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LABOUR GAZETTE

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

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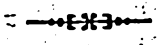
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The Month in Brief

Labour Legislation

The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 1978 and the Sugar Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Act, 1978 are published in this issue at pages 854 to 865.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class

The Bombay, Solapur and Nagpur Consumer Price Index Number for working class for the month of April 1979 with the average prices for the year ended December 1960 equal to 100 were 331, 347 and 332 respectively. The Jalgaon, Nanded, Pune and Aurangabad Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for the month of April 1979 with the average prices for the year ended December 1961 equal to 100 were 334, 345, 319 and 351 respectively.

All India average Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers

All India Average Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (General) on Base 1960=100 for April 1979 is 337 as compared to 332 in March 1979. The Index Number for April 1979 on base 1949=100 derived from the 1960 based index works out to 410 as against 404 for March 1979.

Industrial Disputes in Maharashtra State

During March 1979, there were 41 strikes involving 20,552 workmen and a time loss of 2,74,533 working days as compared to 41 disputes in February 1979 involving 67,302 workmen and a time loss of 2,72,578 mandays. Further particulars of Industrial Disputes are given at pages 930 and 931 of this issue.

Benefits under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme

During the month of April 1979, 16,583 insured persons received Rs. 29,84,684.54 cash benefits due to employment injuries. This includes 4,513 persons who were in receipt of Pensions for Permanent Disablement and 1,709 persons who were in receipt of Dependent Benefit as dependents of deceased Insured Person. During the month, 11,417 accidents were reported as against 11,682 during the preceding month.

Current Notes

ILO Report on Human Rights

The immediately binding nature of obligations by ratifying States to guarantee trade union rights set out in a United Nations Human Rights Covenant is underlined by an International Labour Organisation Committee of legal experts.

Several of the rights concerning workers contained in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights need only be achieved progressively by States parties to the covenant. On trade union rights, however the Covenant requires States parties to undertake to ensure them as an immediate obligation.

Workers' rights in such fields as working conditions and social security "require continuing efforts to achieve a progressive raising of standards of welfare", says the ILO experts. The realisation of trade union rights, on the other hand, "is not dependent on availability of resources, but could represent an important contribution to the harnessing of the energies and support of the productive forces in society to the development process."

These observations are made in the second report by the ILO body—the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations—on progress in putting into effect the Covenant's guarantees on labour and social matters. The report has been sent to the UN Economic and Social Council as part of a procedure started last year to involve the ILO and other specialised agencies in the monitoring of observance of the Covenant's provisions that fall within their competence.

The ILO report notes that the Covenant's provisions on trade union freedoms coincide with or pursue very similar aims to those of the ILO Convention on freedom of association and the right to organise (No. 87).

These provisions, unlike others in the Covenant, establish "an obligation both to guarantee a right to everyone—the right to form and join trade unions of his choice—and to guarantee certain rights to trade unions: the right to establish national federations and confederations and the right of the latter to form or join international trade union organisations, and the right to function without interference."

The 20-member ILO Committee, meeting in its annual session in Geneva in March, examined reports submitted by 14 States parties to the rights recognised in Articles 6-9 of the Covenant, namely the right to work, the right to just and favourable conditions of work, the right to form and join trade unions, and the right to social security.

(*Indian Worker*, dated 14th May 1979).

Suggestions Still Welcome on IR Bill

Government has an open mind on the Industrial Relations Bill and concrete suggestions are still welcome.

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Affairs, Dr. Ram Kripal S
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Shri Satish Pradhan, Pro

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This was announced by the Union Minister of State for Labour and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr. Ram Kripal Sinha, while inaugurating the 13th Biennial Conference of the Maharashtra Veej Kamgar Maha Sangh in Bombay on 4th June 1979. Shri Satish Pradhan, President, Municipal Council, Thane presided.

The Minister said that the labour in India today was enlightened enough to look after their own interests. They did not require interference from outside, political or otherwise. Once this was ensured, inter-union as well as intra-union rivalries would automatically disappear.

Dr. Sinha advised trade unions not to confine their activities merely to demands for increase in wages or bonus. They should educate the member workers, so that they realised their obligations both towards the organisation and the society. Consumer welfare should be their motto, which ultimately meant their own welfare too.

The Minister enumerated various steps taken by the present government for the welfare of the workers ever since it assumed office. He, however, appealed to the workers for their co-operation, so that the various pledges given to the people could be redeemed and national economy further strengthened.

Wage hike for Bombay Textile Workers.

According to an award given by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Mr. Sharad Pawar, on April 13, 1979, over two lakh textile workers in the city would get a wage hike of Rs. 61.26 a month with retrospective effect from January 1, 1979. The award will result in an additional burden of Rs. 15.60 crores on the mill managements. The burden on arrears will be Rs. 3.9 crores and on increments Rs. 2.07 crores annually.

(Industrial Bulletin, dated 1st May 1979)

Wage hike for Textile Workers of Maharashtra

Workers working in textile mills in the regions of Vidarbha, Khandesh and Marathwada in Maharashtra have been given a wage increase of Rs. 40 plus fringe benefits, which include an annual increment of Rs. 6. The wage increase of Rs. 40 will apply with retrospective effect from January 1979, while the increment will be effective from the beginning of next year. The above wages revision is on the recommendation of the Chief Minister which introduces parity in the wage scales of all textile workers in Maharashtra.

(Industrial Bulletin, dated 1st June 1979).

Seminar on Employment information opened

The factories should give first preference to their apprentices while filling job vacancies and a central legislation was needed for the purpose, said Shri Nihal Ahmed, Minister for Employment, on 24th May 1979.

Shri Ahmed was inaugurating in Bombay a six-day seminar of all India State Employment Market Information Officers, organised by the Director General of Employment and Training.

Notes

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trial Relations Bill and concrete

The role of the employment information officers, Shri Nihal Ahmed, said, collecting factual data on employment potential was of immense value in deciding employment policies.

He also felt that employment information would help reduce the unemployment.

Shri R. K. Zutshi, Director of Employment, welcomed the guests and Shri D. S. Gupte proposed a vote of thanks.

Legislation on Workers' Participation

Mr. Ravindra Varma, Union Minister for Labour, informed the Lok Sabha on April 12, 1979, that the Government would enact a legislation to ensure effective participation of workers in management on the basis of the Report of the tripartite Committee appointed by his Ministry to study the question. According to the Minister, the tripartite Committee had completed its work.

(*Industrial Bulletin, dated 1st May 1979.*)

Apprentice Subsidy Scheme in Newzealand

A new incentive scheme, designed to stimulate the intake of apprentices, is now in operation. Under the scheme employers receive a subsidy of \$ 30 (£15.65) per week on wages paid to any apprentices qualifying for one calendar year from the date of engagement.

Employers qualify if they gain approval for the hiring from the Apprenticeship Committee. The new apprentice must be additional to the number hired at 31 March in the previous year. (If no apprentices were employed at that time the subsidy is payable on the first apprentice engaged and every second hiring thereafter).

The subsidy is payable quarterly in arrears on wages paid provided : (1) the employer, when claiming the subsidy, lists times when the apprentice was on accident compensation or social welfare benefits, for which wages and subsidies are therefore not paid; (2) the subsidy is payable in lieu of any other wage subsidy—e.g., incentive payments for attendance at extended block courses; (3) where the employment is terminated in a three month period the subsidy will not be payable for that quarter.

(*Industrial Bulletin, dated 15th May 1979.*)

British TUC Guidelines

Following the signing between the former Labour Government in Britain and its Trades Union Congress of an agreement on the conduct of industrial relations, the *Concordat*, the TUC had issued the following guidelines to British unions. Other unions, in other countries, will benefit from a close study of these guidelines :—

- (i) The key to the future is expansion and efficiency.
- (ii) Strike action is a final and last resort which can too easily affect an employer's ability to maintain employment and to continue to pay higher

Privileged action causes substantial losses living standards. arrangements for settling disputes in operation and regular should not be undertaken un-

balls are strongly encouraged should proceed and they should be made in advance in the event of a dispute. Cases are urged to bear firm and strong arrangements and of union membership w-

Status of Workers in the most conspicuous change in Korea is the change in working conditions, in some cases to the benefit. Employers must be in business. Many

Real signs are seen everywhere. Tea-rooms, tea-canteens, coal suppliers, and people and kept. "The only people in TV schools and candidates

Employers have also called for "Help Wanted" signs, which includes "Free Dormitory"

Generous Allowances" offer 180,000 of college as a student 15 times the monthly when they have a good care of the workers. A

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wages. Prolonged action causes substantial loss of earnings leading to a sharp drop in workers' living standards.

(iii) Agreements for settling disputes and differences of opinion should be written, swift in operation and regularly revised for continuing relevance. Strikes should not be undertaken until the Disputes Procedure has been exhausted.

(iv) Strike ballots are strongly encouraged. Rules should be devised as to how these should proceed and they should be clearly understood. Arrangements should be made in advance for the provision of emergency or essential services in the event of a dispute.

(v) Unions are urged to bear firmly in mind the need for flexible operation of closed shop arrangements and to adopt methods which emphasise the benefits of union membership when recruiting.

(Industrial Bulletin, dated 15th May 1979)

Changing Status of Workers in Korea

One of the most conspicuous changes which came in the wake of rapid economic growth in Korea is the change in the status of workers. The change is readily noticeable. Working people used to do their best to please their employers, in some cases to the extent of playing sycophant. The situation has reversed. Employers must now be nice to their workers if they want to continue in business. Many businesses have an acute shortage of workers.

Wanted signs are seen everywhere in Seoul. Employers are screaming for want of hands. Tea-rooms, tailor shops, shoemakers, knitwear shops, taxi and bus companies, coal suppliers, government offices and private business offices are short of people and keep running ads. There is a saying now popular in Seoul: "The only people redundant in Seoul are the applicants for movie and TV schools and candidates for the National Assembly elections."

Employers have also changed their recruitment terminology. They no longer say "Help Wanted". They say: "We Cordially Invite You To Be a Member of our Family". Then they run a long list of all the eye-catching benefits, which includes "No Experience Asked", "No Education Required", "Plush Free Dormitory", "Free Bus Service", "Fat Bonus Envelopes", "Generous Allowances", and "Plenty of Holidays and Paid Leave". The businesses offer 180,000 won to 230,000 won (US \$ 460) a month for a man fresh out of college as a starting salary. Some companies pay bonuses amounting to 15 times the monthly salary per year. The worries of employers are not gone when they have succeeded in employee recruitment. They have to take a good care of them to keep them on the job lest the employees should change employers. Also attractive offers are constantly made to already recruited workers by other businesses to woo them over into their "families".

Heavy Bonuses

On last Chusok, autumn moon festival, the businesses competed with one another in paying bonuses to their employees. One electronics company paid

its workers unusually large amounts of money in bonuses during the holiday season—with a good reason. It had the bitter experience of losing ten per cent of its workers in the previous holiday season. The workers simply went away after the holiday leave. A large rubber shoe factory in Pusan distributed thick festival bonuses envelopes to the employees, chartered 70 tourist buses, took the employees to their homes in the rural areas entertaining them all way with music by a hired professional music band, and told them all the nice things after the bus ride to make sure they would come back. The factory owner and all the ranking staff officials were at the boarding area, politely bowing and shaking hands with the employees going home on Moon Festival leave. Another company had an even better idea. Its president distributed money to the moon festival home-goers in "socialization expense" and asked the employees to "bring your friends to work with you in the wonderful family atmosphere of your company".

The government had advised the businesses throughout the country to limit the holiday home-leave to three days. It did not work. The workers did not come back until the seventh day in spite of all good things their employers had given and told them and the government wishes that they only have a three-day leave. Some of the companies failed to meet their export target. When the administrative authorities asked them for an explanation, they gave this reply: "Don't blame us—blame the moon festival".

The office of Labour Affairs conducted a labour survey last year. It found that the businesses throughout the country were short of a total of over 112,000 workers, which represented an increase of 3.1 per cent compared with the increase figure in the previous year. The shortage was most acute with 13.6 per cent in the areas where skilled workers were employed. So why the high competition for jobs in some of the big businesses in Seoul? This is true. The ratio between the jobs available in these companies and the applicants was 1:10. There were simultaneous recruitment examinations at major business groups in Seoul last September. The opening-applicant ratio was one to ten at the Dae Woo Group, one to 14 at the Lucky Group, one to seven at the Samsung Group and the Hyundai Group, one to nine at the Korean Air Lines, and one to 25 in the case of the Dong-A-Group.

Excellent Terms

Workers do flock to the big business groups for various reasons. They pay well, have excellent working environments, use fast advancement programmes, have good annuity system and sundry other fringe benefits, above all, offer best future opportunities. But here again it does not mean that every applicant will take the job offered or stay. Many people apply for jobs attracted by tempting offers but whether they will take the job is for them to decide after examining the terms and conditions of other companies and the ones where they are presently employed. Nonetheless, the big business groups are popular among the people, especially the young ones, because there, besides other benefits, they can try to locate their prospective spouses.

Various government offices, especially the tax offices and those having something to do with industry, are losing their employees to private businesses.

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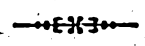
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The present leadership is determined to root out official corruption under what they call an "Administrative Renovation Campaign", and to this end, the government watchdog organizations continue to conduct inquisitive and searching inspections and investigations. A startling percentage of government officials left their jobs last year and secured positions with private businesses. They say there is no sense in staying on the government jobs and be suspected when much better-paying jobs are available everywhere. The government has raised their pay this year substantially. The lower the grades the higher the rates of raise. This will help, but how much it actually will is a good question.

The government and the business across the country have begun taking steps to meet the labour shortages. In late December last year, the office of Labour Affairs set the new year's labour training target at 112, 500, which represents an increase of 20,500 persons over last year's 92,000. The OLA has set aside a total of 668 work-skill training schools across the country to achieve the new year's vocational training goals. The OLA has also decided on a plan to set up a vocational college and to double the capacity of the existing Instructors' Training Centre to meet the consequent increase in the demand of Instructors to various work-skill training schools.

The series of steps taken by the government indicate its determination to meet the skilled labour shortages at all cost. Establishment of the new Vocational training college and the drastic increase of the college and university freshman quota are designed to meet the steep rise in the demand for highly skilled technicians and engineers which result from the nation's switch-over and industrial upgrading from labour-intensive industry to a capital—and technology-intensive industrial structure. The shortage of labour must be overcome and it is hoped that the measures taken by the government and the private business will work. However, it is a matter of felicitation that the attitude of the employers to their workers has changed. It is another benefit which the fast economic growth has brought to the people in addition to an affluent living.

(Industrial Bulletin, dated 15th April 1979)



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.)

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF TRADE UNIONS

BY

G. RAMANUJAM, GENERAL SECRETARY, INTUC

Human relations are based on human psychology. It would be more in tune with human psychology if the subject of 'Social Responsibility of Trade Unions' were assigned to an employer. Similarly if you had asked a trade unionist to speak on 'Social Responsibilities of Employers' it would be quite in keeping psychologically for, our own sins are behind our backs and of others before our eyes!

Our society to-day is largely a rights-oriented society. A trade unionist will be at his best if he is called upon to expatiate on the rights of trade unions and of labour; and similarly, an employer on the rights of employers. But ask them to speak on their respective obligations, you catch them at their most vulnerable point. The obligations and responsibilities of any one group will be forcefully pointed out, perhaps, by the opposite group. And if you want any proof of this, you have only to look at our politicians, who will sermonise to the people on their duties and responsibilities, but will not even think that they too have some responsibilities.

The first assumption, according to me, would be that trade unions have some responsibilities. Only if this assumption becomes undisputed, the next question as to what these responsibilities are will arise; and then the further question as to what extent these responsibilities have been and are being discharged, could be considered.

I believe that social responsibility is one of the several responsibilities a trade union has, or at any rate ought to have, such as its responsibilities to its own members, its responsibility to the industry which it covers, and its responsibility to the society at large.

The Primary Responsibility

The primary responsibility of a trade union is to its own members. Whether this responsibility is satisfactorily discharged in all cases is still an open question. In many instances trade unions to-day are not really intended to serve their members. On the other hand, they are intended to serve the interests of political parties to which their leaders belong for the time being; and workers come in only as mere incidentals. You will see from the recent trend of the trade union movement in the country that the movement is more divided to-day than ever before. Every political party wants to have its own trade unions, no matter if it means fragmenting labour further.

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1979

...the trade union movement controlled by the Communist party which has resulted in the split. Surely the split is not for the sake of promoting the interests of labour, but to exploit the interests of labour, but to exploit labour by the employer, the traditional employer being the employer, the traditional employer will be able to discharge satisfactorily to their own members.

It has been asked when is INTUC splitting? It is not clear that INTUC too must split. The date on which it will split. Splitting has to be something important in the nation. You stand the danger of losing your industry too!

It would like to remain united and in this regard within the INTUC that, regarding the individual's political affiliation, so as to responsibility to its own members, which is to industry.

Responsibility to Industry

The discharging of the primary responsibility is in jeopardy, the discharging of it is the second in the list is bound to be the reasons given for the Marxists stand to the C.P.I. (Right) is that the Marxists, they want a trade union to be left behind in claiming to be a primary responsibility. How can such unions be discharged?

It is so, any talk of co-operation because the capacity of the industry, which will be considered a real reason, do not believe in this philosophy. They are old-fashioned enough to be a responsibility to the industry; responsibility consists in ensuring disintegration.

These unions believe in respecting their respective mutual as well as to-day are few and far between to be very bright at the moment.

When a party splits, the trade union movement controlled by it is also split. The split in the Indian Communist party which has resulted in the split of the AITUC is a classic example. Surely the split is not for promoting the interests of the workers. It is for promoting the interests of the political parties. Such unions are not formed to serve the interests of labour, but to exploit labour for the political interests of the union leaders, who thus becomes a second source of exploitation, the first, of course, being the employer, the traditional exploiter. These unions, therefore, will not be able to discharge satisfactorily even their primary responsibility to their own members.

I have often been asked when is INTUC splitting? Those who asked this question have assumed that INTUC too must split, and they only want to know the date on which it will split. Splitting has become the fashion of the day; and if you are something important in the national life, and if you don't split now, you stand the danger of losing your importance, and, perhaps, becoming old-fashioned too!

INTUC would like to remain united and in this respect even old-fashioned. Everyone is agreed within the INTUC that, regardless of his politics, INTUC should function as a harmonious whole in the trade union field, without importing the individual's political affiliation, so as to enable INTUC to discharge its responsibility to its own members, which is of primary importance.

Responsibility to Industry

While the discharging of the primary responsibility to the members of a union is itself in such jeopardy, the discharging of its responsibility towards the Industry, which is the second in the list is bound to show a dismal record. Actually one of the reasons given for the Marxists starting a new trade union centre as opposed to the C.P.I. (Right) is that the latter party is co-operating with the management. And since all co-operation with management is a sin in the eyes of the Marxists, they want a trade union which will never co-operate with the Industry, but will always fight. In this background the other unions, not to be left behind in claiming to be even more revolutionary than the Marxists, will try to either ape them or outbid them, bringing us all to very near anarchy. How can such unions be expected to have a responsibility to the industry?

While this is so, any talk of co-operation for improving productivity, so as to increase the capacity of the industry, even for the sole purpose of paying a higher wage, will be considered a reactionary idea. Fortunately still, all trade unions, do not believe in this philosophy. There are a few trade unions, may be they are old-fashioned enough to accept that workers and trade unions have a responsibility to the industry in which they are employed, and such responsibility consists in ensuring discipline, efficiency and loyalty to the organisation.

These unions believe in respecting each other's rights and in insisting of fulfilling their respective mutual as well as joint obligations. But then such unions to-day are few and far between and their future too does not appear to be very bright at the moment. The more negative is the stand taken by

a union the more it is appreciated by the workers as militant, even revolutionary. Even the press gives publicity only to such negative stand of unions. In this context, unions believing in positive co-operation and settlements of disputes through attempts to persuade and convert the other side, on failing which by resort the methods like arbitration are just getting out of circulation. Thus the Gresham's Law operates, and the not-so-good ones among union i.e., those who believe in non-co-operation, violence, and perpetual agitation including, 'gheraos'—drive the positive and constitutional trade unions out of circulation. Good unions seem to be out of place, also due to the attitude of some employers too. Therefore, it is increasingly difficult to make trade unions believe that they have a responsibility towards the Industry; but it is obvious that unless such responsibility is accepted and discharged satisfactorily, even the workers' interests will get into jeopardy in the short run.

Social Responsibility

Now lastly, I come to the responsibility of the trade unions to society. Very few trade unions realise that they have a social responsibility.

The National Labour Commission dealing with the social responsibilities of trade unions has listed them as :

- (i) Promotion of national integration ;
- (ii) Influencing the socio-economic policies of the community through active participation in the formulation of those policies ; and
- (iii) Instilling in their members a sense of responsibility towards industry and the community.

I do not think the social responsibilities of trade unions are limited to the few ideas the National Labour Commission has listed. Let us, therefore, delve a little deeper into the subject of social responsibilities of trade unions.

We often say that those who have invested capital are the employers. I have no quarrel with this statement. But I want you to realise that it is only partially true. Even the question "who is the employer" ? is an incomplete question. It must also say "employer of what" ? The complete answer would then be that "capital is the employer of labour". That way, labour too is an employer, for it employs capital. Thus between labour and capital both are mutually employers and employees. But then there is an ultimate employer, who employs both labour and capital and that is the society:

If society refuses to purchase the product or accept the services of a particular industry, both labour and capital employed therein become unemployed. Therefore, both capital and labour are employees of society, rather co-servants of society, in whose joint hands has been entrusted the welfare so society. Therefore, capital and labour have a direct responsibility towards society, which is the ultimate master.

The Principle of Trusteeship

Gandhiji propounded the principle of trusteeship on these indisputable facts. He wanted labour and capital to function mutually as trustee of each

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other and jointly as trustees of the society. Although this principle of trusteeship was conceived to regulate the relations between capital and labour, in the limited sphere of industrial relations by Gandhiji, its potential is almost infinite. If every individual in society will function as a trustee of every other individual in society, there will then be hardly any need for clash of any kind. But there are several stages in between the present position and this desirable and extended application of this principle.

The Extended Applications

In a human body, every organ function as the trustee of every other organ. Every organ serves every other organ directly or indirectly and similarly gets served in return. No organ of the human body can hope to prosper at the cost of the other organs, or by exploiting other organs. There is a balanced and responsible inter-dependence among the organs, which go to make the principle of trusteeship among them real live force, contributing to the well-being of the whole.

From the human organism, we next go to the basic social organism, viz, the family. If a family has to be a happy, harmonious unit, every member of the family must function as a trustee of every other member of the family, i.e. he must realise that his welfare and hapiness depend on the welfare and happiness of every other member of the family. Where any member of the family wants to appropriate for himself more than his just due at the cost of the other members of the family, the members of the family quarrel and the family goes to the rocks. Similarly, in the village community, if every family functioned as the trustee of every other family—for example if the tiller cultivated the land not for himself alone, but for all the families in the village; the weaver wove his cloth not for himself alone but for all the families in the village, the priest prayed not for his own welfare, but for the welfare of the whole community, collective weal would become the goal for every family and his would be giving effect to this principle of trusteeship.

I do not want to dwell on the subsequent distortion of our system into a caste system of high and low, followed arrogance and superiority among some which rightly led to our downfall. Indeed, there would be nothing high or low, as each in its place is the best.

A Key to World Peace

From the village, we go to a region. The several villages in the region should be made to function in an inter dependent manner by deliberate planning for a balanced division of labour while some villages could produce paddy, some may produce other dry crops, and if the products of the one were exchanged for the products of the other, so much so, these villages would become solicitous, not only about the welfare of their own, but also of the other villages in the region for their necessary supplies. Similarly, if you extend the same principle of division of functions leading to a balanced and responsible inter-dependence among the regions of a nation. Then there will not be the miserable sight we witness in our country to-day, i.e. some regions refusing to share even its water with others, some regions fighting that a particular town must

not go to the other and should come to itself. It will also put an end to the frequent flaring up of communal violence in our country.

There should be balanced inter-dependence among the regions, so that each region out of necessity will be compelled to work for the welfare of the other regions. What applies to regions within a nation can apply to the nations of the world as well; and if every nation functions in a complimentary manner, and not as competitive rival, indeed as the trustee of every other nation, there will then be no need for wars of any kind. This means there should be planning on a world basis for a proper division of labour among the nations so that inter-dependence becomes an indispensable necessity and no nation could have abiding prosperity at the cost of other nations.

Thus the Gandhian principle of trusteeship provides not only a solution for the troubles we face in labour-management relations, but right upto the world level to solve the difficulties that we face to-day.

Social responsibilities of trade unions can, therefore, be effectively discharged, if only they realise the basic fact inherent in the situation.

The Third Party

Labour is but a section of the community, and trade unions should so design their policies and programmes that the part does not come in conflict with the whole. They must realise that in every industrial dispute, it is not only capital and labour that are affected, but the ultimate master, i.e. society is also affected. Therefore, every dispute should be resolved not only taking into account the rights and obligations of the employer and his employees, but also those of the community. The community is entitled to expect uninterrupted flow of quality goods and services at reasonable prices from the management and labour and it is the social responsibility of trade unions to fulfil their part of this duty.

Society's Responsibility to Trade Unions

But then no duty can work as a non-way traffic. If unions and workers have a responsibility towards society. Society too has a responsibility towards trade unions and labour. But unfortunately, in our country, public opinion and the voice of society are seldom organised, much less heard and are, therefore, always ineffective. Unless society also takes up the cause of the workers, who have been denied just conditions of work and living, it will be futile to expect trade unions to devote any consideration of discharging its responsibility to society. Society must organise itself and public opinion must be formed and asserted when the need there arises. It is not enough, if public opinion roused only in case of a strike in essential services, when in consequence the public has to suffer. If society is vigilant, and if its conscience is quickened by the injustice done to workers, then perhaps, such strike and such dislocation in services to society might not have happened in many cases. In short, there could be a better consciousness of the social responsibilities on the part of trade unions if simultaneously society's responsibility to the poorer and productive section of the population, is also made manifest in some understandable manner.

(By Courtesy: Indian Worker, dated 7th May 1979)

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THE ROLE OF THE STATE IN COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

BY

RAVINDRA VARMA
Union Labour Minister.

With the growth of the trade union movement in India, Collective bargaining has come to assume a pivotal role in employer-employee relations—a role that is, in fact, a civilised confrontation between the workers and the management with a view to arriving at a settlement or agreement. Collective bargaining has been defined by the ILO as negotiations on working conditions and terms of employment between an employer, a group of employers or one or more employers' organisations on the one hand, and one or more representatives of workers' organisations on the other, with a view to reaching an agreement. The essential pre-requisites for free and successful collective bargaining can easily be identified as an organised trade union movement, absence of external pressure, either on the employer or the workers, to compel them to reach an agreement as desired by the party exerting the pressure and a measure of parity in the bargaining power of the two parties concerned.

Collective bargaining is not an exercise in competition, but an exercise in the discovery of complementarity and identity of interests. It is an exercise in which both the parties strive to convince each other by which they formulate such mutually agreed terms and conditions in the interest of both and essential for the growth of the undertaking as such.

