		942
LABOUR LEGISLATION—		
1. Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972		945
2. Maharashtra Mathadi Hamal and other Manual workers (Regulation of		946
Employment and welfare) Act, 1969.		
ARTICLES, REPORTS, ENQUIRIES ETC—		
Industrial Unrest : Issues and Challenges—By Shri N. K. Bhatt, M. P.		948
The Kantharia Report—An Anatomy —By Shri P. J. Ovid		952
Workers' Education—A new approach—By Shri G. Ramanujam		966
GIST OF IMPORTANT NOTIFICATIONS UNDER LABOUR LAWS—		971
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE —		
Bombay		991
Solapur		1000
Nagpur		1008
Aurangabad		1017
Nanded		1025
Jalgaon		1040
Pune		1052
Statement showing the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class		
By Groups for Seven Centres of Maharashtra		1064
ALL INDIA AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS—		1065
LABOUR INTELLIGENCE—		
Industrial Relations in Maharashtra		1066
Industrial Disputes in Maharashtra		1069
Benefits under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme		1071

The Month in Brief

Consumer price Index Numbers for Working Class—

The Bombay, Solapur and Raigpur Consumer Price Index Numbers for working Class for the month of April 1981, with average prices for the year ended December 1960, equal to 100 were 435, 472, and 435 respectively. The pune, Jalgaon, Nanded and Aurangabad Consumer Price Index Numbers for working Class for the month of April 1981, with the average Prices for the year ended December, 1961, equal to 100 were 405, 454, 488, and 459 respectively.

All India Average Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers—

All India Average Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (General) on Base 1960-100 for April, 1981 was 427 as compared to 420 in March 1981. The Index Number for April 1981 on base 1949-100 derived from 1960 based Index worked out to 519 as against 510 for March 1981.

Industrial Disputes in Maharashtra State —

During March 1981, there were 26 disputes involving 11,694 workmen and time loss of 53,785 working days as compared to 33 disputes in February 1981 involving, 6,347 workmen and time loss of 40,585 mandays. Further particulars of Industrial Disputes are given at pages 1069 and 1070 of this issue.

Benefits under the Employees State Insurance Scheme—

During the month of April 1981, 22,148 Insured Persons received Rs. 39,68,314.85 as Cash Benefits due to Employment Injuries. This includes 5,168 Persons who were in receipt of Pension for Permanent Disablement Benefit and 2,057 Persons who were in receipt of Dependants Benefit as dependants or deceased Insured Persons. During the month 13,250 accidents were reported against 12,925 during the Preceding month.

Current Notes

12.91 m. Mandays Lost in 1980

A total of 12.91 million mandays were lost in the country during 1980 owing to strikes and lock-outs. West Bengal accounted for the maximum loss of 3.61 million mandays followed by Maharashtra 2.49 million and Tamil Nadu 2.41 million. In the industries group, manufacturing industries accounted for the maximum loss of 10.57 million mandays. The major causes of strikes and lock-outs were "wages and allowances, personnel and retrenchment and indiscipline and violence." The country witnessed a total number of 2,191 strikes involving 11,35,327 workers.

(E. F. I. Bulletin dated 1st May 1981)

Government Pension and Gratuity Entitlements:—

Temporary Government of India servants who, on attaining the age of superannuation have 20 years of service to their credit will now be entitled to pension. In the case of a Government servant, against whom departmental proceedings are instituted for minor penalties and where these proceedings continue after his retirement, payment of gratuity will not be held up except where the proceedings were instituted on a charge of pecuniary loss to the Government.

(E. F. I. Bulletin dated 1st May 1981)

PF Interest 8.5 pc:—

The Government of India has approved payment of 8.5 per cent interest per annum to the subscribers of the Employees Provident Fund for 1981-82. This will benefit over ten million subscribers. Last year the rate of interest was 8.25 per cent.

(E. F. I. Bulletin dated 15th May 1981)

Maharashtra Labour Minister Supports Verification Method—

The Minister of State for Labour, Government of Maharashtra, said in the State Assembly recently that the existing Acts were quite helpful in recognition of trade unions. In Maharashtra so far 899 applications were made before 14 Industrial Courts by various trade unions for recognition. The courts had disposed of all but 78 applications, he added. The Minister maintained that the laws in the State were far better and could be expeditiously applied for the recognition. The Minister also cited the norms laid down by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). "The ILO also suggested verification of membership as the basis for recognition of union."

(E. F. I. Bulletin, dated 15th May 1981)

For Industrial Peace and Harmony—Proposals Mooted to Amend Labour Laws
The Union Labour Ministry claimed here on May 6, that with a view to achieving harmony in industrial relations and uninterrupted supply of goods and services

it had been applying relevant labour laws to all industries irrespective of the fact whether they are in public or private sector.

It is pointed out that the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, recognises bilateral settlements between employers and employees, but it does not provide for the recognition of the majority union, which may function as spokesman of the workers and take part in collective bargaining process.

The Government, it is stated, has realised the need for statutory provision for recognition of a union as a negotiating agent. Discussions in this regard have been held from time to time with central workers' and employers organisations but there had been no consensus. The entire matter has been stated for discussion at the National Labour Conference. It is in this direction that the Government has thought of amending various Acts and bring about legislative changes in various labour laws.

It is proposed to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and redefine the terms industry and workman, enhance the power of conciliation machinery, labour courts and tribunals, specify time limit for the disposal of cases, enable workmen to approach a labour court direct in individual cases of discharge and dismissal.

The various amendments to be carried out are:

The amendments of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 include provision for payment of subsistence allowance.

Proposals for amendment of the Trade Unions Act, 1926 relate to lowering of minimum qualifying membership for registration, enabling agricultural workers to form trade unions.

(Indian Worker, dated 11th May 1981)

Country has 16.25 m Child Labourers—

The Minister of State for Labour, Smt. Kamalabai Saha to the Lok Sabha on May 6, that according to a national sample survey, the number of working children as on March 1978 was estimated at 16.25 million.

She told Smt. Usha Prakash Chaudhari that tea gardens, cashew processing units, bidi and match industries and hotels were some of the places where child labour was engaged.

According to a Labour survey children were forced to work for more than 40 hours a week in plantations and about six to eight hours a day in factories.

She said their wages in tea plantations varied from 99 paise to Rs. 3.20 a day. In Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra, their wages varied from Rs. 1.22 to Rs. 5 a day. In Kerala their wages fluctuated, while in Assam and West Bengal they were paid Rs. 2.95 and Rs. 3.24 a day, respectively.

Smt. Sinha said a central advisory board has been constituted to protect the interest of working children. The board met on March 31, 1980 and had split into three groups. They would be visiting various plantations and submit their reports. The Government would take further action on the basis of the reports.

(Indian Worker, dated 11th May 1981).

Current Notes

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(Indian Worker, dated 11th May 1981).

Closures in Industry

The Government is examining the legislative changes necessary for safeguarding the workers interests in the event of unfair, unjust and *malafide* closures in industry as had been suggested by the Maharashtra Government, Minister of State for Labour Ram Dulari Sinha said.

(*Indian Worker*, dated 11th May 1981).

Full Wages for the Disabled

Union Labour and Planning Minister, Narayan Dutt Tiwari on May 4 told the Parliament consultative committee attached to the Labour Ministry that the Government had decided to pay full quantum of wages to disabled employees instead of 75 per cent as at present.

It had been decided to revise the minimum wages in the mining industry by 16 per cent on account of the rise in the cost of living index. This would cover 16 mining industries, he added.

Shri Tiwari said a committee of officials had been appointed to draw up a standard and a list of employments where minimum wages needed to be fixed. This would help the States, too, to bring about a measure of uniformity.

The Government, he said, was considering the question of evolving the basic principles which should determine a national wage policy and it would be finalised in consultation with the State Government the workers and the employers.

(*Indian Worker* dated 11th May 1981)

Resurrection of Wage Boards

The system of wage boards, as an instrument for industry-wise wage fixation and wage revision and long discarded by both employers and workers, is likely to be resurrected by the Union Labour Ministry with statutory backing.

The system was started in the late fifties and finding some glaring shortcomings, both employers and workers discarded it during the seventies.

According to Labour Ministry sources, all criticisms against the wage boards are being taken into account in its present endeavour to work out measures to overcome the system's shortcomings responsible for its discredit.

The Union Labour Minister, Shri Narayan Dutt Tewari utilised the recent annual session of the All India Organisation of employers to disclose this likely revival of the wage boards.

In his inaugural address to the session, Shri Tiwari said, "It is also doubtful if in a society dedicated to the ideals of social justice, the wage rates can be left entirely to be determined by the market forces of demand and supply in the essential services",

Disclosing the likely change in the Government's policy on wage boards the Labour Minister said, "There is a view that the system of wage ?

Over One Lakh Bonded Labour Rehabilitated

Out of 1,21,973 identified and freed bonded labour in the country, 1,09,012 have been rehabilitated as on April 1 this year.

However, according to a sample survey conducted jointly by the Gandhi Peace Foundation and the National Labour Institute, the projected estimates of bonded labour in the agricultural sector in the country stood at about 26,17,000.

Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have 5.5 lakhs and five lakh such, persons respectively. Orissa has 3.5 lakhs while Andhra Pradesh has 3.25 lakhs the survey indicated.

Of the 62,699 bonded labour identified in Karnataka, 55,444 have been rehabilitated. Similarly out of 27,874 bonded labour identified in Tamil Nadu 27,670 have been rehabilitated.

Freed bonded labour are rehabilitated under ongoing schemes and programmes of the State Governments. Rehabilitation schemes on freed bonded labour are based on agricultural animal husbandry and craft-based activities. Job reservations and age relaxation are also available to such labour.

The sources said it would not be correct to say that states are indifferent to the rehabilitation of bonded labour.

The Centre has released a total of Rs. 198.93 lakhs during 1980-81 to various States for the rehabilitation of the freed bonded labour

(*Indian Worker*, dated 25th May 1981)

Maharashtra State Handicrafts Board Constituted

The Government of Maharashtra has constituted the Maharashtra State Handicrafts Board with Shri Shivram Raju Bhosale, MLA, as its Chairman. The members of the board are as follows : Smt. Roshan Kalapesi; Smt. T. H. J. Talyarkhan; Smt. Rayes Ali Mohmed Sayyad; Smt. Usha Darda; Industries Commissioner, Bombay; Managing Director, Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation; Chief Executive Officer, Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board; Deputy Director of Handicrafts (WR), All India Handicrafts Board; Director, Regional Handicrafts Design Centre, all from Bombay and Director of Industries (Handicrafts), Bombay will be the Member-Secretary of the Board

The tenure of the Board will be for a period of three years.

(*Press note* dated 7th May 1981)

Regularising Contract Labour—Amendment in Act on Cards

The Centre is planning to amend the Contract Labour Abolition and Regulation Act. A tripartite body consisting of representatives of the government, employer and labour is proposed to be set up to ensure conversion of contract labour into regular workers.

This follows frequent complaints about large scale retrenchment of contract Labourers by taking advantage of the ambiguity in the phraseology of the Act.

Official sources admit the Act is not clear on the regularisation of contract labourers.

It is pointed out that the word "abolition" has been taken to mean "throw away" and there cannot be any legal remedy since the Act is vaguely worded.

The legal experts whom labour ministry consulted have confirmed this loophole in the Act.

The ministry is in touch with State Governments regarding the proposed changes in the Act.

The Government is keen to provide a positive provision in the Act to absorb the contract Labour where it has been abolished by law.

The Government has reports that presently many establishments are evading this obligation by hiring of a machinery or by hastening mechanisation of certain operations.

While the government is keen to protect contract labourers from arbitrary retrenchment, it also feels that the workers should not be allowed to push around employers if there is no scope for regularisation.

It is explained that the purpose behind abolition of contract labour is to eliminate the system of middlemen so that the labourers get their just wages for their work.

Official sources say employing contract labour is one of the tactics adopted by employees to deprive the workers of their legitimate dues. Even public sector undertakings are not lagging behind.

The largest number of contract workers are in mining building construction and steel plants. There are about 50,000 contract workers in steel plants alone.

(Indian Worker, dated 4th May 1981)

Changes In Labour Laws In the Offing.—Statutory Wage Board for each Industry likely.

Union Labour and Planning Minister, Narayan Dutt Tiwari said here on April 24 that the Government is contemplating to bring forward a law soon so as to enable the government to set up wage boards on statutory footing investing them with necessary powers and authority. "Our experience of the wage boards set up in the past has not been encouraging".

Shri Tiwari, who was addressing the 48th session of the All India Organisation of Employers, said that the Government wished to give another trial to the system.

Shri Tiwari urged upon the industrial employers to come out with a plan where young unemployed could be trained to get self-employed.

He further urged them that the district level organisations of trade and industry must play their role effectively and suggest as to what sort of employment could be created for these apprentices.

He was emphatic in saying that the industry, trade and commercial organisations could do a lot to open vast avenues for the millions of unemployed and asked for their support.

On evolving a wage policy, the Minister said unless a policy could be evolved to regulate incomes and prices also, workers were apt to think that the Government was trying to apply freeze on wages.

"If a wage policy has to succeed, there has to be a restraint on distribution of profits in the form of income or dividend and control of prices", he said and added, that he hoped employers would accept the logic of their own suggestion.

Referring to the principle of collective bargaining, Shri Tiwari said this was the best instrument to foster good employer employee relations. But the basic requirement for collective bargaining was information which was often denied to workers.

It was also doubtful if a society dedicated to the ideas of social justice the wage rates would be left entirely to be determined by the market forces of demand and supply particularly in the essential services he said.

Shri Tiwari said people could not be deprived of their fundamental right of freedom of association.

However, he assured that the Government would do everything possible to bring unity in the trade union highlighted through worker's education.

Shri Tiwari declared that the main thrust of Government's labour policy in the coming years would be to maintain industrial harmony by securing the co-operation of employers and workers through consultations and discussions at tripartite meetings and making necessary changes in some provisions of the existing laws which had increased to be effective.

He said it was proposed to bring forward a Bill as early as possible to place the scheme of worker's participation in management on a statutory basis. It was an article of faith with his Government that workers' participation in the decision making process would bring about a change in their attitude, making the partners in the enterprise and sharing the responsibility for its success.

The Minister said Government was, therefore, anxious to revive the national apex body and the Indian Labour Conference for a debate on national issues.

He reminded the employers about the criticism the Government was facing about the defaulting employers in payment of provident fund and other dues of workers, depriving them of their hard-earned-savings.

Whatever might be the cause of such defaults, Shri Tiwari said that employees had not conducted themselves with the sense of social responsibility of them.

The Minister said the logical corollary would be that workers, being the main contributors to value, were also entitled to a share in it.

On the other hand, he had heard claims of management playing the crucial role in achieving profits in justification of appropriating a larger share of the profits while denying at the same responsibility for the sickness of the industries.

Shri Tiwari said labour could not be singled out as being responsible for the ills of the industry.

(*Indian Worker, dated 18th May 1981*)

Labour Legislation

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATURE SECRETARIAT

The following Bill was introduced in the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly on 3rd April 1981.

L. A. BILL No. XIII OF 1981

A BILL

to amend the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 in its application to the State of Maharashtra

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, in its application to the State of Maharashtra, for the purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted in the Thirty-Second Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Payment of Gratuity (Maharashtra Amendment) Act, 1981.

2. *Amendment of section 2(c) of 39 of 1972.*—In section 2 of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, in its application to the State of Maharashtra, in Clause (c)—

(i) after the words “leave”, “Lay-off” the following words shall be inserted, namely :

“periods during which the worker is sent home by the management or during which the worker remain absent on account of reasons beyond his control”.

(ii) after explanation II the following explanation shall be added namely:

“*Explanation III.*—The expression “the worker is sent home by the management” means and shall always be deemed to have meant a Badli worker sent home by the management on account of non-availability of work”.

(Published in M.G.G., Part V, dated 9th April 1981 page Nos. 210 to 212)

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The High Court has ruled in Appeal (P.G.A.) No. 148 of 1981 between Narsing Girji Mills, Solapur *versus* Shri Charolappa Nakhmnya that there is interruption of work, when a worker is sent home or when he remains absent from work unauthorisedly even for reasons beyond his control. It is, therefore, necessary to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 in its application to the State of Maharashtra so as to provide that there shall be no interruption of service in cases where a Badli worker is sent home by the management on account of non-availability of work or where a worker remains absent on account of reasons beyond his control.

The Bill seeks to achieve this object.

Bombay, dated 10th March 1981.

Bombay, dated the 3rd April 1981.

GOVINDRAO ADIK,
Member-in-charge.

G. S. NANDE,
Secretary,
Maharashtra Legislative Assembly.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATURE SECRETARIAT

The following Bill was introduced in the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly on 3rd April 1981.

L. A. BILL No. IV OF 1981

A BILL

further to amend the Maharashtra Mathadi, Hamal and Other Manual workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Act, 1969

WHEREAS, it is expedient further to amend the Maharashtra Mathadi, Hamal and Other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Act, 1969 for the purposes hereinafter appering; It is hereby enacted in the Thirty-Second Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title and Commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Maharashtra Mathadi, Hamal and Other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) (Amendment) Act, 1981.

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

2. *Amendment of preamble to Mah. XXX of 1969.*—In the preamble to the Maharashtra Mathadi, Hamal and Other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Act, 1969 (hereinafter referred to as the "Principal Act") after the word "Hamal", the words "Security Guards", shall be inserted.

3. *Amendment section 2 (1) of Mah. XXX of 1969.*—In section 2 of the principal Act in paragraph (1) after the words "Manual Worker" the words "including a security guard" shall be inserted.

4. *Amendment of the Schedule to Mah. XXX of 1969.*—In the Schedule to the principal Act, after entry 13, following entry shall be added :—

"14. Employment in connection with the security of mills, factories, manufacturing establishments, five star hotels, cinema houses, construction sites, and other similar establishments".

(Published in *M.G.G.*, Part V, dated 9th April 1981, page Nos. 207-209).

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The present condition of the security guards employed in the services of various mills, factories, cinema houses, construction sites, five star hotels and other similar establishments is alarming. Their services depend merely on the whims of the agencies, supplying employees to the said establishments. Many a times these security guards are found to have received only one fourth of the amount of their wages and the remaining three fourth amount goes illegally into the pockets of the said agencies. Besides, these guards are even removed from their services by the said agencies on very flimsy grounds. Thus, the services of these guards do not seem to have the least protection with

to improve their service conditions and to extend protection to their services the Maharashtra Mathadi, Hamal and Other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Act, 1969, is proposed to be amended, thereby bringing all these unprotected security guards within the purviews of that Act.

GOVINDRAO ADIK,

Member-in-charge.

Bombay, dated the 19th February 1981.

G. S. NANDE,

Secretary,

Maharashtra Legislative Assembly.

Bombay, dated the 3rd April 1981.

Articles, Reports, Enquiries, etc.

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

INDUSTRIAL UNREST : ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

BY

N. K. BHATT, M. P., PRESIDENT, INTUC

The main constitutional goal of India is the establishment of a socialist and secular Republic in a democratic process, guaranteeing to every citizen equality before law and equal protection of the country's laws. The Constitution further guarantees equality of opportunity for all citizens without discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them along with many freedoms including freedom of speech and expression, and freedom of association.

The Constitution also lays down the Directive Principles of State Policy which are fundamental in the governance of the country. Article 38 lays down that the State shall so direct its policies as to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting, as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions in national life. The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards ensuring, among many other things, that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subscribe the common good and that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

Towards the speedy realisation of these socialist objectives, guaranteed in the Constitution, the country has opted for a planned economic growth, ensuring in the process distributive and social justice. In the context of the peculiar conditions available in the country the Industrial Policy Resolution choose the simultaneous growth of both the public and private sectors for the country's rapid economic development. The public sector, however, has been assigned a pivotal role as to occupy the commanding heights of the economy and share the bulk of the burden of industrialisation programme, which will ensure the development of ancillary industries and small scale units with a balanced regional development and generation of additional employment. The success or failure of all our economic activities designed for the speedy attainment of our constitutional goals depends entirely on the awareness and response of industrial entrepreneurs and the labour force in the country.

The Real Situation

It has to be recognised that, despite many odds, the working class have played a crucial role in ensuring that the wheels of production keep running and that distributive justice allowing for reasonable wage, social security, education and growth opportunities particularly for the weaker sections of the society are maintained. In this context our Prime Minister has exhorted the labour

leaders and the working class to ensure that a state of low production—high prices trap in which our economy had fallen during the Janata regime—should be removed as quickly as possible. She emphasized the role of labour as being the key element in production process and seeking their co-operation desired that labour has not only to fight for their own rights but for the rights of those who have fewer advantages, and that labour movement must concern itself with the interests of the non-working class as well those who, for no fault of theirs remain unemployed or unorganised and that economic development would be self defeating if it does not ensure equitable distribution of the gains of growth.

It is however a paradox that while labour has continued to play its legitimate role, there is a deliberate effort to whip labour by pushing it into the dock for the industrial unrest. The organised propaganda machinery has also been responsible for deliberately highlighting unwarranted lapses on the part of labour, thus trying to conceal the failures on the part of other sector of economy. In my view management failures are more catastrophic than even well organised strikes by labour. It is an unquestionable fact that mandays lost due to strikes or stoppages has come down but even then the overall production has not picked up proportionately due to the infra-structural deficiencies and managerial inefficiency.

There has been another notable but unfortunate trend that is gradually assuming dangerous proportions known as sick industrial units. By and large all these units come under the purview of private sector. The latter has been always giving an impression as if they alone are competent to efficiently manage and run the industry more so because there is sufficient scope for motivation. It would be an interesting study of this trend since much noise is made to blame the workers for the militant industrial unrest, which from any count would be impossible to establish. Indian Iron and Steel Co., Burnpur, the Dalmia Cement at Dadri would be ideal cases for such a study.

Role of TUs

Trade Unions today constitute an important segment of social control systems and have, therefore, to come out of the narrow shells in which they sometimes operate. They have to make their operational presence felt in mobilising the public opinion and have to make their activities broadbased to cover the entire canvas for achieving human, and social welfare. In fulfilling this task, they have to be governed by the following five major challenges —

(i) High rate of inflation which has resulted in added degree of uncertainties and a psychology of shortages.

(ii) Poverty and unemployment which are the natural consequences of a low rate of growth of economy in terms of continued loss of production and faulty distributive system.

(iii) Demand for wage push which is the outcome of inflation and resultant unrest among the organised sectors of the society. It is some what a dismal fact and a paradox that unrest is more accountable in white collar job sectors than in blue-shirt job sectors.

(iv) Acceptance of the fact that the application of science and technology has to come about, keeping in view the national and global requirements and that merely on the issue of labour intensive technology, we push back the economic growth process.

(v) Achievement of a consensus on major economic issues which concern the Nation.

Resolving Conflicts

Conflict solution cannot be carried on between management and union in terms of a power victory by one side or the other. Even more frequently, perhaps, it involves careful bargaining and astute compromise. On occasions only the parties take long range view in terms of compromise goals which include the sectoral interests of both sides, involving a detailed study of issues, an analysis of grievances and a weighting of items, a creative and constructive repatterning and solution. In the more frequently used power or compromise approach, however, moves are made in accordance with their current tactical and strategic thinking.

Failure or defeat, is an opportunity to begin again more intelligently. It is useful to think of individual conflict not just as a noisy nightmare, or as a painful debacle, but as an opportunity to reorganise and redirect the entire manpower of the nation, as a base in a potential re-channeling of vital energies, a repatterning of human forces, a redefinition of group objectives, a reformulation of values, a redesign of methods and procedures and a revalidation of facts figures and of socio-psychological data.

Collective bargaining is often carried on in an atmosphere of strife and tension, thus preventing the full utilisation of its communicating potentials. Many individuals come to the bargaining table with their minds made up, and are reluctant to consider the view point of others. Often such attitudes are based on facts which are not correct. In fact there is always a broad field of mutual understanding between union and management where they more often agree than disagree. There is another school of thought which believes that collective bargaining militates against effective communication and retards bargaining. What is required more is union management cooperation and involvement in decision making process.

Collective bargaining and union management co operation is reflected negotiations and agreements. They don't merely represent a re-conciliation with the established system. Just as it would not be correct to say that treaties represent a reconciliation between the States, agreements have to be judged by the terms and the spirit in which they are entered upon rather on their title. The very basis of collective bargaining seeks to provide a device by which new levels of industrial rights can be secured, and which the spirit of law can penetrate into various levels of industrial practices.

The term collective bargaining in its traditional sense needs to be given a fresh look. It is no more a process of outwitting each other, or a coercive method nor even a weapon but as an instrument of promoting harmonious relationship and planning for joint action into new areas of cooperation. In fact, cooperation

not imply the absence of militancy on either side, rather it signifies mutual and recognition of the interdependence for major goals.

Workers participation in management is a constitutional obligation and has to be given priority attention. However, real participation can only come about when conditions of employment and the very basis of the functioning systems can be mutually evolved and accepted as a process of commitment rather than as an activity which has to be carried on.

Participative process has several dimensions. It can be at the corporate levels or it may be in the form of a consultative process, and finally as a system of determining cotargets of production at the shop-floor level. The beginning phase of participative process in a democratic set-up is really a consultative process. It must promote and evolve a lasting basis with tangible benefits to the workers and society at large. Such participation will alone bring about democratization of the process of management and ensure appropriate motivation for raising the levels of productivity and improving the performance of the enterprise.

THE KANTHARIA REPORT—AN ANATOMY

BY
P. J. OVID

Back-ground.—The phenomenon of delays in the disposal of cases by the Courts in India, in general, is not a new one. In fact, the gravity of this question has been recently succinctly brought out by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer, who while addressing a Meeting organised by the Federation of Indian Women, on 18th May 1981, at New Delhi, said that "the entire judicial process has been reduced to a joke in our country because of the long delays in trying cases". The trial of labour cases by different Courts, constituted under various labour laws, is no exception to this phenomenon.