In industrial fields, collective bargaining serves a number of important functions as it combines legislative, judicial and executive elements. The fact that the solution arrived through collective bargaining carries with it the sanction of both sides enhances the legislative process in the sense that the agreement is a joint formulation of the terms and conditions under which workers and management agree to co-operate and work together for a certain prescribed period. The judicial process comes in for the interpretation of the provisions of the agreement and to resolve any difference of opinion on the intention or scope of a particular clause, while the executive process ensures that both the management and the trade union abide by the terms of the agreement in implementation and assume consequent obligations.

Collective bargaining is not an exercise in competition, but an exercise in the discovery of complementarity and identity of interests. It is an exercise in which both the parties strive to convince each other by which they formulate such mutually agreed terms and conditions in the interests of both and essential for the growth of the undertaking as such. It is essentially a process in which one party seeks agreement with the other party. It is a process that seeks to redefine the terms of co-operation in the common effort of an economic effort for the benefit of a third party, that is the society.

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Distributive or Collective Bargaining

Collective bargaining may be said to be of two types. The conventional view of collective bargaining emphasises its function as a means of resolving conflicts of interest. In purely "distributive bargaining," there may be the feeling that what one party gets, the other loses. It, therefore, establishes a 'win-lose relationships', posing a constant threat of conflict. However, the other view of the possibilities inherent in collective bargaining emphasises its use an 'integrative' or 'creative' process by which both the parties derive benefit, each contributing something for the benefit of the other. There is, therefore, the promotion of the identification of common objectives, a healthy understanding of each other's needs and capabilities, a better respect for each other and greater sense of involvement participative and partnership in the well being and growth of the enterprise as a whole. Thus, while in distributive bargaining there will always be the possibility of a situation where the admission of one party's goal appears to be in basic conflict with that of the other, in "integrative" the approach is one of seeking solutions to problems, both parties sharing a common concern with the problems and making positive efforts to look for a solution to solve them to their mutual satisfaction.

Collective bargaining is by no means the only method of determining conditions of employment and regulating labour relations, and even where it predominates it often exists side by side with other methods such as resort to the assistance of third parties for judicial verdicts or mutually acceptable arbitration or conciliation by Government. There is no country where the State abstains completely from legislation in the area of working conditions, though the scope of such legislations may vary from country to country. One does see two types of approaches towards procedural questions in collective bargaining, one that favours the promotion of self-regulation and confines itself to laying.

Collective bargaining in Asia should promote the interests and objectives of development of growth and progress towards equitable distribution of the benefits of growth and should provide a framework for industrial harmony, essential for development and social justice.

Down a few basic ground rules, leaving it mainly to the parties to fashion whatever rules are needed; and the other that relies on detailed system of regulation.

At an industrial relations symposium for Asian countries held in 1975, many participants underlined the need to encourage and promote collective bargaining in Asian countries. But they were equally clear that collective bargaining in Asia should promote the interests and objectives of development, of growth and progress towards equitable distribution of the benefits of growth and should provide a framework for industrial harmony, essential for development and social justice. It was recognised that the level of collective bargaining depended on a number of factors such as the constitutional framework, the structure of the employers, and workers, organisations, identification

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and awareness of community of interest, the nature of subjects to be included in collective agreements and so on. Each level of collective bargaining has its specific advantages and disadvantages as well as its specific potentialities and limitations. The symposium came to the conclusion that one can maximise the advantages of collective bargaining if, in determining the level at which collective bargaining should take place in a particular country, one adjusts one's choice to the general industrial relations system of the country and provides for well structured coordination between collective bargaining at plant, enterprise, industry and national levels.

The government, as the custodian of the public interest, has a role to play in the settlement of disputes which could lead to the disruption of the economic life of the country.

Role of the State

In spite of some differences of opinion, there was a considerable body of agreement among the participants that the parties to any dispute should explore all possibilities of peaceful settlement before engaging in any form of direct action. A number of participants felt that the government, as the custodian of the public interest, had a role to play in the settlement of disputes which could lead to the disruption of the economic life of the country or endanger the achievement of national objectives in the field of development. A developing country that aspires to be a welfare state or a Socialist State cannot afford to be hamstrung by the philosophy of laissez faire which has been discarded as anachronistic even in areas where it prevailed in the past. Even in countries where the doctrine of laissez faire prevailed the trend of policy and administrative action in recent times has been in the direction of some involvement of the State in matters effecting industrial relations. It has now been admitted that group of individuals can be a potential source of danger to the freedom of others and can cause seismic disturbances in the society. The State is the only institution that can safeguard the common and collective good and protect those who are economically and socially exploited and vulnerable to exploitation. It is only the State that can guarantee equality and can assure the basic conditions in which freedom can be exercised and basic security of the minimum standards of health, economic security and civilised living assured to all.

It is time we devote attention to the implications of industrial relations as existing today in the context of the country's needs for development. We need to examine the relevance of naked economic confrontation as the historic and traditional means of settling disputes in the context of our present efforts for development and acceleration of progress towards social justice. The pattern evolved in the developed countries in the west is altogether a different situation would be appropriate for a developing country like ours, seeking development through democratic means, is another vital factor that needs to be pondered

over. We are also to consider whether strikes and lock-outs and confrontation should be looked upon as the solution for industrial disputes. It is to be pointed out that even in developed countries collective bargaining no longer exists in the same form as it had yesterday. From its traditional, emotional, turbulent and explosive characteristic, it has become scientific and systematic.

Alternative To Confrontation

In our country, we have comparatively stable society, built up on a strong and durable framework, which can withstand and absorb pressures with ease. At the same time we can ill afford to ignore the people's aspirations for a new equilibrium that assures freedom, basic standard of living, betterment in the quality of living elimination of poverty and unemployment and greater production, greater generation of resources and greater equality in the distribution of the fruits of progress. Industrial relations, therefore, call for courageous and continuous examination from the stand-point of the authentic needs and the real problems prevailing in our country. It is high time for us to think of another alternative to confrontation in the field of industrial relations. The path of confrontation is the path to certain retardation and possible anarchy and collective ruin. Reconciliation of diverse and divergent interests has to be through the recognition of the interdependence of interests and the paramountcy of common interests. We must evolve a new form of alternative as has done in some countries in the West where new approaches to collective bargaining are being tried, since there is a growing feeling that the traditional collective bargaining has possibly become outmoded as a means by which the representatives of the unions and management can settle their differences. Attention is drawn to environmental pressures, such as high unemployment rate caused by technological changes, which has meant that workers displaced in a particular bargaining situation will probably not be absorbed expeditiously and without the acquisition of new talents for the new jobs in an expanding economy. The helplessness of a management in passing on the increases in costs as a result of what is conceded in bargaining like wages and fringe benefits, to the consumers in the form of price increases because of cut throat competition, both foreign and domestic, is often being referred to. Lastly there is also the complaint against the tendency of the Government to intervene in disputes between the parties, because the industry is vital and the stoppage of production the nation can ill afford or because of the impact on the public and the economy.

From the experience gained in the working collective bargaining system one can infer that in all cases it is the parties who voluntarily determine their own approach to bargaining and thus is the essence of creative collective bargaining. The emphasis should not be on blind acceptance of the traditional approach to collective bargaining, but should be on objectively analysing a particular situation and then taking advantage of the freedom of the bargaining process and discovering an approach that is most likely to be most successful in coping with the specific problems involved. Thus the creative approach requires a new orientation, where the emphasis is on attitudes and principles and not so much on the maintenance of mechanism. The adoption of such an approach, however, does not by itself guarantee industrial peace. It is possible that in some

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cases even after these principles have been conscientiously applied, no settlement is reached. In that situation, if the parties resort to stoppage of work they will be justified in claiming that confrontation was not chosen merely because of the inability to meet the challenge for collective bargaining.

The problems of industrial relations have become not only complex and grave but vital—they affect the entire fabric of the life of nation. The economic development of a country and, therefore, the standard of living of its people largely depend upon the harmony and co-operation that prevail in the field of industrial relations. It is because of this reason that a consistent attempt has been made in every country, including India, to devise procedures and machinery to maintain industrial peace and harmony. However, there is and there can be no unanimity in the patterns that prevail in different countries.

One has to accept the fact that since society and factors that contribute to the creation of situations are not static, one has to think of industrial relations in the context of the changes that overtake society and changes that are necessary in society. The Industrial relations system cannot remain an ossified model. It has to be dynamic if it is to be able to respond to the conditions of the society in which it exists. For this reason, no uniform pattern can be prescribed for nations or even for developing societies. The kind of industrial relations required to ensure harmony and co-operation will depend on a number of factors including the form of ownership that prevails, the state of technology, techniques and relationships of production, the nature and character of the Government, the views of the Government on its own role the instruments that the society has at its disposal to formulate public opinion, the socially accepted concept of sanctions in the field of industrial relations and the socially accepted limits on the use of sanctions in the industrial field—whether it be by the employer, the employee or the Government.

The industrial relations system cannot remain as an ossified model.

The New Proposals

Maintenance of cordial Industrial relations has been an important ingredient of labour policy in India. However, in a developing country where self-sustained growth, rapid industrialisation, emphasis on the development of

agricultures, rapid rise in the standard of living of the people and maximisation of employment opportunities are some of the objectives of economic and social policy, commitment to plan and development, the assertion of egalitarian forces and the increasing role of the State in promoting economic growth and the achievement of full employment with equitable distribution of income and wealth have their impact on the shape and pattern of labour policy.

A Relation Between Parties

The existing laws on industrial relations in our country have become inadequate to meet the demands of the situation, Government has, therefore, come forward with proposals which provide legislative encouragement to collective bargaining by making negotiations obligatory by laying down norms for the identification of a negotiating agent, defining the rights and privileges of the bargaining agent and giving primacy to positive bipartite relationship and mutual negotiations for the settlement of industrial disputes. A collective agreement arrived at between the employer and a negotiating agent would be binding on the employer and all the workers in an industrial enterprise or industry, as the case may be. The law would also provide for mediation and a machinery for the settlement of disputes through voluntary arbitration whenever the parties prefer arbitration. Government intervention in the area of industrial relations would be limited to disputes where there is a breakdown of bilateral negotiations and both the parties are unable to retract their steps or to adjust their attitude on the issues in dispute and where there is real danger that services which are essential to the life of the community may be disrupted. Even this intervention will not be aimed at compelling the parties to accept any decision of the Government on the merits of the dispute but only to provide for situations in which bilateral negotiations break down and the parties have to depend on the judicial determination of the dispute by an impartial agency.

It is also to be stressed that while the right to strike or lockout is an essential part of the process of "free collective bargaining" in modern conditions in which the economy has become so complex and interdependent, this right should be exercised only in extreme cases and that too as the last resort, or the ultimate weapon. It must necessarily be an extreme remedy. We cannot afford to have it as the daily regiment. Legal restrictions on strikes or lock-outs do not indicate a lack of confidence in the process of collective bargaining, a desire to take away a time honoured weapon from the armoury of the working class. They reflect only the conviction that this double edged weapon must be used as an ultimate weapon, used with a full realisation of its impact on other sections of the society and on the economy and only after all other reasonable efforts to achieve an agreement through negotiations have been fully and sincerely tried and found to have been of no avail. In fact, harmony in the field of industrial relations will depend on co-operation between the employer and workers. This cooperation has to be on the evolution of an accepted machinery for resolving disputes and the will to invoke the machinery to ensure that the interests of the workers, the employers, the undertaking, the economy and society are reconciled and protected through partnership and cooperation.

LABOUR GAZETTE

The Government is committed to...
...for joint decision making...
...management. We look upon...
...and we believe that work...
...to the level of the Board...
...and, therefore, better results...
...- Indian Worker, da...

The Government is committed to promote a culture of cooperation and consultation for joint decision making through a scheme of workers' participation in management. We look upon workers and employers as partners in production and we believe that workers' participation in management from the shop floor to the level of the Board is crucial for achieving better industrial relations and, therefore, better results in industrial enterprises.

(By courtesy :—*Indian Worker*, dated 7th May 1979).

Country have become inadequate
Government has, therefore, come
the encouragement to collective
by laying down norms for the
the rights and privileges of the
the bipartite relationship and
industrial disputes. A collective
a negotiating agent would be
in an industrial enterprise or
to provide for mediation and a
voluntary arbitration whenever
convention in the area of indust-
there is a breakdown of bilateral
retract their steps or to adjust
there is real danger that services
may be disrupted. Even this
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not only to provide for situations
the parties have to depend on
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Strike or lockout is an essential
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Labour Legislation

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

New Delhi, the 30th December 1978/Pausā 9, 1900 (Saka).

The following Acts of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 30th December 1978 and are hereby published for general information:—

THE PAYMENT OF BONUS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1978 No. 48 OF 1978

[30th December, 1978]

An Act to amend the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 1977.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 1978.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 8th day of September, 1978.

2. *Amendment of section 2.*—In section 2 of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 1977 (43 of 1977) (hereinafter referred to as the amendment Act), after the words and figures “in respect of the accounting year commencing on any day in the year 1976”, the words and figures “and in respect of the accounting year commencing on any day in the year 1977” shall be inserted.

3. *Repeal and saving.*—(1) The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1978 (3 of 1978) is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 (21 of 1965), by virtue of the provisions of the amendment Act as amended by the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 by virtue of the provisions of the amendment Act as amended by this Act.

Published in Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part VI, dated 10th May, 1979, page 111.

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

No. 49 OF 1978

[30th December 1978]

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

WHEREAS for maintaining the continuity of production of sugar, for avoiding undue hardship to cane producing farmers and to best sub-serve the interests of all sections of the people, it is expedient in the public interest to

... for the taking over for a limited period of any undertaking which fails or ceases to operate for reasons due for the following:

... passed by Parliament in the Twenty-ninth Year of the Republic of India.

CHAPTER

PRELIMINARY

Article, extent and commencement

Chapter (Sukratikas) (Taking Over)

... extends to the whole of India.

... shall be deemed to have come into force on the 8th day of September, 1978.

...

... In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“appointed day”, in relation to any sugar undertaking, means the day specified in the notification issued by the Central Government in this behalf under section 3 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, in relation to the agro-climatic zone in which the undertaking is situated, or, if no such notification is issued, the day on which the undertaking first commences to operate;

“Central Government” means the Government of India;

“sugar undertaking” means any undertaking engaged in the production of sugar or the processing of cane or sugar;

“sugar year” means the year commencing on the 1st day of November, 1978, and ending on the 31st day of October, 1979, or such other year as may be specified in the notification issued by the Central Government in this behalf under section 3 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;

“sugar year” means the year commencing on the 1st day of November, 1978, and ending on the 31st day of October, 1979, or such other year as may be specified in the notification issued by the Central Government in this behalf under section 3 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;

“sugar year” means the year commencing on the 1st day of November, 1978, and ending on the 31st day of October, 1979, or such other year as may be specified in the notification issued by the Central Government in this behalf under section 3 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;

“sugar year” means the year commencing on the 1st day of November, 1978, and ending on the 31st day of October, 1979, or such other year as may be specified in the notification issued by the Central Government in this behalf under section 3 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;

“sugar year” means the year commencing on the 1st day of November, 1978, and ending on the 31st day of October, 1979, or such other year as may be specified in the notification issued by the Central Government in this behalf under section 3 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;

“sugar year” means the year commencing on the 1st day of November, 1978, and ending on the 31st day of October, 1979, or such other year as may be specified in the notification issued by the Central Government in this behalf under section 3 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;

“sugar year” means the year commencing on the 1st day of November, 1978, and ending on the 31st day of October, 1979, or such other year as may be specified in the notification issued by the Central Government in this behalf under section 3 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;

“sugar year” means the year commencing on the 1st day of November, 1978, and ending on the 31st day of October, 1979, or such other year as may be specified in the notification issued by the Central Government in this behalf under section 3 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;

“sugar year” means the year commencing on the 1st day of November, 1978, and ending on the 31st day of October, 1979, or such other year as may be specified in the notification issued by the Central Government in this behalf under section 3 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;

“sugar year” means the year commencing on the 1st day of November, 1978, and ending on the 31st day of October, 1979, or such other year as may be specified in the notification issued by the Central Government in this behalf under section 3 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;

“sugar year” means the year commencing on the 1st day of November, 1978, and ending on the 31st day of October, 1979, or such other year as may be specified in the notification issued by the Central Government in this behalf under section 3 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;

“sugar year” means the year commencing on the 1st day of November, 1978, and ending on the 31st day of October, 1979, or such other year as may be specified in the notification issued by the Central Government in this behalf under section 3 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;

“sugar year” means the year commencing on the 1st day of November, 1978, and ending on the 31st day of October, 1979, or such other year as may be specified in the notification issued by the Central Government in this behalf under section 3 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;

“sugar year” means the year commencing on the 1st day of November, 1978, and ending on the 31st day of October, 1979, or such other year as may be specified in the notification issued by the Central Government in this behalf under section 3 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;

“sugar year” means the year commencing on the 1st day of November, 1978, and ending on the 31st day of October, 1979, or such other year as may be specified in the notification issued by the Central Government in this behalf under section 3 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;

“sugar year” means the year commencing on the 1st day of November, 1978, and ending on the 31st day of October, 1979, or such other year as may be specified in the notification issued by the Central Government in this behalf under section 3 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;

“sugar year” means the year commencing on the 1st day of November, 1978, and ending on the 31st day of October, 1979, or such other year as may be specified in the notification issued by the Central Government in this behalf under section 3 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;

“sugar year” means the year commencing on the 1st day of November, 1978, and ending on the 31st day of October, 1979, or such other year as may be specified in the notification issued by the Central Government in this behalf under section 3 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;

“sugar year” means the year commencing on the 1st day of November, 1978, and ending on the 31st day of October, 1979, or such other year as may be specified in the notification issued by the Central Government in this behalf under section 3 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;

“sugar year” means the year commencing on the 1st day of November, 1978, and ending on the 31st day of October, 1979, or such other year as may be specified in the notification issued by the Central Government in this behalf under section 3 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;

“sugar year” means the year commencing on the 1st day of November, 1978, and ending on the 31st day of October, 1979, or such other year as may be specified in the notification issued by the Central Government in this behalf under section 3 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;

“sugar year” means the year commencing on the 1st day of November, 1978, and ending on the 31st day of October, 1979, or such other year as may be specified in the notification issued by the Central Government in this behalf under section 3 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;

provide for the taking over for a limited period the management of every sugar undertaking which fails or ceases to manufacture sugar or which fails to pay promptly amounts due for the cane acquired for the purposes of the undertaking;

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

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

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

(3) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 9th day of November, 1978.

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

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

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

(b) “cane” means sugarcane;

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

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

(e) “Prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER II

TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

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

the Central Government may issue a notice in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed to the owner or the manager of such sugar undertaking calling upon such owner or manager to report in writing within such time, not being less than five days, as may be specified in the notice, the circumstance under which such undertaking has so failed to commence or ceased to manufacture sugar or, as the case may be, clear the said arrears of cane dues and to show cause as to why the management of such undertaking should not be taken over by the Central Government under this Act.

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

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

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

... if a sugar undertaking has failed to comply with the provisions of sub-section (2), or having commenced the manufacture of sugar on or before the date specified in such notification, or before the expiry of the average period of manufacture of sugar in relation to that undertaking, and the Central Government is satisfied that it is necessary to do for the purposes of this Act, it may by notification declare that the management of such sugar undertaking shall vest in the Central Government on and from such date as may be specified in such notification.

... by notification on the part of the owner or manager of the undertaking for the manufacture of sugar or, as the case may be, clear the arrears of cane dues into account for the purpose of issuing a notice under clause (b) of sub-section (1) if it is attributable to any circumstances beyond his control.

... by notification issued under sub-section (1) the management of a sugar undertaking shall vest in the Central Government for such period not exceeding three years as may be specified in the notification but if the period specified in the notification and the Central Government is satisfied in the public interest that the management of such undertaking should continue to vest in the Central Government, it may, from time to time, issue a notification for such further period as may be specified in such notification.

... provided that the total period for which the management of such undertaking shall vest in the Central Government shall not exceed the date of vesting.

(b) For the purposes of this section—

(a) "cane dues", in relation to any cane, means the price payable in accordance with any agreement or arrangement relating to the cane or any agreement or arrangement relating to the law applicable to such cane;

(b) any cane dues being the price payable in accordance with any agreement or arrangement relating to the cane before the expiry of fourteen years from the date of vesting;

(c) the average period of manufacture of sugar in relation to any sugar undertaking with respect to any sugar year (the current sugar year) shall be the number of calendar days during which the management of such undertaking has been in the hands of the owner or manager of such undertaking during the period of three sugar years immediately preceding the current sugar year.

not defined in this Act or in the Industries Act, 1951 (65 of 1951) but defined in the Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them.

ER. II

MANAGEMENT

Undertaking in Central Government—(1)

any sugar year failed to commence on the appointed day in respect of the manufacture of sugar on or before that day or the expiry of the average period of manufacture of sugar in such year, or

any sugar undertaking has, in relation to any sugar year, a decrease in production of sugar for the purposes of the undertaking of more than ten per cent. of the total production of sugar by the undertaking during the immediate preceding sugar year, or

the vesting of the undertaking is necessary in the public interest,

in such form and in such manner as may be specified in the notice, the circumstances under which the undertaking commenced or ceased to manufacture sugar, the arrears of cane dues and to show that the management of the undertaking should not be taken over by the owner or manager of the undertaking.

if the report under sub-section (1) of section 10 of this Act has failed to make any such statement, the Central Government may, if it deems fit, and—

the Central Government may, if it deems fit, and—
 (a) having regard to all the provisions of this Act that it would be expedient to enable it to commence or resume production of sugar on or before which and the date on or before which and the arrears of cane dues; or
 (b) as provided in clause (a) of section 10 of this Act, shall vest in the Central Government such date as may be specified in the notice.

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

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

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

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

(6) For the purposes of this section—

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

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

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

by the number of sugar years in which the undertaking manufactured sugar during the said period of three years.

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

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

(3) All persons in whom the management of the business and affairs of the notified sugar undertaking vests immediately before the date of vesting shall, as from that date, cease to be so vested.

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

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

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

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

(3) On the appointment of a Custodian or the management of the notified sugar undertaking, as the case may be, shall vest in the Custodian, and the management of such undertaking shall cease to be in the hands of the person or persons who were immediately before the date of such appointment shall be deemed to have been delivered to the Custodian and all other documents in their custody relating thereto.

(4) The Central Government may issue orders to initiating, defending or continuing any suit or proceedings (before any Court, tribunal or other authority) to the Custodian or to any person or persons appointed by the Central Government for or in its powers and duties as the Custodian or the Custodian-General or, if there is no such person or persons, to the Central Government or to any person or persons appointed by the Central Government for or in its powers and duties as the Custodian or the Custodian-General in the course of such management.

(5) Any person, who, on the appointed date, is in possession or custody or under whose control any books, papers or other documents relating to the notified sugar undertaking, shall, notwithstanding any contract or agreement to the contrary, be liable, to account to the Custodian and shall deliver to the Custodian or to such other person as may be authorised by the Central Government in this behalf.

(6) Every person in charge of the management of the notified sugar undertaking immediately before the date of vesting, shall, on that date, deliver to the Custodian or to such other person as may be authorised by the Central Government in this behalf, within such further period as may be specified in the order, a statement in writing, signed by him, of the assets (including particulars of books of account) and liabilities and obligations of the undertaking immediately before the date and also of all agreements entered into by the person in charge of the management of the undertaking, in relation to the notified sugar undertaking, on that date.

(7) The Custodian-General shall be appointed by the Central Government and shall receive such remuneration as may be fixed by the Central Government.

(8) Every Custodian or where there is a group of notified sugar undertakings, each such individual or body of individuals or Government company or group of Government companies appointed by the Central Government for or in its powers and duties as the Custodian or the Custodian-General shall be entitled to such remuneration as may be fixed by the Central Government.

Explanation.—The remuneration of the Custodian or the Custodian-General in respect of notified undertakings shall be fixed by the Central Government in such proportion as the Central Government may think fit.

undertaking manufactured sug...

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

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

(5) Any person, who, on the appointed day, has in his possession or under his control any books, papers or other documents relating to the notified sugar undertaking, shall, notwithstanding any thing contained in any other law for the time being in force, be liable, to account for the books, papers and other documents, to the Custodian and shall deliver them up to the Custodian or to such other person as may be authorised by the Central Government or the Custodian in this behalf.

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

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

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

Explanation.—The remuneration payable to the Custodian of two or more notified undertakings shall be allocated among the funds of the undertakings in such proportion as the Central Government may, having regard to the

...takings and other relevant circumstances of every notified sugar undertaking an amount in cash for vesting in the management of the notified sugar Government under this Act, the amount shall be,—

(a) if the capacity of the undertaking is five hundred rupees; and

(b) if the capacity of the undertaking is more than five hundred rupees, at the rate of one rupee for every hundred rupees up to one thousand two hundred and fifty rupees and thereafter at the rate of one rupee for every hundred rupees.

III
CANE PRODUCING FARMERS

certain declarations.—(1) The provisions of this section shall apply to a notified sugar undertaking in relation to the interests of the general public with reference to the production of the sugar industry.

the Schedule shall not apply or in any way of modification, addition or deletion to the policy of the said enactments referred to in such notification, or the provisions of such notification shall not attract, assurances of property or other instruments in force in relation to such notification, or any person owning such undertaking or any person who is a partner in such sugar undertaking or person who is a partner in such undertaking shall remain suspended or shall be liable for the payment of such obligations and liabilities accruing to or in relation to such undertaking in the manner as may be specified in such notification.

(1) in relation to a notified sugar undertaking, the provisions of this section shall apply for the first instance, for such period as may be specified in such notification, but the duration of such period shall be extended from time to time by a further notification.

(1) shall have effect notwithstanding anything in any other law, agreement or contract, or any order, decree, award, or any order of a tribunal, officer or other authority.

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

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

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

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

8. Assistance to notified sugar undertakings to clear arrears of cane dues.—

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

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

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

CHAPTER IV

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

10. Contracts, etc. in bad faith may be cancelled or varied.—(1) If the Central Government is satisfied, after such inquiry as it may think fit, that any contract or agreement entered into by the owner or manager of a notified sugar

undertaking, in relation to the said undertaking, at any time within twelve months immediately preceding the date of vesting, has been entered into in bad faith or is detrimental to the interests of the undertaking, it may make an order cancelling or varying (either unconditionally or subject to such conditions as it may think fit to impose) the contract or agreement and thereafter the contract or agreement shall have effect accordingly:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(v) enter into any contract of service or agency, whether expressly or by implication, for purposes connected wholly or partly with the

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undertaking or vary the terms and conditions of any contract relating to any such transaction subsisting on the date of vesting.

(3) The approval of the Custodian-General may be given either generally in relation to certain classes of transactions relating to the notified sugar undertaking or specially in relation to any of its transactions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16. *Penalties.*—If any person—

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

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

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

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

he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

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

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

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

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section—

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

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

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

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

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

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

21. *Laying of rules and certain notifications.*—Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act and every notification made under section 7 shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session, or in two or more successive sessions,

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Published in Maharashtra
Nos 112 to 122).

and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or notification or both House agree that the rule or notification should not be made, the rule or notification shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or notification.

22. *Repeal and saving.*—(1) The Sugar Undertakings (Takings Over of Management), Ordinance, 1978 (5 of 1978) is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the Ordinance so repealed shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act.

THE SCHEDULE

(See section 7)

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

(Published in Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part VI, dated 10th May 1979 pages 112 to 122).

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Gist of Important Notifications Under Labour Laws

(A) Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948

1. Extension to Additional area—Government directs that all the provisions of the Act shall come into force in Belapur Village in Ahmadnagar District from 1st April 1979.

(Notification No. BSE.2178/CR-2237/Lab. 5, dated 1st March 1979, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 12th April 1979, page 2080).

2. Appointment of Inspectors under the Act.—Commissioner of Labour is pleased to appoint Shri A. V. Parekh to be an Inspector for Local area of Pathardi town in district Ahmadnagar in addition to local area of Ahmadnagar Cantonment, district Ahmadnagar.

(Notification No. CL/EST/1378/Desk-9, dated 24th October 1978, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 12th April 1979, page 2074).

(B) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

1. Declaration of Public Utility Service.—Government of Maharashtra has declared the following industries to be a Public Utility Service for further six months from 14th February 1979 :—

(1) Road Transport Service operated by the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation in the Maharashtra.

(2) Workshop, garages and depots of the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation in the State of Maharashtra.

(Notification No. IDA.1478/7096/Lab.-2, dated 7th February 1979, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 12th April 1979, page 2075).

2. Government of Maharashtra has declared the following industries to be a public utility Service for six months from 1st May, 1979 :—

(1) Concerns manufacturing bread and biscuits and employing 20 or more workmen ; and

(2) Dairies employing 20 or more workmen including activities of and connected with production collection processing transport and distribution of milk.

(Notification No. IDA. 1479/7225/Lab-2, dated 28th February 1979, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 12th April 1979, page 2080).

3. Government of Maharashtra has declared industry employed in the manufacture of basic heavy organic chemicals and employing 20 or more workmen to be a public utility service for 6 months from 20th March 1979.

(Notification No. IDA.1479/7318/Lab-2, dated 16th March 1979, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 12th April 1979, pages 2088 to 2089).

4. Government of Maharashtra has declared Chemical, Fertiliser Industry to be a public utility service for 6 months from 20th March 1979.

(Notification No. IDA.1478/17303/(7301)/Lab-2, dated 20th March 1979, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 12th April 1979, page 2089).

(C) Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970

Maharashtra Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) (Amendment) Rules, 1979.—In rule 37 of the Maharashtra Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Rules, 1971 the words "or the memorandum of appeal as the case may be" shall be deleted.

(Notification No. CLA. 1076/CR-1009/LAB-5, dated 13th March 1979, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 12th April 1979, page 2086).

(D) Bombay Industrial Relation Act, 1946

1. Appointment of Labour Officer under the Act.—In supersession of Notification No. CL/BIR/J/BNF/193/78, dated 15th November 1975, Commissioner of Labour appoints

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11. Pirar, Deputy Commissioner of
State of Maharashtra.
Notification No. BIR/CL/ENF/68/1578
Government Gazette, Part I-L, dated 12th

Employees' State Insurance Act,
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Government Gazette, Part, I-L

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Minimum Wages Act, 1948

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Government Gazette, Part I-L

Revision of Minimum Rate
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Notification No. MWA. 1578
Government Gazette, Part I-L

Class of employees

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Shri R. P. Pawar, Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay to be the Labour Officer for the whole State of Maharashtra.

(Notification No. BIR/CL/ENF/68/1578, dated 30th August 1978, (published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 12th April 1979, page 2074).

(E) Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948

Exemption of individual employees under the Act.—Government of Maharashtra has exempted Shri Anil Dinkar Marathe, an employee of Messrs. Maharashtra Agro Industrial Development Corporation who is employed in area where the provisions of Chapters IV and V are not in force on any work connected with the work of the above factory which is situated in an area where the provisions of Chapters IV and V of the Act are in force from the operation of the said Act for a period of one year from the date of publication of this notification in the official gazette or till enforcement of the provisions of Chapters IV and V of the said Act whichever is earlier subject to the conditions mentioned in the said notification.

(Notification No. SIA. 1779/1385/Lab-II, dated 22nd February 1979, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part, I-L, dated 26th April 1979, page 2218).

2. Government of Maharashtra exempted such medical representatives and sales representatives of Messrs. Muller and Phipps (I) Ltd., Bombay, attached to their Bombay Regional Office and who remained on tour from their headquarters for 7 months or more in a year for the period with effect from 1st January, 1979 upto and inclusive of 31st December, 1979 from the provisions of the Act subject to the conditions mentioned in the said notification.

(Notification No. SIA. 1779/1387/Lab-II, dated 22nd February 1979, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 26th April 1979, page 2219).

(F) Minimum Wages Act, 1948

Appointment of authority under the Act.—Shri D. S. Paropkari, Judge, Labour Court Nagpur, is appointed as an authority under the Act to hear and decide all claims arising out of payment less than minimum rates of wages or in respect of wages not paid within time prescribed under Section 12 (1) or in respect of payment of remuneration for days of rest or for work done on restdays under clause B or clause C of sub-section (1) of sub-section (13) or of wages at the over-time rate under Section (14) to employees employed or paid in, those areas of Nagpur, Wardha, Bhandara and Chandrapur Districts in any scheduled employment for which each of the Government of Maharashtra and the Central Government is the appropriate Government.

(Notification No. MWA. 1578/2090/LAB-7, dated 1st March 1979, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 12th April 1979, Page 2081).

2. *Revision of Minimum Rates of Wages.*—Government of Maharashtra after considering all representations received in respect of the proposals already published and after consulting the Advisory Board revises with effect from 6th March, 1979, the minimum rates of wages payable to employees employed in the scheduled employment as per the schedule below :

Class of employees	Rates	
	Zone I	Zone II
1. All employees who are employed in rolling of bidies (including labour involved in cutting bidi leaves) and who are supplied bidi leaves by the employer for rolling.	Rs. 8.00 per 1,000 provided that where the employee's earning according to this rate is less than Rs.4 on any day he shall be paid atleast Rs. 4 for that day subject to the conditions specified in the Annexure hereto.	Rs. 6.00 per 1,000 bidies provided that where the employees earning according to this rate is less than Rs. 4 on any day he shall be paid atleast Rs. 4 for that day subject to the conditions specified in the Annexure hereto.

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that all the provisions of the Act
 from 1st April 1979.
 March 1979, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* (page 2080).
 Commissioner of Labour is pleased to
 area of Pathardi town in district
 Ahmadnagar.
 October 1978, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* (page 2074).
 Maharashtra has declared the
 six months from 14th February
 State Road Transport Corporation
 State Road Transport Corporation
 1979, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* (page 2075).
 industries to be a public utility.
 employing 20 or more workmen, and
 activities of and connected with
 of milk.
 1979, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* (page 2080).
 employed in the manufacture of
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 1979, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* (pages 2088 to 2089).
 Fertiliser Industry to be a public
 1979, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* (page 2089).
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 (Amendment) Rules, 1971 the words
 deleted.
 1979, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette* (page 2086).
 Commission of Notification No.
 Commissioner of Labour appoints

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| 2. All employees who are employed in rolling of bidies (including labour involved in cutting bidi leaves) and who are not supplied bidi leaves by the employer for rolling. | Rs. 11.50 per 1,000 bidies provided that where the employee's earning according to this rate is less than Rs. 4 on any day, he shall be paid atleast Rs.4 for that day subject to the conditions specified in the Annexure hereto. | 3 |
| 3. All employees employed in wrapping labelling and packing operations. | (1) Rs. 4.65 per 1,000 bundles when bundles are wrapped, packed and labelled with one label or when bundles are simply labelled with two labels without being wrapped.
(2) Rs. 5.50 per 1,000 bundles when bundles are wrapped, packed and labelled with two labels. | 3 |
- Explanation.*—For the purpose of these rates :
- (1) Bundles shall be counted irrespective of the number of bidies contained therein ;
- (2) "label" means square label, gol tikli (round label) or Adi or Khadi Patti or like label.
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| 4. All employees employed in ring pasting operations. | 1. Re. 0.80 per 1,000 bidies when they are not required also to do the work of paste preparing, basket carrying and katta (bundle) rolling, marking and stacking work in godown. | Re. 0.60 per 1,000 when they are not required also to do the work of paste preparing, basket carrying and katta (bundle) rolling marking and stacking work in godown. |
| | 2. Re. 0.85 per 1,000 bidies when they are required to do the work of paste preparing, basket carrying and katta (bundle) rolling marking and stacking work in godown. | Re. 0.65 per 1,000 bidies when they are required also to do the work of paste preparing, basket carrying and katta (bundle) rolling marking and stacking work in godown. |
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| 5. All employees employed in bag filling operation i.e. for filling, sewing and arranging bags and for carrying out similar operations in a tobacco manufactory. | Re. 0.80 per bag weighing upto 50 kgs. | Re. 0.60 per bag weighing upto 50 kgs. |
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- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 6. All employees employed as : | | |
| 1. Taraiwalas | .. Rs.255 per month | Rs. 190 per month. |
| 2. Bidi sorters | | |
| 3. Bidi checkers or bidi counters. | | |

1. Taraiwalas.

2. Tobacco mixers

3. Bidi leaves or tobacco, sorters or both.

4. All employees employed in bidi making establishments carrying on the operation in hand of.

1. Packing of snuff

Rs. 1.10

2. Socking of snuff.

Re. 0.50

3. Mixing and grinding of tobacco and operations of the nature.

Rs. 1.10

4. All employees by whatever name called doing unskilled work.

Rs. 7

5. All other employees employed in operations not specified in any of the above entries.

Rs. 2

Explanation.—For the purposes of this

1. Zone I shall comprise the areas specified for the purposes of the census

2. Zone II shall comprise the remaining

3. In the case of an employee employed in an establishment whose minimum rates of wages have been fixed by the Government, the minimum rates of wages which he belongs to, shall be fixed by 25, the percentage of the minimum rates of wages fixed by the Government.

4. The minimum rates of wages shall be fixed by 25, the percentage of the minimum rates of wages fixed by the Government.

5. The minimum rates of wages shall be fixed by 25, the percentage of the minimum rates of wages fixed by the Government.

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4. Bhattiwalas.

5. Tobacco mixers.

6. Bidi leaves or tobacco, distributors or both.

7. All employees employed in snuff making establishments for carrying on the operation by hand of.

1. Packing of snuff	Rs. 1.10	Re. 0.80
2. Stocking of snuff.	Re. 0.50	Re. 0.35
3. Mixing and grinding of tobacco and operations of like nature.	Rs. 1.10	Re. 0.80

8. All employees by whatever name called doing unskilled work. Rs. 7 per day Rs. 5.25 per day

9. All other employees employed in operations not specified in any of the above entries. Rs. 255 per month Rs. 190 per month

Explanation :— For the purposes of this Notification :

(a) Zone I shall comprise the areas classified as Greater Bombay, Thane, Standard Urban area for the purposes of the census of India 1971.

(b) Zone II shall comprise the remaining areas of the State of Maharashtra.

(c) In the case of an employee employed on daily wages, the minimum wages in respect of whom have been fixed by the month, the minimum rates of daily wages shall be computed by dividing the minimum rates of monthly wages fixed for the class of employees to which he belongs by 25, the quotient being stepped into the nearest paise.

(d) the minimum rates of wages shall consist of an all inclusive rate allowing for the basic rate/the cost of living allowance and the cash value of concessions of any.

(e) the minimum rates of wages shall be inclusive of Payment of remuneration in respect of the weekly day of rest.

Rs. 3.50 per 1,000 when bundles are wrapped packed and labelled with one label or when bundles are simply labelled with two labels without being wrapped.

Rs. 4.20 per 1,000 bundles when bundles are wrapped, packed and labelled with two labels.

... dies contained therein ;
Khadi Patti or like label.

Rs. 0.60 per 1,000 when they are not required also to do the work of paste preparing, basket carrying and katta (bundle) rolling marking and stacking work in godown.

Rs. 0.65 per 1,000 bides when they are required also to do the work of paste preparing, basket carrying and katta (bundle) rolling marking and stacking work in godown.

Rs. 0.60 per bag weighing to 50 kgs.

Rs. 0.60 per month.

ANNEXURE

1. The employee shall be entitled to get atleast Rs. 4 per day (hereinafter referred to as "the guaranteed wages") only where the employer fails to supply sufficient quantity of good raw material (including tobacco leaves) to roll 800 bidies per day.

2. The guaranteed wage shall be inclusive of the wages for any day earned by the employee in respect of bidies actually rolled by him with the quantity of raw material supplied to him by the employer.

3. Where no raw material is supplied by the employer to the employee and the employee is willing to work and reports for duty or for collecting the raw material, the employees shall be entitled to get the full guaranteed wages.

4. The employees shall not be entitled to get guaranteed wages if he earns less than the amount of guaranteed wages on any day on account of his unwillingness to work for any reason whatsoever.

5. The employee shall not be entitled to get the guaranteed wages if he fails to make full use of the raw material supplied to him even if the raw material so supplied is not sufficient for rolling 800 bidies per day.

6. The employee who works for more than one employer shall not be entitled to get the guaranteed wages for any one of these employers.

7. The employee shall not be entitled to get the guaranteed wages if the failure of the employer to supply raw material is due to fire, catastrophe, epidemics, civil commotion or other similar causes which are beyond his control.

(Notification No. MWA. 1579/2127/Lab-7, dated 6th March 1979

Published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 12th April 1979, pages 2082 to 2085)

3. *Exemption under the Act.*—Government of Maharashtra directs that for the period ending on 30th November 1979 the provision of clause B, sub-section 1 of section 13 so far as they relate to the Payment of Remuneration in respect of days of rest shall not apply to the employees employed in the engineering industry (not being the employment falling under entry 26 of the schedule) the Minimum rates of wages in respect of whom have been fixed by the Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. MWA. 5274/198006/Lab-III-A, dated 15th November 1974.

(Notification No. MWA. 5278/2063/Lab-7, dated 8th March 1979

Published in M.G.G., Part I-L, dated 12th April 1979, page 2087)

(4) *Corrigendum.*—In Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. MWA. 1579/2127/LAB-7, dated the 6th March 1979 published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part-I-L, Extraordinary dated the 6th March 1979 at pages 86 to 89—

(i) In the preamble, in the second paragraph, for "the said notification", read "the said Act".

(ii) In the schedule, against entry No. 7, in column 2—

(a) for "Rs. 1.10" and "Re. 0.80" read "Rs. 1.10 per kg." and "Re. 0.80 per kg" respectively.

(b) for "Re. 0.50", "Re. 0.35", "Rs. 1.10" and "Re. 0.80" read "Re. 0.50" per kg"; "Re. 0.35 per kg"; "Rs. 1.10 per kg." and "Re. 0.80 per kg.", respectively.

(Notification No. MWA. 1579/2127/Lab-7, dated 16th March 1979

Published in M.G.G. Part-I-L, dated 12th April 1979, page 2088)

(G) *Bombay Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Act, 1958.*

Extension of the Period of Relief Undertakings.—1. Government of Maharashtra declares that the Bradbury Mills Ltd., Bombay, shall for a further period of six months commencing

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13 February 1979, and ending on
as a measure of unemployment
relief undertaken and in
the 23rd day of February 1979
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Notification No. BRU. 1179/C
Published in M.G.G., Part I-L,

1. *Declaration of Relief Under
the Glass Works Ltd., Ogale V
has been provided by the State
14 March 1979 and ending on
as a measure of unemp*

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Notification No. BRU. 1
Published in M.G.G., Part

2) Maharashtra Mathadi,
and Welfare) Act, 1969

*Nomination of Member
employers, unprotected wo
in Greater Bombay beca
appointed as Chairman
appointed as members r*

Notification No. UW
Published in M.G.G.,

3) Sri Mansoor Mu
Ltd., Vidyavihar (W
member representing
Notification No. UW
Published in M.G.G.

Corrigendum

(a) In place of "at
Corporation" in the
Public Goods Trans
and Welfare) Scheme,
(Notification No.
Published in M.G.

(b) In place of "in
Grocery Markets or

on 9th February 1979, and ending on 8th August 1979 (both days inclusive) be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief. Government further directs that in relation to the said relief undertaking and in respect of the said further period of 6 months commencing on the 9th day of February 1979 and ending on the 8th day of August 1979 (both days inclusive) for which the said relief undertaking continues as such, any right, privilege, obligation or liability (excepting the liabilities accrued towards industrial units which are registered as small scale industrial units with the Directorate of Industries of the Government of Maharashtra accrued or incurred before the 9th day of May 1977 and any remedy for the enforcement thereof shall be suspended and all proceedings relative thereto pending before any court, tribunal, officer or authority shall be stayed.

(Notification No. BRU. 1179/CR-313/Lab-3, dated 8th February 1979
Published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 12th April 1979, Page 2075)

2. *Declaration of Relief Undertaking.*—Government of Maharashtra declares that Messrs Ogale Glass Works Ltd., Ogale Wadi, District Satara to which an amount of Rs. One lakh has been provided by the State Government shall, for a period of 6 months commencing on 8th March 1979 and ending on 7th September 1979 (both days inclusive) be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief.

Government further directs that in relation to the said relief undertaking and in respect of the said period for which the said relief undertaking continues as such, any right, privilege, obligation or liability (excepting the obligations accrued towards or liabilities incurred in favour of workmen of the said relief undertaking who have retired prior to the date of the publication of this notification in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* and the liabilities accrued towards or incurred in favour of the industrial units which are registered as small scale industrial units which the Directorate of Industries of the Government of Maharashtra) accrued or incurred before the 8th day of March 1979 and any remedy for the enforcement thereof shall be suspended and all proceedings relative pending before any court, tribunal, officer or authority shall be stayed.

(Notification No. BRU. 1078/CR-434/Lab-3, dated 8th March 1979
Published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 12th April 1979, page 2085).

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

Nomination of Members on the Board.—(a) Members representing State Government employers, unprotected workers chairman appointed on the Cotton Market Labour Board for Greater Bombay because terms of their office expired on 29th May 1978. Shri Sathe is appointed as Chairman of the Board. Both Shri H. A. Sathe and Shri Nerurkar are appointed as members representing the State Government.

(Notification No. UWA. 1378/CR-2143/Lab-5, dated 15th February 1979
Published in *M.G.G.*, Part-I-L, dated 12th April, 1979 pages 2078 to 2079)

(b) Shri Mansoor Muljani, Manager of Nathani Handling and Warehousing Company Limited, Vidyavihar (West), Bombay 400 086 is nominated in place of Shri J. N. Guzdar a member representing employers on Bombay Iron and Steel Labour Board.

(Notification No. UWA. 1477/CR-1709/Lab-5, dated 13th March 1979
Published in *M.G.G.*, Part-I-L, dated 12th April 1979, page 2087).

Corrigendum

(a) In place of "at the limits of Municipal Corporation" read "the limits of Municipal Corporation" in the Kolhapur Grocery Markets or Shops Markets or Subsidiary Markets Public Goods Transport Undertakings, Unprotected Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Scheme, 1978 published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, Extra-ordinary, dated 2nd May 1978.

(Notification No. UWA. 1078/CR-2397/Lab-5, dated 14th February 1979
Published in *M.G.G.*, Part-I-L, dated 12th April 1979, pages 2078)

(b) In place of "in paragraph" please read "in paragraphs" in clauses 5,6 and 7 in Nagpur Grocery Markets or Shops, Railway Yards and Goods-sheds, Khokha Making Establishments

and Timber Markets and Shops Unprotected Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) (Amendment) Scheme, 1977 published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 30th September 1977.

(Notification No. UWA. 1478/CR-2189/Lab-5, dated 1st March 1979
Published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 12th April 1979, Page 2081).

(I) Indian Boilers Act, 1923

Government of Maharashtra has exempted the boiler No. MR 10099 and MR 10100 belonging to the Ordinance Factory, Bhandara, via Nagpur from the operation of rule 68 of the Maharashtra Boilers Rules, 1962.

(Notification No. IBA. 1079/CR-2583/Lab-5, dated 23rd February 1979
Published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 26th April 1979, page 2220)

(J) Trade Unions Act, 1926

(a) Registrar has cancelled the Registration of 58 Trade Unions on 25th September 1978, on the ground of wilful contravention of provisions of Section 28 in that they have failed to send by the prescribed date Annual General Statement of Accounts for the year 31st December 1976.

(Notification No. CL/TUR/1078/D-8
Published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 26th April 1979, Pages 2232 to 2233).

(b) Registrar has cancelled the Registration of 497 Trade Unions on 29th September 1978, on the grounds of wilful contravention of provisions of Section 28 in that they have failed to send by the prescribed date Annual General Statement of Accounts for the year 31st December 1976.

(Notification No. CL/TUR/1078/D-8
Published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 28th April 1979, pages 2224 to 2247).

(c) Registrar has cancelled the Registration of 39 Trade Unions on 9th October 1978, on the ground of wilful contravention of provisions of section 28 in that they have failed to send by the prescribed date Annual General Statement of Accounts for the year 31st December 1976.

(Notification No. CL/TUR/1078/D-8
Published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 28th April 1979, pages 2248-2249).

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for April 1979

BOMBAY*

331—A rise of 5 points.

In April 1979, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Bombay Centre with base year January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 331 being 5 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 8 points to 347 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, arhardal, masurdal, uriddal, groundnut oil, vanaspati, milk, curd, green chillies, coconut, sugar, and bhajia.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco etc., group increased by 4 points to 363 due to a rise in the average prices of panleaf, pan finished and supari.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 2 points to 431 due to a rise in the average prices of firewood and charcoal.

The index number for housing remained steady at 153 being a six monthly item.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 2 points to 356 due to a rise in the average prices of sarees, long cloth, trouser cloth, bush shirt, vest and chappal (ladies).

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 1 point to 278 due to a rise in the average prices of hair oil, barber charges, trunk, utensils (brass), laundry charges and tailoring charges of shirt.

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

(Average price for the calendar year 1960 = 100)

Group	Weight proportional to the total expenditure.	Group Index Numbers.	
		March 1979	April 1979
I-A. Food	57.1	339	347
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	4.9	359	363
II. Fuel and Light	5.0	429	431
III. Housing	4.6	153	153
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.4	354	356
V. Miscellaneous	19.0	277	278
Total	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number .. .. .	....	326	331

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

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

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
			Year ended December 1960	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I-A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice	Kg.	59.23	0.70	1.76	1.77	251	253
(2) Wheat	"	25.05	0.41	1.45	1.45	354	354
(3) Jawar	"	9.42	0.53	1.58	1.57	298	296
(4) Bajra	"	3.22	0.55	1.54	1.53	280	278
(5) Bread	125 g.	0.92	0.12	0.37	0.37	308	308
(6) Grinding charges	3 kg.	2.16	0.09	0.42	0.42	467	467
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (a)						288	288
(b) Pulses and pulse Products—							
(1) Arhar dal	kg.	63.78	0.78	4.53	4.69	581	601
(2) Gram dal	"	12.99	0.60	3.01	3.00	502	500
(3) Moong dal	"	12.21	0.90	5.12	5.32	569	591
(4) Masur dal	"	7.87	0.78	3.50	3.53	449	453
(5) Urid dal	"	3.15	0.88	4.83	4.92	549	559
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (b)						558	574
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Coconut oil	500 ml.	9.55	1.36	6.74	6.69	496	492
(2) Groundnut oil	"	71.05	1.00	3.49	3.63	349	363
(3) Vanspati (loose)	500 g.	19.40	1.75	5.67	6.03	324	345
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (c)						358	372
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Goat's Meat	500 g.	52.54	1.48	7.11	7.09	480	479
(2) Fish fresh							
(i) Bumbilows	Dozen	38.41	0.44	1.98	N.A.*	431	..
(ii) Pamfret	Each	....	1.23	5.06			
(3) Fish dry Bombil	Dozen	3.97	0.25	1.25	1.24	500	496
(4) Eggs	"	5.08	1.93	5.48	4.93	284	255
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (d)						452	475

* Since the bumbilows and pamfrets were not available during the month, the total weight of these items has been imputed to dry-fish bombil.