2. *Constitution of the Study Group.*—The question of long delays in the disposal of labour cases by Labour Courts, Industrial Tribunals and Industrial Courts and the large number of pendency of such cases in our State had been exercising the mind of the State Government, for quite some time. The Government, therefore, realising the need for streamlining and simplifying various procedures followed in these Courts for speedy disposal of labour cases and with a view to strengthening the workers' faith in the adjudication machinery, at the instance of the Hon'ble Minister for Labour, Mr. Narendra Tidke, convened a Meeting of the President, Industrial Court, Maharashtra, Members of the Industrial Court/Tribunals, Judges of the Labour Courts and Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation, stationed at Bombay and Thane, on 1st March 1981, for finding out what steps could be taken to curtail the delays in the disposal of cases occurring in various Courts in the State set up under different labour laws. After considering the views expressed and suggestions made in this Meeting, the Government decided to set up a Study Group for examining all aspects of the problems and suggesting measures for curtailing delays in the disposal of labour cases, if necessary, even by suggesting amendments to various relevant labour laws. Accordingly, a Study Group was appointed through Government Resolution, Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. ICE-1081/3083/Lab.-11, dated 16th March 1981.

3. This Study Group is perhaps the first of its kind in India, which has been set-up by a State Government, for systematically and comprehensively enquiring into the subject of delays in the disposal of labour cases and suggesting measures for remedying the situation.

4. *Composition.*—The personnel of our Study Group was as follows

Chairman

Mr. H. H. Kantharia,
Member, Industrial Court,
Arun Chambers, Tardeo, Bombay-34

Members

1. Smt. Sharayu Daftary, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 76, Nariman Road, Bombay.

2. Mr. M. S. Naik, President, Bombay Labour Law Practitioners' Association, Arun Chambers, Tardeo Road, Bombay 400034.
3. Mr. C. L. Dudhia, President, National Commercial Employees' Union, Vithal Sadan, Congress House, Grant Road, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 400007.
4. Secretary or his representative, Industries, Energy and Labour Department (Incharge of Labour), Mantralaya, Bombay 400032.
5. Mr. P. J. Ovid, Additional Commissioner of Labour, Commerce Centre, Tardeo, Bombay 400034.
6. Mr. S. D. Rane, Judge, First Labour Court, Arun Chambers, Tardeo, Bombay 400034.
7. Mr. K. R. Wazkar, Chairman, Wage Boards for Cotton and Silk Textiles and Sugar Industries, Arun Chambers, Tardeo, Bombay 400034.

Member-Secretary

Mr. M. V. Beedkar, Registrar, Industrial Court,
Arun Chambers, Tardeo, Bombay 400034.

5. A glance at the composition of the Study will show that the representatives of Courts, employers, employees, Advocates and Labour Law Practitioners, Government Officials and Wage Boards, that is, persons from all sections concerned with labour cases and their speedy disposal were the members of the Study Group, which was thus quite a representative body.

6. *Terms of Reference.*—The terms of reference, as contained in the Government Resolution, dated 16th March 1981 are as under :—

(1) Whether time-limits could be prescribed and endorsed for every stage of proceedings before a Labour Court/Industrial Tribunal in (a) individual disputes and (b) collective disputes, under various Labour Acts ?

(2) Whether present practices and procedures of Labour Courts/Industrial Tribunals could be altered/modified or new practices and procedures may be introduced so as to ensure speedy justice by eliminating delays in respect of (i) filing statements, (ii) adjournments, (iii) hearing of cases, (iv) admission of evidence, (v) preparation of decision/award/order ?

(3) Whether a method of enquiry by the Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court may be adopted in place of the existing system of expecting the parties to prove their respective cases ?

(4) Whether right of appeal or revision should be restricted so as to curtail unnecessary delays. If so, in what particular cases this right should be curtailed ?

(5) Whether there should be a provision for formation of Benches of Industrial Tribunals for certain complicated matters ?

Such other measures for removing administrative bottlenecks, if any.

(6) Whether the Industrial Court in exercise of the powers available to it under section 85(b) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 could issue guidelines administratively to the Labour Courts suggesting measures to be adopted and steps to be avoided for quick disposal of cases ?

(7) Whether the appointment of assessors to help/advise industrial Tribunals/Labour Courts in suitable cases should be encouraged to reduce the burden of work-load on Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts ?

7. *Procedure followed.* In making its enquiries and arriving at its conclusions and recommendations, the Study Group generally followed the usual procedure adopted by previous Committees appointed by the Government for investigating into various other labour problems. It issued letters to several concerned parties, viz. sitting Judges, retired Judges, Central Trade Union Organisations, Associations of Employers, Labour Law Practitioners' Associations, Advocates, Individual Employers, Trade Union Leaders, Labour Commissioner and Senior Officials of his Department, and sought from them written Memoranda and suggestions with regard to the terms of its reference and the task assigned to it. In all 982 such letters were issued. Of these, 72 persons/organisations responded. Notable among such persons were the Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. S. Malvankar, Vigilance Commissioner, Nagaland, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. D. Tulpule of the Bombay High Court, Nagpur Bench and Mr. Ajit Nimbalkar, Commissioner of Labour, Bombay. It also caused to put up Notices on the Notice Boards of all the Labour and Industrial Court/Tribunals throughout Maharashtra, requesting the members of the litigating public to forward their views to the Study Group in the matter of its assignment. The Member-Secretary of the Study Group also wrote an Article in the issue of the Industrial Court Reporter of February 1981 (which was published in April 1981), for similar purpose. It also visited all the Centres in the State, viz., Bombay, Thane, Aurangabad, Akola, Pune, Solapur, Kolhapur and Nashik where Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals/Courts are located, between 1st April 1981 and 14th May 1981, and held discussions with the concerned parties and recorded the oral submissions that they had to make to it. The Study Group also perused the correspondence of the last ten years exchanged by and between the present and the past Presidents of the Industrial Court and the Government of Maharashtra in the matter of prompt disposal of labour cases. The Study Group also, on its own, examined various provisions of the different labour enactments, with a view to finding out which of them come in the way of expeditious disposal of cases by the Labour and Industrial Court/Tribunal Judges. In addition, it examined the Industrial Court Regulations and the Labour Court (Practice and Procedure) Rules framed under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 and the Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Unions and Prevention of Unfair Labour Practices Act, 1971 as also the Industrial Disputes (Bombay) Rules, 1957 and various other rules framed under different labour enactments, with a view to see whether any of them could be streamlined or simplified/amplified and/or modified, from the point of view of making them more helpful in the matter of speedy disposal of matters pending in Courts. The various relevant decisions of the Supreme Court and the High Courts were also studied by it to find out, if in the light of these judgements, it

could make suggestions for timely disposal of labour cases. The co-operation and response received by the Study Group from the parties towards its work appeared to be quite encouraging. The Study Group held in all 12 meetings at Bombay, between 20th March 1981 and 9th June 1981, for holding its deliberations, recording its findings, drawing up its conclusions and drafting and finalising its Report.

Time limit.—As per the Government Resolution of 16th March 1981, the Study Group was required to submit its Report to the Government within three months from the date of the said Resolution and, if it so desired, it could also send an Interim Report earlier. The Study Group, however, decided to send no interim Report but the final one within the prescribed time-limit, without seeking any extension of time limit whatever, as it is said to have believed that a Study Group appointed for curtailing delays in the disposal of labour cases in the Courts, should not delay the submission of its own Report on the subject to Government. Accordingly, the Study Group submitted its Report to Government, on the lot of time, i.e. 15th June 1981 (although its Report was ready and signed by it, on the 9th of June 1981), despite the fact that no separate Secretarial assistance was provided to it, for its task, by Government. This, to my mind, is the unique achievement as it is believed that no other Labour Commission, Committee or Study Group, appointed either by the Central Government or any other State Government in the country has, so far, been able to submit its Report to Government without asking for any extension within the time limit allotted to them by Government. It was possible for the Study Group to achieve this unique field mainly because of 3 reasons. Firstly, the Chairman of the Study Group himself took keen interest in the work of the Group, right from the date the Government Resolution constituting the Study Group was in his hands, and he set a 'hot pace' for all the Members of the Group from the very beginning by carefully working out their rigid plan of work and sticking to the work schedule so drawn up from what may. Secondly, the thoughtful distribution of different items of work by him to the various Members of the Study Group also contributed to an expeditious submission of its Report to Government. Lastly, but above all, the deft handling of situations by the Chairman, during the deliberation of the Study Group, and the hard work and personal attention devoted by him to every small details of the task of the Study Group, and the co-operation which he received from the Members of the Study Group, was largely instrumental in the Report of the Study Group being submitted to Government on time. The Study Group has an other applaudable achievement to its credit. Its findings and recommendations, unlike most of the other Labour Commission Committees or Study Groups, are unanimous excepting in respect of one recommendation, where a Member representing the workers on the Study Group has recorded a small Minute of dissent.

9. *Findings.*—The Study Group, after its enquiries and deliberations, has recorded 10 important findings with regard to the disposal and pendency of labour cases in the different Labour Courts, Industrial Courts/Tribunals. These are as follows—

(i) At present, there are 24 Labour Courts at 9 different places and 14 industrial Tribunals/Courts at 4 different places in the State of Maharashtra ;

(ii) As on 1st April 1981, there were as many as 42,311 cases pending with the various Labour Courts in the State ;

(iii) The largest number of pending cases , i.e. 16,519 are with the Labour Courts at Bombay, followed by 6,681 and 4,582 at Nagpur and Thane respectively ;

(iv) The largest pendency of cases with the Labour Courts, i.e. 23,495, relate to the matters under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, followed by 5,046 cases pertaining to the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 and 4,071 claims under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 ;

(v) The total number of cases pending with 14 Industrial Tribunals Courts at 4 different places in the State, as on 1st April 1981, is 3,906 ;

(vi) The largest number of pending cases, i.e. 1,202, is with Industrial Tribunals/Courts at Bombay, followed by 1,057 at Pune ;

(vii) The largest pendency of cases with the Industrial Tribunal/Courts, i.e. 2,384 relate to the matters under the Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Unions and Prevention of Unfair Labour Practices Act, 1971, followed by 1,123 cases pertaining to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 ;

(viii) Complaints filed under the Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Unions and Prevention of Unfair Labour Practices Act, 1971 are required to be disposed of within 6 months, as far as possible. However, in the Industrial Courts situated at different places in the State 503 and 647 proceedings were found to be pending for more than 6 months and one year respectively, as on 1st April 1981 ;

(ix) Similarly, in various Labour Courts located at different places in the State, 421 and 1,104 proceedings under the same Act, over 6 months and one year respectively were found to be pending as on 1st April 1981 ;

(x) There is thus obviously a pressing need for remedying the situation.

10. *Recommendations.*—Thereafter, the Study Group has proceeded to make the following 51 important recommendations :—

(1) After giving careful and anxious consideration to the question of prescribing and enforcing time limits for every stage of proceedings, under the various Labour Acts, it came to the conclusion that it would not be advisable to make suggestions to prescribe time limits for every stage of proceedings. However, it has unanimously decided to suggest to Government that overall time limits should be prescribed for final disposal of cases, under the various Labour Acts, as stipulated in para 3.2 of its Report.

(2) For the purposes of curtailing delays in the disposal of labour cases by the Labour Judiciary, it is necessary to have uniform practices and procedures to be followed by all Forms administering social justice under various Labour Legislations.

(3) In its endeavour to bring down delays in the disposal of labour cases by the Labour Judiciary, it has suggested some amendments to the Rules framed by the Government of Maharashtra under (i) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; (ii) Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923; (iii) Employees' State

insurance Act, 1948; (iv) Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1948; (v) Minimum Wages Act, 1948; (vi) Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, and (vii) Payment of Wages Act, 1936, as set out by it in Chapter IV of its Report. The principal among these recommendations are:—

(i) That the Government should make a reference or refuse making it within a period of one month from the date of receipt of failure report and at the time of making the reference, the parties should also be simultaneously issued with notices to file statement of claim and appear before the Tribunal/Labour Court, on a particular date. This would save time in issuing notices to the parties for filing their pleadings and documents ;

(ii) Various recommendations are made with regard to adjournments, filing of affidavits, issue of commissions, writing of roznama, marking of exhibits, production of documents, return of documents and pronouncement of awards, orders or decisions, so as to see that the proceedings get over within the prescribed time-limits ;

(iii) Publication of award on the notice board of the Tribunal/Court has been recommended to be good publication, for enforcement of awards instead of publication in the Official Gazette, which is presently done long time after judgments are delivered and awards are made.

4) After examining the existing system followed by the Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals/Courts of expecting the parties to prove their respective cases, it is of the opinion that the present method is adequate and does not suffer from any serious infirmity. It, therefore, does not think it necessary to replace the present method by any other mode of enquiry ;

(5) However, for expeditious disposal of matters it is necessary to introduce a couple of modifications and/or improvements in the present method, as stipulated by us in paras 5.2 to 5.7 of its Report ;

(6) The modifications and/or improvements in the present method, recommended by it relate to (i) introduction of pre-trial hearing; (ii) appointment of more Investigating Officers; and (iii) introduction of an 'Industrial Relations Procedure Code';

(7) The pre-trial hearings, in the opinion of the Study Group should be made compulsory in each and every dispute, on the lines of the matrimonial litigations, and, it is only when a settlement fails during the pre-trial hearings that the regular trial should start. This method if adopted, will eliminate requests for adjournment by the parties on the ground that the matters are likely to be settled ;

(8) There is a popular demand everywhere that more Investigating Officers should be appointed so that they can be used of by the Industrial and Labour Courts for investigating unfair labour practices. This will help the Courts in speedy disposal of cases of unfair labour practices. Hence, it has suggested that the Government should appoint as many Investigating Officers as there are and shall be Industrial Courts in the State.

(9) Instead of following diversified procedures under different labour legislations, the Study Group has suggested that the Government of Maharashtra should appoint a Committee to formulate a uniform Code for the entire Labour Judiciary in the State of Maharashtra, to be followed by the Authorities created under different labour legislations and the said Code be named as "Industrial Relations Procedure Code". Such a Procedure Code should be free from the technicalities of the Civil Procedure Code and the niceties of technical rules of the Indian Evidence Act. The Code shall also provide for rules and regulations to be followed in domestic enquiries to be held by employers by way of disciplinary actions against employees. This the Study Group feels, will go a long way in the speedy disposal of labour cases.

(10) Generally speaking, the Study Group is not in favour of restricting the right of appeal or revision.

(11) However, since, at present no appeal is provided against decisions and awards of the Industrial Tribunals/Courts and Labour Courts, the parties have no other remedy, except by way of Writ Petitions, under Articles 226 and 227 and Appeals under Article 136 of the Constitution of India.

(12) Generally, no priority is given to labour matters either in the High Court or in the Supreme Court and when disposal of matters are delayed, industrial peace and production are disturbed.

(13) With a view to avoid delays at the High Court at the Supreme Court levels the study Group has suggested ;

(a) Constitution of a Division Bench of Industrial Tribunals Courts and provide to it the powers to hear appeals from the decision of the Industrial Tribunals/Courts.

OR

(a) Revival of the Labour Appellate Tribunal, on the lines of such Tribunals as were functioning under the Industrial Disputes (Labour Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950, for the State of Maharashtra.

(b) If either of the above suggestions is accepted, then the Study Group has further suggested that it be provided that the writ Jurisdiction of the High Court, under Articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution, should not be available to the parties against the decisions of their Division Bench/Benches of the Industrial Tribunals/Courts or the Labour Appellate Tribunal. However, there may be an Appeal against the decisions of the Division Bench/Benches of the Industrial Tribunals Courts or the Labour Appellate Tribunal to the Supreme Court, under Article 136 of the Constitution.

(c) Appeal from order or decision of Labour Courts be provided for to the Industrial Tribunal/Court, if Writ Jurisdiction of the High Court, under Articles 226 and 227 is excluded, and only appeal to the Supreme Court under Article 136 of the Constitution is available to the parties.

(d) There should be separate Benches in the Supreme Court and the High Court to hear matters arising out of Labour Legislations.

(e) At present, an appeal and/or revision from the decisions of the Labour Courts, under various Acts, are taken to different Forums. With a view to have uniform practice and achieve speedy disposal of these matters, the Study Group has suggested that :

(i) Appeals under the Payment of Wages Act be filed before the Industrial Tribunals/Courts instead of the Small Causes Court/District Court.

(ii) Appeals under the Workmen's Compensation Act be filed before the Industrial Tribunal/Court instead of the High Court.

(iii) Appeals from the decisions of the Employees' State Insurance Court be filed before the Industrial Tribunal/Court instead of the High Court.

(iv) There should not be a second Appeal nor any proceeding under writ jurisdiction of the High Court, under Articles 226 and 227, against the decision of the Appellate Authority, viz., the Industrial Court/Tribunal, in these matters, but the parties may take recourse to Article 136 of the Constitution of India.

(14) All Labour Courts should be invested with powers of the Employees' State Insurance Courts under the provisions of Employees' State Insurance Courts under the provisions of Employees' State Insurance Act.

(15) The Study Group has been exhorted to suggest that Government should make necessary provisions in all the labour legislations to the effect that wherever the employers take the matters to the Higher Courts, they should be made liable for the expenses of the employees at the Appellate stage.

(16) The Study Group's examination has revealed that, as on 1st April 1981, many labour cases remained pending on account of stay orders issued by the High Court and the Supreme Court on the orders passed by the Courts at the interlocutory stage. This has made it hold to suggest that suitable provisions be made in all the labour legislations that, whenever the Industrial Courts/Tribunals and the Labour Courts pass interlocutory orders, such orders should not be permitted to be challenged in the Higher Courts, either in appeal, revision or writ jurisdiction.

(17) With a view to discouraging the employers from filing frivolous appeals/revisions/writ petitions and ensuring that the workers would ultimately secure their dues in the event of failures of such appeals/revisions writ petitions, the Study Group has suggested that suitable provisions be made uniformly in all Labour Acts to the effect that no appeal by an employer shall lie to the Higher Court unless a memorandum of appeal is accompanied by a Certificate from the Lower Court that the employer has deposited with it the amount payable under its award/order/decision appealed against or has furnished adequate Bank guarantee for the like amount. However, where it is one of the contentions of the employer that he is unable to comply with the award/order or decision of the Lower Court due to financial incapacity and when the Appellate Court, at the stage of admission, is satisfied that there are *prima-facie* reasonable grounds to believe that such contention is genuine, it shall not insist on such a Certificate from the appellant employer.

(18) The Study Group has suggested that there should be a provision in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for formation of Benches of the Industrial Tribunals for hearing certain complicated matters.

(19) The Study Group has also suggested that, unlike as at present, where appeals from the decisions of the Labour Courts under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, are invariably fixed before the President of the Industrial Court, thereby causing inconvenience to the litigants, particularly from other Centres, be heard by all the Members of the Industrial Court and that the President be requested to pass suitable orders in that behalf.

(20) Similarly, it has also suggested that the powers of hearing appeals, under the Payment of Gratuity Act may also be vested in all the Members of the Industrial Court. This could be done by the State Government by delegation of such powers to all the Members, under section 7(7) of the Act.

(21) Unlike, as at present, where the powers to transfer cases from one Labour Court to another are vested in the President of the Industrial Court, it has recommended that the said powers be also vested in the senior Labour Judge of a Centre where more than one Labour Courts are functioning, which will eliminate administrative delays in the transfer of cases.

(22) The Study Group has suggested that when Notifications are issued by the Government appointing Judges of the Industrial and Labour Courts, such Notifications should also simultaneously incorporate the powers vested in such Judge under various Acts, with a view to avoiding delays and enabling the Judges to function effectively under those Acts from the date they take charge of their Office.

(23) The examination of the Study Group leads it to conclude that 'guidelines' issued administratively by the President of the Industrial Court to the Labour Courts will help in solving quite a number of problems connected with the day-to-day functioning of the Labour Courts and will smoothen the functioning of these Courts. However, for this purpose, to remove doubts, Section 85(b) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 should be suitably amended.

(24) The Study Group is of the opinion that the appointment of assessor/ assessors to help/advise Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts in suitable cases, such as matters involving practical knowledge, accountancy, classification, grading, time and work study, productivity study, job evaluation and the like problems be encouraged to reduce the burden of the work-load on the Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts. If this is done, some of the cases are bound to be disposed of promptly.

(25) For the above purpose, it may be helpful, if the powers, under section 7A(4) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 are delegated to the President of the Industrial Court, under Section 39 of the said Act, so that the time of the parties in approaching the Government is saved and quick appointment of the assessors could be made.

(26) It would also facilitate the quick appointment of assessors if a panel of such assessors is prepared at every Centre, by the President of the Industrial Court, in advance. This panel should consist of persons having specialised

knowledge and experience in the matters like accounts, industrial engineering productivity, time and motion study, etc.. The parties should, however, be free to suggest persons for appointment as assessors, who may not figure in the panel.

(27) Boaring in mind the heavy work-load, which every Court is now required to carry, the Study Group suggested that the strength of the Judge be increased.

(28) The Study Group was told, almost at all Centres, that there should be Labour Courts at all the District level and also Industrial Courts at the Head quarters of every Revenue Division. Therefore, it has suggested that the Government may take suitable steps in that regard.

(29) At any rate, the Study Group has suggested that Labour Courts at Ahmadnagar, Dhule, Sangli, Osmanabad, Amravati and Bhandara be established immediately. It has also suggested immediate establishment of an Industrial Court at Aurangabad, as there is none in Maharashtra region and specially in view of the fact that a Bench of the Bombay High Court is proposed to be constituted there effective from 15th August 1981. It has further suggested visiting Industrial Courts for Nashik, Kolhapur, Solapur, Amravati and Akola Districts.

(30) On account of such increase in the number of Courts and taking into consideration that the President of the Industrial Court would also be the President of the Industrial Tribunal and that he will have more administrative and judicial work, as those cases which are not disposed of within the stipulated time, as suggested by the Study Group, will have to be looked into by him personally, so as to extend the time limits for their disposal, it has recommended for the creation of post/posts of Additional President/ Presidents of the Industrial Court.

(31) The Study Group has suggested that the recruitment of Judges must be made directly through the Maharashtra Public Service Commission for the Labour Courts and avenues for their promotion to the Industrial Court be effectively implemented. This will be an incentive for the Labour Judges from the regular judiciary to opt for the post of Labour Court Judges. If retired or retiring District Judges are at all required to be appointed in the Industrial Courts and as Industrial Tribunals, they should be appointed upto the age of 65 at the initial appointment itself, subject to option to either side to terminate the services with a notice of one month.

(32) In the alternative, it has suggested that there should be a separate Labour Judiciary for Maharashtra State, for which regular Recruitment Rules should be framed on the lines of the "Bombay Judicial Service Recruitment Rules, 1956."

(33) The Study Group has suggested that the age of superannuation for the junior branch of the Labour Judiciary consisting of the Labour Judges should be 60 years and for that of the senior branch consisting of the President/ Additional Presidents/Members of the Industrial Court should be 65 years.

(34) It has also suggested that the avenues for the promotion to the Bench of the High Court should be available to the President/Additional President of the Industrial Court.

(35) The Study Group has observed that Government should consider, in advance, the vacancies likely to arise in the Industrial Courts/Tribunals and Labour Courts on account of retirement of Judges. In such cases, the Government should make appointments of the new incumbents immediately. No vacancy of a Judge should be allowed to remain unfilled even for a day, as it causes lot of delay in the disposal of cases.

(36) The service conditions of the Labour Judiciary should also be improved. For the present, it has suggested that the special pay granted to the Labour Court Judges should be increased from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 and to the Members of the Industrial Court from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500.

(37) It has also suggested that the grade of Labour Court Judges should be increased, so as to bring them on par with the grade given to the Commissioners under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

(38) It has further suggested that, on the appointment of Judges to the Industrial Courts and Labour Courts from the regular Judiciary, they should be provided with residential accommodation simultaneously.

(39) The study Group has recommended that provision should be made for formation of a panel of advocates at every Centre in consultation with the Presidents of the Bar. The Advocates from this panel should be required to appear on behalf of the unrepresented workmen, for which they should be paid fees by the State Government. This suggestion has been made by the Study Group because it felt that justice should not be denied to any one just because he is poor and, many times, it so happens that unrepresented workmen go on asking for adjournments on the ground that they want to engage Advocates. This can be avoided if its above suggestion is accepted.

(40) The Study Group has also recommended that, where the parties to a dispute before a Conciliation Officer are not likely to reach a settlement conciliation, the Conciliation Officer, at the request of either party, shall issue Certificates to them to that effect. Thereupon, any of the parties may approach directly the Labour Court/Industrial Tribunal and file a reference for adjudication, under the Central Act, within a period of two months. Except in case of a dispute relating to reinstatement, no reference can be made by a union, unless it is a recognised union. This would facilitate the parties to file direct references under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and time taken by the Government in making such references can be avoided.

(41) The Study Group has recommended that there should be an "Information Collecting Bureau" called "Statistics and Information Bureau" in the Labour Commissioner's Office where information regarding agreements, settlements and awards shall be compiled only factually industry wise and shall be maintained up-to-date. This information when called for in the proceedings or is certified by the said Bureau as correct, if produced in the proceedings, shall be accepted as evidence unless proved otherwise.

(42) The Study Group has suggested that copies of settlements arrived at, under Section 2(p) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, must be forwarded to the Industrial Court of the respective regions by the parties, in addition to the Authorities prescribed under Rule 62 of the Industrial Disputes (Bombay) Rules, 1957. Copies of these settlements shall be made available for reference, on request by the parties, by the Industrial Court.

(43) It has also suggested that the President of the Industrial Court be requested to issue suitable orders to alter the working hours for the Court at places like Nagpur, Akola, etc. so as to make these Courts Morning Courts, during summer days.

(44) The Study Group has suggested that Labour Courts should be allowed at least 15 days Vacation concession, subject to a condition that at least one Labour Court Judge is available for dealing with urgent matters.

(45) The Study Group was of the view that the powers to execute their orders through their own machinery be given to the Labour Courts, as it would result in speedy and effective recovery of money dues. Some of the provisions in which amendments will be required to be made, if this suggestion accepted are :

(i) Section 33C (4) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

(ii) Section 110 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

(iii) Section 51 of the Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Unions and Prevention of Unfair Labour Practices Act, and

(iv) Section 8 of the Payment of Gratuity Act.

(46) The Study Group has recommended for suitable and adequate accommodation for housing Courts, for which the Government may call upon the Public Works Department to construct suitable Court Buildings at all Centres.

(47) The Study Group has suggested that the President of the Industrial Court be requested to constitute a Committee consisting of Senior Officials of the Industrial and Labour Courts, including Judges, to examine the problem of staffing pattern and to suggest immediate measures for providing adequate staff to all the Courts.