LABOUR GAZETTE
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER
FOR BOMBAY CENTRE

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure
1	2	3
I-A. Food—		
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—		
(1) Rice	Kg.	59.23
(2) Wheat	"	25.05
(3) Jawar	"	9.42
(4) Bajra	"	3.22
(5) Bread	125 g.	0.92
(6) Grinding charges	3 kg.	2.16
Total		100.00
Sub-group Index I-A (a)		
(b) Pulses and pulse Products—		
(1) Arhar dal	kg.	63.78
(2) Gram dal	"	12.99
(3) Moong dal	"	12.21
(4) Masur dal	"	7.87
(5) Urid dal	"	3.15
Total		100.00
Sub-group Index I-A (b)		
(c) Oils and Fats—		
(1) Coconut oil	500 ml.	9.55
(2) Groundnut oil	"	71.05
(3) Vanspati (loose)	500 g.	19.40
Total		100.00
Sub-group Index I-A (c)		
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—		
(1) Goat's Meat	500 g.	52.54
(2) Fish fresh		
(i) Bumbilows	Dozen	38.41
(ii) Pamfret	Each	....
(3) Fish dry Bombil	Dozen	3.97
(4) Eggs	"	5.08
Total		100.00
Sub-group Index I-A (d)		

quantity	Index number	
	April 1979	March 1979
6	7	8
Rs. P.		
1.77	251	251
1.45	354	354
1.57	298	296
1.53	280	278
0.37	308	308
0.42	467	467
	288	288
4.69	581	601
3.00	502	500
5.32	569	591
3.53	449	453
4.92	549	559
	558	574
6.69	496	492
3.63	349	363
6.03	324	345
	358	372
7.09	480	479
N.A.	431	..
1.24	500	496
4.93	284	255
	452	475

... weight of these items has

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
			Year ended December 1960	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(e) Milk and Milk Produce—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Milk—							
(i) Pure ..	L.	86.87	1.15	3.48	3.72	258	268
(ii) Anrey ..	"	"	1.03	2.19	2.19		
(2) Curd ..	kg.	1.31	1.57	5.69	5.77	362	368
(3) Ghee ..	"	11.82	7.50	26.47	26.07	353	348
Total ..		100.00					
						270	279
Sub-group Index I-A(e)—							
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt ..	kg.	5.40	0.13	0.53	0.53	408	408
(2) Turmeric ..	500 g.	5.40	0.72	5.14	5.08	714	706
(3) Chillies (dry) ..	"	28.42	1.35	4.13	4.14	306	307
(4) Chillies (green) ..	"	6.83	0.41	1.35	1.36	329	332
(5) Onion ..	"	19.42	0.15	0.50	0.44	333	293
(6) Garlic ..	"	4.67	0.60	2.30	2.17	383	362
(7) Coconut ..	Each (500 g.)	12.95	0.33	1.56	1.57	473	476
Other spices—							
(8) Pepper ..	500 g.	16.91	3.69	12.27	12.27		
(9) Jeera ..	"	..	1.80	10.05	9.85	516	513
(10) Lavang ..	10 g.	..	0.31	2.04	2.04		
Total ..		100.00					
						401	392
Sub-group Index I-A(f)—							
(g) Vegetables and Fruits—							
(1) Potatoes ..	½ kg.	19.74	0.25	..	0.47	..	188
(2) Muli ..	Judi.	1.95	0.06	..	0.26	..	433
(3) Brinjals ..	½ kg.	8.24	0.26	..	0.76	..	292
(4) Cauliflowers ..	"	4.34	0.35	..	1.31	..	374
(5) Cabbage ..	"	6.07	0.26	..	0.84	..	323
(6) Bhendi ..	"	4.34	0.42	..	1.08	..	257
(7) Tomatoes ripe ..	"	9.76	0.38	..	1.07	..	265
(8) Tomatoes raw ..	"	..	0.25	..	0.62	..	..
(9) Pumpkin red ..	"	0.65	0.20	..	0.77	..	335
(10) Palak ..	Judi.	1.30	0.06	..	0.27	..	450
(11) Methi ..	"	3.04	0.06	..	0.33	..	550
(12) Tondli ..	½ kg.	7.38	0.26	..	0.98	..	377
(13) Adu leaves ..	Judi.	4.77	0.06	..	0.24	..	400
(14) Banana ..	Doz.	14.10	0.48	..	1.91	..	398
(15) Orange ..	"	3.47	2.10	..	5.25	..	250
(16) Lemon ..	"	1.95	0.48	..	3.86	..	604
(17) Pumpkin white ..	½ kg.	2.17	0.23	..	0.63	..	315
(18) Karela ..	"	1.52	0.42	..	1.12	..	267
(19) Manqo Ratnagiri ..	Doz.	5.21	3.46	..	24.33	..	703
.. Amba ..	"	..	1.82	..	..	..	..
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Sub-Group I-A(g).						313	342

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index number	
			Year ended December 1960	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(h) Other Food—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Sugar (Crystal) ..	500 g. ..	29.57	0.60	1.21	1.34	202	223
(2) Tea Leaf ..	50 g. ..	12.52	0.39	1.10	1.08	282	277
(3) Snacks (Bhajjiya) ..	Plate of pieces.	15.01	0.11	0.49	0.49	445	445
(4) Snacks (Jalebi) ..	Kg. ..	7.11	1.90	8.72	8.73	459	469
(5) Tea Readymade ..	Cup ..	34.55	0.07	0.26	0.26	371	371
(6) Cold Drink ..	Bottle of 340 ml.	1.24	0.12	1.24	1.24	1033	1033
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index 1-A(h) ..						336	341
I-A. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and cereals Products ..	....	35.29	....	....	....	288	288
(b) Pulses and Products ..	....	4.79	....	....	....	558	574
(c) Oils and Fats ..	....	5.78	....	....	....	358	372
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs ..	....	10.62	....	....	....	452	475
(e) Milk and Milk Products ..	....	9.53	....	....	....	270	279
(f) Condiments and Spices ..	....	6.76	....	....	....	401	392
(g) Vegetables and Fruits ..	....	8.24	....	....	....	313	342
(h) Other Food ..	....	18.99	....	....	....	336	341
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for I-A Food Group ..						339	347
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.							
(1) Pan (leaf) ..	100 leaves	18.55	0.52	2.00	2.10	385	404
(2) Pan (finished) ..	Each	9.89	0.04	0.20	0.21	500	525
(3) Supari ..	500 g. ..	19.44	3.42	7.49	7.65	219	224
(4) Katha ..	....	3.53	4.76	37.08	37.08	779	779
(5) Bidi ..	Katta of 25	28.80	0.16	0.54	0.54	338	338
(6) Cigarette ..	Pkt. of 10	6.54	0.14	0.90	0.90	643	643
(7) Chewing Tobacco ..	Kg.	13.25	4.16	8.96	8.15	215	196
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-Group I-B-Index ..						359	363
II. Fuel and Lighting—							
(1) Firewood ..	40 kg. ..	11.51	3.39	17.03	17.39	502	513
(2) Kerosene Oil ..	Litre ..	42.64	0.28	1.29	1.29	461	461
(3) Electricity charges ..	Unit ..	9.81	0.22	0.34	0.34	155	155
(4) Charcoal ..	40 kg. ..	28.30	7.36	33.55	33.71	456	458
(5) Match box ..	Each (50 sticks).	7.74	0.05	0.20	0.20	400	400
Total ..		100.00					
Fuel and Light Group-II ..						429	431

of quantity	Index number	
	April 1979	March 1979
	6	7
Rs. P.		
1-34	202	223
1-08	282	277
0-49	445	443
8-73	459	469
0-26	371	371
1-24	1033	1033
.....		
.....	336	341
.....	288	283
.....	558	574
.....	358	372
.....	452	475
.....	270	279
.....	401	392
.....	313	342
.....	336	341
.....		
.....	339	347
.....		
.....	385	404
2-10	500	525
0-21	219	224
7-65	779	779
37-08	338	338
0-54	643	643
0-90	215	196
8-15		
.....		
.....	359	363
.....		
.....	502	513
17-39	461	461
1-29	155	155
0-34	456	458
33-71	400	400
0-20		
.....		
.....	429	431

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number		
			Year ended December 1960	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
III. Housing—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.			
(1) Residential House ..		100.00	....	....	....	153	153
Total ..		100.00						
Group III. Index ..						153	153	
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear :—								
(1) Dhoti Bleached ..	Pair ..	10.72	9.97	41.98	41.78	421	419	
(2) Dhoti Unbleached ..	..		8.89				
(3) Saree Ichalkaranjee ..	Each ..	28.14	11.74	32.50	32.52			
(4) Saree Malsegaon ..	..		10.72	30.77	31.66	282	286
(5) Shirting Shorrock ..	Metre ..	24.87	1.63	6.26	6.23			
(6) Shirting Mafatal ..	..		1.63	6.04	6.08	369	370
(7) Long Cloth ..	..		5.95	6.70	6.74	419	421
(8) Trouser Cloth ..	..		2.76	6.59	6.69	366	372
(9) Mulmul ..	..		8.54	2.23	8.98	443	442
(10) Markin ..	..			1.09	5.24		
(11) Bush Shirt ..	Each ..	3.94	4.20	14.91	14.95	355	356	
(12) Full Pant		3.77	5.45	19.71	19.65	362	361
(13) Vest		2.18	1.18	4.71	4.79	399	406
(14) Shoes Gents ..	Pair ..	3.10	16.75	58.15	58.15	347	347	
(15) Chappal Ladies ..	..		6.03	18.89	19.62	288	299
Total ..		100.00						
Index Number for Group IV ..						354	356	
V. Miscellaneous—								
(a) Medical Care—								
(1) Doctor's Fee ..	Per Visit ..	19.78	2.58	5.04	5.04	195	195	
(2) Medicine ..	4 Doses ..	32.46	0.76	1.70	1.70	224	224	
(3) E. S. I. Premium ..	.....	47.76	0.69	0.70	0.70	101	101
Total ..		100.00						
Sub-group Index-V (a) ..						160	160	
(b) Education Recreation and amusement—								
(1) School Fee ..	Per Student ..	22.54	6.75	8.00	8.00	119	119	
(2) School Book ..	Each ..	7.64	2.47	2.50	2.50	101	101	
(3) Stationery—								
(i) Exercise Book ..	..	4.73	0.12	0.21	0.21	221	221
(ii) Pencil ..	..		0.12	0.32	0.32		
(4) Newspaper ..	Per Copy ..	7.64	0.07	0.35	0.35	500	500	
(5) Cinema ..	Adult ..	57.45	0.48	1.91	1.91	398	398	
Total ..		100.00						
Sub-Group Index V (b) ..						312	312	

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

Articles 1	Unit of quantity 2	Weight proportional to total expenditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Ind. x Number	
			Year ended December 1960 4	March 1979 5	April 1979 6	March 1979 7	April 1979 8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(c) Transport and Communications—							
(1) Railway fare for 80 Km.	Per Passenger ..	51.13	1.61	3.45	3.45	214	214
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult ..	38.60	0.15	0.40	0.40	267	267
(3) Postage	Per Card ..	10.27	0.05	0.15	0.15	300	300
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(c) ..						243	243
(d) Personal Care and Effect—							
(1) Hair Oil	Bottle (114 ml.) ..	26.92	1.36	5.63	5.72	414	421
(2) Barber Charges	Per head ..	44.23	0.94	2.87	2.90	305	309
(3) Toilet Soap	Cake ..	14.91	0.44	1.34	1.34	305	305
(4) Tooth Powder	Small Bottle No. 3 ..	7.21	0.50	1.16	1.16	232	232
(5) Blade	Pkt. of 3 ..	0.96	0.27	0.50	0.52	185	193
(6) Umbrella	Each ..	5.77	5.55	20.87	20.87	376	376
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(d) ..						332	335
(e) Others—							
(1) Durrice	Each ..	2.66	4.93	18.30	18.27	371	371
(2) Trunk	..	2.66	5.82	22.19	22.80	381	392
(3) Utensils (Brass)	500 g ..	7.99	2.84	19.12	19.25	673	678
(4) Bucket	Each ..	2.16	2.96	11.95	11.95	404	404
(5) Laundry charges	Per Piece ..	25.29	0.15	0.48	0.49	320	327
(6) Washing Soap	Bar ..	35.28	1.28	3.89	3.97	304	310
(7) Tailoring charges of Shirt	Each ..	23.96	1.19	5.08	5.12		
(8) Tailoring charges of Blouse	..	..	0.89	3.25	3.25	396	398
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group (e) ..						366	370
V Miscellaneous Group—							
(a) Medical Care	..	28.27	..	..	..	160	160
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement	..	11.94	..	..	..	312	312
(c) Transport and Communication	..	14.81	..	..	..	243	243
(d) Personal Care and Effect	..	18.89	..	..	..	332	335
(e) Others	..	26.09	..	..	..	366	370
Total ..		100.00					
Miscellaneous Group Index V ..						277	278

SOLAPUR*

47—A rise of 6

In April 1979 the (100) was 347 b index relates to Family Living S The index num rise in the avera fish, groundnu a the index of v The index nu pinds to 348 d ad cigarettes. The index nu 91 due to a ris The index nu item. The index nu to 392, due to a The index nu to arise in the

CONSUMER I

I.A. Food
I.B. Pan. Sup
II. Fuel and
III. Housing
IV. Clothing
V. Miscellan

*Details refer to 612 of 1966 issue.

Note—For Index should be Ra 4658—4

per unit of quantity		Index Number	
March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
5	6	7	8
Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
3.45	3.45	214	214
0.40	0.40	267	267
0.15	0.15	300	300
		243	243
5.63	5.72	414	411
2.87	2.90	305	305
1.34	1.34	303	303
1.16	1.16	232	232
0.50	0.52	185	185
20.87	20.87	376	376
		332	332
18.30	18.27	371	371
22.19	22.80	381	381
19.12	19.25	673	673
11.95	11.95	404	404
0.48	0.49	320	320
3.89	3.97	304	304
5.08	5.12	396	396
3.25	3.25		
		366	378
		160	160
		312	312
		243	243
		332	332
		366	366
		277	277

SOLAPUR*

347—A rise of 6 points

In April 1979 the Consumer Price Index Number for working class (New series) for the Solapur centre with base year January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 347 being 6 points higher than that in the preceeding 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 8 points to 359, due to a rise in the average prices of wheat, jowar, arhardal, gramdal, masurdal, fish-fresh, groundnut oil, vanaspati, chillies dry and green, sugar, jalebi and rise in the index of vegetables and fruit group.

The index number for the pan, supari, tobacco etc. group increased by 21 points to 348 due to a rise in the average prices of pan-finished, supari, bidi and cigarettes.

The index numbers for the Fuel and Light group increased by 3 points to 411 due to a rise in the average prices of firewood and match box.

The index number for Housing remained steady at 200 being a six monthly item.

The index number clothing bedding and footwear group increased by 1 point to 392, due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, long cloth and markin.

The index number for miscellaneous group increased by 2 points to 278 due to arise in the average prices of toilet soap and washing soap.

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

(Average price for the calendar year 1960=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		March 1979	April 1979
I-A. Food	63.0	351	359
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	3.4	327	348
II. Fuel and Light	7.1	408	411
III. Housing	5.2	200	200
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.0	391	392
V. Miscellaneous	12.3	276	278
Total	100.0	341	347
Consumer Price Index Number .. .. .		....	....

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

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

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

Articles 1	Unit of Quantity 2	Weight proportional to total ex- penditure 3	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price 4	March 1979 5	April 1979 6	March 1979 7	April 1979 8
I-A. Food—			Rs. P.				
(a) Cereals and Products—							
(1) Rice ..	kg. ..	26.98	0.55	1.72	1.71	313	311
(2) Wheat ..	" ..	13.53	0.41	1.52	1.53	371	373
(3) Jawar ..	" ..	56.97	0.46	1.23	1.24	267	270
(4) Grinding Charges ..	3 kg. ..	2.52	0.05	0.30	0.30	600	600
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(a) ..						302	303
(b) Pulses and Products—							
(1) Arhar dal ..	kg. ..	76.17	0.75	4.19	4.52	559	603
(2) Gram dal ..	" ..	18.22	0.56	2.88	2.99	514	534
(3) Masur dal ..	" ..	5.61	0.73	2.90	3.08	397	422
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(b) ..						542	580
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut oil ..	kg. ..	98.91	1.94	7.56	7.80	390	402
(2) Vanaspati (loose) ..	500 g. ..	1.09	1.86	5.95	6.18	320	332
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(c) ..						389	401
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Goat meat ..	kg. ..	72.32	2.45	12.00	12.00	490	490
(2) Beef ..	" ..	23.69	0.66	5.40	5.65	818	856
(3) Fish (fresh) Rahu ..	" ..	1.50	1.46	7.20	8.00	493	548
(4) Fish (dry) Zinga ..	" ..	2.49	2.14	6.92	6.81	323	318
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(d) ..						564	573
(e) Milk and Milk Pro- ducts—							
(1) Milk ..	L ..	89.79	0.67	3.00	3.00	448	448
(2) Ghee ..	kg. ..	10.21	6.19	23.53	23.50	380	388
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(e) ..						441	441

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUN
PRICE INDEX NUMBER (NEW S
FOR SOLAPUR CENT

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total ex- penditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
(1) Rice	kg.	26.98	0.55	1.72	1.71	313	311
(2) Wheat	"	13.53	0.41	1.52	1.53	371	373
(3) Jawar	"	56.97	0.46	1.23	1.24	267	270
(4) Grinding Charges	3 kg.	2.52	0.05	0.30	0.30	600	600
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(a)						302	303
(1) Arhar dal	kg.	76.17	0.75	4.19	4.52	559	603
(2) Gram dal	"	18.22	0.56	2.88	2.99	514	534
(3) Masur dal	"	5.61	0.73	2.90	3.08	397	422
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(b)						542	580
(1) Groundnut oil	kg.	98.91	1.94	7.56	7.80	390	402
(2) Vanaspati (loose)	500 g.	1.09	1.86	5.95	6.18	320	332
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(c)						389	401
(1) Goat meat	kg.	72.32	2.45	12.00	12.00	490	490
(2) Beef	"	23.69	0.66	5.40	5.65	818	856
(3) Fish (fresh) Rahu	"	1.50	1.46	7.20	8.00	493	548
(4) Fish (dry) Zinga	"	2.49	2.14	6.92	6.81	323	318
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(d)						564	573
(1) Milk	L	89.79	0.67	3.00	3.00	448	448
(2) Ghee	kg.	10.21	6.19	23.53	23.50	380	388
Total		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A(e)						441	441

JUNE 1979
SERIES) FOR WORKING CLASS
RE—contd.

unit of quantity		Index Number	
March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
5	6	7	8
Ra. P.	Ra. P.		
1.72	1.71	313	311
1.52	1.51	371	371
1.23	1.24	267	270
0.30	0.30	600	600
		302	303
4.19	4.52	559	603
2.88	2.99	514	534
2.90	3.08	397	422
		542	580
7.56	7.80	390	402
5.95	6.18	320	332
		389	401
12.00	12.00	490	490
5.40	5.65	818	856
7.20	8.00	493	548
6.92	6.81	323	318
		564	571
3.00	3.00	448	448
23.53	23.50	380	389
		441	441

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1979

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure.	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Ra. P.	Ra. P.	Ra. P.		
<i>(f) Condiments and spices—</i>							
(1) Salt ..	kg.	4.71	0.09	0.40	0.40	444	444
(2) Turmeric ..	..	3.40	1.11	9.50	9.38	856	845
(3) Chillies (green) ..	300 gm.	4.98	0.23	0.72	0.75	313	326
(4) Chillies (dry) ..	..	59.43	0.65	2.01	2.36	309	363
(5) Tamarind ..	kg.	7.59	1.20	3.56	3.45	297	286
(6) Onions ..	..	10.73	0.23	0.73	0.64	317	278
(7) Garlic ..	300 gm.	7.85	0.24	1.18	1.07	492	446
(8) Coconut ..	Each ..	1.31	0.27	1.22	1.22	452	452
Total ..		100.00				350	374
<i>Sub-group Index I-A (f)</i>							
<i>(g) Vegetable and Fruits Products—</i>							
Potatoes ..	kg.	12.93	0.46	..	1.06	..	230
Brinjals ..	300 gm.	15.95	0.11	..	0.30	..	273
Tomato ..	..	14.22	0.25	..	0.32	..	128
Meethi ..	200 gm.	6.47	0.12	..	0.30	..	250
Dodha ..	300 gm.	11.64	0.13	..	0.52	..	400
Ambadi ..	200 gm.	27.15	0.09	..	0.17	..	189
Banana ..	Doz.	11.64	0.51	..	1.48	..	290
Total ..		100.00				236	239
<i>Index Number sub-group I (g)</i>							
<i>(h) Other food—</i>							
(1) Sugar (Crystal) ..	kg.	47.53	1.16	2.31	2.56	199	221
(2) Gur ..	..	7.97	0.64	1.31	1.40	205	219
(3) Tea (leaf) ..	Pkt. of 50 g.	21.56	0.39	0.90	0.90	231	231
(4) Tea (readymade) ..	Cup	20.74	0.07	0.40	0.40	571	571
(5) Snack saltish (Bhajia) ..	kg.	1.10	1.60	8.50	8.50	531	531
(6) Snack sweet (Jalebi) ..	..	1.10	2.17	5.88	5.94	271	274
Total ..		100.00				288	299
<i>Sub-group Index I-A (h)</i>							

Ra 4658—4a

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I-A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Products,		48.79				302	303
(b) Pulses and Products,		7.28				542	580
(c) Oils and Fats		4.99				389	401
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs		6.79				564	573
(e) Milk and products ..		7.37				441	441
(f) Condiments and Spices,		8.25				350	374
(g) Vegetables and Fruits,		4.29				236	239
(h) Other Food ..		12.24				288	299
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index I-A						351	359
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.—							
(1) Pan (leaf) ..	100 leaves	10.22	0.19	0.85	0.84	447	442
(2) Pan finished ..	Each	6.07	0.04	0.18	0.24	450	600
(3) Supari ..	300 g. ..	19.49	1.77	3.52	3.60	199	203
(4) Katha ..	50 g. ..	3.84	0.51	4.10	4.04	804	792
(5) Bidi ..	Katha of 25	37.06	0.19	0.51	0.56	268	295
(6) Cigarette ..	Pkt. of 10	5.43	0.15	0.92	0.99	613	660
(7) Chewing tobacco ..	50 g. ..	17.89	0.21	0.60	0.60	286	286
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index I-B						327	348
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood ..	40 kg. ..	62.01	3.57	14.00	14.05	392	394
(2) Coal ..	" ..	13.81	6.99	35.00	35.00	501	501
(3) Dung cake ..	100 cakes ..	7.06	0.85	3.00	3.00	353	353
(4) Match Box ..	Each (50 sticks),	4.06	0.05	0.12	0.15	240	300
(5) Kerosene Oil ..	500 ml. ..	13.06	0.15	0.70	0.70	467	467
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index II						408	411
III. Housing—							
(1) House rent ..	P.M.	100.00				200	200
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index III						200	200

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure
1	2	3
(a) Cereals and Products,		
(b) Pulses and Products,		
(c) Oils and Fats		
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs		
(e) Milk and products ..		
(f) Condiments and Spices,		
(g) Vegetables and Fruits,		
(h) Other Food ..		
Total ..		
Group Index I-A		
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.—		
(1) Pan (leaf) ..	100 leaves	
(2) Pan finished ..	Each	
(3) Supari ..	300 g. ..	
(4) Katha ..	50 g. ..	
(5) Bidi ..	Katha of 25	
(6) Cigarette ..	Pkt. of 10	
(7) Chewing tobacco ..	50 g. ..	
Total ..		
Group Index I-B		
II. Fuel and Light—		
(1) Firewood ..	40 kg. ..	
(2) Coal ..	" ..	
(3) Dung cake ..	100 cakes ..	
(4) Match Box ..	Each (50 sticks),	
(5) Kerosene Oil ..	500 ml. ..	
Total ..		
Group Index II		
III. Housing—		
(1) House rent ..	P.M.	
Total ..		
Group Index III		

E 1979

(RIES) FOR WORKING CLASS
-contd.

Unit of quantity		Index Number	
March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
5	6	7	8
Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
		302	303
		542	510
		389	401
		564	573
		441	441
		350	374
		236	239
		288	299
		351	339
		447	442
0.85	0.84	450	600
0.18	0.24	199	203
0.52	3.60	804	792
0.10	4.04	268	295
0.51	0.56	613	660
0.92	0.99	286	286
0.60	0.60		
		327	348
		392	394
		501	501
		353	353
		240	300
		467	467
	14.05		
	35.00		
	3.00		
	0.15		
	0.70		
		408	411
		200	200
		200	200

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1979

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

Articles	Unity of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Jan. 1979	Feb. 1979	Jan. 1979	Feb. 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear—							
Dhoti—							
(i) Laxmi Mills ..	Pair ..	8.53	10.69	37.49	38.53	373	378
(ii) Vishnu Mills ..	" ..	..	10.47	41.49	41.49	381	381
Saroca ..	Each ..	29.79	10.05	38.25	38.25	289	289
Shirt ..	" ..	2.92	3.41	9.86	9.86	488	494
Long cloth ..	M. ..	7.48	1.39	6.78	6.87		
Shirting—							
(i) Ahmadabad Mills ..	" ..	25.70	1.61	5.50	5.50	361	361
(ii) Century Mills ..	" ..	..	1.49	5.66	5.66	462	465
Markin ..	" ..	17.41	1.28	5.92	5.95	435	435
Trousera cloth ..	" ..	2.57	1.47	6.40	6.40	274	274
Chappal (lady's) ..	Pair ..	4.67	6.40	17.55	17.55	360	360
Shoes (Gent's) ..	" ..	0.93	15.98	57.55	57.55		
Total ..		100.00				391	392
Group Index IV ..							
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Medical Care—							
(1) Doctor's fee ..	Per Visit	29.23	4.33	5.67	5.67	131	131
(2) Medicine ..	Phial of 3 doses.	70.77	0.71	1.25	1.25	176	176
Total ..		100.00				163	163
Sub-group Index V(a) ..							
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement—							
(1) School fee ..	Per student	33.15	6.00	7.00	7.00	117	117
(2) School Book ..	Each ..	22.65	2.50	2.50	2.50	100	100
(3) Stationery—							
(i) Ex-Book ..	" ..	5.53	0.12	0.28	0.28	233	233
(ii) Pencil ..	" ..	..	0.12	0.28	0.28	361	361
(4) Cinema ..	Per Adult	38.67	0.31	1.12	1.12		
Total ..		100.00				214	214
Sub-group Index V(b) ..							

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(c) Transport and Communication—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Railway fare (from Solapur to Pune).	Per Passenger.	67.41	5.22	9.70	9.70	186	186
(2) Bus fare	Per Adult	32.59	0.15	0.31	0.31	207	207
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(c) ..						193	193
(d) Personal care and Effects—							
(1) Hair Oil	Bottle of 250 g.	39.28	2.00	9.60	9.60	480	480
(2) Barber charges	Per adult	49.11	0.62	2.00	2.00	323	323
(3) Toilet Soap	Each	8.93	0.44	1.33	1.35	302	307
(4) Ornaments (glass)	Per dozen	2.68	0.75	3.00	3.00	400	400
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(d) ..						385	385
(e) Others—							
(1) Utensils (Copper)	500 g	6.07	3.25	35.00	35.00	1077	1077
(2) Laundry Charges	Per Piece	9.64	0.11	0.42	0.42	382	382
(3) Washing Soap	Bar of 12 Pieces	44.64	1.31	4.00	4.27	305	326
(4) Tailoring Charges—							
(i) Shirt	Each	36.43	0.80	3.12	3.12	365	365
(ii) Blouse	"	"	0.70	2.38	2.38		
(5) Durrvie	"	3.22	3.80	12.96	12.96	341	341
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index V(e) ..						382	392
V. Miscellaneous Group—							
(a) Medical care	..	25.86	..	..	..	163	163
(b) Education, Recreation and Amusement.	..	15.92	..	..	..	214	214
(c) Transport and Communication.	..	12.49	..	..	..	193	193
(d) Personal care and Effects.	..	21.02	..	..	..	385	385
(e) Others	..	24.71	..	..	..	382	392
Total ..		100.00					
Group Index V ..						276	278

LABOUR GAZETTE

2. Rise of 8 points
 In April 1979 the Consumer Price Index for the Nagpur Centre with base 100 was 332 being 8 points higher than the index number relates to the Standard Family Living Survey at Nagpur. The index number for the food group shows the average prices of rice, wheat, groundnut oil, sugar, gur and...

The index number for the pan-subsidy is 329, due to a rise in the average price...

The index number for the fuel and power shows a rise in the average prices of... The index number for clothing is 402 due to a rise in the prices of shoes (gents) and chappal (gents). The index number for the miscellaneous group shows a rise in the average prices of... earthen ware, brass... The index number for housing re...

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS (Average prices)

Groups

Food, Fuel and Light, Housing, Bedding and Footwear, Miscellaneous

Consumer Price Index regarding the scope... For arriving at the... Number should be multi...

Unit of quantity		Index Number	
March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
5	6	7	8
Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
9-70	9-70	186	186
0-31	0-31	207	207
		193	193
9-60	9-60	480	480
2-00	2-00	323	323
1-35	1-35	302	307
3-00	3-00	400	400
		385	385
35-00	35-00	1077	1077
0-42	0-42	382	382
4-27	4-27	305	326
3-12	3-12	365	385
2-38	2-38	341	341
12-96	12-96	341	341
		382	392
		163	163
		214	214
		193	193
		385	385
		382	392
		276	278

NAGPUR*

332—A rise of 8 points

In April, 1979 the Consumer Price Index Number for working class (New series) for the Nagpur Centre with base year January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 332 being 8 points higher than that in the preceding month. The index number relates to the Standard of Life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family Living Survey at Nagpur City.

The index number for the food group increased by 10 points to 359 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, wheat, arhaddal, moongdal, groundnut Oil, vanaspati, linseed oil, sugar, gur and rise in the sub-group index of vegetables and fruits.

The index number for the pan-supari, tobacco etc. groups increased by 17 points to 309, due to a rise in the average prices of pan-leaf, supari, bidi and cigarettes.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 5 points to 349 due to a rise in the average prices of firewood and kerosene oil.

The index number for clothing bedding and footwear group increased by 4 points to 402 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, shirting, trouser cloth, shoes (gents) and chappal (gents).

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 4 point to 248 due to a rise in the average prices of toilet soap, tooth powder, ornaments, face powder, earthen ware, brass utensils and washing soap.