(48) It has also suggested that all the Courts be supplied with adequate stationery and equipments and for the purpose of taking out copies of records orders, awards, judgements and decisions, which are required to be supplied to the parties without delay, Xerox Machines should be provided.

(49) The Study Group has further suggested establishments of full fledged Libraries at all Centres.

(50) The Study Group's enquiries indicate that detailed examination of all the forms prescribed under different rules and regulations under the various Labour Acts be reduced in number, which would not only save money but also men hours. The Study Group has, therefore, suggested that the President of the Industrial Court be requested to constitute a Committee to suggest how best the number of forms under different rules and regulation

under the various Labour Acts could be reduced, without effecting the provisions of the Acts and the Rules and the Regulations framed thereunder. This, it feels would help in curtailing delays in disposal of labour cases.

(51) With a view to ensure that domestic enquiries are properly held, which may help in curtailing delays in the disposal of disputes regarding reinstatement of the workers, the Study Group has suggested that the Enquiry Officers to hold such domestic enquiries should be drawn from the retired Government servants of the rank not below Class-I Gazetted Officers, having knowledge of law and either the Government or the President of the Industrial Court should form a panel of such Officers. Whenever an employer is required to hold domestic enquiry in his Company, he shall request the Government or the President of the Industrial Court to make available on such person from the panel. Before the services of such a person are made available to the employer, the Government or the President of the Industrial Court should ascertain from the employer as to the amount of work such Enquiry Officer would be required to put in and, after that is done, the employer should be called upon to deposit a certain sum of money with the Government or in the Office of the Industrial Court to be disbursed to such Enquiry Officer. Thus, the Enquiry Officer would be paid by the employers through the intervention of the Government or the President of the Industrial Court, at such rates of uniform fees to be prescribed in that behalf, Shri C. L. Dudhia, the employees representative on the Study Group, has, however, recorded a Minute of Dissent with regard to this recommendation in the following terms

"In the light of the judgment of the Supreme Court in Cooper Engineering Company's case, under Section 11A of the Industrial Disputes Act, it has been found that the employers take undue advantages of the present position of law and terminate the services of workmen on the ground of disciplinary action either by holding no enquiry or holding defective enquiry, in violation of principles of natural justice. The employers know fully well that in such cases if the dispute for reinstatement with back wages is referred for adjudication to the Labour Court or Industrial Tribunal, and if the Labour Court or Industrial Tribunal holds that the enquiry ought to have been held or the enquiry held by the employer is defective in violation of the principles of natural justice, he can ask for second enquiry before the Labour Court or Tribunal. In the meantime, the concerned workman is kept out of employment and the proceedings are prolonged. This has led to tremendous frustration and dissatisfaction among the workers and the Trade Unions. The concerned workman is not paid wages from the date of dismissal till the Labour Court or Tribunal holds that the enquiry ought to have been held or that the enquiry is defective in violation of principles of natural justice and has to wait till the final decision of the Labour Court or Tribunal, after the second enquiry and then of the High Court or Supreme Court, in some cases, if the party approaches the higher Authority."

He has, therefore, suggested that Section 11A should be suitably amended and second proviso to Section 11A of the Industrial Disputes Act be added saying,—

"Provided that if no enquiry is held or the enquiry is found to be defective in violation of the principles of natural justice, employer shall not be given second opportunity for holding the enquiry before the Labour Court or Industrial Tribunal."

He feels that this would compel the employer to hold a proper enquiry before taking disciplinary action and considerably curtail delay in disposing of industrial disputes arising out of disciplinary action by the employer.

(52) The Study Group felt that further provision be made in the Industrial Disputes Act, providing for workers' representatives appearing in adjudication proceedings, for being instructe-assisted in the said proceedings, by such workmen as the Labour Court or Industrial Tribunal may permit and these workmen will then be treated as on duty for such period as may be certified by the Presiding Officers. It, therefore, suggests that Section 36 the Industrial Disputes Act be suitably amended.

11. *Expectations of the study Group.*—The Study Group has, within the short time allotted to it and with the limited resources at its command, made moderate recommendations in regard to the task assigned to it viz. suggestions or measures to curtail delays in the disposal of labour cases by the Labour and Industrial Judiciary. It hoped that the Government will give due consideration to its recommendations and take all necessary steps to implement the same, irrespective of the financial considerations that may be involved, because it believed that such considerations should not come in the way of doing the needful social justice to the back-bone of our Society, viz., the employers and the working class.

12. The Report and the recommendations of the Study Group are presently under the active consideration of the State Government and, it is expected, that Government decisions on the recommendations of the Study Group would be available by the middle of August 1981, for implementation, at least in its stages. Before concluding, however, it might be worthwhile re-calling in this context a pertinent observation made by Shri Y. V. Chandrachud, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India while addressing the Himachal Bar Association and the Bench of the Himachal High Court at Simla, on 22nd May 1981, when he observed that the "appointment of more Judges alone would not clear the backlog of pending cases." The Judges would have to work more expeditiously for this "and added that Additional Judges would only help to relieve the burden". This observation of the Chief Justice of India, to my mind adequately sums up the crest of the problem in the matter of curtailment of delays in the disposal of labour cases by the Labour Judiciary.

WORKERS EDUCATION—A NEW APPROACH

By Shri G. Ramanujam, General Secretary, INTUC

The two-day Conference of the Regional Directors under the Central Board of Worker's Education held in New Delhi in March this year discussed several important and basic issues. It decided that the workers' education programme should now take to new directions and dimensions. The entire proceedings of this conference along with the conclusions reached in the conference were circulated to all Education Officers in the Board for a careful study.

Another important background paper circulated was the address by our Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi at the World Conference on "Trade Union on Role in Development" held in New Delhi on the 18th—20th March 1981, since it was felt that it would greatly help the new orientation that the Board is trying to give to its educational programmes.

The Third important document circulated gave the conclusion of the National Tri-partite Seminar held at Bombay on the 27th and 28th March 1981 on the subject of "Challenges and Opportunities in the 1980s. These conclusions too help to guide the Board in its work in the 1980s.

LOPSIDED EDUCATION

In the early stages of the commencement of the Workers' Education Programmes under the auspices of the Central Board for Workers' Education, it was quite natural that the programmes laid emphasis on how to organise a union, how to formulate demands and how to process them and what are the workers' rights under the various laws. But we cannot go on teaching the same thing for all times to come in the organised sector. In fact, the problem now is that there are too many trade unions in the field, which is not good for the worker, the industry or the country. Trainees are mostly sponsored by the unions themselves and to teach such sponsored workers about how to organise a trade union will be quite unnecessary and perhaps meaningless. In fact, education must now start at the other end to discourage starting of multiplicity of unions. Education about how to make a demand and what are all the rights of workers and how to fight for them has led to a lopsided development.

In fact, education must now switch over from such rights based approach to balanced duty-based approach. Not that we have been altogether forgetful of the duties in our educational programmes; but I feel adequate emphasis has not been given to this aspect. Perhaps, a passing reference to duty here and there has been made. But that is not enough. The fact, that "every right is duty-based" must be made to be realised by the workers. Labour must be made to realise the fact that they are but a section of the community and sectional pulls and pressures belong a point would go against the interests of the whole, including labour.

THE NATION FIRST

Labour education give a broad picture of the face of our national economy, so that workers and trade unions understand the setting under which they have

The fact that over 52 per cent of our population are below the poverty line must be brought home to organised workers. That, therefore, workers obligations to the nation must come first must be made to be by the workers. The 'Nation first' approach must receive adequate in all programmes.

STRES 'COMMUNITY OF INTEREST'

Workers' obligations to the Industry must also receive greater emphasis in curriculum than now. Unless Industry prospers, neither the employer the workers can prosper. Therefore the fact of "Community of Interests" in prosperity of the Industry must be absorbed by the workers and this will lead to understanding and Co-operation instead of confrontation in the process of production as a natural consequence.

IMPORTANCE OF WORK ETHICS

The importance of productivity in Industry must also receive greater emphasis. Although labour is one of the factors affecting productivity, yet it is an important factor and its attitude will largely determine the pace of productivity. This underlines the importance of work-ethics. Our educational programmes must give importance to work-ethics at all levels. In improving productivity, which is the only way to the industrial prosperity, also lies the community of interests.

VOLUNTARY ARBITRATION

Conflict of interests about which so much is being talked about can arise only in sharing the prosperity or gains of the Industry and wherever such conflict of interest arises and whenever it could not be resolved by bipartite negotiations, the dispute should be left to be resolved by "voluntary arbitration."

In fact, voluntary arbitration should be understood as an extension of the collective bargaining system: and workers education programmes should actively strive to bring about an attitudinal change on the part of the workers to accept voluntary arbitration as the normal means of settling all such disputes.

The present culture of adjudication, with writs and appeals frustrating attempts at quick justice in industrial relations must give place to a new culture. We should not be converting parties to production into parties to perpetual litigation. Indeed there should be less and less dependence on law and litigation and more and more reliance on the need for mutual co-operation, and settlement of all differences with an emphasis on just human relations.

THE THIRD PARTY

The usual belief that in every industrial dispute only two parties are concerned, viz., the employers and the employees, is not correct. That there is a "third party" viz., the community which is also interested in all industrial disputes may be in varying degree should not be forgotten. Therefore, collective bargaining process and other dispute-settling agencies must keep the interests of the community also in view.

Labour and capital, employers and employees, are really two partners in the service of the community. It is the acceptance of this basic truth that should manifest itself in the form of "Participative Management."

I am of the opinion that merely educating the workers alone, howsoever properly, does not represent a complete job well done. There is need for simultaneous education or rather re-education of management personnel too. In fact, I would like a bit of co-education for labour and management personnel who have to rub shoulders and work together in order to produce. If they are educated together, it becomes easy to ensure better understanding and Co-operation while at work.

FAMILY OBLIGATIONS

The obligations of the worker to his own family must be brought home to him through the Boards' educational programmes, so that the worker does not indulge in unhealthy practices, such as drinks, gambling, wifebeating, dowry seeking etc., and he functions as a responsible family-head. The purpose of education is also to make him develop good habits.

Education about family planning among unorganised and ill-organised workers is assuming greater importance now. The worker should be taught how best he can utilise the paypacket to improve the standard of living of himself and his family. In fact, workers' education must cater to his mansysided requirements and make a 'complete man in the worker'.

THE ILL-ORGANISED AND THE UN-ORGANISED

The Board's Educational programmes must now be extended to cover effectively the ill-organised and the un-organised workers. They need a special kind of training and this would involve specialisation in this sphere by some of our education officers. Similarly, there is need for special programmes for women and youth, and for this purpose we may need more women education officers too. Although we would like child labour to be abolished totally, yet the families concerned would not be happy with that move, placed as they are in the economic situation they are in. The children caught up in such economic compulsions should not be denied their formal education. Our programmes can devote special attention to fill in this need.

THE RURAL SECTOR

The Rural sector with its several millions of landless labour, village artisans and other rural poor, too need a special kind of education. I find the Central Board for Worker's Education is already engaged in some kind of programmes for rural workers' education. Obviously, the Board has asked some of the existing Education Officers to take up the rural worker's education programmes also, as if it is just one more additional assignment. This should not be so. We may have to create a new and special cadre of rural education officers, who will be more acceptable to the rural poor, and who will be able to talk to them their own language and move with them in the same wave-length. They will have to specialise in rural economy, cottage industries, off-season employment and develop from among them local leadership who might be able to guide them in solving their day-to-day problems and also assist them in seeing to it that the fruits of all legislations and programmes intended for the benefit of the rural poor actually reach them.

PUBLIC SECTOR

The attitude of workmen and their trade unions appear to be the same toward both the public and private sector. Just as we should have persons committed to the philosophy of the public sector to be in charge of the management of undertakings, equally the workers, employed in the public sector, must also manifest similar commitment to the success of that sector. The content of our education should be directed towards creating a new culture industrial relations in public sector.

Participative management represents the highest form of industrial relations and both management and labour must be equipped to play their new role effectively. And a real good beginning can be made in the public sector in this regard.

LEADERSHIP TRAINING

The Board has been so far training worker-teachers. I find we have quite an impressive number of trained worker-teachers both in the public and private sectors. But the worker-teacher has a limited role. All he has to do is to hold unit-level classes, wherever possible and whenever possible. The result is that worker-teachers are not being fully utilised. There is serious under-utilisation, which means the time, money and effort expended on training the worker-teacher by the Board have not been as productive as it ought to be.

The object of the Central Board for workers' Education is to be create leadership from among the rank and file of the workers themselves, so that they could take over the leadership of the trade union movement from the outsiders. What we want, therefore, is more of 'leadership-training' and not more training of worker-teachers.

TRADE UNION TO BE WORKER BASED

Unfortunately, our Trade Union Movement is still largely leader-based and not worker-based; and the leader is often an outsiders. This position might have been justifiable some two or three decades ago. But now this position can no longer be justified. The success of our education programmes will be tested by the extent of the trade union movement being led by the workers themselves, i.e., the extent workers' participate in the management of Trade Unions. This is a challenging task before the Board for with success in this task the Board, may provide an answer to the problem of multiplicity of unions.

EMPLOYERS' CO-OPERATION

There is the need for not only workers co-operation but also co-operation from the employers to make a success of all educational activities. Already some employers are co-operating. We need to be grateful to them. But a large number of employers, particularly in the private sector, do not look upon the education programmes with much sympathy or favour. Indeed some of them might consider us a nuisance while others might be definitely hostile. The task, therefore, is first convince all employers, both in public and private sector, about the importance and value of workers' education and disabise their minds about

any wrong notions about us and our intentions. Once convinced, I am sure there will be a demand from employers themselves for more and more of our programmes.

Similarly there may not be adequate co-operation forthcoming from certain trade unions also. It should be the Board's duty to convince them also and carry them with us.

INVESTMENT IN WORKERS' EDUCATION

Huge sums are going to be invested in Industries in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The public sector alone is going to receive an investment of about Rs. 97,500 crores. This investment in machines, buildings, technology and materials will have to be matched by an adequate investment in labour which is the active agent of production. An investment in workers' education is really the investment in labour.

Workers' Education Programmes, therefore will have to be on a massive scale. The responsibilities cast on the Central Board for Workers' Education are therefore heavy. To successfully discharge these responsibilities, there is the need for men and women with missionary zeal to take up this work in large numbers and cover the well organised, the ill organised the unorganised and rural sectors, effectively. It falls on the shoulders of the Education Officers to create such men and women.

There has to be a new sense of national purpose and a new direction to carry on our work with greater zeal, greater enthusiasm and with better results all over the country.

Gist of Important Notifications Under Labour Laws

1. FACTORY ACT, 1948.

Publication of the Draft Rules.—Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 112 read with sub-section (2) of section 49B of the Factory Act has published as required by Section 115 of the Act for information of all the persons likely to be affected thereby draft rules for Maharashtra Safety Officers (Duties, Qualifications and Conditions of Services) Rules 1981. Notice is given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Government of Maharashtra on or before 30th June 1981. Any objections or suggestions which may be received by the Commissioner of Labour (Factory Department) Commerce Centre Tardeo, Bombay 400 034, from any persons with respect to the said draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Government.

DRAFT RULES

1. *Short title and extent.*—(1) These Rules may be called the Maharashtra Safety Officers (Duties, qualifications and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1981.

(2) They extend to the whole of the State of Maharashtra.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules unless the context requires otherwise—

(1) "appointed day" means the date of coming into force of these rules;

(2) "degree" means a degree of a statutory university;

(3) "diploma" means a diploma awarded by a recognised institution

(4) "Form" means a form appended to these rules;

(5) "Government" or "State Government" means the Government of Maharashtra;

(6) "recognised institution" means an Institution recognised by Government.

(7) "Safety Officer" means a Safety Officer, and includes a Additional Safety Officer, appointed in accordance with the provisions of these rules.

3. *Qualifications and disqualifications for being appointed as Safety Officer.*—(1) ~~person~~ shall not be eligible for appointment as a Safety Officer unless he—

(a) possesses a degree in any branch of engineering or technology, and practical experience of working in any factory in a supervisory capacity for a period of not less than two years, or experience of not less than five years in training, education, consultancy or research in accident prevention in any industry; or

(b) possesses,—

(i) a degree in physics or chemistry or a diploma in any branch of engineering or technology; and

(ii) practical experience of working in any factory in a supervisory capacity for a period of not less than five years; and

(c) possesses adequate knowledge of Marathi language.

(2) No person shall be continued as a Safety Officer unless he,—

(a) if appointed before the appointed day, possesses any of the requisite qualifications set out in sub-rule (1) and a diploma in industrial safety, or obtains such qualifications or a diploma within the period of not more than five years from the appointed day; or

(b) if appointed after the appointed day, possesses in addition to any of the qualifications set out in sub-rule (1), a diploma in industrial safety, or obtains such diploma within a period of five years from the date of appointment;

Provided that the State Government may, subject to such conditions as it may specify, relax all or any of the requisite qualifications mentioned in sub-rule (1) and (2) in favour of any person who has been working as a Safety Officer in any factory for a period of not less than five years on the appointed day and who, in the opinion of the State Government possesses such practical experience as may be sufficient for his serving as a Safety Officer

Provided further that no order relaxing all or any such qualifications in favour of any person shall be made after expiry of five years from the appointed day.

(1) No person, who is directly or indirectly interested in any factory or in any patent, machinery connected with it, shall be appointed as a Safety Officer or shall be allowed to hold such office after he becomes so interested.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-rule, any person holding less than two per cent of the shares of a company owning the factory shall not be deemed to be directly or indirectly so interested.

4. Appointment of Safety Officer.—Every occupier when required by the State Government by notification in the *Official Gazette*, issued under sub-section (1) of section 40D of the Factories Act, 1948, shall, within a period of six months from the date of publication of the notification, appoint the requisite number of Safety Officers as specified in that notification :

Provided that the Chief Inspector of Factories may, on an application in writing made by an occupier, extend the period by not more than six months for making such appointments.

5. Recruitment of a Safety Officer.—(1) The post of Safety Officer to be filled in a factory shall be advertised in at least two newspapers circulating in the region in which the factory is situated, out of which one newspaper shall be in English language.

(2) The selection shall be made from amongst candidates applying for the post, by a Committee of persons appointed by the occupier of the factory.

(3) The appointment when made shall be notified by the occupier to the Chief Inspector of Factories or such other officer as he may specify for the purpose giving full details of the qualifications of the person appointed and the conditions of the service applicable to him.

6. Filling of Vacancy.—Every vacancy in the post of Safety Officer caused by death, dismissal or discharge of the person holding such post or by any other cause, shall be forthwith notified by the occupier to the Chief Inspector of Factories or such other officer as he may specify for the purpose, and shall be filled up within three months of the occurrence of the vacancy :

Provided that the Chief Inspector of Factories may, on an application in writing made by the occupier, extend the period by not more than three months for filling up such vacancy.

7. Conditions of Service.—(1) Where the number of Safety Officers to be appointed in a factory as required by the notification under sub-section (1) of section 40B published in the *Official Gazette*, exceeds one, the seniormost amongst them shall be designated as Safety Officer and, for administrative purposes, the remaining others shall be called as Additional Safety Officers, who shall work under the control of the Safety Officer; and all of them, together shall be in overall control of safety functions specified in rule 8.

(2) The Safety Officer shall be given the status of a senior executive, and shall work directly under the control of the chief executive of the factory; and the Additional Safety Officers shall be equated with and given appropriate status to enable them to discharge their functions effectively.

(3) The scale of pay and the allowances to be granted to the Safety Officer including the Additional Safety Officers, and the other conditions of their service shall be the same as those of the other Officers of corresponding status in the factory.

(4) The Safety Officer shall be provided with adequate technical and secretarial staff and equipment, to enable him to function efficiently.

8. Duties of Safety Officers.—(1) The duties of a Safety Officer shall be to advise and assist the factory management in the fulfillment of its obligations, statutory or otherwise, concerning prevention of personal injuries and maintaining a safe working environment. These duties shall include the following, namely—

(i) to advise the concerned departments in planning and organising measures necessary for the effective control of personal injuries ;

- (ii) to advise on safety aspects in all job studies and to carry out detailed job safety studies of selected jobs ;
- (iii) to check and evaluate the effectiveness of action taken or proposed to be taken to prevent personal injuries ;
- (iv) to advise the purchasing and stores departments in ensuring high quality and reliability of personal protective equipments ;
- (v) to advise on matters related to carrying out plant safety inspection ;
- (vi) to carry out plant safety inspections in order to observe the physical conditions of work and the work practices and procedures followed by workers and to render advice on measures to be adopted for removing the unsafe physical conditions and preventing accidents by workers ;
- (vii) to render advice on matters related to reporting and investigations of industrial accidents and diseases ;
- (viii) to investigate selected accidents ;
- (ix) to investigate the dangerous occurrences reportable under rule 115 of the Maharashtra Factories Rules, 1963 and the cases of industrial diseases contracted by any of the workers employed in the factory reportable under rule 116 of the Maharashtra Factories Rules, 1963 ;
- (x) to advise on the maintenance of such records as are necessary relating to accidents, dangerous occurrences and industrial diseases ;
- (xi) to promote setting up of safety committees and act as advises to such committees ;
- (xii) to organise in association with the concerned departments, campaigns, competitions, contests and other activities, which will develop and maintain the interest of the workers in establishing and maintaining safe conditions of work and procedures and ;
- (xiii) to design and conduct either independently or in collaboration with the training department, suitable training and educational programmes for the prevention of personal injuries.

(2) No Safety Officer shall be required or permitted to do any work which is inconsistent with or detrimental to the performance of the duties mentioned in sub-rule (1).
(Notification No. FAC. 1077 (5724)/Lab-4, dated 12th March 1981), published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 9th April 1981, Page No. 2483-86).

II. MOTOR TRANSPORT WORKERS ACT, 1961.

Publication of the amendment Rules.—Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 40 of the Act has made following rules—

(1) These rules may be called the Maharashtra Motor Transport Workers' (Amendment) Rules, 1981.

(2) In rule 23 of the Maharashtra Motor Transport Workers' Rules 1962 in sub-rule (2), for the letters and figures "Rs. 1.25 nP." the letters and figures "Rs. 10" shall be substituted.

(Notification No. MTW. 1080/(6699)/LAB-4, dated 23rd January 1981) Published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 30th April 1981, Page No. 2625 to 2626).

III. BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT, 1946

Amendment to Schedule II of the Act.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Act, Government of Maharashtra has amended Schedule II to the said Act, the draft of the same having been previously published as required by the proviso to section 113 of the said Act, as follows, namely :—

In Schedule II to the said Act, in item 1, after the words "in the number of" the words "posts or" shall be inserted.

(Notification No. BIR. 1080/5114/Lab-9, dated the 18th March 1981) Published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 9th April 1981, Page No. 2493).

IV. CONTRACT LABOUR (REGULATION AND ABOLITION) ACT, 1970.

1. *Constitution of the State Advisory Contract Labour Board and Nomination of members thereon.*— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and (2) of section 5 of the Act read with rule 3 and clause (f) of sub-rule (1) of rule 10 of the Maharashtra Contract Labour Regulation and Abolition Rules, 1971, Government of Maharashtra has constituted a Board to be called the State Advisory Contract Labour Board to advise the State Government on such matters arising out of the administration of the said Act, as may be referred to it, and to carry out other functions assigned to it under the said Act, and appoints,—

- (a) the Minister of State for Labour to be the Chairman ;
 (b) the persons mentioned in the Schedule hereto to be the members (in addition to the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, who is an ex-officio member under section 4 of the said Act); and
 (c) the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, to be the Secretary of the said Board.

SCHEDULE

Members of the Board

- (a) Representing the State Government—
 The Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay.
- (b) Representing Principal Employers—
 (1) Shri K. G. Shenoy, Industrial Relations Manager, Voltas Ltd., 19, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 400 038.
 (2) Shri N. M. Desai, President, All India Manufacturers Organisation, Jeevan Sahakar, Sir P. M. Road, Bombay 400 001.
 (3) Shri M. V. Mirani, Chief Engineer, Bombay Region, Public Works Department, Bombay Opp. C. T. O., Bombay.
- (c) Representing the Contractors—
 (1) Shri L. R. Chawla, Messrs., L. R. Chawla and Co., Pvt. Ltd., 17, Navrang, 519 Linking Road, Khar, Bombay 400 052.
 (2) Dr. A. S. Maker, Maker's Development Services Pvt. Ltd., Maker's Bhavan No. 4, Plot No. 222, Nariman Point, Bombay 400 021.
- (d) Representing Workmen—
 (1) Shri A. T. (alias Bhai) Bhosale, M.L.A., President, INTUC, Maharashtra Branch, Bombay, 20/314, Adarsh Nagar, Worli, Bombay 400 025.
 (2) Shri M. G. Kimmatkar, M.L.A., Dantoli, Nagpur City.
 (3) Com. B. S. Dhume, General Secretary, Engineering and Metal Works, Ghansham Patil, Bldg., Andheri (East), Bombay.
 (4) Shri Santaram Shankar Tawade, General Secretary, Steel Mazdoor Sabha, Acharya Dhonde Marg, Sewari, Bombay 400 013.
 (5) Shri P. R. Krishnan, Secretary, Maharashtra Committee of CITU, Bombay, Janshakti, Globe Mill Passage, Bombay 400 013.
- (Notification No. CLA. 1279/3011/(67)/Lab-12, dated 17th March 1981, Published in M.G.G Part I-L, dated 9th April 1981, Page No. 2491 to 2492.)

V PAYMENT OF GRATUITY ACT, 1972.

Appointment of Controlling Authorities under the Act.—Government of Maharashtra in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Act has appointed residing officers of

of Labour Courts specified in column 1 of the following Schedule to be controlled authorities under the Act.

Schedule

Courts 1	Areas 2
Labour Courts at Bombay constituted under the Industrial Relations Act, 1946 :— (4) Ninth Labour Court, Bom bay.	Greater Bombay as defined in clause (a1) of section 3 of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act.
Labour Courts at Thane and Nashik constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 :— 1) First Labour Court, Thane, 2) Second Labour Court, Thane. Labour Court, Nashik.	The following areas in the Thane District :— (1) Thane Municipal Area. (2) Thane Taluka excluding Thane Municipal Area. (3) Bhiwandi-Nizampur Municipal area. (4) Bhiwandi Taluka excluding Bhiwandi Nizampur Municipal area. (5) Dahanu Taluka. (6) Mokhada Taluka. (7) Bassein Taluka. (8) Palghar Taluka. (9) Wada Taluka. (10) Kalyan Taluka. (11) Murbad Taluka. (12) Shahapur Taluka. (13) Jawhar Taluka.
	The following areas in the Raigad District :— (1) Panvel Taluka. (2) Uran Taluka. (3) Karjat Taluka. (4) Khalapur Taluka. (5) Roha Taluka. (6) Mangaon Taluka. (7) Mahad Taluka. (8) Poladpur Taluka. (9) Alibag Taluka. (10) Pen Taluka. (11) Murud Taluka. (12) Shriwardhan Taluka. (13) Mhasala Taluka. (14) Sudhagad Taluka. (15) Matheran Hill Station, Municipal area.
	The following areas in the Nashik District :— (1) Malegaon Taluka. (2) Nashik Taluka. (3) Dindori Taluka. (4) Igatpuri Taluka. (5) Baglan Taluka. (6) Kalwan Taluka. (7) Nandgaon Taluka. (8) Niphad Taluka. (9) Sinnar Taluka. (10) Yeola Taluka.

Schedule—contd.

Courts (1)	Areas (2)
	(11) Chandur Taluka (12) Peint Mahal. (13) Surgana Taluka.
	The following areas in the Solapur District—
	(1) Jalgaon Municipal area. (2) Chalisgaon Municipal area (3) Amalner Municipal area. (4) Jalgaon Taluka excluding Jalgaon Municipal area (5) Chalisgaon Taluka excluding Chalisgaon Municipal area (6) Amalner Taluka excluding Amalner Municipal area (7) Yaval Taluka. (8) Raver Taluka. (9) Bhusawal Taluka. (10) Jaladbad Taluka. (11) Chopada Taluka. (12) Chandol Taluka. (13) Parola Taluka. (14) Jamner Taluka. (15) Pachora Taluka. (16) Bhadgaon Taluka.
	The following areas in the Dhule District—
	(1) Dhule Municipal Area. (2) Dhule Taluka excluding Dhule Municipal area. (3) Sakri Taluka. (4) Sindkheda Taluka. (5) Taloda Taluka. (6) Shahada Taluka. (7) Shirpur Taluka. (8) Nandurbar Taluka. (9) Akrani Mahal. (10) Akkalkuwa Taluka.
Labour Courts at Kolhapur constituted under the Bombay Industrial Relation Act, 1946 :—	The following areas in the Kolhapur District :—
(1) First Labour Court, Kolhapur (2) Second Labour Court, Kolhapur	(1) Hatkanangale Taluka. (2) Shirol Taluka. (3) Panhala Mahal. (4) Shahuwadi Taluka. (5) Radhanagari Taluka. (6) Bawada Mahal. (7) Karwir Taluka. (8) Kagul Taluka. (9) Gadhinglai Taluka. (10) Bhudargad Taluka. (11) Ajara Mahal. (12) Chhangad Taluka.

Schedule—contd.

Courts (1)	Areas (2)
	The following areas in the Solapur District :—
	(1) Karad Municipal area. (2) Village Panchayat Limits of Limb. (3) Wai Taluka. (4) Inoli Taluka. (5) Solapur Taluka excluding Village Panchayat Limits of Limb. (6) Koregaon Taluka. (7) Mahabaleshwar Mahal. (8) Khandala Taluka. (9) Putan Taluka. (10) Karad Taluka excluding Karad Municipal Area. (11) Khatav Taluka. (12) Man Taluka. (13) Phaltan Taluka.
	The following areas in the Sangli District :—
	(1) Miraj Taluka. (2) Jath Taluka. (3) Tasgaon Taluka. (4) Khanapur Taluka. (5) Walwa Taluka. (6) Shirala Mahal.
	The following areas in the Ratnagiri District—
	(1) Chiplun Taluka. (2) Dapoli Taluka. (3) Khed Taluka. (4) Mundargud Taluka. (5) Rajapur Taluka. (6) Doogad Taluka. (7) Malwan Taluka. (8) Vengurla Taluka. (9) Ratnagiri Taluka. (10) Sangmeshwar Taluka. (11) Guhagar Taluka. (12) Kunkavali Taluka. (13) Lanja Taluka. (14) Savantwadi Taluka. (15) Kudal Taluka.
Labour Courts at Solapur constituted under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 :—	The following areas in the Solapur District
First Labour Court, Solapur. Second Labour Court, Solapur.	(1) Solapur Municipal Area. (2) Malshiras Taluka excluding the villages of Kalambull, Ekshiv, Kurbavi, Gursala, Pirale, Dahigaon, Morochi, Bangarda, Karunde and Dharampur. (3) Barsi Municipal Area. (4) Revenue limits of Tikekarwadi.

Courts (1)	Areas (2)
	(5) North Solapur Taluka excluding Solapur Municipal Corporation Area and Revenue limits of Taleharwadi
	(6) South Solapur Taluka.
	(7) Pandharpur Taluka
	(8) Sangola Taluka.
	(9) Madha Taluka
	(10) Karmala Taluka.
	(11) Akhalhot Taluka.
	(12) Mangalwedha Taluka.
	(14) Harshi Taluka excluding Bara Municipal area.
	The following areas in the Nanded District :—
	(1) Nanded Municipal area
	(2) Nanded Taluka excluding the Nanded Municipal Area.
	(3) Kinwat Taluka
	(4) Hatgaon Taluka.
	(5) Bhokar Taluka.
	(6) Biloli Taluka.
	(7) Mukhad Taluka
	(8) Degloor Taluka.
	(9) Kandhar Taluka.
	The following areas in the Beed District :
	(1) Ghorai Taluka.
	(2) Manjilegaon Taluka.
	(3) Ashti Taluka.
	(4) Beed Taluka.
	(5) Potada Taluka.
	(6) Kaj Taluka.
	(7) Amrejoga Taluka.
	The following areas in the Osmanabad District :—
	(1) Ahmadpur Taluka.
	(2) Paranda Taluka.
	(3) Bhoom Taluka.
	(4) Osmanabad Taluka.
	(5) Latur Taluka.
	(6) Tuljapur Taluka.
	(7) Kalam Taluka.
	(8) Udgir Taluka.
	(9) Ausao Taluka
	(10) Umarga Taluka.
	(11) Nilanga Taluka.

Courts (1)	Areas (2)
	The following areas in the Parbhani District :—
	(1) Partur Taluka.
	(2) Jintor Taluka.
	(3) Hingoli Taluka.
	(4) Kalamnuri Taluka.
	(5) Parbhani Taluka.
	(6) Pathri Taluka
	(7) Basmath Taluka.
	(8) Gangakhed Taluka
	The following areas in the Akola District :—
	(1) Washim Municipal Area.
	(2) Washim Taluka excluding Washim Municipal area.
	(3) Akot Municipal Area.
	(4) Akot Taluka excluding Municipal Area
	(5) Belapur Taluka.
	(6) Akola Municipal Area.
	(7) Akola Taluka excluding Akola Municipal Area.
	(8) Manglurpur Taluka.
	(9) Murtjapur Taluka.
	The following areas in the Amravati District :
	(1) Melghat Taluka.
	(2) Amravati Municipal Area.
	(3) Amravati Taluka excluding Amravati Municipal Area.
	(4) Chandur Taluka
	(5) Morehi Taluka.
	(6) Daryapur Taluka.
	(7) Achalpur City Municipal Area.
	(8) Achalpur Taluka excluding Achalpur City Municipal Area.
	The following areas in the Buldhana District :—
	(1) Jalgaon Taluka.
	(2) Chichan Taluka.
	(3) Mehkar Taluka.
	(4) Kharggaon Municipal Area.
	(5) Kharggaon Taluka excluding the area of Kharggaon Municipal Area.
	(6) Malkapur Municipal Area.
	(7) Malkapur Taluka excluding Malkapur Municipal Area.

Courts (1)	Areas (2)
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The following areas in the Yavatmal District :—

- (1) Yavatmal Municipal Area.
- (2) Yavatmal Taluka excluding Yavatmal Municipal Area.
- (3) Darwha Taluka.
- (4) Pusad Municipal Area.
- (5) Pusad Taluka excluding Pusad Municipal Area.
- (6) Wani Municipal Area.
- (7) Wani Taluka excluding Wani Municipal Area.
- (8) Kelapur Taluka.

(Notification No. PGA-1080/2958/Lab.-7, dated the 23rd March 1981 published in M. G. G., Part I-L, dated 9th April, 1981, page Nos. 2495 to 2500).

VI. EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUNDS AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS ACT, 1952.

(1) *Exemption of the establishment under the Act.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Act, Government of Maharashtra has exempted Simtools Limited, 2nd Pokhran Road, Thane, from the operation of the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 with effect from the 1st December 1976, subject to the same conditions specified in the schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. Within three months of the notification the rules for the management of Provident Fund in respect of the establishment shall be amended to provide for the following and the Board constituted accordingly :—

(a) the fund shall vest in a Board of Trustees under a valid instrument adequately safeguarding the interests of the employees and such instrument shall be duly registered under section 5 of the Indian Trust Act, 1882.

(b) the Board of Trustees shall consist of an equal number of representatives of the employees and the employer and all questions before the Board shall be decided by a majority of votes ;

(c) the Board shall be constituted in the following manner, that is to say :—

(i) *Number of members.*—(1) The number of Trustees on a Board shall be so fixed as to afford, as far as possible, representation to workers in various branches/departments of the establishments :

Provided that the number of Trustees on a Board shall neither be less than six nor more than twelve.

(2) In the case of a common Provident Fund for a group of two or more establishments under the same employer, one Board may be constituted for all such establishments :

Provided that the employees of each establishment shall be entitled to elect a Trustee on the Board.

(ii) *Employer's representatives.*—The employer shall nominate his representatives from amongst the officers employed in managerial or administrative capacity in the establishment.

(iii) *Election of employees representatives.*—The representatives of the employees shall be elected by the members of the Fund in an election to be held for the purpose on any working day :

Provided that where there is a union recognised under the law such union or where there is no such union recognised under the law, a union recognised under the Code of Discipline, shall nominate the employees' representatives :

Provided also that wherever there is neither a recognised union nor a representative union of workers, any union existing in the establishment and qualified for recognition by the employer, shall nominate the employees' representatives. Where there is more than one such union, the procedure laid down in the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957 for the election of the workers' representatives on the Works Committee shall be followed with such modifications, if any, as may be considered necessary by the Regional/State Provident Fund Commissioner.

(iv) *Qualifications of candidates for elections.*—(1) Any member of the Fund who is not less than 21 years of age may, if nominated as hereinafter provided, be a candidate for election as an employees representative, (2) an outgoing Trustee shall be eligible for re-election or re-nomination as the case may be.

(v) *Disqualifications of a Trustee.*—A person shall be disqualified for being a Trustee for the Board :

- (a) if he is declared to be of unsound mind by a competent Court ; or
- (b) if he is an undischarged insolvent ; or
- (c) if he has been convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude.

(vi) *Chairman of the Board.*—The employer shall nominate one of his representatives on the Board to be the Chairman thereof, the event of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall exercise a casting vote.

(vii) *Filling of casual vacancies.*—In the event of a Trustee, elected or nominated, ceasing to be a Trustee during the tenure of the Board, his successor shall be elected or nominated, as the case may be, in the manner hereinbefore provided for election or nomination.

(viii) *Reference to Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.*—If any dispute or doubt arises in respect of Constitution of the Board of Trustees, the matter shall be referred to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner in whose region the Head Office of the establishment is situated and his decision in the matter shall be final and binding.

2. (a) The employer shall maintain accounts of the Fund in such matter and submit such returns to the Regional Commissioner as the Central Provident Fund Commissioner (hereinafter referred to as the Central Commissioner) may from time to time, direct.

(b) The employer shall furnish to the Regional Commissioner such account relating to the Fund, as the Central Commissioner may prescribe from time to time. He shall also furnish an annual statement of Account or Pass Book, in such form as may be approved by the Regional Commissioner, to each subscriber who, but for the exemption granted under this notification, would have been a member of the Provident Fund establishment under the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952.

(c) The employer shall transfer the monthly contributions, to the Board of Trustees within fifteen days from the close of the month, failing which he shall pay interest on such contributions to the Board at such rates as may be levied by Government.

(d) The employer shall invest all accumulations in the Fund accruing after the date of exemption granted under this notification in securities of the Central Government. The re-investment of conversion of securities on maturity shall also be in securities of the Central Government. The employer shall formulate a procedure for prompt investment of the Provident Fund moneys and shall have it approved by the Regional Commissioner.

3. The employer shall afford facilities for such inspection of accounts of the Fund as the Central Commissioner, from time to time, specify.

4. All expenses involved in the administration of the Fund including the maintenance of accounts, submission of accounts, and returns, transfer of accumulated payment of inspection charge shall be borne by the employer.

2. In the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 in clause (b) of sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph (1), after sub-clause (LXXXIX), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely—

“(XC) as respect the establishments engaged in ‘Building and Construction Industry’ specified in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, No. G S R, 1069, dated the 11th October 1980, come into force on the 31st October 1980”.

(Notification No. EPF. 1081/(6958)/Lab-4, dated the 4th February 1981)
(Published in : M.G.G., Part-I-L, dated 30th April, 1981, Page No. 2624)

(b) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 read with sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Act, Central Government has made following scheme further to amend the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme 1952, namely :—

1. This Scheme may be called the Employees' Provident Funds (Fifth Amendment) Scheme, 1980.

2. In the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, in clause (b) of sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 1, after sub-clause (XC1) the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely :—

“(XC1) as respects the Brick Industry, that is to say, any industry engaged in the manufacture of Bricks, specified in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, No. GSR. 662(E), dated the 27th November 1980, come into force on the 30th November 1980”.

(Notification No. EPF. 1081/(6957)(ii)/Lab-4, dated 4th February, 1981, published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 30th April 1981, Page No. 2624).

4. *Addition to the Schedule 1 to the Act.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Act, Central Government has added with effect from 13th November 1980, the Brick Industry to Schedule 1 to the said Act.

(Notification No. EPF. 1081/(6957)(i)/Lab-4, dated 3rd February 1981) (Published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 30th April, 1981, Page No. 2625).

5. *Employees Provident Fund Scheme, 1952.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 52 of the Employees Provident Funds Scheme 1952 and in supersession of the Notification of the Government in the Ministry of Labour No. S. O. 723-E, dated the 21st December, 1978, Central Government has directed that all monies belonging to the Fund shall be invested in accordance with the following pattern, namely

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| (i) Government securities as defined in clause (2) of section 2 of the Public Debt Act, 1944 (18 of 1944) created and issued by the Central Government, except treasury bills. | Not less than 15 per cent. |
| (ii) Government securities as defined in clause (2) of section 2 of the Public Debt Act, 1944, (18 of 1944), created and issued by any State Government. | Not less than 15 per cent. |
| (iii) Any other negotiable securities or bonds, the principal whereof and interest whereon is fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Central Government or any State Government. | |
| (iv) 7-Year National Savings Certificates (Second Issue and Third Issue) of Post Office Time Deposits. | Not exceeding 40 per cent. |
| (v) Special Deposit Scheme introduced by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), No. F-16 (1)-FD/75, dated 30th June 1975. | Not exceeding 30 per cent. |

2. The above pattern will be in force from the 1st January 1981, until further orders. Re-investment of Post Office Time Deposits maturing during this period shall be made 50 per cent in Post Office Time Deposits and 50 per cent in Special Deposits. Subject to this reinvestment of all other maturities of Provident Fund accumulations shall continue to be made in accordance with the pattern mentioned in paragraph 1 above.

(Notification No. EPF. 1081/(6956)(ii)/Lab-4, dated 28th January 1981, published in M.G.G., Part-I-L, dated 30th April, 1981, Page No. 2621 to 2622).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947

(1) In Schedule appended to Government Order No. ADS. 1180/765/Lab-2, November 1980 under demand No. 1, dearness allowance, the rate of percentage dearness allowance and rate of variation over 10 point rise over Index 947 against which dearness allowance and rate of variation over 10 point rise over Index 947 against which dearness allowance should be added in columns Nos. 2 and 3 of demand No. 1 Dearness allowance first slab namely, upto Rs. 100—

“400 per cent.

(Notification No. ADS. 1180/766/Lab-2, dated 12th February 1981, published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 30th April 1981, page No. 2626).

(2) A *Corrigendum*.—In continuation of the Order No. Dy. CL/2A/312, dated 2nd May, 1980 issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Pune referring the dispute between Messrs. Dainik Prabhat Pooona Daily News Pvt. Ltd., Pune and its workmen to the Labour Court, Pune for adjudication.

Therefore, in exercise of powers mentioned in the above said order the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Pune is pleased to issue the corrigendum to the said order as follows—

In endorsement of the above order the name of the Union should be read as “Pune Shramik Patrakar Sangh Pune” instead of “Pune Patrakar Sangh, Pune”.

In the Award Part I in Reference (IT) No. 51 of 1979 between Thane Municipal Council, Thane and the Workmen employed under it, published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Part I-L, dated 19th February 1981 at pages 889 to 932. On page 893, in paragraph No. 24,—

In Grade No. 8, for the figure ‘1,440’ read ‘440’.

After Grade No. 12, read Grade No. 13 as follows :—

280—10—380—15—455—20—515.

(Notification No. DCP. 4590, dated 17th March 1981, published in M.G.G., part I-L, dated 30th April 1981, page No. 2657).

VIII. MAHARASHTRA MATHADI HAMAL AND OTHER MANUAL WORKERS

(REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND WELFARE) ACT 1969.

(1) *Publication of the draft scheme under the Act.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Act, Government of Maharashtra after consultation with the Advisory Committee has published as required by sub-section (1) of the section 4 of the Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby draft scheme called Poona Grocery Markets or Shops and Markets or Subsidiary Markets Unprotected Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) (Amendment) Scheme 1981. The above draft will be taken into consideration by the Government of Maharashtra after the 10th day of April 1981. Any objections or suggestions which may be received by the Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Energy and Labour Department, Mantralaya, Bombay 400 032 from any persons with respect to the said draft, before the aforesaid date, will be considered by Government. The Scheme further to amend Poona Grocery Markets or Shops and Markets or Subsidiary Markets Unprotected Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Scheme 1974 is as follows :

1. (1) This Scheme may be called the Poona Grocery Markets or Shops and Markets or Subsidiary Markets Unprotected Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) (Amendment) Scheme, 1981.

(2) It shall come into force from 1st day of May 1981.

2. In the Poona Grocery Markets or Shops and Markets or Subsidiary Markets Unprotected Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Scheme, 1974 (hereinafter referred to as “the said Scheme”, in clause 2, after paragraph (b) the following shall be added, namely :—

“(c) grocery markets or shops and markets or subsidiary markets established under the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1963, in connection with loading, unloading, stacking carrying, weighing, measuring, filling, stitching, sorting,

sorting, cleaning' or such other work including work preparatory or incidental to such operations in the areas specified in part III of the Schedule hereto."

3. In clause 3 of the said Scheme, the following clause shall be substituted, namely—

"3. *Commencement.*—(1) Clauses 14 and 15 shall come into force from 1st May 1974 in areas specified in Part I and Part II of the Schedule hereto; and from the 1st day of May 1981 in the areas specified in Part III of the said Schedule."

(2) The remaining clauses shall come into force from the 1st June 1974 in the areas specified in Part I and Part II of the Schedule hereto, and from the 1st day of June 1981 in the areas specified in Part III of the said Schedule."

4. In the Schedule appended to the said Scheme,—

(a) the words, brackets, and figures.

" SCHEDULE

Clause 2(2)

Where they occur for the second time, shall be deleted,—

(b) the following words, figures and brackets shall be added at the end, namely :—

" PART III

Area of grocery markets or shops and markets or subsidiary markets established under the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1963.

The remaining local areas within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Pune, not specified in Part I and Part II of this Schedule."

(Notification No. UWA. 1481/CR-3925-Lab-5, dated the 11th March 1981) Published in *M.G.G.*, part I-L, dated 9th April 1981, page No. 2480-2481).

2. (a) *Nomination of members on the Board.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (3) and (6) of the section 6 of the Act, Government of Maharashtra has nominated Shri C. G. Joglekar, Asstt. Commissioner of Labour, in place of Shri V. G. Deshpande as a Member representing State Government on the Grocery Markets and Shops Board for Greater Bombay.

(Notification No. UWA. 1380/CR-3462/Lab-5, dated the 16th March 1981) Published in *M.G.G.*, part I-L, dated 9th April 1981, page No. 2487).

(b) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) and (6) of section 6 of the Act, Government of Maharashtra has nominated Shri C. G. Joglekar, Asstt. Commissioner of Labour, in place of Shri V. G. Deshpande as a member representing the State Government on the Khokha Making and Timber Market Labour Board.

(Notification No. UWA. 1380/CR-3462(i)/Lab-5, dated the 16th March 1981) Published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 9th April 1981, page No. 2489).

IX. BOMBAY SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1948.

1. *Suspension of the operations of the provisions of the Act.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Act, Government of Maharashtra has suspended the provisions of section 18 of the Act in respect of the retail grain dealers in Greater Bombay, for a period specified in column 1 of the Schedule appended hereto, subject to the condition that every employee shall, on account of the loss of fixed weekly holiday, be granted com-

pensatory holiday on the days specified in column 2 of the said Schedule within a month of the respective holidays.

SCHEDULE

Period	
1	2
(1) Week ending 21st April 1981	Mahavir Jayanti (17th April 1981).
(2) Week ending 1st September 1981	Paryusan Parva, 1st day (27th August 1981).
(3) Week ending 8th September 1981	Paryusan Parva, 2nd day (3rd September 1981).
(4) Week ending 3rd November 1981	Hindu New Year Day (28th October 1981).

(Notification No. 7380/CR/3829/Lab-5, dated the 13th February 1981, published in *M.G.G.*, Part-I-L, dated 30th April, 1981, Page No. 2626).

2. *Publication of the Draft Rules under the Act.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Act, Government of Maharashtra has published as required by sub-section (3) of section 67 for the information of all persons likely to be effected thereby following draft rules :—

1. These rules may be called the Maharashtra Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Rules, 1981.

2. After rule 20 of the Maharashtra Shops and Establishments Rules, 1961, the following new rule shall be inserted, namely :—

"20A. Name board to be in Marathi. The name board of every establishment shall be in Marathi in Devnagari Script :

Provided that, it shall be permissible for the employer to have the name board in any other language or script (in addition to Marathi in Devnagari Script) which is known to the majority of the people residing in the locality in which the establishment is situated.

Notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration of the Government of Maharashtra after the 30th day of April 1981.

2. Any objections or suggestions which may be received by the Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra in the Industries, Energy and Labour Department, Mantralaya, Bombay 400 032, from any person with respect to the said draft before the aforesaid date will be considered by Government.

(Notification No. BSE-1580/CR-3451/Lab. 5, dated the 30th March 1981) (Published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 30th April 1981, Page No. 2658.)

3. *Declaration of Public Utility Services.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (vi) of clause (ii) of section 2 of the Act Government of Maharashtra has declared Electronics Industry the entire production of which is exported to be a Public Utility Service for the purposes of the said Act, for a period of six months from the 17th March 1981.

(Notification No. IDA. 1480/(869)/Lab-2, dated 17th March 1981), Published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 9th April 1981, Page No. 2490).

4. (a) *Publication of the Arbitration Agreement.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 10A of the Act, as delegated to the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay District, Bombay, Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay has published the agreement between (1)-Neo-Pharma Pvt. Ltd., Kasturi Building, J. Tata Road, Bombay 400 020 and (2) Neo Pharma Instruments Corporation, Kasturi Building, J. Tata Road, Bombay 400 020, and the workmen employed under them, represented by Neo-Pharma Group of

Companies Employees Union, Chavan Cottage, Sion-Chembur Road, Chunabhatti, Bombay 400 070.

(Notification No. CL 1DE/10A/PUB N-2(81)/BY-11, dated 10th April 1981) (Published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 16th April 1981, Page No. 2546).

(b) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, has delegated to the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Thane, Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Thane has published the agreement between Kalyan Municipal Council, Shankarrao Chowk, Kalyan, District Thane and (1) Kalyan Municipal Staff Union, Yeshwant Niwas, Murbad Road, Kalyan, District Thane. (2) All India Safai Mazdoor Congress, 33, Porter Chawl, Kalyan, District Thane, (3) Nagripalika Sevak Sangh, Pitruchhaya, Gokhale Road, Thane. The dispute regarding charter of demands has been referred to the arbitration of Shri G. K. Phadake.

(Notification No. DYCL/THN IDA/10A PUB/K-1(81), dated 20th March 1981) (Published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 2nd April 1981, Page No. 2023.)

❖ BOMAAY RELIEF UNDERTAKINGS (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958.

1. *Declaration of relief undertakings under the Act.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 4 of the Act, Government of Maharashtra has declared that Industrial undertakings called Messrs. Centron Industrial Alliance Limited, Aurangabad to be relief undertaking for further period of 6 months commencing on the 1st April 1981 and ending on 30th September 1981 (both days inclusive) to be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief subject to the conditions mentioned in the notification.

(Notification No. BRU-1081/(1796)-IND-5, dated the 30th March 1981) (Published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 30th April 1981, Page No. 2659).

XI. MAHARASHTRA BOILER RULES, 1962.

Nomination of the Members on the Board, of Examiners.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 74 of the Rules, Government of Maharashtra has constituted for the State of Maharashtra on and from the 1st May 1981, the Board of Examiners consisting of the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, Deputy Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances or an Inspector nominated by the Chief Inspector and the following members, being appointed or, as the case may be, re-appointed on that Board as persons having theoretical and practical knowledge of prime movers and modern boiler practice, namely

- (1) Shri Y. P. Pundor, Director of Research, Indian Hotels Co. Limited, Taj Mahal Hotel, Project Department, Apollo Bunder, Bombay 400 030.
- (2) Shri F. S. Dastur, Nazir House, 130-B, Cumballa Hill, Bombay 400 026.
- (3) Prof. T. R. Sarkari, Tech. Advisor, Wanson India Pvt. Limited, Chinchwad, Pune 411 019.
- (4) Shri M. V. Rao, Chief Superintendent, Trombay Thermal Power Station, Tata Electric Company, Bombay 400 074.
- (5) Shri G. J. Bhingare, Technical Director (Gen. C. and M.) Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Mercantile Bank Building, M. G. Road, Bombay 400 023.
- (6) Prof. A. Jaganmohan, Prof. Mech. Department, I.I.T., Pawai, Bombay 400 076.
- (7) Shri R. G. Dhawale, Area Chief Engineer, Hotel Oberoi Towers, Nariman Point, Bombay 400 021.
- (8) Shri K. K. Shah, Chief Engineer, Khatau Mills, Byculla, Bombay 400 027.
- (9) Shri H. M. Desai, Electric Data Processing Manager, B.E.S.T. House, Colaba, Bombay 400 005.
- (10) Prof. S. N. Nakhare, Lecturer, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, H. R. Marg, Matunga, Bombay 400 019.
- (11) Shri M. V. Gupta, Engineering Manager, Glaxo Laboratories (P) Limited, Dr. Ambedkar Road, Worli, Bombay 400 025.