*The index number for housing remains standly at 187 being six monthly item.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960=100)

Groups	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		March 1979	April 1979
I-A. Food	57.2	349	359
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	3.8	292	309
II. Fuel and Light	5.7	344	349
III. Housing	6.6	187	187
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	10.9	398	402
V. Miscellaneous	15.8	244	248
Total	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number .. .. .	....	324	332

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

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

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 No.	
			Basic Price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I-A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice ..	kg.	53.60	0.64	1.77	1.82	277	284
(2) Wheat (O.S.) ..	"	35.69	0.41	1.52	1.58	371	385
(3) Jowar ..	"	8.72	0.41	1.20	1.20	293	293
(4) Grinding charges ..	3 k.	1.99	0.08	0.29	0.29	362	362
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group I-A(a) Index ..						313	323
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Arhar dal ..	kg.	68.17	0.71	4.14	4.32	583	608
(2) Gram dal ..	"	28.12	0.52	2.76	2.73	531	525
(3) Moong dal ..	"	3.71	0.55	3.68	4.38	669	796
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group I-A(b) Index ..						572	592
(c) Oils and fats—							
(1) Gingell Oil ..	kg.	4.84	2.75	8.44	8.19	307	298
(2) Groundnut Oil ..	"	7.91	1.92	7.69	8.35	401	435
(3) Vanaspoti (loose) ..	500 g.	9.67	1.79	5.06	5.44	283	304
(4) Linseed Oil ..	kg.	77.58	1.54	6.40	6.53	416	424
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group I-A(c) Index ..						396	407
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs							
(1) Goat-meat ..	kg.	90.16	2.68	12.00	12.00	448	448
(2) Fish (fresh)	"	5.32	3.22	10.12	10.12	345	345
(i) Rahu ..	"	..	3.22	12.12	12.12		
(ii) Mangur ..	"	..	..	..	..
(3) Eggs ..	dozen	4.52	2.06	5.40	4.80	262	233
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group I-A(d) Index ..						434	433
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk ..	L	71.96	0.80	2.29	2.29	286	286
(2) Curd ..	kg.	3.57	2.14	5.00	5.00	234	234
(3) Ghee ..	"	24.47	8.85	26.60	26.33	301	298
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (e) ..						288	287

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Basic Price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice ..	kg.	53.60	0.64	1.77	1.82	277	284
(2) Wheat (O.S.) ..	"	35.69	0.41	1.52	1.58	371	385
(3) Jowar ..	"	8.72	0.41	1.20	1.20	293	293
(4) Grinding charges ..	3 k.	1.99	0.08	0.29	0.29	362	362
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group I-A(a) Index ..						313	323
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Arhar dal ..	kg.	68.17	0.71	4.14	4.32	583	608
(2) Gram dal ..	"	28.12	0.52	2.76	2.73	531	525
(3) Moong dal ..	"	3.71	0.55	3.68	4.38	669	796
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group I-A(b) Index ..						572	592
(c) Oils and fats—							
(1) Gingell Oil ..	kg.	4.84	2.75	8.44	8.19	307	298
(2) Groundnut Oil ..	"	7.91	1.92	7.69	8.35	401	435
(3) Vanaspoti (loose) ..	500 g.	9.67	1.79	5.06	5.44	283	304
(4) Linseed Oil ..	kg.	77.58	1.54	6.40	6.53	416	424
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group I-A(c) Index ..						396	407
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs							
(1) Goat-meat ..	kg.	90.16	2.68	12.00	12.00	448	448
(2) Fish (fresh)	"	5.32	3.22	10.12	10.12	345	345
(i) Rahu ..	"	..	3.22	12.12	12.12		
(ii) Mangur ..	"	..	..	..	..
(3) Eggs ..	dozen	4.52	2.06	5.40	4.80	262	233
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group I-A(d) Index ..						434	433
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk ..	L	71.96	0.80	2.29	2.29	286	286
(2) Curd ..	kg.	3.57	2.14	5.00	5.00	234	234
(3) Ghee ..	"	24.47	8.85	26.60	26.33	301	298
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group Index I-A (e) ..						288	287

Note—The total weight of orange 4.88

Quantity	Index No.	
	April 1979	March 1979
6	7	8
Rs. P.		
1.82	277	211
1.58	371	385
1.20	293	293
0.29	362	362
	313	311
4.32	583	608
2.73	531	515
4.38	669	796
	572	592
8.19	307	298
8.35	401	415
5.44	283	304
6.53	416	424
	396	407
12.00	448	448
10.12	345	345
12.12	262	213
4.80	434	433
2.29	286	286
5.00	234	234
26.33	301	298
	283	257

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(f) Condiments and Spices—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Salt ..	kg.	5.59	0.13	0.41	0.41	315	315
(2) Turmeric ..	"	7.69	1.63	12.38	12.19	760	748
(3) Chillies (dry) ..	"	49.65	2.88	9.64	8.00	335	278
(4) Onion ..	"	18.65	0.27	0.82	0.92	304	341
(5) Garlic ..	"	6.53	1.06	5.91	5.42	558	511
(6) Corriander ..	"	2.33	1.16	4.90	4.03	345	347
(7) Ginger ..	"	3.50	2.96	17.35	17.92	586	595
(8) Zeera ..	"	6.06	3.49	20.25	20.25	580	580
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group I-A(f) Index						399	374
(g) Vegetables and fruits—							
(1) Potatoes ..	kg.	42.44	0.39		0.91		233
(2) Brinjals ..	"	25.36	0.41		1.21		295
(3) Tomato ..	kg.	12.19	0.45		1.38		307
(4) Groundnut ..	kg.	1.95	0.29		0.62		214
(5) Gauril ..	"	1.95	0.32		1.26		394
(6) Tondli ..	"	4.88	0.44		1.24		282
(7) Palak ..	"	4.88	0.31		0.75		242
(8) Ambersag ..	Doz.	0.98	0.30		0.91		303
(9) Orange ..	"	4.88	1.36		2.50		184
(10) Chaulisay ..	kg.	0.49	0.38		1.00		263
(11) Kharbuza ..	Doz.	0.98	0.44		NA.		....
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number Sub-group I (g)						201	262
(h) Other Food—							
(1) Sugar ..	kg.	44.71	1.22	2.45	2.74	201	225
(2) Gur ..	"	2.40	0.72	1.74	1.82	242	253
(3) Tea (leaf) ..	pkt. of 50 g.	13.26	0.19	0.50	0.50	263	263
(4) Bhaji ..	kg.	8.46	2.14	8.00	8.00	374	374
(5) Jalebi ..	"	1.97	1.61	7.88	7.88	489	489
(6) Tea (ready made) ..	Cup	29.20	0.06	0.40	0.40	667	667
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group I-A (h) Index						366	377
I-A. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products ..		49.53	....	....	....	313	323
(b) Pulses and pulse Products ..		8.83	....	....	....	572	592
(c) Oils and Fats ..		6.05	....	....	....	396	407
(d) Meat, Fish and Eggs ..		5.00	....	....	....	434	433
(e) Milk and Milk Products ..		7.51	....	....	....	288	287
(f) Condiments and Spices ..		6.95	....	....	....	399	374
(g) Vegetables and Fruits ..		6.67	....	....	....	201	262
(h) Other Food ..		9.46	....	....	....	366	377
Total ..		100.00					
I-A Food Group Index						349	359

Note.—The total weight of kharbuza viz. 0.98 has been imported to orange Revised weight of orange 4.88

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I-B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.—							
(1) Pan-leaf	100 leaves..	14.85	0.29	1.00	1.01	345	348
(2) Pan (ready-made)	Each ..	13.61	0.03	0.10	0.10	333	333
(3) Supari	kg. ..	26.60	6.71	12.80	13.03	191	194
(4) Katba	..	5.36	8.57	45.00	45.00	525	525
(5) Bidi	Katta of 25	21.44	0.16	0.41	0.52	256	325
(6) Cigarettes	Pkt. of 10 ..	8.04	0.15	0.87	0.88	580	587
(7) Chewing and leaf tobacco.	kg.	10.10	5.00	7.38	7.38	148	148
Total ..		100.00					
I-B. Group Index ..						292	309
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Fire-wood	40 kg. ..	69.55	2.38	8.12	8.16	341	343
(2) Coke	..	5.90	2.88	11.20	11.20	389	389
(3) Kerosene Oil	Litre ..	14.13	0.34	1.30	1.39	382	489
(4) Electricity Charges	Unit ..	2.74	0.29	0.36	0.36	124	124
(5) Coal	40 kg. ..	2.61	6.38	27.75	27.75	435	435
(6) Match box	Each (50 sticks).	5.07	0.05	0.15	0.15	300	300
Total ..		100.00					
Group II Index for Fuel and Light.						344	349
III. Housing—							
Residential House	....	100.00	..	..	..	187	187
Total ..		100.00					
Group III Index for Housing.						187	187
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear—							
(1) Dhoti Emp. Mill	Pair ..	9.87	12.10	49.73	52.67	406	452
(2) " Model Mill	..	10.68	10.68	42.82	45.82	349	349
(3) Sarce	Each ..	36.48	8.09	28.20	28.20	439	439
(4) Shirting Emp. Mill.	M ..	18.35	1.21	4.91	5.02	439	439
(5) " Model Mill.	..	..	1.05	4.96	4.86	519	527
(6) Trousers cloth	..	3.34	1.43	7.42	7.54	568	565
(7) Long cloth	..	3.06	1.14	6.47	6.44	498	497
(8) Markin Emp. Mill.	..	13.06	1.04	6.09	5.99	498	497
(9) Markin Model Mill.	..	..	1.09	4.47	4.56	271	271
(10) Paljama	Each ..	1.60	4.25	11.50	11.50	285	285
(11) Ganji	..	1.25	1.23	3.50	3.50	320	320
(12) Shirt	..	1.60	3.75	12.00	12.00	316	316
(13) Bed Sheet	Pair ..	2.01	8.50	26.84	26.84	357	365
(14) Shoes gents	..	4.17	16.00	57.15	58.35	317	341
(15) Chappal gents	..	4.17	4.96	15.70	16.93	245	245
(16) Sandal ladies	..	1.04	6.40	15.70	15.70		
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Group IV						398	402

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure
1	2	3
..		
..		
..	Per visit ..	22
..	Phial of	45
..	3 doses ..	31
..	
Total ..		100
..		
..		
..		
..	Bottle of	
..	114 ml.	
..	Per Adult ..	
..	Per Cake ..	
..	Bottle ..	
..	Doses ..	
..	Each ..	
..	powder Tin	
Total ..		
..		
..		
..	Per student	
..	Each	
..		
..	(Ex- ..	
..	Mech. ..	
..	Per Adult	
Total ..		
..		

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V SERIES) FOR WORKING CLASS
RE—contd.

Price per unit of quantity		Index Number	
March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
5	6	7	8
Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
1.00	1.01	345	341
0.10	0.10	333	311
12.80	13.03	191	194
45.00	45.00	525	525
0.41	0.52	256	325
0.87	0.88	580	577
7.38	7.38	148	148
		292	289
8.12	8.16	341	343
11.20	11.20	389	389
1.30	1.39	382	489
0.36	0.36	124	124
27.75	27.75	435	435
0.15	0.15	300	300
		344	349
		187	187
		187	187
49.73	52.67	406	432
42.82	45.82	349	349
28.20	28.20	439	439
4.91	5.02	527	527
4.96	4.86	519	565
7.42	7.54	568	568
6.47	6.44	498	497
6.09	5.99	271	271
4.47	4.56	271	285
11.50	11.50	285	320
3.50	3.50	320	316
12.00	12.00	316	365
26.84	26.84	357	341
57.15	58.35	317	245
15.70	16.93	245	245
15.70	15.70	402	402
		398	402

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
4. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Medical care—							
(1) Doctor's fee	Per visit	22.98	3.00	5.00	5.00	167	167
(2) Medicine	Phial of 3 doses.	45.06	0.75	1.00	1.00	133	133
(3) E.S.I. Premium	.....	31.96	0.69	0.70	0.70	101	101
Total		100.00					
Sub-group V(a) Index						131	131
(b) Personal care and effects—							
(1) Hair oil	Bottle of 114 ml.	24.01	1.37	5.11	5.11	373	373
(2) Barber charges	Per Adult	38.30	0.50	1.50	1.50	300	300
(3) Toilet soap	Per Cake	15.80	0.46	1.35	1.40	293	304
(4) Tooth powder (Medium size)	Bottle	2.74	0.87	2.44	2.65	280	305
(5) Ornaments (glass)	Doses	4.25	0.75	2.00	2.50	267	333
(6) Watch	Each	12.16	65.00	115.36	115.36	177	177
(7) Face powder (small)	Tin	2.74	1.00	4.35	4.90	435	490
Total		100.00					
Sub-group V(b) Index						303	310
(e) Education, Recreation and Amusements—							
(1) School fee	Per student	23.53	5.50	7.00	7.00	127	127
(2) School Book	Each	17.65	2.00	2.50	2.50	125	125
(3) Toy	"	1.02	0.24	0.95	0.95	396	396
(4) Stationery (Ex-book)	Mech. (40 pages)	1.79	0.12	0.21	0.21	175	175
(5) Cinema	Per Adult	56.01	0.42	1.27	1.27	302	302
Total		100.00					
Sub-group V(c) Index						229	229

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.		
(d) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Railway fare of 80 km	per Passenger	45.49	1.61	3.45	3.45	214	214
(2) Bus fare ..	Per Adult	29.19	0.15	0.30	0.30	200	200
(3) Post card ..	Each	3.86	0.05	0.15	0.15	300	300
(4) Rickshaw charges ..	Per Adult	21.46	0.37	1.00	1.00	270	270
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group V (d) Index ..						225	225
(e) Others—							
(1) Cot ..	Each ..	5.94	5.50	29.00	20.00	364	364
(2) Trunk/Box ..	" ..	2.05	5.01	27.12	27.12	541	541
(3) Earthenware ..	" ..	2.05	0.30	2.44	2.72	813	907
(4) Utensil Aluminium	kg. ..	4.79	8.50	30.00	30.00	353	353
(5) Utensil Brass ..	" ..	11.42	7.71	33.17	34.00	430	441
(6) Laundry Charges ..	per piece ..	9.59	0.12	0.32	0.32	267	267
(7) Washing Soap ..	Bar ..	33.11	1.30	4.00	4.27	308	328
(8) Tailoring { Shirt ..	Each ..	31.05	0.88	4.00	4.00	394	394
Charges { Blouse ..	" ..	..	0.75	2.50	2.50		
Total ..		100.00					
Sub-group V (e) Index ..						365	375
Miscellaneous—							
(a) Medical care ..		28.00	..	..	..	131	131
(b) Personal care and effects ..		18.30	..	..	..	303	310
(c) Education Recreation and Amusements ..		19.55	..	..	..	229	229
(d) Transport and Communication ..		12.25	..	..	..	225	225
(e) Others ..		21.90	..	..	..	365	375
Total ..		100.00					
Miscellaneous group Index						244	248

Use of 6 points
 In March 1979, the Consumer Price Index N
 for Pune Centre, with the year Januar
 being 6 points higher than that in
 the standard of life ascertained dur
 of Pune Centre.

Index number for the food group inc
 in the average prices of rice, wheat, t
 dal, rannapati, tomatoes, other vegetat
 Index number for the fuel and light
 to a rise in the price of charcoal.

Index number for housing remained ..

Index number for the clothing and fc
 due to a fall in the prices of dhoti, s

Index number for the miscellaneous

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER
PUNE C

(Average prices for the ca

Groups

I. Food	..	..
II. Fuel and light	..	..
III. Housing	..	..
IV. Clothing and Footwear	..	..
V. Miscellaneous	..	..

Consumer Price Index Nur

Details regarding the scope and method
 of the August 1965 issue of L
 October 1965 issue.

E 1979

INDEXES FOR WORKING CLASS
contd.

Unit of quantity		Index Number	
March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
5	6	7	8
Rs. p.	Rs. p.		
3.45	3.45	214	211
0.30	0.30	200	200
0.15	0.15	300	300
1.00	1.00	270	270
		225	225
0.00	20.00	364	364
7.12	27.12	541	541
2.44	2.72	813	907
0.00	30.00	353	313
3.17	34.00	430	441
1.32	0.32	267	267
1.00	4.27	308	318
1.00	4.00	394	394
2.50	2.50	394	394
		365	375
		131	131
		303	310
		229	229
		225	225
		365	375
		244	244

PUNE*

319—A rise of 6 points

In April 1979, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Pune Centre, with the year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 319 being 6 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 9 points to 343 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, wheat, turdal, moongdal, groundnut oil, karad oil, vanaspati, tomatoes, other vegetables, sugar and gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 1 point to 407 due to a rise in the price of charcoal.

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

The index number for the clothing and footwear group decreased by 2 points to 363 due to a fall in the prices of dhoti, saree and long cloth.

The index number for the miscellaneous group remained steady at 259.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR
PUNE CENTRE

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		March 1979	April 1979
I. Food	55.85	334	343
II. Fuel and light	6.89	406	407
III. Housing	6.65	130	130
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.31	365	363
V. Miscellaneous	20.30	259	259
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number .. .. .	.....	313	319

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

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure revised.	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Mar. 1979	April 1979	Mar. 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice	kg.	13.81	0.76	1.68	1.84	221	242
(2) Wheat	"	11.28	0.53	1.45	1.65	274	311
(3) Jowar	"	8.39	0.45	1.50	1.50	333	333
(4) Bajri	"	3.08	0.51	1.43	1.40	280	275
(5) Grinding charge for Cereals.	4 kgs.	1.42	0.14	0.60	0.60	429	429
Total ..		37.98				274	292
<i>Index Number for Sub-group 1(a).</i>							
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
Turdal—							
Laxmi Chhap or Surti (Fine).	kg.	3.80	0.80	4.61	4.89	576	611
Gramdal	"	1.81	0.60	3.03	2.99	505	498
Mungdal—							
Without Husk (Medium).	"	0.68	0.82	4.99	5.35	609	652
Total ..		6.29					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group 1(b).</i>						559	583

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure
1	2	3
100 gm (100g)	kg	01.94
100 gm (100g)	kg	3.94
100 gm (100g)	kg	1.22
Total ..		7.1
<i>Index Number for Sub-group 1(a).</i>		
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—		
Turdal—		
Laxmi Chhap or Surti (Fine).	kg	
Gramdal	"	
Mungdal—		
Without Husk (Medium).	"	
Total ..		
<i>Index Number for Sub-group 1(b).</i>		
		559
		583

1979

WORKING CLASS FOR

of quantity	Index Number		
	April 1979	Mar. 1979	April 1979
	6	7	8
Rs. P.			
1.84	221	201	
1.65	274	311	
1.50	333	333	
1.40	280	275	
0.60	429	429	
	274	292	
4.89	576	611	
2.99	505	491	
5.35	609	652	
	559	513	

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1979

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Mar. 1979	April 1979	Mar. 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(c) Oils and Fats—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Groundnut oil ..	kg. ..	1.94	2.32	8.00	8.48	345	366
Karadal oil ..	kg. ..	3.94	1.20	4.09	4.23	341	352
Vanaspati (Dalda) ..	..	1.22	1.66	5.04	5.26	304	317
(Loose)							
Total ..		7.10					
<i>Index number for Sub-group I (c).</i>						336	350
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—							
Mutton							
Goat Meat ..	kg. ..	3.68	1.51	6.50	6.50	429	429
Sheep Meat ..	..	....	1.52	6.50	6.50		
Fish (Dry)—							
Bombil (Big) ..	kg. ..	1.01	2.60	12.00	12.00		
Bombil (Small) ..	..	....	2.46	11.20	11.00		
Zoga ..	..	....	2.57	8.00	8.00		
Fresh Fish—							
Varieties selected in the month of Mar. 1979—						459	466
(i) Butterfish ..	kg. ..	....	1.87	9.91			
(ii) Khawala ..	..	....	1.50	9.56			
(iii) Rawas ..	..	....	2.37	8.50			
Varieties selected in the month of Apr. 1979—						253	235
(i) Butterfish ..	kg. ..	....	1.79		10.00		
(ii) Khawala ..	..	....	1.92		8.00		
(iii) Amli ..	..	....	1.05		6.33		
(iv) Hen's Eggs ..	Each ..	0.57	0.17	0.43	0.40		
Total ..		5.26				416	415
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I (d).</i>							
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
Milk, buffalo	200 ml. ..	10.66	0.15	0.60	0.58	400	387
Ghee Amul (lined)	kg. ..	0.93	7.88	28.17	28.17	357	357
Total ..		11.59					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I (e).</i>						397	384

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Mar. 1979	April 1979	Mar. 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
Salt White (Medium) ..	Kg. ..	0.16	0.11	0.40	0.40	364	364
Chillies (Dry) Gawaran (Medium)	250 g. ..	2.04	0.47	2.24	2.00	477	426
Turmeric, Sangli and Akhi (Medium)	" ..	0.15	0.33	2.50	2.50	758	758
Tamarind-Old Chinch No. 1.	Kg. ..	0.24	1.08	9.04	9.05	837	838
Mixed Spices—Garam Masala ..	50 g. ..	3.27	0.84	4.42	4.29	526	511
Total ..		5.86					
Index Number for Sub-group 1 (f).						523	497
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—							
Potatoes—							
(i) Big size ..	1 kg. ..	1.87	0.29	0.58	0.50	209	173
(ii) Small Size ..	" ..	0.00	0.23	0.50	0.40		
Onions—							
(i) Big size ..	Kg. ..	0.92	0.31	0.97	0.80	323	258
(ii) Small Size ..	" ..	0.00	0.24	0.80	0.80		
Brinjals—Big Size	" ..	0.56	0.49	1.44	1.42	294	290
Tomatoes Medium Red No. 2.	" ..	0.77	0.79	1.44	1.60	182	228
Other Vegetables							
Varieties selected for Mar. 1979—							
(i) Dodka ..	Kg. ..	4.42	0.51	2.00	2.00	351	....
(ii) Gawar ..	" ..	0.00	0.75	2.50	2.50		
(iii) Cabbage ..	" ..	0.00	0.44	1.44	1.44		
Varieties selected for Apr. 1979—							
(i) Gawar ..	Kg. ..	0.00	0.74	0.00	2.50	....	412
(ii) Tondli ..	" ..	0.00	0.45	0.00	2.00		
(iii) Dodki ..	" ..	0.00	0.50	0.00	2.27		
Total ..		8.54					
Index Number for Sub-group 1 (g).						298	319
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—							
Banana—							
(i) Big Size ..	Doz. ..	1.23	0.49	1.30	1.25	267	256
(ii) Small Size ..	" ..	0.00	0.39	1.05	1.00		
Total ..		1.23					
Index Number for Sub-group 1 (h).						267	256

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure to Revised weight
1	2	3
Large Heavy and Mixed Products—	Kg. ..	6.29
" ..	" ..	1.20
Total ..		7.49
Mix. Nuts for Fry (H).	Sub	
Mango—	Bond	3.43
Apple (Mafra)	Package of 50 pc.	
Apple (Mafra)	" ..	
Apple—	Cup of 3 1/2 oz.	5.23
Total ..		8.66
Mix. Nuts for Fry (H).	Sub	
Food Sub-groups		
Grain and Cereals	and	37.5
Oil and Fat	and	6.2
Meat and Fish	and	7.1
Vegetables	and	5.0
Condiments and Spices	and	11.0
Fruits and Fruit Products	and	5.0
Beverages	and	8.0
Total ..		77.8
Mix. Nuts for Fry (H).	Sub	100

-JUNE 1979
FOR WORKING CLASS FOR
E—contd.

Price per unit of quantity		Index Number	
Mar. 1979	April 1979	Mar. 1979	April 1979
5	6	7	8
Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
0.40	0.40	364	361
2.24	2.00	477	458
2.50	2.50	758	759
9.04	9.05	837	838
4.42	4.29	526	511
		523	497
0.58	0.50	209	171
0.50	0.40		
0.97	0.80	323	251
0.80			
1.44	1.42	294	290
1.44	1.80	182	228
2.00		351	
2.50			
2.50			
1.44	2.27		
		298	319
1.30	1.25	267	256
1.05	1.00		
		267	256

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1979

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure to Revised weight	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	Mar. 1979	April 1979	Mar. 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(f) Sugar, Honey and Related Products—							
Sugar	Kg.	6.29	1.18	2.30	2.48	195	210
Gur	"	1.20	0.58	1.80	1.99	310	343
Total ..		7.49					
Index Number Sub-group I (f).						213	231
(g) Beverages—							
Tea leaf—Brooke (Medium), Lipton (Medium)	Bond Package of 50 g.	3.43	0.38	1.15	1.15	299	299
Hot drinks—Prepared Tea	Cup of 3 1/2 ozs.	5.23	0.06	0.20	0.20	333	333
Total ..		8.66					
Index Number Sub-group I (g).						320	320
I. Food Sub-groups							
(a) Cereals and Cereal products	....	37.98	..	..	..	274	292
(b) Pulses and pulse products	....	6.29	..	..	..	559	583
(c) Oils and Fats	....	7.10	..	..	..	336	350
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs	....	5.26	..	..	..	416	415
(e) Milk and Milk Products	....	11.59	..	..	..	397	384
(f) Condiments and spices	....	5.86	..	..	..	523	497
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products	....	8.54	..	..	..	298	319
(h) Fruits and Fruits products	....	1.23	..	..	..	267	256
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products	....	7.49	..	..	..	213	231
(j) Beverages	....	8.66	..	..	..	320	320
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number Group I.						334	343

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Mar. 1979	April 1979	Mar. 1979	April 1979
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and chips (Raywal/medium)	37 kgs. ..	30.63	3.08	14.80	14.80	481	481
(2) Kerosene, Chavi Brand	5 litres ..	24.03	1.54	6.60	6.60	429	429
(3) Electricity charges	Per unit ..	6.45	0.19	0.38	0.38	200	200
(4) Charcoal— (i) Big size	37 kgs. ..	35.36	7.47	29.38	29.32	365	367
(ii) Patti or Raywal	.. ..	..	5.63	18.94	19.24		
(5) Match box (Teeka of 50 sticks)	Box ..	3.53	0.05	0.20	0.20	400	400
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Index Number Group II ..</i>						406	407
III. Housing—							
(2) Rent for selected tenements	Per month..	100.00	..	..	..	130	130
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Index Number Group III ..</i>						130	130
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
<i>(a) Clothing—</i>							
(1) Dhoti	Per sq. metre	3.57	1.28	5.06	4.64	395	362
(2) Saree	.. ..	29.86	1.28	4.37	4.34	341	339
(3) Cloth for trousers	.. ..	5.25	2.62	9.58	9.58	366	366
(4) Long cloth	.. ..	11.76	1.64	7.30	7.28	445	444
(5) Coloured poplin	.. ..	40.44	2.25	8.39	8.38	373	372
Total ..		90.88					
<i>Index Number Sub-group IV(a)</i>						372	370
<i>(b) Footwear—</i>							
<i>(1) Shoes—</i>							
(i) Bala Co.	Per Pair ..	4.27	17.14	58.35	58.35	300	300
(ii) Flex Co.	.. ..	..	19.30	49.95	49.95		
<i>(2) Chappals—</i>							
(i) Bala Co.	.. ..	4.85	6.18	18.65	18.65	293	293
(ii) Flex Co.	.. ..	..	8.40	23.95	23.95		
Total ..		9.12					
<i>Index Number Sub-group IV(b)</i>						296	296

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1979
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR PUNE CENTRE—

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Basic Price
1	2	3	4
			Rs.
I. Daily and Footwear			
(1) Daily			90.11
(2) Footwear			9.12
Total		100.00	
<i>Index Group II</i>			
(1) Daily			1.08
(2) Footwear			1.82
Total			1.57
<i>Index Group III</i>			
Total			4.47
<i>Index Sub-group IV</i>			
(1) Daily			2.56
(2) Footwear			1.94
Total			1.9
<i>Index Sub-group V</i>			
Total			6.
<i>Index Sub-group VI</i>			
Total			..
<i>Index Sub-group VII</i>			
Total			..
<i>Index Sub-group VIII</i>			
Total			..

Price per unit of quantity		Index Number	
Mar. 1979	April 1979	Mar. 1979	April 1979
5	6	7	8
Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
14.80	14.80	481	411
6.60	6.60	429	429
0.38	0.38	200	200
29.38	29.32	365	367
18.94	19.24		
0.20	0.20	400	400
		406	407
		130	130
		130	130
5.06	4.64	395	301
4.37	4.34	341	319
9.58	9.58	366	344
7.30	7.28	445	441
8.39	8.38	373	373
		372	370
58.35	58.35	300	300
49.95	49.95		
18.65	18.65	293	293
23.95	23.95		
		296	296

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Mar. 1979	April 1979	Mar. 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
IV. Clothing and Footwear—contd.							
(1) Clothing ..		90.88	..	..	..	372	370
(2) Foot-wear ..		9.12	..	..	..	296	296
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number Group IV						365	363
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan Supari—							
(1) Pan-leaf—							
(i) Gawran Kachhl. ..	Bundle of 100 leaves..	1.08	0.33	1.50	1.50	455	455
(2) Pan Finished							
(i) Poona Masala ..	Each vida	1.82	0.04	0.20	0.20	500	500
(3) Supari—							
(i) Manglori	50gs.	1.57	0.45	0.60	0.75	133	167
Total ..		4.47					
Index Number Sub-group V (a).						360	372
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—							
(1) Bidies—							
(i) Charbhai	Bundle of 25 bidies..	2.56	0.15	0.50	0.50	333	333
(ii) Pawar ..	"	..	0.15	0.50	0.50		
(2) Cigarettes—							
(i) Charminar ..	Pkt. of 10 Cigarettes	1.94	0.15	1.00	1.00	583	583
(ii) Pila Hathi ..	"	..	0.20	1.00	1.00		
(3) Chewing Tobacco—							
(i) Akoli Jarda No. 1	50g.	1.92	0.37	0.60	0.60	178	178
(ii) Akoli Jarda No. 2	"	..	0.28	0.50	0.50		
(iii) Satara Jarda ..	"	..	0.31	0.60	0.60		
Total ..		6.42					
Index Number Sub-group V (b).						362	362
(c) House-hold Utillies							
Utensils Brass—							
(i) Lota ..	kg.	4.76	7.14	35.00	35.00	490	490
Total ..		4.76					
Index Number Sub-group V (c).						490	490

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Mar. 1979	April 1979	Mar. 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(d) Washing Soap—							
(1) Laundry charges (Ordinary, Washing and Ironing).	Per Piece ..	4.23	0.13	0.40	0.40	308	308
(2) Washing Soap UB Chhap.	Per Cake ..	7.37	0.40	1.20	1.20	300	300
Total ..		11.60					
Index Number Sub-group V(d).						303	303
(e) Medical Care—							
(1) Patent Medicine—							
(i) Glycodine Tru/ Vasaka	Bottle of 70 ml.	17.37	1.69	4.05	4.05	170	170
(ii) Anacin	2 Tablets ..	....	0.12	0.15	0.15		
(2) Mixture, Mixture.	Daily per day ..	1.35	0.57	1.00	1.00	175	175
Total ..		18.72					
Index Number Sub-group V(e).						170	170
(f) Personal care—							
(1) Hair oil Tata Co. etc.	Small Bottle	3.37	1.34	4.60	4.60	343	343
(2) Barber charges—							
(a) Haircut with shave	Per Adult	6.52	0.75	2.00	2.00	249	249
(b) Haircut	"	....	0.65	1.50	1.50		
(c) Shave	"	....	0.20	0.50	0.50		
(3) Toilet Soap—							
(a) Lifebuoy	Cake ..	2.29	0.49	1.37	1.37	291	291
(b) Lux	"	....	0.49	1.48	1.48		
(4) Tooth Powder—							
(a) Bytco (Family size)	Bottle ..	1.98	1.87	5.25	5.25	276	276
(b) Bytco (Small size)	"	....	0.46	1.25	1.25		
(5) Blades—							
(a) Bharat	Packet of 10	0.04	0.43	1.00	1.00	233	233
(b) 6' Morning	2 Packets of 5 each ..	....	0.60	1.40	1.40		
Total ..		14.20					
Index Number Sub-group V(f).						282	282
(g) Education and Reading—							
(1) School Fees for Std. VIII.	Per student Per month	8.86	4.85	5.50	5.50	113	113
(2) School Books—Std. VIII—							
(i) Kumar bharat	Per Copy	2.55	2.42	2.50	2.50	194	194
(ii) Ankaganit	"	....	1.75	5.75	5.75		
(iii) Apall Prithwi	"	....	1.88	2.80	2.80		
(3) News Papers—							
(i) Sakal Daily	"	2.50	0.07	0.30	0.30	429	429
(ii) Maratha Daily	"	....	0.07	0.30	0.30		
Total ..		13.91					
Index Number Sub-group V(g).						185	185

LABOUR GA
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUM
PUNE C

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total Expenditure
1	2	3
6. Laundry and Amm...		
Lowest Class	Per Adult	6.74
Total ..		6.7
Index Number Sub-group V(h)		
7. Transport and Com...		
8. Railway fare for	Per passen-	6.
9. Bus Fare—		
10 P.M.T. Bus fare		11.
for 32.2 km.		
11 S.T. Fare for 48 km.		
12. Postage—		
13. Stamp Card	Per card	1
14. M. O. Charges	for Rs. 25 ..	
Total ..		15
Index Number Sub-group V(i)		
15. Miscellaneous—		
16. Pen, Saffari		
17. Tobacco and Tobacco		
18. products		
19. Horse-hold utility		
20. Washing Soap		
21. Medical Care		
22. Personal Care		
23. Education and Read-		
24. Recreation and		
25. Amusement and		
26. Transport and Com-		
27. munication		
Total ..		
Index Number Group V		

JUNE 1979

FOR WORKING CLASS FOR

-contd.

Price per unit of quantity		Index Number	
Mar. 1979	April 1979	Mar. 1979	April 1979
5	6	7	8
Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
0.40	0.40	308	308
1.20	1.20	300	300
		303	301
4.05	4.05	170	178
0.15	0.15	175	175
1.00	1.00	170	170
4.60	4.60	343	340
2.00	2.00	249	249
1.50	1.50		
0.50	0.50		
1.37	1.37	291	291
1.48	1.48	276	276
5.25	5.25	233	233
1.25	1.25		
1.00	1.00	282	282
1.40	1.40		
5.50	5.50	113	111
2.50	2.50	194	194
5.75	5.75		
2.80	2.80		
0.30	0.30	429	429
0.30	0.30		
		185	185

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1979

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total Expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	Mar. 1979	April 1979	Mar. 1979	April 1979
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(h) Recreation and Amusement—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Cinema—							
Lowest Class ..	Per Adult	6.74	0.52	1.52	1.52	292	292
Total ..		6.74					
Index Number Sub-group V (h).						292	292
(i) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Railway—							
(i) Railway fare for 50 k.m.	Per passenger	6.46	0.98	2.25	2.25	230	230
(2) Bus Fare—							
(i) P.M.T. Bus fare for 3-22 km.		11.43	0.10	0.25	0.25	222	222
(ii) S. T. Fare for 48 k.m.			1.50	2.90	2.90		
(3) Postage—							
(i) Single Card ..	Per card ..	1.29	0.05	0.15	0.15	261	261
(ii) M. O. Charges ..	for Rs. 25 ..		0.45	1.00	1.00		
Total ..		19.18					
Index Number Sub-group V (i).						227	227
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan, Supari ..	....	4.47	..	..	..	360	372
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco products.	....	6.42	..	..	..	362	362
(c) House-hold utilities.	....	4.76	..	..	..	490	490
(d) Washing Soap ..	....	11.60	..	..	..	303	303
(e) Medical Care ..	....	18.72	..	..	..	170	170
(f) Personal Care ..	....	14.20	..	..	..	282	282
(g) Education and Reading.	....	13.91	..	..	..	185	185
(h) Recreation and Amusement.	....	6.74	..	..	..	292	292
(i) Transport and Communication.	....	19.18	..	..	..	227	227
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number Group V						259	259

JALGAON

334—A rise of 3 points

In April 1979, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Jalgaon Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 3 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 Jalgaon Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 6 points to 259 due to a rise in the average prices of jower, turdal, moongdal, uriddal, groundnut oil, vanaspati, fresh fish, milk, ghee, turmeric, dry chillies, garam masala, zeera, banana, sugar and gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 1 point to 420 due to a rise in the match box only.

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

The index number for the clothing and footwear group decreased by 9 points to 326 due to a fall in the prices of dhoti, saree and long cloth.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 2 points to 271 due to a rise in the prices of supari, bidi, brass utensil lifeboat and hamam.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR
JALGAON CENTRE

(Average price for the calendar year 1961=100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		March 1979	April 1979
I. Food	60.79	353	359
II. Fuel and Light	7.20	419	420
III. Housing	6.11	158	158
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.29	335	326
V. Miscellaneous	15.61	269	271
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number .. .. .	....	331	334

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

Note.—To obtain the equivalent old index number on base August 1939=100, the new index number on base 1961=100 should be multiplied by the linking factor viz., 5.29.

LABOUR GAZETTE—

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS
JALGAON CENTRE

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Base Price
1	2	3	4
Food Group—			
(a) Cereals and Cereals	Kg.	6.72	C
(1) Rice	"	10.89	"
(2) Wheat	"	21.16	"
(3) Jowar	"	"	"
(4) Grinding charges—For cereals	3 kgs.	1.94	"
Total ..		40.71	
Index Number for sub-group (a)			
(1) Pulses and Pulse Products—			
(1) Total—			
(a) Mize	Kg.	3.79	"
(b) Gauran (Dharwa)	"	....	"
(c) Gramdal	"	....	"
(d) Moongdal—	"	2.13	"
(1) With husk	Kg.	1.35	"
(2) Without husk	"	....	"
(a) Uriddal—	"	....	"
(1) With husk	Kg.	0.86	"
(2) Without husk	"	....	"
Total ..		8.13	
Index Number for sub-group (b)			
(1) Oils and Fats—			
(1) Groundnut oil	Kg.	7.21	"
(2) Vanaspati (Gosul)	Dalda 1 kg	1.16	"
Total ..		8.37	
Index Number for sub-group (c)			

JUNE 1979

Number for Working Class (N...
January to December 1961 equal...
ending month. The index related...
year 1958-59 family living sur...

reased by 6 points to 259 due...
moongdal, uriddal, groundnut oil...
dry chillies, garam masala, zera...

roup increased by 1 point to 4...
ady at 158 being the six month...

footwear group decreased...
oti, saree and long cloth.

roup increased by 2 points...
ass utensil lifeboay and hamaz...

R WORKING CLASS FOR
E
ear 1961=100)

Eight rational total litre	Group Index Numbers	
	March 1979	April 1979
0.79	353	359
7.20	419	420
5.11	158	158
3.29	335	326
1.61	269	271
0.00		
...	331	331

on of the index will be found...
base August 1939=100, the new...
he linking factor viz., 5.29.

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight propor- tional to total ex- penditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice ..	Kg. ..	6.72	0.63	1.92	1.88	305	298
(2) Wheat ..	" ..	10.89	0.46	1.50	1.49	326	324
(3) Jowar ..	" ..	21.16	0.35	1.18	1.20	337	343
(4) Grinding charges— For cereals ..	5 kg. ..	1.94	0.12	0.35	0.35	292	292
Total ..		40.71					
<i>Index Number for sub- group 1(a).</i>						327	328
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Turdal—							
(i) Jalna ..	Kg. ..	3.79	0.73	4.73	4.76	648	652
(ii) Gawran (Dharwa) ..	" ..	....	0.66	....	....	....	....
(2) Gramdal ..	" ..	2.13	0.38	2.80	2.80	483	483
(3) Moongdal—							
(i) With husk ..	Kg. ..	1.35	0.70	4.62	4.60	625	627
(ii) Without husk ..	" ..	....	0.83	4.89	4.95		
(4) Uriddal—							
(i) With husk ..	Kg. ..	0.86	0.65	4.06	4.08	583	585
(ii) Without husk ..	" ..	....	0.83	4.50	4.50		
Total ..		8.13					
<i>Index Number for sub- group 1(b).</i>						594	596
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut oil ..	Kg. ..	7.21	2.28	7.61	8.00	334	351
(2) Vanaspathi Dalda (loose) ..	½ kg ..	1.16	1.99	5.19	5.42	261	272
Total ..		8.37					
<i>Index Number for sub- group 1(c).</i>						324	340

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Mutton—							
(i) Goat meat ..	½ kg.	4.38	1.45	5.50	5.50	379	379
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(i) Bombil big ..	kg.	0.91	2.72	12.00	12.00		
(ii) Zinga ..	"	....	2.70	12.00	12.00		
(3) Fish fresh—							
Varieties selected for Mar. 1979—							
(i) Rahu ..	kg.	....	2.01	7.00	..	390	404
(ii) Balm ..	"	....	1.78	6.00	..		
(iii) Sandkhol ..	"	....	1.59	6.00	..		
Varieties selected for Apr. 1979—							
(i) Rahu ..	kg.	....	1.90	..	7.00		
(ii) Balm ..	"	....	1.61	..	6.00		
(iii) Sandkhol ..	"	....	1.52	..	6.00		
Total ..		5.29					
Index Number for Sub-group I (d).						381	384
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk (Buffalo) ..	1 litre	8.42	0.77	2.50	2.65	325	344
(2) Ghee (Buffalo) ..	½ kg.	1.31	3.71	12.50	13.00	337	350
Total ..		9.73					
Index Number for Sub-group I (e).						326	345
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt—							
(i) White ..	kg.	0.29	0.13	0.41	0.40	324	312
(ii) Black ..	"	....	0.12	0.40	0.38		
(2) Turmeric—							
(i) Sangli (whole) ..	250 g.	0.30	0.34	2.22	2.25	653	662
(3) Chillies (dry)—							
(i) Asoda ..	kg.	4.55	1.65	9.20	9.76	558	592
(4) Coriander ..	250 g.	0.24	0.31	0.75	0.75	242	242
(5) Mixed spices—							
(i) Garam Masala (whole) ..	"	1.86	4.95	13.50	13.61	273	275
(ii) Lahoti powder ..	200 g.	....	1.79	..	..
(6) Joera ..	250 g.	0.37	0.68	4.39	4.41	646	649
Total ..		7.62					
Index Number for Sub-group I (f).						477	498

Articles	Unit of Quantity
1	2
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products—	
(1) Potatoes—	
(i) Big ..	½ kg.
(ii) Small ..	"
(2) Onions—	
(i) Red ..	kg.
(ii) White ..	"
(3) Garlic ..	250g.
(4) Other Vegetables ..	"
Varieties selected for Mar. 1979—	
(i) Cabbage ..	250g.
(ii) Bhindi ..	"
(iii) Brinjal ..	"
Varieties selected for Apr. 1979—	
(i) Brinjal ..	"
(ii) Cabbage ..	"
(iii) Ladies Finger ..	"
Total ..	
Index Number for Sub-group.	
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—	
(1) Banana—	
(i) Big ..	Dozen
(ii) Small ..	"
Total ..	
Index Number for Sub-group I (h).	
(i) Sugar, Honey and related products—	
(1) Sugar ..	kg.
(2) Gur ..	"
(i) Kopergaon Ist Quality ..	"
Total ..	
Index Number for Sub-group I (i).	

E 1979

WORKING CLASS FOR
contd.

Unit of quantity		Index Number	
March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
5	6	7	8
Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
5.50	5.50	379	379
2.00	12.00	390	404
2.00	12.00		
7.00	7.00	381	381
7.00	6.00		
7.00	6.00		
7.00	6.00		
50	2.65	325	344
50	13.00	337	350
		326	343
	0.40	324	312
	0.38		
	2.25	653	663
	9.76	558	592
	0.75	242	242
	13.61	273	275
	4.41	646	649
		477	498

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products—							
(1) Potatoes—							
(i) Big ..	kg.	1.15	0.28	0.50	0.50	181	175
(ii) Small ..	"	....	0.24	0.44	0.41		
(2) Onions—							
(i) Red ..	kg.	0.86	0.27	0.64	0.56	280	235
(ii) White ..	"	....	0.27	0.87	0.71		
(3) Garlic ..	250g.	0.54	0.20	1.22	1.00	610	500
(4) Other Vegetables ..							
<i>Varieties selected for Mar. 1979—</i>							
(i) Cabbage ..	250g.	2.92	0.06	0.30	....	332	....
(ii) Bhindi ..	"	....	0.40	0.39			
(iii) Brinjal ..	"	....	0.06	0.24			
<i>Varieties selected for Apr. 1979—</i>							
(i) Brinjal ..	"	....	0.05	....	0.22	....	347
(ii) Cabbage ..	"	....	0.07	....	0.32		
(iii) Lady's Finger ..	"	....	0.27	....	0.39		
Total ..		5.47					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group.</i>						320	308
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products—							
(1) Banana—							
(i) Big ..	Dozen	1.61	0.29	1.00	1.02	346	354
(ii) Small ..	"	....	0.23	0.80	0.82		
Total ..		1.61					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group I (h).</i>						346	354
(i) Sugar, Honey and related products—							
(1) Sugar ..	kg.	5.60	1.23	2.44	2.60	198	211
(2) Gur—							
(i) Kopergaon 1st Quality ..	"	1.63	0.57	1.60	1.70	286	298
Total ..		7.23					
<i>Index Number of Sub-group I (i).</i>						218	231

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(f) Beverages—							
(1) Tea leaf—							
(i) Brook Bond Lable	Pkt. of 50 g.	2.11	0.40	0.87	0.87	243	243
(ii) Lipton Lable	Laotce	....	0.41	1.10	1.10		
(2) Hot drink—							
Prepared tea	Cup of 3/4 oz.	3.73	0.12	0.40	0.40	333	333
Total ..		5.84					
Index Number for Sub-group I(f).						301	301
I. Food—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products.	....	40.71	....	....	....	327	328
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products.	....	8.13	....	....	....	594	596
(c) Oils and Fats	....	8.37	....	....	....	324	340
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs.	....	5.29	....	....	....	381	384
(e) Milk and Milk Products.	....	9.73	....	....	....	326	345
(f) Condiments and Spices.	....	7.62	....	....	....	477	498
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products.	....	5.47	....	....	....	320	308
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products.	....	1.61	....	....	....	346	354
(i) Sugar, Honey and related Products.	....	7.23	....	....	....	218	231
(j) Beverages	....	5.84	....	....	....	301	301
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for all Food Group.						353	359
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and chips—							
(i) Khair	37 kgs.	78.50	3.39	13.88	13.88	476	476
(ii) Dhawda	..	....	3.15	13.88	13.88		
(iii) Adjat or Mixed	..	....	2.71				
(2) Kerosene—							
(i) Chakkar Brand	Per Litre	11.40	0.45	1.32	1.23	293	293
(3) Electricity charges	Per unit	6.28	0.50	0.31	0.31	62	62
(4) Match Box—							
Horse head brand	Box of 50 sticks.	3.82	0.06	0.12	0.12	200	217
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Group II						419	420

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
JALGA

Articles	Unit of Quantity
1	2
III. Housing—	
(1) Rent—	
(i) Rent for selected tenements.	p.m.
Total ..	..
Index Number for Group III.	
IV. Clothing and Foot wear—	
(a) Clothing—	
(1) Dhoul	per sq. met
(2) Sarre	..
(3) Cloth for trouser	..
(4) Long cloth	..
(5) Coloured poplin	..
Total ..	..
Index Number for sub-group IV (a).	
(b) Footwear—	
(1) Shoes—	
(i) Bata Co.	per pair
(ii) Carona Co.	..
(3) Chappals—	..
(i) Bata Co.	..
Total ..	..
Index Number for Sub-group IV (b).	
IV. Clothing and Foot wear—	
(1) Clothing	..
(2) Foot wear	..
Total ..	..
Index Number for Group IV.	
V. Miscellaneous—	
(a) Fan Supari—	
(1) Fandaf—	
(i) Akda pan	..
(2) Fan finished—	Bundl 100
With Masala	..
(3) Supari (Manglori)	Vida 250 g
(4) Kaha—	..
(i) Kanpur	..
(ii) Belgaum.	50 g
Total ..	..
Index Number for Sub-group V (a).	

E—JUNE 1979
 PRICES FOR WORKING CLASS FOR
 JALGAON CENTRE—contd.

Basic price	Price per unit of quantity		Index Number	
	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
4	5	6	7	8
R. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
7-40	0.87	0.87	243	243
7-41	1.10	1.10		
8-12	0.40	0.40	333	333
			301	301
			327	327
			594	594
			324	324
			311	311
			326	326
			477	477
			320	320
			346	346
			218	218
			301	301
			353	353
			476	476
13.88	13.88	13.88	293	293
13.88	13.88	13.88	62	62
1.32	1.23	1.23	200	200
0.31	0.31	0.31		
0.12	0.12	0.12		
			419	419

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1979

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
III. Housing—							
(1) Rent—							
(i) Rent for selected tenements.	p.m. ..	100.00	....	....	....	158	158
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Group III.						158	158
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(a) Clothing—							
(1) Dhoti ..	per sq. met. ..	17.82	1.23	4.48	4.28	364	348
(2) Saree ..	" ..	27.15	1.24	3.26	3.14	263	253
(3) Cloth for trouser ..	" ..	0.51	2.15	7.39	7.70	344	358
(4) Long cloth ..	" ..	32.06	1.61	6.52	6.31	405	392
(5) Coloured poplin ..	" ..	14.36	2.13	6.76	6.82	317	320
Total ..		91.90					
Index Number for sub-group IV (a).						341	331
(b) Footwear—							
(1) Shops—							
(i) Bata Co. ..	per pair ..	3.53	17.20	57.55	57.55	287	287
(ii) Carona Co. ..	" ..	....	18.78	44.80	44.80		
(2) Chappals—							
(i) Bata Co. ..	" ..	4.57	6.25	15.70	15.70	251	251
Total ..		8.10					
Index Number for Sub-group IV (b).						267	267
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(1) Clothing ..		91.90	....	....	....	341	331
(2) Foot wear ..		8.10	....	....	....	267	267
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Group IV.						335	326
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan Supari—							
(1) Panleaf—							
(i) Akda pan ..	Bundle of 100 leaves.	2.01	0.55	1.00	0.97	182	176
(2) Pan finished—							
With Masala	Vida ..	5.39	0.04	0.15	0.15	375	375
(3) Supari (Manglori)	250 g. ..	2.81	2.08	3.01	3.09	145	149
(4) Katha—							
(i) Kanpur ..	50 g. ..	0.85	0.73	3.50	3.50	479	479
(ii) Belgaum ..	" ..	....	0.36	....	....
Total ..		11.06					
Index Number for Sub-group V (a).						289	289

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(1) Bidies—							
(i) Camel brand ..	Bundle of 25 Bidies.	5.80	0.19	0.65	0.70	342	368
(ii) Shiledar ..	"	....	0.19	....	....
(2) Jarda—							
(i) Gangaram Brand	Pkt. of 50 g.	3.54	0.24	0.75	0.75	363	341
(ii) Chandrakant brand	"	....	0.23	0.95	0.85		
Total ..		9.34					
Index Number for sub-group V(b).						350	358
(c) Household utilities—							
(1) Utensils—							
(i) Lota (Pune) ..	½ kg.	5.28	3.53	18.00	18.00	507	521
(ii) Lota (Nashik) ..	"	....	3.45	....	....	....	....
Total ..		5.28					
Index Number for Sub-group V(c).						507	521
(d) Washing Soap—							
(1) Laundry—							
(i) Ordinary washing and ironings of cotton cloth.	Per piece ..	2.54	0.10	0.25	0.25	250	250
(2) Washing soap—							
(i) 501 Bar Soap ..	Bar ..	7.44	1.40	3.73	3.73	271	271
(ii) B. Dhantak Co. ..	Cake ..	....	0.40	1.15	1.10		
Total ..		9.98					
Index Number for Sub-group V(d).						265	265
(e) Medical Care—							
(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	0.62	0.62	107	107
Total ..		15.78					
Index Number for Sub-group V(e).						137	137

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Index Number
1	2	3
(1) Personal care—		
(i) Hair oil—		
Tata Co. ..	Small bottle.	
(2) Barber charges—		
(i) Hair cut with shave	Adult ..	
(ii) Hair cut ..	" ..	
(iii) Shave ..	" ..	
(3) Toilet Soap—		
(i) Life buoy ..	Cake ..	
(ii) Hamam Cake ..	" ..	
(4) Blades—		
(i) Bharat Blade ..	Pkt. of 10 blades.	
(ii) Six Morning Blade.	2 Pkts. of 5 blades each.	
Total ..		
Index Number for Sub-group V(f).		
(g) Education and Reading—		
(1) Books—		
Bal Dharati Chautha	Copy ..	
Pustak ..		
(2) School fees—		
For VIII Std. ..	Per student per month	
Total ..		
Index Number for Sub-group V(g).		
(h) Recreation and Amusement—		
(1) Cinema (Lowest class)	Adult	
Total ..		
Index Number for Sub-group V(h).		
(i) Transport and Communication—		
(1) Rail—		
Railway fare 50 km.	Per passenger.	
(2) Busfare—		
S.T. Bus 32 km. (Full ticket).	"	
(3) Postage—		
(i) Single card ..	Per car for Rs.	
(ii) M. O. charges ..		
Total ..		
Index Number for Sub-group V(i).		