- (12) Shri M. B. Divecha, Engineer, Indian Dyestuffs Industries Limited, P. O. No. 227, Near Shahad Railway Station, Taluka Kalyan, District Thane
- (13) Shri J. S. Buchia, Chief Engineer, Jupiter Textile Mills, Balaseth Madhukar Marg, Bombay 400 011.
- (14) Shri J. J. Daruwalla, 604-A, Nagardas Niwas, Dr. Ambedkar Road, Dada, Bombay 400 011.
- (15) Shri R. R. Jambudiwala, Bab-E-Rahmat, St. John Bapushtha Road, Bandra, Bombay 400 010.
- (16) Shri K. G. Parikh, Manager (Engineer), Khatau Mills, Byculla, Bombay 400 027.
- (17) Shri C. V. Nanavelawala, Chief Engineer, Podar Mills Ltd., N. M. Joshi Marg, Bombay 400 011.
- (18) Shri S. Sarup, 64, Ratantara Blocks, Parel Tank Road, Parel, Bombay 400 012.
- (19) Shri S. F. Dadyburjor, Chief Engineer, Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Dr. Anandrao Nair Road, Gadge Maharaj Chawk, Bombay 400 011.
- (20) Shri O. M. Daga, Chief Engineer, Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co Limited, Pandurang Budharkar Marg, Worli, Bombay 400 025.
- (21) Shri K. F. Antia, Elec. Mechanical Engineer, Raymond Woollen Mills Limited, Jekegram, Thane 400 606.
- (22) Shri F. R. Batliwala, Bombay Tyres International Limited, Hay Bunder Road, Bombay 400 023.
- (23) Shri J. M. Khaire, 26, 1, Shiwaji Nagar, Wakde Wadi, Pune 411 005.
- (24) Shri S. N. Maheshwarim, Chief Engineer, Shree Niwas Cotton Mills, Limited, 402 Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Bombay 400 013.
- (25) Shri D. L. Mahajan, 5, Malkans Co-operative Housing Society Limited, Gujarathi Mandal Road, Vile-Parle, Bombay 400 050.
- (26) Shri V. C. Karhadkar, Chief Engineer, Calico Chemicals and Plastics Division, Anik-Chembur, Bombay 400 074.
- (27) Shri M. K. Sheshadari, Chief Service Engineer, The National Rayon Corporation Limited, Mohone, District Thane 421 102.
- (28) Shri B. H. Ajwani, Manager (Engineer), Century Rayon, Shahad-Kalyan, District Thane 400 601.
- (29) Shri R. A. Iyer, Sr. Engineer, Goodlas Nerolac Paints Limited, P. O. Box No. 122, Thane 400 601.
- (30) Shri B. K. Gupta, Chief Engineer, Herdillia Chemicals Limited, P. B. No. 15, Thane 400 613.
- (31) Shri J. B. Shukla (Manager), National Organic Chemicals (I) Limited, Thane-Belapur Road, Thane-Vashi.
- (32) Shri V. K. Mushran, Works Engineer, Chemicals and Fibres of India Limited, P. O. Box No. 87, Belapur road, Thane.
- (33) Shri G. K. Chaturvedi, Managing Partner, Ushakiran Enterprises, 238, Small Factory Area, Bhandara Road, Nagpur 440 008.
- (34) Shri D. C. Sengupta, Chief Engineer (Gen. O and M.), Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Vidyut Bhavan, Katol Road, Nagpur 440 013.
- (35) Shri S. F. Peacha, Palm Road, Civil Lines, Nagpur 444 001.
- (36) Shri D. A. Shaikh, Lecturer in Mech. Engineer, Government Polytechnic, Nagpur.
- (37) Shri P. D. Mohta, Chief Engineer, Berar Oil Industries, Akola 444 001.
- (38) Shri A. N. Pagedar, Sr. Power Station Superintendent (S-III), Maharashtra State Electricity Board, K. T. P. S., Koradi, Nagpur.
- (39) Shri V. M. Puranik, Superintendent, Power House, Ballarpur Industries Limited, Ballarpur, District Chandrapur.
- (40) Shri G. K. Rathi, Chief Engineer, R. S. R. Mohta Spinning and Weaving Mills, Akola 444 001.
- (41) Shri D. P. Deoras, Chief Engineer, Vidarbha Mills, Berar, Achalpur, District Amravati.
- (42) Shri R. J. Hingorani, Chief Engineer, Anil Hardboard Limited, Kanjur Marg, Bombay 400 078.

(43) Shri R. S. Doshi, Chief Engineer, The Model Mills Nagpur Limited, Nagpur.
(Notification No IBA 1481/CR-3901/Lab-5, dated 31st March 1981) (Published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 30th April 1981, page No. 2662 to 2664).

XII. INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1910.

Appointment of Electrical Inspectors under the Act.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 36 of the Act, Government of Maharashtra has appointed Shri M. C. Deshmukh, Superintending Engineer (Inspection), being a person duly qualified to be Electrical Inspector with effect from the 12th February 1980, to exercise the powers and perform the functions of an Electrical Inspector under the said Act, within the area of the whole of the State of Maharashtra.

(Notification No. IER. 1180/CR-1743/153138/NRG-4, dated 11th March 1981) (Published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 9th April 1981, page No. 2482).

XIII. EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE ACT, 1948.

Corrigendum.—For the words "one year" appearing in the Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. SIA. 1580/1948-Lab-II, dated the 18th October 1980, published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated the 25th December 1980, at page 9899, the words "six months" shall be inserted.

(Notification No. SIA. 1580/1948/Lab-II, dated the 7th April 1981) (Published in M.G.G. Part I-L, dated 16th April 1981, page No. 2545).

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class
for April 1981

BOMBAY*

28—A rise of 12 points

In April 1981, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Bombay Centre with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 435 being 12 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at the Bombay Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 18 points to 477 due to a rise in the average prices of wheat, jowar, bajra, goat meat, milk, curd, ghee, turmeric, dry chillies, green chillies, garlic, sugar, bhajia, jalebi, teaready-made and vegetables and fruits.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco etc., group increased by 15 points, to 478 due to a rise in the average prices of pan leaf and katha.

The index number for the fuel and light group decreased by 1 point to 510 due to a fall in the average price of electricity charges.

The index number for housing remained steady at 158 being a six monthly item.

The index number for the clothing heading and footwear group decreased by 1 point to 438 due to a fall in the average prices of shirting and mulmul.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 4 points to 343 due to a rise in the average prices of ex. book, bus fare, hair oil, barber charges toilet soap, utensils brass, laundry charges and tailoring charges.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS (NEW SERIES)
FOR BOMBAY CENTRE
(Average prices for the calendar year 1960 = 100)

Group	Weight proportional to the total expenditure.	Group Index Numbers	
		March 1981	April 1981
I-A. Food	57.1	459	477
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	4.9	463	478
II. Fuel and Light	5.0	511	510
III. Housing	4.6	158	158
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Foot-Wear	9.4	439	438
V. Miscellaneous	19.0	339	343
Total	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number		423	435

*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found on pages 598 to 605 of December 1965 issued of *Labour Gazette*, [For Errata see page 807 of January 1966 issued.

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

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

992

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960 4	March 1981 5	April 1981 6	March 1981 7	April 1981 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I.A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice	kg.	59.23	0.70	2.01	1.98	287	283
(2) Wheat	"	25.05	0.41	1.62	1.75	395	427
(3) Jowar	"	9.42	0.53	2.18	2.23	411	421
(4) Bajra	"	3.22	0.55	2.14	2.19	389	398
(5) Bread	125 grms.	0.92	0.12	0.45	0.46	375	383
(6) Grinding charges	3 kg.	2.16	0.09	0.57	0.57	633	633
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(a)						337	344
(b) Pulses and pulse products—							
(1) Arhar Dal	kg.	63.78	0.78	5.24	5.24	672	672
(2) Gram Dal	"	12.99	0.60	5.31	5.28	885	880
(3) Moong Dal	"	12.21	0.90	6.19	6.21	688	690
(4) Masur Dal	"	7.87	0.78	5.47	5.21	701	668
(5) Urid Dal	"	3.15	0.88	5.02	5.00	570	568
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(b)						701	697

(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Oil	500 ml.	9.55	1.36	8.25	8.25	528	526
(2) Coconut Oil	"	71.05	1.00	9.30	9.10	450	449
(3) Groundnut Oil	"	19.40	1.75	6.57	6.58		
(4) Vanaspati (loose)	500 g.			7.87	7.86		
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(c)						513	511
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Goat's Meat	kg.	12.01	1.40	9.38	9.48	634	641
(2) Fish fresh—							
(i) Bumbrows	Dozen	38.41	0.44	3.11	3.11	728	744
(ii) Pamfret	"	3.97	0.25	1.85	1.89	740	756
(3) Fish dry bombil	Dozen	5.08	1.93	2.95	5.63	298	292
(4) Eggs	"						
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(d)						657	667
(e) Milk and Milk Product—							
(1) Milk—							
(i) Pure	L.	86.87	1.15	4.34	4.34	397	414
(ii) Aarey	"		1.03	4.30	4.30	438	469
(2) Curd	Kg.	1.31	1.57	6.88	7.36	397	402
(3) Ghee	"	11.82	7.50	29.78	30.13		
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(e)						398	413

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

*Edible Oil distributed through Fair Price Shops has been taken into consideration with due weight while working out the price relative of Oils (excluding vanaspati).

918

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

991

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960	March 1981	April 1981	March 1981	April 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Condiments and Spices—							
Salt	kg.	5.40	0.13	0.57	0.57	438	438
Turmeric	500 g.	5.40	0.72	3.70	3.98	514	553
Chillies (dry)	"	28.42	1.35	5.02	5.79	372	429
Chillies (green)	"	6.83	0.41	2.06	2.23	502	544
Onion	"	19.42	0.15	0.48	0.48	320	320
Garlic	"	4.67	0.60	2.02	2.06	337	343
Coconut	Each (500 g.)	12.95	0.33	2.28	2.27	691	688
Other Spices							
Pepper	500 g.	16.91	3.69	12.12	12.03	506	503
Jeera	"	"	1.80	9.23	9.02		
Lavang	10 g.	"	0.31	2.10	2.11		
Total		100.00				444	465
Sub-group Index I-A (f)—							
Vegetables and Fruits—							
(1) Potatoes	kg.	19.74	0.25		0.85		340
(2) Muli	Judi	1.95	0.06		0.38		633
(3) Brinjals	1/2 kg.	8.34	0.26		1.15		442
(4) Cauliflower	"	4.34	0.35		2.18		623
(5) Cabbage	"	6.07	0.26		1.57		604
(6) Bhendi	"	4.34	0.42		2.03		483
(7) Tomato Ripe	"	9.76	0.38		1.79		476
(8) Tomato Raw	"	0.83	0.23		1.08		470
(9) Pumpkin White	"	0.83	0.23		1.08		470
(10) Pumpkin Red	"	0.83	0.23		1.08		470
Total		100.00					

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

(11) Karela	1/2 kg.	1.52	0.01		1.82		433
(12) Palak	Judi	1.30	0.08		0.39		650
(13) Methi	"	3.04	0.08		0.43		717
(14) Tondli	1/2 kg.	7.38	0.26		1.43		550
(15) Alu Leaves	Judi	4.77	0.06		0.27		450
(16) Banana	Doz.	14.10	0.48		2.73		569
(17) Orange	"	3.47	1.10		3.81		420
(18) Lemon	"	1.95	0.48		3.61		752
(19) Mango Ratnagiri	"	5.21	3.46		30.00		759
(20) Mango Amba	"	1.17	1.82		11.86		
Total		100.00					
Index Number Sub-Group—(g)							
(h) Other Food—							
(1) Sugar (Crystal)	500 g.	29.57	0.60	2.87	3.22	478	537
(2) Tea Leaf	50 g.	12.52	0.39	1.21	1.20	310	308
(3) Snacks (Bhajiya)	Plate of 8 pieces	15.01	0.11	0.76	0.78	691	709
(4) Snacks (Jalebi)	kg.	7.11	1.90	13.98	13.49	704	710
(5) Tea Readymade	Cup	34.55	0.07	0.39	0.41	557	586
(6) Cold Drink	Bottle of 340 ml.	1.24	0.12	1.53	1.57	1275	1308
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (h)							
I-A. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereals Products		35.29				357	344
(b) Pulses and Products		4.79				701	697
(c) Oils and Fats		5.78				513	511
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs		10.62				657	667
(e) Milk and Milk Products		9.53				398	413
(f) Condiments and Spices		6.76				444	465
(g) Vegetables and Fruits		8.24				441	509
(h) Other Food		18.99				542	573
Total		100.00					
Index Number for I-A Food Group							
						459	477

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

995

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

996

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960 4	March 1961 5	April 1981 6	March 1981 7	April 1981 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>B, Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.</i>							
(1) Pan (leaf)	100 leaves	18.55	0.42	2.29	2.84	440	508
(2) Pan (finished)	Each	9.89	0.04	0.27	0.28	675	700
(3) Supari	500 g.	19.44	3.23	14.08	14.06	412	411
(4) Katha		3.53	4.76	38.33	38.85	805	816
(5) Bidi	Katta of 25	28.80	0.16	0.70	0.70	438	438
(6) Cigarette	Pkt. of 10	6.54	0.44	1.10	1.10	786	786
(7) Chewing Tobacco	Kg.	13.25	4.18	8.96	8.96	215	215
Total		100.00					
						463	478
<i>Sub-Group I-B-Index</i>							
<i>II - Fuel and Lighting -</i>							
(1) Firewood	40 kg.	11.51	3.39	22.79	22.86	672	674
(2) Kerosene Oil	Litre	42.64	0.28	1.49	1.49	532	532
(3) Electricity charges	Unit	9.81	0.22	0.47	0.44	214	200
(4) Charcoal	40 kg.	28.30	7.36	40.25	40.33	547	548
(5) Match box	Each (50 sticks)	7.74	0.05	0.20	0.20	400	400
Total		100.00					
						511	520

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

		100.00				158	158
Total		100.00				158	158
<i>Group III. Index</i>							
<i>IV. Clothing Bedding and Footwear—</i>							
(1) Dhoti Bleached	Pair	10.72	9.97	51.70	51.74	519	519
(2) Dhoti Unbleached	..	..	8.89	..	..	..	..
(3) Sarce Ichalkarnji	Each	28.14	11.74	38.41	38.59	361	363
(4) Sarce Malegaon	..	..	10.72	42.24	42.49	..	..
(5) Shirting Shorrock	..	24.87	1.68	7.09	7.02	411	406
(6) Shirting Mafatlal	..	..	1.65	6.59	6.52	..	..
(7) Longcloth	..	5.95	1.60	7.80	7.82	488	489
(8) Trouser's Cloth	..	2.76	1.80	7.95	7.92	442	440
(9) Mulmul	..	8.54	2.23	10.36	10.36	486	478
(10) Markin	..	..	1.09	5.54	5.36	..	..
(11) Bush Shirt	Each	3.94	4.20	19.02	19.03	453	453
(12) Full Pant	..	3.77	5.45	25.27	25.27	464	464
(13) Vest	..	2.18	1.18	5.64	5.64	478	478
(14) Shoes Gents	Pair	3.10	16.75	83.95	83.95	501	501
(15) Chappal Ladies	..	6.03	6.57	39.27	39.27	598	598
Total		100.00					
						439	438
<i>Index Number for Group IV</i>							
<i>V Miscellaneous—</i>							
<i>(a) Medical Care—</i>							
(1) Doctor's Fee	Per Visit	19.78	2.58	6.46	6.46	250	250
(2) Medicine	4 Dozoes	32.46	0.76	1.84	1.84	242	242
(3) E. S. I. Premium	..	47.76	0.69	0.70	0.70	101	101
Total		100.00					
						177	177
<i>Sub-group Index-v(a)—</i>							

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

997

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

998

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended December 1960	March 1981	April 1981	March 1981	April 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Education Recreation and Amusements—							
School Fee	Per Student	22.54	6.75	8.00	8.00	119	119
School Book	Each	7.64	2.47	2.50	2.50	101	101
Stationery—							
Exercise Book	"	4.73	0.12	0.59	0.59	438	438
Pencil	"	"	0.12	0.46	0.46	"	"
News paper	Per Copy	7.64	0.07	0.45	0.45	643	643
Cinema	Adult	57.45	0.48	2.40	2.40	500	500
Total		100.00					
Group Index V (b)						392	392
Transport and Communications—							
Railway fare for 80 km.	Per passenger	51.13	1.61	3.45	3.45	214	214
Bus fare	Per Adult	38.60	0.15	0.45	0.50	300	333
Postage	Per Card	10.27	0.05	0.15	0.15	300	300
Total		100.00					
Group Index V (c)						291	269

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

(1) Personal Care and Effects—							
(1) Hair Oil	Bottle (114 ml)	26.92	1.36	6.87	6.96	505	512
(2) Barber Charges	Per head	44.23	0.94	3.36	3.41	357	363
(3) Toilet Soap	Cake	14.91	0.44	1.91	1.93	434	439
(4) Tooth Powder	Small Bottle	7.21	0.50	1.47	1.48	294	296
(5) Blade	Pkt. of 5	0.96	0.27	0.58	0.58	215	215
(6) Umbrella	Each	5.77	5.55	25.70	25.70	463	463
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index V (d)—						409	414
(e) Others—							
(1) Durrie	Each	2.66	4.93	25.52	25.46	518	516
(2) Trunk	"	2.66	5.82	28.67	27.72	493	476
(3) Utensils (Brass)	500 g.	7.99	2.84	21.00	21.38	739	753
(4) Bucket	Each	2.16	2.96	12.97	13.02	438	440
(5) Laundry Charges	Per Piece	25.29	0.15	0.66	0.69	440	460
(6) Washing Soap	Bar	35.28	1.28	5.97	5.97	466	466
(7) Tailoring charges of Shirt	Each	23.96	1.19	6.10	6.19	479	484
(8) Tailoring charges of Blouse	"	"	0.89	3.96	3.98	"	"
Total		100.00					
Sub-group V (e)						486	493
V Miscellaneous Group—							
(a) Medical Care		28.27				177	177
(b) Education Recreation and Amusement.		11.94				392	392
(c) Transport and Communication		14.81				256	269
(d) Personal Care and Effect		18.89				409	414
(e) Others		26.09				486	493
Total		100.00					
Miscellaneous Group Index V						339	343

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

*SOLAPUR

472—A rise of 28 points

In April 1981, the Consumer Price Index Number for working class (new series) for Solapur Centre with base January to December 1965 equal to 100 was 472 being 28 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Solapur City.

The index number for the food group increased by 43 points to 516 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, wheat, jowar, arhar dal, oil, vananpati, ghee, dry chillies, green chillies, vegetables, fruits, sugar, gur ready-made tea and Bhajia.

The index number for the pan supari tobacco etc. group increased by 1 point to 422 due to a rise in the average price of pan leaf only.

The index number for the fuel and light group the clothing bedding and footwear group and housing remained steady of 491, 467 and 219 respectively.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 4 points to 359 due to a rise in the average prices of ex-book, railway fare and bus fare.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		March 1981	April 1981
I-A. Food ..	63.0	473	516
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc. ..	3.4	421	422
II. Fuel and Light ..	7.1	491	491
III. Housing ..	5.2	219	219
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear ..	9.0	467	467
V. Miscellaneous ..	12.3	355	359
Total ..	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number		444	472

*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index may be seen on pages 607 to 613 December 1965 issue of Labour Gazette. For Errata see page 897 of January 1966 issue.

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

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Average prices (Rs./lb.) Total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity				Index Number (1965=100)
			Basic price	March 1981	April 1981	March 1981	
			Rs./lb.	5	6	7	8
I-A. Total—		26.98	0.55	1.88	1.89	412	344
(a) Cereals and cereal products—		13.53	0.41	1.45	2.25	354	521
(1) Rice ..	kg.	56.97	0.46	1.86	1.13	104	461
(2) Wheat ..	"	2.52	0.05	0.30	0.30	608	608
(3) Jowar ..	3 kg.	100.00					
(4) Cereals Charges							
Total		76.17	0.75	4.83	4.88	644	651
Sub-group Index I-A(a)		18.22	0.56	5.07	5.02	905	896
(b) Pulses and Products—		5.61	0.73	5.39	5.15	718	705
(1) Arhar dal ..	kg.	100.00					
(2) Gram dal ..	"						
(3) Masur dal ..	"						
Total		98.91	1.94	13.60	13.76	697	708
Sub-group Index I-A(b)		1.09	1.86	8.77	8.67	472	488
(c) Oils and Fats—		100.00					
(1) Groundnut oil ..	kg.						
(2) Palm oil ..	"						
(3) Vananpati (look) ..	500 g.						
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(c)							

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

1002

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to Total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity		Index Number		
			Basic price 4	March 1981 5	April 1981 6	March 1981 7	April 1981 8
			Rs.	P.			
Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
1) Goat meat ..	Kg.	11.31	2.45	16.00	16.00	6.53	653
2) Beef ..	"	23.69	0.66	6.50	6.62	985	1003
3) Fish (fresh) Rahu ..	"	1.50	1.46	7.00	7.00	479	479
4) Fish (dry) Zinga ..	"	2.49	2.14	8.12	8.12	379	379
Total ..		100.00					
						722	727
Sub-group Index I-A(d)							
Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk ..	L.	89.79	0.67	3.50	3.50	522	522
(2) Ghee ..	kg.	10.21	6.19	29.67	29.83	479	482
Total ..		100.00					
						518	518
Sub-group Index I-A(e)							
f) Condiments and spices—							
(1) Salt ..	kg.	4.71	0.09	0.42	0.42	467	467
(2) Turmeric ..	"	3.40	1.11	5.16	4.50	465	405
(3) Chillies (green) ..	300 gm	4.98	0.23	0.80	0.95	348	413
(4) Chillies (dry) ..	"	59.43	0.65	2.92	3.65	449	567
(5) Tamarind ..	kg	7.59	1.20	5.94	5.62	495	468
(6) Onions ..	"	10.71	0.21	0.81	0.68	496	296
(7) Garlic ..	"			0.24	0.63	338	338
(8) Coconut ..	"			0.27	1.52	363	552
Total ..		100.00					
						419	485
Sub-group Index I-A(f)							
(g) Vegetables and Fruits—							
Potatoes ..	300 gms.	12.93	0.46	..	1.57	..	341
Brinjal ..	"	15.95	0.11	..	0.52	..	473
Tomato ..	"	14.22	0.25	..	0.82	..	328
Methi ..	200 gms.	6.47	0.12	..	0.32	..	267
Dodka ..	300 gms.	11.64	0.13	..	0.47	..	362
Ambadi ..	200 gms.	27.15	0.09	..	0.23	..	256
Banana ..	Dozn	11.64	0.51	..	1.90	..	373
Total ..		100.00					
						304	338
Number Sub-group Index I (g)							
Index Number for sub-group I-A (g)							
(h) Other food—							
(1) Sugar (Crystal) ..	kg.	47.53	1.16	4.74	5.06	409	436
(2) Gur ..	"	7.97	0.64	3.72	4.23	581	661
(3) Tea (leaf) ..	Pkt. of 50 g.	21.56	0.39	1.03	1.03	264	264
(4) Tea (readymade) ..	Cup.	20.74	0.07	0.72	0.82	1029	1171
(5) Snack saltish (Bhajia) ..	kg.	1.10	1.60	13.00	15.50	938	969
(6) Snack sweet (Jalebi) ..	"	1.10	2.17	12.00	12.00	553	553
Total ..		100.00					
						527	577
Sub-group Index I-A(h)							

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

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

1004

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to Total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price 4	March 1981 5	April 1981 6	March 1981 7	April 1981 8
			Rs.	P.			
I-A Food—							
(a) Cereals and cereals Products ..		48.79	..	..	..	386	445
(b) Pulses and Products ..		7.28	..	..	..	697	699
(c) Oils and Fats ..		4.99	..	..	..	695	707
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs ..		6.79	..	..	..	722	727
(e) Milk and products ..		7.37	..	..	..	518	518
(f) Condiments and Spices ..		8.25	..	..	..	419	485
(g) Vegetables and Fruits ..		4.29	..	..	..	304	338
(h) Other Food ..		12.24	..	..	..	527	577
Total		100.00					
Group Index I-A						473	516
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.—							
(1) Pan (leaf) ..	100 leaves	10.22	0.19	0.98	1.00	516	526
(2) Pan finished ..	Each	6.07	0.04	0.28	0.28	700	700
(3) Supari ..	300 g.	19.49	1.77	7.12	7.12	402	402
(4) Katha ..	50 g.	3.84	0.51	4.12	4.12	808	808
(5) Bidi ..	Katta of 25	37.06	0.19	0.62	0.62	326	326
(6) Cigarette ..	Pkt. of 10	5.43	0.15	1.11	1.11	740	740
(7) Chewing tobacco ..	50 g.	17.89	0.21	0.65	0.65	310	310
Total		100.00					
Group Index I-B						421	422

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood ..	100 lbs.	13.81	3.37	38.00	17.92	494	494
(2) Coal ..	100 cakes	7.06	6.99	38.00	38.00	544	544
(3) Dung cake ..	Each (50 sticks)	4.06	0.85	3.38	3.38	398	398
(4) Match Box ..	500 ml.	13.06	0.05	0.15	0.15	300	300
(5) Kerosene Oil ..	500 ml.	13.06	0.15	0.80	0.80	533	533
Total		100.00					
Group Index II						491	491
III. Housing—							
(1) House rent	P.M.	100.00	..	..	..	219	219
Total		100.00					
Group Index III						219	219
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear							
Dhoti—							
(i) Laxmi Mills ..	Pair	8.53	10.69	42.28	42.28	406	406
(ii) Vishnu Mills—	"		10.47	43.53	43.53		
Saree ..	Each	29.79	10.05	44.81	44.81	446	446
Shirt ..	"	2.92	3.41	14.54	14.54	426	426
Long cloth ..	M.	7.48	1.39	7.66	7.66	551	551
Shirting—							
(i) Ahmadabad Mills ..	M	25.70	1.61	6.20	6.20	415	415
(ii) Century Mills—	"		1.49	6.63	6.63		
Markin ..	"	17.41	1.28	7.49	7.49	585	585
Trousers cloth ..	"	2.57	1.47	7.87	7.87	535	535
Chappal (lady's) ..	Pair	4.67	6.40	25.25	25.25	395	395
Shoes (Gent's) ..	"	0.93	15.98	83.95	83.95	525	525
Total		100.00					
Group Index IV						467	467

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

1005

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

1006

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base Price 4	March 1981 5	April 1981 6	March 1981 7	April 1981 8
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Medical Care—							
(1) Doctor's fee ..	Per Visit Phial of 3 doses.	29.23	4.33	5.67	5.67	131	131
(2) Medicine ..		70.77	0.71	1.33	1.33	187	187
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(a) ..						171	171
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement—							
(1) School fee ..	Per student Each	33.15	6.00	7.00	7.00	117	117
(2) School book ..		22.65	2.50	2.50	2.50	100	100
(3) Stationery—	Per Adult						
(i) Exercise book ..		5.53	0.12	0.57	0.61	412	429
(ii) Pencil ..			0.12	0.42	0.42		
(4) Cinema ..	38.67	0.31	1.12	1.12	361	361	
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(b) ..						224	225
(c) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Railway fare (from Solapur to Pune.)	Per Passenger	67.41	5.22	10.65	11.20	204	215
(2) Bus fare ..	Per Adult	32.80	0.15	0.75	0.88	500	587
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(c) ..						300	336

(d) Personal care and Effects—							
(1) Hair Oil ..	Bottle of 250 g. Per adult Each Bar of 12 Pieces.	39.28	2.00	17.00	12.21	510	610
(2) Barber charges ..		49.11	0.62	3.00	3.00	484	464
(3) Toilet Soap ..		8.93	0.44	1.99	1.99	452	452
(4) Ornaments (glass) ..		2.68	0.75	3.88	3.88	517	517
Total ..		100.00				532	532
Sub-group Index V(d) ..							
(e) Others—							
(1) Utensils (Copper) ..	500 g.	6.07	3.25	40.00	40.00	1231	1231
(2) Laundry Charges ..	Per Piece	9.64	0.11	0.56	0.56	509	509
(3) Washing Soap ..	Bar of 12 Pieces.	44.64	1.31	6.11	6.11	466	466
(4) Tailoring Charges—	Each						
(i) Shirt ..		36.43	0.80	3.88	3.88	448	448
(ii) Blouse ..			0.70	2.88	2.88		
(5) Durvie ..		3.22	3.80	14.73	14.73	388	388
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(e) ..						508	508
V. Miscellaneous Group—							
(a) Medical care ..		25.86				171	171
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement ..		15.92				224	225
(c) Transport and Communication ..		12.49				300	336
(d) Personal care and Effects ..		21.02				532	532
(e) Others ..		24.71				508	508
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index V ..						355	359

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

1007

NAGPUR

435—A rise of 10 points

In April 1981, the Consumer Price Index Number for working class (1960 series) for Solapur Centre with base January to December equal to 100 was 435 being 10 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the Standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Nagpur City.

The index number for the food group increased by 15 points to 465 due to a rise in the Average prices of wheat, jowar, oils, goat meat, curds, dry chillies, corriander, garlic, ginger, sugar gur, bhajia, vegetables and pulses.

The index number for the pan supari tobacco etc., group decreased by 1 point to 428 due to a fall in the average price of supari only.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 6 points to 478 due to a rise in the average prices of firewood and coal.

The index number for the housing remained steady at 211 being a flat item.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 1 point to 518 due to a rise in the average prices of saree, ganni and long cloth.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 3 points to 347 due to a rise in the average prices of toilet soap, ex-book, trunk, earthenware, aluminium and brass utensils.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960—100)

Groups	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		March 1981	April 1981
I-A. Food	57.2	450	465
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	3.8	432	428
II. Fuel and Light	5.7	472	478
III. Housing	6.6	211	211
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	10.9	517	518
V. Miscellaneous	15.8	344	347
Total	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number	....	425	435

Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index may be seen on pages 771 to 779 of January 1968 issue of Labour Gazette.

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

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	
			Base Price	March 1981	April 1981	Rs. P.	March 1981	April 1981
I								
I-A. Food—								
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—								
(1) Rice	Kg.	51.40	0.64	1.84	1.84	288	288	288
(2) Wheat (O.S.)	"	35.09	0.41	2.04	2.04	463	498	498
(3) Jowar	"	8.72	0.41	1.68	1.68	395	410	410
(4) Grinding charges	3 Kg.	1.97	0.08	0.35	0.35	438	438	438
Total		100.00				363	376	376
Sub-group I-A(c) Index								
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—								
(1) Gram	Kg.	68.17	0.71	4.62	4.62	651	654	654
(2) Masur	"	28.12	0.52	4.71	4.66	917	896	896
(3) Moong dal	"	3.71	0.55	4.72	4.73	838	860	860
Total		100.00				732	729	729
Sub-group I-A(b) Index								
(c) Oils and fats Palm oil—								
(1) Palm Oil	Kg.	8.81	2.75	8.25	8.25	727	751	751
(2) Sunge 1 Oil	"	3.91	1.92	14.31	14.31	727	751	751
(3) Roundnut Oil	"	73.38	1.34	14.61	14.61	727	751	751
(4) Insed Oil	"	9.67	1.79	10.99	11.43	411	411	411
(5) Vanaspatti (luse)	500g.	9.67	1.79	7.36	7.36	411	411	411
Total		100.00				696	718	718

*Edible Oil distributed through Fair Price Shops from April 1980 has been taken into consideration with due weight while working out the Price relative of oils. (excluding vanaspatti).

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

1010

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base Price 4 Rs. P.	March 1981 5 Rs. P.	April 1981 6 Rs. P.	March 1981 7	April 1981 8
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Goat-meat	Kg. ..	90.16	2.68	15.56	16.00	581	597
(2) Fish (fresh)	" ..						
(i) Rahu	" ..	5.32	3.22	12.00	12.00	468	466
(ii) Mangur .. .. .	" ..	....	3.22	18.12	18.00		
(3) Eggs	Dozen ..	4.52	2.06	4.80	4.43	233	215
Total		100.00					
Sub-group I-A (d) Index						559	573
(e) Milk and Milk Products :—							
(1) Milk	Ltr. ..	71.96	0.80	3.50	3.50	438	438
(2) Curd	Kg. ..	3.57	2.14	7.22	7.47	337	349
(3) Ghee	" ..	24.47	8.85	30.29	30.75	342	347
Total		100.00					
Index I-A (e)						411	412

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

(1) Turmeric	Kg. ..	5.59	0.13	0.54	0.54	415	415
(2) Chillies (dry)	" ..	7.69	1.63	8.59	9.44	527	579
(3) Onion	" ..	49.65	2.88	11.62	12.00	403	417
(4) Garlic	" ..	18.65	0.27	0.80	0.80	296	296
(5) Corriander	" ..	6.53	1.06	3.14	3.19	296	301
(6) Ginger	" ..	2.33	1.16	7.28	7.38	628	636
(7) Zeera	" ..	3.50	2.96	13.88	14.59	469	493
(8) Zeera	" ..	6.06	3.49	17.06	16.75	489	480
Total		100.00					
Sub-group I-A(f) Index						399	411
(g) Vegetable and fruits—							
Potatoes	Kg. ..	42.44	0.39	..	1.24	..	318
Brinjals	" ..	25.36	0.41	..	1.44	..	351
Tomatto	" ..	12.19	0.45	..	1.26	..	280
Gourds	" ..	1.95	0.29	..	1.25	..	431
Gawarphali	" ..	1.95	0.32	..	2.56	..	800
Tondli	" ..	4.88	0.44	..	1.00	..	227
Palak	" ..	5.77	0.31	..	1.15	..	371
Chaulisag	" ..	0.58	0.38	..	1.31	..	345
*Ambarsag	" ..	0.98	0.30	..	..	..	N.A.
Orange	Doz. ..	3.90	1.36	..	4.88	..	359
Kharbuza	" ..	0.98	0.44	..	1.88	..	427
Total		100.00					
Index number sub-group I-A (g) —						276	335
(h) Other Food —							
(1) Sugar	Kg. ..	44.71	1.22	4.39	4.63	360	380
(2) Gur	" ..	2.40	0.72	4.13	5.04	574	700
(3) Tea (leaf)	Pkt. of 50 g. ..	13.26	0.19	0.55	0.55	289	289
(4) Bhaji	Kg. ..	8.46	2.14	13.25	14.38	619	672
(5) Jalebi	" ..	1.97	1.61	11.50	11.50	714	714
(6) Tea (ready made)	Cup ..	29.20	0.06	0.70	0.70	1167	1167
Total		100.00					
Sub-group I-A(h) Index						620	636

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

1011

*Ambarsag Since this item is not available in any of the listed shop. The weight of this item viz 0.98 has been imputed to other leafy vegetables viz. Palak and Chaulisag. Revised weight of Palak = 5.77 and Chaulisag = 0.58.

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

1012

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base Price	March 1981	April 1981	March 1981	April 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
A Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products ..		49.53	..	..	..	363	376
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products ..		8.83	..	..	..	732	729
(c) Oils and Fats ..		6.05	..	..	..	696	718
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs ..		5.00	..	..	..	559	573
(e) Milk and Milk Products ..		7.51	..	..	..	411	412
(f) Condiments and Spices ..		6.95	..	..	..	399	411
(g) Vegetables and Fruits ..		6.67	..	..	..	276	335
(h) Other Food ..		9.46	..	..	..	620	636
Total ..		100.00					
A Food group Index ..						450	465
B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.—							
(1) Pan-leaf ..	100 leaves ..	14.85	0.29	0.94	0.94	324	324
(2) Pan (ready-made) ..	Each ..	13.61	0.03	0.15	0.15	500	500
(3) Supari ..	kg. ..	26.60	6.71	27.62	26.00	412	387
(4) Katha ..	" ..	5.36	8.57	59.75	60.00	697	700
(5) Bidi ..	Katta of 25 ..	21.44	0.16	0.68	0.68	425	425
(6) Cigarettes ..	Pkt. of 10 ..	8.04	0.12	1.10	1.10	733	733
(7) Chewing tobacco ..	kg. ..	10.10	5.00	9.23	10.38	185	208
Total ..		100.00					
B. Group Index						432	428

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Fire-wood ..	kg. ..	5.90	2.38	10.92	10.78	459	467
(2) Coke ..	Litre ..	14.13	2.88	23.00	22.78	799	799
(3) Kerosene Oil ..	Unit ..	2.74	0.29	0.38	1.70	500	500
(4) Electricity Charges ..	40 kg. ..	2.61	6.38	29.41	0.38	131	131
(5) Coal ..	Each (50 sticks) ..	5.07	0.05	0.19	0.19	461	468
(6) Match box ..						380	380
Total ..		100.00					
Group II Index for Fuel and Light						472	478
III. Housing—							
Residential Houses ..	....	100.00				211	211
Total ..		100.00					
Group III Index for Housing.						211	211
IV. Clothing Bedding and Footwear							
Dhoti Emp. Mill ..	Pair ..	9.87	12.10	60.92	60.92	486	486
Dhoti Model Mill ..	" ..		10.68	50.02	50.02		
Saree ..	Each ..	36.48	8.09	36.77	36.88	455	456
Shirting Emp. Mill ..	M ..	18.35	1.21	6.74	6.74	569	569
Shirting Model Mill ..	" ..		1.05	6.09	6.09		
Trouser cloth ..	M ..	3.34	1.43	9.61	9.61	672	672
Long cloth ..	" ..	3.06	1.14	7.89	7.99	692	701
Markin Emp. Mill ..	" ..	13.06	1.04	7.04	7.04	577	577
Markin Model Mill ..	" ..		1.09	5.19	5.19		
Pajama ..	Each ..	1.60	4.25	14.06	14.06	331	331
Ganji ..	" ..	1.25	1.23	4.56	4.62	371	376
Shirt ..	" ..	1.60	3.75	15.06	15.06	402	402
Bed sheet ..	Pair ..	2.01	8.50	30.99	30.99	365	365
Shoes gents. ..	" ..	4.17	16.00	85.15	85.15	532	532
Chappal gents ..	" ..	4.17	4.96	34.60	34.60	698	698
Sandel ladies ..	" ..	1.04	6.40	33.68	33.68	526	526
Total ..		100.00					
Index number for group IV—						517	518

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

28 NOV 1981 Weltwirtschaft Kiel

1013

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

1014

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base price 4 Rs. P.	March 1981 5 Rs. P.	April 1981 6 Rs. P.	March 1981 7	April 1981 8
Miscellaneous—							
(a) Medical care—							
(1) Doctor's fee	per visit	22.98	3.00	10.00	10.00	333	333
(2) Medicine	Phial of 3 doses.	45.06	0.75	2.00	2.00	267	267
(3) E. S. I. Premium		31.96	0.69	0.70	0.70	101	101
Total		100.00					
Sub-group V(a) Index						229	229
(b) Personal care and effects—							
(1) Hair oil	Bottle of 114 ml.	24.01	1.37	6.29	6.29	459	459
(2) Barber charges ..	Per Adult	38.30	0.50	2.44	2.44	488	488
(3) Toilet Soap	Per Cake	15.80	0.46	1.94	1.95	422	424
(4) Tooth powder (Medium size)	Bottle	2.74	0.87	2.98	2.98	343	343
(5) Ornament (glass)	Doses	4.25	0.75	2.50	2.50	333	333
(6) Watch	Each	12.16	65.00	10.79	101.79	157	157
(7) Face powder (Small)	Tin	2.74	1.00	5.48	5.48	548	548
Total		100.00					
Sub-group V(b) Index						421	422

(c) Education, Recreation and Amusement—							
(1) School fee	Per student	23.53	5.50	7.00	7.00	127	127
(2) School Book	Each	17.65	2.00	2.50	2.50	125	125
(3) Toy ..		1.02	0.24	1.06	1.06	442	442
(4) Stationery (Ex. book)	Mech.(40 pages)	1.79	0.12	0.44	0.48	367	400
(5) Cinema	Per Adult	56.01	0.42	1.68	1.68	400	400
Total		100.00					
Sub-group V(c) Index						287	288
(d) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Railway fare of 30 km.	Per Passenger	45.49	1.61	3.45	3.45	214	214
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult	29.19	0.15	0.45	0.45	300	300
(3) Post card	Each	3.86	0.05	0.15	0.15	300	300
(4) Rickshaw charges ..	Per Adult	21.46	0.37	2.25	2.25	608	608
Total		100.00					
Sub-group V(d) Index						327	327
(e) Others—							
(1) Cot	Each	5.94	5.50	30.00	30.00	545	545
(2) Trunk /Box		2.05	5.01	36.77	37.06	734	740
(3) Earthenware		2.05	0.30	2.88	3.97	960	1323
(4) Utensil Aluminium	Kg.	4.79	8.50	31.67	33.33	373	392
(5) Utensil Brass		11.42	7.71	36.67	40.00	476	519
(6) Laundry charges ..	Per piece	9.59	0.12	0.42	0.42	350	350
Washing Soap	Bar	33.11	1.30	6.16	6.16	474	474
(8) Tailoring Charges { Shirt	Each	31.05	0.88	5.25	5.25	506	506
{ Blouse			0.75	3.12	3.12		
Total		100.00					
Sub-group V(e) Index						487	500

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

1015

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	
			Base price	March 1981	April 1981	March 1981	April 1981
1		3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Miscellaneous—		28.00	..	..	..	229	229
(a) Medical care ..		18.50	..	..	..	421	422
(b) Personal care and effects ..		19.55	..	..	..	287	288
(c) Education, Recreation and amusements.		12.25	..	..	..	327	327
(d) Transport and Communication ..		21.90	..	..	..	487	500
(e) Others ..		100.00					
Total							
Miscellaneous group Index.						344	347

AURANGABAD*

459—A rise of 8 points

In April 1981, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for Aurangabad Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 459 being 8 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the Standard of life ascertained during the year 1959-59 family living costs at Aurangabad Centre.

The index number for food group increased by 11 points to 449 due to a rise in average prices of Jowar, Gramdal, groundnut oil, vanaspati, mutton, chickpea, mixed spices, zera, onions, bringals, tomatoes, garlic, vegetables and ghee.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained steady at 483.

The index number for housing remained steady at 316 (being six monthly item).

The index number for the Clothing and footwear group decreased by 7 points to 440 due to a fall in the average prices of saree and coloured fabrics.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 6 points to 368 due to rise in the average prices of pan-leaf, supari, katha, washing and ironing, light soap and school book.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR AURANGABAD CENTRE

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		March 1981	April 1981
I. Food ..	60.72	488	499
II. Fuel and Light ..	7.50	483	483
III. Housing ..	8.87	316	316
IV. Clothing and Footwear ..	9.29	447	440
V. Miscellaneous ..	13.62	362	368
Total	100.00		
Consumer price Index Number		451	459

*Details regarding scope and method of compilation of the index will be found on pages 113 to 1134 of March 1966 issue of Labour Gazette.

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

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

1018

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961 4	March 1981 5	April 1981 6	March 1981 7	April 1981 8
1. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice	Kg.	5.40	0.69	1.84	1.84	267	267
(2) Wheat	"	10.12	0.42	2.10	1.90	500	452
(3) Jowar	"	30.33	0.38	1.61	1.70	424	447
(4) Grinding charges for cereals	"	2.35	0.02	0.15	0.15	750	750
Total		48.20					
<i>Index Number sub-group I (a)—</i>						438	443
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Turdal, without husk	Kg.	3.96	0.70	5.42	5.35	774	764
(2) Gramdal, Katori	"	2.05	0.60	5.07	4.93	845	822
(3) Moongdal without husk	"	1.11	0.71	5.82	5.75	820	810
(4) Masurdal Thick grain	"	0.74	0.64	5.61	5.00	877	781
Total		7.86					
<i>Index Number sub-group I (b)</i>						809	787
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut oil Whitish	½ Ltr.	2.00	1.07	6.69	6.79	*	*
(2) Karai oil	"	3.49	1.11	6.27	6.25	541	543
• Palm oil	"			7.43	7.43		
(3) Vanaspati Dalda	½ Kg. (loose) . .	0.48	1.58	7.12	7.21	451	456
Total		5.97					
<i>Index Number sub-group I (c)</i>						534	536

(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Mutton, Goatmeat	Kg.	4.70	1.26	7.50	7.62	595	605
(2) Fish (dry)—	Kg.	0.24	2.90	12.00	12.00	421	418
(c) Bombil	"	..	2.13	9.12	9.00	..	..
(b) Zinga	"	..	1.93	..	..	..	..
(c) Nathmi	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		4.94					
<i>Index Number sub-group I (d)</i>						587	596
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
Milk— (Buffalo Milk)	200 ml.	0.65	0.16	0.60	0.60	375	375
Total		0.65					
<i>Index Number sub-group I (e)</i>						375	375
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt— White	Kg.	0.35	0.11	0.50	0.60	455	545
(2) Turmeric— Whole	250 gms.	0.31	0.34	1.86	1.86	547	547
(3) Chillies (dry)— Superior quality	½ kg.	4.62	0.90	5.19	6.47	577	719
(4) Tamarind	"	0.45	0.49	4.80	3.73	980	761
(5) Mixed spices— Bojwar	250 gms.	1.80	0.42	2.94	2.98	700	710
(6) Jira— Thick Blackish (gray)	"	0.30	0.69	4.26	4.36	617	632
Total		7.83					
<i>Index Number sub-group I (f)</i>						623	701

* Palm Oil. — Edible Oil distributed through fair price shops has been taken into consideration with due weight while working out the price relative of oils.

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

1020

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number		
			Year ended		March 1981	April 1981	March 1981	April 1981
			Dec. 1961	March 1981				
			Rs.	P.				
			4	5	6	7	8	
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—								
(1) Potatoes— Medium	½ Kg.	1.35	0.30	0.88	0.75	293	250	
(2) Onions— Red	Kg.	1.06	0.25	0.64	0.84	256	336	
(3) Brinjals— Medium ..	½ Kg.	0.48	0.24	0.86	0.88	358	367	
(4) Tomatoes— (1) Red .. (2) Green	"	0.64	0.28 0.18	0.86 } 0.69 }	0.91 } 0.65 }	345	343	
(5) Garlic— Medium ..	50 gms.	0.68	0.06	0.33	0.37	550	617	
Other Vegetables—								
Varieties available in the month of March 1981—								
(1) Dilpasand	½ Kg.	1.80	0.35	0.60	}	288	389	
(u) Pankobi	"	"	0.28	0.76				
Varieties available in the month of April 1981—								
(i) Dilpasand	½ Kg.	"	0.35	}	1.46 } 0.91 }			
(ii) Pankobi	"	"	0.28					
Total		100.00						
<i>Index Number sub-group I (g)</i>								
					225	267		

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—							
Banana— Medium	Doz.	1.14	1.17	3.50	3.50	638	588
Total		1.14					
<i>Index Number sub-group I(h).</i>							
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Product—							
(1) Sugar—Medium	Kg.	3.45	1.17	3.50	3.50	299	299
(2) Gur—Superior	"	1.81	0.46	3.88	4.52	847	983
Total		5.26					
<i>Index Number Sub-Group I(i)</i>							
(f) Beverages—							
Tea leaf Brooke Bond	50 gms.	1.86	0.41	1.00	1.00	244	244
(2) Prepared Tea—Chalu Chaha	Cup of ½ Ozs.	4.28	0.08	0.40	0.40	500	500
Total		6.14					
<i>Index Number sub-group I(j)</i>							
Food Group—							
(a) Cereal and cereals products.	....	48.20					
(b) Pulses and pulse products	....	7.86					
(c) Oils and fats	....	5.97					
(d) Mutton, fish and eggs	....	4.94					
(e) Milk and Milk products	....	6.65					
(f) Condiments and spices	....	7.83					
(g) Vegetables and vegetable products.	....	6.01					
(h) Fruits and fruit products.	....	1.14					
(i) Sugar, honey and related products.	....	5.26					
(j) Beverages	....	6.14					
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Number-Food Group I</i>							
					488	422	

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

1021

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

1022

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number		
			Year ended Dec. 1961 4	March 1981 5	April 1981 6	March 1981 7	April 1981 8	
II. Fuel and Light—								
(1) Firewood and chips	37 kgs.	81.82	Rs. P.		12.95	12.95	462	462
(i) Mixture			2.87	0.22					1.60	1.60
(ii) Babhool			0.06	0.15	0.15	250	250	
(2) Kerosene Ordinary	1 Litre	12.44						
(3) Match Box Wimco Horse Brand	Box of 50 sticks	5.74						
Total		100.00						
Index Number Group II						483	483	
III. Housing—								
Rent—								
House rent for selected tenements ..	P. M.	100.00				316	316	
Total		100.00						
Index Number Group III .						316	316	
IV. Clothing and Foot-wear								
(1) Dhoti 8.2 mts. length and 119 to 121 cms. width.	Per sq. metre.	6.04	1.07	3.82	3.86	357	361	
(2) Baise 7.5 to 8.2 mts. length and 102 to 152 cms. width.	"	31.57	1.28	5.30	5.07	414	396	
(3) Cloth for trousers 89 to 97 cms width.	"	2.51	2.36	10.36	10.36	439	439	

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

(4) Long cloth 89 to 97 cms. width		38.88	1.64	7.69	7.74	469	472
(5) Coloured fabric 67 to 69 cms. width		18.17	1.86	8.45	8.11	454	438
Total		94.92					
Index Number sub-group IV (a)						440	432
(b) Footwear—							
Shoes—							
(i) Bata Co.	Per pair	5.08	15.08	83.95	83.95	588	588
(ii) Flex Co.			19.22	118.95	118.95		
Total		5.08					
Index Number sub-group IV (b)						588	588
IV. Clothing and Footwear—contd							
(a) Clothing		94.92				440	432
(b) Footwear		5.08				588	588
Total		100.00					
Index Number group IV						447	440
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan-supari—							
(1) Pan leaf—Madras I	Bundle of 100 leaves.	3.84	0.50	1.45	1.50	290	300
(2) Pan Finished—With Masala	Wida	2.19	0.04	0.30	0.30	750	750
(3) Supari—Manglori	50 gms.	4.36	0.41	1.48	1.50	361	366
(4) Katha—Kanpur ..		1.78	0.72	3.43	3.80	476	528
Total		12.17					
Index Number sub-group V(a)						425	438

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

1023

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

1024

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961	March 1981	April 1981	March 1981	April 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco products—							
(1) Bidi—	Bundle of 25 bidies.	15.38	0.15	0.60	0.60	400	400
Totapuri							
(2) Jarda—							
Hazivazir	Packet of 25 gms.	3.18	0.19	0.54	0.54	284	284
Total							
Total						18.56	
Index Number sub-group V(b)							
						380	380
(c) Household Utilities—							
Utensils Brass—							
Lota (Poona Market)	Kg.	2.55	7.18	50.00	50.00	696	696
Total						2.55	
Index Number sub-group V(c)							
						696	696

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

Soap—							
washing and ironing of	Per piece	4.86	0.11	0.35	0.40	318	364
shirt.							
g Soap—	Per Cake	9.27	0.42	1.65	1.70	393	405
Total						14.13	
Index Sub-group V(d)							
						367	391
Medicine—							
Medicine Anacin	Two Tablets	4.67	0.12	0.15	0.15	125	125
(Daily)	Per day	7.61	0.68	2.00	2.00	294	294
Total						12.28	
Index Sub-group V(e)							
						230	230
Razor—							
Small bottle ..		5.82	1.30	5.90	5.90	454	454
Adult		8.70	0.50	2.75	2.75	495	495
"			0.37	2.00	2.00		
"			0.19	0.75	0.75		
Per Cake		2.74	0.48	2.00	2.00	417	417
"			0.48	2.00	2.00		
2 pkts. of		0.33	0.57	2.00	2.00	351	351
5 blades each							
Total						17.59	
Index Sub-group V(f)							
						467	467

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

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

1026

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961 4	March 1981 5	April 1981 6	March 1981 7	April 1981 8
Rs. P.							
(g) Education and Reading— (1) School fees for Std. X (2) School Books, Prathamik Ganit, (Govt. Publication).	Per Student per month per Copy	1.90	3.01	7.00	7.00	233	233
		1.33	0.62	1.30	1.60	210	258
Total		3.23					
Index Number Sub-group V(g)						223	243
(h) Recreation and Amusement— Cinema Lowest class	Full ticket	6.90	0.44	1.43	1.43	325	325
Total		6.90					
Index Number Sub group V(h)						325	325
(i) Transport and Communication— (1) Rail— Fare for 50 km.	Full ticket	6.19	1.04	2.25	2.25	216	216
(2) Bus— S. T. fare for 30 miles		5.30	1.50	4.00	4.00	267	267
(3) Postage— (1) Post card (2) Money Order	Per card For Rs. 30	1.10	0.05	0.15	0.15	261	261
			0.45	1.00	1.00		
Total		12.59					
Index Number Sub-group V(i)						241	241

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

V. Miscellaneous Group—							
(a) Pan supari	....	12.17	..	..	..	425	438
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products	....	18.56	..	..	..	380	380
(c) Household utilities	..	2.55	..	..	..	696	696
(d) Washing Soap	..	14.13	..	..	..	367	391
(e) Medical care	..	12.28	..	..	..	230	230
(f) Personal care	..	17.59	..	..	..	467	467
(g) Education and Reading	..	3.23	..	..	..	223	243
(h) Recreation and Amusement	..	6.90	..	..	..	325	325
(i) Transport and Communication	..	12.59	..	..	..	241	241
Total		100.00					
Index Number Sub-group V						362	368

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

1027

NANDED*

A rise of 20 point

In April 1981, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Nanded Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal 100 was being 20 points higher than that in the preceeding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1985-59 family living survey at Nanded centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 32 points to 529 due to a rise in the average prices of wheat, jawar, ground nut oil, chillies dry, fruits and gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained steady at 627.