1979
WORKING CLASS FOR
JALGAON CENTRE

Month	Price		Index Number	
	Rs.	P.	March 1979	April 1979
March 79	6		7	8
P.				
65	0.70		342	358
75	0.75		363	341
95	0.85		350	359
00	18.00		507	521
25	0.25		250	250
73	3.73		271	271
15	1.10		265	265
50	3.50		233	233
62	0.62		107	107
			137	137

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight Proportional to total Expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(j) Personal care—							
(i) Hair oil— Tata Co. ..	Small bottle ..	4.89	1.32	5.50	5.50	417	417
(2) Barber charges—							
(i) Hair cut with shave ..	Adult ..	7.32	0.50	1.50	1.50	271	271
(ii) Hair cut ..	" ..	....	0.40	1.25	1.25	271	271
(iii) Shave ..	" ..	....	0.20	0.40	0.40		
(3) Toilet Soap—							
(i) Life buoy ..	Cake ..	3.02	0.48	1.30	1.35	278	289
(ii) Hamam Cake ..	" ..	....	0.49	1.40	1.45		
(4) Blades—							
(i) Bharat Blade ..	Pkt. of 10 blades ..	0.11	0.44	1.00	1.00	210	193
(ii) Six Morning Blade ..	2 Pkts. of 5 blades each ..	....	0.57	1.10	1.10		
Total ..		15.34					
Index Number for Sub-group V(f).						318	320
(g) Education and Reading—							
(1) Books— Bal Bharati Chauthi Pustak ..	Copy ..	5.42	0.75	2.00	2.00	267	267
(2) School fees— For VIII Std. ..	Per student per month ..	3.46	5.00	6.00	6.00	120	120
Total ..		8.88					
Index Number for Sub-group V(g).						210	210
(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 30 km. ..	Per Passenger ..	12.48	0.98	2.25	2.25	230	230
(2) Busfare— S.T. Bus 32 km. (Full ticket) ..	" ..	4.09	1.00	2.15	2.15	215	215
(3) Postage— (i) Single card ..	Per card for Rs. 30 ..	1.08	0.05	0.15	0.15	261	261
(ii) M. O. charges ..	" ..	....	0.45	1.00	1.00		
Total ..		17.65					
Index Number for Sub-group V(i).						228	228

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan-Supari	11.06	....	....	....	289	289
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products	9.34	....	....	....	350	353
(c) Household Utillides	5.28	....	....	....	507	521
(d) Washing Soap	9.98	....	....	....	266	265
(e) Medical Care	15.78	....	....	....	137	137
(f) Personal Care	15.34	....	....	....	318	320
(g) Education and Reading	8.88	....	....	....	210	210
(h) Recreation and Amusement	6.69	....	....	....	328	328
(i) Transport and Communications	17.65	....	....	....	228	228
Total ..		100.00					
Index Number for Group V.						269	271

INDEXED

April 1979, the Consumer Price Index for Jalgaon Centre with base year 1971 being 100 is 269 in March 1979 and 271 in April 1979. This shows a rise of 3 points over the March 1979 figure.

The index number for food group is 269 in March 1979 and 271 in April 1979. This shows a rise of 3 points over the March 1979 figure.

The index number for the cloth and clothing is 210 in March 1979 and 210 in April 1979. This shows no change over the March 1979 figure.

The index number for the miscellaneous is 228 in March 1979 and 228 in April 1979. This shows no change over the March 1979 figure.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR JALGAON CENTRE

(Average prices)

Groups

I. Food
II. Fuel and Light
III. Housing
IV. Clothing and Footwear
V. Miscellaneous

Consumer Price Index

with base year 1971 = 100. To obtain the equivalent index number on base 1971

MANDED*

345—A fall of 3 points

In April 1979, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Nanded Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 345 being 3 points lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Nanded Centre.

The index number for food group decreased by 4-points to 263 due to a fall in the average prices of wheat, jowar, turdal, gramdal, masurdal, potatoes, onions, brinjals, garlic and vegetables.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained steady at 461.

The index number for housing remained steady at 196 being the six monthly item.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group decreased by 1 point to 330 due to a fall in the price of coloured fabric only.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 2 points to 292 due to a rise in the prices of supari, hair oil, and blades.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR MANDED CITY.

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		March 1979	April 1979
I. Food	61.46	366	362
II. Fuel and Light	5.88	461	461
III. Housing	4.62	196	196
IV. Clothing and Footwear	12.22	331	330
V. Miscellaneous	15.82	290	292
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number .. .. .	....	348	345

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

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

NG CLASS FOR

Month	Index Number	
	March 1979	April 1979
April 1979	6	7
.....	249	249
.....	350	351
.....	507	521
.....	266	265
.....	137	137
.....	318	320
.....	210	210
.....	328	328
.....	228	228
	269	271

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	
			Basic price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
I. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice	Kg.	13.02	0.64	1.70	1.75	266	273
(2) Wheat	"	6.81	0.42	1.67	1.62	398	386
(3) Jowar	"	30.64	0.34	1.15	1.14	338	335
(4) Grinding charges	5 Kgs.	2.82	0.13	0.30	0.40	231	308
Total		53.29					
Index Number Sub-group I (a).						322	325
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Turdal— (i) Gawran (Medium)	Kg.	3.89	0.64	4.44	4.20	694	656
(2) Gramdal (medium). Punjab	"	1.84	0.57	2.92	2.90	512	509
(3) Moongdal— Without husk	"	1.53	0.66	4.64	5.00	703	758
(4) Uriddal without husk	"	0.54	0.77	4.28	4.30	556	558
(5) Masurdal— (a) Big	"	0.82	0.61	3.48	3.20	570	525
(b) Medium	"	.....	0.61	.....		
Total		8.64					
Index Number Sub-group I (b).						636	624
(c) Oil and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut Oil Meetha tel (Reddish in Colour).	Kg.	4.84	2.22	7.90	8.05	356	363
Total		4.84					
Index Number Sub-group (c).						356	363

LABOUR GAZETTE
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUM
NANDED

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure
1	2	3
(1) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—		
(1) Mutton—	½ Kg.	5.62
(1) Goat Meat	"	.....
(2) Beef	Kg.	.....
(2) Fish (dry)—	"	0.61
(2) Bombil	"	.....
(2) Zinga	"	.....
(3) Fish (fresh)— Varieties available in March 1979—		
(1) Raha	Kg.	.....
(2) Katema	"	.....
Varieties available in April 1979—		
(1) Raha	Kg.	.....
(2) Katema	"	.....
Total		6
Index Number Sub-group II.		
(a) Milk and Milk Products—		
(1) Milk (Buffalo)	200 ml.	4
(2) Ghee (Buffalo)	½ Kg.	.....
Total		.....
Index Number Sub-group (a).		
(1) Condiments and Spices—		
(1) Salt white	Kg.	.....
(2) Termeric Khandaki	50 gms.	.....
(3) Chillies (dry)—	"	.....
(1) Garwarani (Fine)	Kg.	.....
(2) Garwarani (Med.)	"	.....
(3) Tamarind, Kadiwali	200 gms.	.....
(3) Mixed spices, Bojwar	50 gms.	.....
Total		.....
Index Number Sub-group (a).		

Month	Index Number	Month	Index Number
March 1979	694	March 1979	694
April 1979	512	April 1979	512
5-07	703	5-07	703
6-06	556	6-06	556
7-07	570	7-07	570
8-05	636	8-05	636
	356		356
	361		361

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	
			Basic price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Mutton—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(i) Goat Meat ..	½ Kg.	5.62	1.08	6.00	6.00	434	434
(ii) Beef ..	Kg.	....	0.96	3.00	3.00		
(2) Fish (dry)—							
(i) Bombil ..	Kg.	0.61	2.46	8.00	9.00	417	441
(ii) Zinga ..	"	....	2.02	6.80	8.00		
(3) Fish (fresh)—							
Varieties available in March 1979—							
(i) Rahu ..	Kg.	....	1.22	6.00	7.00	417	441
(ii) Katema ..	"	....	1.36	7.00	7.00		
Varieties available in April 1979—							
(i) Rahu ..	Kg.	....	1.33		6.00	417	441
(ii) Katema ..	"	....	1.27		7.00		
Total ..		6.23					
Index Number Sub-group (d).						432	435
(e) Milk and Milk Products—							
(1) Milk (Buffalo) ..	200 ml.	4.54	0.13	0.40	0.40	308	308
(2) Ghee (Buffalo) ..	½ Kg.	0.29	3.01	12.50	12.50	415	415
Total ..		4.83					
Index Number Sub-group-I(e).						314	314
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt white ..	Kg.	0.28	0.12	0.35	0.35	292	292
(2) Turmeric Khandakl ..	50 gms.	0.24	0.06	0.50	0.50	833	833
(3) Chillies (dry)—							
(i) Garwarani(fine) ..	Kg.	4.22	1.30	7.00	7.00	523	523
(ii) Garwarani(med.) ..	"	....	1.18	6.00	6.00		
(4) Tamarind, Kadiwall ..	200 gms.	0.77	0.25	0.88	0.80	352	320
(5) Mixed spices, Bojwar ..	50 gms.	1.61	0.20	0.72	0.80	360	400
Total ..		7.12					
Index Number Sub-group II(f).						469	475

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	
			Basic Price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products—							
(1) Potatoes—							
(i) Big size ..	1/2 kg.	0.69	0.30	0.50	0.50	160	160
(ii) Small size ..	..	....	0.26	0.40	0.40		
(2) Onions—							
(i) Red ..	Kg.	0.97	0.31	0.68	0.58	252	206
(ii) White ..	..	....	0.31	0.88	0.70		
(3) Brinjal (Kali) ..	250 gms.	0.50	0.11	0.29	0.12	264	109
(4) Tomatoes—							
(i) Red ..	250 gms.	0.39	0.21	0.25	0.38	136	194
(ii) Green ..	..	....	0.13	0.20	0.27		
(5) Garlic Gawathan ..	50 gms.	0.54	0.05	0.42	0.18	840	360
Other vegetables—							
Varieties available in the month of March 1979.							
(i) Gawar Phali ..	250 gms.	1.20	0.11	0.42	....	408	....
(ii) Pan-kobi ..	..	....	0.06	0.26	....	....	....
Varieties available in the month of April 1979.							
(i) Gawar Phali ..	250 gms.	....	0.13	....	0.35	....	235
(ii) Bhendi ..	..	....	0.16	....	0.32	....	....
Total ..		4.29					
Index Number Sub-group I (g).						346	214
(h) Fruit and Fruits							
(1) Banana—							
(i) Big size ..	Per Dozen	0.87	0.35	1.49	1.49	431	431
(ii) Medium ..	..	....	0.29	1.20	1.20		
(iii) Small ..	..	....	0.22	1.00	1.00		
Total ..		0.87					
Index Number Sub-group I (h).						431	431
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products—							
(1) Sugar—							
(i) D-grade ..	Kg.	3.57	1.17	2.46	2.62	210	224
(2) Gur—							
(i) Gawran 1st quality	200 gms.	0.70	0.10	0.35	0.35	325	325
(ii) Gawran 2nd quality	..	..	0.10	0.30	0.30		
Total ..		4.27					
Index Number Sub-group I (i).						229	240

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Index Number
1	2	3	4
...	Packet of 50 gms.	1.13	
...	Per Cup	4.49	
Total ..		5.62	
...		53.29	
...		8.64	
...		4.84	
...		6.2	
...		4.8	
...		7.1	
...		4.5	
...		0.	
...		4.	
Total ..		5	
...		10	
...	20 Kgs.		
...	Per litre		
...	Per Box (50 sticks).		
Total ..			
Index Number for Group I			
Rs 4658—60			

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

WORKING CLASS FOR

quantity	Index Number	
	April 1979	March 1979
Rs. P.	6	7
0-50	160	160
0-40	252	208
0-58	264	109
0-70	136	194
0-12	840	360
0-38	408	...
0-27	...	235
0-18	346	214
0-35	431	431
0-32	431	431
1-49	210	224
1-20	325	325
1-00	229	240

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(f) Averages—</i>							
(1) Tea leaf—							
(i) Brooke Bond ..	Packet of 50 gms.	1.13	0.35	0.90	0.90	287	287
(ii) Lipton ..	"	....	0.35	1.11	1.11		
(2) Hot drink—							
(i) Chalu Chaha ..	Per Cup ..	4.49	0.07	0.25	0.25	329	329
(ii) Canteen tea ..	" ..	....	0.04	0.12	0.12		
Total ..		5.62					
						320	320
<i>Index Number Sub-group (f).</i>							
						322	325
I. Food Group—							
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products.		53.29	....	....	....	322	325
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products.		8.64	....	....	....	326	324
(c) Oils and Fats ..		4.84	....	....	....	356	363
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs.		6.23	....	....	....	432	435
(e) Milk and Milk Products.		4.83	....	....	....	314	314
(f) Condiments and Spices.		7.12	....	....	....	469	475
(g) Vegetable and Vegetable Products.		4.29	....	....	....	346	214
(h) Fruits and Fruit Products.		0.87	....	....	....	431	431
(i) Sugar, Honey and Related Products.		4.27	....	....	....	229	240
(ii) Beverages ..		5.62	....	....	....	320	320
Total ..		100.00					
						366	362
<i>Index Number for food Group I</i>							
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and Chips (i) Dhawda (old) ..	20 Kgs.	80.76	1.66	8.00	8.00	464	464
(ii) Gaheri ..	" ..	..	1.57	7.00	7.00		
(2) Kerosene—							
(i) Rock oil white in colour.	Per litre ..	13.99	0.26	1.40	1.40	538	538
(3) Match Box—							
(i) Wimco, Brand.	Per Box (50 sticks).	5.25	0.06	0.13	0.13	217	217
Total ..		100.00					
						461	461
<i>Index Number for Group II</i>							

Ra 4658—6a

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	
			Basic price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. p.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
III. House Rent—							
(1) Rent of selected Tenement.	P. M. ..	100.00	5.47	....	....	196	196
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Index Number for Group III</i>						196	196
IV. Clothing and Footwear							
<i>(a) Clothing—</i>							
(1) Dhoti ..	per sq. met.	11.53	1.08	3.60	3.60	333	333
(2) Saree ..	" ..	19.77	1.24	3.33	3.36	269	271
(3) Cloth for Trousers ..	" ..	1.58	2.74	6.46	6.46	236	236
(4) Long Cloth ..	" ..	27.48	1.44	5.39	5.54	374	385
(5) Coloured fabrics ..	" ..	31.21	1.81	6.42	6.13	355	339
Total ..		91.57					
<i>Index Number for sub-group IV (a).</i>						337	335
<i>(b) Footwear—</i>							
<i>(i) Shoes—</i>							
(f) Bata, Janata ..	per Pair ..	4.89	15.02	42.50	42.50	248	248
(ff) Carona Master Junior	" ..	....	18.34	39.15	39.15		
<i>(2) Chappals—</i>							
(n) Bata All wear	per Pair ..	3.54	4.45	13.60	13.60	297	297
(nn) Rubber Sole.	" ..	....	6.18	15.70	15.70		
(nnn) Panther Bata	" ..	....	8.35	25.30	25.30		
(nnnn) Carona Kolhapur	" ..	....	8.65	28.05	28.05		
(f) Carona Bahadur	" ..	....	8.65	28.05	28.05		
Total ..		8.43					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group IV (b).</i>						269	269
IV. Clothing and Footwear							
<i>(a) Clothing</i>							
		91.57	....	....	....	337	335
<i>(b) Footwear</i>							
		8.43	....	....	....	269	269
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Index Number for group V.</i>						331	330

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	B.P.
1	2	3	4
V. Miscellaneous—			
(1) Tea export—			
(i) Local (medium) ..	Bundle of 25 leaves	2.83	
(ii) Local (inferior) ..	" ..	....
(iii) Tea finished without cost	Per Vida	6.61	
(iv) Squan Manglori ..	50 gms. ..	4.22	
Total ..		13.66	
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V (a).</i>			
(1) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—			
(i) B&S Kalkakali ..	Bundle of 25 Biddies	9.00	
(ii) Cigarettes—			
(i) Gollonals ..	Packet of 10 Cigarettes	6.34	
(ii) Charminar ..	" ..	....
(iii) Jethi Lal Dabhi Brand	Packet of 25 gms.	1.63	
Total ..		16.97	
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V (b).</i>			
(b) Household Utilities—			
(i) Utensils Brass—			
Lata, Poonra ..	Kg. ..	1.90	
(ii) Utensils Aluminium—			
Engana without Chapp. ..	100 gms.	0.65	
Total ..		2.55	
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V (c).</i>			
(c) Washing soap—			
(i) Laundry ordinary washing and ironing.	Per shirt ..	3-	
(ii) Washing soap shama	Per Cake	6	
Total ..		10	
<i>Index Number for Sub-group V (d).</i>			

JUNE 1979

FOR WORKING CLASS FOR
E—contd.

per unit of quantity		Index Number	
March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
5	6	7	8
Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
.....	.....	196	196
3.60	3.60	333	333
3.33	3.36	269	271
6.46	6.46	236	236
5.39	5.54	374	374
6.42	6.13	355	379
		337	337
42.50	42.50	248	248
39.15	39.15		
13.60	13.60	297	297
15.70	15.70		
25.30	25.30		
28.05	28.05		
		269	269
		337	337
		269	269
		331	331

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1979

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quality			Index Number	
			Basic Price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan supari—							
(1) Pan leaf							
(i) Local (medium) ..	Bundle of 25 leaves	2.83	0.07	0.25	0.25	429	429
(ii) Local (inferior) ..	" "	.....	0.04	0.20	0.20		
(2) Pan finished without masala	Per Vida	6.61	0.04	0.15	0.15	375	375
(3) Supari Manglori ..	50 gms. ..	4.22	0.41	0.69	0.75	168	183
Total ..		13.66					
Index Number for Sub-group V(a).						322	327
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—							
(1) Bidi Kalilakali ..							
(i) Bidi Kalilakali ..	Bundle of 25 Bidges	9.00	0.13	0.45	0.45	346	346
(2) Cigarettes—							
(i) Golkonda ..	Packet of 10 Cigarettes.	6.34	0.10	0.65	0.65	671	671
(ii) Charminar ..	" "	.....	0.13	0.90	0.90		
(3) Jerda Lal Dadhi Brand	Packet of 25 gms.	1.63	0.14	0.30	0.30	214	214
Total ..		16.97					
Index Number for Sub-group V(b).						455	455
(c) Household Utillites—							
(1) Utensils Brasas—							
(1) Utensils Brasas— Lota, Poona ..	Kg. ..	1.90	7.80	35.00	35.00	449	449
(2) Utensils Aluminium— Baghuna without Chhap.	100 gms.	0.69	0.90	2.80	2.80	311	311
Total ..		2.59					
Index Number for Sub-group V(c).						412	412
(d) Washing soap—							
(1) Laundry ordinary washing and ironing.							
(1) Laundry ordinary washing and ironing.	Per shirt ..	3.74	0.12	0.25	0.25	208	208
(2) Washing soap shama	Per Cake	6.52	0.25	0.25	0.25	100	100
Total ..		10.26					
Index Number for Sub-group V(d).						139	139

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	
			Basic Price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(e) Medical Care—							
(1) Patent Medicine—							
(i) Anacin ..	2 tablets ..	9.36	0.13	0.15	0.15	161	161
(ii) Aspro ..	" ..	.....	0.10	0.15	0.15		
(iii) Zinda Tilasmath ..	Bottle ..	.....	0.37	0.60	0.80		
(2) Mixture, Doctor's daily Mixture.	Per day ..	5.47	0.62	0.83	0.83	134	134
Total ..		14.83					
Index Number for sub-group V(e).							
(f) Personal Care—							
(1) Hair Oil—							
(i) Tata Co. Coconut Oil.	Small bottle.	4.20	1.34	4.86	5.10	363	381
(2) Barber charges—							
(i) Hair cut with shave ..	Per Adult ..	7.20	0.41	1.75	1.75	396	396
(ii) Hair cut ..	" ..	.....	0.31	1.25	1.25		
(iii) Shave ..	" ..	.....	0.14	0.50	0.50		
(3) Toilet soap—							
(i) Hamam ..	Cake ..	1.93	0.48	1.50	1.50	297	297
(ii) Lifebuoy ..	" ..	.....	0.48	1.35	1.35		
(4) Blades—							
(i) Bharat ..	Packet of 10 blades.	0.07	0.47	0.90	1.25	216	266
(ii) 6 Morning ..	2 pkts. of 5 blades each	.....	0.54	1.30	.....	
Total ..		13.40					
Index Number for sub-group V(f).							
(g) Education and Reading—							
(1) School fees for VIII Standard.							
	Per student	3.30	2.14	7.00	7.00	327	327
(2) School Books—							
(i) Marathi Vachan Mala.	Per copy ..	3.43	0.75	2.05	2.05	209	209
(ii) Subodh Ganit ..	" ..	.....	0.69	1.00	1.00		
Total ..		6.73					
Index Number for sub-group V(g).							
(h) Recreation and Amusement—							
(1) Cinema—							
Lower Class ..	Full ticket..	6.62	0.30	0.80	0.80	267	267
Total ..		6.62					
Index Number for sub-group V(h).							
						267	267

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

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1979
 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR
 NANNDED CENTRE—contd.

Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
Basic Price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
4	5	6	7	8
Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
0.13	0.15	0.15	161	E
0.10	0.15	0.15		
0.37	0.60	0.80	141	D
0.62	0.83	0.83		
1.34	4.66	5.10	363	3
0.41	1.75	1.75	296	2
0.31	1.25	1.25		
0.14	0.50	0.50	297	3
0.48	1.50	1.50		
0.48	1.35	1.35	218	3
0.47	0.90	1.25		
0.54	1.30		370	7
2.14	7.00	7.00	327	12
0.75	2.05	2.05	269	5
0.69	1.00	1.00	267	10
0.30	0.80	0.80	267	7
			267	10

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

Articles	Units of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
<i>(I) Transport and Communications—</i>							
(1) Rail—							
(i) Fare for III Class 50 km.	Per Adult Ticket	7.94	1.04	2.25	2.25	216	216
(ii) Bus—S.T. Bus fare for 20 miles.	..	3.14	1.00	2.15	2.15	215	215
(2) Postage—							
(i) Card	Single	0.37	0.05	0.15	0.15	261	261
(ii) M.O. Charges for Rs. 30	Rs. 30	.....	0.45	1.00	1.00		
(3) Rickshaw Fare for 2 miles.	One Passenger.	3.29	0.22	0.75	0.75	341	341
Total	..	14.94					
<i>Index Number for Sub-group VI(i).</i>						245	245
<i>V. Miscellaneous—</i>							
(a) Pan supari	..	13.66	.....	.....	.....	322	327
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products	..	16.97	.....	.....	.....	455	455
(c) Household Utilities	..	2.59	.....	.....	.....	412	412
(d) Washing soap	..	10.26	.....	.....	.....	139	139
(e) Medical care	..	14.83	.....	.....	.....	151	151
(f) Personal care	..	13.40	.....	.....	.....	370	376
(g) Education and Reading	..	6.73	.....	.....	.....	267	267
(h) Recreation and Amusement	..	6.62	.....	.....	.....	267	267
(i) Transport and Communication.	..	14.94	.....	.....	.....	245	245
Total	..	100.00					
<i>Index Number for Group V</i>						290	292

AURANGABAD*

351—A fall of 1 point

In April 1979, the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Aurangabad Centre with base year January to December 1961 equal to 100 was 351 being 1 point lower than that in the preceding month. The index relates to the standard of life ascertained during the year 1958-59 family living survey at Aurangabad Centre.

The index number for the food group decreased by 3 points to 371 due to a fall in the average prices of jowar, mutton, turmeric, dry chillies, tamarind, mixed spices, jeera, potatoes, onions, tomatoes, and garlic.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 2 points to 401 due to a fall in the price of kerosene oil only.

The index number for housing remained steady at 266 being six monthly item.

The index number for the clothing and footwear group decreased by 1 point to 366 due to a rise in the prices of cloth for trouser and long cloth.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by 3 points to 278 due to a rise in the prices of supari, washing soap, (sunlight), hair oil and toilet soap (hamam).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS
FOR AURANGABAD CENTRE

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		March 1979	April 1979
I. Food	60.72	374	371
II. Fuel and Light	7.50	399	401
III. Housing	8.87	266	266
IV. Clothing and Footwear	9.29	367	366
V. Miscellaneous	13.62	275	278
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number .. .. .	....	352	351

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

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

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Articles	Unit or Quantities
1	2
I. Food Group—	
(e) Cereals and Cereal Products—	
(1) Rice	kg.
(2) Wheat	"
(3) Jowar	"
(4) Grinding charges for cereals.	"
Total	
Index Number sub-group (e)	
(f) Pulses and Pulse Products—	
(1) Turdal, without husk.	kg.
(2) Gramdal, Katori	"
(3) Moongdal, without husk	"
(4) Masurdal Thick grain	"
Total	
Index Number sub-group (f)	
(g) Oils and Fats—	
(1) Groundnut oil whitish	litr.
(2) Karad Oil	"
(3) Vanspati Dalda	kg. (
Total	
Index Number sub-group (g)	
(d) Mutton, Eggs— Fish and	
(1) Mutton, Goat meat	kg.
(2) Fish (dry)	"
(a) Bombil	kg.
(b) Zinga	"
(c) Natumi	"
Total	
Index Number sub-group (d)	

Index for Working Class (New January to December 1961 equal in the preceding month. The during the year 1958-59 family

used by 3 points to 371 due to armeric, dry chillies, tamarind, s, and garlic.

up increased by 2 points to only.

ady at 266 being six monthly

stwear group decreased by 1 0th for trouser and long cloth.

up increased by 3 points to 278 p, (sunlight), hair oil and toilet

FOR WORKING CLASS
CENTRE

Year 1961=100)

Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
	March 1979	April 1979
60.72	374	371
7.50	399	401
8.87	266	266
9.29	367	366
13.62	275	278
00.00		
...	352	351

of the index will be found on
use August 1943 to July 1944=100
linked by the linking factor viz. 2.22.