The index number for the housing remained steady at 274 being a six monthly item.

The index number for the clothing and foot wear group decreased by 2 points to 448 due to a fall in average price of coloured fabrics only.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 5 points to 374 due to a rise in the average price of pan leaf, only.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NANDED CENTRE

(Index prices for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		March 1981	April 1981
I. Food ..	61.46	497	529
Fuel and Light ..	5.88	627	627
III. Housing ..	4.62	274	274
Clothing and Footwear ..	12.22	450	448
V. Miscellaneous ..	15.82	369	374
Total ..	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number ..	....	468	488

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

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

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity				Index Number	
			Year ended Dec, 1961.	March 1981	April 1981	March 1981	April 1981	
I. Food Group—								
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—								
(1) Rice ..	Kg	13.02	0.64	2.01	2.00	314	312	
(2) Wheat ..	"	0.81	0.42	1.45	1.61	347	353	
(3) Jawar ..	"	30.64	0.31	1.47	1.78	462	524	
(4) Arrahing charges ..	5 Kgs.	2.87	0.11	0.60	0.60	462	462	
Total ..		53.29				441	451	
Index Number Sub-group I(a).								
(b) Pulses and Pulses Products—								
(1) Turdal—	Kg.	3.89	0.64	5.00	5.00	781	781	
(2) Gawran (Medium)	"	1.84	0.57	5.15	5.00	904	877	
(3) Gramdal Punjab (medium)	"	1.55	0.66	5.45	5.40	826	818	
(4) Moongdal—	"	0.54	0.77	4.80	4.80	611	623	
(5) Without husk	"	0.82	0.61	5.38	5.00	882	820	
(6) Masurdal—	"	..	0.61	..	..	..	..
(a) Big ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Medium ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		8.64				811	802	

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

1030

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961.	March 1981	April 1981	March 1981	April 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(c) Oil and Fat—							
(1) Groundnut Oil Meetha tel (Raddish in Colour).	Kg.	4.84	2.22	14.40	14.30	610	644
(2) Palm oil		..	..	8.25			
Total ..		4.84					
<i>Index Number Sub-group (c).</i>						610	644
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Mutton—							
(i) Goat Meat	½ Kg.	5.62	1.08	7.00	7.00	584	584
(ii) Beef	Kg.	..	0.96	5.00			
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(i) Bombil	Kg.	0.61	2.46	9.00	9.00	481	
(ii) Zinga	"	..	2.02	8.00			
(3) Fish (fresh)—							
Varieties available in March 1981							
(i) Rahu	Kg.	..	1.22	7.00	7.00	..	480
(ii) Katema	"	..	1.36	8.00			
Varieties available in April, 1981.							
(i) Rahu	Kg.	..	1.33		7.00	..	480
(ii) Katema	"	..	1.27		8.00		480
Total ..			6.23				
<i>Index Number Sub-group I(d).</i>						574	574
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk (Buffalo)	200 ml.	4.54	0.13	0.60	0.60	462	462
(2) Ghee (Buffalo)	½ Kg.	0.29	3.01	15.00	15.00	498	498
Total ..			4.83				
<i>Index Number Sub-group I(e).</i>						464	464
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt white	Kg.	0.28	0.12	0.50	0.60	417	500
(2) Turmeric Khandaki	50 gms.	0.24	0.06	0.50	0.50	833	833
(3) Chillies (dry)							
(i) Garwarani (fine) ..	Kg.	4.22	1.30	9.50	12.00	726	928
(ii) Garwarani (med)	"	..	1.18	8.50			
(4) Tamarind, Kadiwali	200 gms.	0.77	0.25	2.00	2.00	800	800
(5) Mixed spices, Bojwar	50 gms.	1.61	0.20	2.00	2.00	1000	1000
Total ..			7.12				
<i>Index Number Sub-group I(f).</i>						787	910

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight propor- tional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1981 4	March 1981 5	April 1981 6	March 1981 7	April 1981 8
<i>(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products—</i>							
(1) Potatoes—							
(i) Big size ..	½ Kg. ..	0.69	0.30	1.35	1.30	446	428
(ii) Small size ..	" ..		0.26	1.15	1.10		
(2) Onions—							
(i) Red ..	Kg. ..	0.97	0.31	0.60	0.60	226	418
(ii) White ..	" ..		0.31	0.80	0.75		
(3) Brinjals (Kali) ..	250 gms. ..	0.50	0.11	0.25	0.25	227	227
(4) Tomatoes—							
(i) Red ..	250 gms. ..	0.39	0.21	0.25	0.40	136	211
(ii) Green ..	" ..		0.13	0.20	0.30		
(5) Garlic Gawathan ..	50 gms. ..	0.54	0.05	0.20	0.20	400	400
Other vegetables—							
Varieties available in the month of March 1981.							
(i) Gawar phali ..	250 gms. ..	1.20	0.11	0.52	0.50	445	405
(ii) Pankobi ..	" ..		0.06	0.25	0.25		
Varieties available in the month of April 1981.							
(i) Gawar phali ..	250 gms. ..		0.13		0.58	379	379
(ii) Bhandi ..	" ..		0.16		0.50		
Total		4.29				336	320
<i>Index Number Sub-group I(g).</i>							

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

(h) Fruit and Fruits Products—

(1) Banana—							
(i) Big size ..	Per Dozen ..	0.87	0.35	1.80	2.00	526	625
(ii) Medium ..	" ..		0.29	1.50	1.80		
(iii) Small ..	" ..		0.22	1.20	1.50		
Total		0.87					
<i>Index Number Sub-group I(h).</i>						526	625
<i>(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products</i>							
(1) Sugar—							
(i) D-grade ..	Kg. ..	3.57	1.17	3.50	3.50	299	299
(2) Gur—							
(i) Gawran 1st quality ..	200 gms. ..	0.70	0.10	0.70	0.88	650	830
(ii) Gawaran 2nd quality ..	" ..		0.10	0.60	0.78		
Total		4.27					
<i>Index Number Sub-group I(i).</i>						357	386
<i>(f) Averages</i>							
(1) Tea leaf—							
(i) Brooke Bond ..	Packet of 50 gms. ..	1.13	0.35	1.00	1.00	300	300
(ii) Lipton ..	" ..		0.35	1.10	1.10		
(2) Hot drink							
(i) Chalu Chaha ..	Per Cup ..	4.49	0.07	0.40	0.40	586	586
(ii) Canteen tea ..	" ..		0.04	0.24	0.24		
Total		5.62					
<i>Index Number Sub-group I(f).</i>						528	528

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

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

1034

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961 4	March 1981 5	April 1981 6	March 1981 7	April 1981 8
I. Food group			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products		53.29	..	..	..	411	451
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products		8.64	..	..	..	815	802
(c) Oils and Fats		4.84	..	..	..	610	644
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs		6.23	..	..	..	574	574
(e) Milk and Milk Products		4.83	..	..	..	464	464
(f) Condiments and Spices		7.12	..	..	..	787	910
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products		4.29	..	..	..	336	320
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products		0.87	..	..	..	526	625
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products		4.27	..	..	..	357	386
(ii) Beverages		5.62	..	..	..	528	528
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Number for food group I.</i>						497	529
II. Fuel and Light							
(1) Firewood and Chips							
(i) Dhawda (old)	20 kgs.	80.76	1.66	11.00	11.00	650	650
(ii) Gaheri			1.57	10.00	10.00		
(2) Kerosene							
(i) Rock oil white in colour	Per litre	13.99	0.26	1.65	1.65	635	635
(3) Match Box							
(i) Wimco, Horse Brand	Per Box (50 sticks)	5.25	0.06	0.15	0.15	250	250
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Number for Group II</i>						627	627

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

III. House Rent							
Rent of selected Tenements	P. M.	100.00				274	274
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Number for Group III.</i>						274	274
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(a) Clothing—							
(1) Dhoti	Per Sq. Metre	11.53	1.08	4.24	4.32	393	400
(2) Saree		19.77	1.24	3.86	3.89	311	314
(3) Cloth for Trousers		1.58	2.74	10.52	10.79	384	394
(4) Long Cloth		27.48	1.44	7.03	7.12	488	494
(5) Coloured fabrics		31.21	1.81	9.83	9.52	543	526
Total		91.57					
<i>Index Number for sub-group IV(a).</i>						455	455
(b) Footwear—							
(1) Shoes							
(i) Bata, Janata	Per Pair	4.89	15.02	71.95	71.95	390	390
(ii) Carona Master Junior	"		18.34	55.15	55.15		
(2) Chappals							
(i) Bata All wear Rubber Sole	"		4.45	21.95	21.95	400	400
(ii) Panther Bata	"		6.18	23.05	23.05		
(iii) Carona Kolhapur	"		8.35	26.95	26.95		
(iv) Carona Bahadur	"		8.65	35.60	35.60		
Total		8.43					
<i>Index Number for sub-group IV(b).</i>						394	394
IV. Clothing and Footwear							
(a) Clothing		91.57	..	..	..	455	453
(b) Footwear		8.43	..	..	..	394	394
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Number for Group V.</i>						450	448

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

1035

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

1038

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961	March 1981	April 1981	March 1981	April 1981
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(f) Personal Care—							
(1) Hair Oil—							
(i) Tata Co., Coconut Oil	Small bottle ..	4.20	1.34	6.00	6.00	448	448
(2) Barber charges—							
(i) Hair cut with shave	Adult ..	7.20	0.41	2.00	2.00	491	491
(u) Hair cut	" ..	"	0.31	1.50	1.50		
(iii) Shave	" ..	"	0.14	0.70	0.70		
(3) Toilet soap—							
(i) Hamam	Cake ..	1.93	0.48	1.90	1.90	396	396
(ii) Lifebuoy	" ..	"	0.48	1.90	1.90		
(4) Blades—							
(i) Bharat	Packet of 10 blades.	0.07	0.47	2.00	2.00	398	398
(ii) 6 morning	2 pkts. of 5 blades each.	"	0.54	2.00	2.00		
Total		13.40					
Index Number for sub-group V(f).						463	463
(g) Education and Reading—							
(1) School fees for VIII Standard	Per student ..	3.30	2.14	7.00	7.00	327	327
(2) School Books—							
(i) Marathi Vachan Mala	Per copy ..	3.43	0.75	2.05	2.05	216	216
(ii) Subodh Ganit	" ..	"	0.69	1.10	1.10		
Total		6.73					
Index Number for sub-group V(g).						271	271

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

(f) Transport and Communications—							
(1) Rail—							
(i) Fare for III Class 50 km.	Per Adult Ticket.	7.94	1.04	2.25	2.25	216	216
(ii) Bus—S. T. Bus fare for 20 miles.	" ..	3.14	1.00	3.00	3.00	300	300
(2) Postage—							
(i) Card	Single Rs. 30	0.57	0.05	0.15	0.15	261	261
(ii) M. O. Charges for Rs. 30	" ..	"	0.45	1.00	1.00		
(3) Rickshaw Fare for 2 miles	One Passenger	3.29	0.22	1.50	1.50	682	682
Total		14.94				338	338
Index Number for Sub-group V(i).							
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pansupari						477	509
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products						501	501
(c) Household Utilities						465	465
(d) Washing soap						345	345
(e) Medical care						156	156
(f) Personal care						463	463
(g) Education and Reading						271	271
(h) Recreation and Amusement						267	267
(i) Transport and Communication						338	338
Total		100.00				369	374
Index Number for Group V.							

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

1039

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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961 4	March 1981 5	April 1981 6	March 1981 7	April 1981 8
<i>(c) Oils and Fats—</i>			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Groundnut oil ..	Kg.	7.21	2.28	13.94	14.20	611	623
(2) Vanaspati Dalda (loose) ..	½Kg.	1.16	1.99	7.00	7.00	352	352
Total ..		8.37					
<i>Index Number for sub-group I(c)</i> ..						575	585
<i>(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—</i>							
<i>(1) Mutton—</i>							
(1) Goat meat ..	1/2 kg.	4.38	1.45	7.00	7.00	483	483
<i>(2) Fish (dry)—</i>							
(i) Bombil big ..	kg.	0.91	2.72	14.00	14.00	477	
(ii) Zinga ..	"	....	2.70	14.00	14.00		
<i>(3) Fish fresh—</i>							
<i>Varieties selected for March 1981—</i>							
(i) Rahu ..	kg.	2.01	....	8.00	8.00	496	
(ii) Balm ..	"	1.78	....	8.00			
(iii) Sandkol ..	"	1.59	....	8.00			
<i>Varieties selected for April 1981—</i>							
(i) Rahu ..	"	1.90	....	8.00	8.00	496	
(ii) Blam ..	"	1.61	....	8.00			
(iii) Sandkol ..	"	1.52	....	8.00			
Total ..		5.29					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I(d)</i> ..						482	485

<i>(e) Milk and Milk Products—</i>							
(1) Milk (Buttalo) ..	1 litre	8.42	0.77	3.40	3.40	442	442
(2) Ghee ..	1/2 kg.	1.31	3.71	15.00	15.00	404	404
Total ..		9.73					
<i>Index Number for Sub-Group I (e)</i>						437	437
<i>(f) Condiments and Spices—</i>							
<i>(1) Salt—</i>							
(f) White ..	kg.	0.29	0.13	0.50	0.50	401	401
(b) Black ..	"	....	0.12	0.50	0.50		
<i>(2) Turmark—</i>							
(i) Sangli (whole)	250 g.	0.30	0.34	1.25	1.25	368	368
<i>(3) Chillies (dry)—</i>							
(i) Asoda ..	kg.	4.56	1.65	12.00	12.00	727	727
(4) Corriander ..	250g.	0.24	0.31	1.75	1.75	565	565
<i>(5) Mixed spices—</i>							
(i) Garam Massala (whole)	"	1.86	4.95	14.23	14.23	287	287
(ii) Lahoti powder	200g.	....	1.79	....	....	....	....
(6) Jeera ..	250g.	0.37	0.68	3.88	3.50	571	515
Total ..		7.62					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I(f)</i>						581	578

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1981 4	March 1981 5	April 1981 6	March 1981 7	April 1981 8
<i>(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products—</i>			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Potatoes—		1.15	0.28	0.75	0.75	259	259
(i) Big			0.24	0.60	0.60		
(ii) Small							
(2) Onions—		0.86	0.27	0.60	0.50	222	214
(i) Red			0.27	0.60	0.60		
(ii) White							
(3) Garlic	250 g.	0.54	0.20	1.00	1.00	500	500
(4) Other Vegetables—							
<i>Varieties selected for March 1981—</i>							
(i) Cabbage	250 g	2.92	0.06	0.31	....	385	..
(ii) Ladies finger		....	0.40	0.42			
(iii) Brinjal	"	....	0.06	0.32			
<i>Varieties selected for April 1981—</i>							
(i) Brinjal	"		0.05		0.32	414	
(ii) Cabbage	"		0.07		0.32		
(iii) Ladies finger	"		0.29		0.42		
Total		5.47				344	357
<i>Index Number for Sub-groups</i>							
<i>(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—</i>							
(1) Banana—	Dozen	1.61	0.29	1.25	1.25	455	455
(i) Big	"	....	0.23	1.10	1.10		
(ii) Small							
Total		1.61					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I(h).</i>						455	455

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

RA 4471-8

(1) Sugar	kg	5.60	1.23	5.39	5.84	438	475
(2) Gur—		1.63	0.57	3.58	4.40	628	772
Kopargaon 1st Quality							
Total		7.23				481	542
<i>Index Number or Sub-groups I(i)</i>							
<i>(f) Beverages—</i>							
(1) Tea leaf—	Pkt. of 50 g.	2.11	0.40	1.00	1.00	259	259
(i) Brook Bond lable brand	"		0.41	1.10	1.10		
(ii) Lipton lable Laojee							
(2) Hot drink—	Cup of 3 1/2 Doz.	3.73	0.12	0.70	0.70	583	583
Prepared tea							
Total		5.84				466	466
<i>Index Number of Sub group I(i)</i>							
<i>1. Food—</i>							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products		40.71				453	480
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products		8.13				755	745
(c) Oils and Fats		8.37				575	585
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs		5.29				482	485
(e) Milk and Milk Products		9.73				437	437
(f) Condiments and Spices		7.62				581	578
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products		5.47				344	357
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products		1.61				455	455
(i) Sugar, Honey and related Products		7.23				481	542
(j) Beverages		5.84				466	466
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Number for all Food Group.</i>						494	510

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

1045

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

1044

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961	March 1981	April 1981	March 1981	April 1981
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products—</i>							
(1) Potatoes—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(i) Big	1 lb	1.15	0.28	0.75	0.75	259	259
(ii) Small			0.24	0.60	0.60		
(2) Onions—							
(i) Red		0.86	0.27	0.60	0.60	222	204
(ii) White			0.27	0.60	0.60		
(3) Garlic	250 g.	0.54	0.20	1.00	1.00	500	500
(4) Other Vegetables ..							
<i>Varieties selected for March 1981—</i>							
(i) Cabbage	250 g	2.92	0.06	0.31	}	385	
(ii) Ladies finger			0.40	0.42			
(iii) Brinjal			0.06	0.32			
<i>Varieties selected for April 1981—</i>							
(i) Brinjal	"		0.05		0.32	}	414
(ii) Cabbage			0.07		0.32		
(iii) Ladies finger			0.29		0.42		
Total		5.47					357
<i>Index Number for Sub-groups</i>							
<i>(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—</i>							
(1) Banana—							
(i) Big	Dozen	1.61	0.29	1.25	1.25	455	455
(ii) Small	"		0.23	1.10	1.10		
Total		1.61					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I(h)</i>							

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

RA 4471-8

<i>(j) Sugar, Honey and products—</i>							
(1) Sugar	kg	5.60	1.23	3.39	3.84	438	479
(2) Gur—							
(i) Kopergaon 1st Quality		1.63	0.57	3.58	4.40	628	772
Total		7.23					
<i>Index Number or Sub-groups I(i)</i>							
<i>(f) Beverages—</i>							
(1) Tea leaf—							
(i) Brook Bond lable brand	Pkt. of 50 g.	2.11	0.40	1.00	1.00	259	259
(ii) Lipton lable Laojee	"		0.41	1.10	1.10		
(2) Hot drink — Prepared tea	Cup of 3 1/2 Doz.	3.73	0.12	0.70	0.70	583	583
Total		5.84					
<i>Index Number of Sub group III</i>							
<i>1. Food—</i>							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products		40.71				453	480
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products		8.13				755	745
(c) Oils and Fats		8.37				575	585
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs		5.29				482	485
(e) Milk and Milk Products		9.73				437	437
(f) Condiments and Spices		7.62				581	578
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products.		5.47				344	357
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products ..		1.61				455	455
(i) Sugar, Honey and related Products.		7.23				481	542
(j) Beverages		5.84				466	466
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Number for all Food Group.</i>							

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

1045

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

1046

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total ex- penditure. 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961 4	March 1981 5	April 1981 6	March 1981 7	April 1981 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and chips							
(i) Khair	37 kgs.	78.50	3.39	16.65	16.65	571	571
(ii) Dhawda	"	"	3.15	16.65	16.65		
(iii) Adjat or Mixed	"	"	2.71	16.65	16.65		
(2) Kerosene—							
(i) Chakkhar Brand	Per Litre	11.40	0.45	1.60	1.60	356	356
(3) Electricity charges	Per unit	6.28	0.50	0.42	0.38	76	76
(4) Match Box Horse head brand	Box of 50 sticks	3.82	8.06	0.20	0.20	333	333
Total		100.00					
Index Number for Group II						507	507
III. Housing—							
(1) Rent							
(1) Rent for selected tenements.	p.m.	100.00	174	174	174	174	174
Total		100.00					
Index Number for Group III						174	174
IV. Clothing and Footwear							
(a) Clothing							
(1) Dhoti		17.82	1.23	4.24	4.28	345	348
(2) Saree		27.15	1.24	3.62	3.62	292	292
(3) Cloth for trouser		0.51	2.15	11.62	11.62	540	540
Total		45.48					
Index Number for sub-group IV(a)						442	443
(d) Footwear—							
(1) Shoes—							
(i) Bata Co.		3.53	75.85	75.55	75.55	379	379
(ii) Carona Co.		"	59.75	59.75	59.75		
(2) Chappals—							
(i) Bata Co.		4.57	6.25	23.05	23.05	369	369
Total		8.10					
Index Number for sub-group IV(d)						373	373
IV. Clothing and Footwear							
(1) Clothing		91.90				442	443
(2) Foot wear		8.10				373	373
Total		100.00					
Index Number for Group IV						436	438
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan Supari							
(1) Panleaf							
(i) Akda pan	Bundle of 100 leaves	2.01	0.55	1.50	1.50	273	273
(2) Pan finished							
With Masala	Vida	5.39	0.04	0.20	0.20	500	500
(3) Supari (Manglori)	250 g.	2.81	2.08	7.00	7.00	337	337
(4) Katha							
(i) Kanpur	50 g.	0.85	0.73	4.00	4.00	548	548
(ii) Belgaum	"	"	0.36	....	....	....	....
Total		11.06					
Index Number for Sub-group V(a)						421	421

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

1047

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

1048

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961 4	March 1981 5	April 1981 6	March 1981 7	April 1981 8
<i>(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—</i>							
(1) Bidies—	Bundle of 25 bidies.	5.80	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	395	395
(i) Camel brand			0.19	0.75	0.75		
(ii) Shiledar		..	0.19	0.75	0.75		
(2) Jarda—	Pkt. of 50 g.	3.54	0.24	0.78	0.78	369	369
(i) Gangaram Brand			0.23	0.95	0.95		
(ii) Chandrakant Brand	"	..					
Total		9.34					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(b)</i>						385	385
<i>(c) Household utilities—</i>							
(1) Utensils—	½ Kg.	..	5.28	3.55	20.00	572	572
(i) Lota (Pune)			3.45	20.00	20.00		
(ii) Lota (Nashik)	"	..					
Total		5.28					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(c)</i>						572	572

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

Ra 4471-9

<i>(d) Washing Soap—</i>								
<i>Laundry—</i>								
(i) Ordinary washing and ironings of cotton cloth.	Per pieces	..	2.54	0.10	0.40	0.40	400	400
(2) Washing soap—	Bar Cake	..	7.44	1.40	6.20	6.20	409	409
(i) 501 Bar Soap			0.40	1.50	1.50			
(ii) B. Dhantak Co.		..	....			
Total			9.98					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(d)</i>						407	407	
<i>(e) Medical Care—</i>								
(1) Dr. Vaze's Cough syrup	Small bottle	..	3.80	1.50	3.50	3.50	233	233
(2) Daily mixture	Per day	..	11.98	0.58	0.75	1.00	172	172
Total			15.78					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V(e)</i>						187	187	
<i>(f) Personal care</i>								
(1) Hair Oil	Small bottle	..	4.89	1.32	6.20	6.53	470	485
Tata Co.								
(2) Barber charges—	Adult	..	7.32	0.50	2.00	2.00	342	342
(i) Hair cut with shave			0.40	1.50	1.50			
(i) Hair cut			0.20	0.50	0.50			
(ii) Shave	"	..	....			
(3) Toilet Soap—	Cake	..	3.02	0.48	1.90	2.00	392	412
(i) Life Buoy			0.49	1.90	2.00			
(ii) Hamam cake		..	....			
(4) Blades	Pkt. of 10 Blades.	..	0.11	0.44	1.90	1.90	391	391
(i) Bharat Blades								
(ii) Six Morning	2 Pkts. of 5 blades each	..	....	0.57	2.00	2.00		
Total			15.34					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V (f)</i>						393	405	

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

1049

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

1048

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961 4	March 1981 5	April 1981 6	March 1981 7	April 1981 8
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—							
(1) Bidies—							
(i) Camel brand	Bundle of 25 bidies.	5.80	0.19	0.75	0.75	395	395
(ii) Shiledar		..	0.19	0.75	0.75		
(2) Jarda—							
(i) Gangaram Brand	Pkt. of 50 g.	3.54	0.24	0.78	0.78	369	369
(ii) Chandrakant Brand		0.23	0.95			0.95
Total		9.34					
Index Number for Sub-group V(b)						385	385
(e) Household utilities—							
(1) Utensils—							
(i) Lota (Pune)	½ Kg.	5.28	3.55	20.00	20.00	572	572
(ii) Lota (Nashik)		3.45	20.00			20.00
Total		5.28					
Index Number for Sub-group V(c)						572	572

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

(d) Washing Soap—							
(1) Laundry—							
(i) Ordinary washing and ironings of cotton cloth.	Per pieces	2.54	0.10	0.40	0.40	400	400
(2) Washing soap—							
(i) 501 Bar Soap	Bar Cake	7.00	1.40	6.20	6.20	409	409
(ii) B. Dhantak Co.		0.40	1.50			1.50
Total		9.98					
Index Number for Sub-group V(d)						407	407
(e) Medical Care—							
(1) Dr. Vaze's Cough syrup							
(2) Daily mixture	Small bottle	3.80	1.50	3.50	3.50	233	233
	Per day	11.98	0.58	0.75	1.00	172	172
Total		15.78					
Index Number for Sub-group V(e)						187	187
(f) Personal care							
(1) Hair Oil							
Tata Co.	Small bottle	4.89	1.32	6.20	6.53	470	485
(2) Barber charges—							
(i) Hair cut with shave	Adult	7.32	0.50	2.00	2.00	342	342
(i) Hair cut		..	..	0.40	1.50		
(ii) Shave		..	..	0.20	0.50		
(3) Toilet Soap—							
(i) Life Buoy	Cake	3.02	0.48	1.90	2.00	392	412
(ii) Hamam cake		0.49	1.90			2.00
(4) Blades							
(i) Bharat Blades	Pkt. of 10 Blades.	0.11	0.44	1.90	1.90	391	391
(ii) Six Morning		2 Pkts. of 5 blades each	..	0.57	2.00		
Total		15.34					
Index Number for Sub-group V (f)						393	405

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

1049

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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961 4	March 1981 5	April 1981 6	March 1981 7	April 1981 8
			Rs.	P.			
(g) Education and Reading—							
(1) Books							
Bal Bharati Chauthe Pustak. ..	Copy	5.42	0.75	2.05	2.05	273	273
(2) School fees							
For VIII Std. ..	Per student per month.	3.46	5.00	6.00	6.00	120	120
Total ..		8.88					
Index Number for Sub-group V(g) ..						214	214
(h) Recreation and Amusement—							
(1) Cinema (Lowest Class) ..	Adult	6.69	0.32	1.05	1.05	328	328
Total ..		6.69					
Index Number for Sub-group V(h) ..						328	328
(i) Transport and Communication.—							
(1) Rail							
Railway fare 50 km. ..	Per passenger	12.48	0.98	2.25	2.25	230	230
(2) Bus fare—							
S.T. Bus 32 km. (Full ticket) ..	„	4.09	1.00	3.00	3.00	300	300
(3) Postage—							
(i) Single Card ..	Per card for Rs. 30	1.08	0.05	0.15	0.15	261	261
(u) M. O. charges ..		..	0.45	1.00	1.00		
Total ..		17.65					
Index Number for Sub-group V (i) ..						248	248

V. Miscellaneous

(a) Pan-Supari	....	11.06	..	..	..	421	421
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products	....	9.34	..	..	..	385	385
(c) Household Utilities	....	5.28	..	..	..	572	572
(d) Washing Soap	....	9.98	..	..	..	407	407
(e) Medical Care	....	15.78	..	..	..	187	187
(f) Personal Care	....	15.34	..	..	..	393	405
(g) Education and Reading	....	8.88	..	..	..	214	214
(h) Recreation and Amusement	....	6.69	..	..	..	328	328
(i) Transport and Communications	....	17.65	..	..	..	248	248
Total		100.00					
Index Number for Group V						328	330

PUNE*

405—A rise of 10 points

In April 1981, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Pune Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 405 being 10 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Pune Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 16 points to 451 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, wheat, jowar, moongdal vanaspati, milk, ghee, dry chillies, potatoes, onions, brinjal, tomatoes, other vegetables, sugar and gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained steady at 439.

The index number for housing remained steady at 138 being a six monthly item.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group increased by 7 points to 471 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, Saree and Coloured poplin.

The index number for the miscellaneous group remained steady at 320.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR PUNE CENTRE

(Average price for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		March 1981	April 1981
I. Food	55.85	435	451
II. Fuel and Light	6.89	439	439
III. Housing ..	6.65	138	138
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.31	464	471
V. Miscellaneous	20.30	320	320
Total ..	100.00	....	....
Consumer Price Index Number ..	....	395	405

* Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index will be found on page 1721 in 1280 of the August 1965 issue of Labour Gazette. For Errata therein see page 217 of September 1965 issue.

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure revised.	Price per unit of quantity				Index Number	
			Base Price	March 1981	April 1981	March 1981	April 1981	
I. Food Group	2	3	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	7	8
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products	Kg.	13.81	0.76	1.88	1.93	247	257	
(1) Rice ..	"	11.28	0.53	1.79	1.92	338	362	
(2) Wheat ..	"	8.39	0.45	1.41	1.76	362	371	
(3) Jowar ..	"	3.08	0.51	2.01	1.96	392	394	
(4) Bajri ..	"	1.42	0.14	0.60	0.60	429	429	
(5) Grinding charges for Cereals	4 kgs.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	37.98	..	..	..	318	334
Index Number for Sub-group I(a).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products	Kg.	3.80	0.80	5.55	5.46	694	682	
Turdal Laxmi Chhap or Surti	"	1.81	0.60	5.57	5.44	928	907	
(Fine), Gramdal ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mungdal Without Husk (Medium).	"	0.68	0.82	5.83	5.91	711	721	
Total	..	6.29	..	..	..	763	751
Index Number for Sub-group I(b).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

1054

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Year ended Dec. 1961 4	March 1981 5	April 1981 6	March 1981 7	April 1981 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(c) Oils and Fats							
Groundnut oil	kg.	1.94	2.32	14.35	14.29	542	526
Karad oil	1/2 kg.	3.94	1.20	7.50	8.25		
*Palm oil	1 kg.	..	..	8.25	8.25	422	429
Vanaspati (Dalda) (Loose)	1/2 kg.	1.22	1.66	7.00	7.12		
Total		7.10					
Index Number for Sub-group I(c).						521	509
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs							
Mutton							
(i) Goat Meat	1/2 kg.	3.68	1.51	8.25	8.25	545	545
(ii) Sheep Meat	"	..	1.52	8.25	8.25		
Fish (Dry)							
(i) Bombil (Big)	Kg.	1.01	2.60	12.00	12.00	658	702
(ii) Bombil (Small)	"	..	2.46	12.00	12.00		
(iii) Zinga	"	..	2.57	12.00	12.00		
Fresh Fish							
Varieties selected in the month of March 1981.							
(i) Butter fish	kg.	..	1.81	16.00	16.00	658	702
(ii) Khawala	"	..	1.50	16.00	16.00		
(iii) Rawas	"	..	2.37	14.41	14.41		
Varieties selected in the month of April 1981.							
(i) Butter fish	kg.	..	1.79	..	15.10	658	702
(ii) Khawala	"	..	1.92	..	14.60		
(iii) Amli	"	..	1.05	..	12.50		

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

(iv) Hen's Eggs	Each	0.57	0.45	0.45	265	265	
Total		5.26					
Index Number for Sub-group I(d).						536	544
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
Milk, buffalo	200 ml.	10.66	0.15	0.66	0.68	440	453
Ghee, Anul (tinned)	Kg.	0.93	7.88	31.63	33.11	401	420
Total		11.59					
Index Number for Sub-group I(e).						437	451
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
Salt, White (Medium)	Kg.	0.16	0.11	0.50	0.50	455	455
Chillies (Dry), Gawaran (Medium)	250 g.	2.04	0.47	2.58	2.75	549	585
Turmeric, Sangli and Akhi (Medium)	"	0.15	0.33	2.08	2.07	630	627
Tamarind-Old Chinch No. I	Kg.	0.24	1.08	10.00	10.00	926	926
Mixed Spices- Garam Masala	50 gms.	3.27	0.84	5.00	5.00	595	595
Total		5.86					
Index Number for Sub-group I(f).						590	602

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

*Plam Oil :—Edible oil distributed through fair price shop has been taken into consideration with due weight while working out the price relative of oils.

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

1056

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight Proportional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	March 1981 5	April 1981 6	March 1981 7	April 1981 8
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—							
Potatoes—							
(i) Big size	1/2 kg.	1.87	0.29	1.05	1.18	377	430
(ii) Small Size	"	..	0.23	0.90	1.04		
Onions—							
(i) Big size	Kg.	0.92	0.31	1.00	1.12	328	374
(ii) Small Size	"	..	0.24	0.80	0.93		
Brinjals—Big Size	"	0.56	0.49	2.04	2.42	416	494
Tomatoes Medium Rod No. 2	"	0.77	0.79	2.54	2.80	322	354
Other Vegetables							
Varieties selected for March 1981							
(i) Dodka	Kg.	4.42	0.51	2.26	..	406	..
(ii) Gawar	"	..	0.75	2.22			
(iii) Cabbage	"	..	0.44	2.11			
Varieties selected for April 1981							
(i) Gawar	Kg.	..	0.74	..	2.36	..	439
(ii) Dodki	"	..	0.45	..	2.52		
(iii) Tondli	"	..	0.50	..	..
Total		8.54					
Index Number for Sub group I(g).						384	426
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—							
Banana—							
Big Size ..	Doz.	1.23	0.49	2.50	2.50	512	512
Small Size	"	..	0.39	2.00	2.00		
Total		1.23					
Index Number for Sub-group I(h).						512	512

(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products—								
Sugar	Kg.	..	6.29	1.18	5.91	6.49	501	550
Gur	"	..	1.20	0.58	3.90	4.89	672	843
Total		..	7.49					
Index Number Sub-group I(i).						528	597	
(j) Beverages—								
Tea leaf—								
Brooke Bond (Medium)	Package of 50 gs.	..	3.43	0.38	1.25	1.25	325	325
Lipton (Medium).	"	..	..	0.39	1.25	1.25		
Hot drinks—								
Prepared Tea	Cup of 3 1/4 ozs.	..	5.23	0.06	0.30	0.30	500	500
Total		..	8.66					
Index Number Sub-group I(j).						431	431	
I. Food Sub-groups—								
(a) Cereals and Cereal products	..	..	37.98	..	..	..	318	334
(b) Pulses and pulse products	..	..	6.29	..	..	..	763	751
(c) Oils and Fats	..	..	7.10	..	..	..	521	509
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs	..	..	5.26	..	..	..	536	544
(e) Milk and Milk Products	..	..	11.59	..	..	..	437	451
(f) Condiments and spices	..	..	5.86	..	..	..	590	602
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products.	..	..	8.54	..	..	..	384	426
(h) Fruits and Fruits products	..	..	1.23	..	..	..	512	512
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products.	..	..	7.49	..	..	..	528	597
(j) Beverages	..	..	8.66	..	..	..	431	431
Total ..		..	100.00					
Index Number Group I						435	451	

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

1057

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

1058

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base Price 4	March 1981 5	April 1981 6	March 1981 7	April 1981 8
II. Fuel and Light							
(1) Firewood and chips (Raywal/medium)	37 kgs.	30.03	3.08	14.80	14.80	481	481
(2) Kerosene, Chavi Brand	5 litres	24.03	1.54	7.50	7.50	487	487
(3) Electricity charges ..	Per unit	6.45	0.19	0.39	0.39	205	205
(4) Charcoal							
(i) Big size	37 kgs.	35.36	7.47	35.15	35.15	416	416
(ii) Patti or Raywal ..	"	"	5.63	20.35	20.35		
(5) Match box (Teeka of 50 sticks) ..	Box	3.53	0.05	0.20	0.20	400	400
Total		100.00					
Index Number, Group II ..						439	439
III. Housing							
(2) Rent for selected tenements	Per month	100.00	..	..	..	138	138
Total		100.00					
Index Number, Group III						138	138
IV. Clothing and Footwear							
(a) Clothing							
(1) Dhoti	Per sq. metre ..	3.57	1.28	5.05	5.28	395	412
(2) Saree.	" ..	29.86	1.28	5.10	5.32	398	416
(3) Cloth for trousers	" ..	5.25	2.62	12.57	12.57	480	480

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

(5) Coloured poplin	..	..	1.64	8.09	7.98	493	487
Total			2.25	11.49	11.57	511	514
Index Number Sub-group IV(a)						465	472
(b) Footwear—							
(1) Shoes							
(i) Bata Co.	Per Pair	..	4.27	17.14	83.95	434	434
(ii) Flex Co.	"	"	..	19.30	72.95		
(2) Chappals							
(i) Bata Co.	"	"	4.85	6.18	37.90	470	470
(ii) Flex Co.	"	"	..	8.40	27.45		
Total			9.12				
Index Number Sub-group IV(b)						453	453
IV. Clothing and Footwear—contd.							
(1) Clothing	..	..	90.88	..	..	465	472
(2) Footwear	..	..	9.12	..	..	453	453
Total			100.00				
Index Number Group IV						464	471
V. Miscellaneous							
(a) Pan Supari—							
(1) Pan leaf—							
(i) Gawaran Kachhi	Bundle of 100 leaves		1.08	0.33	1.50	1.50	455
(2) Pan Finished—							
(i) Poona Masala	Each vida		1.82	0.04	0.25	0.25	625
(3) Supari—							
(i) Manglori	50 gs.		1.57	0.45	1.50	1.50	333
Total			4.47				
Index Number Sub-group V(a).						481	481

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

1059

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

1060

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base Price	March 1981	April 1981	March 1981	April 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Tobacco and Tobacco Products—							
Bidies—							
(i) Charbhai	Bundle of 25 bidies.	2.56	0.15	0.60	0.60	400	400
(ii) Pawar			0.15	0.60	0.60		
(2) Cigarettes—							
(i) Charminar	Pkt of 10 Cigarettes	1.94	0.15	1.10	1.10	642	642
(ii) Pila Hathi			0.20	1.10	1.10		
(3) Chewing Tobacco—							
(i) Akoli Jarda No. 1	50 gms.	1.92	0.37	0.60	0.60	178	178
(ii) Akoli Jarda No. 2			0.28	0.50	0.50		
(iii) Satara Jarda			0.31	0.60	0.60		
Total		6.42					
Number Sub-group V(b).						407	407
Household Utilities Utensils Brass—							
(1) Lota	Kg.	4.76	7.14	40.00	40.00	560	560
Total		4.76					
x Number Sub-group V(c).						560	560

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

Washing Soap—							
Laundry charges (Ordinary, Washing and Ironing).	Per Piece	4.00	0.75	0.60		462	462
Washing Soap BB Chhap	Per Cake	7.37	0.00	1.55	1.55	388	388
Total		11.60					
x Number Sub-Group V(d)						414	414
Medical Care—							
Patent Medicine—							
(i) Glycodine Terf Vasaka	Bottle of 70 ml. 2 Tablets	17.37	1.89	4.05	4.05	170	170
(ii) Anacin			0.12	0.15	0.15		
Mixture, Daily Mixture.	Per day	1.35	0.57	0.96	0.96	168	168
Total		18.72					
x Number Sub-group V(e)						170	170
Personal Care—							
Hair Oil Tata Co. etc.	Small Bottle	3.37	1.34	6.00	6.00	448	448
Barber charges—							
(a) Haircut with shave	Per Adult	6.52	0.75	3.00	3.00	428	428
(b) Haircut	"		0.65	2.50	2.50		
(c) Shave	"		0.20	1.00	1.00		
Toilet Soap—							
(a) Lifebuoy	Cake	2.29	0.49	2.00	2.00	408	408
(b) Lux	"		0.49	2.00	2.00		
Tooth Powder—							
(a) Bytco (Family size)	Bottle	1.98	1.87	6.95	6.95	376	376
(b) Bytco (Small size)	"		0.46	1.75	1.75		
Blades—							
(a) Bharat	Packet of 10	0.04	0.43	1.10	1.10	295	295
(b) 6 Morning	2 Packets of 5 each.		0.60	2.00	2.00		
Total		14.20					
Index Number Sub-group V(f)						422	422

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

1061

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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Base Price 4	March 1981 5	April 1981 6	March 1981 7	April 1981 8
<i>Education and Reading—</i>							
School Fees for Std. VIII.	Per Student per month	8.86	4.85	5.50	3.30	113	113
School Books—Std. VIII— Kumar bharati	Per Copy	2.53	2.42	2.50	2.50	197	197
Ankaganit	"	"	1.75	5.95	5.95		
Apali Prithwi	"	"	1.88	2.80	2.80		
Newspapers— Sakal Daily	"	2.50	0.07	0.40	0.40	607	607
Loksatta Daily	"	"	0.07	0.45	0.45		
Total		13.91				218	218
<i>Number Sub-group V(g)</i>							
<i>Recreation and Amusement—</i>							
cinema— lowest Class	Per Adult	6.74	0.52	1.52	1.52	292	292
Total		6.74				292	292
<i>Number Sub-group V(h)</i>							

<i>Transport and Communication—</i>							
Railway— Railway Fare for 50 k.m.	Per Passenger	6.46	0.98	2.25	2.25	230	230
Bus Fare— P.M.T. Busfare for 3.22 km.	"	11.43	0.10	0.40	0.40	333	333
S. T. Fare 48 k.m.	"	"	1.50	4.00	4.00		
Postage— Single Card	Per Card	1.29	0.05	0.15	0.15	261	261
M. O. Charges	for Rs. 25	"	0.45	1.00	1.00		
Total		19.18				294	294
<i>Index Number Sub-group V(i)</i>							
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>							
Pan, Supari	"	4.47	"	"	"	481	481
Tobacco and Tobacco products	"	6.42	"	"	"	407	407
Household Utilities	"	4.76	"	"	"	560	560
Washing Soap	"	11.60	"	"	"	414	414
Medical Care	"	18.72	"	"	"	170	170
Personal Care	"	14.20	"	"	"	422	422
Education and Reading	"	13.91	"	"	"	218	218
Recreation and Amusement	"	6.74	"	"	"	292	292
Transport and Communication	"	19.18	"	"	"	294	294
Total		100.00				320	320
<i>Index Number Group V</i>							

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

THE STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS BY GROUPS FOR SEVEN CENTRES OF MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1981.

Centre	Base	Food	Pan, Supari, Tobacco etc.	Fuel and Light	Housing	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	Consumer Price Index Number April 1981	Equivalent Old Index Number	Consumer Price Index Number March 1981	Equivalent Old Index Number
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bombay	1960=100	477	478	510	158	438	343	435	1931	423	1878
Solapur	1960=100	516	422	491	219	467	359	472	1803	444	1696
Nagpur	1960=100	465	428	476	211	518	347	435	2271	425	2218
Pune	1961=100	451	....	439	138	471	320	405	....	395	....
Jalgaon	1961=100	510	....	507	174	438	330	454	2402	444	2349
Nanded	1961=100	529	....	627	274	448	374	488	1196	468	1147
Aurangabad..	1961=100	499	....	483	316	440	368	459	1019	451	1001

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

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

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

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981
ALL INDIA AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

The statistics for the Last 12 calendar months from May 1980 to April 1981 are given in the following table:—

TABLE

Month	1	2	3
		Base 1960=100	* Base 1949=100
May 1980	..	382	464
June 1980	..	386	469
July 1980	..	394	479
August 1980	..	397	483
September 1980	..	402	489
October 1980	..	406	493
November 1980	..	411	500
December 1980	..	408	496
January 1981	..	411	500
February 1981	..	418	508
March 1981	..	420	510
April 1981	..	427	519

*Index numbers under this column are derived from the 1960 based index.

Labour Intelligence

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1981

Industrial Courts, Tribunals and Labour Courts

In all 1792 applications were received by the Industrial Courts, Tribunals and Labour Court during the month. Their break-up are as under :-

Sl. No.	Name of the Industrial Court/Tribunal and Labour Court	No. of applications, etc received during the month under the -			Total
		B.I.R. Act, 1946	I.D. Act, 1947	Other Acts.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Industrial Court/Tribunal-					
1	Industrial Court, Bombay	12	55	96	108
2	Industrial Tribunal, Bombay	..	..	43	55
3	Industrial Court, Nagpur	5	4	4	48
4	Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur	..	..	77	4
5	Industrial Court, Pune	2	8	22	280
6	Industrial Tribunal, Pune	..	..	4	8
7	Industrial Court, Thane	1	4	4	23
8	Industrial Tribunal, Thane	..	..	..	4
Total ..		20	70	439	530
II. Labour Courts-					
1	Labour Court, Bombay	124	197	46	367
2	Labour Court, Pune	13	156	27	196
3	Labour Court, Nagpur	13	76	80	169
4	Labour Court, Thane	1	47	39	87
5	Labour Court, Kolhapur	4	19	48	83
6	Labour Court, Solapur	16	23	42	69
7	Labour Court, Akola	4	32	34	67
8	Labour Court, Nashik	1	128	64	196
9	Labour Court, Aurangabad	4	19	7	28
Total ..		178	697	387	1262

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981

Conciliation
An analysis of disputes handled by the Conciliation machinery in the State during March 1981 under various Acts is given below :-

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

Act	Issues relating to pay, allowances and Bonus	Employment, leave, hours of work and Miscellaneous causes	Total
(1) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	630	747	1377
(2) Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	32	34	66
(3) Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.	2	2	4
Total ..	664	783	1447

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

Act	Pending at the beginning of the month	No. of cases received during the month	Settled amicably	Ended in failure	With-drawn or not pursued by parties	Closed	Total (4 to 7)	Pending at the end of the month
I. D. Act, 1947	2,352	1377	132	71	296	286	785	2944
B. I. R. Act, 1946	259	66	14	3	15	8	40	285
B. I. R. (Ext. and Amdt.) Act, 1964.	3	4	1	..	2	4	7	..
Total ..	2,614	1447	147	74	313	298	832	3229

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

Act	Cotton Textile	Silk Textile	Wollen Textile	Textile Processing	Hosiery	Banking	Sugar	Misc.	Transport	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
R. Act, 1946	21	10		2		8	19	6	..	66

Act	Textile Industry	Paper Industry	Printing Industry	Press Industry	Electricity	Banking	Engineering	Local Bodies	Other Misc.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
R. (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.	1		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

District-wise analysis is given below :-

Act	Bombay	Pune	Thane	Nagpur	Nanded	Kolhapur	Ahmadnagar	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
R. Act, 1946	16	20	8	12		10		66

Act	Nagpur	Bombay	Aurangabad	Chanda	Akola	Buldhana	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
R. (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964	3	..	1	..	..	..	4

Name of the Industry Group	1	Number of disputes in progress			5	6
		Started before beginning of the month i.e. before March 1981	Started during the month i.e. March 1981	Total		
Textile	..	2	1	3	3,242	7,973
Engineering	..	7	5	12	3,241	24,293
Chemical	1	1	435	435
Miscellaneous	..	4	6	10	4,776	21,084
March 1981 Total	..	13	13	26	11,694	53,785
February 1981 Total	..	23	10	33	6,347	40,585

Industry-wise classification is given below :-

No. of Disputes	No. of Workers involved	No. of Man-days lost
..
33	6,347	11,694
..	40,585	53,785
..	..	1,28,075
..	..	14,743

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1981
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE
February 1981
March 1981
March 1980

1 of the disputes arose over questions of "pay, allowances and bonus issue" related to "Retrenchment and grievances about personnel". No dispute on "leave and hours of work" and the remaining were 8 due to other causes.

Out of the 13 disputes that terminated during the course of the month, 3 were settled either entirely or partially in favour of the workers, while 9 disputes in favour of the employers.

The word "Work stoppages" in the literal sense means interruption of work and it is hereby used in that sense as virtually synonymous with "strike". In computing statistics of the industrial disputes, however, divisions in which 10 or more persons are involved

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE DETAILED INFORMATION OF EMPLOYMENT (INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYED) CATEGORY WORKERS UNDER THE EMPLOYMENT PROTECTION ACT, 1947.

Sl. No.	Name of the Employer	S. L.	Region	Status of Employment		No. of Employed Workers Till the end of month	No. of Employed Workers at the end of month
				Began	Terminated		
1	...	S	...	6	1	8	8
2	...	P	...	5	1	9	9
3	...	A	...	6	1	10	10
4	...	P	...	13-3-8	1	14	14

Total: 87 (1955) 31,537 Continues

LABOUR GAZETTE - JUNE 1981
**EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION
 MAHARASHTRA REGION**

Press note showing the progress during the month of April 1981

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme applies to 34 centres in the State of Maharashtra and provides protection to 16,68,572 workers in the event of employment injury, sickness and maternity. This protection is made available through ways namely by provision of medical care and cash benefits when needed. During the month of April 1981, 22,149 Insured Persons received Rs. 9,68,314.85 as cash benefits due to employment injuries. This includes 118 persons who were in receipt of pension for permanent Disablement Benefit and 2,057 persons who were in receipt of Dependents Benefit as dependents of deceased Insured Persons. During the month 13,250 accidents were reported against 12,925 during the preceding month.

Continuously fewer persons need the employment injury benefits, but a large number need Cash Benefit in the event of sickness. During April 1981, 1,23,273 claims were received and an amount of Rs. 1,00,74,349.14 was paid as sickness benefit. During the preceding month 1,16,617 claims were received and an amount of Rs. 1,03,93,157.45 was disbursed as Sickness Benefit.

Some Insured Persons suffering from T. B., Mental, Malignant and other long term disease etc., require more attention and they are being paid additional benefit called Extended Sickness Benefit. During the month an amount of Rs. 9,37,969.05 was paid towards this benefit.

During the month 332 Insured Women claimed Rs. 4,96,675.00 by way of Maternity Benefit.

The attendance at the dispensaries as per certificates received was 3,24,378 during the month.

During the month Funeral Benefit in 156 cases amounting to Rs. 15,588.45 was paid.

During the month confinement charges in respect of wives of Insured Persons amounting to Rs. 9,410.00 was paid.

During the month an amount of Rs. 82,062.40 was paid as Enhanced Sickness Benefit to 83 insured persons who had undergone sterilisation operations for family planning.

For recovery of arrears of contribution under the Scheme, legal proceedings were initiated in 35 cases against defaulting employers.