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Food Group—			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(a) Cereals and Cereal Products—							
(1) Rice	kg.	5.40	0.69	2.09	2.18	303	316
(2) Wheat .. .. .	..	10.12	0.42	1.54	1.54	367	367
(3) Jowar .. .. .	..	30.33	0.38	1.25	1.24	329	326
(4) Grinding charges for cereals.	..	2.35	0.02	0.10	0.10	500	500
Total		48.20					
Index Number sub-group I(a)						342	342
(b) Pulses and Pulse Products—							
(1) Turdal, without husk.	kg.	3.96	0.70	4.85	4.95	693	707
(2) Gramdal, Katori ..	..	2.05	0.60	2.89	2.78	482	463
(3) Moongdal, without husk	..	1.11	0.71	4.87	5.01	586	706
(4) Masurdal Thick grain	..	0.74	0.64	3.61	3.35	564	523
Total		7.86					
Index Number sub-group I(b)						625	626
(c) Oils and Fats—							
(1) Groundnut oil whitish	½ Ltr.	2.00	1.07	3.49	3.60	326	336
(2) Karad Oil .. .. .	..	3.49	1.11	3.56	3.53	321	318
(3) Vanspati Dalda ..	½ kg. (loose)	0.48	1.58	5.15	5.64	326	357
Total		5.97					
Index Number sub-group I(c)						323	327
(d) Mutton, Fish and Eggs—							
(1) Mutton, Goat meat	½ kg.	4.70	1.26	5.90	5.75	468	456
(2) Fish (dry)—	..	0.24	2.90	10.00	10.00	374	382
(a) Bombil .. .. .	..	..	2.13	6.80	6.00		
(b) Zinga .. .. .	..	..	1.93	8.83	1.00		
(c) Nathmi .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Total		4.94					
Index Number sub-group I(d)						464	453

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

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(e) Milk and Milk Products— Milk— (Buffalo Milk) ..	200 ml. ..	6.65	Rs. P. 0.16	Rs. P. 0.50	Rs. P. 0.50	312	312
Total ..		6.65					
Index Number sub-group 1(e).						312	312
(f) Condiments and Spices—							
(1) Salt—							
White ..	Kg. ..	0.35	0.11	0.30	0.34	273	309
(2) Turmeric—							
Whole ..	250 gms. ..	0.31	0.34	2.30	2.25	676	665
(3) Chillies (dry)—							
Superior quality ..	1/2 kg. ..	4.62	0.90	4.50	4.43	500	492
(4) Tamarind ..	" ..	0.45	0.49	2.64	2.04	539	416
(5) Mixed spices—							
Bojwar ..	250 gms. ..	1.80	0.42	2.50	2.48	595	590
(6) Jira—							
Thick Blackish (gray) ..	" ..	0.30	0.69	5.55	4.89	804	709
Total ..		7.83					
Index Number sub-group 1(f).						533	517
(g) Vegetables and Vegetable Products—							
(1) Potatoes—							
Medium ..	1/2 kg. ..	1.35	0.30	0.87	0.77	290	257
(2) Onions—							
Red ..	Kg. ..	1.06	0.25	0.68	0.61	272	244
(3) Brinjals—							
Medium ..	1/2 kg. ..	0.48	0.24	0.53	0.59	221	246
(4) Tomatoes—							
(1) Red ..	" ..	0.64	0.28	0.59	0.66	216	236
(2) Green ..	" ..	....	0.18	0.40	....	....	....
(5) Garlic—							
Medium ..	50 gms. ..	0.68	0.06	0.26	0.19	433	317
Other Vegetables—							
Varieties available in the month of Mar. 1979—							
(i) Dilpasand ..	1/2 kg. ..	1.80	0.28	....	....	276	....
(ii) Pankobi ..	" ..	....	0.21	0.58	....	....	....
Varieties available in the month of Apr. 1979—							
(i) Bhendi ..	1/2 kg. ..	....	0.35	....	0.63	....	197
(ii) Dilpasand ..	" ..	....	0.28	....	0.60	....	....
Total ..		6.01					
Index Number sub-group 1(g).						286	240

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AURANGABAD CENTRE

Articles	Unit of Quantity
1	2
(h) Fruits and Products— Banana— Medium ..	Doz. ..
Total ..	
Index Number sub-group 1(h).	
(i) (j) Sugar, Honey and Related Products—	
(1) Sugar— Medium ..	Kg. ..
(2) Gur— Superior ..	" ..
Total ..	
Index Number sub-group 1(i).	
(j) Beverages— Tea leaf— Brooke Bond ..	50 gms
(2) Prepared Tea— Chalu Chaha ..	Cup o Ozs.
Total ..	
Index Number sub-group 1(j).	
Food Group—	
(a) Cereals and cereal products ..	....
(b) Pulses and pulse products ..	....
(c) Oils and fats ..	....
(d) Mutton, fish and eggs ..	....
(e) Milk and Milk products ..	....
(f) Condiments and spices ..	....
(g) Vegetables and vegetable products ..	....
(h) Fruits and fruit products ..	....
(i) Sugar, honey and related products
(j) Beverages
Total ..	
Index Number-Group 1.	

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FOR WORKING CLASS FOR
AURANGABAD CENTRE—contd.

per unit of quantity

March 1979		April 1979		Index Number	
Rs. P.	Rs. P.	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
5	6	7	8	9	10
0.50	0.50	312	312	312	312
0.30	0.34	273	28		
2.30	2.25	676	66		
4.50	4.43	560	45		
2.64	2.04	539	61		
2.50	2.48	595	58		
5.55	4.89	864	75		
0.87	0.77	290	25		
0.68	0.61	272	24		
0.53	0.59	221	24		
0.59	0.66	216	28		
0.40	0.19	433	31		
0.26					
0.58		276			
0.63	0.60				
		216			

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight Proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	8	7
<i>(h) Fruits and fruit products—</i>			Rs. p.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
Banana—Medium	Doz.	1.14	0.32	1.35	1.41	422	441
Total		1.14					
<i>Index Number sub-group I(h)</i>						422	441
<i>(i) (1) Sugar, Honey and Related Product—</i>							
(1) Sugar—Medium	Kg.	3.45	1.17	2.31	2.58	197	221
(2) Gur—Superior	"	1.81	0.46	1.44	1.58	313	343
Total		5.26					
<i>Index Number sub-group I(i)</i>						237	263
<i>(j) Beverages—</i>							
Tea leaf—Brooke Bond	50 gms.	1.86	0.41	1.00	1.06	244	259
(2) Prepared Tea—Chalu Chaha	Cup of 3½ Ozs.	4.28	0.08	0.30	0.30	375	375
Total		6.14					
<i>Index Number sub-group I(j)</i>						335	340
<i>Food Group—</i>							
(a) Cereals and cereal products.	....	48.20	....	....	....	342	342
(b) Pulses and pulse products.	....	7.86	....	....	....	625	626
(c) Oils and fats	....	5.97	....	....	....	323	327
(d) Mutton, fish and eggs.	....	4.94	....	....	....	464	453
(e) Milk and Milk products.	....	6.65	....	....	....	312	312
(f) Condiments and spices.	....	7.83	....	....	....	533	517
(g) Vegetables and vegetable products.	....	6.01	....	....	....	286	240
(h) Fruits and fruit products.	....	1.14	....	....	....	422	441
(i) Sugar, honey and related products.	....	5.26	....	....	....	237	263
(j) Beverages	....	6.14	....	....	....	335	340
Total		100.00					
<i>Index Number-Food Group I.</i>						374	371

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.		
II. Fuel and Light—							
(1) Firewood and chips— (i) Mixture ..	37 kg. ..	81.82	2.87	10.40	10.40	379	379
(ii) Babhool ..	" ..	..	2.80	11.10	11.10		
(2) Kerosene Ordinary ..	1 Litre ..	12.44	0.22	1.32	1.35	600	614
(3) Match Box winco Horse Brand.	Box of 50 Sticks.	5.74	0.06	0.15	0.15	250	250
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Index Number Group II.</i>						399	401
III. Housing—							
Rent— House rent for selected tenements.	P.M.	100.00	....	....	....	266	266
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Index Number Group III.</i>						266	266
IV. Clothing and Footwear—							
(1) Dhoti 8.2 mts. length and 119 to 121 cms. width.	per sq. metre.	6.04	1.07	3.50	3.81	327	356
(2) Saree 7.3 to 8.2 mts. length and 102 to 152 cms. width.	" ..	31.57	1.23	3.40	3.40	266	266
(3) Cloth for trousers 89 to 97 cms. width.	" ..	2.51	2.36	8.68	8.57	368	363
(4) Long cloth 89 to 97 cms. width.	" ..	36.63	1.64	7.14	7.02	435	428
(5) Coloured fabric 67 to 69 cms. width.	" ..	18.17	1.86	8.11	8.11	436	436
Total ..		94.92					
<i>Index Number sub-group IV (a).</i>						370	369
(b) Footwear—							
Shoes—							
(i) Bata Co. ..	per pair ..	5.08	15.08	48.95	48.95	299	299
(ii) Flex Co. ..	" ..	..	19.22	52.50	52.50		
Total ..		5.08					
<i>Index Number sub-group IV (b).</i>						299	299

CONSUMER PRICE
AUF

Articles	Unit Quan
1	
IV. Clothing and Footwear—contd.	
(a) Clothing ..	..
(b) Footwear ..	..
Total ..	..
<i>Index Number Group IV.</i>	
V. Miscellaneous—	
(a) Pan-supari—	
(1) Pan leaf— Madras I ..	Du
(2) Pan Finished with Masala ..	W
(3) Supari Manglori ..	50
(4) Katha Kanpur ..	..
Total ..	..
<i>Index Number Sub-group V (a).</i>	
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—	
(1) Bidli—	
Totapur ..	..
(2) Jarla— Hazivazir ..	..
Total ..	..
<i>Index Number Sub-group V (b).</i>	
(c) Household Utillites—	
Utentials Brass—	
Lota (Pune Market)	..
Total
<i>Index Number Sub-group V (c).</i>	

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FOR WORKING CLASS FOR
NRE—contd.

Price per unit of quantity		Index Number	
March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
5	6	7	8
Rs. p.	Rs. p.		
10.40	10.40	379	379
11.10	11.10		
1.32	1.35	600	611
0.15	0.15	250	250
		399	411
		266	266
3.50	3.81	327	336
3.40	3.40	266	266
8.68	8.57	368	363
7.14	7.02	435	425
8.11	8.11	456	456
		370	359
48.95	48.95	259	259
52.50	52.50		
		299	299

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1979

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.		
IV. Clothing and Footwear—contd.							
(a) Clothing ..	....	94.92	....	....	....	370	369
(c) Footwear ..	....	5.08	....	....	....	299	299
Total ..		100.00					
<i>Index Number Group IV.</i>						367	366
V. Miscellaneous—							
(a) Pan-supari—							
(1) Pan leaf—							
Madras I ..	Bundle of 100 leaves	3.84	0.50	1.36	1.28	272	256
(2) Pan Finished with Masala	Wida ..	2.19	0.04	0.20	0.20	500	500
(3) Supari Manglori	50 gms. ..	4.36	0.41	0.75	0.84	183	205
(4) Katha Kanpur ..		1.78	0.72	4.00	4.00	556	556
Total ..		12.17					
<i>Index Number Sub-group V(a).</i>						323	325
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products—							
(1) Bidi—							
Totapuri ..	Bundle of 25 bidies	15.38	0.15	0.45	0.45	300	300
(2) Jarda—							
Hazivazir ..	Packet of 25 gms.	3.18	0.19	0.40	0.40	211	211
Total ..		18.56					
<i>Index Number Sub-group V(b).</i>						285	285
(c) Household Utillites—							
Utensils Brass—							
Lota (Pune Market)	kg.	2.55	7.18	40.00	40.00	557	557
Total		2.55					
<i>Index Number Sub-group V(c).</i>						557	557

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
(d) Washing Soap— (1) Laundry— Ordinary washing and ironing of cotton shirt.	Per piece ..	4.86	0.11	0.25	0.25	227	227
(2) Washing Soap—Sunlight	Per Cake ..	9.27	0.42	1.20	1.30	286	310
Total ..		14.13					
Index Number Sub-group V(d).						266	281
(e) Medical care— (1) Patent Medicine Anacin	Two tablets, Per day ..	4.67	0.12	0.15	0.15	125	125
(2) Mixture (Daily) ..	Per day ..	7.61	0.68	1.50	1.50	221	221
Total ..		12.28					
Index Number Sub-group V(e).						184	184
(f) Personal Care— (1) Hair Oil, Tata Co.	Small bottle	5.82	1.30	5.00	5.05	385	388
(2) Barber charges— (i) Hair cut with shave, (ii) Haircut (iii) Shave	Adult ..	8.70	0.50	1.75	1.75	317	317
(3) Toilet Soap— (i) Life Buoy (ii) Hamam	Per Cake ..	2.74	0.48	1.40	1.40	297	302
(4) Blade, Six morning	2 pkts. of 5 blades each	0.33	0.57	1.50	1.46	263	256
Total ..		17.59					
Index Number Sub-group V(f).						335	337
(g) Education and Reading— (1) School fees for Std. X.	Per Student per month	1.90	3.01	7.00	7.00	233	233
(2) School Books, Prathamik Ganit, (Govt. Publication).	Copy ..	1.33	0.62	1.05	1.05	169	169
Total ..		3.23					
Index Number Sub-group V(g).						207	207

Articles	1	8
(i) Recreation and Amusement— Cinema Lowest class		
Total ..		
Index Number Sub-group V(h).		
(i) Transport and Communication— (1) Rail— Fare for 50 km.		
(2) Bus— S.T. fare for 30 miles		
(3) Postage— (1) Post card		
(2) Money Order		
Total ..		
Index Number Sub-group V(i).		
V. Miscellaneous Group— (a) Panipuri		
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.		
(c) Household utilities		
(d) Washing Soap		
(e) Medical care		
(f) Personal care		
(g) Education and Reading		
(h) Recreation and Amusement		
(i) Transport and Communication.		
Total ..		
Index Number for Labour Group V		

—JUNE 1979

INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR AURANGABAD CENTRE—contd.

Price per unit of quantity	Index Number	
	March 1979	April 1979
Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
0.25	0.25	227
1.20	1.30	286
0.15	0.15	125
1.50	1.50	221
5.00	5.05	385
1.75	1.75	317
1.25	1.25	297
0.50	0.50	263
1.40	1.40	335
1.45	1.50	337
1.50	1.46	233
7.00	7.00	169
1.05	1.05	169
		207
		207

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

Articles	Unit of Quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Price per unit of quantity			Index Number	
			Basic Price	March 1979	April 1979	March 1979	April 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.		
(h) Recreation and Amusement— Cinema Lowest class ..	Full ticket.	6.90	0.44	1.05	1.05	239	239
Total ..		6.90				239	239
Index Number Sub-group V(h).						239	239
(f) Transport and Communication—							
(1) Rail— Fare for 38 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	2.90	2.90	193	193
(3) Postage— (1) Post card ..	Per card ..	1.10	0.05	0.15	0.15	261	261
(2) Money Order ..	For Rs. 30 ..	..	0.45	1.00	1.00		
Total ..		12.59				211	211
Index Number Sub-group V(i).						211	211
V. Miscellaneous Group—							
(a) Panispari ..	....	12.17	....	....	....	323	325
(b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products ..	....	18.56	....	....	....	285	285
(c) Household utilities ..	....	2.55	....	....	....	557	557
(d) Washing Soap ..	....	14.13	....	....	....	266	281
(e) Medical care ..	....	12.28	....	....	....	184	184
(f) Personal care ..	....	17.59	....	....	....	335	337
(g) Education and Reading ..	....	3.23	....	....	....	207	207
(h) Recreation and Amusement ..	....	6.90	....	....	....	239	239
(i) Transport and Communication ..	....	12.59	....	....	....	211	211
Total ..		100.00				275	278
Index Number for Miscellaneous Group V.						275	278

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS BY GROUPS FOR SEVEN CENTRES OF MAHARASHTRA STATE FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1979.

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Centre	Base year	Food	Pan, Supari and tobacco etc.	Fuel and Light	Housing	Clothing, bedding and miscellaneous footwear	Miscellaneous	Consumer Price Index Number		Equivalent Old Index Number	Consumer Price Index Number	Equivalent Old Index Number
								April 1979	March 1979			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Bombay	.. 1960=100	347	363	431	153	356	278	331	1470	326	1447	
Solapur	.. 1960=100	359	348	411	200	392	278	347	1326	341	1303	
Nagpur	.. 1960=100	359	309	349	187	402	248	332	1733	324	1691	
Pune	.. 1961=100	343	....	407	130	363	259	319	....	313	....
Jalgaon	.. 1961=100	359	....	420	158	326	271	334	1767	331	1751
Nanded	.. 1961=100	362	....	461	196	330	292	345	845	348	853
Aurangabad	.. 1961=100	371	....	401	266	366	278	351	779	352	781

LABOUR GAZETTE—JUNE 1979

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

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

ALL INDIA AVERAGE

The Statistics for the April 1979 are given in th

- May 1978
- June 1978
- July 1978
- August 1978
- September 1978
- October 1978
- November 1978
- December 1978
- January 1979
- February 1979
- March 1979
- April 1979

* Index numbers in

(Acn.) Ra 4658-7 (7)

401 266 366 278 351 779 352 781
 Note.—For arriving at the equivalent old index numbers the new index numbers may be multiplied by the linking factors mentioned against the respective centres as follows :—
 BOMBAY : 4.44, SOLAPUR : 3.82, NAGPUR : 5.22, JALGAON : 5.29, NANDED : 2.45, AURANGABAD : 2.22

ALL INDIA AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

The Statistics for the Last 12 Calendar months from May 1978 to April 1979 are given in the following table :—

TABLE

Month	Base 1960=100	*Base 1949=100
May 1978	323	393
June 1978	327	397
July 1978	330	401
August 1978	331	402
September 1978	336	408
October 1978	340	413
November 1978	340	413
December 1978	335	407
January 1979	332	404
February 1979	329	400
March 1979	332	404
April 1979	337	410

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

Labour Intelligence

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1979

Industrial Courts, Tribunals and Labour Courts

In all 1,152 applications were received by the Industrial Courts, Tribunals and Labour Court during the month. Their break-up are as under:—

Serial No.	Name of the Industrial Court/Tribunal and Labour Court	No. of applications, etc. received during the month under the—			Total
		B.I.R. Act, 1946	I.D. Act, 1947	Other Acts	
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Industrial Court/Tribunals					
1	Industrial Court, Bombay ..	11	....	49	60
2	Industrial Tribunal, Bombay ..	....	71	....	71
3	Industrial Court, Nagpur ..	1	....	36	37
4	Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur ..	....	1	....	1
5	Industrial Court, Pune ..	1	....	8	9
6	Industrial Tribunal, Pune ..	....	7	....	7
7	Industrial Court, Thane ..	....	....	9	9
8	Industrial Tribunal, Thane ..	....	11	....	11
Total ..		13	90	102	205
II. Labour Courts—					
1	Labour Court, Bombay ..	42	270	71	383
2	Labour Court, Pune ..	6	43	29	78
3	Labour Court, Nagpur ..	13	173	32	218
4	Labour Court, Thane ..	3	76	24	103
5	Labour Court, Kolhapur ..	7	24	18	49
6	Labour Court, Solapur ..	6	13	19	38
7	Labour Court, Akola ..	....	30	15	45
8	Labour Court, Nashik ..	4	6	8	18
9	Labour Court, Aurangabad ..	2	6	7	15
Total ..		83	641	223	947

Wage Boards—

One reference was received by the Wage Board for Cotton Textile Industry during the month under review.

Cconciliation
An analysis of disputes handled by the Con
1978 under various Acts is given below :—
(a) Cause-wise analysis of the cases rece

Act

1. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
2. Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946
1. Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.

(b) Result-wise analysis of the cases de

Act	Pending at the beginning of the month.	No. of cases received during the month	Settle amica
1	2	3	4
I.D. Act, 1947 ..	1475	537	
B.I.R. Act, 1946 ..	129	52	
B.I.R. (Ext. and Amtd.) Act, 1964.	47	6	
Total ..	1651	595	

Industry-wise and district-wise analysis of th
Relations Act, 1946 and Bombay Industrial Relat

Act	Cotton Textile	Silk Textile	Wool Textil
1	2	3	4
Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.	50	....	...

Act	Textile Industry	Paper Industry	Cherr Indus
1	2	3	4
Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.	6	....	..

District-wise analysis is given below :—

Act	Bombay	Nashik
1	2	3
B.I.R. Act 1946.	3	....

Act	Amravati
1	2
Bombay Industrial Relations (Ext. and Amendment) Act, 1964.

Registration of Agreements, settlements, A
4. Agreements, were registered under t
Relations (Extension and Amendment) Ac
Ra 4658—7a

Conciliation

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

(a) Cause-wise analysis of the cases received during the month :—March 1979.

Act	Issues relating to pay, allowances and Bonus	Employment, leave, hours of work and Miscellaneous causes.	Total
1. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	119	418	537
2. Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	52	....	52
3. Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964.	6	....	6
Total	177	418	595

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

Act	Pending at the beginning of the month.	No. of cases received during the month	Settled amicably	Ended in failure	Withdrawn or not pursued by parties.	Closed	Total (4 to 7)	Pending at the end of the month
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. D. Act, 1947	1475	537	153	146	120	70	489	1523
B.I.R. Act, 1946	129	52	3	16	....	....	19	162
B.I.R. (Ext. and Amdt.) Act, 1964.	47	6	1	....	5	....	6	47
Total	1651	595	157	162	125	70	514	1732

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

Act	Cotton Textile	Silk Textile	Woollen Textile	Textile Processing	Hoajery	Banking	Sugar	Misc.	Transport	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.	50	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	52

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

District-wise analysis is given below :—

Act	Bombay	Nashik	Pune	Solapur	Nanded	Kolhapur	Nagpur	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B.I.R. Act 1946.	3	....	46	1	....	....	2	52

Act	Amravati	Nagpur	Wardha	Aurangabad	Akola	Buldhana	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bombay Industrial Relations (Ext. and Amendment) Act, 1964.	....	....	....	....	6	....	6

Registration of Agreements, settlements, Awards etc.

4. Agreements, were registered under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, and Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964, during the month.

Ra 4658—7a

ence

MAHARASHTRA
OF MARCH 1979

Courts, Tribunals and Labour Court

of applications, etc.
during the month
under the—

I.D. Act, 1947	Other Acts	Total
4	5	6
71	49	60
1	36	37
7	8	9
11	9	9
90	102	205

270	71	383
43	29	78
173	32	218
76	24	103
24	18	49
13	19	38
30	15	45
6	8	18
6	7	15
641	223	947

tion : Textile Industry during the

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE DURING MARCH 1979

	Feb. 79	Mar. 79	Mar. 79
No. of Disputes	41	41	19
No. of Workers involved ..	67,302	20,552	14,522
No. of Man-days lost ..	2,72,578	2,74,533	7,58,932

Industry-wise classification is given below :—

Name of the Industry Group	Number of disputes in progress			Number of work people involved in all disputes	Aggregate man-days lost in
	Started before of the month i.e. before March 1979	Started during the month i.e. March 1979	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Textile	2	6	8	11,140	97,994
Engineering	14	5	19	5,828	1,29,890
Miscellaneous	4	2	6	620	14,910
Chemical	6	2	8	2,964	31,739
March 1979 Total ..	26	15	41	20,552	2,74,533
February 1979 Total ..	24	17	41	67,302	2,72,578

13 of the disputes arose over questions of "pay, allowances and bonus issues", 7 related to "Retrenchment and grievances about personnel", 4 disputes on "leave and hours of work" and the remaining 17 were due to other causes.

Out of the 20 disputes that terminated during the course of the month, 10 were settled either entirely or partially in favour of the workers and 10 in favour of the employers.

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

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE DETAILED INFORMATION OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CAUSING MORE THAN 10,000 MAN-DAYS LOST DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1979

Serial No.	Name of the Concern	Sector	S/L	Reason	Date of work-Stoppages		No. of workers involved	Man-Days lost During the month	Result		
					Began	Ended					
1	Titane	Aluminium	Private	L	Discipline and Violence.	14-11-1978	....	510	13,770	59,670	Continued.
1	Indian Co. Ltd.							533	13,858	63,960	Continued.

Mar. 79	Mar. 79
41	19
20,552	14,572
2,74,533	7,59,932

Total	Number of work people involved in all disputes	Aggregate number of man-days lost in
4	5	6
8	11,140	97,991
19	5,828	1,29,890
6	620	14,910
8	2,964	31,719
41	20,552	2,74,533
41	67,302	2,72,578

pay allowances and home allowances about personnel the remaining 17 were during the course of the strike in favour of the workers. In compiling statistics as interruption of work and loss of more persons are

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE DETAILED INFORMATION OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CAUSING MORE THAN 10,000 MAN-DAYS LOST DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1979

Serial No.	Name of the Concern	Sector	S/L	Reason	Date of work-Stoppages		No. of workers involved	Man-Days lost		Result
					Began	Ended		During the month	Till the close of the month	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	<i>Thane—</i> Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd.	Private	L	Indiscipline and Violence.	14-11-1978	....	510	13,770	59,670	Continued.
2	<i>Bombay—</i> Golden Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	Private	L	Indiscipline and Violence.	12-11-1978	....	533	13,858	63,960	Continued.
3	<i>Bombay—</i> The Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd.	Private	L	Indiscipline and Violence.	3-11-1978	26-3-1979	658	14,476	80,934	Successful.
4	<i>Pune—</i> Kirloskar Pneumatic Co. Ltd.	Private	SIL	Others	9-1-1979	....	1,400	37,800	99,400	Continued.
5	<i>Nanded—</i> Nanded Textile Mills.	Public	S	Wages	14-2-1979	....	3,098	74,018	1,13,367	Continued.
6	<i>Thane—</i> The Premier Automobiles Ltd.	Private	SIL	Indiscipline and Violence.	16-12-1978	....	977	25,376	88,862	Continued.
7	<i>Bombay—</i> The Premier Automobiles Ltd.	Private	SIL	Indiscipline and Violence.	16-12-1978	....	740	19,223	67,323	Continued.
8	<i>Nanded—</i> Textile Corporation of Marathwada.	Public	S	Retrenchment.	18-3-1979	1-4-1979	1,079	12,518	12,518	Unsuccessful.

**BENEFITS UNDER THE EMPLOYEES' STATE
INSURANCE SCHEME—REVIEW FOR THE
MONTH OF APRIL 1979**

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme applies to 26 centres in the State of Maharashtra and provides protection to 15,43,708 workers in the event of employment injury, sickness and maternity. This protection is made available in two ways, namely by provision of medical care and cash benefits when needed. During the month of April 1979, 16,583 Insured Persons received Rs. 29,84,684·54 cash benefits due to employment injuries. This includes 4,513 persons who were in receipt of pensions for permanent disablement and 1,709 persons who were in receipt of Dependent Benefit as dependent's of deceased Insured Persons. During the month, 11,417 accidents were reported as against 11,682 during the preceding month.

Comparatively fewer persons need the employment injury benefits but a fairly large number need Cash Benefit in the event of sickness. During April 1979, 1,02,678 claims were received and an amount of Rs. 77,33,298·25 was paid out as Sickness Benefit. During the preceding month 1,13,891 claims were received and an amount of Rs. 83,36,352·60 was disbursed as Sickness Benefit.

Some Insured Persons suffering from T. B., Mental, Malignant, other long term diseases etc., require more attention and they are being paid additional benefit called Extended Sickness Benefit. During the month an amount of Rs. 7,15,038·55 paid towards this benefit.

During the month 279 Insured Women Workers claimed Rs. 3,83,306·25 by way of Maternity Benefit. The attendance at the dispensaries as per certificates received was 3,10,283 during the month.

During the month Funeral Benefit in 155 cases amounting to Rs. 15,492·20 was paid.

During the month confinement charges in respect of wives of Insured Persons amounting to Rs. 70,400·00 were paid.

During the month an amount of Rs. 8,398·00 was paid as Enhanced Sickness Benefit to 78 Insured Persons who had gone under sterilisations operation for Family Planning.

For recovery of arrears of contribution under the scheme, legal proceeding had to be initiated in 2 cases against defaulting employers.

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INSURANCE ACT—REVIEW FOR THE
YEAR APRIL 1979

The scheme applies to 26 centres in the State
covering 15,43,708 workers in the employ
of the Government. This protection is made available
in the form of medical care and cash benefits when needed.
During the month of April 1979, 16,583 Insured Persons were
benefited by the scheme. This includes 11,417 accidents which
resulted in 11,417 accidents were reported during the
month.

The employment injury benefits are payable in the
event of sickness. During the month of April 1979,
an amount of Rs. 77,33,298.25 was paid as sickness
benefits. In the preceding month 1,13,891 claims
for Rs. 352.60 was disbursed as Sickness Benefit.
Cases of T. B., Mental, Malignant, etc. are being
attended and they are being paid additional
benefit. During the month an amount of Rs. 1,50,000
was paid as additional benefit.

Women Workers claimed Rs. 3,83,100 as
attendance at the dispensaries as per the scheme
during the month. In 155 cases amounting to Rs. 15,000
was paid as additional benefit.

Gratuity was paid to 1,500 Insured Persons
during the month. The amount paid was Rs. 1,50,000.

Gratuity was paid to 1,500 Insured Persons
during the month. The amount paid was Rs. 1,50,000.
18,398.00 was paid as Enhanced Gratuity to
1 gone under sterilisations operations.
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